AMENDMENTS
38 - 285

Draft opinion
Alexandr Vondra
(PE650.356v02-00)

Establishing the Just Transition Fund

Proposal for a regulation
(COM(2020)0022 – C9-0007/2020 – 2020/0006(COD))
Amendment 38  
Mick Wallace, Clare Daly

Proposal for a regulation  
Citation 1

**Text proposed by the Commission**

Having regard to the Treaty on the  
Functioning of the European Union, and in  
particular the third paragraph of Article 175 thereof,

**Amendment**

Having regard to the Treaty on the  
Functioning of the European Union, and in  
particular the third paragraph of Article 175, **192 (1), 194 (1), and 194 (2)** thereof,

**Or. en**

**Justification**

Energy efficiency and environment objectives fall within the scope because the just transition fund supports environmental objectives, such as land restoration, and the deployment of renewable energy.

Amendment 39  
Martin Hojsík, Sophia in ’t Veld, Nils Torvalds, Katalin Cseh, Pascal Canfin

Proposal for a regulation  
Citation 1

**Text proposed by the Commission**

Having regard to the Treaty on the  
Functioning of the European Union, and in  
particular the third paragraph of Article 175 thereof,

**Amendment**

Having regard to the Treaty on the  
Functioning of the European Union, and in  
particular the third paragraph of Article 175, **192 (1), 194 (1) and 194 (2)** thereof,

**Or. en**

**Justification**

The scope of the Just transition fund includes not only economic, social and territorial cohesion (covered by Article 175), but also activities related to the environment (i.e. Article 192(1) TFEU) such as investment in regeneration and decontamination of sites or land restoration and energy/climate-neutrality (i.e. Articles 194(1) and 194(2) TFEU) such as investments in deployment of clean energy technology, renewable energy or energy efficiency.

Amendment 40
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation

Citation 1

Text proposed by the Commission

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular the third paragraph of Article 175 thereof,

Amendment

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular the third paragraph of Article 175 thereof, Article 192 (1), Article 194 (1) and Article 194 (2)

Justification

The scope of the support of the just transition fund also includes actions relating to the environmental objective (Art. 192), as well as addressing the social and economic impacts of the transition towards a climate-neutral economy, including actions within the scope of support that promote the deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency (194).

Amendment 41

Pär Holmgren

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The regulatory framework governing the Union’s cohesion policy for the period from 2021 to 2027, in the context of the next multi-annual financial framework, contributes to the fulfilment of the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by concentrating Union funding on green objectives. This Regulation implements one of the priorities set out in the Communication on the European Green Deal (‘the European Green Deal’) and is part of the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan providing dedicated financing under the Just Transition Mechanism in the context of cohesion policy to address the economic and social costs of the transition.

Amendment

(1) The regulatory framework governing the Union’s cohesion policy for the period from 2021 to 2027, in the context of the next multi-annual financial framework, contributes to the fulfilment of the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, in particular the objective of limiting the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by concentrating Union funding on environmentally and socially sustainable objectives. This Regulation implements one of the priorities set out in the Communication on the European Green Deal (‘the European Green Deal’) and is part of the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan.
to a climate-neutral and circular economy, where any remaining greenhouse gas emissions are compensated by equivalent absorptions.

providing dedicated financing under the Just Transition Mechanism in the context of cohesion policy to support the Union territories and its inhabitants, in particular the most vulnerable, in addressing the economic and social challenges of the transition to a climate-neutral, environmentally sustainable, fully renewables-based, highly resource and energy efficient, and circular economy as early as possible and by 2040 at the latest, where any remaining greenhouse gas emissions are compensated by equivalent absorptions through nature-based solutions, and where the Union’s natural capital and the health and wellbeing of people are protected and enhanced, within the planetary boundaries.

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Amendment 42
Sirpa Pietikäinen, Lídia Pereira
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The regulatory framework governing the Union’s cohesion policy for the period from 2021 to 2027, in the context of the next multi-annual financial framework, contributes to the fulfilment of the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by concentrating Union funding on green objectives. This Regulation implements one of the priorities set out in the Communication on the European Green Deal (‘the European Green Deal’)\(^1\) and is part of the Sustainable Europe Investment

Amendment

(1) The regulatory framework governing the Union’s cohesion policy for the period from 2021 to 2027, in the context of the next multi-annual financial framework, contributes to the fulfilment of the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by concentrating Union funding on green objectives. This Regulation implements one of the priorities set out in the Communication on the European Green Deal (‘the European Green Deal’)\(^1\) and is part of the Sustainable Europe Investment
Plan providing dedicated financing under the Just Transition Mechanism in the context of cohesion policy to address the economic and social costs of the transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy, where any remaining greenhouse gas emissions are compensated by equivalent absorptions.

Plan providing dedicated financing under the Just Transition Mechanism in the context of cohesion policy to address the economic and social costs of the transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy, while avoiding environmental degradation and not causing significant harm to any ecosystem, where any remaining greenhouse gas emissions are compensated by equivalent absorptions, where there is closed loop on resources and emissions, where resource efficiency is factored to ten times from the current level, and where waste is designed out from products and the economy.

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Amendment 43
Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The regulatory framework governing the Union’s cohesion policy for the period from 2021 to 2027, in the context of the next multi-annual financial framework, contributes to the fulfilment of the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by concentrating Union funding on green objectives. This Regulation implements one of the priorities set out in the Communication on the European Green Deal (‘the European Green Deal’) and is part of the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan providing dedicated financing under the Just Transition Mechanism in the context of cohesion policy to address the

Amendment

(1) The regulatory framework governing the Union’s cohesion policy for the period from 2021 to 2027, in the context of the next multi-annual financial framework, contributes to the fulfilment of the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement to limit global temperature increase to below 1.5°C and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by concentrating Union funding on green objectives as well as the European Pillar of Social Rights. This Regulation implements one of the priorities set out in the Communication on the European Green Deal (‘the European Green Deal’) and is part of the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan.
economic and social costs of the transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy, where any remaining greenhouse gas emissions are compensated by equivalent absorptions.

providing dedicated financing under the Just Transition Mechanism in the context of cohesion policy to address the economic and social challenges of the transition to a fully renewables-based, highly resource- and energy-efficient, circular climate-neutral economy as early as possible and by 2050 at the very latest, and to support and accompany Union regions and people with social, labour market and economic support.

Amendment 44
César Luena, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Javi López, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The regulatory framework governing the Union’s cohesion policy for the period from 2021 to 2027, in the context of the next multi-annual financial framework, contributes to the fulfilment of the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by concentrating Union funding on green objectives. This Regulation implements one of the priorities set out in the Communication on the European Green Deal (‘the European Green Deal’)[11] and is part of the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan[12]—providing dedicated financing under the Just Transition Mechanism in the context of cohesion policy to address the economic and social costs of the transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy, where any remaining greenhouse gas

Amendment

(1) The regulatory framework governing the Union’s cohesion policy for the period from 2021 to 2027, in the context of the next multi-annual financial framework, contributes to the fulfilment of the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by concentrating Union funding on green objectives. This Regulation implements one of the priorities set out in the Communication on the European Green Deal (‘the European Green Deal’)[11] and is part of the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan[12]—providing dedicated financing under the Just Transition Mechanism in the context of cohesion policy to address the economic and social costs of the transition to a sustainable, climate-neutral and circular economy, where any remaining
emissions are compensated by equivalent absorptions.

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Amendment 45
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1

**Text proposed by the Commission**

(1) The regulatory framework governing the Union’s cohesion policy for the period from 2021 to 2027, in the context of the next multi-annual financial framework, contributes to the fulfilment of the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by concentrating Union funding on green objectives. This Regulation implements one of the priorities set out in the Communication on the European Green Deal (‘the European Green Deal’) and is part of the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan providing dedicated financing under the Just Transition Mechanism in the context of cohesion policy to address the economic and social costs of the transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy, where any remaining greenhouse gas emissions are compensated by equivalent absorptions.

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**Amendment**

(1) The regulatory framework governing the Union’s cohesion policy for the period from 2021 to 2027, in the context of the next multi-annual financial framework, contributes to the fulfilment of the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by concentrating Union funding on green objectives. This Regulation implements one of the priorities set out in the Communication on the European Green Deal (‘the European Green Deal’) and is part of the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan providing dedicated financing under the Just Transition Mechanism in the context of cohesion policy to address the economic and social costs of the transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy, where any remaining greenhouse gas emissions are compensated by equivalent absorptions in particular by strengthened natural carbon sinks.

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Amendment 46
Mick Wallace, Clare Daly

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1

Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The regulatory framework governing the Union’s cohesion policy for the period from 2021 to 2027, in the context of the next multi-annual financial framework, contributes to the fulfilment of the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by concentrating Union funding on green objectives. This Regulation implements one of the priorities set out in the Communication on the European Green Deal (‘the European Green Deal’)\textsuperscript{11} and is part of the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan\textsuperscript{12} providing dedicated financing under the Just Transition Mechanism in the context of cohesion policy to address the economic and social costs of the transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy, where any remaining greenhouse gas emissions are compensated by equivalent absorptions.


Amendment

(1) The regulatory framework governing the Union’s cohesion policy for the period from 2021 to 2027, in the context of the next multi-annual financial framework, contributes to the fulfilment of the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by concentrating Union funding on green objectives. This Regulation implements one of the priorities set out in the Communication on the European Green Deal (‘the European Green Deal’)\textsuperscript{11} and is part of the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan\textsuperscript{12} providing dedicated financing under the Just Transition Mechanism in the context of cohesion policy to address the economic and social costs of the ecological transition to a zero-carbon circular economy;


Justification

\textit{We need more than carbon neutrality by 2050. The ecological transition is about transforming our economies into zero-carbon ones that are in sync with nature.}

Amendment 47
Text proposed by the Commission

(1) The regulatory framework governing the Union’s cohesion policy for the period from 2021 to 2027, in the context of the next multi-annual financial framework, contributes to the fulfilment of the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by concentrating Union funding on green objectives. This Regulation implements one of the priorities set out in the Communication on the European Green Deal (‘the European Green Deal’)\(^1\) and is part of the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan\(^2\) providing dedicated financing under the Just Transition Mechanism in the context of cohesion policy to address the economic and social costs of the transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy, where any remaining greenhouse gas emissions are compensated by equivalent absorptions. This Regulation should also make a substantial contribution towards the vital measures to counter the sharp and sudden deflation the EU will have to face as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, with a particular focus on the most severely affected economic sectors and regions.


Amendment

This Regulation implements one of the priorities set out in the Communication on the European Green Deal (‘the European Green Deal’)\(^1\) and is part of the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan\(^2\) providing dedicated financing under the Just Transition Mechanism in the context of cohesion policy to address the economic and social costs of the transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy, where any remaining greenhouse gas emissions are compensated by equivalent absorptions. This Regulation should also make a substantial contribution towards the vital measures to counter the sharp and sudden deflation the EU will have to face as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, with a particular focus on the most severely affected economic sectors and regions.


Or. it

Amendment 48
Sándor Rónai, Łukasz Kohut, Milan Brglez, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Eric Andrieu, Sylwia Spurek, István Ujhelyi, Jytte Guteland, Rovana Plumb, Sara Cerdas, Maria Arena, César Luena, Delara Burkhardt, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Nikos Androulakis, Javi López, Monika Beňová, Simona Bonafè, Alessandra Moretti, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1
(1) The regulatory framework governing the Union’s cohesion policy for the period from 2021 to 2027, in the context of the next multi-annual financial framework, contributes to the fulfilment of the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by concentrating Union funding on green objectives. This Regulation implements one of the priorities set out in the Communication on the European Green Deal (‘the European Green Deal’)\(^1\) and is part of the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan\(^2\) providing dedicated financing under the Just Transition Mechanism in the context of cohesion policy to address the economic and social costs of the transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy, where any remaining greenhouse gas emissions are compensated by equivalent absorptions.

concentrating Union funding on green objectives. This Regulation implements one of the priorities set out in the Communication on the European Green Deal (‘the European Green Deal’)\(^1\) and is part of the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan\(^2\) providing dedicated financing under the Just Transition Mechanism in the context of cohesion policy to address the economic and social costs of the transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy, where any remaining greenhouse gas emissions are compensated by equivalent absorptions.


Amendment 50
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

\((1a)\) The EU Long-Term Climate Strategy considers scenarios for our energy and climate action where in the EU the forest sector provides 60 to 65 Mtoe of wood for energy in total. As we already surpassed significantly the use of this finite resource for energy purposes, material use of which millions of jobs depend on, JTF support should not be primarily considered for conversion coal-to-woody biomass. Burning of roundwood must be limited to an absolute minimum and no EU funds shall be directed thereto.

Or. en
Amendment 51
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev, Lídia Pereira

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 1 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(1b) Just transition should be adopted and implemented in line with do no harm principle of the Green Deal and should not increase pressure on world’s, including European, forests. Investment shall only be eligible if a biomass sustainability report and feasibility study confirms availability of existing waste biomass streams to fuel the capacity of a respective operation and without negative impact on wood-working material industries, biodiversity, and carbon sink of the land use, land use change and forestry sector.

Amendment

Or. en

Amendment 52
Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. While fighting climate change and environmental degradation will benefit all in the long term and provides opportunities and challenges for all in the medium term, not all regions and Member States start their transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond.

Amendment

(2) The transition to a climate-neutral, fully renewables-based, highly resource- and energy-efficient and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. According to a 2019 European Investment Bank (EIB) climate survey, 82 % of Union citizens call for specific financial support for the energy transition. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. While fighting climate change and environmental
Some are more advanced than others, whereas the transition entails a wider social and economic impact for those regions that rely heavily on fossil fuels—especially coal, lignite, peat and oil shale—or greenhouse gas intensive industries. Such a situation not only creates the risk of a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between regions, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion. Degradation are challenges that could be turned into opportunities for all in the medium and long term if they are designed in a socially just manner. Not all regions and Member States start their necessary and utmost urgent transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond. Some are more advanced than others, whereas the transition entails a wider social, labour market and economic impact for those regions that rely heavily on fossil fuels—gas, coal, lignite, peat and oil shale—and/or greenhouse gas intensive industries and the people living in those regions. Many of those regions are among the most prosperous in their respective Member States, but face the risk of severe economic and social degradation if transition is not managed properly. Such a situation not only creates the risk of a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between regions, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion. Therefore, it is of utmost importance to urgently support the regions and actors whose contribution is key to ensuring a speedy just transition in line with the Union’s climate objectives, so as not to widen the gap.

Amendment 53
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective

Amendment

(2) The transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective
of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. While fighting climate change and environmental degradation will benefit all in the long term and provides opportunities and challenges for all in the medium term, not all regions and Member States start their transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond. Some are more advanced than others, whereas the transition entails a wider social and economic impact for those regions that rely heavily on fossil fuels - especially coal, lignite, peat and oil shale - or greenhouse gas intensive industries. Such a situation not only creates the risk of a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between regions, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion.

To reach these goals, it is crucial to ensure that the benchmarks and indicators for measuring progress of programmes financed under JTF are at the right ambition level to reach the target. This requires non-linear, exponential improvements in transition efforts and a science-based back-casting approach to raise the ambition level to avoid sunk investments and lock in effects in the economy. While fighting climate change and environmental degradation will benefit all in the long term and provides opportunities and challenges for all in the medium term, not all regions and Member States start their transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond. Some are more advanced than others, whereas the transition entails a wider social and economic impact for those regions that rely heavily on fossil fuels - especially coal, lignite, peat and oil shale - or greenhouse gas intensive industries. Such a situation not only creates the risk of a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between regions, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion.

