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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 current situation and main challenges

1. 1. 1 existing commitments

The Kyoto Protocol & the Paris Agreement laid the groundwork for the EU to set itself the goal of 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 No 4/2019 (Government Gazette, Series II, No 4893/B/2019) of the Government Council 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 national target set at the UN Climate Conference in 9o/2019: 'Complete phase-out of lignite in Greece by drastically reducing and removing lignite from the electricity generation mix, on the basis of an organised plan to withdraw lignite plants by 2028 and decarbonise islands by 2029'. This objective was identified as a good practice in the EU Services Working Document on "Assessment of Greece's final national energy & climate plan". At the same time, Greece has developed the 'Long-term Strategy 2050', with decarbonisation scenarios. Under the scenarios, compatible with keeping the increase in global temperature below 1.5 °C, the country achieves a 95 % reduction in net emissions compared to 1990.

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

1. 1. 2 latest developments

Since the ratification of the NECP, there have been rapid developments in energy and climate change, the main ones being: (a) the 'Fit for 55' package introducing an ambitious climate target (55 %) compared to 40 % when the NECP was prepared, (b) the joint European action 'REPowerEU'.

Greece remains committed to its commitments on lignite-fired transition and is consistently implementing a targeted set of relevant actions, including: RES penetration, token/regulatory framework for energy storage and H2, energy upgrade, incentives for electromobility, district heating, HPS installation. This set of actions harmonises ITS, which include interventions that promote zero pollutant emissions from energy production and assist in 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 withdrawal of lignite plants/lignite mines

The transition towards the EU 2030 targets follows a specific timeline in terms of ceasing lignite mining and power generation from its combustion. Many lignite-fired plants have already been retired. The variation in the lignite-fired energy production of PPC's plants is as follows:

1.

- 2011: production 27.4 TWh
- 2019: 10,417 TWH (62 % reduction)
- 2020: 5.7 TWh (30 % reduction compared to 8.1 TWh, NECP forecast)

All lignite-fired plants are to be retired by 2023, with the exception of Ptolemaida V, which will be retired in 2028.

1. 1. 4 transition to the islands

In the North Aegean, the South Aegean & Crete, the transition until 2029 is twofold: (a) gradually increasing RES consumption, on the basis of the approved plan for interconnections with mainland power stations and/or with the installation of HPS, and (b) gradually withdrawing the operation of the 32 autonomous thermal power stations, which supply the NII. The ultimate objective is to cover the energy

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needs of the islands with RES and to export the excess clean energy to the mainland.

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

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

By the end of the 2021-2027 AP, provision is made for the installation of additional RES capacity, which, based on data from the NECP and assumptions in the context of the NECP, is estimated to lead to the achievement of an overall RES share in consumption, taking into account the mix of interconnections of 76 %, 72 %, 71 % and 75 %, respectively.

In between (2025-2026), the objective is to install additional capacity: 155-182 MW in Crete, 50-63.5 MW in Dodecanese, 42-50 MW in North Aegean, 14 MW in Cyclades.

The area available per cluster of islands for the development of the above RES capacity will be determined with the approval of the Special Spatial RES.

The installation of RES capacity on the island site depends on the available grid margins (electrical space). The electricity interconnections on the NII increase the 'electric space' & the energy generated by the thermal plants is replaced by clean forms. At the end of the interconnections, a number of thermal plants will be placed in cold reserve to ensure security of supply.

The adoption of new technological solutions & business models can remove the "electric space" barrier regardless of interconnections. The plan to install HPS on the islands without a clear interconnection plan may lead to RES penetration in consumption of more than 50 %, depending on the local conditions on each island. If necessary, a specialised study will be carried out to determine the appropriate RES penetration rate per category of islands.

According to the interconnections plan and the end of the first 3 interconnection phases of the Cyclades, three of the NII PSOs have already been connected to the continental network. Based on the timetable for the completion of the remaining electricity interconnections, on the basis of the HEDNO DPA 2023-2032 & the HEDNO HAP 2021-2025, all the reference islands of the HEDNO and the PTAM (individually or as part of an autonomous IS) will be interconnected with the mainland system by 2028, except for 8 NII HPs covering 9 islands (Gavdos, Agios Efstratios, Symi, Patmos, Megiti, Astypalaia, Arkioi, Marathai, Agathonisi). For these islands and those with an interconnection horizon after 2025, the transition is initiated as a matter of priority by developing HECs that combine wind and 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 Roadmap for the RM for the whole PAM process, tailored to the specificities of each region, in 2 steps: Design and Implementation.

3 pillars are defined for the RMI:

1. Restoration & reuse of degraded land/facilities

2. Social cohesion & economic transformation (Transition to a new production model)

3. Governance

Planning in the 1nd pillar of the RUP started with Law 4759/2020 on the RUP and will be completed with the approval of new land uses (RUP). Implementation will start with the restoration of lignite-fired fields and will end with the operation of the first cell-organised receptors in 2025.

The elaboration of the LLP (2020) triggered the design of the 2nd pillar of the LLP, which will be finalised with the adoption of the LLP & LLP. The activation of the PMPF is expected in 2022, with completion at the end of the FP (PMP1). Pillar 2 of the RMI also includes the activation of actions under the other two pillars of the JTM.

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The 3nd pillar of the AMIF was activated by Law 4685/2020 with the establishment of a Government & Coordination Committee of the AMIF and the organisation of the administration system was completed by the AMIF Law, Law 4872/2021.

Milestones in the transition process are:

- 07. 2020: Open call for non-binding investment proposals and development plans from non-public sector bodies, in cooperation with Enterprise Greece.
- 2020-2021: Launching actions to pilot holistic interventions in Agios Efstratios and Astypalaia, with a focus on clean energy, savings and e-mobility.
- 04. 2021: Adoption by the EU of revised regional aid guidelines.
- 06. 2021: Open call to public bodies for the implementation of direct interventions to strengthen social cohesion, reorient employment, diversify the local economy, attract direct investments and prepare for the reception of new activities and investments on a larger scale in the Regional Units of Kozani, Florina & D. Megalopolis.
- 09. 2021: Design and launch of programmes to support employment by the OAED.

1. 2 identification of affected territories and assessment of area-specific challenges

The areas of intervention of the PAPR are set at 3 ESDMs, in accordance with the criteria laid down in Article 11 of Regulation JTF and shall be:

• The Regions:

- Western Macedonia
- B. Aegean
- N. Aegean
- Crete

• The municipalities of the Peloponnese Region:

- Megalopoli
- Gortynia
- Tripoli
- Oichalia

Based on their economic data (categorisation of EU regions according to GDP per capita), these regions are classified as Less Developed Regions, with the exception of the South Aegean (Transition Region).

Continental lignite regions have a strong specialisation in lignite mining and power generation (Location Quotient 6,36 in the TIM), as they have been supplying energy to the whole country for 10 years. Lignite-fired activity has not caused significant industrial spillovers, capable of further enhancing industrial development and compensating for the losses of de-lignite. Specialisation in 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 lignite-fired conversion directly, indirectly and instigatively affects the whole of the RSP and the lignite municipalities of the Peloponnese.

Moreover, these regions have very low R & D spending compared to national average (OECD study). Evidence shows the very limited capacity of the local research and production base to innovate, of the public sector to support innovation and of the private sector to make structural adjustments to increase competitiveness. The transition from lignite is expected to exacerbate the problem of low investment/disinvestment in innovation, causing further adverse effects on the transformation of the economy, the competitiveness and attractiveness of regions, as places to live and work.

According to a study by IOBE, about 10.6 thousand jobs will be lost in the RM from lignite-fired extraction by 2029 (directly, indirectly and induced), compared to 2019. The direct impact of lignite-fired (relating only to lignite power generation and mining) is estimated at 5.7 thousand jobs by 2029. IOBE

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estimates the loss of GVA at country level from the delignification of the RM at EUR 1. 580 million by 2029 and in the RM to more than EUR 1 billion by 2029 (compared to 2019), or 26 % of the Region's GDP in 2019 (~ EUR 4 billion).

Accordingly, the IOBE estimates that ~ 3 will be lost in Megalopoli. 100 jobs from lignite-fired generation by 2029, compared to 2019. The direct impact of the delignification in the area will be 1. 263 jobs (compared to 2019). More than half of the jobs lost (1. (837), they relate to the lignite sector indirectly and induced by the monoculture of lignite, their high remuneration and their impact on consumption, and more generally on the local economy as a whole. The study estimates the GDP loss 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 is indirect and induced.

The economic activities that will be most affected by the lignite-fired transition are categorised as declining and transforming, as follows:

- Declining activities. Are the economic activities that rely on the production of fossil fuels and that are expected to cease or significantly reduce activities due to the transition towards climate neutrality. They include directly the lignite mining and lignite-fired power generation sectors and indirectly the mining waste collection, treatment and management and remediation sectors.
- Transformative activities. These are the economic activities linked to the value chain of lignite mining and conventional electricity generation.

The de-lignification will affect a significant number of operators with a particular role in the two regions, who will need to redefine the services they provide. Examples include: Local authorities, HEIs, EKETA, DM Waste Management Company, Clube, et al.

Furthermore, as mentioned, the effects of the lignite-fired process will work cumulatively in an already aggravated socio-economic situation. The regions are sparsely populated, with negative demographic indicators and an ageing population.

They show 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 the lignite transition is not limited to employment and incomes, as electricity and heating are not only a means of earning a living in these areas, but also a social asset. One of the 'benefits' of the lignite-fired era was the use of the excess heat of lignite-fired plants for the operation of district heating. In addition, to date, domestic electricity consumers in the two regions receive support for the price of electricity to compensate for the burden of lignite-fired activity. In particular, due to its climatic characteristics, the RM has the highest heating demand among the regions of Greece (2,22 kilo heating degree days in 2019 compared to 1,45 in Greece) and was the first region in Greece to study and install the systems for the needs of citizens (Ptolemaida, Kozani, Amyntaio). Specifically, around 42 thousand households and businesses use electricity with a total demand of ~ 600 GWh (IENE, 2020). In Megalopolis, excess heat was also used for district heating, albeit to a lesser extent.

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

As regards the RM, it aims to become an alternative energy hub, while in both regions it aims to transform them into business poles by creating organised receptors and attracting new investments in dynamic sectors of the economy. Strengthening RTDI will help with the green and digital transformation, modernisation and diversification of the economies of the affected areas and, together with support for human capital, should help to tackle unemployment and retain the population in these areas. The restoration and adaptation of land (implementation of programme contracts, Law 4759/2020, Article 155) will lead to (a) new land uses and, by extension, economic activities, (b) improvement of the quality of life, (c) upgrading and protection of the environment. Promoting energy saving, self-generation and RES support actions will help prevent and tackle energy poverty and preserve the energy identity of these areas.

Decarbonisation affects islands in an uneven way, due to the different weight of energy production

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activities in each island's production system, the inherent challenges of insularity (e.g. distance/geographical isolation from the mainland, lack of economies of scale and skilled human resources, low diversification of the economy) and the uneven number of workers on them.

Overall, the shutdown of the NII PSOs results in direct and indirect job losses (regular staff, contract agents & contractors) of around 1. 220 FTEs (485 in Crete, 369 in Dodecanese, 236 in North Aegean and 130 in New Cyclades).

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

Decarbonisation and the gradual penetration of RES are expected to affect local economies more broadly when adapting to green and sustainable forms of activities.

Islands with a low population characterised by population stagnation, weak economies, low quality of public infrastructure/services, geographical isolation are particularly disadvantaged. These islands fall within the scope of the Greco Islands national initiative, of a cross-sectoral nature, designed in cooperation with the EU. The Initiative is mainly funded by the Environment & Climate Change Sectoral Programme and complementing it by the LLP and its RIPs. The contribution of the PoA will focus on transforming/modernising the production model starting with the energy transition and the changes it brings to local economies.

Particularly relevant for islands are the broader economic and social challenges stemming from the EU's climate targets (Directive (EU) 2015/2193), which make it practically impossible for the power plants of smaller islands to operate more than 500 hours per year (from 2025 for new and from 2030 for existing plants), as well as the projections for the extension of the ETS to shipping and the phasing out of free emission allowances for aviation, 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, it needs to contribute to the development of sustainable tourism and the blue economy, i.e. the islands' main development pillars and largest energy consumers, based on local needs and conditions.

1. 3 lessons from FP2014 – 2020 and international experience

The LLP 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 OPs of the 2014-2020 FP (i.e. factors that delayed or negatively affected the effective implementation of the interventions), mainly the EPANEK, YMEPERAA, ROP of the transition areas, b) Proposals and conclusions of specific studies.

1. 3. 1 lessons learned from the evaluation of the implementation of the 2014-2020 FP OPs

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

More important in relation to the topics of the LLP are:

- Horizontal systemic issues, such as, in the institutional framework, the implementation of public procurement legislation (Law 4412/2016), or the adoption of a new KENAK. The adoption of Law 4782/2021 already simplifies many public procurement procedures and settles many practical issues, and calls for mixed contracts (contracting/supply) were issued for energy upgrades. During the implementation of the Programme, the Managing Authority will ensure that the strategic use of public procurement is generally promoted where possible. To this end, it will include in its calls, in accordance with the institutional framework, the National Procurement Strategy in force and encourage beneficiaries to use quality and life-cycle cost criteria in the design of their projects. In particular – and where legally and institutionally possible – it will encourage beneficiaries of suitable programme projects to incorporate environmental and social criteria as well as innovation incentives into their public procurement procedures.
- Horizontal management issues, such as facilitating checks on the compatibility of actions and

projects with the Regulations on public undertakings. Relevant explanatory circulars and guidelines from the Special Service for Public Revenue (EYKE) are used.

- Support for weak beneficiaries and incomplete technical studies. The implementation of the LLP will be supported by a specific structure included in the relevant governance system to support beneficiaries in maturing and implementing operations.
- Late activation of the 2014-2020 FP OPs. The design of the PTAM provides for frontloading and inclusion of projects eligible under the 2021-2027 programming period from the PTAM Special Transitional Programme, which has already been designed and activated.
- Conditions of competition of calls and confusion of potential beneficiaries by the existence of similar actions in different OPs. A significant effort has been made to separate the LLP thematically and spatially with the RDPs and thematically with the RDPs. For example, in RTDI actions the RDP will focus exclusively on areas of the ESEE where the region is specialised, the YEI will also cover other areas of national importance and the RIPs of regional importance. In addition, in cooperation with the GGEK, as the body responsible for the subject matter, a separate RTDI strategy has been drawn up for the intervention areas of the RDP, which will form the basis for the cooperation of the bodies during the implementation of the programmes.
- The difficulty for businesses to access the banking system, due both to their adverse financial data and to the dysfunction of the banking system in Greece, has emerged as one of the main barriers to participation in YEI actions, especially for small and micro-enterprises. In the MAP, the implementation of Financial Instruments is planned, following the results of relevant studies and the implementation experience in the 2014-2020 MAP.

1. 3. 2 proposals and conclusions of specific studies

Specific recommendations included in the World Bank study on the transition of the RM to the post-lignite era have been taken into account in the design of the RUP. The study's proposals are also applicable in the case of Megalopoli. For example, the proposal to set up a special purpose vehicle for the use, by acquiring new uses, of the land to be restored and the promotion of RTDI.

1. 4 AIP architecture 2021-2027

As part of the preparation of the National Plan for RMI, techno-economic and other data from specialised studies were collected and correlated. From their elaboration and composition, the framework of principles and the overall strategy framework were developed, which were then translated into specific objectives, development options and delivery modes. In particular, a coherent Programme has been designed to rebuild the local economies of transition regions with a view to RDI by increasing competitive investment, in areas such as clean energy, industry and trade, smart agricultural production, sustainable tourism, technology and education. The conditions for achieving the transition are the resolution of structural sectoral problems, effective planning, management and implementation of the PEAM through an appropriate governance system.

The PAPR's strategy follows the guidelines of the TYRM, Megalopoli and the North Aegean & Crete Islands. The LLP shall be developed under the JTF Specific Objective, while ensuring synergies and complementarity with the Specific Objectives of the other Funds, following the policy options reported in the draft 2021-2027 NSRF for the JTF.

The Architecture of the LLP was finalised after the adoption of the Regulations for the period 2021-2027 and taking into account the inputs from the partnership bodies during the consultation of the ESDIS and the Memorandum of the Programme, the guidelines of the EYSSA (competent service of the Ministry of Development and Investment for the NSRF 2021-2027) and the clarifications and proposals of the competent EU DGs.

Taking into account ITS priorities and the scope of the JTF (art. 8 Reg. JTF), the PoA includes the following 9 Priorities:

<u>1. Strengthening and promoting entrepreneurship</u>

It focuses on:

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- the green, digital and innovative transformation and strengthening the competitiveness of existing enterprises of all sizes in need of support in their transition to the zero-pollution economy while creating new jobs
- establishing and attracting new businesses of all sizes that create new jobs and lead to economic diversification, modernisation and transformation of the existing production model;
- connecting RTDI with production, fostering start-ups and spin-offs, and developing research activity especially in areas of national importance where regions are specialised
- strengthening infrastructure and mechanisms to further develop entrepreneurship and support business openness

2. Energy transition – climate neutrality

It focuses on improving energy efficiency for public buildings, affordable clean energy systems and infrastructure, including self-generation from RES and the uptake of RES storage technologies. Interventions by the South Aegean Region are not included.

3. Land repurposing – circular economy

It focuses on restoration, regeneration and reuse of lignite-degraded land and facilities, green infrastructure and technical land use repurposing projects.

4. Just labour transition

It focuses on:

- upskilling and reskilling of the unemployed as a result of the energy transition and of workers/self-employed in need of support for their transition to the zero-emission economy
- 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;
- extending/upgrading the social care and welfare services provided, modernising equipment and adapting the opening hours of existing structures;

5. Small-scale integrated interventions

It includes the implementation of interventions to improve the quality of life of residents and the diversification of local economies, which will emerge when designing and implementing integrated territorial strategies.

5A. Actions of the South Aegean Region

It is a distinct priority for the South Aegean region, which belongs to the 'transition' category of regions. It includes the implementation of interventions integrated in Priorities 1, 2, 4 and 5, as detailed above.

6. Programme Technical Assistance

It covers the necessary expenditure (procurement of goods and services, support for beneficiaries, etc.), which will strengthen the achievement of the objectives of the PEAM.

6A. Technical Assistance Programme for the South Aegean Region

It covers the necessary expenditure (procurement of goods and services, support for beneficiaries, etc.) to help achieve the objectives of the PEAM in the South Aegean Region.

7. Step priority

It concerns the implementation of actions in the STEP areas as set out in the 'Guidance Note on certain provisions of Regulation (EU) 2024/795 establishing the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP)'.

1. 5 complementarity and synergies with other forms of support

The 2021-2027 MFF has a budget of ~ EUR 1.6 billion. The amount includes the JTF, ERDF and ESF +

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resources integrated into the JTF by transfer, as well as the national counterpart.

The LLP shows synergies and complementarities with the other pillars of the JTM (Special InvestEU Scheme for the LLP to leverage private capital, Public Sector Loan Facility supported by the EIB to implement the necessary public investments, mainly in infrastructure), the other programmes of the NSRF 2021-2027, the Recovery & Resilience Fund, the EAFRD and the EMFAF, which are designed by the responsible bodies and concern or cover geographically the same regions.

With regard to the RGFWB interventions concerning the ESEE, there will be full cooperation between the RGFWB governance structure and the new system of governance of the EES at national and regional level, in particular with the ESEE Unit and the regional structures. The priority areas of the new EES and the regional EES have been taken into account in the design of the PoA and in cooperation with the other Programmes.

In relation to the programmes for Competitiveness, Human Resources & Social Cohesion, Environment and Climate Change and Transport, as well as the programmes for RM, Peloponnese, North Aegean, South Aegean & Crete, the distinction of actions is based on specific criteria such as targeting and eligibility of funds, categories of beneficiaries, etc., the processing of which results in:

(a) Independent interventions of the PTAM.

(b) Supplementary interventions, for which complementarity will be finalised when the programmes are specified or when the relevant calls are issued. The following are listed as possible ways of dealing with them: different timing of issuing calls, joint issuing of a call with additional resources from more than one Programme, application of a "Just Transition Clause" to calls for Programmes beyond the PoA.

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

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

Following the finalisation of the 2021-2027 PLAM and PLAYT, the competent MAs will cooperate in defining priorities and interventions to identify complementary interventions in the blue economy.

The possibility of cooperation (interregional, cross-border, transnational) and the development of joint actions with other Member States and countries facing similar transition problems 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", the "Coal 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.

It will also support the development of Greek initiatives in Horizon Europe/Widening Participation and Strengthening the European Research Area and participation in international collaborations 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 strengths, such as energy (including green H2), bio-economy, environment and circular economy, blue economy, agro-food, health, ICT.

The PMPF will exploit synergies with CEF2 digital and the forthcoming development of European Data Spaces, as foreseen in the Communication on the "EU Data Strategy".

1. 6 cross-cutting issues

- The design of the PoA takes into account 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 persons with disabilities, is a cross-cutting

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aspect of the Programme.

- The Programme will use simplified costs for actions below EUR 200 thousand 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 as compliant with the DNSH principle according to Preamble 10 of the CPR 2021/1060.

The programme may support investments that combine the principles of sustainability, aesthetics & inclusiveness of the New European Bauhaus initiative to find inclusive and sustainable solutions to climate challenges

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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 a target for the closure of lignite-fired power plants by 2028, with the withdrawal of plants representing 80 % of installed capacity by 2023 as an intermediate milestone. The JTF focuses on supporting lignite regions dependent on extraction and combustion for electricity generation in island regions dependent on fuel oil and diesel combustion. The exact spatial identification of the affected areas and the relevant documentation shall be done in the NIIMs. The discontinuation of lignite activity leads to serious economic and social impacts in the affected areas, where the energy and mining sectors are the predominant economic activity (Region of Western Macedonia and wider Megalopoli area). The strengths of these areas that can generate growth potential include skilled labour, available land and facilities, energy networks, as well as other latent development opportunities (agro-food, tourism, culture, etc.). In the South and North Aegean and Crete regions, the phasing out of inefficient and highly polluting Autonomous Power Stations using fuel oil and diesel will have less impact on local communities where the labour-intensive industries are trade and the tertiary sector, with a focus on tourism. Islands are disproportionately and unevenly affected by the transition due to the inherent challenges of insularity e.g. distance/geographical isolation from the mainland, lack of economy of scale and specialised human resources, low diversification of

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Policy objective or JTF specific objective	Specific objective or dedicated priority *	Justification (Summary)
		the economy. To be fair, the process of transition of islands to climate neutrality needs to strengthen island economies and societies so that any negative effects are reversed through clean electricity production 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 islands' main growth pillars and largest energy consumers, towards a more sustainable and innovative model based on local needs and conditions.

* Dedicated priorities according to ESF+ Regulation

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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. 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 prepares the right business environment, promotes the green, digital and innovative transformation of existing businesses & helps attract new investments to diversify the production model of territories. It contributes to enhancing competitiveness, through the production & promotion of high value-added products/services and targeted investment & capitalising on R & D results. In transition island regions, the focus is on implementing digital transformation and carbon footprint reduction plans.

The dimensioning of business support needs in transition regions and the selection of appropriate financial instruments to facilitate beneficiaries' access to funding products will follow the results of an ex ante evaluation [CPR, art. 56 (3)]. Experience in implementing corresponding tools will also be used through OP interventions under the previous 2014-2020 FP.

The possibility provided for in the CPR (Article 65) to reduce the binding five-year period to three years for investments and jobs created in the case of aid to SMEs will be provided for if selected in the relevant notices.

The actions have been assessed as compliant with the DNSH principle according to Preamble 10 of the CPR 2021/1060.

Categories of interventions

1. 1. Research – Innovation – Advanced technologies

This includes actions to support RTDI & enhance the competitiveness of enterprises, through:

A. the effective interconnection of undertakings with the RTDI system;

B. the selected contribution, per area of intervention, to specific dynamic sectors and priorities with high added value (e.g. energy, environment-circular and blue economy, bioeconomy, agro-food, health, sustainable tourism, materials, ICT), as specified in the national and, where appropriate, the corresponding regional SACs;

c. Interfaces (nexus) between non-common areas of the two strategies (e.g. battery materials, solar panels, wind turbines, etc.)

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The implementation of the following flagship projects, category of interventions 1, signal the productive transformation and the shift of the affected areas to RTDI:

1.

- "West Macedonia Innovation Zone", with a focus on energy and ICT. The project includes the creation of the necessary infrastructure, incubator, research laboratories and entrepreneurship (1th enclave/Technology Park). The Action is in synergy with the "Innovation Hub for Green H2 and Energy Storage in Pierre. D. Macedonia', with EKETA as beneficiary (2th enclave of LKBM). Similarly, the 'Smart City Living Laboratory' (LBM's 3th enclave) is associated.
- Green Data Centre & JT supercomputer to meet the computing needs of the Greek academic/research community, using the excess locally produced energy included in the 'Green Data Centres' action.
- The Bioeconomy Hub is a complex project that constitutes the accelerator for the transition of the local economy in the municipalities of Megalopoli, Tripoli, Gortynia and Oichalia to the post-lignite era. Through open cooperation of triple helix actors: public, knowledge institutes, entrepreneurship, the economic and productive transformation of business activity in the wider Megalopolis region is pursued with a focus on the full range of the bioeconomy value chain (Agrofood, Circular and Digital Economy). The Hub is organised in four enclaves (two main enclaves in Megalopoli and Tripoli and two secondary enclaves in Oichalia and Gortynia).

1. 2. Competitiveness of MSMEs & SMEs – Digital transformation of businesses

This includes actions to strengthen the competitiveness of VSEs & SMEs and facilitate their entry into global markets, as well as to support their digital, innovative and green transformation throughout the production process, so as to achieve economic diversification, modernisation and transformation of the existing production model of transition regions.

In particular, existing and newly established enterprises in the sectors of the national ETS and the detailed description of sectors in the ITS contributing to the productive transformation of the intervention areas are being strengthened. In addition, a Portfolio Fund for the LLP (LLP Loan Fund & LLP Loan Guarantee Fund) shall be established to support the development and encourage the change of production model in the LLP areas.

1. 3. Entrepreneurship infrastructures and mechanisms

The improvement of existing and the creation of new Business Parks & Organised Recipients of Manufacturing Business Activities (OMED), in line with current technological requirements and as part of a broader industrial policy, will increase the attractiveness of the sites in order to allow the enterprises established there to adapt to Industry 4. 0.

The creation and/or strengthening of existing mechanisms and structures supporting entrepreneurship for the Just Transition shall also be promoted in order to identify and continuously support the general and specific needs of enterprises, including support for the development of new sectors of economic activity as well as the provision of technical, advisory and support services for affordable clean energy and greenhouse gas emission reduction.

Business Parks are referred to as flagship projects in support of the business environment.

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

A distinct category of intervention under Priority 1 is support for productive investments by enterprises other than SMEs in the lignite areas of the RM & the wider Megalopoli region, which are considered necessary for the implementation of the ITS.

The investments will strengthen economic activity, diversify the industrial profile of the affected areas with new sectors of activity and value chains, contribute to their productive transformation (strengthening the energy pillar of the TIM, strengthening the Megalopoli productive system) and contribute to environmental objectives. Finally, they will create new jobs, attract scientific potential and improve the job profile of local workers. The assessment of the investments in terms of their support from the MAP will be made on the basis of the conditions set out in the JTF Regulation (Article 8).

Complementarity and synergies with other forms of support

As regards the size of the undertakings of potential beneficiaries, please note the regulatory possibility (Article 8 of Regulation JTF) for support from the LLP, subject to conditions, for productive investments in addition to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises that 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 of distinguishing the planned interventions of the LLP from the other programmes intervening in the transition regions.

The distinction of actions towards existing, new and start-up enterprises is mainly based on the sectoral distinction of the LLP with a focus on declining, transforming and dynamic sectors as well as those of the value chains supporting the transition to the new production model. With regard to new businesses, cooperation is being promoted (mainly with the YEI) at call level to implement targeted sustainable investments.

In addition, the spatial dimension is an element distinguishing the interventions of Priority 1 of the LLP from the relevant interventions of the national programmes.

As regards smart specialisation areas, the PoA will focus on the areas of the national EES as a matter of priority.

If relevant interventions are identified, before the relevant calls are issued, the issue will be addressed either by a different timing of the calls, 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 PEAM.

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

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

1.
   - Knowledge-intensive start-ups and spin-offs
   - Partnerships for business research activities

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- Academic institutions Research Centres
- Existing enterprises of the relevant ESDIMs
- New and in the process of being set up SMEs including micro-enterprises
- Enterprises other than SMEs
- Innovation Entrepreneurship Support Bodies
- Bodies for the development and management of M.M.E.
- TRANSITION A. E

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 on the basis of disability or chronic illness, 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 the selection of 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 (Article 9 (3) and Article 73 (1) of the CPR).

Partnership and ensuring multilevel governance will be promoted in the preparation and implementation of the Programme, involving in the Monitoring Committees 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 Disabilities, the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination existing national strategies and the National Action Plan for PWD.

The PASM Management Structure will participate in the Thematic Network on Disability Issues to be operated during the 2021-2027 PDB.

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 Programmes of Intervention Areas.

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

The RDP will use the possibilities offered through the EU Adriatic-Ionian Macro-region strategy pillars to better target its policies for island regions. By participating in the national network of MAs for the Adriatic-Ionian Macro-Regional Strategy, the Programme has specified as far as possible the relevant needs and capabilities that identify the priorities included in the EUSAIR. In addition, the MA will participate in the network of MAs to be set up in EUSAIR by all countries with the aim, where possible, to launch and integrate projects in cooperation and coordination 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 mobilise investment and support enterprises seeking to become economically viable, diversify and/or introduce cutting-edge technologies in their productive operation, improve their openness and participation in regional and international value chains.

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

As indicative categories of Financial Instruments, to be selected following the results of an ex ante evaluation [CPR, art. 56 (3)], indicate:

1.

- Loans and guarantees (including micro-loans) to cover working capital needs and/or financing of investment projects in existing enterprises, start-ups, etc.
- Co-investment funds in partnerships of enterprises or to foster productive investments of “mature” enterprises, seed and start-up capital 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	3,317.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO02	Enterprises supported by grants	enterprises	653.00	558.00

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1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO03	Enterprises supported by financial instruments	enterprises	41.00	1,446.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO04	Enterprises with non-financial support	enterprises	127.00	1,313.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO05	New enterprises supported	enterprises	154.00	758.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO07	Research organisations participating in joint research projects	Research organisations	4.00	12.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO10	Enterprises cooperating with research organisations	enterprises	0.00	62.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO15	Capacity of incubation created	enterprises	48.00	120.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO740	Business infrastructures supported	Number	0.00	4.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		PCO14	Public organisations supported for the development of digital services, products and processes * (RCO14)	Number of public bodies	0.00	1.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO920	Researchers working on supported research projects	FTE (full-time equivalents)	0.00	215.00

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	3,641.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR02	Private investments matching public support (of which: grants, financial instruments)	euro	0.00	2021	213,700,000.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR03	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) introducing product or process innovation	enterprises	0.00	2021	167.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR11	Users of new and upgraded public digital services, products and processes	users/year	0.00	2021	150.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	

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1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR18	SMEs using incubator services after incubator creation	enterprises/year	0.00	2021	153.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
1	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR102	Research jobs created in supported entities	annual FTEs	0.00	2021	20.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
1	JSO8.1	JTF		PSR920	Research posts created in supported research projects	FTE (full-time equivalents)	0.00	2021	188.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
1	JSO8.1	JTF		PCR08	Publications from supported projects	Publications	0.00	2021	37.00	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		004. Investment in fixed assets, including research infrastructure, in public research centres and higher education directly linked to research and innovation activities	17,340,000.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		008. Investment in intangible assets in public research centres and higher education directly linked to research and innovation activities	9,860,000.00
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)	3,995,850.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		020. Business infrastructure for SMEs (including industrial parks and sites)	20,400,000.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		021. SME business development and internationalisation, including productive investments	322,312,264.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		022. Support for large enterprises through financial instruments, including productive investments	153,102,657.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		025. Incubation, support to spin offs and spin outs and start ups	41,309,998.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		026. Support for innovation clusters including between businesses, research organisations and public authorities and business networks primarily benefiting SMEs	5,100,000.00

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1	JSO8.1	JTF		027. Innovation processes in SMEs (process, organisational, marketing, co□creation, user and demand driven innovation)	2,448,000.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		028. Technology transfer and cooperation between enterprises, research centres and higher education sector	27,200,000.00
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	1,224,000.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		030. Research and innovation processes, technology transfer and cooperation between enterprises, focusing on circular economy	1,224,000.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		036. ICT: Other types of ICT infrastructure (including large□scale computer resources/equipment, data centres, sensors and other wireless equipment)	18,445,000.00
1	JSO8.1	Total			623,961,769.00

Table 5: Dimension 2 - form of financing

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
1	JSO8.1	JTF		01. Grant	533,461,769.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		02. Support through financial instruments: equity or quasi-equity	4,000,000.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		03. Support through financial instruments: loan	65,000,000.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		04. Support through financial instruments: guarantee	20,000,000.00
1	JSO8.1	JTF		05. Support through financial instruments: Grants within a financial instrument operation	1,500,000.00
1	JSO8.1	Total			623,961,769.00

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	623,961,769.00
1	JSO8.1	Total			623,961,769.00

Table 7: Dimension 6 – ESF+ secondary themes

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Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)

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	623,961,769.00
1	JSO8.1	Total			623,961,769.00

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

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2.1.1. Priority: 2. 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:

Priority 2 integrates the scaled-up climate ambition at international, European and national level, as shown by the Fit for 55 package, EU Taxonomy, REPowerEU & Clean Industry Deal and the Green H2 Guidance.

Priority 2 seeks the transition to a climate-neutral economy, through investments in energy efficiency, clean energy production and storage, and its use/exploitation by local communities.

Under Priority and following relevant ex-ante evaluation [CPR, art. 56 (3)], appropriate financial instruments will be used.

The possibility foreseen by the CPR (Article 65) to reduce the binding five-year period to three years for investments and jobs created in the case of SME aid will be foreseen if selected in the relevant calls.

The actions have been assessed as compliant with the DNSH principle in accordance with recital 10 of the CPR 2021/1060.

Categories of Intervention

2. 1. Energy efficiency

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

An indicative action is energy upgrades (individually or through energy communities) of public/municipal buildings (e.g. municipal services, schools, health centres, etc.).) and infrastructure (e.g. waste water treatment plants) as well as housing.