Or. en

Amendment 54
Danilo Oscar Lancini, Annalisa Tardino

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The deflationary effect

Amendment

(2) On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. The deflationary effect
of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. While fighting climate change and environmental degradation will benefit all in the long term and provides opportunities and challenges for all in the medium term, not all regions and Member States start their transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond. Some are more advanced than others, whereas the transition entails a wider social and economic impact for those regions that rely heavily on fossil fuels - especially coal, lignite, peat and oil shale - or greenhouse gas intensive industries. Such a situation not only creates the risk of a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between regions, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion.

Amendment 55
Mick Wallace, Clare Daly

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the

Amendment

(2) The ecological transition to a zero-carbon circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the
Paris Agreement. While fighting climate change and environmental degradation will benefit all in the long term and provides opportunities and challenges for all in the medium term, not all regions and Member States start their transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond. Some are more advanced than others, whereas the transition entails a wider social and economic impact for those regions that rely heavily on fossil fuels - especially coal, lignite, peat and oil shale - or greenhouse gas intensive industries. Such a situation not only creates the risk of a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between regions, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion.

Justification

Justification on dual objective.

Amendment 56
Sara Cerdas

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by

Amendment

(2) The transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by
2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. While fighting climate change and environmental degradation will benefit all in the long term and provides opportunities and challenges for all in the medium term, not all regions and Member States start their transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond. Some are more advanced than others, whereas the transition entails a wider social and economic impact for those regions that rely heavily on fossil fuels - especially coal, lignite, peat and oil shale - or greenhouse gas intensive industries. Such a situation not only creates the risk of a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between regions, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion.

It is necessary to focus on the Outermost Regions, given their vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters, and on biodiversity and renewable energy sources.

Amendment 57
Esther de Lange, Lídia Pereira

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. While fighting climate change and environmental degradation will benefit all in the long term and provides opportunities and challenges for all in the medium term, not all regions and Member States’ access to funding from the Just Transition Fund will be conditional on subscribing to this objective of a climate-neutral Union by 2050. While fighting climate change and environmental degradation will benefit all in the long term and provides opportunities and challenges for all in the medium term, not all regions and Member States start their transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond. Some are more advanced than others, whereas the transition entails a wider social and economic impact for those regions that rely heavily on fossil fuels - especially coal, lignite, peat and oil shale - or greenhouse gas intensive industries. Such a situation not only creates the risk of a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between regions, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion. It is necessary to focus on the Outermost Regions, given their vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters, and on biodiversity and renewable energy sources.
States start their transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond. Some are more advanced than others, whereas the transition entails a wider social and economic impact for those regions that rely heavily on fossil fuels - especially coal, lignite, peat and oil shale - or greenhouse gas intensive industries. Such a situation not only creates the risk of a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between regions, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion.

Amendment 58
Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Ryszard Antoni Legutko, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Joanna Kopcińska

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. While fighting climate change and environmental degradation will benefit all in the long term and provide opportunities and challenges for all in the medium term, not all regions and Member States start their transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond. Some are more advanced than others, whereas the transition entails a wider social and economic impact for those regions that rely heavily on fossil fuels - especially coal, lignite, peat and oil shale - or greenhouse gas intensive industries. Such a situation not only creates the risk of a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between regions, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion.

Amendment

(2) The transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union, although the COVID-19 pandemic will have a significant impact on this objective. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, with one Member State indicating that it cannot commit itself to this objective. While fighting climate change and environmental degradation will bring general benefits in the long term and provide opportunities and challenges for all in the medium term, not all regions and Member States start their transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond.
rely heavily on fossil fuels - especially coal, lignite, peat and oil shale - or greenhouse gas intensive industries. Such a situation not only creates the risk of a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between regions, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion.

Or. pl

Amendment 59
Pär Holmgren

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

(2) The transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. While fighting climate change and environmental degradation will benefit all in the long term and provides opportunities and challenges for all in the medium term, not all regions and Member States start their transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond. Some are more advanced than others, whereas the transition entails a wider social and economic impact for those regions that rely heavily on fossil fuels - especially coal, lignite, peat and oil shale - or greenhouse gas intensive industries. Such a situation not only creates the risk of a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between regions, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion.
the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion. a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between and within people and territories, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion.

Amendment 60
César Luena, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Javi López, Nicolás González Casares
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. While fighting climate change and environmental degradation will benefit all in the long term and provides opportunities and challenges for all in the medium term, not all regions and Member States start their transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond. Some are more advanced than others, whereas the transition entails a wider social and economic impact for those regions that rely heavily on fossil fuels - especially coal, lignite, peat and oil shale - or greenhouse gas intensive industries. Such a situation not only creates the risk of a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between regions, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion.

Amendment

(2) The transition to a climate-neutral, resilient and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. While fighting climate change and environmental degradation will benefit all in the long term and provides opportunities and challenges for all in the medium term, not all regions and Member States start their transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond, and not all of them have undertaken to the same extent policies and measures to facilitate the transition. Some are more advanced than others, whereas the transition entails a wider social and economic impact for those regions that rely heavily on fossil fuels - especially coal, lignite, peat and oil shale - or greenhouse gas intensive industries. Such a situation not only creates the risk of a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between regions, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion.
Amendment 61
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. While fighting climate change and environmental degradation will benefit all in the long term and provides opportunities and challenges for all in the medium term, not all regions and Member States start their transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond. Some are more advanced than others, whereas the transition entails a wider social and economic impact for those regions that rely heavily on fossil fuels - especially coal, lignite, peat and oil shale - or greenhouse gas intensive industries. Such a situation not only creates the risk of a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between regions, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion.

Amendment

(2) The transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. While fighting climate change and environmental degradation will benefit all in the long term and provides opportunities and challenges for all in the medium term, not all regions and Member States start their transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond. Transition in regions with high energy production covered by fossil fuels should not succumb to speedy action by conversion to operations and use of technologies which can lead to environmental degradation, undermine circularity and cascading use. Technological know-how, no regret solutions and investments in energy savings and energy efficiency should be key in the transition.

Justification

Coal and peat regions are specific not only from social perspective. The replacement of energy production from polluting sources cannot be based on seemingly simple solutions which will make us worse off environmentally, and in some cases also worse off, or not much better off from the climate point of view, actually.
Amendment 62
César Luena, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Javi López, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. While fighting climate change and environmental degradation will benefit all in the long term and provides opportunities and challenges for all in the medium term, not all regions and Member States start their transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond. Some are more advanced than others, whereas the transition entails a wider social and economic impact for those regions that rely heavily on fossil fuels - especially coal, lignite, peat and oil shale - or greenhouse gas intensive industries. Such a situation not only creates the risk of a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between regions, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion.

Amendment

(2) The transition to a **sustainable**, climate-neutral and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. While fighting climate change and environmental degradation will benefit all in the long term and provides opportunities and challenges for all in the medium term, not all regions and Member States start their transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond. Some are more advanced than others, whereas the transition entails a wider social and economic impact for those regions that rely heavily on fossil fuels - especially coal, lignite, peat and oil shale - or greenhouse gas intensive industries. Such a situation not only creates the risk of a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between regions, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion.

Or. es

Amendment 63
Martin Hojsík, Sophia in ‘t Veld, Katalin Cseh, Pascal Canfin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

AM\1206566EN.docx 23/178 PE650.732v02-00
(2) The transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. While fighting climate change and environmental degradation will benefit all in the long term and provides opportunities and challenges for all in the medium term, not all regions and Member States start their transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond. Some are more advanced than others, whereas the transition entails a wider social and economic impact for those regions that rely heavily on fossil fuels - especially coal, lignite, peat and oil shale - or greenhouse gas intensive industries. Such a situation not only creates the risk of a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between regions, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion.

Amendment 64
Inese Vaidere

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 2

Text proposed by the Commission

(2) The transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective

Amendment

(2) The transition to a climate-neutral and non-toxic circular economy constitutes one of the most important policy objectives for the Union. On 12 December 2019, the European Council endorsed the objective

Justification

A zero-pollution and non-toxic material cycles/circular economy belongs to objectives of the GD.
of achieving a climate-neutral Union by 2050, in line with the objectives of the Paris Agreement. While fighting climate change and environmental degradation will benefit all in the long term and provides opportunities and challenges for all in the medium term, not all regions and Member States start their transition from the same point or have the same capacity to respond. Some are more advanced than others, whereas the transition entails a wider social and economic impact for those regions that rely heavily on fossil fuels - especially coal, lignite, peat and oil shale - or greenhouse gas intensive industries. Such a situation not only creates the risk of a variable speed transition in the Union as regards climate action, but also of growing disparities between regions, detrimental to the objectives of social, economic and territorial cohesion.

Amendment 65
Radan Kanev
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) In order to be successful, the transition has to be fair and socially acceptable for all. Therefore, both the Union and the Member States must take into account its economic and social implications from the outset, and deploy all possible instruments to mitigate adverse consequences. The Union budget has an important role in that regard.

Amendment

(3) In order to be successful, the transition has to be fair and socially acceptable for all, reduce inequalities, sustain and develop local competitive advantages and leave no-one behind. Therefore, both the Union and the Member States, as well as the different regional and local actors, should take into account its social, labour market and economic implications from the outset, and deploy all possible instruments to mitigate adverse consequences and enhance the positive ones, such as the creation of new, decent and sustainable jobs and the improvement of air quality. The Union budget has an
important role in that regard.

Amendment 66
Martin Hojsik, Sophia in ‘t Veld, Nils Torvalds, Katalin Cseh, Pascal Canfin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) In order to be successful, the transition has to be fair and socially acceptable for all. Therefore, both the Union and the Member States must take into account its economic and social implications from the outset, and deploy all possible instruments to mitigate adverse consequences. The Union budget has an important role in that regard.

Amendment

(3) In order to be successful, the transition has to be fair and socially acceptable for all. Therefore, both the Union and the Member States must take into account its economic, environmental and social implications from the outset, and deploy all possible instruments to mitigate adverse consequences. What is more, they should ensure that investments are channelled towards economic activities that make the greatest positive environmental impact and provide local economies with a viable long-term vision and future-proof employment prospects. The conditionalities of Union budget have an important role in that regard.

Amendment 67
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) In order to be successful, the transition has to be fair and socially acceptable for all. Therefore, both the Union and the Member States must take into account its economic and social implications from the outset, and deploy all possible instruments to mitigate adverse consequences.

Amendment

(3) In order to be successful, the transition has to be fair, scientifically underpinned and socially acceptable for all. Therefore, both the Union and the Member States must take into account its economic, environmental, social and true
possible instruments to mitigate adverse consequences. The Union budget has an important role in that regard.

climate implications from the outset, and deploy all possible instruments to mitigate adverse consequences. Such transition should follow the do no harm principle of the European Green Deal and support no regret solutions. The conditionality of support by the Union budget has an important role in that regard.

Amendment 68
João Ferreira

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) In order to be successful, the transition has to be fair and socially acceptable for all. Therefore, both the Union and the Member States must take into account its economic and social implications from the outset, and deploy all possible instruments to mitigate adverse consequences. The Union budget has an important role in that regard.

Amendment

(3) In order to be successful, the transition has to be fair and socially acceptable for all. It must ensure that the right of affected workers to decent employment is respected, realigning their skills to changing job requirements. Therefore, both the Union and the Member States must take into account its economic and social implications from the outset, and deploy all possible instruments to mitigate adverse consequences. The Union budget has an important role in that regard.

Amendment 69
Pär Holmgren

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) In order to be successful, the transition has to be fair and socially acceptable for all. Therefore, both the

Amendment

(3) In order to be successful, the transition has to be people-centred, fair, inclusive and provide opportunities for all,
Union and the Member States must take into account its economic and social implications from the outset, and deploy all possible instruments to mitigate adverse consequences. The Union budget has an important role in that regard.

leaving no one behind. Therefore, both the Union and the Member States must take into account its economic and social implications from the outset, and deploy all possible instruments to avoid, and where unavoidable, mitigate adverse consequences, and create new opportunities for people and territories most affected by the transition. The Union budget has an important role in that regard.

Amendment 70
Petar Vitanov

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) In order to be successful, the transition has to be fair and socially acceptable for all. Therefore, both the Union and the Member States must take into account its economic and social implications from the outset, and deploy all possible instruments to mitigate adverse consequences. The Union budget has an important role in that regard.

Amendment

(3) In order to be successful, the transition has to be fair and socially acceptable for all. A just climate and energy transition must not leave anyone behind and should create conditions to eradicate energy poverty. Therefore, both the Union and the Member States must take into account its economic and social implications from the outset, and deploy all possible instruments to mitigate adverse consequences. The Union budget has an important role in that regard.

Amendment 71
Danilo Oscar Lancini, Annalisa Tardino

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) In order to be successful, the

Amendment

(3) In order to be successful, the
transition has to be **fair** and socially acceptable for all. Therefore, both the Union and the Member States must take into account its economic and social implications from the outset, and deploy all possible instruments to **mitigate** adverse consequences. The Union budget has **an important** role in that regard.

transition has to be **just** and socially acceptable for all, **avoiding causing distortions on the internal market**. Therefore, both the Union and the Member States must take into account its economic and social implications from the outset, and deploy all possible instruments to **cancel out** adverse consequences. The Union budget has **a complementary** role in that regard.

Amendment 72
Sándor Rónai, Łukasz Kohut, Milan Brglez, Tudor Ciuhoodaru, Eric Andrieu, Sylwia Spurek, István Ujhelyi, Jytte Guteland, Rovana Plumb, Sara Cerdas, Maria Arena, César Luena, Delara Burkhardt, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Nikos Androulakis, Javi López, Monika Beňová, Simona Bonafè, Alessandra Moretti, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(3) In order to be successful, the transition has to be fair and socially acceptable for all. Therefore, both the Union and the Member States must take into account its economic and social implications from the outset, and deploy all possible instruments to mitigate adverse consequences. The Union budget has an important role in that regard.

*Amendment*

(3) In order to be successful, the transition has to be fair, **inclusive** and socially acceptable for all, **reduce inequalities and leave no one behind**. Therefore, both the Union and the Member States must take into account its economic and social implications from the outset, and deploy all possible instruments to mitigate adverse consequences. The Union budget has an important role in that regard.

Amendment 73
Sara Cerdas

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3
In order to be successful, the transition has to be fair and socially acceptable for all. Therefore, both the Union and the Member States must take into account its economic and social implications from the outset, and deploy all possible instruments to mitigate adverse consequences. The Union budget has an important role in that regard.

Amendment 74
Mick Wallace, Clare Daly

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3

Text proposed by the Commission

(3) In order to be successful, the transition has to be fair and socially acceptable for all. Therefore, both the Union and the Member States must take into account its economic and social implications from the outset, and deploy all possible instruments to mitigate adverse consequences. The Union budget has an important role in that regard.

Amendment

(3) In order to be successful, the transition has to be fair and socially acceptable for all. Therefore, both the Union and the Member States must take into account its economic and social implications from the outset, and deploy all possible instruments to mitigate adverse consequences and enhance benefits. The Union budget has an important role in that regard.

Or. pt

Justification

Public buy-in for the just transition is not about placating the masses, it’s about striving towards socio-economic equality, and this should therefore be the second objective of the JTF. This way we genuinely achieve public support for climate action.