Calls may also award a higher grant to households affected by energy poverty and reward energy communities with a share of households affected by energy poverty.

2. 2. Clean energy

The category seeks to preserve and expand the social good of renewable energy sources, reduce the carbon footprint and promote the penetration of clean forms of energy using renewable energy sources for self-generation. Particular emphasis is placed on energy communities.

Indicative actions are:

1.

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- Green and smart cities (modelled on the New European Bauhaus that aims for a green transition in built environments in an attractive, pleasant and enabling way for all)
- Installation of heat pumps for heating/cooling and/or RES electricity generation systems to be used for heating/cooling by supporting clean energy self-generation in dwellings (individually) (see "REPowerEU").
- Supporting energy communities to develop self-generation actions
- Support clean energy self-generation in homes (stand-alone)
- Support for RES, renewable hydrogen and HECHP investments

The Programme generally aims at enhanced self-generation, sharing renewable energy, reducing electricity bills and fighting energy poverty.

2. 3. Intelligent energy;

The category facilitates the development and entry of RES into the energy system of these regions to fully decarbonise them.

Indicative actions are:

1.

- Aid for the installation of long-duration clean energy storage systems
- Promotion of electromobility including the installation of charging stations for electric vehicles

The installation of long-term clean energy storage systems is an action in which it will be possible to increase RES electricity generation, utilise stored energy in times of reduced solar intensity and wind.

Action to promote electromobility and install electric vehicle charging stations is fully consistent with European and national policies including the revised NECP. It facilitates the decarbonisation of the intervention areas, their accessibility and economic diversification (one of the reasons for the lignite monoculture in the RM was the isolation of the area until the Egnatia Odos was built), and gives a professional outlet for companies in the lignite value chain to develop a new business in an emerging sector.

Complementarity and synergies with other forms of support

In the majority of actions there is a complete distinction with other Programmes. Complementarity can be seen with the Regional Environment and Climate Change Programme in saving and self-generation actions, where the latter does not enter into specialisation based on technologies.

Therefore, if there is an overlap in the specification of the programmes, it will be dealt with either by joint calls or by differentiating the timing of the calls from each programme. If different calls are issued in the same regions, but at different times, care will be taken to ensure that the same rules are applied by both programmes.

As regards saving and self-generation actions in public buildings, the Regional Waste Management Plan and the Regional Waste Management Plan target beneficiaries differently. In relation to the ROPs, the RRP will target in particular energy communities and specific projects to be indicated by public bodies on the basis of a relevant mapping of their needs or the preparation of a SDP/K.

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There is also complementarity between the action of the WFP on electrocharging points and the action of the Transport Programme 2021-2027 on the procurement of electric vehicles, for which pilot applications can be promoted in the WFP areas of intervention. In the same context, there is complementarity between the action of the WDD on electromobility and the ROPs of the EDIS. In particular, the MIPs may include complementary relevant actions, if such projects become part of the new or updated Integrated Territorial Investments for Sustainable Urban Development (OXE BAA).

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

- Enterprises
- Energy communities
- Private households – Households
- Local authorities (municipalities and regions) and local authority enterprises
- Public bodies
- Research centres;
- TRANSITION A. E.

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 on the basis of disability or chronic illness, 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 the selection of 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 (Article 9 (3) and Article 73 (1) of the CPR).

Partnership and ensuring multilevel governance will be promoted in the preparation and implementation of the Programme, involving in the Monitoring Committees 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 Disabilities, the principles of

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gender equality and non-discrimination existing national strategies and the National Action Plan for PWD.

The PASM Management Structure will participate in the Thematic Network on Disability Issues to be operated during the 2021-2027 PDB.

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 Programmes of Intervention Areas.

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

The RDP will use the possibilities offered through the EU Adriatic-Ionian Macro-region strategy pillars to better target its policies for island regions. By participating in the national network of MAs for the Adriatic-Ionian Macro-Regional Strategy, the Programme has specified as far as possible the relevant needs and capabilities that identify the priorities included in the EUSAIR. In addition, the MA will participate in the network of MAs to be set up in EUSAIR by all countries with the aim, where possible, to launch and integrate projects in cooperation and coordination 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 the use of the Financial Instruments is to provide expanded funding opportunities to the Objective Groups of Priority 2 for the implementation of clean energy production and use investments.

Following the results of an ex ante evaluation [CPR, Article. 56 (3)], appropriate financial instruments may be selected for energy saving and self-generation interventions in the existing residential building sector in the intervention areas.

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

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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	0.00	98.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO02	Enterprises supported by grants	enterprises	0.00	98.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO18	Affordable and sustainable dwellings with improved energy performance	dwellings	0.00	320.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO19	Public buildings with improved energy performance	square metres	4,200.00	107,394.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO22	Additional production capacity for renewable energy (of which: electricity, thermal)	MW	14.00	143.53
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO57	Capacity of environmentally friendly rolling stock for collective public transport	passengers	0.00	541.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO60	Cities and towns with new or modernised digitised urban transport systems	cities and towns	0.00	2.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		PCO97	Renewable energy communities supported * (RCO97)	Number of municipalities	0.00	2.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		PCO14	Public organisations supported for the development of digital services, products and processes * (RCO14)	Number of public bodies	0.00	2.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO742	Solutions for energy storage (RCO105)	MWh	0.00	857.75
2	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO744	Alternative fuels infrastructure (refuelling/recharging points) (RCO059)	Charging points	0.00	46.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO42	Electric vehicles	Number	0.00	14.00

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		RCR01	Jobs created in supported entities	annual FTEs	0.00	2021	139.85	MA/MIS	
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR02	Private investments matching public support (of which:	euro	0.00	2021	30,200,000.00	DK	

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					grants, financial instruments)						
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR11	Users of new and upgraded public digital services, products and processes	users/year	0.00	2021	330.00	Management Authority	
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR26	Annual primary energy consumption (of which: affordable and sustainable dwellings, public buildings, enterprises, other)	MWh/year	9,433.00	2021	6,603.38	Managing Authority/Beneficiaries	
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR29	Estimated greenhouse emissions	tonnes CO2 eq./year	39,278.08	2021	30,213.91	Ministry of the Environment and Energy/NSRF Executive Structure, Energy Sector	
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR31	Total renewable energy produced (of which: electricity, thermal)	MWh/year	30,000.00	2021	170,387.00	Ministry of the Environment and Energy/NSRF Executive Structure, Energy Sector	
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR32	Additional operational capacity installed for renewable energy	MW	0.00	2021	2.00	Managing Authorities	
2	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR62	Annual users of new or modernised public transport	users/year	0.00	2021	378,877.00	Managing Authorities	
2	JSO8.1	JTF		PSR747	Energy produced stored	MW	0.00	2021	2.35	Ministry of the Environment and Energy/NSRF Executive Structure. Energy Sector	
2	JSO8.1	JTF		PSR748	Total power of installed electric chargers	kW	0.00	2021	2,300.00	Ministry of the Environment and Energy/NSRF Executive Structure. Energy Sector	

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		016. Government ICT solutions, e□services, applications	1,020,000.00

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2	JSO8.1	JTF		042. Energy efficiency renovation of existing housing stock, demonstration projects and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria	8,500,000.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		044. Energy efficiency renovation or energy efficiency measures regarding public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures	6,800,000.00
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	38,386,694.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		047. Renewable energy: wind	4,754,866.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		048. Renewable energy: solar	19,929,323.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		049. Renewable energy: biomass	9,509,732.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		052. Other renewable energy (including geothermal energy)	66,568,140.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		053. Smart Energy Systems (including smart grids and ICT systems) and related storage	17,000,000.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		054. High efficiency co□generation, district heating and cooling	22,409,366.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		055. High efficiency co generation, efficient district heating and cooling with low lifecycle emissions	4,754,866.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		077. Air quality and noise reduction measures	1,702,890.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		082. Clean urban transport rolling stock	1,829,880.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		085. Digitalisation of transport when dedicated in part to greenhouse gas emissions reduction: urban transport	1,700,000.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		086. Alternative fuels infrastructure	1,854,870.00
2	JSO8.1	Total			206,720,627.00

Table 5: Dimension 2 - form of financing

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
2	JSO8.1	JTF		01. Grant	185,720,627.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		03. Support through financial instruments: loan	20,000,000.00
2	JSO8.1	JTF		05. Support through financial instruments: Grants within a financial instrument operation	1,000,000.00
2	JSO8.1	Total			206,720,627.00

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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	206,720,627.00
2	JSO8.1	Total			206,720,627.00

Table 7: Dimension 6 – ESF+ secondary themes

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)

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	206,720,627.00
2	JSO8.1	Total			206,720,627.00

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

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2.1.1. Priority: 3. Adjustment of land use – 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:

The objective of Priority 3 is to implement interventions for the regeneration and reuse of degraded land and facilities and to implement 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 primarily in the Regional Units of Kozani and Florina, as well as in the Municipality of Megalopoli, where lignite fields are located.

The actions have been assessed as compliant with the DNSH principle in accordance with Preamble 10 of the CPR 2021/1060.

Categories of interventions

3. 1. Adaptation of soils and installations to lignite fields

These actions relate to the regeneration of abandoned mines and the development of state-owned land. They mainly concern (a) green infrastructure, such as flood defence projects, terraces for cultivation, biodiversity restoration, management and monitoring actions (non-PAF), infrastructure for the efficient use of natural resources, in particular water, and (b) civil works for land repurposing, such as access facilitation infrastructure, networks and public infrastructure that will be deemed necessary for the proper functioning of business parks and other investments and activities within the perimeter of the former lignite mines, etc.

Complementarity and synergies with other forms of support

Ensure strong synergies and complementarities of the RDP with the Recovery Fund and set separation rules/criteria to avoid overlaps, as follows:

(a) The Recovery Fund finances, where necessary, exclusively "land restoration" works (i.e. the proper preparation of the land as a background to accommodate the new land uses and the resulting economic activities for the lignite land that will be owned by the State. The most important general categories of restoration works/works are: soil stabilisation and development, new (artificial) lakes, geotechnical and hydraulic operations, mapping, inspections, maintenance, soil decontamination/decontamination, waste management, related to lignite extraction, demolition of existing infrastructure, specialised dismantling/removal of equipment, costs related to the management of restoration works/projects.

The final National Recovery Fund Plan describes the general categories of restoration works/projects to be implemented.

(b) The JTF normally finances projects necessary for the "repurposing"/"Repurposing" of soils as hosts of new economic activities and the rehabilitation of territories other than those to be financed by the TAF. Please note that in the case of water management, the provisions of point 12 of the preamble to Regulation 1056/2021 (JTF).

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

- Local authorities (municipalities and regions) and local authority enterprises
- Enterprises
- TRANSITION A. E

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 on the basis of disability or chronic illness, 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 the selection of 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 (Article 9 (3) and Article 73 (1) of the CPR).

Partnership and ensuring multilevel governance will be promoted in the preparation and implementation of the Programme, involving in the Monitoring Committees 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 Disabilities, the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination existing national strategies and the National Action Plan for PWD.

The PASM Management Structure will participate in the Thematic Network on Disability Issues to be operated during the 2021-2027 PDB.

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 Programmes of Intervention Areas.

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

The RDP will use the possibilities offered through the EU Adriatic-Ionian Macro-region strategy pillars to better target its policies for island regions. By participating in the national network of MAs for the Adriatic-Ionian Macro-Regional Strategy, the Programme has specified as far as possible the relevant needs and capabilities that identify the priorities included in the EUSAIR. In addition, the MA will participate in the network of MAs to be set up in EUSAIR by all countries with the aim, where possible, to launch and integrate projects in cooperation and coordination 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 implementation 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)
3	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO38	Surface area of rehabilitated land supported	hectares	58.00	844.00

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	844.00	Management Authority	

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

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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		073. Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land	52,700,000.00
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)

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+

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2.1.1. Priority: 4. Fair Work 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:

It aims to address the socio-economic consequences of the transition to adapt human resources to skills in occupations in relation to new productive activities and the new growth model. The aim is to maintain the existing ones and to contain unemployment, to create new specialisations with a positive impact on income from GVA and to create highly specialised skills. The actions are fully aligned with the Pact for Skills and aim to further address skills shortages by mobilising businesses, workers, national/regional/local authorities, social partners and lignite industry organisations, DYPA, VET providers (including EPAS) and chambers of commerce to invest in up-skilling actions.

The possibility provided for in the CPR (Article 65) to reduce the binding five-year period to three years for investments and jobs created in the case of SME aid will be foreseen if selected in the relevant notices.

The actions have been assessed as compliant with the DNSH principle in accordance with Preamble 10 of the CPR 2021/1060.

Categories of interventions

4. 1. Direct employment interventions in social cohesion in the affected regions

It includes direct support measures to promote employment in regions affected by the transition and identifies a risk of loss or loss, but also of halting migration and unemployment by, but not limited to:

1.

- subsidy programmes for the employment of primarily unemployed or former employees in enterprises affected by lignite deflation;
- subsidy to promote the participation of women and young people in the labour market
- counselling/training/re-skilling and skills certification interventions for unemployed, workers and self-employed with priority to those in precarious jobs;
- developing a network of skills and employment centres for the unemployed, workers and employers

as part of an individualised approach involving individualised profiling, skills assessment and individualised pathways for transition/reintegration into work.

4. 2. Promotion of employment

Active employment policies will implement work experience/internship programmes for young people, targeted actions for the unemployed, the long-term

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unemployed, self-employed people in precarious employment, mainly through vocational counselling/training in skills related to the new model, with a focus on green digital skills, subsidisation of young people, promotion of entrepreneurship for self-employed people and actions for adaptability of employees in enterprises to the new labour market conditions.

Actions will also be implemented to promote the participation of women and young people in the labour market, programmes to promote self-employment in highly skilled sectors (e.g. RES, ICT, circular economy, environment). Especially in the regions of Crete and the North Aegean, additional sectors will be the blue economy; sustainable tourism.

4. 3. Upskilling and reskilling of human resources

Actions aimed at strengthening human resources, based on a diagnosis of the needs of local labour markets through periodic field surveys, such as, but not limited to, (may also be implemented in combination as an integrated operation):

1.

- upskilling of human resources, training/retraining in areas such as RES, ICT, environmental rehabilitation in the circular economy, digital skills and cutting-edge technologies and other industrial specialisations, based on the investments to be made. In the North Aegean, Crete, the focus will be on upskilling and training of workers as a matter of priority 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 sustainable tourism and blue economy sectors.
- personalised counselling and training, primarily in green skills either in the general population with a focus on basic skills (Green Competences Framework) but also in more specialised skills (hard skills) in medium to high-level occupations that contribute to changing the productive model of regions.

The focus will be on actions ensuring traineeships and the certification of the skills of the beneficiaries.

Thematic pilot actions (thematic interactive workshops, experiential career guidance workshops) will also be implemented in areas such as RES and smart agriculture.

4. 4. Adaptability of Belarusian workers

Integrated programmes to adapt workers from companies to the change in production model will be implemented to adapt workers and self-employed people to the requirements of the post-lignite economy and the green economy, with a focus on cultivating and enhancing digital skills for refining applications in cutting-edge technologies.

4. 5. Socio-economic inclusion

The aim of the actions is to ensure social cohesion and promote equal opportunities and active participation of citizens in Megalopoli and Megalopoli. It concerns the development of a network of social services, in addition to the services already provided. It will be based on a tailor-made approach to beneficiaries and their families, both through the extension of service hours and the service and service access points of the beneficiaries. The social services provided will focus on preventing the risk of poverty and in particular child poverty, preventing the marginalisation of young people, empowering

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beneficiaries, improving the quality of life through additional activities linked to socialisation, actively supporting the social inclusion of members of vulnerable groups, unemployed mothers, long-term unemployed, inactive people, people facing social exclusion, etc., either for their personal empowerment and/or preparing them for their sustainable integration/reintegration into the labour market.

4. 6. Vocational Training Education Infrastructures

It concerns 'Green Education Infrastructure' actions and include interventions for the energy upgrading of buildings, the modernisation of laboratory equipment, the development of new curricula in green professions, and the training of teachers.

In this context, the project "Reconstruction of a Mauritius School in Vocational Education and Training", which is part of the Bioeconomy Hub, aims to create the main educational base with a focus on agro-food, bio-economy and upland activities, with skills development actions for apprentices.

4. 7. Social care infrastructure

The main objective of the action is to upgrade existing social welfare structures, modernise equipment and adapt opening hours to the needs of workers and jobseekers. The focus will be on children, older people with disabilities, supporting a smooth transition of unemployed parents to the labour market, reconciliation of working family life.

4. 8. Familiarity and awareness of the social and economic fabric

To develop and consolidate environmental awareness, lifelong learning programmes for adult workers, students, adult students or learners, employers and unemployed people will be designed and implemented on environmental protection, green energy, green growth in the blue economy, digital skills and entrepreneurship, based on the needs of each region.

Complementarity synergies with other forms of support

In relation to the complementarity of actions with the Human Resources Programme for Social Cohesion, the MIPs, the Recovery Fund, the RDP will focus as a priority on:

1.

- to those who will be included in the Register of Utilised Unemployed Persons of Eligible Areas (DAM), drawn up by the OAED. The actions will concern the areas of economic diversification (e.g. RES, environmental rehabilitation, circular economy, new industrial specialisations, etc.).
- undertakings operating in a register with a CAR of activities directly or indirectly related to the PAM.
- building on existing social structures and upgrading them by strengthening existing and/or providing additional services to residents of the PAM lignite-fired areas in cooperation with the competent bodies.

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

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1.

- Unemployed
- Long-term unemployed,
- Women
- Workers, including workers in precarious jobs;
- Businesses,
- Own-account workers,
- Low-skilled people;
- Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases,
- People facing social exclusion
- Young, teenage children
- Economically inactive persons;
- Adult pupils in Second Opportunity Schools, in citrus secondary schools, in apprenticeship classes;
- Graduates of universities in the DAM regions.

and more generally the human resources of intervention areas seeking employment opportunities, 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 on the basis of disability or chronic illness, 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 the selection of 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 (Article 9 (3) and Article 73 (1) of the CPR).

Partnership and ensuring multilevel governance will be promoted in the preparation and implementation of the Programme, involving in the Monitoring Committees 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

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

The PASM Management Structure will participate in the Thematic Network on Disability Issues to be operated during the 2021-2027 PDB.

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 Programmes of Intervention Areas.

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

The RDP will use the possibilities offered through the EU Adriatic-Ionian Macro-region strategy pillars to better target its policies for island regions. By participating in the national network of MAs for the Adriatic-Ionian Macro-Regional Strategy, the Programme has specified as far as possible the relevant needs and capabilities that identify the priorities included in the EUSAIR. In addition, the MA will participate in the network of MAs to be set up in EUSAIR by all countries with the aim, where possible, to launch and integrate projects in cooperation and coordination 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 implementation 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	Fund	Category of	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone	Target

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	objective		region				(2024)	(2029)
4	JSO8.1	JTF		EECO02	Unemployed, incl. long-term unemployed	persons	6,649.00	23,188.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		EECO05	Employed, including self-employed	persons	2,193.00	11,284.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		EECO07	Young people between 18 and 29 years of age	persons	338.00	3,307.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO67	Classroom capacity of new or modernised education facilities	persons	169.00	118.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO70	Capacity of new or modernised social care facilities (other than housing)	persons/year	303.00	603.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO747	Bodies implementing actions for the active inclusion of persons from disadvantaged groups in areas of application of the PAPAP	Number of bodies/entities	0.00	5.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO743	People (16-66 +) who followed lifelong learning	Number	6,015.00	7,366.00

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		EECR03	Participants gaining a qualification upon leaving	persons	0.00	2021	12,505.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
4	JSO8.1	JTF		EECR04	Participants in employment upon leaving	persons	0.00	2021	11,900.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
4	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR71	Annual users of new or modernised education facilities	users/year	0.00	2021	317.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
4	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR74	Annual users of new or modernised social care facilities	users/year	0.00	2021	302.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
4	JSO8.1	JTF		PSR753	Beneficiaries of PAFM areas receiving active inclusion services	Number of people		2021	1,405.00	Managing Authority/Beneficiaries	
4	JSO8.1	JTF		PSR749	Persons (16-66 +) who followed lifelong learning programmes and received a certificate of attendance	Number	0.00	2021	3,683.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	

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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	5,100,000.00
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	142,317,937.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		136. Specific support for youth employment and socio□economic integration of young people	13,749,601.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		142. Measures to promote women's labour market participation and reduce gender□based segregation in the labour market	2,220,198.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		146. Support for adaptation of workers, enterprises and entrepreneurs to change	52,255,531.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		151. Support for adult education (excluding infrastructure)	7,826,085.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		152. Measures to promote equal opportunities and active participation in society	9,774,999.00
4	JSO8.1	Total			238,216,851.00

Table 5: Dimension 2 - form of financing

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
4	JSO8.1	JTF		01. Grant	238,216,851.00
4	JSO8.1	Total			238,216,851.00

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	238,216,851.00
4	JSO8.1	Total			238,216,851.00

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Table 7: Dimension 6 – ESF+ secondary themes

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)

Table 8: Dimension 7 – ESF+*, ERDF, Cohesion Fund and JTF gender equality dimension

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
4	JSO8.1	JTF		01. Gender targeting	799,129.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		02. Gender mainstreaming	8,925,000.00
4	JSO8.1	JTF		03. Gender neutral	228,492,722.00
4	JSO8.1	Total			238,216,851.00

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

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2.1.1. Priority: 5. 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 the affected areas and at the same time foreseen or highlighted through integrated territorial or other types of strategies (ITI, SUMP, GR-eco islands).

The actions have been assessed as compliant with the DNSH principle in accordance with Preamble 10 of the CPR 2021/1060.

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

5. 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. Megalopoli and the islands (except "GR-eco islands"), which are identified through integrated territorial strategies. These strategies are launched under the responsibility of the relevant MIPs and are planned to be implemented as ITI. In these cases, the resources of the PEAM will complement the available resources of the MIPs and the MIS MA will cooperate with the relevant MAs of the MIPs and the local planning bodies of the ITI to ensure that interventions are consistent with the intervention logic of the energy transition and the JTF's eligibility.

In the continental section, the RDP focuses primarily on areas within lignite fields or closest to lignite mines and power plants as they are primarily affected by the twin 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 areas. The PLAP focuses on interventions that promote the two-pack tourism-culture as an alternative driver for the development of affected areas, while also helping to improve the quality of life of residents (e.g. restoration of sites of archaeological or cultural interest within lignite mines to develop alternative economic activities, digital applications, promotion of sustainable mobility through zones and soft traffic routes, cycling roads, etc.). On the islands, the RDP focuses primarily on sustainable mobility interventions in the context of ITI/SUMP.

5. 2. Integrated development interventions for "GR-eco islands"

It concerns the support of the national initiative "GR-eco islands" with the resources of the PAFM. This initiative as a whole is a coherent strategic plan of interventions with the main pillars of the energy, environment, circular economy, transport, tourism – culture and agri-food sectors and is planned to be implemented following the ITI model in terms of planning philosophy, methodology and procedures.

In this context, the RDP focuses only on those categories of interventions that allow for the eligibility of Regulation. JTF and linked to the energy transition of islands that meet the appropriate criteria (mainly population, energy and dual insularity/geographical isolation). This intention includes targeted actions to

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facilitate: the penetration of RES (such as the deployment of HRS), the promotion of energy communities for RES, energy upgrading, the use of smart energy grids and digital applications, electromobility and the promotion of sustainable mobility, awareness raising among local communities, etc.

Complementarity and synergies with other forms of support

As regards actions on 'quality of life and integrated development interventions in urban and rural areas', the interventions to be financed by the RDP will be identified in the design of ITIs 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 in line with the intervention logic and eligibility of the JTF.

With this in mind, in the area of West Macedonia, the PLAM focuses as a priority on supporting interventions within the framework of the ITI of Limnes Rivers (as it will be updated), focusing on the formation and organisation of a lake archaeological park in the area of Amyntaio Florina mine and the construction of a permanent exhibition building in Amyntaio Florina, in the context of the restoration of archaeological sites within lignite mines and the development of findings, as well as tourism promotion aimed at the economic diversification of the area. Accordingly, in the Megalopoli area, the interventions on which the RDP will focus will arise in the design of the new ITI planned by its ROP and will be in line with the intervention logic and eligibility of the JTF. Similarly, in the North Aegean Islands, Crete, with the exception of "GR-eco islands".

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

The MA of the RDP is responsible for ensuring eligibility with the JTF rule and the relevance/compatibility with the intervention logic of the Programme during implementation.

Taking into account the relevance, synergy and complementarity of the DSA with the Digital Transformation Programme, consideration will first be given to the possibility of maturing an integrated, pilot project implementing the concept of "living lab" in the cities of intervention areas and in a second time to the possibility of funding it.

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

- Bodies supporting entrepreneurship, including social partners, chambers and professional associations
- NGOS;
- Enterprises
- Energy communities

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- Private households – Households
- Local authorities (municipalities and regions) and local authority enterprises
- 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 on the basis of disability or chronic illness, 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 the selection of 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 (Article 9 (3) and Article 73 (1) of the CPR).

Partnership and ensuring multilevel governance in the preparation and implementation of the Programme will be promoted, involving in the Monitoring Committees 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 UN Convention on Persons with Disabilities, the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination existing national strategies and the National Action Plan for persons with disabilities. The PASM Management Structure will participate in the Thematic Network on Disability Issues to be operated during the 2021-2027 PDB.

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 ITIs of the relevant Programmes of the Intervention Areas as well as to the Greco Islands National Initiative.

The design and financing of the respective actions will be implemented in cooperation with the Managing Authorities of the Programmes and on the basis of the governance system planned for the Greco Islands Initiative.

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

The RDP will use the possibilities offered through the EU Adriatic-Ionian Macro-region strategy pillars to better target its policies for island regions. By participating in the national network of MAs for the Adriatic-Ionian Macro-Regional Strategy, the Programme has specified as far as possible the relevant needs and capabilities that identify the priorities included in the EUSAIR. In addition, the MA will participate in the network of MAs to be set up in EUSAIR by all countries with the aim, where possible, to launch and integrate projects in cooperation and coordination 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 evaluated to mobilise investments and leverage additional resources per key target group.

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		RCO57	Capacity of environmentally friendly rolling stock for collective public transport	passengers	0.00	386.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO744	Alternative fuels infrastructure (refuelling/recharging points) (RCO059)	Charging points	0.00	16.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO752	Initiatives for integrated spatial development supported	contributions to initiatives	0.00	5.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO42	Electric vehicles	Number	0.00	11.00

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

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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	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR29	Estimated greenhouse emissions	tonnes CO2 eq./year	69.00	2026	49.06	MA/MIS	
5	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR62	Annual users of new or modernised public transport	users/year	0.00	2026	253,602.00	MA/MIS	
5	JSO8.1	JTF		PSR748	Total power of installed electric chargers	kW			800.00	MA/MIS	
5	JSO8.1	JTF		PSR750	Beneficiary Municipalities	Number	0.00	2021	16.00	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	JSO8.1	JTF		016. Government ICT solutions, e□services, applications	1,275,000.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		040. Energy efficiency and demonstration projects in SMEs or large enterprises and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria	2,720,000.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		042. Energy efficiency renovation of existing housing stock, demonstration projects and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria	2,524,500.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		045. Energy efficiency renovation or energy efficiency measures regarding public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria	2,099,500.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		046. Support to entities that provide services contributing to the low carbon economy and to resilience to climate change, including awareness□raising measures	255,000.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		048. Renewable energy: solar	3,485,000.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		052. Other renewable energy (including geothermal energy)	1,275,000.00

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5	JSO8.1	JTF		053. Smart Energy Systems (including smart grids and ICT systems) and related storage	1,360,000.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		055. High efficiency co generation, efficient district heating and cooling with low lifecycle emissions	6,800,000.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		077. Air quality and noise reduction measures	1,313,216.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		082. Clean urban transport rolling stock	1,313,216.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		086. Alternative fuels infrastructure	463,488.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		166. Protection, development and promotion of cultural heritage and cultural services	16,609,000.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		169. Territorial development initiatives, including preparation of territorial strategies	18,999,999.00
5	JSO8.1	Total			60,492,919.00

Table 5: Dimension 2 - form of financing

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
5	JSO8.1	JTF		01. Grant	60,492,919.00
5	JSO8.1	Total			60,492,919.00

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	19,268,105.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		06. ITI - Islands and coastal areas	33,883,919.00
5	JSO8.1	JTF		08. ITI - Other types of territories targeted	7,340,895.00
5	JSO8.1	Total			60,492,919.00

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	60,492,919.00
5	JSO8.1	Total			60,492,919.00

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

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2.1.1. Priority: 5A. Actions by the South Aegean Region

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:

It is a distinct priority for the South Aegean region, which belongs to the 'transition' category of regions. It includes actions corresponding to Priorities 1, 2, 4 and 5 of the Programme aimed at supporting the transformation of local economies through penetration of RES and reversing the impacts of decarbonisation towards a sustainable and innovative development model towards climate neutrality.

The actions have been assessed as compliant with the DNSH principle according to Preamble 10 of the CPR 2021/1060.

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

Categories of interventions

1. 1 research – innovation – advanced technologies_AN

This includes actions to support RTDI & strengthen the competitiveness of enterprises in the Regional Unit of the South Aegean, through:

Indicative actions include:

1.

- Industrial Doctorates_NA
- Social Innovation & Entrepreneurship Pilot Actions

1. 2 competitiveness of VSEs and SMEs – Digital transformation of enterprises_NA

This includes actions to strengthen the competitiveness and extroversion of VSEs & SMEs. The focus will be on the green and digital transformation of businesses, innovation and sustainable tourism. In addition, a Portfolio Fund for the LLP (LLP Loan Fund & LLP Investment Loan Guarantee Fund) shall be established to support the development and encourage the change of productive model in LLP areas.

1. 3 entrepreneurship infrastructures and mechanisms _NA

Creation of an Entrepreneurship Support Mechanism for the Just Transition to identify the general and specific needs of businesses and to continuously support them.

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

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Support for productive investments by enterprises other than SMEs which are considered necessary for the implementation of the island ITS.

2. 1 energy efficiency_NA

Improving the energy efficiency of the building stock and infrastructure through energy upgrades of public/municipal buildings (individually or through energy communities).

2. 2. Net Energy_NA

Reducing the carbon footprint and promoting the penetration of clean energy using RES for self-generation by supporting energy communities to develop self-generation actions.

2. 3 smart energy_NA

Development and entry of RES into the energy system of the PNG regions for their full decarbonisation through the promotion of e-mobility including the installation of electric vehicle charging stations.

4. 1 direct employment and social cohesion interventions in the affected areas_NA

It includes direct support & employment promotion measures for human resources affected by the transition due to electricity interconnection and the progressive penetration of RES. It concerns the creation of Skills and Employment Centres for unemployed people, workers and employers (information, counselling and career guidance services, short-term vocational training) with specialised programmes in areas such as, but not limited to, green and digital professions (Industry 4. 0), sustainable tourism and the blue economy to support the new economic model.

4. 2 promotion of employment_NA

Targeted actions will be implemented:

1.
    - for unemployed & long-term unemployed, notably through vocational counselling/skills training programmes related to the new paradigm of the regional economy, with a focus on the green and blue energy and sustainable tourism sectors;
    - MLE grant for highly qualified staff in the fields of green energy, blue economy and sustainable tourism

4. 3 upskilling and retraining of human resources_NA

PIP upskilling/reskilling actions will be designed in line with Priority 1.

4. 8 familiarisation – Awareness of the social and economic fabric

To develop and consolidate environmental awareness, lifelong learning programmes for adult workers, students, adult pupils or trainees, employers and the unemployed will be designed and implemented, covering, for example, environmental protection, green energy, the green & blue economy, digital skills & entrepreneurship.

5. 1 quality of life and integrated development interventions in urban and rural areas_NA

It concerns the financing of interventions in the South Aegean islands (except the 'GR-eco islands'), which are identified through integrated territorial

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strategies and are complementary to them. These strategies are initiated under the responsibility of the relevant MIPs and are planned to be implemented as ITIs. On islands, the RLAP focuses on sustainable mobility interventions under ITI/SUMP.

Through the RGFP, emphasis is placed on interventions that promote the twin 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 the inhabitants. In the SAI the LLP focuses as a priority on sustainable mobility interventions in the context of ITI/SUMP.

5. 2 integrated development interventions for Greco Islands_NA

It concerns the support of the national initiative "GR-eco islands" with RDP funds for the RDP. This initiative as a whole is a coherent strategic plan of interventions with the energy, environment, circular economy, transport, tourism-culture and agri-food sectors as key pillars and is planned to be implemented following the ITI paradigm, in terms of planning philosophy, methodology and procedures.

In this context, the PEAM focuses only on those categories of interventions that are allowed by the eligibility of Regulation JTF and linked to the energy transition of the islands (South Aegean) that will meet the appropriate criteria (mainly population, energy and double insularity/geographical isolation). This intention includes targeted actions to facilitate: the penetration of RES (such as the installation of HPS), the promotion of energy communities for RES, energy upgrading, the use of smart energy networks and digital applications, electromobility and the promotion of sustainable mobility, awareness raising among local communities, etc.

For indicative actions see Prop. 5

Complementarities and synergies with other forms of support

The complementarities and synergies mentioned in Proposals 1, 2, 4 and 5 apply.

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

1.
   - Knowledge-intensive start-ups and spin-offs
   - Partnerships for business research activities
   - Academic institutions Research Centres
   - Existing enterprises of the relevant ESDIMs
   - New and in the process of being set up SMEs including micro-enterprises
   - Innovation Entrepreneurship Support Bodies
   - Energy communities

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- Private households – Households
- Local authorities (municipalities and regions) and local authority enterprises
- Public bodies
- Unemployed (long-term, young, unemployed mothers, women, etc.),
- Workers, including workers in precarious jobs;
- Own-account workers,
- Low-skilled people;
- Adult pupils in Second Opportunity Schools, in citrus secondary schools, in apprenticeship classes;
- Graduates of universities in the DAM regions. Bodies supporting entrepreneurship, including social partners, chambers and professional associations
- NGOS;

and more generally the human resources of intervention areas seeking employment opportunities, 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 on the basis of disability or chronic illness, 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 the selection of 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 (Article 9 (3) and Article 73 (1) of the CPR).