Amendment 75
Sirpa Pietikäinen, Lídia Pereira

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(3a) Transition to carbon neutral economy is also an opportunity to create more jobs. According to European Commission 2019 Employment and Social Developments in Europe (ESDE) review, the transition to a carbon-neutral economy will increase the number of jobs available. By 2030, the transition is expected to create an additional 1.2 million jobs in the EU, on top of the 12 million new jobs already expected. According to the Commission, the transition could mitigate the ongoing job polarisation resulting from automation and digitalisation by creating jobs also in the middle of the wage and skill distributions, particularly in construction and manufacturing.

Amendment 76
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(3a) Alternative energy generation technologies, wind and solar, are already cost-competitive with conventional generation technologies, they have zero fuel cost and zero variable operation and maintenance cost. A key factor regarding their long-term competitiveness is the ability of technological development and increased production volumes to materially lower the capital costs, and their levelized cost of energy, over time. Given their potential role in provision of skilled jobs, consumer and energy communities empowerment, they will
consist the main scope of support. Impact on land use should be minimized.

Or. en

Amendment 77
João Ferreira
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3a) If the JTF is to achieve its goal, it is essential to increase the EU budget, stepping up its role in the reallocation of structural, investment and cohesion funding earmarked for genuine economic and social convergence between Member States and funding for the productive sectors and for employment with rights.

Or. pt

Amendment 78
João Ferreira
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(3b) Enhanced cohesion policy instruments and EU budgetary easing are essential in view of the current economic and social fallout of the COVID-19 pandemic in the Member States; Member States should be free to redirect appropriations between funds, items of expenditure and priorities in accordance with their economic and social needs, irrespective of thematic concentration objectives and EU macroeconomic and/or political conditionality.
Amendment 79
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 3 b (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(3b) Use of the limited natural resources should be future-proof, innovative, scientifically-underpinned and in line with cascading use principle. Given also the limited financial resources, including the national budgets, deployment of technologies which after initial scaling up do not depend on subsidies to operate should be sought by the funds to ensure their contribution to our long-term ambition.

Amendment

Or. en

Amendment 80
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) As set out in the European Green Deal and the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, a Just Transition Mechanism should complement the other actions under the next multi-annual financial framework for the period from 2021 to 2027. It should contribute to addressing the social and economic consequences of transitioning towards Union climate neutrality by bringing together the Union budget’s spending on climate and social objectives at regional level.

(4) As set out in the European Green Deal and the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, a Just Transition Mechanism should complement the other actions under the next multi-annual financial framework for the period from 2021 to 2027. It should contribute to addressing the social and economic consequences of transitioning towards Union climate neutrality by 2050 and reaching Union’s all other environmental objectives by bringing together the Union budget’s spending on
climate and social objectives at regional level.

Amendment 81
Pär Holmgren
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) As set out in the European Green Deal and the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, a Just Transition Mechanism should complement the other actions under the next multi-annual financial framework for the period from 2021 to 2027. It should contribute to addressing the social and economic consequences of transitioning towards Union climate neutrality by bringing together the Union budget’s spending on climate and social objectives at regional level.

Amendment

(4) As set out in the European Green Deal and the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, a Just Transition Mechanism should complement the other actions under the next multi-annual financial framework for the period from 2021 to 2027. It should support people and territories in addressing the social and economic impacts of transitioning towards Union climate neutrality by bringing together the Union budget’s spending on climate, environmental and social objectives at regional and local level.

Amendment 82
Danilo Oscar Lancini, Annalisa Tardino
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) As set out in the European Green Deal and the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, a Just Transition Mechanism should complement the other actions under the next multi-annual financial framework for the period from 2021 to 2027. It should contribute to addressing the social and economic

Amendment

(4) As set out in the European Green Deal and the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, a Just Transition Mechanism should complement the other actions under the next multi-annual financial framework for the period from 2021 to 2027. It should contribute to addressing the adverse social and
consequences of transitioning towards Union climate neutrality by bringing together the Union budget’s spending on climate and social objectives at regional level. Economic consequences both of transitioning towards Union climate neutrality and of the COVID-19 crisis by bringing together the Union budget’s spending on climate and social objectives at regional level.

Amendment 83
Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) As set out in the European Green Deal and the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, a Just Transition Mechanism should complement the other actions under the next multi-annual financial framework for the period from 2021 to 2027. It should contribute to addressing the social and economic consequences of transitioning towards Union climate neutrality by bringing together the Union budget’s spending on climate and social objectives at regional level.

Amendment

(4) As set out in the European Green Deal and the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, a Just Transition Mechanism should complement the other actions under the next multi-annual financial framework for the period from 2021 to 2027. The Union should accompany and support regions and the people living there in transitioning towards Union climate neutrality by bringing together the Union budget’s spending on climate, on cohesion and social objectives at all relevant levels.

Amendment 84
Martin Hojsik, Sophia in ‘t Veld, Nils Torvalds, Katalin Cseh, Pascal Canfin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) As set out in the European Green Deal and the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, a Just Transition Mechanism should complement the other

Amendment

(4) As set out in the European Green Deal and the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, a Just Transition Mechanism should complement the other
actions under the next multi-annual financial framework for the period from 2021 to 2027. It should contribute to addressing the social and economic consequences of transitioning towards Union climate neutrality by bringing together the Union budget’s spending on climate and social objectives at regional level.

(4) As set out in the European Green Deal and the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, a Just Transition Mechanism should complement the other actions under the next multi-annual financial framework for the period from 2021 to 2027. It should contribute to addressing the social and economic consequences of transitioning towards Union climate neutrality by bringing together the Union budget’s spending on climate and social objectives at regional level.

Amendment 85
César Luena, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Javi López, Nicolás González Casares
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 4

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) As set out in the European Green Deal and the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, a Just Transition Mechanism should complement the other actions under the next multi-annual financial framework for the period from 2021 to 2027. It should contribute to addressing the social and economic consequences of transitioning towards Union climate neutrality by bringing together the Union budget’s spending on climate and social objectives at regional level.

Amendment

(4) As set out in the European Green Deal and the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, a Just Transition Mechanism should complement the other actions under the next multi-annual financial framework for the period from 2021 to 2027. It should contribute to addressing the social and economic consequences of transitioning towards Union climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest bringing together the Union budget’s spending on climate and social objectives at regional level.

Or. en

Amendment 86
Sirpa Pietikäinen, Lídia Pereira
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(4) As set out in the European Green Deal and the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, a Just Transition Mechanism should complement the other actions under the next multi-annual financial framework for the period from 2021 to 2027. It should contribute to addressing the social and economic consequences of transitioning towards Union climate neutrality by bringing together the Union budget’s spending on climate and social objectives at regional level.

Amendment

(4) As set out in the European Green Deal and the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, a Just Transition Mechanism should complement the other actions under the next multi-annual financial framework for the period from 2021 to 2027. It should contribute to addressing the social and economic consequences of transitioning towards Union climate neutrality by 2050, by bringing together the Union budget’s spending on climate and social objectives at regional level.

Or. en
(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviate the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned, by ensuring the take up of new and innovative sustainable public and private projects and other endeavours that can transform the local economy, worklife and private companies climate neutral, circular, non-toxic and sustainable in other environmental aspects. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviate the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment, through education, reskilling and financing of labour intensive projects that create new jobs, such as sustainable construction and green infrastructure projects. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].
supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviate the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

Amendment 88
Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviate the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

Amendment

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is not only to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition but also to create and enhance the future positive effects by supporting the most affected territories, as well as the people living there, SMEs, innovative industries and agriculture, and in particular, the workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to facilitating and catalysing the transition by creating new sustainable employment opportunities, by mitigating adverse social
objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

**Amendment 89**

Esther de Lange

Proposal for a regulation

Recital 5

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviate the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

*Amendment*

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviate the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR]. Additionally, those funds transferred from the ERDF and ESF+ should be used in a coherent manner to maximise the EU added value of the resources.
Amendment 90
Dan-Ștefan Motreanu

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviate the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

Amendment

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviate the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment. JTF measures should counteract the depopulation of regions in the process of energy transition. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

Or. ro

Amendment 91
Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Ryszard Antoni Legutko, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Joanna Kopcińska

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The

Amendment

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under
aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviate the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

Amendment 92
Sándor Rónai, Łukasz Kohut, Milan Brðlez, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Eric Andrieu, Sylwia Spurek, István Ujhelyi, Jytte Guteland, Rovana Plumb, Sara Cerdas, Maria Arena, César Luena, Delara Burkhardt, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Nikos Androulakis, Javi López, Monika Beñová, Simona Bonafè, Alessandra Moretti, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviate the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment.

Amendment

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to facilitate and alleviate the impact of the transition by creating new sustainable employment opportunities, by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment and adverse social consequences and by financing the
objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

diversification and modernisation of the local economy. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

Amendment 93
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviate the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

Amendment

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviate the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment. It should contribute to preserving natural heritage and prevent environmental degradation. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

Amendment 94
Martin Hojsík, Sophia in ‘t Veld, Nils Torvalds, Katalin Cseh, Pascal Canfin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviate the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

Amendment

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned and to help achieve fair transition towards climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviate the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

Amendment 95
Danilo Oscar Lancini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviate the impact of the transition by financing

Amendment

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviate the impact both of
the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

The transition and of the COVID-19 crisis by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by cancelling out the negative repercussions on employment. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

Or. it

Amendment 96
César Luena, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Javi López, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5

Text proposed by the Commission

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviating the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

Amendment

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate and environmental transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviating the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

Or. es

Amendment 97
(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviate the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

Amendment

(5) This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) which is one of the pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism implemented under cohesion policy. The aim of the JTF is to mitigate the adverse effects of the climate transition by supporting the most affected territories and workers concerned. In line with the JTF specific objective, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviate and offset the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

Or. pt
JTF should directly contribute to alleviate the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment. This is reflected in the JTF specific objective, which is established at the same level and listed together with the policy objectives set out in Article [4] of Regulation EU [new CPR].

objectives, actions supported by the JTF should directly contribute to alleviate the impact of the transition by financing the diversification and modernisation of the local economy and by mitigating the negative repercussions on employment and ensure sustainable development that reduces inequality in these territories. This is reflected in the JTF specific objectives.

Justification

The Just Transition Fund much contribute to addressing socio-economic inequalities in the regions that it is supporting. This is the best way to have public buy in, sustainable societies and effective climate action.

Amendment 99
Sándor Rónai, Łukasz Kohut, Milan Brglez, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Eric Andrieu, Sylwia Spurek, István Ujhelyi, Jytte Guteland, Sara Cerda, Maria Arena, César Luena, Delara Burkhardt, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Nikos Androulakis, Javi López, Monika Beňová, Simona Bonafè, Alessandra Moretti, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(5a) The application of Union support and funding through the JTF shall ensure that all eligible projects in every Member State are consistent with all Member States’ obligation, set out in Regulation (EU)XX/XXX establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 [new European Climate Law], to achieve national climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest;

Amendment 100

PE650.732v02-00 46/178 AM\1206566EN.docx
César Luena, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Javi López, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 5 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(5a) A just transition fund cannot aggravate existing inequalities among Member States nor weaken the single market.

Amendment

Or. en

Amendment 101
Danilo Oscar Lancini, Annalisa Tardino

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate actions. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate objectives. Resources transferred from the ERDF and ESF+ will contribute fully to the achievement of this target.

Amendment

(6) The JTF, together with any funding transferred from the ERDF and the ESF+, should make a substantial contribution towards mitigating the deflationary impact both of tackling climate change and of COVID-19, with a particular focus on the economic sectors and regions suffering the greatest damage.

Or. it

Amendment 102
Radan Kanev
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate actions. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate objectives. Resources transferred from the ERDF and ESF+ will contribute fully to the achievement of this target.

Amendment

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal, to create opportunities for a more prosperous and inclusive as well as a healthier and greener continent, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate actions and transform and modernise the local economy and accelerate the transition to a climate-neutral, fully renewables-based, highly resource- and energy-efficient and circular economy as early as possible and by 2050 at the very latest. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate objectives. Resources transferred from the ERDF and ESF+ will contribute fully to the achievement of this target.

Or. en

Amendment 103
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment

Amendment

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment
regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate actions. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate objectives. Resources transferred from the ERDF and ESF+ will contribute fully to the achievement of this target.

Amendment 104
Clare Daly, Mick Wallace

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate actions. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate objectives. Resources transferred from the ERDF and ESF+ will contribute fully to the achievement of this target.

Amendment

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal, the JTF should provide key contributions to mainstream climate actions and to uphold the human right to a liveable climate, the right to sustainable development, the right to a decent living. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate objectives. Resources transferred from the
ERDF and ESF+ will contribute fully to the achievement of this target.

Or. en

Justification

We need a rights-based approach to climate action and the Just Transition principles include that of upholding these socio-economic rights.

Amendment 105
Pär Holmgren

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate actions. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate objectives. Resources transferred from the ERDF and ESF+ will contribute fully to the achievement of this target.

Amendment

(6) In view of the importance of limiting the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal and the European Climate Law, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate actions. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of at least 50% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate objectives. Resources transferred from the ERDF and ESF+ will contribute fully to the achievement of this target.

Or. en

Amendment 106
Sándor Rónai, Łukasz Kohut, Milan Brglez, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Eric Andrieu, Sylvia Spurek, István Ujhelyi, Jytte Guteland, Sara Cerdas, Maria Arena, César Luena, Delara Burkhardt, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Nikos Androulakis, Javi López, Monika Beňová, Simona Bonafê, Alessandra Moretti, Nicolás González Casares
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate actions. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate objectives. Resources transferred from the ERDF and ESF+ will contribute fully to the achievement of this target.

Amendment

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate actions and accelerate the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050 at the latest. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate objectives. Resources transferred from the ERDF and ESF+ will contribute fully to the achievement of this target.

Or. en

Amendment 107
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate actions. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on

Amendment

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate actions based on the EU Taxonomy, particularly the do no
top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate objectives. Resources transferred from the ERDF and ESF+ will contribute fully to the achievement of this target.

significant harm principle. Resources transferred from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate objectives. Resources transferred from the ERDF and ESF+ will contribute fully to the achievement of this target.

Amendment 108
Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Ryszard Antoni Legutko, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Joanna Kopcińska

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate actions. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate objectives. Resources transferred from the ERDF and ESF+ will contribute fully to the achievement of this target.

Amendment

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate actions. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate objectives. Resources from the ERDF and ESF+ may contribute to the achievement of this target, provided that the Member States so decide.
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate actions. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate objectives. Resources transferred from the ERDF and ESF+ will contribute fully to the achievement of this target.

Amendment

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal and the Climate law, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate actions. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate objectives. Resources transferred from the ERDF and ESF+ will contribute fully to the achievement of this target.

Or. en

Amendment 110
César Luena, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Javi López, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

Text proposed by the Commission

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate actions. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate actions.

Amendment

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate and environmental actions. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget.
objectives. Resources transferred from the ERDF and ESF+ will contribute fully to the achievement of this target.

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate actions. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate objectives. Resources transferred from the ERDF and ESF+ will contribute fully to the achievement of this target.

Amendment 112
Kateřina Konečná
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6

(6) In view of the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate actions. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate objectives. Resources transferred from the ERDF and ESF+ resources will contribute fully to the achievement of this target.

Or. pt
Union’s commitments to implement the Paris Agreement, the commitment regarding the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the increased ambition of the Union as proposed in the European Green Deal, the JTF should provide a key contribution to mainstream climate actions. Resources from the JTF own envelope are additional and come on top of the investments needed to achieve the overall target of 25% of the Union budget expenditure contributing to climate objectives. Resources transferred from the ERDF and ESF+ will contribute fully to the achievement of this target.