Partnership and ensuring multilevel governance in the preparation and implementation of the Programme will be promoted, involving in the Monitoring Committees 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 UN Convention on Persons with Disabilities, the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination existing national strategies and the National Action Plan for persons with disabilities.

The PASM Management Structure will participate in the Thematic Network on Disability Issues to be operated during the 2021-2027 PDB.

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

The categories of interventions under Priority 5A and Priorities 1, 2 and 4 will not contribute to spatial strategies or other initiatives of the relevant Programmes of the Areas of Intervention.

The categories of interventions under Priority 5A and Priority 5 will contribute to the ITIs of the relevant Programmes of the Intervention Areas as well as to the Greco Islands National Initiative. The design and financing of the respective actions will be implemented in cooperation with the Managing Authorities of the Programmes 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 RDP will use the possibilities offered through the EU Adriatic-Ionian Macro-region strategy pillars to better target its policies for island regions. By participating in the national network of MAs for the Adriatic-Ionian Macro-Regional Strategy, the Programme has specified as far as possible the relevant needs and capabilities that identify the priorities included in the EUSAIR. In addition, the MA will participate in the network of MAs to be set up in EUSAIR by all countries with the aim, where possible, to launch and integrate projects in cooperation and coordination 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

As indicative categories of financial instruments, to be selected following the results of an ex ante evaluation [CPR, Article. 56 (3)], indicate:

1.

- Loans and guarantees (including microloans) to cover working capital needs/or investment project financing to existing businesses in declining sectors (according to the NIIPs), start-ups, etc.,
- Co-investment funds in business partnerships or to support productive investments of ‘mature’ enterprises, sport-stage capital in start-ups

in addition, appropriate financial instruments may be selected to support energy saving and self-generation interventions in the existing residential building sector. The decision to use financial instruments will be evaluated to mobilise investments and leverage additional resources per key target group.

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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)
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		EECO02	Unemployed, incl. long-term unemployed	persons	0.00	1,221.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		EECO05	Employed, including self-employed	persons	0.00	983.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		EECO07	Young people between 18 and 29 years of age	persons	0.00	20.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO01	Enterprises supported (of which: micro, small, medium, large)	enterprises	0.00	164.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO02	Enterprises supported by grants	enterprises	0.00	17.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO03	Enterprises supported by financial instruments	enterprises	0.00	20.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO04	Enterprises with non-financial support	enterprises	0.00	127.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO05	New enterprises supported	enterprises	0.00	14.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO07	Research organisations participating in joint research projects	Research organisations	0.00	1.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO10	Enterprises cooperating with research organisations	enterprises	0.00	1.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO19	Public buildings with improved energy performance	square metres	0.00	8,423.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO22	Additional production capacity for renewable energy (of which: electricity, thermal)	MW	0.00	3.55
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO57	Capacity of environmentally friendly rolling stock for collective public transport	passengers	0.00	132.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO743	People (16-66 +) who followed lifelong learning	Number	0.00	634.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO744	Alternative fuels infrastructure (refuelling/recharging points) (RCO059)	Charging points	0.00	11.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO752	Initiatives for integrated spatial development supported	contributions to initiatives	0.00	1.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		PSO42	Electric vehicles	Number	0.00	4.00

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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
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR01	Jobs created in supported entities	annual FTEs	0.00	2021	110.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR02	Private investments matching public support (of which: grants, financial instruments)	euro	0.00	2021	2,050,000.00	Projects supported, OPS-NSRF	
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR03	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) introducing product or process innovation	enterprises	0.00	2021	1.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		EECR03	Participants gaining a qualification upon leaving	persons	0.00	2021	993.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		EECR04	Participants in employment upon leaving	persons	0.00	2021	612.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR29	Estimated greenhouse emissions	tonnes CO2 eq./year	1,703.97	2021	1,024.80	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR31	Total renewable energy produced (of which: electricity, thermal)	MWh/year	0.00	2021	980.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR62	Annual users of new or modernised public transport	users/year	0.00	2021	86,724.00	Supported projects	
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		PSR748	Total power of installed electric chargers	kW	0.00	2021	550.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		PSR749	Persons (16-66 +) who followed	Number			317.00	Managing	

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					lifelong learning programmes and received a certificate of attendance					Authority, Beneficiaries	
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		PSR750	Beneficiary Municipalities	Number			15.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		PSR920	Research posts created in supported research projects	FTE (full-time equivalents)			4.00	Supported projects	
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		PCR08	Publications from supported projects	Publications		2021	2.00	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)
5A	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)	142,800.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		016. Government ICT solutions, e□services, applications	875,000.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		021. SME business development and internationalisation, including productive investments	10,329,969.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		022. Support for large enterprises through financial instruments, including productive investments	700,000.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		027. Innovation processes in SMEs (process, organisational, marketing, co□creation, user and demand driven innovation)	84,000.00
5A	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	42,000.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		030. Research and innovation processes, technology transfer and cooperation between enterprises, focusing on circular economy	42,000.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		040. Energy efficiency and demonstration projects in SMEs or large enterprises and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria	1,344,000.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		042. Energy efficiency renovation of existing housing stock, demonstration projects and supporting measures compliant with	2,079,000.00

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				energy efficiency criteria	
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		045. Energy efficiency renovation or energy efficiency measures regarding public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria	3,982,713.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		046. Support to entities that provide services contributing to the low carbon economy and to resilience to climate change, including awareness□raising measures	454,994.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		048. Renewable energy: solar	2,630,390.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		052. Other renewable energy (including geothermal energy)	350,000.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		053. Smart Energy Systems (including smart grids and ICT systems) and related storage	1,960,000.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		055. High efficiency co generation, efficient district heating and cooling with low lifecycle emissions	9,800,000.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		077. Air quality and noise reduction measures	370,440.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		082. Clean urban transport rolling stock	614,985.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		086. Alternative fuels infrastructure	290,115.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		134. Measures to improve access to employment	7,553,882.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		136. Specific support for youth employment and socio□economic integration of young people	361,620.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		142. Measures to promote women's labour market participation and reduce gender□based segregation in the labour market	120,540.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		146. Support for adaptation of workers, enterprises and entrepreneurs to change	1,452,708.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		151. Support for adult education (excluding infrastructure)	554,987.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		169. Territorial development initiatives, including preparation of territorial strategies	1,852,941.00
5A	JSO8.1	Total			47,989,084.00

Table 5: Dimension 2 - form of financing

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		01. Grant	36,498,315.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		02. Support through financial instruments: equity or quasi-equity	168,000.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		03. Support through financial instruments: loan	6,724,969.00

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5A	JSO8.1	JTF		04. Support through financial instruments: guarantee	4,447,800.00
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		05. Support through financial instruments: Grants within a financial instrument operation	150,000.00
5A	JSO8.1	Total			47,989,084.00

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

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		30. Other approaches - Islands and coastal areas	47,989,084.00
5A	JSO8.1	Total			47,989,084.00

Table 7: Dimension 6 – ESF+ secondary themes

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)

Table 8: Dimension 7 – ESF+*, ERDF, Cohesion Fund and JTF gender equality dimension

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
5A	JSO8.1	JTF		03. Gender neutral	47,989,084.00
5A	JSO8.1	Total			47,989,084.00

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

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2.1.1. Priority: 7. Supporting critical technologies in strategic sectors (STEP)

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 Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP) is a European initiative aimed at boosting investment in the development or manufacturing of critical and innovative technologies. Under the Regulation, FP7 aims to develop and manufacture critical technologies in three areas:

1.

    1. Digital technologies and deep tech innovation;
    2. Clean and Resource Efficient Technologies
    3. Biotechnologies

The investments to be financed will meet the conditions of Regulation (EU) 2024/795 establishing the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP) as well as the STEP Guidance Note.

In particular, Article 2(2) of the STEP Regulation sets out that the technologies referred to in Section 2 of the Guidance Note shall be considered critical where they meet one of the following conditions:

- bring an innovative, emerging and cutting-edge element with significant economic potential to the internal market;
- contribute to reducing or preventing strategic dependencies of the Union.

Productive investments aimed at strengthening industrial development and value chains will be supported, thereby reducing the Union's strategic dependencies, strengthening its sovereignty and economic security, and addressing labour and skills shortages in those strategic sectors. Furthermore, it will help attract new investments aimed at diversifying the production model of AAM regions.

The development of technologies includes activities aimed at achieving technological innovations and perfecting the technology for market needs, including enhancing efficiency, reliability and development of regulatory standards.

Production includes the establishment of production lines, first-of-a-kind facilities, the extension or repurposing of existing facilities, the scaling up of processes to meet demand and/or the implementation of quality control mechanisms to ensure the consistent production of high-quality products. This approach ensures that innovations are not only technologically advanced, but also economically viable and ready for wide uptake across the Union, reinforcing the Union's strategic autonomy and competitiveness in key technology areas.

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Alongside investment in infrastructure and technology, training and lifelong learning measures will be stepped up to ensure that people have the right skills to support technological progress. Supporting skills development in digital innovation, clean technologies and biotechnology is a crucial factor for the success of the green and digital transitions in a socially fair and inclusive way, with a particular focus on the integration of young people and disadvantaged groups not in employment, education or training.

Particular attention shall also be paid to strengthening the entire value chain linked to the development or manufacturing of critical technologies, namely the production of final products, the provision of services critical to the development and production of those final products and the development and manufacturing of technologies applicable to the net-zero industry (NZIA).

The actions have been assessed as compliant with the DNSH principle according to Preamble 10 of the CPR 2021/1060.

In the transition regions of the TIM and Megalopolis, the establishment of the STEP platform can be instrumental in strengthening the local economy, research and technological development, ensuring the region's transition to a more competitive and sustainable economic model.

Category of intervention

7. 1 aid for productive investments in strategic sectors (STEP)

Actions in the STEP sectors aim at productive investments in SMEs and large enterprises linked to the development or manufacturing of clean and resource-efficient technologies, digital technologies and deep tech innovation, as well as biotechnologies.

7. 2 development of skills in the development/manufacturing of critical STEP technologies (STEP)

Training and upskilling actions relevant for the development/manufacturing of critical STEP technologies aim to strengthen human potential in the fields of clean and efficient technologies, digital technologies and biotechnology. They focus on supporting smart specialisation and the transition to a green and digital economy, addressing critical technical skills needs, with a focus on young people, the unemployed and workers in STEP technologies.

Complementarity and synergies with other forms of support

As regards the size of the undertakings of potential beneficiaries, please note the regulatory possibility (Article 8 of Regulation JTF) for support from the LLP, subject to conditions, for productive investments in addition to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises that 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 of distinguishing the planned interventions of the LLP from the other programmes intervening in the transition regions.

In addition, the spatial dimension is an element distinguishing the interventions of Priority 7 of the LLP from the relevant interventions of the national programmes.

In the areas of National & Regional SLA, the PTAM will focus on the areas mentioned above.

If relevant interventions are identified (they will be finalised during the specification of the programmes), it has been decided that before issuing the relevant calls, the issue will be addressed either by a different timing of issuing the calls, by a joint issuance of a call with additional resources from more than one programme, or by applying a 'just transition clause' to calls for programmes outside the PEAM.

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

The HDS departments shall ensure that the interventions of the sectoral and regional programmes are aligned with national and European policies, as well as with the new priorities incorporated following the amendments to the EU regulations. At the same time, they shall ensure effective coordination and monitoring of interventions in order to enhance complementarity and avoid overlaps, both between programmes and in relation to other Union instruments.

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

- Large undertakings
- MEDIA
- Academic and Research Institutions
- Labour force
- Unemployed
- Self-employed

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 on the basis of disability or chronic illness, 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 the selection of 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 (Article 9 (3) and Article 73 (1) of the CPR).

Partnership and ensuring multilevel governance in the preparation and implementation of the Programme will be promoted, involving in the Monitoring Committees 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 UN Convention on Persons with Disabilities, the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination existing national strategies and the National Action Plan for persons with disabilities. The PASM Management Structure will participate in the Thematic Network on Disability Issues to be operated during the 2021-2027 PDB.

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

Priority 7 will not contribute to spatial strategies or other initiatives of the relevant Programmes of Intervention Areas.

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

The RDP will use the possibilities offered through the EU Adriatic-Ionian Macro-region strategy pillars to better target its policies for island regions. By participating in the national network of MAs for the Adriatic-Ionian Macro-Regional Strategy, the Programme has specified as far as possible the relevant needs and capabilities that identify the priorities included in the EUSAIR. In addition, the MA will participate in the network of MAs to be set up in EUSAIR by all countries with the aim, where possible, to launch and integrate projects in cooperation and coordination 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 the Financial Instruments is to mobilise investment and support companies seeking to become economically viable, diversify and/or introduce cutting-edge technologies into their productive operation, improve their openness and participation in regional and international value chains.

Also, promoting innovative entrepreneurship by supporting both the start-up and further development of innovative businesses and start-ups.

As indicative categories of financial instruments, to be selected following the results of an ex ante evaluation [CPR, Article. 56 (3)], indicate:

- Loans and guarantees (including microloans) to cover working capital needs/or investment project financing to existing businesses in declining sectors (according to the NIIPs), start-ups, etc.
- Co-investment funds in business partnerships or to support productive investments of ‘mature’ enterprises, sport-stage capital 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

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Table 2: Output indicators

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
7	JSO8.1	JTF		EECO05	Employed, including self-employed	persons	0.00	4,269.00
7	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO01	Enterprises supported (of which: micro, small, medium, large)	enterprises	0.00	13.00
7	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO02	Enterprises supported by grants	enterprises	0.00	13.00
7	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO125a	Firms: Enterprises supported linked primarily to digital technologies and deep tech innovation productive investments	enterprises	0.00	5.00
7	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO126a	Firms: Enterprises supported linked primarily to clean and resource-efficient technologies productive investments	enterprises	0.00	6.00
7	JSO8.1	JTF		RCO127a	Firms: Enterprises supported linked primarily to biotechnologies productive investments	enterprises	0.00	2.00

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
7	JSO8.1	JTF		RCR02	Private investments matching public support (of which: grants, financial instruments)	euro	0.00	2021	34,330,183.47	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
7	JSO8.1	JTF		EECR03	Participants gaining a qualification upon leaving	persons	0.00	2021	2,135.00	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	Fund	Category of	Code	Amount

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	objective		region		(EUR)
7	JSO8.1	JTF		188. Productive investments in large enterprises linked primarily to clean and resource-efficient technologies	21,904,706.00
7	JSO8.1	JTF		189. Productive investments in SMEs linked primarily to clean and resource-efficient technologies	6,571,412.00
7	JSO8.1	JTF		190. Productive investments in large enterprises linked primarily to biotechnologies	1,460,314.00
7	JSO8.1	JTF		191. Productive investments in SMEs linked primarily to biotechnologies	1,460,314.00
7	JSO8.1	JTF		192. Productive investments in large enterprises linked primarily to digital technologies and deep tech innovation	21,904,707.00
7	JSO8.1	JTF		193. Productive investments in SMEs linked primarily to digital technologies and deep tech innovation	5,111,098.00
7	JSO8.1	JTF		145a. Support for the development of skills or access to employment in digital technologies and deep tech innovation, biotechnologies and defence technologies	16,140,430.00
7	JSO8.1	JTF		145b. Support for the development of skills or access to employment in clean and resource-efficient technologies	15,877,659.00
7	JSO8.1	Total			90,430,640.00

Table 5: Dimension 2 - form of financing

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
7	JSO8.1	JTF		01. Grant	53,907,278.00
7	JSO8.1	JTF		02. Support through financial instruments: equity or quasi-equity	8,073,359.00
7	JSO8.1	JTF		03. Support through financial instruments: loan	26,350,002.00
7	JSO8.1	JTF		04. Support through financial instruments: guarantee	1,700,001.00
7	JSO8.1	JTF		05. Support through financial instruments: Grants within a financial instrument operation	400,000.00
7	JSO8.1	Total			90,430,640.00

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

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
7	JSO8.1	JTF		33. Other approaches - No territorial targeting	90,430,640.00
7	JSO8.1	Total			90,430,640.00

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Table 7: Dimension 6 – ESF+ secondary themes

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)

Table 8: Dimension 7 – ESF+*, ERDF, Cohesion Fund and JTF gender equality dimension

Priority	Specific objective	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
7	JSO8.1	JTF		03. Gender neutral	90,430,640.00
7	JSO8.1	Total			90,430,640.00

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

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2.2. Technical assistance priorities

2.2.1. Priority for technical assistance pursuant to Article 36(4) CPR: 6. Programme Technical Assistance

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 programming, planning, preparation, selection, evaluation, management, monitoring, control and finally, publicity of projects and overall visibility of the RDP
- Activities to strengthen the administrative capacity of the Structures of the ISM governance system (Pillar 1) and the bodies and beneficiaries involved in general to respond to the implementation needs of the projects they undertake (transition to digital, green and innovative contracts, smart specialisation, etc.).
- Indicative actions to be implemented, taking into account the elements developed in Chapter 7 'Communication and Outreach', are:
- Services and support for the preparation, selection, evaluation, management, monitoring and control of PEAM projects
- Studies and studies relating to the preparation of Operational Action Plans and Implementation Guides
- Preparatory, maturing, specialisation, organisation, optimisation of implementation, evaluation, evaluation of interventions
- Production of surveys and compilation of statistical data 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 PMI governance system (Pillar 1)
- Interventions to diagnose needs and focus support to beneficiaries
- Preparation of the Programme Evaluation Plan and other evaluations provided for by the CPR
- Individual evaluations of the actions and interventions of the PEAM as well as of the pre-evaluations of financial instruments
- Training of the managers of the structures of the RDP governance system (Pillar 1) and those involved in the implementation of the Programme of Beneficiaries, social and economic partner bodies
- Information, publicity and publicity actions to stakeholders and the public
- Dissemination of good practices.

The indicative actions listed under the Technical Assistance priority (aimed at providing technical support as well as strengthening the administrative

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capacity of the governance structures and beneficiaries of the PASP) will take into account the elements set out in Section 9 (paragraph “Fight against fraud”) of the Partnership Agreement of Greece.

The actions have been assessed as compliant with the DNSH principle in accordance with Preamble 10 of the CPR 2021/1060.

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

- Structures of the PMI governance system (Pillar 1)
- Programme Intermediate Bodies;
- Programming bodies and implementing/monitoring bodies
- Beneficiaries of Programme operations
- Directorate for Strategic Planning of Financing Coordination

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	Controls and Inspections	Controls and Inspections	10.00	116.00
JTF		PSO692b	Persons trained/trained outside beneficiaries	People	0.00	70.00
JTF		PSO693	Service and supply contracts	Procurement	21.00	80.00
JTF		PSO694	Beneficiaries supported	Recipients	10.00	76.00
JTF		PSO696	Communication and visibility actions	Actions	10.00	60.00
JTF		PSO697	Communication Action Plans	Designs	1.00	1.00

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

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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	6,390,996.00
6	JTF		180. Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control	21,636,098.00
6	JTF		181. Evaluation and studies, data collection	3,313,740.00
6	JTF		182. Reinforcement of the capacity of Member State authorities, beneficiaries and relevant partners	17,307,773.00
6	Total			48,648,607.00

Table 7: Dimension 6 – ESF+ secondary themes

Priority	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)

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	48,648,607.00
6	Total			48,648,607.00

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

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2.2.1. Priority for technical assistance pursuant to Article 36(4) CPR: 6A. Technical Assistance to the Region of the South Aegean

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

Priority 6A Technical Assistance of the South Aegean Region programme covers the necessary costs (supply of goods and services, support to beneficiaries, etc.), which will help achieve the objectives of the RDP, in the Peripheral Unit of the South Aegean, and includes:

- Technical support actions relating to programming, planning, preparation, selection, evaluation, management, monitoring, control and finally, publicity of projects and overall visibility of the RDP
- Activities to strengthen the administrative capacity of the Structures of the ISM governance system (Pillar 1) and the bodies and beneficiaries involved in general to respond to the implementation needs of the projects they undertake (transition to digital, green and innovative contracts, smart specialisation, etc.).
- Indicative actions to be implemented, taking into account the elements developed in Chapter 7 'Communication and Outreach', are:
- Services and support for the preparation, selection, evaluation, management, monitoring and control of PEAM projects
- Studies and studies relating to the preparation of Operational Action Plans and Implementation Guides
- Preparatory, maturing, specialisation, organisation, optimisation of implementation, evaluation, evaluation of interventions
- Production of surveys and compilation of statistical data 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 PMI governance system (Pillar 1)
- Interventions to diagnose needs and focus support to beneficiaries
- Preparation of the Programme Evaluation Plan and other evaluations provided for by the CPR
- Individual evaluations of PLAP actions and interventions as well as ex ante evaluations of Financial Instruments
- Training of the managers of the structures of the RDP governance system (Pillar 1) and those involved in the implementation of the Programme of Beneficiaries, social and economic partner bodies
- Information, publicity and publicity actions to stakeholders and the public
- Dissemination of good practices.

The indicative actions listed under the Technical Assistance Priority (aimed at providing technical support as well as strengthening the administrative

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capacity of the governance structures and beneficiaries of the PASP) will take into account the elements set out in Section 9 (Fight against fraud) of Greece's Partnership Agreement.

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

- Structures of the PMI governance system (Pillar 1)
- Programme Intermediate Bodies;
- Programming bodies and implementing/monitoring bodies
- Beneficiaries of Programme operations
- Directorate for Strategic Planning of Financing Coordination

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	Controls and Inspections	Controls and Inspections	0.00	4.00
JTF		PSO692b	Persons trained/trained outside beneficiaries	People	0.00	1.00
JTF		PSO693	Service and supply contracts	Procurement	0.00	5.00
JTF		PSO694	Beneficiaries supported	Recipients	0.00	22.00
JTF		PSO696	Communication and visibility actions	Actions	0.00	3.00

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

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Priority	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
6A	JTF		179. Information and communication	245,258.00
6A	JTF		180. Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control	655,525.00
6A	JTF		181. Evaluation and studies, data collection	75,464.00
6A	JTF		182. Reinforcement of the capacity of Member State authorities, beneficiaries and relevant partners	702,825.00
6A	Total			1,679,072.00

Table 7: Dimension 6 – ESF+ secondary themes

Priority	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)

Table 8: Dimension 7 – ESF+*, ERDF, Cohesion Fund and JTF gender equality dimension

Priority	Fund	Category of region	Code	Amount (EUR)
6A	JTF		03. Gender neutral	1,679,072.00
6A	Total			1,679,072.00

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

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3. Financing plan

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

3.1. Transfers and contributions (1)

Reference: Articles 14, 26, 26a and 27 CPR

Programme amendment related to	☐ contribution to InvestEU
	☐ transfer to instruments under direct or indirect management
	☐ transfer between ERDF, ESF+, Cohesion Fund or to another Fund or Funds
	☐ Funds contributing to the objectives set out in Article 21c(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241

(1) Applicable only to programme amendments in accordance with Articles 14, 26 and 26a, 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

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
	More developed	Transition	Less developed	Outermost or northern sparsely populated	More developed	Transition	Less developed	Outermost or northern sparsely populated						
Total														

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* 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

Table 21: Resources contributing to the objectives set out in Article 21c(3) of Regulation (EU) 2021/241

Fund	Category of region	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Grand total								

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	194,423,109.00
Energy Transition – Climate Neutrality	30,181,311.00
Adjustment of land use – Circular Economy	14,249,313.00
Fair Work Transition	70,225,620.00
Integrated Small Scale Interventions	16,356,403.00
Actions by the South Aegean Region	1,751,858.00
Supporting critical technologies in strategic sectors (STEP)	18,787,872.00
Programme Technical Assistance	13,153,873.00

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JTF Priority	JTF Allocation
Technical Assistance to the Region of the South Aegean	61,294.00
Total	359,190,653.00

(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	☐ concerns internal transfers within the programme with JTF allocation
	☒ 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.

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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
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

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

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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
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
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 amounts to 1,5 times the JTF amount, in application of Article 10 (2) of the JTF Regulation (below the set allowable limit).

According to estimates by the Institute for Economic and Industrial Research (IOBE), coal regions alone will suffer a cumulative 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 suffer a cumulative loss of around 14. 000 jobs by 2029 compared to 2019. The IOBE evaluation shows that more resources will be needed to compensate for job losses and to compensate for lost GVA by 2029, due to the coal phase-out, than those foreseen in the PoM Programme for the affected regions. This is one of the reasons for using the provision of the draft JTF Regulation, Article 8, to support productive investments in enterprises other than SMEs.

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Through the PEAM and as part of the intervention logic of the underlying territorial plans, the redeployment of the production model of the territories that will face the consequences of the transition is promoted. This standard is characterised by high monomateralism and dependence on lignite extraction and conventional energy production from its combustion (a relevant OECD study for Greece calculates in Western Macedonia Location Quotient (LQ) = 6,36 in the 'mining, energy, electricity and water' sector), low level of business innovation, weak start-up entrepreneurship promotion ecosystem and very high unemployment rates (15-24 year-olds face an unprecedented unemployment rate above 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 the local economies of lignite mining areas, the safeguarding of affected jobs and the creation of new ones in new activities (e.g. actions to regenerate abandoned and contaminated land and sites, pilot/flagship projects such as green hydrogen, etc.).

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

The above analysis suggests that both the attraction of investment in the regions concerned, which is expected to increase significantly, and the other interventions, lead to exceptionally 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

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3.4. Transfers back (1)

Table 20A: Transfers back (breakdown by year)

Transfers from	Transfers to		Breakdown by year							
InvestEU or other Union instrument	Fund	Category of region	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total

(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.

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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	67,895,966.00	63,676,123.00	69,449,312.00	69,449,312.00	904,306,397.00
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	67,895,966.00	63,676,123.00	69,449,312.00	69,449,312.00	1,370,839,569.00
Total		0.00	385,263,262.00	392,221,385.00	159,962,964.00	162,921,245.00	67,895,966.00	63,676,123.00	69,449,312.00	69,449,312.00	1,370,839,569.00

° Amounts after the complementary transfer to the JTF.

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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 (total eligible cost or public contribution)	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)
						Union contribution less flexibility amount (g)	Flexibility amount (h)		Public (c)	Private (d)		
8	1	Public	JTF** - Article 3 JTF resources		379,305,197.00	379,305,197.00	0.00	66,936,214.00	66,936,214.00		446,241,411.00	84.9999994734%
8	1	Public	JTF** - Article 4 JTF resources		244,656,572.00	244,656,572.00		43,174,690.00	43,174,690.00		287,831,262.00	84.9999997568%
8	1	Public	JTF**		623,961,769.00	623,961,769.00	0.00	110,110,904.00	110,110,904.00		734,072,673.00	84.9999995845%
8	2	Public	JTF** - Article 3 JTF resources		134,872,455.00	118,576,057.00	16,296,398.00	23,801,027.00	23,801,027.00		158,673,482.00	84.9999970379%
8	2	Public	JTF** - Article 4 JTF resources		71,848,172.00	71,848,172.00		12,679,090.00	12,679,090.00		84,527,262.00	84.9999991719%
8	2	Public	JTF**		206,720,627.00	190,424,229.00	16,296,398.00	36,480,117.00	36,480,117.00		243,200,744.00	84.9999977796%
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		142,623,020.00	135,488,887.00	7,134,133.00	25,168,773.00	25,168,773.00		167,791,793.00	84.9999975863%
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**		238,216,851.00	231,082,718.00	7,134,133.00	42,038,273.00	42,038,273.00		280,255,124.00	84.9999984300%
8	5	Public	JTF** - Article 3 JTF resources		43,052,159.00	43,052,159.00	0.00	7,597,440.00	7,597,440.00		50,649,599.00	84.9999997038%
8	5	Public	JTF** - Article 4 JTF resources		17,440,760.00	17,440,760.00		3,077,782.00	3,077,782.00		20,518,542.00	84.9999965885%
8	5	Public	JTF**		60,492,919.00	60,492,919.00	0.00	10,675,222.00	10,675,222.00		71,168,141.00	84.9999988056%
8	5A	Public	JTF** - Article 3 JTF resources		47,989,084.00	5,692,185.00	42,296,899.00	20,566,753.00	20,566,753.00		68,555,837.00	69.9999972285%
8	5A	Public	JTF** - Article 4 JTF resources		0.00	0.00					0.00	
8	5A	Public	JTF**		47,989,084.00	5,692,185.00	42,296,899.00	20,566,753.00	20,566,753.00		68,555,837.00	69.9999972285%

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Policy / JTF specific objective number or technical assistance	Priority	Basis for calculation Union support (total eligible cost or public contribution)	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)
						Union contribution less flexibility amount (g)	Flexibility amount (h)		Public (c)	Private (d)		
8	7	Public	JTF** - Article 3 JTF resources		90,430,640.00	29,682,565.00	60,748,075.00	0.00	0.00		90,430,640.00	100.0000000000%
8	7	Public	JTF** - Article 4 JTF resources		0.00	0.00					0.00	
8	7	Public	JTF**		90,430,640.00	29,682,565.00	60,748,075.00	0.00	0.00		90,430,640.00	100.0000000000%
TA36(4)	6	Public	JTF** - Article 3 JTF resources		30,146,834.00	30,146,834.00	0.00	5,320,039.00	5,320,039.00		35,466,873.00	84.9999773028%
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**		48,648,607.00	48,648,607.00	0.00	8,585,058.00	8,585,058.00		57,233,665.00	84.9999855854%
TA36(4)	6A	Public	JTF** - Article 3 JTF resources		1,679,072.00	199,162.00	1,479,910.00	719,606.00	719,606.00		2,398,678.00	69.9998916070%
TA36(4)	6A	Public	JTF** - Article 4 JTF resources		0.00	0.00					0.00	
TA36(4)	6A	Public	JTF**		1,679,072.00	199,162.00	1,479,910.00	719,606.00	719,606.00		2,398,678.00	69.9998916070%
Total			JTF** - Article 3 JTF resources		904,306,397.00	771,180,962.00	133,125,435.00	156,146,547.00	156,146,547.00		1,060,452,944.00	85.2754855476%
Total			JTF** - Article 4 JTF resources		466,533,172.00	466,533,172.00		82,329,387.00	82,329,387.00		548,862,559.00	84.9999994261%
Grand total					1,370,839,569.00	1,237,714,134.00	133,125,435.00	238,475,934.00	238,475,934.00		1,609,315,503.00	85.1815300632%

* For ERDF: less developed transition, more developed, and where applicable, special allocation for outermost and northenly 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.

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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 Agreed opinion of the EAADISY KYA_Ref. Ref. 70362_24.06.2021_GOVERNMENT GAZETTE	Greece has transposed the relevant provisions of the Directives into Greek law and has taken the following actions: Paragraphs 1-5 of Law 4412/2016 have been incorporated into Article 340 of Law. Article 83 of Law 2014/24 and paragraphs 1-5 99 of Law 2014/25, designating the EDAADIS as the competent body for monitoring the system, on the basis of its responsibilities. Further, pursuant to Article 340, K.Y.A. (Government Gazette, Series II, No 70362/24.6.2021) has been issued setting out the details for drawing up the report on the monitoring of the application of public procurement rules (Government Gazette, Series II, No 2802/30.06.21 and correction in Government Gazette, Series II, No 3488/30.7.2021). Article 45 (4412) of Law 6 has been incorporated into Article. 83 and Article 2 84 dated 2014/24. Article 277 (6) (a) of the same Law has been incorporated into the same law. 99 and Article 2 100 dated 2014/25. Paragraphs 4412 and 1 of Article 3 have been incorporated into Article 341 of Law. Article 84 of Law 2014/24 and paragraphs 1 and 3 of Article 100 dated 2014/25.

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Enabling condition	Fund	Specific objective	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
				2. Arrangements to ensure the data cover at least the following elements: a. Quality and intensity of competition: names of winning bidder, number of initial bidders and contractual value; b. Information on final price after completion and on participation of SMEs as direct bidders, where national systems provide such information.	Yes	KYA_76928_09.07.2021_KIMDIS	The requested information can be retrieved from the following information systems central Electronic Public Procurement Register (KIMDIS) (b) Integrated Information System National Electronic Public Procurement System (IIS ESIDIS) (c) Integrated Information System of the Corporate Regional Development Pact (OPS-NSRF) The competent departments of the Ministries of Development of Investment and Transport Infrastructure and the Special Service for the Integrated Information System of the NSRF shall cooperate to recover the requested information. The details of the contractors are entered in KIMDIS in the registration tabs for award decisions, contracts and payments The number of tenders submitted can be found in the IIS ESIDIS. The value of the contract excluding VAT exists in each contract registered in KIMDIS. The final value of a contract is reflected in the value of the corresponding award decision and contract recorded in KIMDIS. No information available on the participation of small and medium-sized enterprises in electronic public procurement systems

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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 Operating organisation of the EAADISY	In order to meet the requirements for monitoring the public procurement system as laid down 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 EDAADIS as the competent monitoring body for the system, in accordance with its respective competences, as described in its founding Law 4013/2016 and its Operating Organisation (Government Gazette, Series I, No 52/1.4.2019). Joint Ministerial Decision 70362/24.6.2021, published in Government Gazette B 2802/30.06.21 and its correction in Government Gazette B 3488/30.7.2021, laid down the details for the collection and analysis of 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	EPADISY – MONITORING REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT SYSTEM FOR 2017 DG-GROW_Country reports EAADISY – Omnibus the notices EAADIS – MONITORING REPORT ON THE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT SYSTEM FOR THE PERIOD 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 EDAADIS and on the website of DG-GROW, on which the corresponding country reports of all the Member States are published. https://eaadhsy.gr/index.php/category-articles-eaadhsy/347-ek8esh-parakoloy8hshs-toy-systhmatos-twn-dhmosiwn-symvasewn-etoys-2017 and https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/public-procurement/country-reports_en.

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Enabling condition	Fund	Specific objective	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
							Further to the issue of letter ref. 70362/24.6.2021 K.Y.A. of the Minister for Development and Investment and the Minister for the Interior, which was published in Government Gazette B 2802/30.6.2021 and its correction in Government Gazette B 3488/30.7.2021, received the required information from the obliged bodies and prepared the Public Procurement Monitoring Report for the period 2018-2020, which was approved by Decision No 1ΕΣ/2022 of the Authority's Council. (https://eaadhsy.gr/index.php/category-articles-eaadhsy/671-ekthesi-parakolouthisis-tou-systimatos-ton-dimosion-symvaseon-periodou-2018-2020)
				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	Law 4412_ARTICLE 340.pdf Law 3959_2011-antagonismos R43TOXTB-96 Ω_Memorandum of cooperation with EPANT EPADISY – WHISTLEBLOWING Competition Anonymous Provision of Information ΩPX3OXTB-9P5.Guidance Directive 20.cleaned 699TOXTB-MP6_Guideline DIRECTIVE 9.cleaned Directive_Hand_Risks_Corruption_and_Fature_final_ISBN.cleaned EP Guide Anixneusi_praktikon.cleaned EAADISY – EU Communication	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, the EADIS, as the authority responsible for monitoring the public procurement system, and the Competition Commission, as the competent authority for the protection of free competition, cooperate closely to this end. Please note that suspected cases of adulteration can be detected through: The anonymous whistleblowing platforms of the EDAADISY and the

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Enabling condition	Fund	Specific objective	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
						1.4.2021 (1) EAADISY – EU Communication 1.4.2021 (2)	Competition Commission, or submitted directly or through anonymous whistleblowing platforms. Random sampling In the direction of awareness raising among contracting authorities/entities to detect and manage such cases, the following have been issued: Guidelines 20 and 9 of the EDAADY The National Transparency Authority's Corruption and Fraud Risk Management Guide The Competition Commission Guide: 'Detection and prevention of collusive practices in procurement procedures' (2014).
2. Tools and capacity for effective application of State aid rules			Yes	Managing authorities have the tools and capacity to verify compliance with State aid rules: 1. For undertakings in difficulty and undertakings under a recovery requirement.	Yes	1. Circular letter 101270/EYKE3633/30-9-2016 2. 42649/EYKE5351/10-4-2017 3. 64925/EYKE579/9-6-2017 4. Circular letter 122645/EYKE2260/27-11-2019 5. Circular letter 34584/ΕΞ2019/05-04-2019 6. https://www.espa.gr/el/Documents/Provlimatiki_epix_Orismos_update_2.pdf	The Special State Aid Service (EYKE), in cooperation with the Central State Aid Unit (KEMKE), has issued the MAs with circulars (1) and (4) concerning a problem check and a check on undertakings for which a recovery procedure is pending following an EU decision. As regards the problem check, documents (2) and (3) specify the steps to be followed, specific algorithms and further clarifications. In espa.gr, a presentation was posted for the problem check (6). (5) provides guidance on compliance with the CI institutional framework when EU exemption regulations or de minimis rules are used as the legal basis.

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Enabling condition	Fund	Specific objective	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
							The MAs and IBs carry out the relevant checks on the existence of a JU throughout the period 2014-20 and have the necessary know-how and are informed through training and instructions on amendments to the institutional framework. In relation to the undertakings in respect of which recovery proceedings are pending, the beneficiaries of the aid shall export the relevant supporting document from TAXIS and attach it to the funding application.
				2. Through access to expert advice and guidance on State aid matters, provided by State aid experts of local or national bodies.	Yes	1. Law 4152/2013 2. Ministerial Decision 69135/ΕΥΘΥ626/2015 3. Circular letter 74391/ΕΥΚΕ2634/13-7-2016 4. Document 115150/ΕΥΚΕ4023/2-11-2016 5. Text of Directives 139119 ex2016 ΕΜΠ/9.8.2016 (9a, b). 6. Circular 109658 ΕΧ2019 ΕΜΠ/4.10.2019 7. Circular 00430 ΕΞ 2017 ΕΜΠ/5.12.2017 8. Circular 001879 ΕΧ2016 ΕΜΠ/23.12.2016 9. Document ΚΜΚΕ 0004020 ΕΞ 2018/4.12.2018	Law 4152/2013 established a control system for the KE and the competent services (KEMKE, AMKE). The control system is intended to support the awarding bodies of the JU. Ministerial Decision (2) laid down the responsibilities of the ΕΥΚΕ, as the AMKE of the Ministry. This includes, inter alia, all conflated acts. Documents 3-9 provided: — instructions with the specific procedures to be followed by step and case by case – checklists to identify the existence of a potential JU, — instructions to ensure proper implementation of the JU institutional framework — instructions for the procedures for the adoption and coordination of JV measures — instructions on obligations and

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Enabling condition	Fund	Specific objective	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
							procedures for publishing information on awarded JUs — guidance on obligations to register information in the IT Transparency Award Module (TAM). In addition, the EYKE shall: — has issued guides to check the existence of a JV in sectors of economic activity — implements an asynchronous Remote Education course on JU issues — it has developed an Information 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			Yes	Effective mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('the Charter') which include: 1. Arrangements to ensure compliance of the programmes supported by the Funds and their implementation with the relevant provisions of the Charter.	Yes	Design of the NSRF for the 2021-2027 programmes Programme Consultations Law 4914/2022 on the 'Management, control and implementation of development interventions for the Programming Period 2021-2024,...'. Policy Statement on respect for Fundamental Rights UAC/ICPD Memorandum of Cooperation Law 4780/2021 on the National Accessibility Authority, National Commission for Human Rights...	Arrangements for compliance with the CFR in: Preamble: partnership, consultation of social partners, circulars mentioning the respect of horizontal principles of the CPR Charter. Communication with NCHR, Ombudsman, FRA MCS: responsibilities of the MA/IB, staff members, integration of operations, handling of complaints and personal data ensuring compliance with the CFR: principle of equal treatment and non-discrimination, protection of personal data, right of appeal Implementation: planning of MCS, implementation of training of authorities/bodies for FRs is supported by an NAPR. By training on the use of instructions from control posts, the

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Enabling condition	Fund	Specific objective	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
							MA/IB shall ensure that the CFR is complied with in: Calls: respect for principles of transparency, equal treatment Evaluation of operations: on/off criteria for compliance with an institutional framework Implementation of operations: examination of compliance with the CFR with a list of verifications; checkpoints The Petition: through objections, objections, appeals for access to an impartial tribunal Personal data protection: supervision of the NSRF DPO Non-compliance with FRs: corrective action taken – financial correction or recovery Provision is made for a FRO check by an audit authority in the MCS (control points, guidance to auditors).
				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).	Yes	See at https://www.espa.gr/el/Pages/SDE_Diadikasies.aspx the “ΔVIII_3 Reception and Examination of Complaints” in Chapter L.VIII: Risk management	The National Complaints Reception Authority is the Greek AFCOS/NRN. The NRN examines incoming complaints and decides on their handling. If it considers that a complaint concerning the CFR should be investigated, it shall refer it to a competent national investigating authority (Ombudsman, judicial authorities, u) or to the MA. The MA examines in detail a checklist. If an infringement of the Charter is

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Enabling condition	Fund	Specific objective	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
							detected, one irregularity is handled, i.e. corrective actions are taken under the MCS and communicated to the EU via IMS. Advice is provided by the NCHR on the arrangements for keeping the CFR and trainings to NRN and MCS authorities. The MA informs the Inspectorate, at least annually, of non-compliance with the CFR detected by the NAPR or the authorities of the MCS and of complaints about infringements of the Charter, with reference to: Number of cases examined Results of their investigation Corrective actions under the MCS following the final results of the examination of the case.
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			Yes	A national framework to ensure implementation of the UNCRPD is in place that includes: 1. Objectives with measurable goals, data collection and monitoring mechanisms.	Yes	• UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, EU ratification: 23.12.2010, ratification by Greece: LAW 4074/2012 OF 11.4.2012 • Guidelines – organisational provisions implementing the UN Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities, Articles 59 to 74 of Law 4488/2017, Government Gazette, Series I, No 137-13.9.2017 • NATIONAL ACTION PLAN ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES • Law 4780/2021 on the National Accessibility Authority,... (Government	• LAW 4488/2017 • 2020: following a public consultation, the National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (NAP) was finalised, individual reference points were set in Ministries, Regions and Municipalities and were activated to monitor it. • The NAP is a roadmap with a framework of actions for the period 2020-23 in particular (but contains continuous actions with a view to implementation up to and including 2029) with 6 pillars and 30 objectives that are being updated. • The progress of its implementation is monitored by the Coordination

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Enabling condition	Fund	Specific objective	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
						Gazette, Series II, No 30A/28-02-21) • Digital gateway for persons with disabilities • ESPWD PWD Observatory • National Commission on Human Rights	Mechanism to the Government, the Minister of State and the Secretary-General for Coordination of the Presidency of the Government, using the MAII Government Project IIS. The NAP brings together in a single strategic programming actions of ministries and competent bodies that are analysed in individual projects with a timetable for implementation, monitoring, evaluation indicators and implementers. • All stakeholders involved in the implementation of the NAP shall consult with the NAPR and its members. The results of monitoring and evaluation shall be made publicly available annually, while supporting the organisation of consultation actions on the state of implementation.
				2. Arrangements to ensure that accessibility policy, legislation and standards are properly reflected in the preparation and implementation of the programmes.	Yes	• Design of the NSRF for the 2021-2027 programmes • Programme consultations • Law 4914/2022 on the 'Management, control and implementation of development interventions for the programming period 2021-2024,...'. • Communication guide 2021-2027 • Policy statement on the respect of the UN Disability Convention • Law 4780/2021 on the National Accessibility Authority,... • Digital gateway for persons with disabilities/legislation • Working group on PWD	The NAP Coordination Mechanism collected all legislation on disability issues (6 rd 2021). Arrangements for incorporating the principles of non-discrimination and accessibility for persons with disabilities into: — Preamble: partnership, consultation of joint partners, circulars indicating compliance with horizontal principles. Communication with NCHR, Ombudsman, FRA, ESDP — SBS: MA responsibilities, in particular with regard to the evaluation and selection of operations, EDP members (incl. ESDP), implementation of operations, handling of complaints

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Enabling condition	Fund	Specific objective	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
						• ESDP: co-action to strengthen its institutional capacity and develop the PWD Observatory	— Implementation: design of MCS procedures, advisory support from NAPAs. Using instructions from NSAs with control posts, the MA/IB shall ensure accessibility to the merged operations, in particular through: • TSI: field where the beneficiary completes how it ensures accessibility and is assessed • evaluation of operations: on/off criterion for accessibility and its specification in Annex II • implementation of operations: accessibility review with checklist checkpoints • non-compliance corrective action – financial correction or recovery • There is an audit on accessibility by an audit authority in the MCS (control points
				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).	Yes	See at https://www.espa.gr/el/Pages/SDE_Diadikasies.aspx the “ΔVIII_3 Reception and Examination of Complaints” in Chapter L.VIII: Risk management	The National Complaints Reception Authority is the Greek AFCOS/NRN. The NRN examines incoming complaints and decides on their handling. If it considers that a complaint should be investigated, it shall refer it to a competent national investigating authority (ombudsman, judicial authorities, u) or to the MA. The MA examines in detail a checklist. If an infringement relating to accessibility of PWD is detected, one irregularity is handled, i.e. corrective actions are taken under the MCS and communicated to the EU via IMS. The

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Enabling condition	Fund	Specific objective	Fulfilment of enabling condition	Criteria	Fulfilment of criteria	Reference to relevant documents	Justification
							NRRP provides advisory support on the checkpoints. The MA informs the Inspectorate, at least annually, of non-compliances with the accessibility of persons with disabilities identified by the NRN or the authorities of the MCS and of complaints regarding the accessibility of persons with disabilities, with a reference to a number of annual progress in the examination of cases, as well as the results of their investigation and any corrective action taken in the context of the MCS following the final results of the examination of the case.

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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	Ειδική Υπηρεσία ΔΑΜ / Διαχειριστική Αρχή ΕΣΠΑ ΔΑΜ	Βασίλης Ντερτιλής	Head of Managing Authority	vdertilis@mou.gr
Audit authority	ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΝΟΜΙΚΟΥ ΕΛΕΓΧΟΥ (ΕΔΕΛ)	ΑΘΗΝΑΙΣ ΤΟΥΡΚΟΛΙΑ	President of EDEL	a.tourkolia@edel.gr
Body which receives payments from the Commission	Αρχή Πιστοποίησης	Φωτεινη Ακινόσογλου	Deputy Head	akinosoglou@mou.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)

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6. Partnership

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

Elaboration of a SLAP

Information and dialogue with all stakeholders and the business community is ongoing and open from the beginning of the work on the National Just Development Transition Plan. To inform local communities more fully, an online platform is available on which all strategic and programmatic documents and minutes of the Steering Committee meetings were published, during which a fruitful institutional dialogue was developed with the Governors of the Regions 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-shape the new upgraded role to be played by the University of Western Macedonia and the University of Peloponnese in the framework of the PAM. 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, a number of online workshops 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 workers' associations, etc. Through these processes, the representatives of the bodies had the opportunity to be informed of all the issues of the DDA and the regulatory framework of the EU and, therefore, to prepare them appropriately for the next steps.

Design of PLAM/ESDM

For the two Territorial Plans (Western Macedonia, D. Megalopoli), a partnership was organised following a proposal from the Regions of Western Macedonia and Peloponnese. Specifically for the territorial unit of the islands (Northern Argentinian Aegean and Crete), the partnership was organised by a working group under the auspices of the Minister for Shipping and Island Policy, with the participation of the Chairman of the Steering Committee, the three regional authorities and the three Presidents of the Regional Associations of Municipalities.

In implementation of the 2th Circular of the Ministry of Development and Investment on preparing the design of the 2021-2027 programmes, the Planning Group for the 2021-2027 RDP was set up as well as thematic sub-groups with the participation of representatives of the Ministries and stakeholders of the transition regions. In this context, the basic principles for the preparation of the RDP have been defined on the basis of the priorities of the Just Development Transition Plan and its spatial dimension.

The OSP organised the partnership [of competent regional, local, municipal and other public authorities, educational and research institutions and bodies, economic and social partners, environmental organisations, social inclusion institutions, et al.] and carried out two broad cycles of PAFM consultation.

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

The list of partners (to whom 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 recorded:

- Employment highlights the major challenge that the RDP 2021-2027 will face
- The promotion of entrepreneurship and related support actions are identified as extremely important, among the 6 priorities of the RDP under design.
- A large number of citizens (as can be seen from the high participation rate in the process) wish to be actively involved in the consultation and preparation of the RDP.

The analysis and conclusions of the first consultation cycle are available in electronic format via the SLAM Steering Committee page.

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The second consultation cyclewas conducted on the detailed PEAM Plan 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 materials continued to be made publicly available, via the SLAM Steering Committee website.

The comments from the second consultation mainly concern:

- proposals for corrective interventions in the design of the Programme;
- questions on the planned governance system, the process of restoration of lignite soils and the distribution of resources among intervention areas;
- issues of complementarity between the interventions of the PEAM and the other 2021-2027 programmes;
- specific project proposals per area of intervention;

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

Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of PEAM

The audit of the transition process is carried out by the Special Service for Rural Development (DAM) under Law 4872/2021 under the Ministry of Rural Development and Food and is common to all affected areas. The primary responsibility of the SAD DAM is to centralise the planning and planning of PSD policies, to monitor and evaluate the procedures for the implementation of PSD projects, investments and development plans, to manage and coordinate the use of all available national or European sources of funding.

The main responsibility of the EADHR is to centralise the planning and programming of PSD policies, to monitor and evaluate the procedures for the implementation of PSD projects, investments and development plans, and to manage and coordinate the use of all available national or European sources of funding. The IMT TAM includes as distinct structures: the Managing Authority of the PLAM (ESPA MA – DAM), the Directorate for Strategic Planning for Financing Coordination Coordination, the Independent Department for the Monitoring of the RIM, the Department of Legal Support.

The NSRF PDSP Managing Authority was set up to manage resources linked to the implementation of the RDP programme (Pillar I, JTM). Its responsibilities and functioning are governed by the institutional framework of the NSRF 2021-2027 which sets out the governance framework and the rules for the 2021-2027 programming period as regards the management, control, coordination and implementation of development interventions receiving financial support from EU funds.

The governance of the TAM shall be supplemented by the following bodies set up by Law 4872/2021:

- PAM Observatory: A stand-alone department of the EADAM under the Governor of the EADAM. The Observatory monitors the achievement of the objectives and timetable for the implementation of the SAAP projections and collects and processes quantitative and qualitative data relating to local/regional actions in the transition regions.
- Transition AU: A legal entity established by Law 4872/2021 shall belong to the bodies of the wider public sector and shall own the land that PPC will transfer to the Greek State. The Transition SA will take over all the processes for the implementation of investment projects/projects within ZPAs as well as the role of one of the beneficiaries of the PEAM in repurposing and reusing the licensed land.

The involvement of the local partners in the implementation of the PSD is ensured as follows:

- Et seq. PLAM monitoring: A leading body for the involvement of partners in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Programme and the ESDMs is the Monitoring Committee set up in accordance with the requirements of the CPR and Law 4914/2022.
- Establishment of a Transition SA branch/office in the affected areas to provide technical support to local beneficiaries in the maturing of their projects;

- A Regional/Territorial Committee, as set out in Article 64 of Law 4914/2022, shall be set up for each ESDM under the chairmanship of the local authorities, with an advisory and recommending role to the DAM governance structures and the NA. Monitoring of the RDP on the implementation of the Just Development Transition. The Commission will also promote dialogue and exchange of views between stakeholders at local level.
- The MAs of the MIPs of the affected territories will be designated as the Responsible Officer for the Just Transition.
- Establishment of an annex to the PMI Observatory in the affected areas.

The central political planning for the Just Transition is shaped by the following bodies:

- PAM Governmental Commission: The KECAM is the highest political body of the national DRC Plan whose main purpose is to approve the SAAP monitoring.
- DAM Strategic Planning Committee (Steering Committee): The CIS supports the KEDAM in the specialisation of national policy (s) for the elaboration and implementation of the SAAP.

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7. Communication and visibility

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

Main communication objective

Communication will highlight the programme's twofold purpose of mitigating the effects of lignite delignisation and closing down highly polluting thermal stations on the islands.

The main communication objective is:

"Highlighting the contribution of the new Just Development Transition Programme 2021-2027 to addressing the social, labour, economic and environmental impacts in those parts of the country affected by the cessation of lignite-fired activity and by the phasing out of inefficient and highly polluting Autonomous Power Stations using fuel oil and diesel".

The Programme webpage will be linked to the single web portal, which provides access to all Country Programmes, in accordance with Article 46 (b) of the CPR.

Specific communication objectives:

- Direct and authoritative information to the local communities in the relevant ESIM areas on the possibilities offered through the PAM Programme to address the socio-economic impact of the transition.
- Promptly and validly informing beneficiaries, organisations, partners and other potential stakeholders about the funding opportunities provided by the RDP and the procedures for accessing them.
- Enhancing the visibility, understanding and positive attitude of the European Union's role and contribution to the just development transition of regions affected by the climate transition through the funding of Programme interventions.
- Strengthening youth networking and knowledge transfer.
- Ensure the dissemination of the PAFM strategy and maximum transparency in the management and implementation of the Programme.
- Support beneficiaries in implementing projects in communicating and communicating the results and impact of the operations they implement and complying with regulatory obligations. Particular attention will be paid to the communication and visibility of the results of Strategic Projects.
- Development of environmental awareness among all citizens in the country as a guarantee of the sustainability of the projects implemented.

Common – Objectives:

- General audience: Citizens at national and in particular at regional level, with the aim of informing about the socio-economic changes caused by the climate transition and planning to reverse them, through the interventions of the PEAM. The focus is on the inhabitants of the transition regions (mainland and islands), who will be most affected by the change in the economic model. The specific target categories are young people and vulnerable groups in these areas.
- Potential beneficiaries: The Beneficiaries are identified in the analysis of each Priority of the PEAM. • National/European administrations and bodies: European Institutions, Public Agencies, Policy Bodies
- Organisations – Information dissemination bodies: Information networks, opinion experts, social partners, et al.

Communication tools

A. Communication channels

As communication channels, the following will be used in combination in particular:

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- A printed national and regional-local press, in order to keep the public, and in particular the target groups, informed on a continuous and accurate basis.
- Information companies, for multifaceted communication
- Stakeholder networks.

B. Communication tools/actions.

The selection, design and planning of the communication actions and the means of communication to be used will be based on public opinion surveys in the general population or on specific public opinions expressed on social media, Mr

Communication tools include, but are not limited to:

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

Budget

The budget for communication in accordance with the actions referred to above is estimated to be around 10.9 % of the total budget for Priorities 6 and 6A (Technical Assistance of the South Aegean Technical Assistance Programme).

Monitoring & Evaluation

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

The Communication Officer of the Programme will be appointed in the Communication Strategy text to be adopted by the 1th Monitoring Committee.

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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	☐	☒
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	☒	☐

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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	Estimated proportion 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

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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.)

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

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.

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.

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	JTF	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		73,680,661.00	021. SME business development and internationalisation, including productive investments	FNLC – Strengthening SME Entrepreneurship	(1) 25 SME investment projects under intervention field 021 and (2) 8 SME investment projects under intervention field 052.	RCO02. Enterprises supported by grants	RCO02 Enterprises supported by grants (RCO02 Firms: Grant aided)	Number of undertakings	Reimbursement of eligible costs actually incurred
2	JTF	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		38,277,835.00	052. Other renewable energy (including geothermal energy)	FNLC – Strengthening SME Entrepreneurship	(1) 25 SME investment projects under intervention field 021 and (2) 8 SME investment projects under intervention field 052.	RCO02. Enterprises supported by grants	RCO02 Enterprises supported by grants (RCO02 Firms: Grant aided)	Number of undertakings	Reimbursement of eligible costs actually incurred

(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

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B. Details by type of operation

Operation type short title	FNLC – Strengthening SME Entrepreneurship
1. Description of the operation type including the timeline for implementation	The FNLC supports investment projects by small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) under Priority 1 "Enhancing and promoting entrepreneurship" and Priority 2 "Energy transition – Climate neutrality" of the MAP 2021 – 2027. It covers actions to support SMEs through one or more calls. Each call has a distinct scope and is linked to the relevant Priority, Intervention Field (IP) and Action Category. The calls in this Annex are the current basis for implementation. Additional calls may be launched without amending the Annex, as long as they fall under the same type of action, under the same Priorities, FPs and objectives, are consistent with the conditions, results, intermediate deliverables, verification arrangements and audit trail and do not change the total FNLC amount, final objective or reimbursement profile. The beneficiaries are new, in the process of being set up or existing SMEs that are or will be legally active in the eligible PAM areas. They must comply with the eligibility conditions, selection criteria, documentation requirements and obligations of each call, as well as EU and national legislation. The aid is granted on the basis of Regulation (EU) 651/2014 (GBER), as applicable, in particular Articles 14, 18, 19, 33 and 41 thereof, as applicable. The aid intensity depends on the size of the undertaking, the type of costs and the applicable State aid provisions. The conditions for participation, the procedures for submission, evaluation, selection and approval, the eligible costs, payments, management checks, monitoring and the obligations of the beneficiaries shall be specified in each call. Eligible costs: staff, including wage subsidies for employees with disabilities, where applicable; production/business equipment and machinery; electric vehicles; RES equipment such as heat pumps, renewable hydrogen and RES-CHP, as well as other Article 41 costs; construction, renovation and improvement of buildings, installations and surroundings; professional services (certification/compliance of products, services and processes, reports, packaging/label/label design, intellectual property, patents, technology transfer, project management); necessary technical studies; software/licences; purchase of existing buildings for business use. Public expenditure (PP) is co-financed by the Just Transition Fund (JTF) and national resources. In accordance with Article 2 of Regulation (EU) (EU) 2021/1056, the actions are directly linked to the JTF specific objective and the Territorial Just Transition Plans, contributing to economic diversification, business development, employment and modernisation of local economies. The total public budget amounts to EUR 111. 958. 496, of which EUR 95. 164. 718 EU contribution. The total FNLC amount was determined using a bottom-up methodology based on the calls of the programme, in 3 steps: (1) establishment of unit costs per call, depending on the stage of implementation and the most recent data; (2) an estimate of the number of SME investment projects to be completed and put into productive operation; (3) multiplying a unit cost by the estimated number of completed projects. FNLC is equal to the sum of the estimated MD of all calls. The methodology is adapted to the stage of each call: where the evaluation/selection and approvals

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	have been completed, the unit cost shall be based on the approved MD and the selected projects; where the evaluation has been completed but approval is pending, the most recent implementation data; where the call has been published without applications yet, programme estimates based on scope, available budget, territorial coverage and expected investment profile. The number of completed projects is also estimated, based on selected projects, submitted applications and programme assumptions. Estimated PA/call = Unit cost × Estimated number of completed SME projects. Total FNLC = Total estimated MD of all calls. Based on current estimates, MD EUR 111. 958. 496 corresponds to 33 completed SME projects, or a weighted average MD of EUR 3. 392. 681,70 (~ EUR 3.39 million))/project. For FP021, FNLC EUR 73. 680. 661 corresponds to 25 projects, with an average budget of EUR 2. 947. 226,44/έργο. For FP052, FNLC EUR 38. 277. 835 corresponds to 8 projects, with an average budget of EUR 4. 784. 729,38/έργο. The difference is due to the different scope, nature and investment profile of the calls, as FP052 investments are generally capital intensive due to equipment, infrastructure and technical requirements. The calculated unit costs per PA and the weighted average, expressed in terms of PP, are used to determine the total FNLC and the final target, and as a basis for weighting the distribution between the individual deliverables. They are not SCOs, standard scales of unit costs or lump sums for beneficiaries. Beneficiaries are reimbursed on the basis of the eligible costs actually incurred and paid, in accordance with EU and national rules, the relevant calls and the MCS. The total FNLC MD amounts to EUR 111. 958. 496, of which EUR 95. 164. 718 EU contribution. The reimbursement profile is determined on the EU contribution, with a distribution of 50 % to D1 – D3, 20 % to D4 – D6 and 30 % to D7 – D8. The internal breakdown between deliverables takes into account the number of projects per deliverable and the different unit costs of FP021 and FP052, maintaining the relative weight of the bottom-up methodology, without unit costs being compensation amounts per project or beneficiary. 50 % of the EU contribution is allocated to D1 – D3, reflecting the advanced stage of maturity and the concentration of administrative, legal and financial actions in the initial phase. D1 – D3 are achieved after the calls have been published, the evaluation/selection has been completed and the relevant decisions approving results have been issued. 20 % is allocated to D4 – D6, linked to substantial progress in implementation, and 30 % to D7 – D8, linked to project completion and commissioning. After approval, beneficiaries may receive an advance of up to 40 % of the approved public support against an equivalent bank guarantee. This possibility enhances liquidity and timely mobilisation of investments and allows part of the support to be paid before the corresponding expenditure is declared to the Commission. An advance payment request has already been submitted for at least one project. The allocation of resources is also evidenced by progress: 6 calls have been published; for 3 an evaluation/selection has been completed, for 1 the approval of results is ongoing and 2 remain open. The allocation shall reflect the actual sequence of implementation, inclusions, financing needs, number of benefiting undertakings and timing, so that the reimbursement of the EU contribution is aligned with the progressive realisation, completion and entry into productive operation of the investments.

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<table>
<tr><td>2. Specific objective(s)</td><td>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</td></tr>
<tr><td>3. Conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursement by the Commission</td><td>(1) 25 SME investment projects under intervention field 021 and
(2) 8 SME investment projects under intervention field 052.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4. Deadline for fulfilment of conditions or results to be achieved</td><td>31 Dec 2030</td></tr>
<tr><td>5. Indicator definition</td><td>RCO02 Enterprises supported by grants (RCO02 Firms: Grant aided)</td></tr>
<tr><td>6. Unit of measurement for conditions to be fulfilled/results to be achieved triggering reimbursement by the Commission</td><td>Number of undertakings</td></tr>
<tr><td>7. Intermediate deliverables (if applicable) triggering reimbursement by the Commission with schedule for reimbursements</td><td>
<table>
<tr><th>Intermediate deliverables</th><th>Envisaged date</th><th>Amount (EUR)</th></tr>
<tr><td>D1: Signed decisions approving evaluation results for 18 investment projects in FP021</td><td>30 Sept 2026</td><td>22,546,281.41</td></tr>
<tr><td>D2: Signed decisions approving evaluation results for 7 additional investment projects in FP021</td><td>15 Oct 2026</td><td>8,767,998.32</td></tr>
<tr><td>D3: Signed decisions approving evaluation results for 8 additional investment projects in FP052</td><td>30 Oct 2026</td><td>16,268,079.27</td></tr>
<tr><td>D4: Approval of implementation progress reports confirming the implementation of at least 30 % of the approved investment plan for 5 SMEs supported in FP021</td><td>31 May 2027</td><td>5,857,394.39</td></tr>
<tr><td>D5: Approval of implementation progress reports confirming the implementation of at</td><td>31 Jul 2028</td><td>9,371,831.02</td></tr>
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	least 30 % of the approved investment plan for 8 additional SMEs supported in FP021		
	D6: Approval of implementation progress reports confirming the implementation of at least 30 % of the approved investment plan for 2 additional SMEs supported in FP052	31 Jul 2028	3,803,718.19
	D7: Completion of 25 SME investment projects in FP021 and start of productive operation of supported enterprises	29 Jun 2029	18,788,567.84
	D8: Completion of 8 additional SME investment projects in FP052 and start of productive operation of supported enterprises	31 Oct 2030	9,760,847.56
7.1. Reimbursement method used to reimburse the beneficiary or beneficiaries	3. Reimbursement of eligible costs actually incurred		
8. Total amount (including Union and national funding)	111,958,496.00		
9. Adjustment(s) method	Not applicable		
10. Verification of the achievement of the result or condition (and where relevant, the intermediate deliverables): - describe what document(s)/system will be used to verify the achievement of the result or condition (and where relevant, each of the intermiate deliverables) - describe how management verifications (including on-the-spot) will be carried out, and by whom	The verification of the achievement of FNLC results, conditions and intermediate deliverables will be carried out at programme level in the context of the reimbursement of the Union contribution in accordance with Article 95 of the Common Funds Regulation (CPR). Management verifications will confirm that the conditions for reimbursement have been fulfilled, that the results linked to each intermediate deliverable have been achieved and that the amounts declared to the Commission correspond to the amounts established in the approved FNLC programme. The audit is based on the Management Information System (MIS/OPS), the Integrated State Aid Information System (OPSKE) and the administrative records kept by the Managing Authority and the Intermediate Body (EFEPAE). Supporting documents shall be kept electronically and shall remain available for audits, audits by the Audit Authority and audits by the Commission. The audit trail shall comply with Annex XIII, Section IV, to		

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- describe what arrangements will be made to collect and store relevant data/documents	Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 and shall include all necessary documents to demonstrate the fulfilment of the relevant conditions and the achievement of the corresponding results. The audit trail shall include, where relevant, the Commission decision approving the FNLC programme, the published calls for proposals, extracts from MIS/OPS and OPSKE, evaluation and selection documents, inclusion decisions, verification reports, completion files, audit findings where applicable, supporting documents for each intermediate deliverable and references to the corresponding electronic files. The Managing Authority, in cooperation with EFEPAE (IB), verifies that the evidence supporting each intermediate deliverable is complete, reliable, and consistent with the relevant call, inclusion decision, verification report, completion decision or other administrative act. Management verifications shall be risk-based, proportionate and carried out before the corresponding FNLC amount is included in a payment application to the Commission. They may include desk, system, sample and, where required by the Management and Control System or justified on a risk basis, on-the-spot checks. Management verifications confirm that: (I) the amount declared corresponds to the amount allocated for the relevant intermediate deliverable; (II) the relevant condition or result has been fulfilled; (III) the projects measured comply with the requirements of the Programme and the FNLC system; (IV) the supporting data held in MIS/OPS, OPSKE and administrative files are adequate, reliable and traceable; (v) there is no double funding; and (vi) any irregularities, complaints, suspicions of fraud, conflicts of interest or other breaches shall be assessed as to their impact on the achievement of the relevant deliverable. Intermediate Deliverables D1 – D3 For the purpose of this FNLC programme, the decisions approving the evaluation results, definitively approving the granting of aid to the selected investment projects, correspond to the “Signed grant award decisions” foreseen for Deliverables D1 – D3. For deliverables D1 – D3, the Managing Authority verifies that grant award decisions have been formally adopted for 18, 7 and 8 SME investment projects respectively. Verification is based on published calls for proposals, system records, evaluation and ranking documents, approval decisions and grant award decisions registered in MIS/OPS and OPSKE. The management verification confirms that the required number of projects has been formally approved and can be counted for the relevant intermediate deliverable. Intermediate deliverables D4 – D6 For deliverables D4 – D6, the Managing Authority will verify the certified progress of implementation for 5, 8 and 2, respectively, SME investment projects supported. The verification will be based on the beneficiaries’ applications submitted through the OPSKE, the administrative verification reports, the system records identifying the approved project, the verified expenditure and the threshold reached for implementation, the approval decisions, the payment decisions, where applicable, and the on-the-spot verification reports, where necessary. The decisive criterion for verifying the implementation threshold is the implementation rate certified by the IB in the approved verification report or certificate, based on the verified eligible costs and the corresponding implementation of the approved physical and financial scope of the investment project. The implementation rate is not solely based on a declaration by the beneficiary. Administrative checks shall be carried out on requests for intermediate control and certification

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	relating to expenditure of at least 30 % and up to 50 % of the approved subsidised expenditure, and on-the-spot checks shall be carried out where the request relates to expenditure exceeding 50 %. The audit focuses on confirming that the required implementation threshold has been reached and does not constitute a repetition of detailed expenditure checks or verification of individual invoices. The Managing Authority and the IB monitor implementation through the OPS, OPSKE and administrative records systems in order to identify projects that are expected to reach the required implementation stage and, where necessary, invite beneficiaries to submit the required audit and certification supporting documents in a timely manner. Intermediate deliverables D7 – D8 For deliverables D7 – D8, the Managing Authority will verify the completion of 25 SME SMEs in FP021 and 8 additional SME SMEs in FP52 respectively, corresponding to a total of 33 completed projects, as well as the start of productive operation. The verification will be based on final verification requests, final verification reports, completion decisions, supporting documents proving the completion of the investment project and the start of productive operation, including permits, authorisations or equivalent documents where required, OPS and OPSKE records, payment statement and on-the-spot verification reports, where applicable. Where on-the-spot verifications are carried out, they must also confirm the completion of the investment, its location within the eligible programme area and the start of production operations. Only projects for which completion and production operation have been duly verified can be counted in Deliverables D7 and D8. Collection and storage of data and documents The supporting data and documents are collected and stored through the MIS systems, the MIS PSKE system and the administrative records of the Managing Authority and EFEPAE. EFEPAE keeps the documentation relating to the applications, evaluation, selection, grant award, implementation, verification, completion and payments in the framework of its delegated responsibilities, while the Managing Authority keeps the documentation supporting the declaration of the FNLC amounts to the Commission and demonstrates the fulfilment of the relevant conditions and results. The information retained shall ensure that any project, operation or item calculated as an intermediate result can be traced back to the corresponding call for proposals, application, grant award decision, verification records, completion records and records in the system. The audit trail must be sufficient to allow the Managing Authority, the Audit Authority and the Commission to verify the fulfilment of the relevant conditions and the achievement of the corresponding results at programme level.
11. Use of grants in the form of financing not linked to costs. Does the grant provided by Member State to beneficiaries take the form of financing not linked to costs?[Y/N]	No
12. Arrangements to ensure the audit trail. Please list the body(ies) responsible for these arrangements	The audit trail for the FNLC scheme is defined at programme level and relates to the relationship between the Member State and the Commission for reimbursement of the EU contribution in accordance with Article 95 CPR. The purpose is to document that the conditions