Amendment 113
Sándor Rónai, Łukasz Kohut, Milan Brdžek, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Eric Andrieu, Sylvia Spurek, István Ujhelyi, Jytte Guteland, Rovana Plumb, Sara Cerdas, Maria Arena, César Luena, Delara Burkhardt, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Nikos Androulakis, Javi López, Monika Beňová, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(6a) The resources from the Just Transition Fund cannot deliver the transition to climate neutrality on its own. The other two pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism will offer an additional set of measures and financing opportunities, next to the JTF, with the objective of facilitating and accelerating the transition of the most affected regions. A dedicated just transition scheme under InvestEU will attract private investments that benefit the regions in transition and help their economies find new sources of growth such as projects for decarbonisation, economic diversification of the regions, energy, transport and social infrastructure. Public sector loan facility with the European Investment
Bank backed by the EU budget will be used for concessional loans to the public sector, for example for investments in energy and transport infrastructure, district heating networks, and renovation or insulation of buildings.

Amendment 114
César Luena, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Javi López, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6 a (new)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(6a) A just transition entails as well supporting those most affected by climate change. The impacts of a changing climate will strike disproportionately some regions and communities that, in the spirit of European solidarity, have to be sustained.</td>
<td>Or. en</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amendment 115
Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Ryszard Antoni Legutko, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Joanna Kopcińska

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 6 a (new)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(6a) On basis of the European Investment Bank’s guidelines, funding should be permitted for up to 75% of the assumed costs of a project supported by the JTF.</td>
<td>Or. pl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amendment 116
Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

**Text proposed by the Commission**

(7) The resources from the JTF should complement the resources available under cohesion policy.

**Amendment**

(7) The resources from the JTF should complement the resources available under cohesion policy, as well as national and regional investments and private capital and should by no means replace such investments.

However, the resources from the JTF should contribute to a new, modernising and sustainable cohesion policy, aimed at future-oriented, green and digitalised employment models, rather than ineffective government spending.

Or. en

Amendment 117
Mick Wallace, Clare Daly

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

**Text proposed by the Commission**

(7) The resources from the JTF should complement the resources available under cohesion policy.

**Amendment**

(7) The resources from the JTF cannot achieve the ecological transition to a zero-carbon circular economy on their own and should therefore be complemented by the resources available under other funds under cohesion policy, which should all be aligned with the objective with the JTF objectives and be additional to the JTF resources.

Or. en
Amendment 118
Nicolae Ștefănuță

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

_text proposed by the Commission_

(7) The resources from the JTF should complement the resources available under cohesion policy.

_Amendment_

(7) The resources from the JTF should be complementary to the resources available under cohesion policy, without prejudice to other objectives of cohesion policy and financial allocations programmed for other goals under the ERDF and ESF+;

Or. en

Amendment 119
João Ferreira

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

_text proposed by the Commission_

(7) The resources from the JTF should complement the resources available under cohesion policy.

_Amendment_

(7) The resources from the JTF can complement those made available by stepping up cohesion policy funding and allowing the flexible use thereof by Member States and beneficiaries.

Or. pt

Amendment 120
Petar Vitanov

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

_text proposed by the Commission_

(7) The resources from the JTF should complement the resources available under cohesion policy.

_Amendment_

(7) The resources from the JTF should complement the resources available under cohesion policy. The transfer mechanism
shall be flexible, in order to allow Member States to assess the best way to allocate resources.

Amendment 121
Edina Tóth, András Gyürk, Lídia Pereira

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) The resources from the JTF should complement the resources available under cohesion policy.

Amendment

(7) The resources from the JTF may complement the resources available under cohesion policy. The establishment of the JTF should not lead to cuts in or transfers from the funds covered by Regulation (EU) [new CPR].

Amendment 122
Sándor Rónai, Łukasz Kohut, Milan Brglez, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Eric Andrieu, Sylvia Spurek, István Ujhelyi, Jytte Guteland, Rovana Plumb, Sara Cerdas, Maria Arena, César Luena, Delara Burkhardt, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Nikos Androulakis, Javi López, Monika Beňová, Simona Bonafè, Alessandra Moretti, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

Text proposed by the Commission

(7) The resources from the JTF should complement the resources available under cohesion policy.

Amendment

(7) The resources from the JTF should complement the resources available under cohesion policy as well as national and regional investments, private capital and should by no means replace such investments.
Amendment 123
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

_text proposed by the Commission_

(7) The resources from the JTF should complement the resources available under cohesion policy.

_text amended by the Commission_

(7) The resources from the JTF should complement the resources available under cohesion policy. _Investments made should be additional to those that would have been undertaken in the absence of the JTF._

Or. en

Amendment 124
Hermann Tertsch

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

_text proposed by the Commission_

(7) The resources from the JTF should complement the resources available under cohesion policy.

_text amended by the Commission_

(7) The resources from the JTF should complement, _and not substitute_ the resources available under cohesion policy, _thereby providing added value to instruments already in place._

Or. es

Amendment 125
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7

_text proposed by the Commission_

(7) The resources from the JTF _should_ complement the resources available under cohesion policy.

_text amended by the Commission_

(7) The resources from the JTF _may_ complement the resources available under cohesion policy.
Amendment 126
Asger Christensen, Fredrick Federley, Irena Joveva, Ulrike Müller, Karin Karlsbro, Martin Hojsík, Susana Solís Pérez, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 7 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(7a) Financial allocations from the JTF shall be conditional on the Member State having a commitment to a climate neutrality target in 2050 and an intermediate reduction target for 2030 in accordance with the Paris Agreement.

Amendment

Or. en

Amendment 127
Pär Holmgren

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral, environmentally sustainable, fully renewables-based, highly resource and energy efficient, and circular economy by 2040 at the latest is a challenge for all Member States. While it will create new opportunities and benefit all in the long term, it will be particularly challenging for those people and territories that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which have to be phased out or substantially transformed to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and that lack the financial means to do so. To ensure the efficient use of public spending, the JTF should cover all Member States provided

Amendment
they have adopted legally binding targets and measures for the phase out of all fossil fuels in a timeframe compatible with the objective of limiting the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, including the phase out of solid fossil fuels by 2030 at the latest, and for reaching economy-wide climate-neutrality by 2040 at the latest. The distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.

Amendment 128
Sara Cerdas

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.

Amendment

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality. Owing to their specific constraints, as recognised under Article 349 TFEU, the energy transition will present increased challenges for the Outermost Regions, which, despite their best efforts to reduce their energy dependency, remain heavily reliant on
Asger Christensen, Fredrick Federley, Irena Joveva, Ulrike Müller, Karin Karlsbro, Susana Solís Pérez, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.

Amendment

Amendment 130
Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Ryszard Antoni Legutko, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Joanna Kopcińska

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Investments in bio-based circular economy is essential in order to reach the 2050 climate neutrality target. Such investments are expensive, and all Member States must be eligible for support regardless of their financial capacity.
Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.
social and economic impacts will be particularly felt in rural areas that depend on such fossil fuel reliant activities for employment.

Amendment 132
Roberta Metsola
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.

Amendment

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. Insular and remote areas of the Union will also require additional support to achieve carbon neutrality due to their small populations and markets. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.

Amendment 133
Miriam Dalli
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

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65/178

PE650.732v02-00
(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. It will also be demanding for those Member States that will have to upgrade their infrastructure and whose workers will have to adapt to the transition. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.

Amendment 134
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.

Amendment

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral, circular and resource-efficient economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out, those which so far counted mainly on woody biomass as renewable energy and which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate
neutrality.

Or. en

Amendment 135
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.

*Amendment*

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities or manufacturing of products incompatible with the climate neutrality objective, which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition to achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

Or. en

Amendment 136
Martin Hojsík, Sophia in ‘t Veld, Katalin Cseh, Pascal Canfin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive

*Amendment*

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels, greenhouse gas intensive
industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.

industrial activities or manufacturing of products incompatible with the climate neutrality objective which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to achieve climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest.

Amendment 137
Andrey Slabakov

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.

Amendment

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality, with a particular focus on the countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

Amendment 138
Radan Kanev
(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is not only a challenge but also a huge opportunity for all. Additional support will be needed for the regions that still rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out and/or modernised in order to transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all of the Union, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of regions to finance the necessary investments to make the transition towards climate neutrality as soon as possible and by 2050 at the very latest.

Or. en

Amendment 139
César Luena, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Javi López, Nicolás González Casares

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely or have relied until recently heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The distribution of the JTF financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance
of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.

the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality by 2050 and the ambition in their energy and climate objectives.

Or. en

Amendment 140
Sándor Rónai, Łukasz Kohut, Milan Brglez, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Eric Andrieu, Sylwia Spurek, István Ujhelyi, Jytte Guteland, Rovana Plumb, Sara Cerdas, Maria Arena, César Luena, Delara Burkhardt, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Nikos Androulakis, Javi López, Monika Beňová, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.

Amendment

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States but also an enormous opportunity. Additional support will be needed for the regions that still rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.

Or. en

Amendment 141
Mick Wallace, Clare Daly

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

PE650.732v02-00 70/178  AM\1206566EN.docx
Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.

The ecological transition to a zero-carbon circular economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out due to the ecological transition to a zero-carbon circular economy and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the ecological transition to a zero-carbon circular economy.

Justification

There can be no future for the fossil fuel industry. This needs to be clear.

Amendment 142
Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

Text proposed by the Commission

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.

Amendment

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest;
Amendment 143
Nikolaj Villumsen, Silvia Modig, Malin Björk

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.

*Amendment*

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality by 2040 at the latest.

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Amendment 144
Danilo Oscar Lancini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(8) Transitioning to a climate-neutral economy is a challenge for all Member States. It will be particularly demanding for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to be phased out or which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality

*Amendment*

(8) The climate-neutral transition represents an annual cost to the economies of all Member States equivalent to several percentage points of GDP, particularly for those Member States that rely heavily on fossil fuels or greenhouse gas intensive industrial activities which need to adapt due to the transition towards climate neutrality.
and that lack the financial means to do so. The JTF should therefore cover all Member States, but the distribution of its financial means should reflect the capacity of Member States to finance the necessary investments to cope with the transition towards climate neutrality.

Or. it

Amendment 145
Alexandr Vondra, Rob Rooken, Andrey Slabakov, Hermann Tertsch, Grzegorz Tobiszowski

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(8a) Nuclear energy can play a role in meeting climate objectives because it does not emit greenhouse gases, and can also ensure a significant share of electricity production in the EU. Nevertheless, due to the waste it produces, this energy requires a medium- and long-term strategy that takes into account technological advances (laser, fusion, etc.) aimed at improving the sustainability of the entire sector. The Fund could contribute to implementation of safe nuclear energy and thus help to meet the EU’s climate goals.

Or. en

Amendment 146
Alessandra Moretti, Simona Bonafè

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment
With the aim for a fair and sustainable transition that ensures the achievement and effectiveness of the objectives set by this regulation, the allocation of the resources should also take into account the results achieved by Member States with regard to the 2020 targets for GHG emissions reductions, renewable energy and energy efficiency. In this way, the JTF should not penalize Member States that have already invested and are in line with reaching the established objectives.

Amendment 147
Annalisa Tardino, Danilo Oscar Lancini
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 8 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(8a) In order to avoid penalising the most virtuous Member States, it is necessary that equalisation systems should take into account the efforts already made in the past which have had an adverse economic impact and led to higher costs of energy supply and serious social damage, particularly in those areas with high unemployment and low per capita income, such as islands.

Or. it

Amendment 148
Pär Holmgren
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

Text proposed by the Commission

Or. en
(9) In order to set out an appropriate financial framework for the JTF, the Commission should set out the annual breakdown of available allocations per Member State under the Investment for jobs and growth goal, based on objective criteria.

Amendment 149
Sara Cerdas
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(9) In order to set out an appropriate financial framework for the JTF, the Commission should set out the annual breakdown of available allocations per Member State under the Investment for jobs and growth goal, based on objective criteria. **and clear conditionalities.**

*Amendment*

(9) In order to set out an appropriate financial framework for the JTF, the Commission should set out the annual breakdown of available allocations per Member State under the Investment for jobs and growth goal, based on objective criteria **and realistic** criteria.

Or. pt

Amendment 150
Petar Vitanov
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9 a (new)

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(9a) In order to set out an appropriate financial framework for the JTF and to ensure a level playing field, reducing the off-shoring of production and additional funds to deploy policies restricting the emissions the Commission shall introduce a carbon border tax mechanism as an EU own resources.

*Amendment*

(9a) In order to set out an appropriate financial framework for the JTF and to ensure a level playing field, reducing the off-shoring of production and additional funds to deploy policies restricting the emissions the Commission shall introduce a carbon border tax mechanism as an EU own resources.
The current EU Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) has shown its limits, and the way the EC could ensure the financial framework for the JTF is to introduce a new source of revenue for the EU budget under the form of carbon border tax mechanism.

Amendment 151
João Ferreira

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 9 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(9a) The JTF should facilitate the spread of investments (from agricultural and industrial production to energy generation hubs), ensuring territorial cohesion and balanced occupation, avoiding divergence between Member States and, on the contrary, promoting divergence between them.

Or. pt

Amendment 152
Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate, social and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should prioritise those that support people, job creation and modernise local economies, while preserving their employment level and
should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050 while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.  

**Industrial capacity**, and are sustainable in the medium and long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the *European Pillar of Social Rights* and the *European Green Deal*, while protecting, preserving and enhancing the Union’s natural capital, and improving health and wellbeing with regard to environment-related risks and impacts. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a resource-efficient, climate-neutral and circular economy by 2050 at the very latest. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat, gas, oil and oil shale or extraction activities for these fossil fuels, support should be linked with strong conditionality to the phasing out of the activity, while aiming to preserve and enhance their potential in modern energy solutions and industry, and focus on job creation and enhancing the resilience of the local economy to overcome potential job losses. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, innovation at the workplace, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050 while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should be given to the implementation of the energy efficiency first principle in all investment decisions, as well as to green sectors such as in renewable energy sources, or any sectors which support, promote and drive forward resource-efficiency and the circular economy, as well as those enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity. Such measures should enhance the creation of green sustainable and decent jobs, mitigate negative social consequences and fasten the transition
Towards a climate-neutral and circular economy by 2050 at the very latest.

As set out in “A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy”, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank - COM(2018) 773 final.

Amendment 153
Sirpa Pietikäinen, Lídia Pereira

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies.

Amendment

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental objectives of the Union and the EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance, including the do no significant harm principle. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy while not harming any other environmental objective set out in the EU Taxonomy Regulation and in line with the do no significant harm principle. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies.
technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050\(^\text{13}\) while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050\(^\text{13}\) while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, rail connectivity and high-speed trains, energy networks such as smart and super grids, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy. Technical support should be enhanced in the form of local and national level incubators and project nurseries bringing together financers and project promoters. These incubators should particularly facilitate different startups, public and private partnerships and disruptive technologies and service models, to help these project proposals to mature to receive finance at national and EU level.

\(^{13}\) As set out in “A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy”, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank - COM(2018) 773 final.