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	for reimbursement have been fulfilled and that the results linked to the intermediate deliverables (D1 – D8) have been achieved. The Managing Authority (MA) of the 2021-2027 AMF Programme is responsible for ensuring the completeness, reliability, traceability and availability of the audit trail, in cooperation with the IB, within the framework of the Management and Control System (MCS). The audit trail complies with Annex 2 and Annex XIII, Section IV of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 and shall include all necessary documents and data to demonstrate the fulfilment of the FNLC conditions and the achievement of the corresponding results. The documentation is kept electronically by the MA and/or IB and remains available for management checks, audits by the Audit Authority (AA) as well as Commission audits and inspections. The audit trail shall include calls for proposals, evaluation and selection documents, inclusion decisions, data and system records on funded projects or other elements contributing to FNLC conditions and results, evidence of achievement of D1 – D8, records of management verifications, relevant correspondence, as well as information on irregularities, complaints, suspicions of fraud, conflicts of interest, double funding and any corrective measures. The management verifications carried out for the FNLC aim at verifying that the conditions for reimbursement by the Commission have been fulfilled or that the relevant results have been achieved. They shall be based on a risk assessment, be proportionate to the risks identified and be carried out before the corresponding amount of FNLC is declared to the Commission. Management verifications confirm that: • the amount declared to the Commission corresponds to the amount established for the relevant D in the FNLC; • the relevant condition has been met or the result associated with the relevant D has been achieved; • operations, projects or elements contributing to the fulfilment of conditions or the achievement of results comply with the applicable requirements of the Programme and the FNLC; • there is no double funding for the amounts declared in the FNLC; and• when the MA becomes aware of irregularities related to public procurement (PP), state aid (SA), other EU or national rules, as well as suspicions of fraud, it assesses whether the fulfilment of the relevant condition or the achievement of the relevant result is affected. The management verification file shall include the verification checklist, the evidence reviewed, the result of the verification, any findings, the corrective actions taken and the conclusion as to whether the relevant condition or result can be taken into account for the purposes of the FNLC. Irregularities related to non-compliance with applicable EU or national legislation are treated in accordance with the MCS and the applicable national procedures. When the MA identifies an irregularity related to an PP, JU or other applicable rules, including suspected fraud, it assesses whether the irregularity affects the fulfilment of the relevant FNLC condition or the achievement of the relevant result. Where the irregularity affects a FNLC condition or effect, the project, operation or element concerned shall be disregarded and the necessary corrective measures shall be implemented. Where appropriate, this may include withdrawal or non-declaration of the corresponding FNLC amount or re-declaration at a later stage, once the relevant condition is fulfilled or the result is achieved. The audit trail shall keep the record of the irregularity, the assessment of the competent body, the conclusion as to the impact on the FNLC condition or outcome, the relevant

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	correspondence and any corrective measures. Where the MA relies on an external evaluation, opinion or verification on compliance with national legislation, the related report or assessment is maintained in the audit trail. The calls foresee that beneficiaries submit the required supporting documents of compliance to the IB and/or MA via the PSKE MIS, OPS or other official communication channels. The competent body examines the supporting documents or the external evaluation, records the result in the relevant IT system or administrative file and forwards the relevant findings or assurance information to the MA, which assesses whether the issue affects the fulfilment of the FNLC condition or the achievement of the relevant result. Procedures for complaints, suspicions of fraud and infringements of internal market rules Complaints, suspicions of fraud, conflicts of interest and indications of infringements of internal market rules are dealt with in accordance with the MCS and the applicable national and Union procedures. Each case shall be registered, assessed and monitored by the competent body. Where these cases concern an operation, project or element contributing to a FNLC condition or outcome, the MA assesses whether the relevant condition or outcome can still be considered fulfilled or has been achieved. Where fraud or conflict of interest affects a grant, project, contract or item contributing to a FNLC condition or outcome, the corresponding item shall not be counted under the relevant D. Where necessary, the case shall be referred to the competent national or Union authorities and corrective measures shall be implemented in accordance with the MCS. The audit trail shall record the complaint or claim, the assessment carried out, the relevant correspondence, the outcome of the examination, any referral to the competent authorities and the corrective action taken. Management controls and tools to mitigate the risk of double funding The MA and, where appropriate, EFEPAE apply management and systems based controls to mitigate the risk of double funding in the FNLC. The checks include beneficiary declarations, verification of the uniqueness and identity of the funded investment project and of the beneficiary in the OPSKE and OPS, cross-checks with available information on other EU or national funding sources, where necessary, as well as administrative checks before the approval, payment and completion of the investment. The controls ensure that the same project, operation, item, cost or result is not financed twice by the EU budget and is not counted more than once towards the achievement of FNLC conditions or results. Where a risk of double funding is identified, the case is examined before the relevant item is counted in the FNLC. If confirmed and affects a relevant condition or outcome, the item shall be excluded and corrective measures shall be implemented. The audit trail records checks, data sources, results and corrective actions. The audit trail is the responsibility of the MA, with overall responsibility for the FNLC, the IB and the AA. The audit trail should allow the MA, AA and the Commission to verify the fulfilment of the relevant conditions and the achievement of the corresponding results at programme level. For each item counted under D1 – D8 it must be possible to link it to the relevant invitation, application, decision, verification records and corresponding entries in the systems. The electronic documentation must clearly demonstrate the eligibility of the item, its verification and its link to the FNLC amount declared to the Commission.

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Appendix 3

Article 22(3) CPR

The **Innovation Zone of Western Macedonia** is a driver of change in the local economic and productive model. The 1th thrift of the Zone will be implemented in cooperation with the University of Western Macedonia and the EKETA, focusing on the areas of cutting-edge green and digital transformation technologies and aiming at attracting investment/business interest. It includes innovation development infrastructure, co-location of business activities, implementation of an Intelligent City Lab, a incubator and a start-up accelerator hub, and related interventions. The 2th enclave is the Green Hydrogen Innovation Hub with EKETA/Ptolemaida IDEP. It aims to promote research into green hydrogen technologies (production, storage, distribution) through the creation of pilot facilities and testing of research results and to provide a springboard for business collaborations to harness hydrogen applications contributing to the development of the local economy and the green energy transition. The 3th League is the Smart City Live Laboratory, which will be implemented in small-scale areas in synergy with the actions of the 1th Thrace, in line with the Joint Research Centre (JRC) practices, 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 Bioeconomy Hub is a complex project that is the accelerator for the transition of the local economy in the municipalities of Megalopoli, Tripoli, Gortynia Posihalia in the post-lignite era. Through open cooperation between triple helix operators: public, knowledge institutes, entrepreneurship, the economic and productive transformation of business activity in the wider Megalopoli region, focusing on the full range of the bioeconomy value chain (Agri-food, Circular Digital Economy). The Hub is organised in four enclaves (two main groups in Megalopoli Liechtenstein Tripoli, two secondary ones in Oichalia and Gortynia).

The infrastructure of the above will be completed by the end of 2029. All actions will be completed at the end of the PEAM.

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

Reference: point (a)(b) of Article 11(2), Article 6

1. 1. Transition process and timetable

Existing commitments

Greece ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002 Liechtenstein the Paris Agreement in 2016. The NECP, the main tool for shaping national policy over the next 10 years, was ratified by Decision 12o/2019. Council JO [(Government Gazette, Series II, No 4893/B/2019)] reflecting the increased climate ambitions Liechtenstein the national target set at the UN Climate Conference in 9o/2019: complete lignite reduction by 2028 with a drastic reduction in the complete removal of lignite from the electricity generation mix, based on an organised plan to withdraw the lignite plants, decarbonise the islands by 2029. This objective was identified as 'good practice' in the EU Services Working Document on 'Assessment of Greece's final national energy plan for climate change [1]'.

In parallel, Greece has developed the Long-term Strategy 2050 [2], with decarbonisation scenarios. In the 2 scenarios compatible with keeping global warming below 1.5 °C, the country achieves a 95 % reduction in net emissions compared to 1990.

Latest developments

Since the ratification of the NECP, energy developments have been rapid: (a) the 'Fit for 55' package introducing a more ambitious climate target than the 40 % target in force when the NECP was prepared recently (b) the joint European REPowerEU action.

Greece remains committed to its commitments consistently implementing a targeted network of relevant actions: RES penetration, permit/regulatory framework for energy storage, energy upgrade, incentives for electro-mobility, district heating, HTS installation, etc. The ESDMs are in line with this grid as they provide for interventions that promote zero pollutant emissions from energy production to assist the other areas of interest of the NECP.

The country is monitoring current developments in the energy sector; it will make appropriate adjustments to its national planning if necessary.

Withdrawal of lignite plants/lignite mines

Many lignite-fired plants have already been withdrawn. In 2011 PPC plants produced 27.4 TWh in 201 910,417 TWh, down by 62 %. In 2020, lignite-fired energy production was 5.7 TWh compared to 8.1 TWh projected by the NECP for the same year, down by 30 %.

The transition process towards the EU targets for 2030 in the NDIMs Megalopolis FP follows the following timetable for the closure of lignite mining. all lignite-fired power plants will be withdrawn by 2023, except one (Ptolemaida V) which will be withdrawn by 2028 (para. 1. 1).

Transition to islands

In B – N. Aegean Crete the transition by 2029, based on national policy, is twofold: (a) gradually increasing the penetration of RES into consumption, based on the approved plan of interconnections with the continental electricity system and/or with the HNS installation, (b) phasing out the operation of the 32 autonomous thermal electrical systems, each supplying one or more non-interconnected islands (NII). The ultimate aim is to meet the islands' energy needs from clean energy: export of excess clean energy to the mainland (paragraph -point. 1. 2/πιν. 1-4).

Starting in 2020, the existing installed capacity (RES) per cluster of islands is:

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- 296 MW – Crete,
- 54 MW – Cyclades,
- 105 MW – Dodecanese,
- 64 MW – B. Aegean,

the total contribution of RES to consumption is 24 %, 30 %, 16 % 18 %.

At the end of the PDB 2021-2027, the installation of additional capacity (RES)is foreseen:

- 398 MW – Crete,
- 66 MW – Cyclades,
- 163 MW – Dodecanese,
- 118 MW – B. Aegean,

which, based on data from the NECP based on assumptions made in the context of the NICP, may lead to the achievement of an overall contribution of RES to consumption by 76 %, 72 %, 71 % and 75 % respectively, taking into account the interconnector mix (paragraph (e)). 1. 2/μεθοδολογία).

Intermediate (2025-2026) the objective is to install additional capacity: 155-182 MW in Crete, 50-63.5 MW in Dodecanese, 42-50 MW in North Aegean, 14 MW in Cyclades.

The area available per cluster of islands for the development of the above RES capacity will be determined with the approval of the Special Spatial Planning Framework for RES currently being drawn up.

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

The adoption of new technology solutions for business models can remove the barrier to "electric space" regardless of interconnections. The plan for the installation of HRS [3] on the islands without a clear interconnection plan may lead to RES penetration of 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% RES penetration per category of islands.

From the interconnections plan, NII 3 have already been connected to the continental network [4] and the timetable for completion of the remaining interconnections, based on the recent DSRF of the HEDNO (2023-2032), is as follows:

- 2023: Crete (phase 2 – ongoing)
- 2024: Cyclades (phase 4 – ongoing)
- 2028: Dodecanese islands
- 2028: North Aegean

All the reference islands of the NIIM (individually or as part of an autonomous RU) will be interconnected with the mainland system by 2028, except for 8 NII DIS covering 9 islands (Gavdos/Crete, Agios Efstratios/V. Aigaio, Symi, Patmos, Megis, Astypalaia, Arkioi, Marathonisi, Agathonisi/South Aegean) [5].

For these – and those with interconnection provisions after 2025 – the transition is initiated as a matter of priority with the development of WBSs that combine wind/solar energy with storage systems. RAE estimates that the 50-60 % RES penetration target for all islands to be installed is achievable. A pilot penetration of 80-90 % will be carried out in Agios Efstratitios Astypalaia in order to explore the feasibility of similar projects in other islands at a later stage.

Transition process steps

Greece follows the individual steps/pillars of supporting actions proposed in the World Bank Roadmap for

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the RM [6], for the whole PSD process adapted to the specificities of the other regions. 2 steps (design/implementation) are identified for PSD 3 pillars:

1. Restoration of degraded land/facility reuse

2. Social cohesion – Economic transformation (Transition to the new productive model)

3. Governance

Pillar 1: The planning started with Law 4759/20 on the SLAM, including the approval of 2 programme contracts (Article 155 (2) (3)) for spatial planning (SSP); the transfer of the land from PPC to the State, respectively, will be completed with the approval of the new land uses in 2023. The implementation starts with the restoration works on lignite lands finalising with the operation of the first organised receptors in 2025.

Pillar 2: The planning started in 2020 with the elaboration of the SAAP [7], to be completed with the adoption of the NICPs of the RDP in 2022. Implementation will start with the activation of the actions of the PEAM (2022), to be completed at the end of the FP. It also includes the activation of the actions of the 2th Pillar 3.

Pillar 3: Planning started with the establishment of KYB Conf. SAM Committee as currently in force [8], the establishment of an EP Secretariat Committee (Law 4685/20) and shall be completed with the establishment/establishment/operation (a) of the Special Purpose Vehicle Management Plan of Law 4872/21 (b) of the 'Transition A. E' special purpose company to support beneficiaries and investment projects.

In tab. 1. 2 (paragraph) illustrates the timetable of the most important actions per pillar step.

Milestones of the transition process:

- 07. 2020: Open call [9] for non-binding investment proposals for development projects from outside the public sector, in cooperation with Enterprise Greece.
- 2020-2021: Launch of actions for piloting holistic interventions in Agios Efstratiko Astypalaia, with a focus on clean energy, savings in electro-mobility.
- 04. 2021: EU adoption of revised regional aid guidelines [10].
- 06. 2021: Open call [11] to public bodies for interventions to strengthen social cohesion, reorient employment, diversify the local economy, attract direct investment; prepare for hosting new, larger scale investment activities in the Regional Units of Kozani, Florina Liechtenstein to D. Megalopoli.
- 09. 2021: Design of employment support programmes by OAED.

1. 2. Identification of affected soils

Societal impact

The number of staff employed by the NII bodies (regular staff, contractual contractors) is 1. 220 FTE (485 in Crete, 369 in Dodecanese, 236 in the North Aegean and 130 in the South Cyclades). Their closure results in direct losses to the plants, as well as indirect and induced effects on the locally produced product and employment (paragraph – point). 1. 3/πιν. 5).

Wider economic impact

All islands face a number of challenges stemming from the EU's climate objectives, intensifying the urgency of the energy transition and the need to promote it.

Directive (EU) 2015/2193 makes it practically impossible for plants in the smaller islands to operate > 500 hours per year, from 2025 for new and from 2030 for existing plants. To avoid full blackouts, the transition to clean energy sources by 2030 is a one-way way, especially for those that will delay or not interconnect. RES investments in them are costly and unprofitable, due to their small scale.

The Fit for 55 package includes the extension of the ETS to shipping and the phasing out of free emission allowances for aviation. These two sectors have a direct impact on islands, being inaccessible by land. The measures may lead to a reduction in the use of regional airports, a reduction in coastal shipping links

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and/or a significant financial burden on fares, with corresponding consequences for island economies.

The energy transition is a prerequisite and an incentive for a wider transformation of economic activities linked to the achievement of climate neutrality. In this context, and taking into account the timing of RES penetration, it is important in the first instance to rationalise energy demand as a catalyst for the transition [12].

1. 3. Identifying islands with specific challenges

Islands are disproportionately and unevenly affected by the transition due to the inherent challenges of insularity, e.g. distance/geographical isolation from the mainland, lack of economy of scale and specialised human resources, low diversification of the economy.

The North Aegean has high unemployment, up to 30 % lower GVA than the national population, while its population recorded the largest decline among the islands in the period 2011-2016.

In particular, islands with a low population characterised by stagnation, weak economies, low quality public infrastructure/services, geographical isolation are particularly disadvantaged. These islands fall within the scope of the national Greco Islands initiative, which is designed in cooperation with the EU. The Initiative is mainly funded by the Ministry's Sectoral Programme. Environment (PEKA) and complementary to the RDP and the relevant MIPs, it aims to transform and modernise the production model starting with the energy transition and the changes it brings to local economies.

To be fair, the process of transition of islands to climate neutrality needs to strengthen island economies and societies so that any negative effects are reversed through clean electricity production 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 islands' main growth pillars and largest energy consumers, towards a more sustainable and innovative model based on local needs and conditions.

The transformation of the islands' local economies, which coexist and are directly affected by the natural challenges of insularity, requires significant investment costs. The islands cannot bear these costs entirely, and without the investments their transition will be incomplete, with environmental and social implications.

In view of the above, it is envisaged to allocate ~ 13 % of the total funding of the PEAP to support investments identified by the ESIAM, mainly related to clean energy, sustainable tourism and sustainable blue economy as levers for economic transformation.

2. Assessment of transition challenges, for each of the identified territories

Reference: point (c) of Article 11(2)

Territory: Northern, South Aegean and Crete Islands

2.1. Assessment of the economic, social an territorial impact of the transition to a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050

Reference: point (c) of Article 11(2)

The impact of the transition concerns different sizes for each region of interest, as it affects each region differently, depending on how it is implemented (interconnections, RES penetration, development of hybrid plants). It is quantified at NUTS3 geographical level, with the exception of the 4 RUs of Crete, which are treated uniformly at island level:

Loss of jobs and reduction of economic activity

Following the completion of the interconnection in Crete, the Linoperata and Chania SES, according to the current planning, will be withdrawn, while the Atherinolakou SES will be placed in an emergency reserve. In this light, it is estimated that 50 % of all people employed in the power stations in the region –

regular and temporary staff (243 full-time), will be out of work. At the same time, the economy will lose ~ EUR 2 million from PPC's annual costs to local suppliers.

The loss of total annual income ~ EUR 7.3 million as well as ~ EUR 2 million of expenditure in the region will result in a further reduction in employment by 118 jobs and a drop in the value added of the local economy by EUR 5.6 million per year, due to the decrease in consumption expenditure and the plant supply chain activities.

The estimate that the withdrawal of the stand-alone power stations will affect 50 % of their employees is also applicable in the other transition regions.

For the Dodecanese, the direct job loss amounts to 185 FTE or ~ EUR 5.3 million of annual income. The indirect and induced effects on employment and value added of the local economy are estimated at 83 FTEs and EUR 4.0 million per year.

For the Cyclades, the direct job loss amounts to 65 FTE or ~ EUR 1.8 million of annual income. The indirect and induced effects on employment and value added of the local economy are estimated at 25 FTEs and EUR 1.2 million per year.

For the Lesvo-Limnos region, the direct loss of jobs amounts to 50 FTEs or ~ EUR 1.2 million of annual income. The indirect and induced effects on employment and value added of the local economy are estimated at 19 FTEs and EUR 0.9 million per year.

For the Ikarria-Samos region, the direct loss of jobs amounts to 37 FTE or ~ EUR 1.0 million of annual income. The indirect and induced effects on employment and value added of the local economy are estimated at 14 FTEs and EUR 0.6 million per year.

For Chios, the direct job loss amounts to 29 FTE or ~ EUR 0.7 million of annual income. The indirect and induced effects on employment and value added of the local economy are estimated at 12 FTEs and EUR 0.6 million per year.

Costs from the limited shift to clean energy and the lack of diversification of the wider economy

The gradual penetration of RES on the islands (based on the timetable of interconnections) has a significant impact on the diversification of local economies both in terms of shifting/adapting existing activities towards greener and more sustainable forms and in relation to the development of new green and sustainable activities.

In the light of the objectives of the JTM, but also of the TFEU to remove disparities between regions, with a particular focus on island and other less-favoured areas, the green transition must contribute to the broader economic transformation of the productive model of islands. In this context, the sectors typically developed on islands are energy, tourism and the blue economy. In fact, the link between the growth of the blue economy and the green transition through the transformation of maritime transport and ports is particularly highlighted in the 2021 European Blue Economy Report.

The three sectors are active in 732, 26. 161, and 1. 423 enterprises employing 1. 301, 136. 691, and 3. 915 employees, respectively, and any delayed, limited or incomplete exploitation of the potential for transformation due to the planned timing of interconnections, the penetration of RES and/or the installation of HNS will have a negative impact on their economic activity (turnover). In this light, triggering just transition investments while progressing the transition processes (i.e. before the completion of interconnections) will not only ensure existing activities and their timely transformation, but will also lead to a substantial expansion of these activities.

Costs in the energy sector are highest in Crete and the Cyclades where interconnection is approaching and RES development is expected to grow soon. As regards tourism and the blue economy, the most affected areas are considered as areas with a significant existing relevant activity, namely the Dodecanese, where revenues from tourism and the blue economy reached respectively 1. EUR 230 million and EUR 46 million in 2017 and Crete, with revenue 1. EUR 264 million and EUR 217 million respectively.

More specifically, with regard to the green energy sector, RES investments, both in the construction phase and in their operation, can provide a significant boost to local economies and act as a driver for growth and economic diversification for island regions.

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The direct impacts are linked to the economic footprint and jobs of the construction and operation of the projects, while indirect and induced impacts are linked to the supply chain of the projects and the consumption costs of the workers in it.

The Region of Crete and the Cyclades that have been identified as the most affected territories in this dimension are examined. It should be stressed that Crete is considered as a whole, although it consists of four NUTS 3 regions, as it is a single NII OP.

In Crete, the estimated capacity of the projects that could be built is 398 MW. The total added value of the projects (direct, indirect and induced) can reach up to EUR 62.5 million, while the employment created is estimated at up to 1. 403 I.E. At the same time, the financial impact related to the operation of the projects (in addition to the direct revenues which may amount to EUR 29.5 million if they are kept locally as a whole) is estimated at EUR 3.8 million and EUR 89 m. In the Cyclades region as a whole (i.e. the North Cyclades Greater Cyclades), respectively, the impact of the planned RES installation is estimated at EUR 9.4 million and EUR 209 million and EUR 0.6 million during the construction of the projects and EUR 14 million per year, in addition to the direct revenues of EUR 4.9 million during their operation (paragraphs – tab). 15).

Costs for local communities increase additionally if the inability to develop a wider chain of new innovative business activities around green energy is taken into account.

The cost of developing sustainable tourism and the blue economy is linked to the inability to attract new and modern activities targeting environmentally conscious tourists, emphasising the quality of the product provided against its price. The loss of related costs occurs at the expense of the development and diversification of the local tourism product (direct impacts), while limiting the development of a range of activities linked to the supply chain and the consumption of workers in the supply chain (indirect and induced impacts). A significant part of them concern blue economy sectors (maritime transport, coastal tourism).

The above costs shall be quantified in terms of output, value added and dependent employment. The amount depends on the size of the global sustainable tourism market, its growth outlook in the coming years and the tourism expenditure of this share of tourists compared to the average market.

On the basis of analyses of the sustainable tourism market, the assumption is considered that the adoption and promotion of a sustainable tourism model could lead to a 2 % annual increase [13]. This rate is also confirmed by relevant island studies worldwide, as in the case of the Azores, which increased their footfall by 15 % over 7 years.

According to the World Economic Forum, travellers who choose sustainable tourism are less price-sensitive and spend significantly more money (~ 51 % higher average expenditure).

The annual cost in absolute terms is calculated conservatively for the year 2024 in which, on the basis of a plan, the interconnection between Crete and Cyclades will be completed and it will therefore be possible to take advantage of their green perspective. Tourism traffic for 2024 is estimated at 2019 levels, assuming that over five years the domestic tourism industry will have fully recovered from the effects of the pandemic.

From this perspective, in the Dodecanese, the costs, in addition to direct revenues of EUR 58.3 million, amount to at least EUR 43.8 million of value added and EUR 1 million. 160 i.e per year Respectively, in the Lesvo-Limnos region it is estimated at EUR 0.9 million and EUR 25 million, in the Ikaria-Samos area at EUR 1.5 million and EUR 40 million and in Chios at EUR 0.4 million and EUR 12 million per year (paragraph – tab). 16).

Please note that the costs for the supply chain are estimated conservatively, as they are based on the existing structure of regional economies. The gradual local development of relevant activities is expected to further strengthen the local development footprint, especially since the sustainable recovery of the tourism industry in Greece is also supported by the promotion of products that take advantage of the specific characteristics of destinations and are supported by new sustainability trends.

The above costs, linked to the development of sustainable tourism, are of particular importance for the North Aegean region, and in particular for P. E. Lesvos, Limnos and Ikaria, which have experienced a

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marginal drop in tourist traffic in the last five years, although in Greece as a whole the annual growth rate for the same period was close to 4 %.

Finally, the above considerations are compounded by the inclusion of shipping in the ETS and the abolition of free emission allowances in aviation, affecting both freight and passenger transport.

As regards freight transport, the passing-on of extra costs to traded products will lead to an increase in the cost of living on the islands, which depend on imports of machinery, vehicles, medicines and medical equipment, fuel, food and other consumer goods from the mainland. At the same time, rising prices of exported local products, both directly and indirectly through the aggravated cost of production from more expensive fuels, will make them uncompetitive on the domestic and international markets.

Accordingly, an increase in the cost of passenger transport will lead to a decrease in tourist traffic and thus to a contraction of island economies [14]. In addition, it will place a disproportionate burden on island populations who are forced to travel frequently by air and sea due to the lack of basic services at local level (hospitals, courts, public services, etc.). Balancing the negative effects on local economies through the JTM is therefore an essential challenge in order to maintain their competitiveness.

2.2. Development needs and objectives by 2030 in view of reaching a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050

Reference: point (d) of Article 11(2)

Addressing the impact and transition challenges of the North, South Aegean and Crete islands listed in Section 1 highlights specific development needs and the identification of objectives in the context of the following strategic priorities:

Fostering and promoting entrepreneurship

Energy transition – Climate neutrality

Circular economy

Just labour transition

Integrated small-scale interventions

as well as the complementarity of actions with other Programmes that extend to the whole development spectrum, needs and perimeter of the challenges of the just transition and are not limited to the eligibility of the Just Transition Fund Regulation. A more extensive reference to further areas and areas of intervention of the ECIS is set out in section 2. 4. 4.

As regards the loss of jobs and the reduction of the socio-economic footprint of thermal power plants, there is a need to support their workers and their local suppliers and partners in the transforming sectors of the energy value chain. In this context, development objectives are:

- supporting research actions – innovation-advanced technologies, strengthening VME and SME entrepreneurship and the digital transformation of businesses.
- upskilling and reskilling of human resources through employee and unemployed counselling and traineeships
- promoting employment mainly through job subsidies for highly skilled staff in clean energy, sustainable tourism and the blue economy, as well as integrated counselling programmes for the unemployed

In terms of costs from the limited shift to clean energy and the lack of diversification of the wider economy, islands' needs focus on promoting the transition through energy demand sectors, preparing local communities, and exploiting their potential for clean energy production to trigger the development of a wider climate-neutral economy ecosystem from production to consumption.

This requires a smooth penetration of RES, in line with the interests of local communities, also by

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promoting self-promotion, while implementing ambitious energy saving and efficiency interventions.

In addition, it requires support for local entrepreneurship, in particular as regards the creation of ecosystems. For example, enterprises based in other regions and supporting RES production as freelancers or suppliers on the basis of visits, are crucial to obtain an incentive to develop a local presence on the islands. This will directly contribute to the creation of new jobs and an increase in the output. At the same time, it will pave the way for the development of the two main pillars of island economies, tourism and the blue economy, in line with the principles of sustainability.

Specific objectives, in line with the territorial strategic priorities, are:

- stimulating entrepreneurship by:
    - supporting enterprises with a focus on innovation and economic diversification of island regions
    - supporting fundamental actors in the creation of ecosystems (support to academia, collaborative schemes, transfer of know-how, co-development of innovation, etc.)
- engaging and empowering human capital through:
    - information and awareness-raising on RES development and sustainable economy
    - education and skills development compatible with the requirements of the sustainable economy, with a focus on clean energy production, sustainable tourism and sustainable blue economy
    - encouraging the participation of the local population in RES energy production and sustainable development to actively support the transition
- developing the necessary infrastructure to promote clean energy, sustainable tourism and the sustainable blue economy.

Finally, on islands that have an undefined interconnection plan or for which interconnection is not foreseen, through the GR-eco Islands national initiative, the objective is to implement holistic interventions that will contribute to energy autonomy (self-generation and rationalisation of energy consumption) and to the shift of local economies towards greener and more sustainable activities.

It should be noted that the above development framework is linked to regional planning to maximise the benefits of the green transition in local communities and requires the necessary legislative interventions, in particular as regards the siting and permitting of RES.

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

Reference: point (e) of Article 11(2)

2. 3. 1 national and regional RIS3

National RIS3 2014-2020: It goes hand in hand with the objectives of the PTA by including energy, environment, sustainable development and technology among the sectors on which the available resources focus as it recognises their competitive advantages and development perspective at national level. At the same time, it also emphasises the two-pack of tourism-culture, which is particularly important for island regions.

RIS3 B. Aegean 2014-2020: It is based on 4 axes: innovation and entrepreneurship, agro-nutrition, tourism-nature-culture and equal opportunities reflecting both the thematic orientations of the just transition and the horizontal objective of removing inequalities. A further link to the just transition is the promotion of technology integration to enhance the competitiveness of economic activities related to the above sectors.

RIS3 N. Aegean 2014-2020: It attaches particular importance to tourism as a development backbone of the region, as recognised in this text, with a focus on the adoption of sustainability practices. The areas of

intervention are complemented by agro-food and fisheries/aquaculture. With regard to the objectives of the PSD, the strategy is based on the development of human resources through vocational training and lifelong learning in the priority areas. At the same time, it makes sustainable development conditional on reducing the environmental footprint of local economic activities through the development of clean green technologies for energy production and savings, and promotes the use of IT and telecommunications technologies to enhance productivity.

RIS3 Crete 2014-2020: Based on 4 priorities: agro-food, culture-tourism, environment and knowledge, is in line with the objectives of the PAM. It emphasises the development of sustainable RES and the exploitation of innovation and scientific knowledge towards sustainable development, in environmental and social terms.

The 8 priority areas of the National RIS (NRIS) 2021-2027 have recently been identified, which are identical to the 8 areas of the National RIS 2014-2020. Their further specialisation at regional level (with different timing per region) will identify the regional disparities of the 2021-2027 TEU.

The areas of specialisation and the proposed actions of the Territorial Plan and the PEAM take into account the main conclusions and proposals of the 2021-2027 ETS and the National Research and Innovation Strategy 2021-2027 and were identified in cooperation with the Secretary-General for Growth Innovation Research.

2. 3. 2. Synergies and complementarities with other regional or national development plans

Synergies and complementarities are also identified with the MIPs of the islands:

ROP North Aegean 2021-2027: The MIP sets as strategic objectives the transformation and growth of the region's economy and the strengthening of social cohesion. As recognised in the PAM, the Region is being tested by well-established development inequality and the challenges of polyinsularity. In order to achieve the objectives, the strategy is in line with the objectives of the PSD, focusing on human capital development, the circular economy, the upgrading of technical and social infrastructure and the protection and promotion of the environment as a driver of economic growth.

ROP South Aegean 2021-2027: The strategic objective of effectively managing the environment and resources of the PNA is converging with the objectives of the PTA for the region, which are set to address two challenges: environmental nuisance due to the prolonged operation of power plants in Dodecanese and the social acceptance of RES in the Cyclades. The objective is served through the priority axis for sustainable development and sustainable resource management. In addition, the objective of strengthening territorial cohesion and mitigating intra-regional disparities goes hand in hand with the key principle of social fairness underpinning the Just Transition Mechanism.

ROP of Crete 2021-2027: It presents synergies with PSD in strategic objectives to integrate R &Iinto the production process and promote the circular economy. The Territorial Plan will support the financing of pre-requisite actions to develop skills and strengthen entrepreneurship and innovation.

National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: Individual targeted actions, actions and interventions will be carried out in line with its content. The ESDP MSP will participate in the Disability Thematic Network foreseen in FP2021-2027.

Special Regional Planning Framework for RES (under preparation): It will lay down the terms and other conditions for the siting and licensing of RES to ensure environmental compliance and social acceptance of investments.

Greco Islands Initiative: The RDP will contribute financially to the implementation of the initiative in the islands falling within the areas of intervention of the ERIS and in accordance with the eligibility allowed by the JTF.

Synergies and complementarities are also identified with other regional development plans, notably:

- National Circular Economy Strategy
- National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) 2030
- Long-term Strategy for 2050

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- Long-term Strategy for the Renovation of the Building Stock
- Development Plan for the Greek Economy
- National Recovery and Resilience Plan
- National Waste Management Plan
- Sustainable Urban Mobility Strategies
- Digital Transformation Book 2020-2025
- National Climate Law

The new Regional Aid Guidelines, which will apply until the end of 2027, provide important incentives to attract investments capable of compensating for the effects of their transition to climate neutrality and securing new jobs and value in different sectors. At the same time, basic conditions are provided for the possible co-financing of key investments on the islands (e.g. hybrid plants) that will make it possible to reduce their dependence on traditional sectors and to effectively participate in the new economy. The JASPERS technical assistance instrument for the planning and preparation of critical projects in the territories of the reference regions could also play a significant role in receiving InvestEU and/or EIB financing. At the same time, the know-how of the Secretariat of the Clean Energy for EU Islands Initiative as well as of the joint initiative of the EIB and the EU, ELENA, could be used during the implementation phase of the project. NA.