\(^{13}\) As set out in “A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy”, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank - COM(2018) 773 final.
Amendment 154
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050\textsuperscript{13} while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

Amendment

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities and environmental aquis of the Union, from which they should not derogate, and without generating environmental externalities. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral, pollution-free and circular economy by 2050. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. Conversion to an operation or a technology with comparable emission levels per unit of energy generated or carbon parity payback period too long to deliver for the Union ambition for 2050 shall not be an eligible investment. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050\textsuperscript{13} while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Support should be channelled as well to
conversion to sustainable land management, e.g. in peat sector. Particular attention should also be given to applying the polluter pays principle, the energy efficiency first principle and to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures enhance the creation of green and sustainable jobs, help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

13 As set out in “A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy”, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank - COM(2018) 773 final.

Amendment 155
João Ferreira

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed

Amendment

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies, promote quality employment and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal.
should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050\(^\text{13}\) while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy focused on promoting quality employment. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding industrial reconfiguration of the affected regions, avoiding any structural reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050 while maintaining and enhancing employment with rights and avoiding environmental degradation. The JTF should also seek to bring about major shifts in mobility patterns, moving towards more environmentally-friendly modes of transport, investing in the modernisation and expansion of rail networks and providing more efficient public transport services in metropolitan areas and urban centres. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

\(^\text{13} As set out in “A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy”, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the
Amendment 156
Pär Holmgren

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050 while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided

Amendment

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union, in particular the Union and Member States commitment to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The EU Taxonomy for sustainable activities has an important role in that regard. The list of investments should include those that support local communities and economies and are environmentally and socially sustainable, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral, environmentally sustainable, fully renewables-based, highly resource and energy efficient, and circular economy by 2040 at the latest. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat, gas and oil, or extraction activities for these fossil fuels, support should be conditioned to the full phasing out of the activity in a timeframe consistent with the objective of limiting the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the
that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate and energy targets and the EU climate neutrality objective as defined in the European Climate Law, while maintaining and enhancing high-quality jobs and avoiding any harm to the environment. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced zero-emission technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures contribute to significantly reduce GHG emissions and use of natural resources.

13 As set out in “A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy”, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank - COM(2018) 773 final.

Amendment 157
César Luena, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Javi López, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local

Amendment

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local
economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050\textsuperscript{13} while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

\textsuperscript{13} As set out in “A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy”, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank - COM(2018) 773 final.
Amendment 158
Asger Christensen, Ondřej Knotek, Ulrike Müller, Andreas Glück, Susana Solís Pérez, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050\textsuperscript{13} while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

Amendment

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. 

Investments in transitional energy sources such as natural gas shall be eligible for support if such investments lead to a substantial reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and allow for the use of renewable gas as a sustainable alternative. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050\textsuperscript{13} while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of
digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

13 As set out in “A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy”, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank - COM(2018) 773 final.

Amendment 159
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming

Amendment

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support front line communities, workers, local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy by 2050 at the latest. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the
sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050\textsuperscript{13} while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

\textsuperscript{13} As set out in “A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy”, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank - COM(2018) 773 final.

Amendment 160
Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

\textit{Text proposed by the Commission} \hfill \textit{Amendment}

(10) This Regulation identifies types of employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050\textsuperscript{13} at the latest while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to alternative activities \textit{which enhance local communities and workers sustainable livelihoods, combat energy poverty, as well as to} enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy \textit{by 2050 at the latest}.

\textsuperscript{13} As set out in “A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy”, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank - COM(2018) 773 final.

Amendment 160
Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

\textit{Text proposed by the Commission} \hfill \textit{Amendment}

(10) This Regulation identifies types of
investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050\(^\text{13}\) while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

\(^{13}\) As set out in “A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy”, Communication from the Commission to the European Commission.
Amendment 161
Martin Hojsík, Sophia in ’t Veld, Katalin Cseh, Pascal Canfin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050\textsuperscript{13} while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable

Amendment

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. Investments shall only be eligible if they are in line with the climate and environmental objectives of the Union and with the EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance. The list of investments should prioritise those that support people, local economies, job creation and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and non-toxic circular economy and be in line with the do no harm principle of the Green Deal. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050\textsuperscript{13} at the latest while maintaining and enhancing
technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

13 As set out in “A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy”, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank - COM(2018) 773 final.

Justification

Reference to EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Finances agreed between the three EU institutions facilitates coherence of policies, including climate and environment, and EU budget expenditure. EU Taxonomy provides a basic reference framework for assessing whether investments are sustainable. JTF shall not support activities which would contradict climate or environmental objectives of the GD.

Amendment 162
Hermann Tertsch

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments

Amendment

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments
should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050\(^{13}\) while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

\(^{13}\) As set out in “A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy”, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank - COM(2018) 773 final.
Amendment 163
Sándor Rónai, Łukasz Kohut, Milan Brglez, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Eric Andrieu, Sylwia Spurek, István Ujhelyi, Jytte Guteland, Rovana Plumb, Sara Cerda, Maria Arena, César Luena, Delara Burkhardt, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Nikos Androulakis, Javi López, Monika Beňová, Simona Bonafè, Alessandra Moretti, Nicolás Gonzáles Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050\textsuperscript{13} while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate, social and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the medium and long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the European Green Deal and the European Pillar of Social Rights. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050\textsuperscript{13} while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.
towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

As set out in “A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy”, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank - COM(2018) 773 final.

Amendment 164
Nicolae Ștefănuță
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should prioritise those that support people, communities and local economies and are sustainable in the medium and long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies.

Amendment

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies.
technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050\(^\text{13}\) while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

\(^{13}\) As set out in “A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy”, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank - COM(2018) 773 final.

Amendment 165
Nikolaj Villumsen, Silvia Modig, Malin Björk

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

\(\text{Text proposed by the Commission}\)

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-

\(\text{Amendment}\)

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-
term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050\textsuperscript{13} while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

\textsuperscript{13} As set out in “A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy”, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank - COM(2018) 773 final.

Or. en

Amendment 166
Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Ryszard Antoni Legutko, Grzegorz Tobiszowski,
Joanna Kopcińska

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050 while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

Amendment

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For emission-intensive sectors, such as energy production based on coal and lignite, as well as peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming productive sectors, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and the EU’s pursuit of climate neutrality, while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies that are also marketable, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

13 As set out in “A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a

Amendment 167
Danilo Oscar Lancini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050, while maintaining and enhancing employment.
and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

13 As set out in “A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy”, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank - COM(2018) 773 final.

Or. it

Amendment 168
Mick Wallace, Clare Daly

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10

Text proposed by the Commission

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should include those that support local economies and are sustainable in the long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to a transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy. For declining sectors, such as energy

Amendment

(10) This Regulation identifies types of investments for which expenditure may be supported by the JTF. All supported activities should be pursued in full respect of the climate and environmental priorities of the Union. The list of investments should prioritise those that support people, communities, and local economies and are sustainable in the medium- and long-term, taking into account all the objectives of the Green Deal. The projects financed should contribute to the ecological transition to a zero-carbon circular economy. For
production based on coal, lignite, peat and oil shale or extraction activities for these solid fossil fuels, support should be linked to the phasing out of the activity and the corresponding reduction in the employment level. As regards transforming sectors with high greenhouse gas emission levels, support should promote new activities through the deployment of new technologies, new processes or products, leading to significant emission reduction, in line with the EU 2030 climate objectives and EU climate neutrality by 2050\(^\text{13}\) while maintaining and enhancing employment and avoiding environmental degradation. Particular attention should also be given to activities enhancing innovation and research in advanced and sustainable technologies, as well as in the fields of digitalisation and connectivity, provided that such measures help mitigate the negative side effects of a transition towards, and contribute to, a climate-neutral and circular economy.

\(^\text{13}\) As set out in “A Clean Planet for all European strategic long-term vision for a prosperous, modern, competitive and climate neutral economy”, Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee, the Committee of the Regions and the European Investment Bank - COM(2018) 773 final.

Or. en

Amendment 169
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission Amendment
The JTF should also cover industrial activities which involve manufacturing of industrial products impacted by the transition to climate neutrality. In that connection, the European vehicle manufacturing sector is and will be one of the most severely disrupted, considering it is operating in a context of ever stiffer international competition and more stringent environmental and climate related requirements. Road transport accounts for ca 20% of total EU CO₂ emissions. Carbon neutrality cannot therefore be achieved without specific support for this sector, which represents 11.4% of EU manufacturing jobs, over 7% of EU GDP and 13.8 million direct and indirect jobs. In particular, as vehicle manufacturers, their suppliers and the maintenance and repair sectors are the most exposed, the JTF should support these sectors and assist workers and jobseekers in their conversion to more modern skills, particularly in the context of manufacturing zero- and/or low-emission vehicles.

Amendment 170
Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(10a) The JTF should also be used to support investment in social, education, health and cultural projects, in particular in regions that depend on a carbon intensive economy and that are affected by the structural transition to a resource efficient and low-carbon economy. Inequality of opportunities present in the eligible regions affects in particular
access to education, culture, community, health and social services. The development of a strong local community, as well as the integration of vulnerable groups in society without discrimination, can enhance economic opportunities and ensure a just transition for all. This would help to ensure that people living in regions subject to transition, including those active in the social economy which are crucial to local economic development and the social market economy, have access to high-quality public services and services of general interest, for the purpose of underpinning a socially just transition that leaves no-one behind.

Or. en

Amendment 171
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(10a) Transitioning can be a challenge due to sometimes diverging objectives. Such can be the case of hydroenergy projects which can have negative impact on the ecological status of water bodies, their connectivity, population of fish and consequently on our local communities and their livelihoods. And even then, climate effect of hydropower is very project-specific and lifecycle GHG emissions can reach those of fossil fuels\(^{1a}\). JTF should finance only no regret and win-win solutions both for environment and climate. Such shall be detailed in the project description where applicable based on the scope of a project.

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\(^{1a}\) Bruckner T., I.A. Bashmakov, Y. Mulugetta, H. Chum, A. de la Vega
Amendment 172
Fredrick Federley

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(10a) whereas projects under the JTF shall contribute to the fulfilment of the commitments made under the Green Deal and 2050 climate neutrality objective, efforts need to be directed towards stimulation of technology, innovation and support the shift for regions most effected by the green transition, therefore no investments related to the production, processing, distribution, storage or combustion of fossil fuels shall be granted under the JTF;

Amendment 173
Martin Hojsík, Sophia in ‘t Veld, Katalin Cseh, Pascal Canfin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 10 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(10a) The Just transition fund should support activities and deployment of technologies, which are viable in a long term and will not depend on subsidies to operate after initial scaling up. Supported activities should not hamper the development and deployment of low-carbon alternatives and lead to a lock-in in assets harmful to the climate neutrality and environmental objectives, considering their lifetime;

Amendment

Or. en

Justification

Alignment with the EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Finances agreed between the three EU institutions facilitates coherence of policies, including climate and environment, and EU budget expenditure. EU Taxonomy provides a basic reference framework for assessing whether investments are sustainable. JTF shall not support activities, which would contradict climate or environmental objectives of the GD.

Amendment 174
Pär Holmgren

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) To protect citizens who are most vulnerable to the climate transition, the JTF should also cover the up-skilling and reskilling of the affected workers, with the aim of helping them to adapt to new employment opportunities, as well as providing job-search assistance to jobseekers and their active inclusion into the labour market.

Amendment

(11) To protect people who are most vulnerable to the climate and environmental transition, the JTF should also cover the up-skilling and reskilling of the affected workers as well as the unemployed and most deprived persons, with the aim of helping them to adapt to new opportunities, as well as providing active and personalised job-search assistance to all categories of jobseekers
and their active inclusion in the society, while pursuing an active gender balance and anti-discrimination approach.

Amendment 175
Radan Kanev
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) To protect citizens who are most vulnerable to the climate transition, the JTF should also cover the up-skilling and reskilling of the affected workers, with the aim of helping them to adapt to new employment opportunities, as well as providing job-search assistance to jobseekers and their active inclusion into the labour market.

Amendment

(11) To protect citizens who are most vulnerable to the climate transition, the JTF should aim, in particular, to develop and take advantage of their existing professional and educational skills, as well as to cover the up-skilling and reskilling of the affected workers, with the aim of helping them to adapt to new employment opportunities, as well as providing job-search assistance to jobseekers and their active inclusion into the labour market.

Amendment 176
Petar Vitanov
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) To protect citizens who are most vulnerable to the climate transition, the JTF should also cover the up-skilling and reskilling of the affected workers, with the aim of helping them to adapt to new employment opportunities, as well as providing job-search assistance to jobseekers and their active inclusion into

Amendment

(11) To protect citizens who are most vulnerable to the climate transition, the JTF should also cover the up-skilling and reskilling of the affected workers and self-employed persons whose activity has been affected as a result of significant structural changes, with the aim of helping them to adapt to new employment opportunities.
the labour market. opportunities, as well as providing job-search assistance to jobseekers and their active inclusion into the labour market.

Amendment 177
João Ferreira
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) To protect citizens who are most vulnerable to the climate transition, the JTF should also cover the up-skilling and reskilling of the affected workers, with the aim of helping them to adapt to new employment opportunities, as well as providing job-search assistance to jobseekers and their active inclusion into the labour market.

Amendment

(11) To protect citizens who are most vulnerable to the climate transition, the JTF should also cover the up-skilling and reskilling of the affected workers, with the aim of helping them to adapt to new employment opportunities, as well as providing job-search assistance to jobseekers and their active inclusion into the labour market ensuring that they do not lose out when changing jobs.

Or. pt

Amendment 178
Mairead McGuinness, Roberta Metsola, Lídia Pereira
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

Text proposed by the Commission

(11) To protect citizens who are most vulnerable to the climate transition, the JTF should also cover the up-skilling and reskilling of the affected workers, with the aim of helping them to adapt to new employment opportunities, as well as providing job-search assistance to jobseekers and their active inclusion into the labour market.

Amendment

(11) To protect citizens who are most vulnerable to the climate transition, the JTF should also cover the up-skilling and reskilling of the affected workers, providing them with the necessary qualifications and skills to adapt to new and better employment opportunities, as well as providing job-search assistance to jobseekers and their active inclusion into the labour market.
Amendment 179
Sara Cerdas

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(11) To protect citizens who are most vulnerable to the climate transition, the JTF should also cover the up-skilling and reskilling of the affected workers, with the aim of helping them to adapt to new employment opportunities, as well as providing job-search assistance to jobseekers and their active inclusion into the labour market.

*Amendment*

(11) To protect citizens who are most vulnerable to the climate transition and reduce energy poverty, the JTF should also cover the up-skilling and reskilling of the affected workers, with the aim of helping them to adapt to new employment opportunities, as well as providing job-search assistance to jobseekers and their active inclusion into the labour market.

Or. pt

Amendment 180
Danilo Oscar Lancini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(11) To protect citizens who are most vulnerable to the climate transition, the JTF should also cover the up-skilling and reskilling of the affected workers, with the aim of helping them to adapt to new employment opportunities, as well as providing job-search assistance to jobseekers and their active inclusion into the labour market.

*Amendment*

(11) To protect citizens who are hardest hit by the climate transition, the JTF should also cover the up-skilling and reskilling of the affected workers, with the aim of helping them to adapt to new employment opportunities, as well as providing job-search assistance to jobseekers and their active inclusion into the labour market.

Or. it

Amendment 181
Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 11 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(11a) The JTF has an important role to play in mitigating social consequences beyond the economy and should not be a mere business investment instrument. The transition can place demands on the affected regions and the people living there. Risks include not only a loss of jobs, but also a loss of local income tax, as well as the migration of the workers, leaving behind young and elderly people and possibly entailing the cessation of some services, in particular for coal miners. Investment in social infrastructure to ensure a high level of services for the people living in the affected areas and to counterbalance the loss of services is therefore a key component to ensuring a socially just transition that leaves no-one behind. The JTF should in particular take measures to prevent recession and to ensure that the local population endorses change and that the services provided in the local community and the infrastructure with regard to health services, social services and local democracy is improved.