2.4. Types of operations engaged

Reference: point (g-k) of Article 11(2) and Article 11(5)

Strengthening and promoting entrepreneurship [Reg. JTF, Article 8 (a), (b), (c), (d), (h), (i), (k), (m)]

Research – innovation – advanced technologies

The focus is on clean energy, sustainable tourism and sustainable blue economy. This includes supporting start-ups/existing innovative enterprises, setting up incubators/incubators/accelerators, innovative clusters to transfer technology and scientific knowledge to businesses and harnessing research and innovation results, measures to address the shortage of highly qualified staff in local businesses and retaining/attracting scientists (e.g. industrial master degrees, innovation partnerships) with the aim of strengthening local competitiveness and the economy.

Competitiveness of VSEs and SMEs – Digital transformation of enterprises

Developing innovation, openness and competitiveness of businesses (existing, new and in the process of being set up) with a focus on the areas of green and digital transformation of enterprises, innovation and sustainable tourism. . Promoting sustainable tourism and sustainable blue economy activities, including through social entrepreneurship. Digital transformation of businesses with a focus on promoting tourism and cultural products using innovative technologies.

Entrepreneurship infrastructures and mechanisms

Financing infrastructure and mechanisms to promote clean energy, sustainable tourism, blue economy, etc.

Energy transition – climate neutrality JTF, Article 8 (d), (e), (f), (g)]

Energy efficiency

Supporting energy efficiency in households, public/municipal buildings and infrastructure, and office and production unit buildings, to reduce energy costs and improve their competitiveness.

Clean energy

Support for RES for self-generation (e.g. energy communities) and heating. Installation of heat pumps

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and/or district heating networks using low and medium enthalpy geothermal fields. Development of small biogas plants in line with Directive (EU) 2018/2001 (RED II) and Regulation (EU) 2018/841 (LULUCF), as well as total reserve storage systems.

Intelligent energy;

Use of RES technologies (incl. geothermal) to provide heating/cooling through heat pumps. Procurement of electric vehicles for public use and financing to businesses and local authorities for the development of charging stations.

Circular economy [Reg. JTF, Article 8 (i) (j)]

It includes circular economy actions related to islands.

Just labour transition and empowering human capital [Reg. JTF, Article 8 (k), (l), (m), (o)]

Direct employment and social cohesion interventions

Establishment of Skills and Employment Centres for the unemployed, workers and employers (information, counselling and career guidance services, short-term vocational training).

Promotion of employment

Subsidising jobs for highly qualified staff in the fields of Green and Blue Energy and Sustainable Tourism. Integrated employment promotion programmes for the unemployed (Consultative, Training, Traineeship Actions)

Upskilling and reskilling of human resources

As active employment policies, based on an individualised approach to profiles, skills assessment and the definition of a specific pathway to promote employment, the following may be implemented:

- work experience/internship programmes for young people, targeted actions for the unemployed, the long-term unemployed, self-employed people working in precarious employment, mainly through vocational counselling/skills training programmes related to the new model of the regional economy (with a focus on green digital skills), subsidisation of young people, promotion of entrepreneurship for self-employed people, actions to adapt workers in advanced businesses to new labour market conditions.

- grant actions to promote women's participation in the labour market and to improve the reconciliation of professional family life; subsidy schemes for highly qualified staff, for example in the fields of RES, ICT, the circular economy and the environment.

Familiarity and awareness of the social and economic fabric

Lifelong learning programmes for the environment, green economy, digital skills and entrepreneurship.

Vocational education and training infrastructure

Development, upgrading and modernisation of vocational education and training infrastructure.

Integrated small-scale interventions [Reg. JTF, Article 8 (e), (h), (i), (f), (j)]

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

Projects supporting sustainable urban mobility resulting from integrated territorial or other types of strategies, including cycle paths, paths and no-use zones.

Integrated development interventions for Greco Islands

It concerns the support of the GR-eco Islands national initiative with JTF resources, which includes a coherent strategic plan of interventions with key pillars of the energy, environment, circular economy,

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transport, tourism, culture and agro-food sectors and is planned to be implemented following the ITI model in terms of philosophy, methodology and planning processes. In this context, those categories of interventions eligible under Regulation JTF and linked to the energy transition (greening) of islands.

Indicative: targeted actions to facilitate the penetration of RES (energy communities/self-generation actions) and the deployment of HTS, energy upgrading, the use of smart energy grids and digital applications, electro-mobility, awareness raising among local communities, Mr

This also includes actions promoted for other areas, use of heat pumps, energy upgrading of homes, offices, public and municipal buildings and infrastructure, sustainable urban mobility, and self-production.

Other interventions

Green mobility and transport infrastructure

Creation of cycle paths, paths and no-use zones. Upgrading ports to support cold ironing and developing pilot applications for electric ship use for local inter-island lines. Enhancing insular interconnectivity.

Digital infrastructure

Upgrading existing wired telecommunications networks.

Smart waste management and circular economy

Support for investments in material recovery, composting in production sectors and tourism, recycling and sustainable waste and wastewater management (incl. tourist vessels). Interventions for water efficiency in buildings and industrial uses.

2. 4. 2. Productive investments in enterprises other than SMEs

Not required.

2. 4. 3. Investments in undertakings to achieve the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from the activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC;

Not required.

2. 4. 4. Synergies and complementarities with Just Transition Mechanism pillars

Pillars 2 and 3 of the JTF may support a wider range of investments, complementary to the JTF eligible investments under Pillar 1, in key areas to achieve the objectives of the SEAP such as: energy, transport, environment, digital infrastructure – technologies – services, culture – tourism, social investment, etc.

In particular, Pillar 3 concerns support for public investments that do not generate a sufficient revenue stream (e.g. energy and transport infrastructure, green mobility, energy efficiency, RES investments, etc.) and projects to enhance the economic diversification of territories affected by the transition, which are highly complementary to the JTF (e.g. transport infrastructure and/or reconstructions and improvements to existing ones, water supply infrastructure/networks, irrigation, etc.). Pillar 3 support is provided through a loan provided by the EIB accompanied by a grant from the EU budget representing 15 % of the loan and may be increased to 25 % if the project is located in a less developed region. Please note that 2025 is the final date for the submission of proposals for the resources related to the national allocation for Greece. Pillar 3 advisory support may be provided by InvestEU Advisory Hub.

In this light, projects enhancing the economic diversification of territories affected by the transition may be supported, based on the intervention logic of the ECIAM, are ineligible for the JTF but are at the same time highly complementary, such as: water supply infrastructure/networks (e.g. desalination on islands), wastewater and solid waste management infrastructure/networks, social infrastructure of various types, flood and fire protection projects, projects of qualitative and quantitative status of water bodies including coastal and marine ecosystems, small-scale port infrastructure on the non-interconnected islands,

As regards the financial possibilities of Pillar 2 (InvestEU, Just Transition Scheme), loans, guarantees, counter-guarantees and any other form of credit enhancement may be used to: (a) support microfinance

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needs in micro-enterprises and (b) foster technically and economically sustainable investments, in particular in transport and storage, energy production, digital interconnectivity and ICT, bio-economy, manufacturing, health, waste management and circular economy.

The Greek authorities will make use of the technical support possibilities provided by the European Commission and the EIB to implement the overall design of the PIF for the benefit of the actors involved at all stages of its implementation with a view to comprehensively addressing the challenges.

- JASPERS: it focuses on Pillar 1 interventions.
- TSI: it focuses on strengthening the administrative capacity of the Structures of the PMS governance system for the implementation of Pillars 2 Growth 3.
- PASS: it focuses, as a matter of priority, on Pillar 2 and Pillar 3 interventions.

2. 4. 5. Synergies and complementarities with other programmes

The synergy and complementarity of the RDP with the ROPs of the North Aegean, South Aegean and Crete and the Sectoral Programmes of the Policy Objectives of the NSRF 2021-2027 have been discussed with the competent managing and coordinating authorities.

As regards specifically the implementation of the Greco Islands National Initiative, the country's strategic choice is this initiative – under the coordination and supervision of the Ministry. Development – should concern a limited number of islands and be financed primarily by the new Sectoral Environment Programme (PECA) under Policy Objective 2. In this context, the RDP will make a complementary contribution by funding actions of an energy nature related to/contributing to the greening of the islands involved in this initiative, actions to strengthen local human resources and digital/application actions in line with the specific JTF eligibility. In addition, the MIPs concerned will be able to contribute depending on the availability of their resources to actions that are not eligible from either Policy Objective 2 or JTF.

In addition to the JTF, horizontal interventions from other sources of funding such as the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF), in particular in the field of the blue economy, the Resilience Recovery Fund (e.g. RES) and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) may contribute to accelerating the just development transition of islands.

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3. Governance mechanisms

Reference: point (f) of Article 11(2)

3. 1. The partnership

The Steering Committee (RCC) SLAM contributed to the establishment of a Working Group (WG) (Ministerial Decision 15/2/2021) to involve stakeholders in the preparation of the NIIM Bor Islands. — Nov Aegean Kriti. The members of the FG shall be the Secretaries-General for the Aegean Island Policy (President), Energy for Mineral Raw Materials, Dec. Investment NSRF, the Chairman of the SEP, the Governors of the Bor Region. — NOT. Aegean Kriti, the Presidents of the Regional Associations of Municipalities of Bor. — NOT. Aigaiou Kriti and Dept. Adviser to PPC and its responsibilities in the role of participants in the preparation process of the ESDM, the approval of the procedure for informing the consultation of the participants in the preparation process of the ESIM and the coordination of the participants in the consultation process of the ECIS.

The WG organised the partnership under Article 8 of the CPR with the participation of local and regional authorities, economic-social bodies, representatives of scientific and academic bodies in research centres, chambers, labour centres/associations of workers, and others.

For the draft ESDIM Islands, 2 consultation rounds with a structured agenda/questionnaire were carried out to facilitate the actors: 28-4-2021 to 14-5-2021 Growth from 8-6-2021 to 25-6-2021 under the RDP 2021-2027.

The bodies have reflected their relevant proposals and the ECIS has been adapted: reflecting the timetable for the transition and smooth penetration of RES, enhancing interventions to support sustainable tourism activity/removing the isolation of islands, strengthening the intervention logic by highlighting strategic options to mitigate the effects of the transition and better reflecting indicative interventions, and reforming governance to reflect the involvement of local actors in the preparation for fine-tuning the implementation of the ESDM.

The involvement of the local partners in the implementation of the PSD is ensured as follows:

Establishment of a Transition SA branch/office in PAM areas to provide technical support to local beneficiaries in the maturing of their projects;

Establishment of DAM Project Evaluation Committees, in application of the provisions of the DAM Law (Article 14 of Law 4872/2021), with responsibility for evaluating projects, investments and development projects of interest to the DAM, and in which one representative from each affected region must participate.

A Regional/Territorial Committee, as set out in Article 64 of Law 4914/2022, shall be set up under the chairmanship of the local authorities for the ESDM, with an advisory and reporting role to the DAM governance structures and the NA. Monitoring of the RDP on the implementation of the Just Development Transition. The Commission will also promote dialogue and exchange of views between stakeholders at local level.

The MAs of the NRPs of the NDIM Islands will be designated as the Responsible Officer for the Just Transition.

Establishment of an annex to the DAM Observatory in the regions of the ESDIM Islands.

3. 2. Monitoring and evaluation

The audit of the transition process shall be carried out by the DAM Special Service (DAM Special Service) under Law 4872/2021 and shall be common to all affected areas. The IM NA will carry out the systematic monitoring of the objectives set and provide sound information, assessment and analysis on the type and extent of socio-economic changes in the affected areas, with a view to taking corrective measures and/or adjusting policies.

3. 3. Coordination and monitoring body/bodies

The organisational structure of the domestic transition process shall include:

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- PAM Governmental Commission: The KECAM is the highest political body of the national DRC Plan whose main purpose is to approve the SAAP monitoring.
- Coordination Committee: The CIS supports the KEDAM in the specialisation of national policy (s) for the elaboration and implementation of the SAAP.
- IM TAD: Its main responsibility is to centralise the planning and programming of PSD policies, to monitor and evaluate the procedures for the implementation of PSD projects, investments and development plans, and to manage and coordinate the use of all available national or European sources of funding. The IMT TAM includes as distinct structures: the Managing Authority of the PLAM (ESPA MA – DAM), the Directorate for Strategic Planning for Financing Coordination Coordination, the Independent Department for the Monitoring of the RIM, the Department of Legal Support.
- PAM Observatory: A stand-alone department of the EADAM under the Governor of the EADAM. The Observatory monitors the achievement of the objectives and timetable for the implementation of the SAAP projections and collects and processes quantitative and qualitative data relating to local/regional actions in the transition regions.
- Transition AU: A legal entity established by Law 4872/2021 shall belong to the bodies of the wider public sector and shall own the land that PPC will transfer to the Greek State. The Transition SA will take over all the processes for the implementation of investment projects/projects within ZPAs as well as the role of one of the beneficiaries of the PEAM in repurposing and reusing the licensed land.
- Et seq. PLAM monitoring: A leading body for the involvement of partners in the implementation, monitoring the evaluation of the PLAP on the NIIPs is the IA. Monitoring to be established on the basis of the requirements of the CPR and Law 4914/2022

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4. Programme-specific output or result indicators

Reference: Article 12(1) JTF Regulation

Justification for the necessity of programme-specific output or result indicators based on the types of operations envisaged

Based on the mix of indicative actions/operations per strategic priority, as reflected in Chapter 2. 4 of the Territorial Just Development Transition Plans, extrapolated to the priorities of the DMI programme to cover needs from the creation of a small number of specific output and result indicators in addition to the common indicators of Regulation 1056/2021.

In detail, the justification for the specific indicators set out in Section 4 of the Territorial Just Development Transition Plans is reflected in the Methodological Document of the Performance Framework for the DMI Programme per indicator.

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Table 1. Output indicators

Specific objective	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
JSO8.1	PSO743	People (16-66 +) who followed lifelong learning	Number of Individuals	1,583.00	2,105.00
JSO8.1	PSO744	Alternative fuels infrastructure (refuelling/recharging points) (RCO059)	Charging points	49.00	98.00
JSO8.1	PSO752	Initiatives for integrated spatial development supported	Contributions to initiatives	0.00	4.00

Table 2. Result indicators

Specific objective	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline or reference value	Reference Year	Target (2029)	Source of data	Comments
JSO8.1	PSR748	Total power of installed electric chargers	kW	0.00	2021 -	4,900.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
JSO8.1	PSR749	Persons (16-66 +) who followed lifelong learning programmes and received a certificate of attendance	Number	0.00	2021 -	1,052.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
JSO8.1	PSR750	Beneficiary Municipalities	Number	0.00	2021 -	26.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	

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Territorial just transition plan - TJTP_MEG.TJTP Megalopolis (4.0)

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

Reference: point (a)(b) of Article 11(2), Article 6

1. 1. Transition process and timetable

Existing commitments

Greece ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002 Liechtenstein the Paris Agreement in 2016. The NECP, the main tool for shaping national policy over the next 10 years, was ratified by Decision 12o/2019. Council JO [(Government Gazette, Series II, No 4893/B/2019)] reflecting the increased climate ambitions Liechtenstein the national target set at the UN Climate Conference in 9o/2019: complete lignite reduction by 2028 with a drastic reduction in the complete removal of lignite from the electricity generation mix, based on an organised plan to withdraw the lignite plants, decarbonise the islands by 2029. This objective was identified as 'good practice' in the EU Services Working Document on 'Assessment of Greece's final national energy plan for climate change [1]'.

In parallel, Greece has developed the Long-term Strategy 2050 [2], with decarbonisation scenarios. In the 2 scenarios compatible with keeping global warming below 1.5 °C, the country achieves a 95 % reduction in net emissions compared to 1990.

Latest developments

Since the ratification of the NECP, energy developments have been rapid: (a) the 'Fit for 55' package introducing a more ambitious climate target than the 40 % target in force when the NECP was prepared recently (b) the joint European REPowerEU action.

Greece remains committed to its commitments consistently implementing a targeted network of relevant actions: RES penetration, permit/regulatory framework for energy storage, energy upgrade, incentives for electro-mobility, district heating, HTS installation, etc. The ESDMs are in line with this grid as they provide for interventions that promote zero pollutant emissions from energy production to assist the other areas of interest of the NECP.

The country is monitoring current developments in the energy sector; it will make appropriate adjustments to its national planning if necessary.

Withdrawal of lignite plants/lignite mines

Many lignite-fired plants have already been withdrawn. In 2011 PPC plants produced 27.4 TWh in 201 910,417 TWh, down by 62 %. In 2020, lignite-fired energy production was 5.7 TWh compared to 8.1 TWh projected by the NECP for the same year, down by 30 %.

The transition process towards the EU targets for 2030 in the NDIMs Megalopolis FP follows the following timetable for the closure of lignite mining. all lignite-fired power plants will be withdrawn by 2023, except one (Ptolemaida V) which will be withdrawn by 2028 (para. 1. 1).

Transition to islands

In B – N. Aegean Crete the transition by 2029, based on national policy, is twofold: (a) gradually increasing the penetration of RES into consumption, based on the approved plan of interconnections with the continental electricity system and/or with the HNS installation, (b) phasing out the operation of the 32

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autonomous thermal electrical systems, each supplying one or more non-interconnected islands (NII). The ultimate aim is to meet the islands' energy needs by means of clean energy: export of excess clean energy to the mainland (ESDM Islands – End. 1. 2/πιν. 1-4).

Starting in 2020, the existing installed capacity (RES) per cluster of islands is:

- 296 MW – Crete,
- 54 MW – Cyclades,
- 105 MW – Dodecanese,
- 64 MW – B. Aegean,

the total contribution of RES to consumption is 24 %, 30 %, 16 % 18 %.

At the end of the PDB 2021-2027, the installation of additional capacity (RES)is foreseen:

- 398 MW – Crete,
- 66 MW – Cyclades,
- 163 MW – Dodecanese,
- 118 MW – B. Aegean,

which, on the basis of data from the NECP based on assumptions made in the context of the NICP, may lead to the achievement of an overall contribution of RES to consumption by 76 %, 72 %, 71 % and 75 % respectively, taking into account the interconnector mix, respectively (paragraphs ESDIM-NIIS). 1. 2/μεθοδολογία).

Intermediate (2025-2026) the objective is to install additional capacity: 155-182 MW in Crete, 50-63.5 MW in Dodecanese, 42-50 MW in North Aegean, 14 MW in Cyclades.

The area available per cluster of islands for the development of the above RES capacity will be determined with the approval of the Special Spatial Planning Framework for RES currently being drawn up.

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

The adoption of new technology solutions for business models can remove the barrier to "electric space" regardless of interconnections. The plan for the installation of HRS [3] on the islands without a clear interconnection plan may lead to RES penetration of 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% RES penetration per category of islands.

From the interconnections plan, NII 3 have already been connected to the continental network [4] and the timetable for completion of the remaining interconnections, based on the recent DSRF of the HEDNO (2023-2032), is as follows:

- 2023: Crete (phase 2 – ongoing)

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- 2024: Cyclades (phase 4 – ongoing)
- 2028: Dodecanese islands
- 2028: North Aegean

All the reference islands of the NIIM (individually or as part of an autonomous RU) will be interconnected with the mainland system by 2028, except for 8 NII DIS covering 9 islands (Gavdos/Crete, Agios Efstratios/V. Aigaio, Symi, Patmos, Megis, Astypalaia, Arkioi, Marathonisi, Agathonisi/South Aegean) [5].

For these – and those with interconnection provisions after 2025 – the transition is initiated as a matter of priority with the development of WBSs that combine wind/solar energy with storage systems. RAE estimates that the 50-60 % RES penetration target for all islands to be installed is achievable. A pilot penetration of 80-90 % will be carried out in Agios Efstratitios Astypalaia in order to explore the feasibility of similar projects in other islands at a later stage.

Transition process steps

Greece follows the individual steps/pillars of supporting actions proposed in the World Bank Roadmap for the RM [6], for the whole PSD process adapted to the specificities of the other regions. 2 steps (design/implementation) are identified for PSD 3 pillars:

1. Restoration of degraded land/facility reuse
2. Social cohesion – Economic transformation (Transition to the new productive model)
3. Governance

Pillar 1: The planning started with Law 4759/20 on the SLAM, including the approval of 2 programme contracts (Article 155 (2) (3)) for spatial planning (SSP); the transfer of the land from PPC to the State, respectively, will be completed with the approval of the new land uses in 2023. The implementation starts with the restoration works on lignite lands finalising with the operation of the first organised receptors in 2025.

Pillar 2: The planning started in 2020 with the elaboration of the SAAP [7], to be completed with the adoption of the NICPs of the RDP in 2022. Implementation will start with the activation of the actions of the PEAM (2022), to be completed at the end of the FP. It also includes the activation of the actions of the 2th Pillar 3.

Pillar 3: Planning started with the establishment of KYB Conf. SAM Committee as currently in force [8], the establishment of an EP Secretariat Committee (Law 4685/20) and shall be completed with the establishment/establishment/operation (a) of the Special Purpose Vehicle Management Plan of Law 4872/21 (b) of the 'Transition A. E' special purpose company to support beneficiaries and investment projects.

In tab. 1. 2 (paragraph) illustrates the timetable of the most important actions per pillar step.

Milestones of the transition process:

- 07. 2020: Open call [9] for non-binding investment proposals for development projects from outside the public sector, in cooperation with Enterprise Greece.
- 2020-2021: Launch of actions for piloting holistic interventions in Agios Efstratiko Astypalaia, with a focus on clean energy, savings in electro-mobility.

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- 04. 2021: EU adoption of revised regional aid guidelines [10].
- 06. 2021: Open call [11] to public bodies for interventions to strengthen social cohesion, reorient employment, diversify the local economy, attract direct investment; prepare for hosting new, larger scale investment activities in the Regional Units of Kozani, Florina Liechtenstein to D. Megalopoli.
- 09. 2021: Design of employment support programmes by OAED.

1. 2 determination of affected soils

In the Megalopoli region, 13 % of the country's installed electricity generation capacity is located. All units in the area will be withdrawn by 2023. The process of lignite delignisation is aligned with the Union's Belarusian national objective for the transition to a climate-neutral economy. This transition results in the cessation and/or limitation of activities of Argentinian industries, while the importance of extracting electricity from the combustion of lignite gives rise to significant adverse socio-economic impacts.

- The lignite-depletion is estimated to affect directly, indirectly, primarily induced by D. Megalopolis (population of 9.5 km².), where the core of lignite activity is located. At second instance, it is estimated that the neighbouring municipalities of Gortynia will be affected directly, indirectly, with a population of 8.99 thousand.), Tripoli (population of 42.01 km².) and Oichalia (population of 10.47 km².). All municipalities are located in the Regional Unit of Arkadia, except the last one, in the Regional Unit of Messinia.
- The main feature of the affected areas will remain the non-renewal of the population as a consequence of ageing, depriving the area of the human capital necessary for its development (Table 1). 3 (paragraph). The tendency to decline over time in the wider Megalopoli area is expected to continue.
- In the Peloponnese, the Location Quotient (LQ) index, which calculates the production specialisation, has a price for mining energy production of 1. 12, according to an OECD study [12], which at the level of the affected area is estimated to be quite high, it shows the significant dependence of economic activity on lignite production. The impact of lignite delignisation on the economy of the affected region, first and foremost Megalopolis, will be particularly significant (together. RU Committee – Lignite Region GAAP, 2020).
- In the Regional Unit of Arcadia, employment in the gross value added of the lignite-fired sector is particularly significant (~ 50 % of employment in 64 % of the sector's GVA in the region as a whole).
- In the Regional Unit of Arkadia (base year 2019), the mining and water energy sector directly creates more than 1.6 thousand jobs. The lignite value chain (direct, indirect influencing effects) contributes to employment of around 3. 100 persons.
- This sector of mining, energy for water supply, has a significant proportion of direct employees in the Regional Unit of Messinia, 21 %, indicating the interaction with lignite-fired activity in Megalopoli.
- In addition to the Regional Unit of Arcadia, there is a contribution from mining energy activities to the Regional Unit of Messinia and specifically to D. Oichalia, which is linked to the interaction between economic, operational and employment levels.
- Lignite delignisation has started several years ago (2014), without major measures being taken. In the Regional Unit of Arkadia, there is a low GDP compared to other parts of the country, with a decline in population as a result of high unemployment. Part of Megalopoli is heated by a district heating network, which capitalises on the excess heat of the lignite-fired power stations.

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- The contribution of lignite-fired activity to the economy of the Regional Unit of Arkadia is confirmed by the amount of investments carried out by PPC. In the period 2014-18 PPC is estimated to have invested in local contracting enterprises amounting to ~ EUR 119 million. Taking into account the indirect stimulated effects of lignite-fired activity, these investments create a multiplier effect further strengthening the local economy. In particular, the cost of PPC's contracting staff for 2019 is estimated at EUR 22 million. The significant contribution of the energy, mining and water supply sector to the Regional Unit of Arcadia, as a consequence, is the expected influence of lignite-fired power on the economy of Growth business in D. Megalopoli, but also in the wider region.
- The broader territorial approach, encompassing the municipalities of Megalopoli, Gortynia, Tripoli Oichalia, effectively leads to a stronger economic employment impact, as it will offer a large number of employment opportunities from a geographically limited funding. While it is recognised that D. Megalopolis will need to gain momentum for change of identity through investment, investors will be interested in looking at the wider region as a whole, which will create significant opportunities for territorial development not only for Megalopolis but also for the wider region.

To sum up, the process of lignite delignisation will primarily affect the neighbouring municipalities of Tripoli Antonio Gortynia from the Regional Unit of Arcadia, as well as the neighbouring D. Oichalia from the Regional Unit of Messinia.

In terms of the implementation of the PEAM, the concepts of 'primarily' 'secondarily' relate to land adaptation interventions; the integrated actions of proposal 5, which relate exclusively to the 'primarily' affected areas.

2. Assessment of transition challenges, for each of the identified territories

Reference: point (c) of Article 11(2)

Territory: Megalopolis

2.1. Assessment of the economic, social an territorial impact of the transition to a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050

Reference: point (c) of Article 11(2)

The transition process has started in the wider Megalopoli region since 2014, when the 'Megalopoli 1' and 'Megalopoli 2' plants were closed. The recession that has affected the whole of Greece over the past 10 years has made the situation more difficult.

The acceleration of the transition process means that the economic, social and territorial impacts observed in the previous period will intensify. In particular:

- The Megalopoli region has a (strong) specialisation in the extraction and production of energy from the combustion of lignite. Lignite activity has not generated significant industrial spillovers over the years, capable of further boosting industrial development. There is a small industrial activity in the Tripoli area, unrelated to the lignite value chain. In addition, industrial development has been constrained by the saturation of the industrial area there. There are therefore no alternatives for lignite workers and young jobseekers to switch.

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In this context, declining and transforming activities can be categorised as follows:

- Category I – declining activities: Affected economic activities in Megalopoli and neighbouring municipalities relying on fossil fuel production that are expected to cease or significantly reduce activities due to the transition towards climate neutrality (declining sectors) directly include the lignite-mining and lignite-fired power generation sectors [1] and indirectly the extractive waste and remediation collection, processing and management sectors.
- Category II – Transforming Activities: This category includes activities that are part of the lignite mining and conventional electricity production value chain, such as wholesalers and retailers of raw materials and spare parts related to lignite activity and electricity generation in lignite plants, specialised construction works, manufacturing and marketing of metal products, machinery and equipment, transport services, provision of repair services for machinery and heavy trucks and provision of professional, scientific and advisory services

In addition, mention should be made of the activity of operators with a particular role in the region, or in relation to lignite/lignite mining/lignite activity, which will be affected by lignite-depletion and will have to redefine their role and services. In addition to local government, such bodies are (for example) the 'University of Peloponnese', 'ETVA VIPE', 'Megalopoli district heating – local authority limited company' and the social services of the region.

- IOBE calculates the total impact on jobs from lignite delignisation at 3. 100 and 2029. The direct effect of lignite delignisation in the area will be 1. 263 jobs. Estimates are made in relation to 2019. In particular, the direct impact of lignite delignisation on employment in the power sector in Megalopoli is estimated at 481 jobs by 2029 (compared to 2019) and losses in the lignite mining sector to 782 jobs (in full-time equivalent terms). More than half of the jobs that will be lost are in activities related to the lignite industry indirectly and induced. The indirect and induced impact of lignite delignisation amounts to 1,837 jobs. This is because lignite activity is monoculture, with very good wages, and therefore supports consumption and jobs across the local economy. In the absence of another strong sector, lignite-fired treatment will have a very negative impact on the overall employment and incomes of local residents. Taking into account that lignite delignisation has started much earlier, the overall impact is greater.
- In relation to professional profiles, in recent years PPC has replaced its permanent workers with temporary contracts and, above all, subcontractors. These are mainly younger people and their jobs will be completely precarious in relation to permanent PPC jobs when lignite mines and lignite plants are closed. The regular staff of PPC (737 employees) is of average age 50. It consists mainly (approximately 80 %) of technicians (technicians, drivers, drivers and operators) and has completed secondary or compulsory education (87.5 %). About 9 % of the regular staff are for engineers and other employees with technological or university education, while the remaining 11 % are administrative and support staff. The use of temporary PPC staff is limited (12 workers aged between 27 and 57) and concerns exclusively technicians (technicians, drivers, drivers and operators) who have completed secondary or compulsory education. Most of the employees of PPC contractors (84 %) are technicians and have completed secondary or compulsory education (96 %).
- The majority of the labour force in Arkadia is low-skilled (77 % do not have tertiary education), but with a view to retraining, as 1/3 of the workforce is between 15 and 44 years old. In conclusion, in transition regions, there will be job losses in lignite-related activities, but at the same time it will create needs for the retraining and skills development of human resources in order to capitalise on the new activities that need to be developed. According to the Master Plan, the immediate needs for skills improvement and reskilling concern primarily the temporary staff of PPC (~ 200 people), the employees of PPC contractors (~ 300 people), other workers in sectors related to lignite activity, but also part of the unemployed in Megalopoli and the affected neighbouring municipalities.

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- In relation to the impact on the economy, IOBE estimates the total loss of Gross Value Added (GVA) at country level since the changeover at EUR 1. 580 million by 2029. In the Peloponnese, the loss of GVA is estimated at around EUR 313 million. (or ~ 22 % of Arcadia's estimated GDP in 2019), of which the direct loss is EUR 217 million and the indirect and induced EUR 96 million. These figures are relative to 2019.
- Finally, the environmental and health effects of delignisation relate to the Megalopoli area, where the mines and lignite plants are located. Lignite removal is expected to have a positive impact on the environment, mainly due to the reduction of air pollution caused by the operation of power plants, but also the extraction and transfer of lignite from mines to plants. However, in order to have long-lasting positive impacts on the ecosystems of affected areas, air and water, where the underground aquifer has been humiliated, as well as protection of soils against erosion and landslides, the necessary restoration projects should be implemented. These projects will also contribute to the attractiveness of the region as a place of residence and work.
- Accordingly, there will be a direct positive impact on the health and safety of workers and citizens. Working conditions in lignite mines are difficult and unhealthy. Also, conditions related to air pollution are expected to decrease.

Some individual qualitative and quantitative assessments are important in relation to the expected impacts mentioned above:

- If appropriate measures are not taken, the long-term decline in the population of the wider Megalopoli area is estimated to continue, as already mentioned in Chapter 1. 2. The main feature of the affected areas will remain the non-renewal and subsequent ageing of the population, depriving the area of the human capital necessary for its development. These trends will be strengthened, following the acceleration of the lignite delignisation process and the rise in unemployment, affecting even areas with comparatively better demographic indicators, such as the city of Megalopoli.
- In terms of research, technological development and innovation, the region performs poorly (12th out of 13 regions in the country, in terms of R &Dexpenditure, 11th in terms of number of people with tertiary education). The activities located in the region are mainly labour-intensive. The depopulation combined with limited technological innovation capacities create an unfavourable environment for the competitiveness of existing businesses and for attracting new activities.
- A major problem for local residents is district heating and the fact that with the closure of lignite-fired plants around 30 % of Megalopoli, 516 buildings will be left without heating and hot water. It should also be borne in mind that the support for residential electricity consumers and the systems of electricity have led in these areas to a reduced interest in energy efficiency actions in buildings. Therefore, the JTF should fill a significant gap in terms of savings, self-generation and energy upgrading of buildings in order to address the problem of energy poverty.

In conclusion, and taking into account that in the wider Megalopoli region the role of alternative production activities remains limited and spatially focused as lignite activity has not generated significant industrial spillovers and the neighbouring industrial area of Tripoli has been saturated, there is an urgent need to strengthen and diversify the local production system by exploiting the intrinsic strengths of the wider area and designing business/industrial and freight development zones, turning it into a business development pole.

Strengthening research, technological development and innovation will help green and digital transformation, modernisation and diversification of the local economy, which together with human capital support will lead to tackling unemployment and retaining the population in affected areas. The Bioeconomy Hub 360 in the wider area of Megalopoli (Municipalities of Megalopoli, Gortynia, Oichalia and Tripoli), with a scientific body at the University of Peloponnese and the collaboration of Chambers, will assist in the economic and productive transformation of business activity in the full range of the

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bioeconomy value chain (Agri-food, Circular and Digital Economy), drawing on research results. Finally, land restoration and repurposing will lead to (i) new land uses, helping to diversify the economic/development model, (ii) improving the quality of life and (iii) upgrading and protecting the environment.

Note: In Tables 2. 1 and 2. 2 of the Annex, respectively, data on gross value added by sector (in% of total gross value added per regional unit, base year: (2019) employment structure elements by industry (in thousand, base year: 2019).

2.2. Development needs and objectives by 2030 in view of reaching a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050

Reference: point (d) of Article 11(2)

Restructuring of the region's production system

The local production system needs to be strengthened and diversified by exploiting the intrinsic strengths of the wider region. The area is located centrally in the Peloponnese region, has good connectivity with the road networks (the Korintho-Tripoli – Kalamata motorway passes through the Lefktro – Sparta motorway) and is adjacent to major ports in Argentinian urban centres, such as Athens, Piraeus and Patras. The region will benefit from the forthcoming incentive scheme as a result of the EU regional aid decision [1] and has a recognisable "brand name" (Arkadia), which can accompany its products. In this context, the development of a business/industrial freight park in the area of D. Megalopoli is preferred.