Amendment

Or. en

Amendment 182
Mick Wallace, Clare Daly

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide

Amendment

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide
support to productive investment in **SMEs**. Productive investment should be understood as investment in fixed capital or immaterial assets of enterprises in view of producing goods and services thereby contributing to gross-capital formation and employment. **For enterprises other than SMEs, productive investments should only be supported if they are necessary for mitigating job losses resulting from the transition, by creating or protecting a significant number of jobs and they do not lead to or result from relocation. Investments in existing industrial facilities, including those covered by the Union Emissions Trading System, should be allowed if they contribute to the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050 and go substantially below the relevant benchmarks established for free allocation under Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council**\(^\text{14}\) and if they result in the protection of a significant number of jobs. Any such investment should be justified accordingly in the relevant territorial just transition plan. In order to protect the integrity of the internal market and cohesion policy, support to undertakings should comply with Union State aid rules as set out in Articles 107 and 108 TFEU and, in particular, support to productive investments by enterprises other than SMEs should be limited to enterprises located in areas designated as assisted areas for the purposes of points (a) and (c) of Article 107(3) TFEU.

Justification

To align to Article 4 scope.

Amendment 183
Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide support to productive investment in SMEs. Productive investment should be understood as investment in fixed capital or immaterial assets of enterprises in view of producing goods and services thereby contributing to gross-capital formation and employment. For enterprises other than SMEs, productive investments should only be supported if they are necessary for mitigating job losses resulting from the transition, by creating or protecting a significant number of jobs and they do not lead to or result from relocation. Investments in existing industrial facilities, including those covered by the Union Emissions Trading System, should be allowed if they contribute to the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050 and go substantially below the relevant benchmarks established for free allocation under Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and if they result in the protection of a significant number of jobs. Any such investment should be justified accordingly in the relevant territorial just transition plan. In order to protect the integrity of the internal market and cohesion policy, support to undertakings should comply with Union State aid rules as set out in Articles 107 and 108 TFEU and, in particular, support to productive

Amendment

(12) In order to enhance the diversification of territories which require additional support to achieve the transition, the JTF should provide support to productive investment with job creation potential in green and sustainable SMEs. Productive investment should be understood as investment in fixed capital or immaterial assets of enterprises in view of producing goods and services thereby contributing to gross-capital formation and green, decent and sustainable employment, while recognising, valuing and upgrading the skills and education of local human resources. For enterprises other than SMEs, productive investments should only be supported if they are necessary for mitigating job losses resulting from the transition and if they support the overarching goal of the JTF which is to accelerate the transition to a climate-resilient, circular economy, by creating or supporting the adaptation of a significant number of jobs and they do not lead to or result from relocation. Investments in existing industrial facilities, including those covered by the Union Emissions Trading System, should be allowed provided that they contribute to the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050 and go substantially below the relevant benchmarks established for free allocation under Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and provided that they result in
investments by enterprises other than SMEs should be limited to enterprises located in areas designated as assisted areas for the purposes of points (a) and (c) of Article 107(3) TFEU.

the protection of a significant number of decent and sustainable jobs. Any such investment should be justified accordingly in the relevant territorial just transition plan, should be sustainable and should be consistent with the energy efficiency first principle as well as excluding any investments in fossil fuel infrastructure from the scope of the JTF. In order to protect the integrity of the internal market and cohesion policy, support to undertakings should comply with Union State aid rules as set out in Articles 107 and 108 TFEU and, in particular, support to productive investments by enterprises other than SMEs should be limited to enterprises located in areas designated as assisted areas for the purposes of points (a) and (c) of Article 107(3) TFEU.


Or. en

Amendment 184
João Ferreira
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide support to productive investment in SMEs. Productive investment should be understood as investment in fixed capital or immaterial assets of enterprises in view of producing goods and services thereby

Amendment

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide support to productive investment in SMEs. Productive investment should be understood as investment in fixed capital or immaterial assets of enterprises in view of producing goods and services thereby
contributing to gross-capital formation and employment. For enterprises other than SMEs, productive investments should only be supported if they are necessary for mitigating job losses resulting from the transition, by creating or protecting a significant number of jobs and they do not lead to or result from relocation. Investments in existing industrial facilities, including those covered by the Union Emissions Trading System, should be allowed if they contribute to the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050 and go substantially below the relevant benchmarks established for free allocation under Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and if they result in the protection of a significant number of jobs. Any such investment should be justified accordingly in the relevant territorial just transition plan. In order to protect the integrity of the internal market and cohesion policy, support to undertakings should comply with Union State aid rules as set out in Articles 107 and 108 TFEU and, in particular, support to productive investments by enterprises other than SMEs should be limited to enterprises located in areas designated as assisted areas for the purposes of points (a) and (c) of Article 107(3) TFEU.

Delara Burkhardt, Nikos Androulakis, Monika Beňová

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide support to productive investment *in* SMEs. Productive investment should be understood as investment in fixed capital or immaterial assets of enterprises in view of producing goods and services thereby contributing to gross-capital formation and employment. For enterprises other than SMEs, productive investments should only be supported if they are necessary for mitigating job losses resulting from the transition, by creating or protecting a significant number of jobs and they do not lead to or result from relocation. *Investments in existing industrial facilities, including those covered by the Union Emissions Trading System, should be allowed if they contribute to the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050 and go substantially below the relevant benchmarks established for free allocation under Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council*\(^1\) and *if they result in the protection of a significant number of jobs. Any such investment should be justified accordingly in the relevant territorial just transition plan.* In order to protect the integrity of the internal market and cohesion policy, support to undertakings should comply with Union State aid rules as set out in Articles 107 and 108 TFEU and, in particular support to productive investments by enterprises other than SMEs should be limited to enterprises located in areas designated as assisted areas for the purposes of points (a) and (c) of Article 107(3) TFEU.

*Amendment*

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide support to productive investment *with job creation potential in green and sustainable* SMEs. Productive investment should be understood as investment in fixed capital or immaterial assets of enterprises in view of producing goods and services thereby contributing to gross-capital formation and employment. For enterprises other than SMEs, productive investments should only be supported if they are necessary for mitigating job losses resulting from the transition, by creating or protecting a significant number of jobs and they do not lead to or result from relocation. In order to protect the integrity of the internal market and cohesion policy, support to undertakings should comply with Union State aid rules as set out in Articles 107 and 108 TFEU and, in particular support to productive investments by enterprises other than SMEs should be limited to enterprises located in areas designated as assisted areas for the purposes of points (a) and (c) of Article 107(3) TFEU.

\(1\) Union Emissions Trading System

Amendment 186
Petros Kokkalis, Malin Björk, Nikolaj Villumsen, Silvia Modig

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide support to productive investment in SMEs. Productive investment should be understood as investment in fixed capital or immaterial assets of enterprises in view of producing goods and services thereby contributing to gross-capital formation and employment. For enterprises other than SMEs, productive investments should only be supported if they are necessary for mitigating job losses resulting from the transition, by creating or protecting a significant number of jobs and they do not lead to or result from relocation.
Investments in existing industrial facilities, including those covered by the Union Emissions Trading System, should be allowed if they contribute to the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050 and go substantially below the relevant benchmarks established for free allocation under Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and if they result in the protection of a significant number of jobs. Any such investment should be justified accordingly in the relevant territorial just transition

Amendment

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide support to productive investment in SMEs. Productive investment should be understood as investment in fixed capital or immaterial assets of enterprises in view of producing goods and services thereby contributing to gross-capital formation and employment. For enterprises other than SMEs, productive investments should only be supported if they are necessary for mitigating job losses resulting from the transition, by creating or protecting a significant number of jobs and they do not lead to or result from relocation.
Investments in existing industrial facilities, including those covered by the Union Emissions Trading System, should be allowed if they contribute to the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050 and go substantially below the relevant benchmarks established for free allocation under Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and if they result in the protection of a significant number of jobs. Any such investment should be justified accordingly in the relevant territorial just transition
plan. In order to protect the integrity of the internal market and cohesion policy, support to undertakings should comply with Union State aid rules as set out in Articles 107 and 108 TFEU and, in particular, support to productive investments by enterprises other than SMEs should be limited to enterprises located in areas designated as assisted areas for the purposes of points (a) and (c) of Article 107(3) TFEU.

These investments should take into account the polluters pay principle and not be considered as window of opportunity for industrial installations to sell surplus emissions allowances for their own profit. Investments in fossil fuels technologies like carbon capture and storage and improvement of emission performance of existing installations should also be excluded as they do not contribute to the climate neutrality until 2050 objective. In order to protect the integrity of the internal market and cohesion policy, support to undertakings should comply with Union State aid rules as set out in Articles 107 and 108 TFEU and, in particular, support to productive investments by enterprises other than SMEs should be limited to enterprises located in areas designated as assisted areas for the purposes of points (a) and (c) of Article 107(3) TFEU.


Amendment 187
Asger Christensen, Fredrick Federley, Irena Joveva, Karin Karlsbro, Martin Hojsík, Susana Solís Pérez, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide support to productive investment in SMEs.

Amendment

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide support to productive investment in SMEs.
Productive investment should be understood as investment in fixed capital or immaterial assets of enterprises in view of producing goods and services thereby contributing to gross-capital formation and employment. For enterprises other than SMEs, productive investments should only be supported if they are necessary for mitigating job losses resulting from the transition, by creating or protecting a significant number of jobs and they do not lead to or result from relocation. Investments in existing industrial facilities, including those covered by the Union Emissions Trading System, should be allowed if they contribute to the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050 and go substantially below the relevant benchmarks established for free allocation under Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and if they result in the protection of a significant number of jobs. Any such investment should be justified accordingly in the relevant territorial just transition plan. In order to protect the integrity of the internal market and cohesion policy, support to undertakings should comply with Union State aid rules as set out in Articles 107 and 108 TFEU and, in particular, support to productive investments by enterprises other than SMEs should be limited to enterprises located in areas designated as assisted areas for the purposes of points (a) and (c) of Article 107(3) TFEU.

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Proposal for a regulation

Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide support to productive investment in SMEs. Productive investment should be understood as investment in fixed capital or immaterial assets of enterprises in view of producing goods and services thereby contributing to gross-capital formation and employment. For enterprises other than SMEs, productive investments should only be supported if they are necessary for mitigating job losses resulting from the transition, by creating or protecting a significant number of jobs and they do not lead to or result from relocation. Investments in existing industrial facilities, including those covered by the Union Emissions Trading System, should be allowed if they contribute to the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050 and go substantially below the relevant benchmarks established for free allocation under Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and if they result in the protection of a significant number of jobs. Any such investment should be justified accordingly in the relevant territorial just transition plan. In order to protect the integrity of the internal market and

Amendment 188
Danilo Oscar Lancini, Annalisa Tardino

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide support to productive investment in undertakings, particularly micro-enterprises and SMEs. Productive investment should be understood as investment in fixed capital or immaterial assets of enterprises in view of producing goods and services thereby contributing to gross-capital formation and employment. Productive investments should be supported primarily if they are necessary for cancelling out job losses resulting from the transition, by creating jobs or protecting existing ones, provided that such investments do not lead to relocation or result from relocation from another Member State or another region of the same Member State. Investments in existing industrial facilities covered by the Union Emissions Trading System should be allowed if they contribute to compliance with the relevant benchmarks established for free allocation under Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and if they do not have a net negative impact on employment. Any such investment should be justified accordingly in the relevant territorial just transition plan. In order to
cohesion policy, support to undertakings should comply with Union State aid rules as set out in Articles 107 and 108 TFEU and, in particular, support to productive investments by enterprises other than SMEs should be limited to enterprises located in areas designated as assisted areas for the purposes of points (a) and (c) of Article 107(3) TFEU.


Amendment 189
Kateřina Konečná
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide support to productive investment in SMEs. Productive investment should be understood as investment in fixed capital or immaterial assets of enterprises in view of producing goods and services thereby contributing to gross-capital formation and employment. For enterprises other than SMEs, productive investments should only be supported if they are necessary for mitigating job losses resulting from the transition, by creating or protecting a significant number of jobs and they do not lead to or result from relocation. Investments in existing industrial facilities, including those covered by the Union

Amendment

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide support to productive investment in SMEs. Productive investment should be understood as investment in fixed capital or immaterial assets of enterprises in view of producing goods and services thereby contributing to gross-capital formation and employment. For enterprises other than SMEs, productive investments should only be supported if they are necessary for mitigating job losses resulting from the transition, by creating or protecting a significant number of jobs and they do not lead to or result from relocation. Investments in existing industrial facilities, including those covered by the Union
Emissions Trading System, should be allowed if they contribute to the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050 and go substantially below the relevant benchmarks established for free allocation under Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and if they result in the protection of a significant number of jobs. Any such investment should be justified accordingly in the relevant territorial just transition plan. These investments should take into account the polluters pay principle and not be considered as window of opportunity for industrial installations to sell surplus emissions allowances for their own profit. In order to protect the integrity of the internal market and cohesion policy, support to undertakings should comply with Union State aid rules as set out in Articles 107 and 108 TFEU and, in particular, support to productive investments by enterprises other than SMEs should be limited to enterprises located in areas designated as assisted areas for the purposes of points (a) and (c) of Article 107(3) TFEU.

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide support to productive investment in SMEs. Productive investment should be understood as investment in fixed capital or immaterial assets of enterprises in view of producing goods and services thereby contributing to gross-capital formation and employment. For enterprises other than SMEs, productive investments should only be supported if they are necessary for mitigating job losses resulting from the transition, by creating or protecting a significant number of jobs and they do not lead to or result from relocation. **Investments in existing industrial facilities, including those covered by the Union Emissions Trading System, should be allowed if they contribute to the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050 and go substantially below the relevant benchmarks established for free allocation under Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council** and if they result in the protection of a significant number of jobs. Any such investment should be justified accordingly in the relevant territorial just transition plan. In order to protect the integrity of the internal market and cohesion policy, support to undertakings should comply with Union State aid rules as set out in Articles 107 and 108 TFEU and, in particular, support to productive investments by enterprises other than SMEs should be limited to enterprises located in areas designated as assisted areas for the purposes of points (a) and (c) of Article 107(3) TFEU.

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide support to productive investment in SMEs. Productive investment should be understood as investment in fixed capital or immaterial assets of enterprises in view of producing goods and services thereby contributing to gross-capital formation and employment. For enterprises other than SMEs, productive investments should only be supported if they are necessary for mitigating job losses resulting from the transition, by creating or protecting a significant number of jobs and they do not lead to or result from relocation. Investments in existing industrial facilities, including those covered by the Union Emissions Trading System, should be allowed if they contribute to the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050 and go substantially below the relevant benchmarks established for free allocation under Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and if they result in the protection of a significant number of jobs. Any such investment should be justified accordingly in the relevant territorial just transition plan. In order to protect the integrity of the internal market and cohesion policy, support to undertakings should comply with Union State aid rules as set out in Articles 107 and 108 TFEU and, in particular, support to productive
investments by enterprises other than SMEs should be limited to enterprises located in areas designated as assisted areas for the purposes of points (a) and (c) of Article 107(3) TFEU.

All investments shall be without prejudice to the energy efficiency first and polluters pay principles.