There is an increased business interest in setting up businesses in the area, where some of them will choose to settle even before the completion of the business park. Part of the workforce affected by the lignite transition will be employed in these companies. Until the entry into operation of the business park, part of the workforce will be employed in the restoration of land transferred by PPC and in actions: (I) energy efficiency, self-generation, (ii) district heating and (iii) green transformation of undertakings with high production concentrations (such as existing industrial parks). In any case, especially in energy investments, the EU's final REPowerEU plan for affordable, secure, sustainable energy will be followed.

The challenge for the affected region is to radically upgrade local R &Dby promoting appropriate actions to promote the simultaneous introduction of know-how (e.g. development of joint actions of research institutes, exchanges, linking research and production) in new dynamic sectors. These are activities falling within the areas of national importance, the new National RIS3, which are also targeted by the Regional RIS under preparation. In particular, the focus will be on: agro-food, energy, ICT technologies, health, tourism-culture, machinery materials, circular economy environment, transport-logistics chain, as well as in areas of the new National RIS3 that create interfaces with the above (e.g. pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, creative industry). Cultural works are considered to be of paramount importance, as they contribute inter alia to attracting domestic incoming tourism, thus linking to a wide range of economic activities for the production of solidarity-service goods consumed by local visitors.

The orientations of the Digital Transformation Strategy are being implemented, focusing on developing solutions to improve the attractiveness of cities, quality living, work, business, attracting investment by highly skilled workers (green and smart cities).

Support for human resources and communities affected by lignite transition

A prerequisite for boosting employment in the post-lignite era and protecting existing jobs is the upskilling of human capital, the strengthening of social infrastructure and the development of training/retraining programmes in new carbon-reducing activities in productive investments and industries.

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Given the importance of the energy and agri-food sectors in the case of Megalopolis, for the modernisation of the production system and as extensive land rehabilitation is planned, upskilling -reskilling of workers in affected companies is enhanced, given the link between the existing skills and those that will be needed in order to be promoted to new specialisations in the industries to be installed in the region.

There is a need to upgrade the services of the competent educational bodies with a view to training the existing and future workforce, interconnecting with businesses, and extending their research work to new clean energy technologies, agro-food (e.g. hydroponia) and/or other economic activities that may develop in the area.

It is crucial to upgrade job placement services, which can lead to a reduction in the time that someone remains unemployed. Improving these services can have positive benefits in increasing mobility between sectors and facilitating the diversification of the local economy. Finally, social infrastructure for childcare and elderly care will be supported.

The region faces the dual problem of socio-economic and environmental degradation. The JTF aims to improve its attractiveness as a place of work and residence. In the settlements closest to lignite mines and power plants (nucleus of the Apolignisation Zone, Law 4759/20 (Government Gazette, Series II, No 245/A/20), in addition to environmental remediation projects, modern solutions for heating, sustainable mobility and energy efficiency will be promoted in order to ensure a particularly good quality of life.

Mitigating the negative environmental, health and safety effects of the extraction and production of energy from the combustion of lignite and preventing the creation of new pollution factors

The withdrawal of lignite plants creates the need for land restoration and land use repurposing, within the lignite field. As part of the restoration and readaptation of areas, the aim is also to highlight the diverse natural environment of the area, such as the development of green spaces, lakes and forests. The restoration and repurposing of soils also aims to create the appropriate infrastructure to attract and develop new economic activities.

In the case of water management, the relevant provision of recital 12 of Regulation 1056/2021 (JTF).

There is an urgent need to move towards a new production model that does not create new environmental problems, which is why integrated waste management of production activities (recycling of PV panels and batteries) is promoted.

To conclude in Table 2. 3 the intervention logic developed above and the link to the priorities of Chapter 2 are presented. 4.

Based on initial IOBE estimates, the JTF will have created and supported directly, indirectly enhanced ~ 3. 250 jobs, one year after the completion of the PDB (2030).

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

Reference: point (e) of Article 11(2)

Development needs, economic and business prospects – potential and expected targets set for affected areas shall be aligned with the following established

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national and regional strategies and plans:

National Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialisation 2014-2020: The strengthening of the contribution of RES to the energy mix and the development and upgrading of energy transport infrastructure are reflected in the national targets set by the strategy as well as in the objectives of the just transition of the affected neighbouring municipalities of Megalopoli. The common objectives are to strengthen the agri-food sector, research, innovation, transfer of advanced technologies, as well as the development of cultural tourism product. It should be noted that the conclusions and proposals of the National Research and Innovation Strategy 21-27 and the Smart Specialisation Strategy 21-27 are taken into account, both in terms of areas of specialisation and the proposed actions. It should be noted that, in cooperation with the Secretariat-General for Research and Innovation, a programme of actions was drawn up, which was included in the NJIM and the RDP.

Smart Specialisation of Research, Technology and Innovation in Enterprises Growth the Agricultural Sector of the Region of Peloponnese for the period 14-20: This strategy is in line with the priorities developed in the context of the just development transition of the affected regions, to upgrade the primary sector with a focus on boosting local products to enhance the openness of local production, finding new technological means of environmental protection and further training to upgrade the skills of the region's workforce. It should be noted that the conclusions and proposals of the 21-27 Smart Specialisation Strategy of the Region will be taken into account, following its adoption and finalisation.

National Circular Economy Strategy: The development of the circular economy and the promotion and transfer of new knowledge and innovative methods of furthering technologies, particularly in the energy sector, are key points of convergence of the above national strategy with the strategy to enhance the development objectives of the transition.

National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) 2030: The focus on the clean energy sector and the transformation of the energy mix is reflected in both the NECP and the development needs for the just transition of the affected regions. A key point of convergence is the concern to develop research and innovation in the energy sector.

Long-term Strategy for 2050: Common objectives of the strategy and just development transition of the Megalopoli East of affected neighbouring municipalities are to reduce emissions of polluting gases, strengthen the contribution of RES to the energy mix and the circular economy, stimulate entrepreneurship and industrial production to improve business competitiveness.

National Air Pollution Control Programme 2020 – 2029: Policies and measures are key development priorities for the just transition of Megalopoli in affected neighbouring municipalities and are mainly aimed at transitioning to an era of clean energy, less pollutant emissions and increasing the contribution of RES to the energy mix.

National Development Programme 2021-2025: The policies put in place are in line with the needs and objectives of the just transition of the affected neighbouring municipalities of Megalopoli in the areas of, inter alia, green growth, enhancing employment in the quality of human capital training, developing innovation entrepreneurship and integrating new knowledge into the digital transformation.

National Biodiversity Strategy 2014-2029: It aims to ensure the protection of ecosystems and natural wealth and a more efficient use of resources as well as the development of sectors such as agriculture, livestock and tourism, key development priorities and the transition in the region concerned.

Development Plan for the Greek Economy: A key objective for the Greek economy is to systematically increase incomes through the implementation of economic policy actions to enhance productivity, labour and investment (Growth Plan for the Greek Economy, 2020). These objectives are also reflected in the PMI of the wider Megalopoli region.

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National Recovery and Resilience Plan: The priority axes included in the National Resilience Recovery Plan relating to green growth, digital economic transformation and boosting employment are in line with the objectives set in the context of the just transition of the affected neighbouring municipalities.

National Waste Management Plan (ECHR): The ECHR sets out management prospects until 2020 in accordance with the EU strategy also reflected in the Europe 2020 Strategy (Hellenic Republic – National Waste Management Plan, 2020). The decontamination of the areas currently located by the lignite plants in Megalopoli is a key objective to protect the environment that improves natural wealth.

Peloponnese Regional Social Integration Strategy 2014-2020: The needs arising from the transition to an era of clean economy, increased employability and social employment integration, both affected human resources and vulnerable groups, are in line with the objectives of this strategy. Common development objectives include improving educational and social services and infrastructure, while strengthening the social economy and businesses in the affected regions.

Digital Transformation Book 20-25: The Digital Transformation Book 20-25 (Hellenic Republic – Digital Transformation Book 2020-2025, 2020) concerns a handbook outlining the country's strategy for the transition to Digital Greece. For D. Megalopoli, the area of affected neighbouring municipalities requires digital transformation in all sectors of the economy, administration and educational social services, which are directly linked to the policies set out in the Digital Transformation Bible.

National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (which was the responsibility of the Minister of State). Individual targeted actions, interventions will be carried out, in line with its content, and the PASM Management Structure will participate in the Thematic Network on Disability Issues that is foreseen to operate during the FP21-27.

2.4. Types of operations engaged

Reference: point (g-k) of Article 11(2) and Article 11(5)

2. 4. 1 categories of indicative instruments

The most important interventions in line with the objectives and strategic priorities of the ECIS are the following:

Fostering and promoting entrepreneurship

Research – innovation – advanced technologies

Development of innovation, openness, competitiveness of enterprises to interconnect with the ETAK ecosystem. Focus on priority areas of National RIS3 (Cap 2. 2). Support for start-ups/existing innovative enterprises, creation of incubators/incubators/accelerators, measures to retain/attract scientists.

Flagship Project for Productive Transformation Developing the Region's turn to Growth Innovation Research: the Bioeconomy Hub (Cap. 2. 1).

Competitiveness of MSE SMEs – Digital transformation of enterprises

Establishment of Growth Support for Competitiveness of VSEs in all sectors (Cap 2. 1, 2. (2), including the green digital transformation of businesses.

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Entrepreneurship infrastructures and mechanisms

Upgrading of existing support for the creation of new organised spatial receptors for production activities. Support for the creation of ERDF financing of the Megalopoli Business Park, as a flagship project. Supporting mechanisms for entrepreneurship entrepreneurship.

Significant scale investments

The implementation of significant scale productive investments, leading to an increase in jobs created after lignite transition, in sectors that exploit the region's endogenous growth potential (biotechnology, bioeconomy).

Energy transition – climate neutrality

Energy efficiency

Support to households, public/municipal buildings in relation to infrastructure, office buildings of productive units to reduce energy costs.

Clean Smart-Energy

Improving the attractiveness of cities (as urban functions and as places of residence/work) ("green and smart cities"). Installation of heat pumps for heating/cooling and/or RES electricity generation systems that will be used for heating/cooling with heat pumps individually or for t/i, in line with the "REPowerEU" standards, provided that there are no overlaps between the actions.

Long-term (in particular) clean energy storage infrastructure.

Self-generation actions, energy communities, etc.

Charging/refuelling points for e-mobility/clean fuel mobility.

Support upgrading electricity grids to increase installed RES capacity.

Support for the creation of:

1.
    - Small biogas plants, using livestock, poultry farming residues
    - Biomass plants for energy production
    - Biomass management centres,

in full compliance with:

1.
    1. RED II
    2. "Cascading principle" in its proposal for revision
    3. LULUCF Regulation

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4. NECP
5. Circular Economy Strategy
6. 2050 climate neutrality targets

Land use revaluation – circular economy

Adaptation of soils and installations to lignite fields

Support for actions for re-utilisation of degraded land in the lignite-fired area in Zap. of D. Megalopolis. They mainly concern (a) green infrastructure, such as flood defence projects, terraces for cultivation, biodiversity restoration, management and monitoring actions (non-PAF), infrastructure for efficient use of natural resources, in particular water, and (b) technical works for repurposing, such as access facilitation infrastructure, public infrastructure networks, necessary for the proper functioning of business parks for other investments in activities within the perimeter of the former lignite mines, etc.

In the case of water management, the relevant provision of recital 12 of Regulation 1056/2021 (JTF).

Circular economy and rational use of natural resources

Support investments for re-use, repair and recycling of waste, related to emerging value chains; and new productive investments.

Just labour transition Empowering human capital

Direct employment interventions in social cohesion

Direct support to promote employment of people at risk of loss or unemployment, based on an individualised approach.

Promotion of employment

Programmes and actions, which are part of active employment policies. Indicative: acquisition of work experience/traineeship, vocational counselling/training, adaptability to skills related to the new model of the regional economy, subsidisation of young people

Upgrading human resources skills

Strengthening human resources based on a diagnosis of the needs of local labour markets through periodic field surveys.

Focus on actions ensuring traineeships and certification of beneficiaries' skills and on pilot actions with a thematic nature in areas related to the new model of the regional economy.

Adaptability of Belarusian workers

Comprehensive programmes to adapt workers and self-employed people to the requirements of the new productive model of the regional economy, with a focus on enhancing digital skills, cutting-edge technologies, linking to business needs.

Socio-economic integration/Social Welfare Infrastructure

Upgrading existing social infrastructure to develop a network of social services, complementary to those already provided, to ensure social cohesion, socio-economic inclusion of the population, promote equal opportunities and facilitate beneficiaries to participate in other actions.

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Infrastructure for vocational education and training

Upgrading/modernisation of vocational education and training infrastructure: “Green education infrastructure”.

Familiarity and awareness of the social and economic fabric

Lifelong learning programmes for the environment, the green economy, digital skills Growth entrepreneurship.

Integrated small-scale interventions

Funding of interventions in D. Megalopoli through integrated territorial strategies. The focus is primarily on areas within a lignite-fired field or closer to lignite mines further to power plants. Focus on interventions that promote the two-pack tourism-culture as an alternative driver for the region’s development.

2. 4. 2 productive investments in enterprises other than SMEs

These are necessary investments to implement the Territorial Plan, as they contribute to the productive diversification of the area, which has so far been based on lignite.

3 are estimated to be lost in the affected areas. 100 jobs (Article e) by 2029 (direct, indirect and induced). Initial estimates suggest that the JTF resources to be directed towards entrepreneurship enhancing operations of productive investments will be created and supported in the region around 2. 750 (I. e) if no productive investments by large enterprises are supported. With the implementation of productive investments by large enterprises, where the aid intensity due to higher capital costs will be significantly lower (~ 40 % vs 60-65 % in SMEs), higher leverage of private capital is expected to be created, supported in Megalopolis around 3. 250 (I e).

A sufficiently mature proposal in the pharmaceutical sector was submitted to the public in the open invitation of the TAD to individuals during the elaboration of the SAAP.

These are:

Company producing raw materials for injecting finished pharmaceutical products for injection, with CAPEX of EUR 130M, creation of 300 (i.e) in operation 350 (i.e) in manufacturing. This does not include indirect subsidies (i.e) resulting from the operation of the investment. Expected benefits: strengthening the industrial profile of the region, allowing cooperation with the University of Peloponnese to develop research programmes, bringing new scientific potential, compensating for job losses in the affected area, retaining the population.

According to an IOBE study on the country’s sectoral GDP multipliers, the GDP growth multiplier from the pharmaceutical sector (considered to be a strategic sector for the country) has a very high price for pharmaceutical activity, which mainly creates highly skilled jobs. The sector is reinforced by the existing and new CORDACs.

The proximity of the new business to the existing cluster will help train the professional professional staff in the existing facilities.

This undertaking has been demonstrated in the area of manufacturing innovation; its operation will contribute to the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050; the associated environmental objectives.

The investment does not concern relocation.

The indicative list of large enterprises is set out in Annex 2. 4.

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2. 4. 3 investments in undertakings to achieve the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from the activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC;

No relevant investments have been recorded so far in this category of enterprises.

2. 4. 4 synergies and complementarities with JTM pillars

Pillar 2 will be used in all forms of credit enhancement (i) for MME Microfinance (ii) to boost investments in key sectors to achieve the transition objectives.

Pillar 3 will be used for public investments that do not generate a sufficient revenue stream (e.g. energy infrastructure for transport, transport networks, green mobility, energy efficiency, RES investments). These projects enhance the economic diversification of the territories affected by the transition; are complementary to the JTF (e.g. new road railway projects or/reconstructions of existing ones; water supply infrastructure/networks; irrigation). A Memorandum of Cooperation has been signed between the Greek State Liechtenstein EIB for support through a loan facility from the EIB to a grant from the EU (representing up to 25 % of the loan). The grant approval decision will be taken by E. E, subject to the award of the grant by the EIB for the same project. The final date for submitting a proposal for the national share for Greece is 2025.

The Greek authorities will make use of the technical support possibilities provided by the EIB for the implementation of the overall planning of the PIF for the benefit of the actors involved at all stages of its implementation with a view to comprehensively addressing the challenges.

- JASPERS: for Pillar 1 interventions.
- TSI: to strengthen the administrative capacity of the Structures of the PMS Governance System for the implementation of Pillars 2 Growth 3.
- PASS: priority for Pillar 2 and Pillar 3 interventions.

2. 4. 5 synergies and complementarities with other programmes

JTF interventions shall be in synergy and complementarity with the Peloponnese ROP and the relevant sectoral programmes, following consultations with the competent MAs, as well as with National Resource Programmes.

Synergies with the Recovery Fund (RRF)

Synergies between the complementarity of the JTF and the CF on the restoration of land transferred from PPC shall be ensured by establishing separation rules/criteria to avoid overlaps as follows:

(a) The TA finances exclusively “land restoration”/“land restoration” (i.e. the proper preparation of the land as a basis to accommodate the new land uses and the resulting economic activities), on lignite-fired land that will become the property of the Greek State. The most important general categories of restoration works/works are: soil conditioning stabilisation work, new (artificial) lakes configuration, geotechnical solid-hydraulic operations, mapping, inspections, maintenance, soil decontamination/decontamination, 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 RA describes the categories of restoration works/projects to be implemented.

(b) The JTF generally finances projects necessary for the “repurposing” of these territories as hosts of new economic activities. For this category of projects, see Chapter 2. 4. 1, point 3.

Transfer of territories – ‘The Réparteur Person’ Principle

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The procedure for transferring lignite land from PPC to the Greek State is the subject of the programme agreement, No 155/παρ. 3 of Law 4759/20.

One of the key parameters in this process is the respect of the polluter pays principle by ensuring that the value of the land to be transferred – carried out by an independent valuer – is at least equal to the cost of the necessary remediation works. (Appendix, Cap. 2. 4).

Synergy with the Strategic Plan for the Common Agricultural Policy 2023-2027

The 2023-2027 CAP SP will be used towards green investments and rural development practices, contributing to the objective of diversifying the economy of the affected areas, in areas of common interest with the JTM.

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3. Governance mechanisms

Reference: point (f) of Article 11(2)

3. 1 partnership

The Steering Committee of the SEAP, in cooperation with the regional authorities, organised a partnership under Article 8 of the CPR in order to set up an appropriate format involving local authorities, economic and social bodies, representatives of scientific and academic bodies, research centres, chambers of commerce, labour centres/associations of workers, etc.

Two consultation rounds were carried out for the draft ESDIM Megalopoli, with a specific structured questionnaire to facilitate the bodies: from 8/2/2021 to 19/3/2021 and from 8/6/2021 to 25/6/2021 under the RDP.

The institutions' response was high, both by replying to questionnaires and by putting them in the form of documents and letters setting out their proposals.

The main changes made to the NDIM concern the enrichment of data on the basis of the studies carried out, the mapping of a holistic transition timetable, the strengthening of statistical processing and the methodology for identifying the affected soils, clarifications on new land uses and land restoration, the strengthening of the intervention logic by highlighting the strategic options for mitigating the effects of the transition, a more complete mapping of indicative interventions, the introduction of flagship projects and the involvement of large enterprises, and the reform of governance to reflect the involvement of local bodies in the preparation and implementation of the NIIS.

The involvement of the local partners in the implementation of the PSD is ensured as follows:

- Establishment of a branch/office of Transition AE in the Megalopoli region to provide technical support to local beneficiaries in the maturing of their projects;
- Establishment of DAM Project Evaluation Committees, in application of the provisions of the DAM Law (Article 14 of Law 4872/2021), with responsibility for evaluating projects, investments and development projects of interest to the DAM, and in which one representative from each affected region must participate.
- For the Megalopoli ESDIM, a Regional/Territorial Committee, in accordance with Article 64 of Law 4914/2022, shall be set up under the chairmanship of the local authorities, with an advisory and recommending role to the DAM governance structures and the NA.
- Monitoring of the RDP on the implementation of the Just Development Transition. The Commission will also promote dialogue and exchange of views between stakeholders at local level.
- The MA of the Peloponnese OP will appoint a competent officer for the Just Transition.
- Establishment of an annex to the DAM Observatory in the Peloponnese Region.

3. 2 monitoring and evaluation

The audit of the transition process is carried out by the Special Service for Rural Development (DAM) under Law 4872/2021 under the Ministry of Rural Development and Food and is common to all affected areas. The IM NA will carry out the systematic monitoring of the objectives set and provide sound information, assessment and analysis on the type and extent of socio-economic changes in the affected areas, with a view to taking corrective measures and/or adjusting policies.

3. 3 coordinating and monitoring body (s)

The organisational structure of the domestic transition process shall include:

- PAM Governmental Commission: The KECAM is the highest political body of the national DRC Plan whose main purpose is to approve and monitor the SLAP.
- Coordination Committee: The CIS supports the KEDAM in specialising the national DAM policy

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for the preparation and implementation of the national DAM Plan.

- DPM Special Service: Its main responsibility is to centralise the planning and programming of PSD policies, to monitor and evaluate the procedures for the implementation of PSD projects, investments and development plans, and to manage and coordinate the use of all available national or European sources of funding. The IMT TAM includes as distinct structures: the MA – NSRF, the Directorate for Strategic Planning for Coordination of Financing, the Independent Department of the RIM Observatory and the Department for Legal Support.
- PAM Observatory: An independent section of the ISM TAM under the Governor of a DAM TA. The Observatory shall monitor the achievement of the objectives and timetable for the implementation of the SAAP projections and shall collect and process quantitative and qualitative data relating to local/regional actions in the transition regions.
- Transition AU. A legal entity established by Law 4872/2021 shall belong to the bodies of the wider public sector and shall own the land that PPC will transfer to the Greek State. The Transition SA will take over all the processes for the implementation of investment projects/projects within ZPAs as well as the role of beneficiary of the PDAM in relation to the repurposing and use of the licensed land.
- Et seq. PLAM monitoring: The monitoring committee to be set up in accordance with the requirements of the CPR and Law 4914/2022 is the leading body for the involvement of partners in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the PEAM and the ESDIMs.

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4. Programme-specific output or result indicators

Reference: Article 12(1) JTF Regulation

Justification for the necessity of programme-specific output or result indicators based on the types of operations envisaged

Based on the mix of indicative actions/operations per priority, as reflected in Chapter 2. 4 of the Territorial Just Development Transition Plans, there is a need to create a small number of specific output and result indicators in addition to the common indicators of Regulation 1056/2021.

In detail, the justification for the specific indicators set out in Section 4 of the Territorial Just Development Transition Plans is reflected in the Methodological Document of the Performance Framework for the DMI Programme per indicator.

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Table 1. Output indicators

Specific objective	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
JSO8.1	PSO740	Business infrastructures supported	Number	0.00	1.00
JSO8.1	PSO743	People (16-66 +) who followed lifelong learning	Number of Individuals	1,140.00	1,516.00
JSO8.1	PSO744	Alternative fuels infrastructure (refuelling/recharging points) (RCO059)	Upload points	10.00	23.00

Table 2. Result indicators

Specific objective	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline or reference value	Reference Year	Target (2029)	Source of data	Comments
JSO8.1	PSR746	Population benefiting	Population;	0.00	2021 -	1,086,935.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
JSO8.1	PSR748	Total power of installed electric chargers	KW	0.00	2021 -	1,150.00	Ministry of the Environment and Energy/NSRF Executive Structure, Energy Sector	
JSO8.1	PSR749	Persons (16-66 +) who followed lifelong learning programmes and received a certificate of attendance	Number	0.00	2021 -	759.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
JSO8.1	PSR750	Beneficiary Municipalities	Number	0.00	2021 -	2.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	

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Territorial just transition plan - TJTP_WM.TJTP Western Macedonia (4.0)

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

Reference: point (a)(b) of Article 11(2), Article 6

1. 1. Transition process and timetable

Existing commitments

Greece ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2002 Liechtenstein the Paris Agreement in 2016. The NECP, the main tool for shaping national policy over the next 10 years, was ratified by Decision 12o/2019. Council JO [(Government Gazette, Series II, No 4893/B/2019)] reflecting the increased climate ambitions Liechtenstein the national target set at the UN Climate Conference in 9o/2019: complete lignite reduction by 2028 with a drastic reduction in the complete removal of lignite from the electricity generation mix, based on an organised plan to withdraw the lignite plants, decarbonise the islands by 2029. This objective was identified as 'good practice' in the EU Services Working Document on 'Assessment of Greece's final national energy plan for climate change [1]'.

In parallel, Greece has developed the Long-term Strategy 2050 [2], with decarbonisation scenarios. In the 2 scenarios compatible with keeping global warming below 1.5 °C, the country achieves a 95 % reduction in net emissions compared to 1990.

Latest developments

Since the ratification of the NECP, energy developments have been rapid: (a) the 'Fit for 55' package introducing a more ambitious climate target than the 40 % target in force when the NECP was prepared recently (b) the joint European REPowerEU action.

Greece remains committed to its commitments consistently implementing a targeted network of relevant actions: RES penetration, permit/regulatory framework for energy storage, energy upgrade, incentives for electro-mobility, district heating, HTS installation, etc. The ESDMs are in line with this grid as they provide for interventions that promote zero pollutant emissions from energy production to assist the other areas of interest of the NECP.

The country is monitoring current developments in the energy sector; it will make appropriate adjustments to its national planning if necessary.

Withdrawal of lignite plants/lignite mines

Many lignite-fired plants have already been withdrawn. In 2011 PPC plants produced 27.4 TWh in 201 910,417 TWh, down by 62 %. In 2020, lignite-fired energy production was 5.7 TWh compared to 8.1 TWh projected by the NECP for the same year, down by 30 %.

The transition process towards the EU targets for 2030 in the NDIMs Megalopolis FP follows the following timetable for the closure of lignite mining. all lignite-fired power plants will be withdrawn by 2023, except one (Ptolemaida V) which will be withdrawn by 2028 (para. 1. 1).

Transition to islands

In B – N. Aegean Crete the transition by 2029, based on national policy, is twofold: (a) gradually increasing the penetration of RES into consumption, based on the approved plan of interconnections with the continental electricity system and/or with the HNS installation, (b) phasing out the operation of the 32

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autonomous thermal electrical systems, each supplying one or more non-interconnected islands (NII). The ultimate aim is to meet the islands' energy needs from clean energy: 'export' of excess clean energy to the mainland (paragraphs of Islands and Inland. 1. 2/πιν. 1-4).

Starting in 2020, the existing installed capacity (RES) per cluster of islands is:

- 296 MW – Crete,
- 54 MW – Cyclades,
- 105 MW – Dodecanese,
- 64 MW – B. Aegean,

the total contribution of RES to consumption is 24 %, 30 %, 16 % 18 %.

At the end of the PDB 2021-2027, the installation of additional capacity (RES)is foreseen:

- 398 MW – Crete,
- 66 MW – Cyclades,
- 163 MW – Dodecanese,
- 118 MW – B. Aegean,

which, on the basis of data from the NECP based on assumptions made in the context of the NDIS, may lead to the achievement of an overall contribution of RES to consumption by 76 %, 72 %, 71 % and 75 % respectively, taking into account the interconnector mix (paragraphs of islands and sections. 1. 2/μεθοδ.).

Intermediate (2025-2026) the objective is to install additional capacity: 155-182 MW in Crete, 50-63.5 MW in Dodecanese, 42-50 MW in North Aegean, 14 MW in Cyclades.

The area available per cluster of islands for the development of the above RES capacity will be determined with the approval of the Special Spatial Planning Framework for RES currently being drawn up.

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

The adoption of new technology solutions for business models can remove the barrier to "electric space" regardless of interconnections. The plan for the installation of HRS [3] on the islands without a clear interconnection plan may lead to RES penetration of 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% RES penetration per category of islands.

From the interconnections plan, NII 3 have already been connected to the continental network [4] and the timetable for completion of the remaining interconnections, based on the recent DSRF of the HEDNO (2023-2032), is as follows:

- 2023: Crete (phase 2 – ongoing)

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- 2024: Cyclades (phase 4 – ongoing)
- 2028: Dodecanese islands
- 2028: North Aegean

All the reference islands of the NIIM (individually or as part of an autonomous RU) will be interconnected with the mainland system by 2028, except for 8 NII DIS covering 9 islands (Gavdos/Crete, Agios Efstratios/V. Aigaio, Symi, Patmos, Megis, Astypalaia, Arkioi, Marathonisi, Agathonisi/South Aegean) [5].

For these – and those with interconnection provisions after 2025 – the transition is initiated as a matter of priority with the development of WBSs that combine wind/solar energy with storage systems. RAE estimates that the 50-60 % RES penetration target for all islands to be installed is achievable. A pilot penetration of 80-90 % will be carried out in Agios Efstratitios Astypalaia in order to explore the feasibility of similar projects in other islands at a later stage.

Transition process steps

Greece follows the individual steps/pillars of supporting actions proposed in the World Bank Roadmap for the RM [6], for the whole PSD process adapted to the specificities of the other regions. 2 steps (design/implementation) are identified for PSD 3 pillars:

1. Restoration of degraded land/facility reuse
2. Social cohesion – Economic transformation (Transition to the new productive model)
3. Governance

Pillar 1: The planning started with Law 4759/20 on the SLAM, including the approval of 2 programme contracts (Article 155 (2) (3)) for spatial planning (SSP); the transfer of the land from PPC to the State, respectively, will be completed with the approval of the new land uses in 2023. The implementation starts with the restoration works on lignite lands finalising with the operation of the first organised receptors in 2025.

Pillar 2: The planning started in 2020 with the elaboration of the SAAP [7], to be completed with the adoption of the NICPs of the RDP in 2022. Implementation will start with the activation of the actions of the PEAM (2022), to be completed at the end of the FP. It also includes the activation of the actions of the 2th Pillar 3.

Pillar 3: Planning started with the establishment of KYB Conf. SAM Committee as currently in force [8], the establishment of an EP Secretariat Committee (Law 4685/20) and shall be completed with the establishment/establishment/operation (a) of the Special Purpose Vehicle Management Plan of Law 4872/21 (b) of the 'Transition A. E' special purpose company to support beneficiaries and investment projects.

In tab. 1. 2 (paragraph) illustrates the timetable of the most important actions per pillar step.

Milestones of the transition process:

- 07. 2020: Open call [9] for non-binding investment proposals for development projects from outside the public sector, in cooperation with Enterprise Greece.
- 2020-2021: Launch of actions for piloting holistic interventions in Agios Efstratiko Astypalaia, with a focus on clean energy, savings in electro-mobility.

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- 04. 2021: EU adoption of revised regional aid guidelines [10].
- 06. 2021: Open call [11] to public bodies for interventions to strengthen social cohesion, reorient employment, diversify the local economy, attract direct investment; prepare for hosting new, larger scale investment activities in the Regional Units of Kozani, Florina Liechtenstein to D. Megalopoli.
- 09. 2021: Design of employment support programmes by OAED.

1. 2 identification of affected areas

In the TFI, the process of lignite-fired delignisation, i.e. the complete withdrawal of the lignite-fired plants to close the lignite mines, is in line with the EU's Belarusian national objective for the transition to a climate-neutral economy. This transition, however, entails the cessation and/or limitation of the activities of related industries and, due to the importance of the extraction of lignite from combustion for the TFI, it has adverse social and economic effects on the region as a whole.

- The EU tasked the World Bank with the creation of a roadmap for the transition to the post-lignite era. The Hellenic Society of Assets Participations commissioned a partnership of designers to draw up the SAAP, the Institute for Economic and Industrial Research (IOBE) carried out a study on the socio-economic impact of Subsidiary Actions due to lignite delignisation, while the South East European Energy Institute (IENE) carried out a study on the state of play of fine-tuning the prospects for the regions in transition in Greece. The OECD study on regional policy in Greece since 2020 has also provided an important source of data, and the conclusions of the study on the industrial transition of the country, the EU Joint Research Centre, have been consolidated.
- The region consists of 4 Regional Units. The Regional Units of Kozani Florina, where 71 % of the 266.16 thousand inhabitants of the RU live, generate 80 % of regional GDP and have the largest share of employment (67.7 % of the 87.10 thousand employees) dominate its production system. Therefore, any impact on the production system of these two IP affects the whole economy of the RM.
- Unemployment in the TFI, already in 2017, has been the largest (29.1 %) among the other regions in Greece's NUTS (NUTS2) region of the Coal Regions in Transition Initiative. In fact, the unemployment rate remains higher than in the country over time (World Bank Group, 2020). This is an indication of the structural weaknesses of the region's economy.
- According to IENE, over the last 10 years, the population of the region has been steadily decreasing (from 287,000), cumulatively close to 7 %. The maintenance of the production structure in the crisis undoubtedly maintained this relatively small% depopulation.
- According to IENE, with regard to the educational level of the inhabitants of the secondary school, there is a significant change, as there has been a 50 % decline in the population declared by graduates of up to the lowest beta-elementary education; at the same time, 16,200 people who have completed a post-secondary course of study increased by 9,500 people who have graduated from a higher education institution. This change may reflect a strong potential capacity of the existing workforce, which should be used in the sectoral restructuring phase of the region's transition.
- According to the OECD [12], the RU has a (strong) specialisation (Location Quotient = 6,36) in extracting energy from lignite, supplying energy for 10 years as a whole. Specialisation in the remaining areas is weak to moderate. There is therefore a monoculture in the region, making its economy highly dependent on lignite. De-lignite will have a direct, indirect impact on the region as a whole.
- In addition, wages in the electricity mining sector are high, although they have decreased significantly in recent years. The average annual income of a

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person engaged in mining is EUR 18. 652 in 2018 out of EUR 31. 149 in 2008. In the electricity sector, the average annual wage is EUR 30. 758 out of EUR 41. 603 (Eurostat Labor Cost Surveys, 2008-2012-2016). These wages are significantly higher than wages in the rest of the economy sustaining a large part of the region's consumption and jobs.

- Kozani Florina is home to 76 % 24 % of the region's installed electricity generation capacity, respectively [11].
- From the lignite transition for the base year 2019, it is estimated that around 12 will be affected. A total of 000 employees (directly, indirectly industrialised) across the region, the majority of whom are around 11. 000 are located in the Regional Units of Kozani Florina and the rest are located in the Regional Units of Kastoria MacedGrevena (par. 1. 3).
- The Regional Units of Kastoria Grevena will suffer mainly because of the indirect impact on the lignite value chain, but the impact on consumption caused by the fall in employment and income throughout the region (paragraph (b)). 1. 3).

Therefore, de-lignite will primarily affect the Regional Units of Kozani Florina and secondarily the Regional Units of Kastoria George Grevena. In terms of the implementation of the PLAP, the concepts of "primarily", "incidentally", shall be interpreted as follows: The land adjustment interventions, the circular economy actions, the integrated actions of proposal 5, relate exclusively to the 'primarily' affected areas.

2. Assessment of transition challenges, for each of the identified territories

Reference: point (c) of Article 11(2)

Territory: West Macedonia

2.1. Assessment of the economic, social an territorial impact of the transition to a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050

Reference: point (c) of Article 11(2)

The transition process has started in the region of Western Macedonia for several years, considering that the peak of lignite production took place in 2004 and that the first lignite-fired plant (Ptolemaida I) was withdrawn in 2011. The recession that has affected the whole of Greece over the past decade has made the situation more difficult.

The acceleration of the transition process means that the economic, social and environmental impacts observed in the previous period will intensify. In relation to the affected economic activities and industrial sectors and the economic, social and environmental impacts of lignite delignisation, the following are noted:

The region has a (strong) specialisation in the extraction and production of energy from the combustion of lignite. Lignite activity has not generated significant industrial spillovers capable of further boosting industrial development and compensating for losses resulting from lignite delignisation. In addition, no other important alternative production activities have been developed in the region to which lignite-fired workers can switch. Therefore,

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declining and transforming activities are categorised as follows:

- Category I – declining activities: Affected economic activities in Western Macedonia relying on fossil fuel production that are expected to cease or significantly reduce activities due to the transition towards climate neutrality (declining sectors) directly include the lignite-mining and lignite-fired power generation sectors and indirectly the extractive waste and remediation collection, processing and management sectors.
- Category II – Transforming Activities: This category includes undertakings that are part of the lignite mining and conventional electricity production value chain, such as wholesalers and retailers of raw materials and vehicles and spare parts related to lignite activity and the production of electricity in lignite plants, specialised construction works, the manufacture and marketing of metal products, machinery and equipment, the manufacture of tyres and plastic products, the provision of transport services, the provision of repair services for machinery and heavy lorries and the provision of professional, scientific and advisory services.

In addition, mention should be made of the activity of operators with a particular role in the region, who will be affected by lignite-fired development and will have to redefine their services. These bodies include, but are not limited to: local Self-Government, University of Western Macedonia, National Centre for Research and Technological Development (EKETA), Waste Management of Western Macedonia A. E. (DIPMMA), Cluster Bioeconomy and Environment of Western Macedonia (Clube), et al.

- According to a World Bank survey (Christiaensen &Ferré, October 2020), enterprises dependent on lignite mining and lignite-fired power generation based in Western Macedonia are mainly active in manufacturing (24 %) and wholesale and retail trade (20 %) and to a lesser extent professional, scientific and advisory services (14 %), construction (13 %), services (12 %) and mining (10 %).
- These companies are PPC contractors and largely depend their revenues on cooperation with PPC, mainly the larger ones as well as those active in the mining sector. Of PPC's contractors employing more than 50 people, around 7 out of 10 depend more than 80 % of their revenues on contracts with PPC. 41 % of the companies active in the mining sector depend at least 50 % of their revenues on PPC contracts. These rates are lower in other sectors. 26 % of enterprises in the construction and professional, scientific and advisory sectors depend more than 50 % of their revenues on PPC contracts, 21 % in the manufacturing and services sectors and 10 % in the retail sector.
- According to the IOBE study, the direct impact of lignite delignisation on employment in Western Macedonia is estimated at 5.7 thousand jobs by 2029 (the direct impact concerns only the activities of the generation and extraction of lignite taking place in West Macedonia, in particular in P. E. Kozani and Florina). Given the multiplier effects of lignite activity, the impact of lignite delignisation will be much more significant. The IOBE study estimates the total loss of jobs in Western Macedonia from lignite transition to around 10.6 thousand by 2029 (directly, indirectly and induced). Estimates are made in relation to 2019. Taking into account that lignite delignisation has started much earlier, the overall impact is estimated to be greater. Almost half of the jobs that will be lost in West Macedonia from lignite transition are indirect and induced. This is because lignite activity is monoculture, with very good wages, and therefore supports consumption and jobs across the local economy. In the absence of another strong sector, lignite-fired treatment will have a very negative impact on the overall employment and incomes of local residents.
- In relation to professional profiles, PPC has stopped recruiting permanent staff already in 2008, replacing part of the workforce with temporary staff and subcontractors. Its regular staff (approx. 3. 100 employees) has an average age of 50 years. It consists mainly (approximately 80 %) of technicians (technicians, drivers, drivers and operators) and has completed secondary or compulsory education (87.5 %), while 10 % have technological or university education and the remaining 10 % are administrative and support staff. 86 % of temporary staff are aged between 26 and 55 years old and

consist mainly (84 %) of technicians with secondary or compulsory education (96 %). Only 4 % of temporary staff concern engineers and other workers with technological or university education, while the remaining 12 % are support staff. Most of the employees of PPC contractors are technicians (84 %) and have completed secondary or compulsory education (96 %).

- In relation to the impact on the economy, IOBE estimates the total loss of Gross Value Added (GVA) at country level since the changeover at EUR 1. 580 million by 2029. In Western Macedonia, the total loss of GVA is estimated at more than EUR 1 billion by 2029 (compared to 2019), or 26 % of Western Macedonia's GDP in 2019 (~ EUR 4 billion). Therefore, at GDP level, there will also be a large direct impact on Western Macedonia.

Some individual qualitative and quantitative estimates of population data are also important (for which a grammatical reference has been made in Chapter 1. (2) in relation to the expected economic, social and environmental impacts:

- The region has declined over time in all its individual regional units (Table 2). 1 Annex). The observed decrease is mainly due to the emigration of younger adults, who are more likely to have children under the age of 15 and leads to an ageing population of the region, which was already ageing in Greece – the elderly (65 +) accounted for 21.5 % of the region's population in 2008, compared to 23.6 % in 2018 (national average: 21.8 %) (Christiaensen & ampFerré, October 2020). If appropriate measures are not taken, the current trend of declining and ageing population in the region over time will intensify, following the acceleration of the transition process. Its main feature will remain youth migration, depriving the region of the human capital needed for its development.
- People aged 15-24 experience an unprecedented unemployment rate above 60 %, which is twice the regional unemployment rate and almost 10 percentage points higher than the national average for this age group. 34 % of women in Western Macedonia are unemployed, which is higher than the regional average. Long-term unemployment is also particularly high, with 19 % of the active population being unemployed for more than 12 months, two out of three unemployed people have been unemployed for more than 12 months, underlining the difficulty of finding a job in the region (Christiaensen ascertained Ferré, October 2020). As a result, unemployment will affect the most vulnerable groups, namely young people aged 15-24, women and those who are already long-term unemployed (Figure 2). 1, Annex).
- The poverty rate in Western Macedonia is among the highest at national level and poverty is directly linked to unemployment: 75 % of the population lives in a household headed by unemployed [1]. Therefore, rising unemployment will further impoverish households and increase the already high number of households below the poverty line. It should be noted that, based on existing data for the region, poverty affects the younger generations, those with low levels of education and women's households, i.e. those most at risk of becoming unemployed.

The impact of lignite delignisation is not limited to employment and income alone. It is true that de-lignite will generally have a positive impact on the health and safety of workers and citizens, provided that the necessary restoration works on lignite fields are carried out.

However, one of the significant benefits of the lignite era has been the use of excess heat from lignite-fired plants to operate district heating systems in 3 cities (Ptolemaida, Kozani and Amyntaio). On the basis of the climatic characteristics, the MPP is characterised by the highest need for heating among the other regions of Greece over time (2.22 thousand heating degree days in 2019 compared to 1,45 in Greece) and was the first region in Greece to study and install systems for citizens' needs. Specifically, around 42 thousand households and businesses use district heating with a total demand of ~ 600 GWh (IENE, 2020).

In addition, within the administrative boundaries of the TPP, aid was granted to all household electricity consumers, as a result of the burden of lignite-fired activity.

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If for all household consumers we can say that de-lignite will eliminate the reason for paying reduced electricity prices, we cannot claim the same for the 42 thousand households and businesses, for which a solution compatible with the JTF eligible actions will have to be found. It should also be borne in mind that the support for residential electricity consumers and the systems of electricity have led in these areas to a reduced interest in energy efficiency actions in buildings. Therefore, the JTF should fill a significant gap in terms of savings, self-generation and energy upgrading of buildings in order to address the problem of energy poverty.

Transition regions will cause job losses in lignite-related activities, but at the same time will create needs for the retraining and skills development of human resources in order to benefit from the new activities that need to be developed, as will be discussed in section 2. 2. According to the Master Plan, the immediate need for reskilling primarily concerns the temporary staff of PPC (~ 800 persons), employees of PPC contractors (~ 1. 850 people), other employees in sectors related to lignite activity and part of PPC's regular staff (57 % of 3. 300 persons) who will not be entitled to a pension by 2028. A large proportion of the unemployed in Western Macedonia will also be required to specialise in new activities.

According to the OECD [2], the region has extremely low spending on R &Dcompared to the national average in all sub-categories of the private, public and educational sectors. PPC is also underinvesting in R &Dand innovation (Figure 2). (2 Annex) when compared with leading European energy utilities, slowly diversifying it from conventional generation methods (World Bank Group, 2020). This evidence shows the very limited capacity of the local research and production base to innovate and the limited capacity of the public and private sectors to support innovation, structural adjustments and competitiveness. De-lignite will exacerbate the problem of low investment/disinvestment in innovation, with further adverse effects on the transformation of the economy, the competitiveness and attractiveness of the region as a place of residence and work.

2.2. Development needs and objectives by 2030 in view of reaching a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050

Reference: point (d) of Article 11(2)

Restructuring of the region's production system

Lignite-fired activity has created monoculture in the production system of the TFT Promoting limited positive spillover effects, leading the remaining sectors of the economy to absorb labour overcapacity at this stage of consolidating the creation of sufficient jobs in the future.

The restructuring of the production model of the MTF is considered crucial, according to: (a) the World Bank (WB) study to harness the region's energy identity, the favourable global climate in the RES sector for energy storage, to make it an Alternative Energy Hub, (b) the JRC approach [1] on the advantages of widening the region's energy value chain.

The specialised labour force of the TFI, the key position in the country's energy network, the significant unstructured areas (e.g. lignite fields), the rich water resources confirm the potential of RES, storage of green H2 production. In lignite-fired plants, e.g. 'Ptolemaida V', modernisation of non-lignite-fired operations will help to save a significant number of years [2]. Part of the workforce will be employed in land restoration, RES storage activities, complementary activities in the energy sector value chain; (I) energy efficiency/self-generation (ii) district heating; (iii) green transformation of enterprises. Energy investments will embrace the EU's final REPowerEU plan for affordable, secure and sustainable energy.

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EU decisions on aid include a network of incentives for modernisation, diversification, strengthening the competitiveness of firms and attracting new investments. Existing operations will be supported in modernising or diversifying them. Support will be given to business start-ups in dynamic areas of national importance of the new National RIS3 (e.g. industrial processes for energy, battery materials, etc.) targeted by the Regional RIS in the areas of: energy, R &D, Circular Economy Environment, Agri-Food, Health, Tourism, Creative Industry Culture. Cultural projects are key for attracting domestic incoming tourism to connect to a wide range of economic activities to produce goods/services to visitors in a region. Finally, support will be given to attracting innovative productive investments to companies other than SMEs, with a focus on energy in modern hydroponia.

The lack of innovation in the local economy is evident in digital entrepreneurship. The crucial role of RTDI in connecting the local university of research centres with businesses. Supporting RTDI activities for the development of businesses, high value added tourism products (e.g. clean technologies, digital technologies, biotechnologies), the creation of above average wage levels, the promotion of digital entrepreneurship to enhance their outward-looking integration into international high value chains in the post-COVID 19 era is of major importance. The FA study highlights as important the creation of an innovation ecosystem in the TFI, especially in the green energy sectors, IT technologies to modernise agro-food. The Innovation Zone (ZK), which will be developed on the Kozani-Ptolemaida-Amydaio-Florina axis, in accordance with international ZK development practices, will be an umbrella player for the development of innovation entrepreneurship innovation infrastructure; it will be a key driver of change in the economic productive model in the post-lignite period. The guidelines of the Digital Transformation Strategy are being implemented to improve the attractiveness of cities as places of residence and business, attracting investment by highly qualified workers (smart communities).

Support for human resources for communities affected by lignite transition

The very high% of unemployment in the TFI makes it necessary to take immediate action to train the unemployed to retrain the unemployed person among the existing workforce in sectors with a potential to absorb Growth prospects in the region, which are relevant to the existing skills of the workers affected by lignite-depletion. These relate to the renovation of the energy efficiency of Liechtenstein infrastructure buildings, the installation of RES maintenance, the installation of energy storage systems, in the light of the new projects planned in the area [3], the environmental rehabilitation of land; other ‘green professions’.

A key element is the upgrading of job placement services, which will lead to a reduction in the time spent by an unemployed person, as it will help to improve mobility between sectors and help diversify the local economy.

The aim is to strengthen women’s participation in the labour market for female entrepreneurship, through targeted training programmes in dynamic sectors of economic activity (R & ampD, agro-food, tourism/culture, creative industries, etc.), but also to support social infrastructure for the care of elderly children.

Particular emphasis will be placed on monitoring the specific circumstances of the parameters that shape/influence the occupational social integration of local residents, contributing to more targeted actions for social cohesion.

The JTF will aim to improve the attractiveness of local energy production units adjacent to lignite mines, as places of business in new sectors (e.g. tourism), residential labour, as they face the twin problems of socio-economic environmental degradation.

Mitigating the negative environmental, health and safety effects of lignite extraction/burning Preventing the creation of new pollution factors

The restoration of lignite land is key: the implementation of projects towards a new production model, which will not create other environmental problems (recycling of RES co-products, storage, etc.). The adaptation of areas also aims to highlight the diverse natural environment of the area (e.g. the development

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of green spaces, lakes, forests); to create appropriate infrastructure to attract the development of new economic activities.

In Annex/tab. 2. 2, the intervention logic developed above (needs, objectives, results) is presented as a link to the priorities of Chapter 2. 4.

Based on the initial estimates of IOBE, the JTF will create a direct, indirect support for ~ 10. 150 I e, one year after the completion of the PDB (2030).

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

Reference: point (e) of Article 11(2)

Development needs, economic and business prospects – potential and expected targets set for the TTF shall be aligned with the following established national and regional strategies and plans:

National Research and Innovation Strategy for Smart Specialisation 2014-2020: The strengthening of the contribution of RES to the energy mix and the development and upgrading of energy infrastructure, the promotion of information and communication technologies, environmental research and innovation, the strengthening of the agri-food sector, the development of cultural and tourism products are reflected in the national targets set by the strategy, as well as in the objectives of the JTF just transition. It should be noted that the conclusions and proposals of the National Research and Innovation Strategy 2021-2027 and the Smart Specialisation Strategy 2021-2027 are taken into account, both as regards the areas of specialisation and the proposed actions. In cooperation with the Secretariat-General for the European Communities, a programme of actions was drawn up, which was included in the NJIM and the PAFM.

SRM Smart Specialisation Strategy Plan 2014 – 2020: It is in line with the PMI as regards the transformation of the energy mix, the further development of district heating and the decontamination of the land currently located by lignite plants, and the strengthening of the diversified production model (information and communication technologies, agro-nutrition). Please note that the conclusions and proposals of the Regional Strategy will be taken into account.

Smart Specialisation 2021-2027, following its adoption – finalisation.

National Circular Economy Strategy: The development of the circular economy and the transfer of new knowledge and innovative methods and technologies, particularly in the energy sector, are key points of convergence of this national strategy with the strategy and development objectives of the transition of the regions concerned.

National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP) 2030: The focus on the clean energy sector and the transformation of the energy mix is reflected both in the NECP and in the development needs for the Just Transition of the TIM. A key point of convergence is the concern for the development of RTDI in the energy sector.

Long-term Strategy for 2050: Common goals of the strategy and fair development transition of the RM are to reduce emissions of polluting gases, strengthen the contribution of RES to the energy mix and the circular economy, boost entrepreneurship, industrial production and business competitiveness.

National Air Pollution Control Programme 2020 – 2029: Policies and measures are key development priorities of the Just Transition of the TFT and mainly aim at the transition to a clean energy and less pollutant emissions era.

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National Development Programme 2021-2025: The policies set out in the Programme shall be aligned with the needs and objectives of the JTF's just transition in the areas of, inter alia, green growth, enhanced employment and quality training of human resources, the development of entrepreneurship and innovation as well as the integration of new knowledge and the digital transformation.

National Biodiversity Strategy 2014-2029: It aims to ensure the protection of ecosystems and natural wealth and a more efficient use of resources, priorities directly linked to the just development transition of regions affected by the lignite transition. In addition, the aim is to develop sectors such as agro-food and tourism.

Development Plan for the Greek Economy: The main objective is to systematically increase incomes through the implementation of economic policy actions to enhance productivity, labour and investment (Growth Plan for the Greek Economy, 2020). These objectives are also reflected in the context of the just development transition of the Western Macedonia region.

National Recovery and Resilience Plan: Its priority axes, relating to green growth, digital and economic transformation and boosting employment, are aligned with the development objectives set in the context of the just transition of the Western Macedonia region.

National Waste Management Plan (ECHR): It sets out management prospects until 2020 in line with the EU strategy, which is reflected, inter alia, in the Europe 2020 Strategy (Hellenic Republic – National Waste Management Plan, 2020). The decontamination of the current lignite-fired sites is a key objective to protect the environment and natural wealth.

The Western Macedonia Regional Waste Management Plan (PESDA) for the transition areas under consideration, the specification of the national planning, which reflects the need to protect natural wealth and decontaminate land through more rational use of resources and waste.

Regional Social Integration Strategy (PESKE) of Western Macedonia: One of the common development objectives of this strategy and of the Just Development Transition of the MTF is to care for social welfare and ensure social cohesion, by reducing unemployment and social and labour integration.

Digital Transformation Book 2020-2025: It concerns the country's strategy for the transition to Digital Greece. The SRM requires digital transformation in all sectors of the economy, administration, but also education and social services.

Western Macedonia Sustainable Urban Development Strategy Operational Plan: Joint development policies of the project with the PSD are the stimulation of entrepreneurship and the creation of new jobs, the development of social and economic protection structures, green and sustainable development, the enhancement of cultural heritage, the upgrading of existing but also the creation of new infrastructure.

Integrated Spatial Investment (ITI) for the utilisation of the Lakes of Western Macedonia: The priorities set out in this territorial investment relate to the protection of the environment and the proper use of environmental resources, while at the same time strengthening local economies.

National Action Plan for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (which was the responsibility of the Minister of State). Individual targeted actions, actions and interventions will be carried out, in line with its content, and the PASM Management Structure will participate in the Disability Thematic Network foreseen to be operational under the FP2021-2027.

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2.4. Types of operations engaged

Reference: point (g-k) of Article 11(2) and Article 11(5)

2. 4. 1 categories of indicative instruments

The most important interventions stemming from the objectives and strategic priorities of the ECIS, in order to meet the development needs needed to address the impacts and challenges of the transition, are:

Fostering entrepreneurship

Research – innovation – advanced technologies

Including: support for start-ups/existing innovative enterprises, creation of incubators/incubators/accelerators, measures to retain/attract scientists.

Flagship projects: (a) Innovation Zone, (b) Green Data Centre FTF supercomputer, (c) Green H2 Innovation Hub for Energy Storage in the TFI.

Competitiveness of VSEs and SMEs – Digital transformation of enterprises

Establishment of Growth Support for Competitiveness of SMEs in all areas of the territorial area (Cap 2. 1, 2. 2).

Entrepreneurship infrastructures

Upgrading existing and supporting the creation of new organised spatial receptors for production activities on restored land; Flagship project: creation of an eco-industrial area.

Significant scale investments

Support their implementation to strengthen the energy pillar Upgrading the value chain, as well as to foster the creation of other productive pillars beyond energy value chains, to increase the jobs created.

2. Energy transition – climate neutrality

Energy efficiency

Support to households, public/municipal buildings in relation to infrastructure, office buildings of productive units, either through energy communities or individually.

Clean Smart-Energy

Improving the attractiveness of cities (as urban functions and as places of residence/work) (“green and smart cities”).

Installation of heat pumps for heating/cooling and/or RES electricity generation systems, along the lines of ‘REPowerEU’, subject to no overlap between the actions.

Development of long-term (in particular) clean energy storage infrastructure.

Self-generation actions, energy communities, etc.

Support the upgrading of electricity grids to increase installed RES capacity.

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Actions to establish charging/refuelling points for e-mobility/clean fuel mobility.

Support for the creation of:

1.
    - Small biogas plants, using livestock, poultry farming residues
    - Biomass plants for energy production
    - Biomass management centres,

in full compliance with:

1.
    1. RED II
    2. “Cascading principle” in its proposal for revision
    3. LULUCF Regulation
    4. NECP
    5. Circular Economy Strategy
    6. 2050 climate neutrality targets

Land use revaluation – circular economy

Repurposing of brown land in the lignite fields

Support for actions for the reutilisation of degraded land in the Regional Units of Kozani Florina. They mainly concern (a) green infrastructure, such as: flood protection projects, terraces for cultivation, restoration actions, biodiversity monitoring management (non-PAF), infrastructure for the efficient use of natural resources, in particular water, and (b) civil works for repurposing, such as: access facilitation infrastructures, networks of public infrastructures deemed necessary for the proper functioning of business parks for other investments/activities, Mr

In the case of water management, the relevant provision of recital 12 of Regulation 1056/2021 (JTF).

Circular economy Sustainable use of natural resources

Supporting investments for re-use, repair and recycling of waste, in relation to emerging value chains and new productive investments.

Just labour transition and empowering human capital

Direct employment interventions in social cohesion

Direct support to promote employment of people at risk of loss or unemployment, based on an individualised approach.

Promotion of employment

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Programmes and actions, which are part of active employment policies. Indicative: acquisition of work experience/traineeship, vocational counselling/training, adaptability to skills related to the new model of the regional economy, subsidisation of young people

Upgrading human resources skills

Strengthening human resources based on a diagnosis of the needs of local labour markets through periodic field surveys.

Focus on actions ensuring traineeships and certification of beneficiaries' skills and on pilot actions with a thematic nature in areas related to the new model of the regional economy.

Adaptability of Belarusian workers

Comprehensive programmes to adapt workers and self-employed people to the requirements of the new productive model of the regional economy, with a focus on enhancing digital skills, cutting-edge technologies, linking to business needs.

Socio-economic integration/Social Welfare Infrastructure

Upgrading existing social infrastructure to develop a network of social services, complementary to those already provided, to ensure social cohesion, socio-economic inclusion of the population, promote equal opportunities and facilitate beneficiaries to participate in other actions.

Infrastructure for vocational education and training

Upgrading/modernisation of vocational education and training infrastructure: "Green education infrastructure".

Familiarity and awareness of the social and economic fabric

Lifelong learning programmes for the environment, the green economy, digital skills Growth entrepreneurship.

Integrated small-scale interventions

Interventions in the Regional Units of Kozani Florina, identified through ITI. Emphasis will be placed on the two-pack tourism-culture.

2. 4. 2 productive investments in enterprises other than SMEs

These investments are deemed necessary, contributing to the vertical integration of the energy value chain in the production diversification of the region.

In the RU, the number of jobs (i.e) estimated to be lost by 2029 is 10. 638 (I. e) by 2029 (directly, indirectly induced). Initial estimates suggest that JTF resources to support entrepreneurship and productive investments in the RM will generate around 8. 500 (I. e), if no productive investments by large enterprises are supported. With the implementation of productive investments by large enterprises, where the aid intensity due to higher capital costs will be significantly lower (~ 35 % vs 60-65 % in SMEs), higher leverage of private capital is expected to be created, relying on the RM of around 10. 150 (I e). By way of illustration, on the basis of data from the proposals submitted (i) in the open call of the TAD Technical Committee to private individuals) under the SAAP, 4 significant productive investments in large enterprises create, if implemented, 1. 020 jobs – construction (i.e) and 1. 350 in operation (i.-e), not including indirect jobs generated by the operation of such investments.

Three companies concern the green industry/clean energy sector. The 4th concerns one of the dynamic areas of national importance (Cap 2. (2), it contributes to diversifying the development model in the agri-food sector and creates new jobs.

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All undertakings shall contribute to the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050 and shall not be involved in relocation.

In detail, the undertakings concern:

(I) New generation lithium battery production: CAPEX EUR 900M, 650 (i.-e), 500 (i.-e), benefits: export dynamics, Industry 4 technology integration. 0, potential for further development of e-mobility, as batteries will concern specialised areas of e-mobility (forklift vehicles, robotic machines, shipping, etc.), strengthening the energy storage sector, possibility to cooperate with the University of RU to develop research programmes on energy storage

(II) Energy storage in the RU: CAPEX EUR 280M, 100 (i.-e), 300 (i.-e), benefits: improving energy efficiency in final energy consumption, developing smart energy systems, grids for storage at local level, promoting energy efficiency measures, supporting the development of innovative clean technologies.

(III) Production of green H2: CAPEX EUR 1. 000 m, 300 (TL), 150 (i.-t), benefits: improving energy efficiency in final energy consumption, developing smart energy systems, grids of storage equipment locally, promoting energy efficiency measures, supporting the development of innovative clean technologies.

(IV) Smart Hydropoeia Development: CAPEX 100 MEUR, 300 (i.-e), 70 (i.-e), expected benefits: sustainable growth, efficient management of natural resources, attracting young farmers To facilitate business development in rural areas.

The indicative list of large enterprises can be found in Annex Kef. 2. 4.

2. 4. 3 investments in undertakings to achieve the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from the activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC;

No relevant investments have been recorded so far in this category of enterprises.

2. 4. 4 synergies complementarities with JTM pillars

Pillar 2 will be used in all forms of credit enhancement (i) for MME Microfinance (ii) to boost investments in key sectors to achieve the transition objectives.

Pillar 3 will be used for public investments that do not generate a sufficient revenue stream (e.g. energy infrastructure for transport, transport networks, green mobility, energy efficiency, RES investments). These projects enhance the economic diversification of the territories affected by the transition; are complementary to the JTF (e.g. new road railway projects or/reconstructions of existing ones; water supply infrastructure/networks; irrigation). A Memorandum of Cooperation has been signed between the Greek State Liechtenstein EIB for support through a loan facility from the EIB to a grant from the EU (representing up to 25 % of the loan). The grant approval decision will be taken by E. E, subject to the award of the grant by the EIB for the same project. The final date for submitting a proposal for the national share for Greece is 2025.

The Greek authorities will make use of the technical support possibilities provided by the European Commission and the EIB to implement the overall design of the PIF for the benefit of the actors involved at all stages of its implementation with a view to comprehensively addressing the challenges.

- JASPERS: for Pillar 1 interventions.
- TSI: to strengthen the administrative capacity of the Structures of the PMS Governance System for the implementation of Pillars 2 Growth 3.
- PASS: priority for Pillar 2 and Pillar 3 interventions.

2. 4. 5 synergies complementarities with other programmes

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The issue of synergies and complementarities has been discussed in detail with the MAs of the MIPs and the relevant Sectors as well as with National Resource Programmes.

Synergies with the Recovery Fund (RRF)

Synergies between the complementarity of the JTF and the CF on the restoration of land transferred from PPC shall be ensured by establishing separation rules/criteria to avoid overlaps as follows:

(a) The TA finances exclusively "land restoration"/"land restoration" (i.e. the proper preparation of the land as a basis to accommodate the new land uses and the resulting economic activities), on lignite-fired land that will become the property of the Greek State. The most important general categories of restoration works/works are: soil conditioning stabilisation work, new (artificial) lakes configuration, geotechnical solid-hydraulic operations, mapping, inspections, maintenance, soil decontamination/decontamination, 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 RA describes the categories of restoration works/projects to be implemented.

(b) The JTF generally finances projects necessary for the "repurposing" of these territories as hosts of new economic activities. For this category of projects, see Chapter 2. 4. 1, point 3.

Transfer of territories – 'The Réparteur Person' Principle

The procedure for transferring lignite land from PPC to the Greek State is the subject of the Protocol. Contract No 155/παρ. 3 of Law 4759/2020.

A key element in this process is the respect of the polluter pays principle by ensuring that the value of the land to be transferred – carried out by an independent assessment – is at least equal to the cost of the required remediation works. (Appendix, Cap. 2. 4)

Synergy with the Strategic Plan for the Common Agricultural Policy 2023-2027

The 2023-2027 CAP SP will be used towards green investments and rural development practices, contributing to the objective of diversifying the economy of the affected areas, in areas of common interest with the JTM.

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3. Governance mechanisms

Reference: point (f) of Article 11(2)

3. 1 partnership

The SEAP Steering Committee, in cooperation with the regional authorities, organised the partnership under Article 8 of the CPR in order to establish an appropriate format involving local authorities, economic and social partners, representatives of scientific and academic bodies, research centres, chambers of commerce, labour centres/associations of workers and others.

Two consultation rounds with a specific structured agenda/questionnaire were carried out for the draft NDIM II to facilitate the bodies from 8-2-2021 to 19-3-2021 and from 8-6-2021 to 25-6-2021 under the RDP.

The institutions' response was high, both by replying to the questionnaires and by means of statements by means of letters, reflecting the relevant proposals. The main changes made to the NDIM concern the enrichment of data on the basis of the studies carried out, the mapping of a holistic transition timetable, the strengthening of statistical processing and the methodology for identifying the affected soils, clarifications on new land uses and land restoration, the strengthening of the intervention logic by highlighting the strategic options for mitigating the effects of the transition, a more complete representation of indicative interventions, the introduction of flagship projects and the involvement of large enterprises, and the reform of governance to reflect the involvement of local bodies in the preparation and implementation of the NIIS.

The involvement of the local partners in the implementation of the PSD is ensured as follows:

- Establishment of a branch/office of Transition SA in the RU area to provide technical support to local beneficiaries in the maturing of their projects;
- Establishment of DAM Project Evaluation Committees, in application of the provisions of the DAM Law (Article 14 of Law 4872/2021), with responsibility for evaluating projects, investments and development projects of interest to the DAM, and in which one representative from each affected region must participate.
- A Regional/Territorial Committee, as set out in Article 64 of Law 4914/2022, shall be set up under the chairmanship of the local authorities for the ESDM, with an advisory and recommending role to the DAM governance structures and the NA. Monitoring of the RDP on the implementation of the Just Development Transition. The Commission will also promote dialogue and exchange of views between stakeholders at local level.
- A Responsible Officer for Just Transition will be appointed in the MA of the ROP RM.
- Establishment of an annex to the DAM Observatory in the RU Region.

3. 2 monitoring and evaluation

The audit of the transition process is carried out by the Special Service for Rural Development (DAM) under Law 4872/2021 under the Ministry of Rural Development and Food and is common to all affected areas. The SAD DAM will carry out the systematic monitoring of the objectives set and will provide sound information, assessment and analysis on the type and extent of socio-economic changes in the affected areas, with a view to taking corrective measures and/or adjusting policies.

3. 3 coordinating and monitoring body (s)

The organisational structure of the domestic transition process shall include:

- PAM Governmental Commission: The KECAM is the highest political body of the national DRC Plan whose main purpose is to approve and monitor the SLAP.
- Coordination Committee: The CIS supports the KEDAM in specialising the national PSD policy for the preparation and implementation of the national DAM Plan.

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- DPM Special Service: Its main responsibility is to centralise the planning and programming of PSD policies, to monitor and evaluate the procedures for the implementation of PSD projects, investments and development plans, and to manage and coordinate the use of all available national or European sources of funding. The IMT TAM includes as distinct structures: the MA – NSRF, the Directorate for Strategic Planning for the Coordination of Financing, the Independent Department for the Monitoring and Monitoring of the RIM and the Department for Legal Support
- PAM Observatory: An independent section of the ISM TAM under the Governor of a DAM TA. The Observatory shall monitor the achievement of the objectives and timetable for the implementation of the SAAP projections and shall collect and process quantitative and qualitative data relating to local/regional actions in the transition regions.
- Transition AU. A legal entity established by Law 4872/2021 shall belong to the bodies of the wider public sector and shall own the land that PPC will transfer to the Greek State. The Transition SA will take over all the processes for the implementation of investment projects/projects within ZPAs as well as the role of beneficiary of the PDAM in relation to the repurposing and use of the licensed land.
- Et seq. PLAM monitoring: A leading body for the involvement of partners in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Programme and the ESDMs is the Monitoring Committee set up in accordance with the requirements of the CPR and Law 4914/2022.

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4. Programme-specific output or result indicators

Reference: Article 12(1) JTF Regulation

Justification for the necessity of programme-specific output or result indicators based on the types of operations envisaged

Based on the mix of indicative actions/operations, as reflected in Chapter 2. 4 of the Territorial Just Development Transition Plans, extrapolated to the priorities of the DMI programme to cover needs from the creation of a small number of specific output and result indicators in addition to the common indicators of Regulation 1056/2021.

In detail, the justification for the specific indicators set out in Section 4 of the Territorial Just Development Transition Plans is reflected in the Methodological Document of the Performance Framework for the DMI Programme per indicator.

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Table 1. Output indicators

Specific objective	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Milestone (2024)	Target (2029)
JSO8.1	PSO740	Business infrastructures supported	Number	0.00	1.00
JSO8.1	PSO742	Solutions for energy storage (RCO105)	MWh	0.00	858.00
JSO8.1	PSO743	People (16-66 +) who followed lifelong learning	Number of Individuals	3,292.00	4,379.00
JSO8.1	PSO744	Alternative fuels infrastructure (refuelling/recharging points) (RCO059)	Upload points	42.00	86.00
JSO8.1	PSO745	Strategies for integrated spatial development supported (RCO075)	Contributions to strategies	0.00	1.00

Table 2. Result indicators

Specific objective	ID	Indicator	Measurement unit	Baseline or reference value	Reference Year	Target (2029)	Source of data	Comments
JSO8.1	PSR747	Energy produced stored	MW	0.00	2021 -	2.35	Ministry of the Environment and Energy/NSRF Executive Structure, Energy Sector	
JSO8.1	PSR748	Total power of installed electric chargers	KW	0.00	2021 -	4,300.00	Ministry of the Environment and Energy/NSRF Executive Structure, Energy Sector	
JSO8.1	PSR749	Persons (16-66 +) who followed lifelong learning programmes and received a certificate of attendance	Number	0.00	2021 -	2,189.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	
JSO8.1	PSR750	Beneficiary Municipalities	Number	0.00	2021 -	3.00	Managing Authority, Beneficiaries	

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