Amendment 192
Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Ryszard Antoni Legutko, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Joanna Kopcińska

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12

Text proposed by the Commission

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide support to productive investment in SMEs. Productive investment should be understood as investment in fixed capital or immaterial assets of enterprises in view of producing goods and services thereby contributing to gross-capital formation and employment. For enterprises other than SMEs, productive investments should only be supported if they are necessary for mitigating job losses resulting from the transition, by creating or protecting a significant number of jobs and they do not lead to or result from relocation. Investments in existing industrial facilities, including those covered by the Union

Amendment

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide support to productive investment. Productive investment should be understood as investment in fixed capital or immaterial assets of enterprises in view of producing goods and services thereby contributing to gross-capital formation and employment. For enterprises other than SMEs, productive investments should be supported when they contribute to mitigating job losses resulting from the transition, by creating or protecting a significant number of jobs and they do not lead to or result from relocation. Investments in existing industrial facilities, including those covered by the Union
Emissions Trading System, should be allowed if they contribute to the transition to a climate-neutral economy by 2050 and go substantially below the relevant benchmarks established for free allocation under Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council\(^\text{14}\) and if they result in the protection of a significant number of jobs. Any such investment should be justified accordingly in the relevant territorial just transition plan. In order to protect the integrity of the internal market and cohesion policy, support to undertakings should comply with Union State aid rules as set out in Articles 107 and 108 TFEU and, in particular, support to productive investments by enterprises other than SMEs should be limited to enterprises located in areas designated as assisted areas for the purposes of points (a) and (c) of Article 107(3) TFEU.


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**Amendment 193**

Peter Liese, Adam Jarubas, Constanze Krehl, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Bartosz Arłukowicz, Traian Băsescu, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu, Ljudmila Novak, Christophe Hansen, Dolors Montserrat, Stefan Berger, Christian Doleschal, Edina Tóth, Norbert Lins, Christine Schneider, Lídia Pereira

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 12 a (new)**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

*Amendment*

(12a) EU state aid rules must be flexible if eligible regions in transition are to
attract private investment. When drafting the new guidelines, the Commission should therefore also take into account the problems of structural change in the regions concerned, in order to ensure that these regions are given sufficient flexibility to carry out their projects in a socially and economically viable manner.

Amendment 194
Petar Vitanov
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(12a) Joint distribution of funds should be carried out following the principle of “priority regions with high carbon intensity”, which includes cumulative those that rely heavily on coal (and coal plants) and GDP per capita below the EU average.

Justification

The Fund should give priority to areas with high carbon intensity, particularly those who rely on coal (and introduce central) and GDP per capita below the EU average. The number of jobs in coal mining, energy use, and carbon-intensive sectors should be key criteria for eligibility.

Amendment 195
Peter Liese, Adam Jarubas, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Bartosz Arlukowski, Traian Băsescu, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Ljudmila Novak, Christophe Hansen, Dolors Montserrat, Stefan Berger, Christian Doleschal, Edina Tóth, Norbert Lins, Christine Schneider, Lídia Pereira

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12 b (new)
(12b) Support for productive investment in enterprises other than SMEs through the Just Transition Fund should not be limited to the areas eligible for State aid under the applicable State aid rules pursuant to Article 107(3)(a) and (c) TFEU. On the contrary, State aid rules should allow all regions receiving assistance through the JTF to effectively address the threat of job losses at an early stage. This should also be ensured by adapting the general block exemption Regulation accordingly;

Amendment 196
Peter Liese, Adam Jarubas, Marian-Jean Marinescu, Bartosz Arłukowicz, Traian Băsescu, Dan-Ştefan Motreanu, Ljudmila Novak, Christophe Hansen, Dolors Montserrat, Stefan Berger, Christian Doleschal, Edina Tóth, Norbert Lins, Christine Schneider

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 12 c (new)

(12c) The areas most affected by the transition to a climate-neutral economy should be given the opportunity to actively address the associated structural change as early as possible. This requires adjustments to state aid law, e.g. through a new guideline of the European Commission on the basis of Article 107 (3) (b) or (c) TFEU, so that it is ensured that aid is permissible under the applicable rules regardless of the status of the assisted regions;

Amendment 197
João Ferreira

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13

**Text proposed by the Commission**

(13) In order to provide flexibility for the programming of the JTF resources under the Investment for jobs and growth goal, it should be possible to **prepare** a self-standing JTF programme or to programme JTF resources in one or more dedicated priorities within a programme supported by the European Regional Development Fund (‘ERDF’), the European Social Fund Plus (‘ESF+’) or the Cohesion Fund. In accordance with Article 21a of Regulation (EU) [new CPR], JTF resources **should** be reinforced with complementary funding from the ERDF and the ESF+. The respective amounts transferred from the ERDF and the ESF+ should be consistent with the type of operations set out in the territorial just transition plans.

**Amendment**

13. In order to provide flexibility for the programming of the JTF resources under the Investment for jobs and growth goal, it should be possible to **propose** a self-standing JTF programme or to programme JTF resources in one or more dedicated priorities within a programme supported by the European Regional Development Fund (‘ERDF’), the European Social Fund Plus (‘ESF+’) or the Cohesion Fund. In accordance with Article 21a of Regulation (EU) [new CPR], JTF resources **are able to** be reinforced with complementary funding from the ERDF and the ESF+.

Or. pt

Amendment 198
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13

**Text proposed by the Commission**

(13) In order to provide flexibility for the programming of the JTF resources under the Investment for jobs and growth goal, it should be possible to prepare a self-standing JTF programme or to programme JTF resources in one or more dedicated priorities within a programme supported by the European Regional Development Fund (‘ERDF’), the European Social Fund Plus (‘ESF+’) or the Cohesion Fund. In

**Amendment**

(13) In order to provide flexibility for the programming of the JTF resources under the Investment for jobs and growth goal, it should be possible to prepare a self-standing JTF programme or to programme JTF resources in one or more dedicated priorities within a programme supported by the European Regional Development Fund (‘ERDF’), the European Social Fund Plus (‘ESF+’) or the Cohesion Fund. In
accordance with Article 21a of Regulation (EU) [new CPR], JTF resources should be reinforced with complementary funding from the ERDF and the ESF+. The respective amounts transferred from the ERDF and the ESF+ should be consistent with the type of operations set out in the territorial just transition plans.

Amendment 199
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) In order to provide flexibility for the programming of the JTF resources under the Investment for jobs and growth goal, it should be possible to prepare a self-standing JTF programme or to programme JTF resources in one or more dedicated priorities within a programme supported by the European Regional Development Fund (‘ERDF’), the European Social Fund Plus (‘ESF+’) or the Cohesion Fund. In accordance with Article 21a of Regulation (EU) [new CPR], JTF resources should be reinforced with complementary funding from the ERDF and the ESF+. The respective amounts transferred from the ERDF and the ESF+ should be consistent with the type of operations set out in the territorial just transition plans.

Amendment

(13) In order to provide flexibility for the programming of the JTF resources under the Investment for jobs and growth goal, it should be possible to prepare a self-standing JTF programme or to programme JTF resources in one or more dedicated priorities within a programme supported by the European Regional Development Fund (‘ERDF’), the European Social Fund Plus (‘ESF+’) or the Cohesion Fund. In accordance with Article 21a of Regulation (EU) [new CPR], JTF resources may be reinforced with complementary funding from the ERDF and the ESF+. The respective amounts transferred from the ERDF and the ESF+ should be consistent with the type of operations set out in the territorial just transition plans.

Or. en

Amendment 200
Danilo Oscar Lancini
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) In order to provide flexibility for the programming of the JTF resources under the Investment for jobs and growth goal, it should be possible to prepare a self-standing JTF programme or to programme JTF resources in one or more dedicated priorities within a programme supported by the European Regional Development Fund (‘ERDF’), the European Social Fund Plus (‘ESF+’) or the Cohesion Fund. In accordance with Article 21a of Regulation (EU) [new CPR], JTF resources should be reinforced with complementary funding from the ERDF and the ESF+. The respective amounts transferred from the ERDF and the ESF+ should be consistent with the type of operations set out in the territorial just transition plans.

Amendment

(13) In order to provide flexibility for the programming of the JTF resources under the Investment for jobs and growth goal, it should be possible to prepare a self-standing JTF programme or to programme JTF resources in one or more dedicated priorities within a programme supported by the European Regional Development Fund (‘ERDF’), the European Social Fund Plus (‘ESF+’) or the Cohesion Fund. In accordance with Article 21a of Regulation (EU) [new CPR], JTF resources could be reinforced with complementary funding from the ERDF and the ESF+. The respective amounts transferred from the ERDF and the ESF+ should be consistent with the type of operations set out in the territorial just transition plans.

Or. it

Amendment 201
Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Ryszard Antoni Legutko, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Joanna Kopcińska

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 13

Text proposed by the Commission

(13) In order to provide flexibility for the programming of the JTF resources under the Investment for jobs and growth goal, it should be possible to prepare a self-standing JTF programme or to programme JTF resources in one or more dedicated priorities within a programme supported by the European Regional Development Fund (‘ERDF’), the European Social Fund Plus (‘ESF+’) or the Cohesion Fund. In accordance with Article 21a of Regulation
(EU) [new CPR], JTF resources **should** be reinforced with complementary funding from the ERDF and the ESF+. The respective amounts transferred from the ERDF and the ESF+ should be consistent with the type of operations set out in the territorial just transition plans.

**Amendment 202**

**Radan Kanev**

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 14**

**Text proposed by the Commission**

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, **consistently with** their National Energy and Climate Plans. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all **affected** sectors.

**Amendment**

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective and **measurable** implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy. In that regard, **recipient regions in** Member States should prepare, **together** with the relevant stakeholders, **including existing local business and especially SMEs and subcontractors of large energy facilities, civil society and the local communities concerned, civil society and the local communities concerned**, and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, **including job creation measures, investments in local social infrastructure, in line with at least the ambition of** their National Energy and Climate Plans, **the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and the European Pillar of Social Rights**. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all **actors and sectors concerned. The existing platform should**
be fully used to disseminate best practices during the planning phase.

Or. en

Amendment 203
Pär Holmgren

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, consistently with their National Energy and Climate Plans. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Amendment

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective implementation of a just transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral, environmentally sustainable, fully renewables-based, highly resource and energy efficient, and circular economy by 2040 at the latest. In that regard, the competent authorities in each Member State should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, including legally binding dates for the phase out of all fossil fuels in a timeframe consistent with the objective of limiting the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and a timeline for key transition steps and measures to contribute to the objectives of the latest Union Environmental Action Plan and to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors and communities.

Or. en
Amendment 204
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, consistently with their National Energy and Climate Plans. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Amendment

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective and measurable implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, consistently with their National Energy and Climate Plans. In order to invest in a no regret solution, any proposal for support for a wood-based biomass energy plant or a conversion thereto will include as an eligibility condition a feasibility study confirming existing and continuous availability of biomass waste and residues to fuel the proposed capacities, in order not to impact negatively on land use, land use change and forestry carbon sink, or the supply of material wood-working industries. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Or. en

Amendment 205
Petros Kokkalis

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14
(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, consistently with their National Energy and Climate Plans. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Amendment 206
Sándor Rónai, Łukasz Kohut, Milan Brglez, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Eric Andrieu, Sylvia Spurek, István Ujhelyi, Jytte Guteland, Rovana Plumb, Sara Cerdas, Maria Arena, César Luena, Delara Burkhardt, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Nikos Androulakis, Javi López, Monika Beňová, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14

(14) The JTF support should be conditional and measurable on the effective implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy by 2050 at the latest. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, consistently or even more ambitious than with their National Energy and Climate Plans. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.
Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Amendment 207
César Luena, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Javi López, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, consistently with their National Energy and Climate Plans. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Amendment

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a national climate-neutral economy. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, consistently with their National Energy and Climate Plans and enhancing their climate ambition. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Amendment 208
Nikolaj Villumsen, Silvia Modig, Malin Björk

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, consistently with their National Energy and Climate Plans. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Amendment

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy by 2040 at the latest. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, consistently or even more ambitious than their National Energy and Climate Plans. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Or. en

Amendment 209
Mick Wallace, Clare Daly

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, consistently with their National Energy and Climate Plans. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Amendment

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective and measurable implementation of an ecological transition to a zero-carbon circular economy process in a specific territory. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, and consistent with, or more ambitious than, their National Energy and Climate Plans. To this end, the Commission should set up
the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Or. en

Amendment 210
Edina Tóth

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, consistently with their National Energy and Climate Plans. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Amendment

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Or. en

Amendment 211
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14
Text proposed by the Commission

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, consistently with their National Energy and Climate Plans. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Amendment

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy by 2050 at the latest. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, consistently with their National Energy and Climate Plans. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Or. en

Amendment 212
Martin Hojsík, Sophia in ’t Veld, Nils Torvalds, Katalin Cseh, Pascal Canfin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, consistently with their National Energy and Climate Plans. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Amendment

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy. In that regard, Member States will prepare, in close cooperation with all relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, consistently with their National Energy and Climate Plans. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.
multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Amendment 213
Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Ryszard Antoni Legutko, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Joanna Kopcińska

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, consistently with their National Energy and Climate Plans. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Amendment

(14) The JTF support should be conditional on the effective implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, on the basis of their National Energy and Climate Plans. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Amendment 214
Danilo Oscar Lancini

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14

Text proposed by the Commission

(14) The JTF support should be

Amendment

(14) The JTF support should be
conditional on the effective implementation of a transition process in a specific territory in order to achieve a climate-neutral economy. In that regard, Member States should prepare, in cooperation with the relevant stakeholders and supported by the Commission, territorial just transition plans, detailing the transition process, consistently with their National Energy and Climate Plans. To this end, the Commission should set up a Just Transition Platform, which would build on the existing platform for coal regions in transition to enable bilateral and multilateral exchanges of experience on lessons learnt and best practices across all affected sectors.

Amendment 215
Radan Kanev
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 14 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

Amendment

(14a) In order to ensure the long-term effectiveness and positive impacts of the transition and the JTF, data gathering by the Commission will be required to better forecast skills needed across sectors and industry to adapt to the change required by a new green economy and in particular to provide models for the employment effects of decarbonising scenarios.

Or. en

Amendment 216
Radan Kanev
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15

PE650.732v02-00 138/178 AM\1206566EN.docx
(15) The territorial just transition plans should identify the territories most negatively affected, where JTF support should be concentrated and describe specific actions to be undertaken to reach a climate-neutral economy, notably as regards the conversion or closure of facilities involving fossil fuel production or other greenhouse gas intensive activities. Those territories should be precisely defined and correspond to NUTS level 3 regions or should be parts thereof. The plans should detail the challenges and needs of those territories and identify the type of operations needed in a manner that ensures the coherent development of climate-resilient economic activities that are also consistent with the transition to climate-neutrality and the objectives of the Green Deal. Only investments in accordance with the transition plans should receive financial support from the JTF. The territorial just transition plans should be part of the programmes (supported by the ERDF, the ESF+, the Cohesion Fund or the JTF, as the case may be) which are approved by the Commission.

Amendment

(15) The territorial just transition plans should identify the actors and territories most negatively affected, where JTF support must be concentrated and describe specific actions, to be undertaken to reach a climate-neutral economy by 2050 at the very latest, notably as regards the closure of facilities involving fossil fuel production or other greenhouse gas intensive activities as well as a detailed plan on the social infrastructure investments. Those territories should be precisely defined and correspond to NUTS level 3 regions or should be parts thereof. The plans should detail the challenges, opportunities and needs of those territories including in terms of social infrastructure, as well as the job creation potential needed to achieve the transition and identify the type of operations needed in a manner that ensures the coherent development of climate-resilient economic activities that are also consistent with the transition to climate-neutrality by 2050 at the very latest and the objectives of the European Green Deal while ensuring that no-one is left behind. The plans should also identify the most vulnerable and valuable human and business resources of the regions, in order to promote sustainable development, based on existing educational and engineering potential. Existing SMEs, particularly those acting as subcontractors in the value chain for the production of fossil fuels, should be considered as key resources to local communities. Only investments in accordance with the transition plans should receive financial support from the JTF. The territorial just transition plans should be part of the national JTF programme which is to be approved by the Commission.
Amendment 217  
Sirpa Pietikäinen, Lídia Pereira

Proposal for a regulation  
Recital 15

_Text proposed by the Commission_

(15) The territorial just transition plans should identify the territories most negatively affected, where JTF support should be concentrated and describe specific actions to be undertaken to reach a climate-neutral economy, notably as regards the conversion or closure of facilities involving fossil fuel production or other greenhouse gas intensive activities. Those territories should be precisely defined and correspond to NUTS level 3 regions or should be parts thereof. The plans should detail the challenges and needs of those territories and identify the type of operations needed in a manner that ensures the coherent development of climate-resilient economic activities that are also consistent with the transition to climate-neutrality and the objectives of the Green Deal. Only investments in accordance with the transition plans should receive financial support from the JTF. The territorial just transition plans should be part of the programmes (supported by the ERDF, the ESF+, the Cohesion Fund or the JTF, as the case may be) which are approved by the Commission.

_Amendment_

(15) The territorial just transition plans should identify the territories most negatively affected, where JTF support should be concentrated and describe specific actions to be undertaken to reach a climate-neutral economy, notably as regards the conversion or closure of facilities involving fossil fuel production or other greenhouse gas intensive activities. Those territories should be precisely defined and correspond to NUTS level 3 regions or should be parts thereof. The plans should detail the challenges and needs of those territories and identify the type of operations needed in a manner that ensures the coherent development of climate-resilient economic activities that are also consistent with the transition to climate-neutrality and the objectives of the Green Deal. Only investments in accordance with the transition plans, the _do no significant harm principle of the EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance, and not hampering the low carbon transition or leading to lock in or stranded assets_ should receive financial support from the JTF. _No activities or programmes supporting the continued use of fossil fuels should be eligible_. The territorial just transition plans should be part of the programmes (supported by the ERDF, the ESF+, the Cohesion Fund or the JTF, as the case may be) which are approved by the Commission.

Or. en
Amendment 218
Pär Holmgren

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The territorial just transition plans should identify the territories most negatively affected, where JTF support should be concentrated and describe specific actions to be undertaken to reach a climate-neutral economy, notably as regards the conversion or closure of facilities involving fossil fuel production or other greenhouse gas intensive activities. Those territories should be precisely defined and correspond to NUTS level 3 regions or should be parts thereof. The plans should detail the challenges and needs of those territories and identify the type of operations needed in a manner that ensures the coherent development of climate-resilient economic activities that are also consistent with the transition to climate-neutrality and the objectives of the Green Deal. Only investments in accordance with the transition plans should receive financial support from the JTF. The territorial just transition plans should be part of the programmes (supported by the ERDF, the ESF+, the Cohesion Fund or the JTF, as the case may be) which are approved by the Commission.

Amendment

(15) The territorial just transition plans should identify the people and territories most affected, where JTF support should be concentrated and describe specific actions to be undertaken, and precise targets and timelines to be achieved, to reach a climate-neutral, environmentally sustainable, fully renewables-based, highly resource and energy efficient, and circular economy by 2040 at the latest, notably as regards the conversion or closure of facilities involving fossil fuel production or other greenhouse gas intensive activities. Those territories should be precisely defined and correspond to NUTS level 3 regions or should be parts thereof. The plans should detail the challenges, opportunities and investment needs of those territories and identify the type of operations needed in a manner that ensures the coherent development of environmentally sustainable activities that are necessary to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and achieve the objectives of the Green Deal. Only investments in accordance with the transition plans should receive financial support from the JTF. The territorial just transition plans should be part of the programmes (supported by the ERDF, the ESF+, the Cohesion Fund or the JTF, as the case may be) which are approved by the Commission.

Or. en

Amendment 219
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission
(15) The territorial just transition plans should identify the territories most negatively affected, where JTF support should be concentrated and describe specific actions to be undertaken to reach a climate-neutral economy, notably as regards the conversion or closure of facilities involving fossil fuel production or other greenhouse gas intensive activities. Those territories should be precisely defined and correspond to NUTS level 3 regions or should be parts thereof. The plans should detail the challenges and needs of those territories and identify the type of operations needed in a manner that ensures the coherent development of climate-resilient economic activities that are also consistent with the transition to climate-neutrality and the objectives of the Green Deal. Only investments in accordance with the transition plans should receive financial support from the JTF. The territorial just transition plans should be part of the programmes (supported by the ERDF, the ESF+, the Cohesion Fund or the JTF, as the case may be) which are approved by the Commission.

Amendment
(15) The territorial just transition plans should identify the territories most negatively affected, where JTF support should be concentrated and describe specific actions to be undertaken to reach a climate-neutral economy, notably as regards the conversion or closure of facilities involving fossil fuel production or other greenhouse gas intensive activities. Those territories should be precisely defined and correspond to NUTS level 3 regions or should be parts thereof. The plans should detail the challenges and needs of those territories and identify the type of operations needed in a manner that ensures the coherent development of climate-resilient economic activities that are also consistent with the transition to climate-neutrality and the objectives of the Green Deal. Conversion to an operation or a technology with comparable emission levels per unit of energy generated or payback period too long to deliver for the Union ambition for 2050 should not be an eligible investment. Only investments in accordance with the transition plans should receive financial support from the JTF. The territorial just transition plans should be part of the programmes (supported by the ERDF, the ESF+, the Cohesion Fund or the JTF, as the case may be) which are approved by the Commission.

Or. en

Amendment 220
Martin Hojsík, Sophia in ‘t Veld, Pascal Canfin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15
(15) The territorial just transition plans should identify the territories most negatively affected, where JTF support should be concentrated and describe specific actions to be undertaken to reach a climate-neutral economy, notably as regards the conversion or closure of facilities involving fossil fuel production or other greenhouse gas intensive activities. Those territories should be precisely defined and correspond to NUTS level 3 regions or should be parts thereof. The plans should detail the challenges and needs of those territories and identify the type of operations needed in a manner that ensures the coherent development of climate-resilient economic activities that are also consistent with the transition to climate-neutrality and the objectives of the Green Deal. Only investments in accordance with the transition plans should receive financial support from the JTF. The territorial just transition plans should be part of the programmes (supported by the ERDF, the ESF+, the Cohesion Fund or the JTF, as the case may be) which are approved by the Commission.

**Justification**

*Members States should have more flexibility in assessing and defining territories impacted by the transition in a way that will correspond with the aim of JTF and bring most results. In some Member States, NUTS 3 might not be the most appropriate territorial units for implementation of the European policy/policies and can lead to reduced impacts of intended measures.*

**Amendment 221**

Danilo Oscar Lancini
Proposal for a regulation

Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The territorial just transition plans should identify the territories most negatively affected, where JTF support should be concentrated and describe specific actions to be undertaken to reach a climate-neutral economy, notably as regards the conversion or closure of facilities involving fossil fuel production or other greenhouse gas intensive activities. Those territories should be precisely defined and correspond to NUTS level 3 regions or should be parts thereof. The plans should detail the challenges and needs of those territories and identify the type of operations needed in a manner that ensures the coherent development of climate-resilient economic activities that are also consistent with the transition to climate-neutrality and the objectives of the Green Deal. Only investments in accordance with the transition plans should receive financial support from the JTF. The territorial just transition plans should be part of the programmes (supported by the ERDF, the ESF+, the Cohesion Fund or the JTF, as the case may be) which are approved by the Commission.

Amendment

(15) The territorial just transition plans should identify the territories most negatively affected, where JTF support should be concentrated and describe specific actions to be undertaken to reach a climate-neutral economy, notably as regards the conversion of facilities involving fossil fuel production or other greenhouse gas intensive activities. Those territories should be precisely defined and correspond to NUTS level 3 regions or should be parts thereof. The plans should detail the needs of those territories and identify the type of operations needed in a manner that ensures the coherent development of climate-resilient economic activities. Only investments in accordance with the transition plans should receive financial support from the JTF. The territorial just transition plans should be part of the programmes (supported by the ERDF, the ESF+, the Cohesion Fund or the JTF, as the case may be) which are approved by the Commission.

Amendment 222
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The territorial just transition plans should identify the territories most negatively affected, where JTF support should be concentrated and describe

Amendment

(15) The territorial just transition plans should identify the territories most negatively affected, where JTF support should be concentrated and describe
specific actions to be undertaken to reach a climate-neutral economy, notably as regards the conversion or closure of facilities involving fossil fuel production or other greenhouse gas intensive activities. Those territories should be precisely defined and correspond to NUTS level 3 regions or should be parts thereof. The plans should detail the challenges and needs of those territories and identify the type of operations needed in a manner that ensures the coherent development of climate-resilient economic activities that are also consistent with the transition to climate-neutrality and the objectives of the Green Deal. Only investments in accordance with the transition plans should receive financial support from the JTF. The territorial just transition plans should be part of the programmes (supported by the ERDF, the ESF+, the Cohesion Fund or the JTF, as the case may be) which are approved by the Commission.

Amendment 223
Roberta Metsola
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15

Text proposed by the Commission

(15) The territorial just transition plans should identify the territories most negatively affected, where JTF support should be concentrated and describe specific actions to be undertaken to reach a climate-neutral economy, notably as regards the conversion or closure of facilities involving fossil fuel production or other greenhouse gas intensive activities. Those territories should be precisely defined and correspond to NUTS level 3 regions or should be parts thereof. The plans should detail the challenges and needs of those territories and identify the type of operations needed in a manner that ensures the coherent development of climate-resilient economic activities that are also consistent with the transition to climate-neutrality and the objectives of the Green Deal. Only investments in accordance with the transition plans should receive financial support from the JTF. The territorial just transition plans should be part of the programmes (supported by the ERDF, the ESF+, the Cohesion Fund or the JTF, as the case may be) which are approved by the Commission.

Amendment

(15) The territorial just transition plans should identify the territories most negatively affected, where JTF support should be concentrated and describe specific actions to be undertaken to reach a climate-neutral economy, notably as regards the conversion or closure of facilities involving fossil fuel production, sectors contributing to greenhouse gas emissions and other greenhouse gas activities.
defined and correspond to NUTS level 3 regions or should be parts thereof. The plans should detail the challenges and needs of those territories and identify the type of operations needed in a manner that ensures the coherent development of climate-resilient economic activities that are also consistent with the transition to climate-neutrality and the objectives of the Green Deal. Only investments in accordance with the transition plans should receive financial support from the JTF. The territorial just transition plans should be part of the programmes (supported by the ERDF, the ESF+, the Cohesion Fund or the JTF, as the case may be) which are approved by the Commission.

Amendment 224
Petar Vitanov

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 15 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(15a) The territorial just transition plans are to be submitted as soon as possible but not later than one year after the entry into force of this Regulation. That poses an implementation challenge for managing authorities and for the Member States, as the adoption of these plans is necessary to release the funding. Conditional pre-financing for technical assistance should, therefore, be made available before the adoption of the plans in order to alleviate this challenge.

Or. en
Justification

In the aftermath of the coronavirus crisis, European regions will be under stress, and their focus should be on empowering workers and regional communities through cohesion policy rather than using these funds for other purposes. The future recovery has to offer the regions a chance to develop a new model of prosperity. At this stage, there still no forecast what will be the impact of the coronavirus crises on the economy, but in any case, we can assume that the economy now is in line to suffer a fall in output worse than the last financial crises. The regions will need a time for careful assessment of the economic consequences of the pandemic, therefore they will need enough time for submitting their territorial just transition plans.

Amendment 225
Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Ryszard Antoni Legutko, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Joanna Kopcińska

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission  
Amendment

(16) In order to enhance the result orientation of the use of JTF resources, the Commission, in line with the principle of proportionality, should be able to apply financial corrections in case of serious underachievement of targets established for the JTF specific objective.

Or. pl

Amendment 226
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission  
Amendment

(16) In order to enhance the result orientation of the use of JTF resources, the Commission, in line with the principle of proportionality, should be able to apply financial corrections in case of serious underachievement of targets established for the JTF specific objective. In order to
the JTF specific objective. 

measure progress on the transition, companies receiving finance from JTF are requested to report on their sustainability impact according to the EU’s Non-Financial Reporting Directive.

Amendment 227
Asger Christensen, Fredrick Federley, Irena Joveva, Karin Karlsbro, Susana Solís Pérez, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) In order to enhance the result orientation of the use of JTF resources, the Commission, in line with the principle of proportionality, should be able to apply financial corrections in case of serious underachievement of targets established for the JTF specific objective.

Amendment

(16) In order to enhance the result orientation of the use of JTF resources, and enhance the impact of the JTF as a key legislate piece of the Green Deal, the Commission, in line with the principle of proportionality, should be able to apply financial corrections in case of serious underachievement of targets established for the JTF specific objective.

Amendment 228
Martin Hojsík, Sophia in ‘t Veld, Pascal Canfin

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) In order to enhance the result orientation of the use of JTF resources, the Commission, in line with the principle of proportionality, should be able to apply financial corrections in case of serious underachievement of targets established for the JTF specific objective.

Amendment

(16) In order to ensure intended results of the use of JTF resources, the Commission, in line with the principle of proportionality, should be able to apply financial corrections in case of serious underachievement of targets established for the JTF specific objective.
Amendment 229
Esther de Lange

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16

Text proposed by the Commission

(16) In order to enhance the result orientation of the use of JTF resources, the Commission, in line with the principle of proportionality, should be able to apply financial corrections in case of serious underachievement of targets established for the JTF specific objective.

Amendment

(16) In order to enhance the result orientation of the use of JTF resources, the Commission, in line with the principle of proportionality, should apply financial corrections in case of serious underachievement of targets established for the JTF specific objective.

Amendment 230
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 16 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(16a) The programmes financed by JTF shall be assessed ex ante and ex post by climate tracking, natural capital accounting and life cycle methodologies to measure their sustainability impact based on harmonised indicators and LCA. A method for ‘sustainability proofing’ shall be put in place, in line with the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, on the basis of which promoters of projects above a certain size will be required to assess the environmental, climate and social impact of those projects.

Amendment

(16a) The programmes financed by JTF shall be assessed ex ante and ex post by climate tracking, natural capital accounting and life cycle methodologies to measure their sustainability impact based on harmonised indicators and LCA. A method for ‘sustainability proofing’ shall be put in place, in line with the Sustainable Europe Investment Plan, on the basis of which promoters of projects above a certain size will be required to assess the environmental, climate and social impact of those projects.
Amendment 231  
Edina Tóth, András Gyürk  
Proposal for a regulation  
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) **In order to supplement and amend certain non-essential elements of this Regulation, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the amendment of the elements contained in Annex III of this Regulation regarding the common output and result indicators.** It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States’ experts; these experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

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Amendment

(17) It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States’ experts; these experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

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Or. en

Amendment 232  
Sirpa Pietikäinen  
Proposal for a regulation  
Recital 17

Text proposed by the Commission

(17) **In order to supplement and amend**

Amendment

(17) **In order to supplement and amend**
certain non-essential elements of this Regulation, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the amendment of the elements contained in Annex III of this Regulation regarding the common output and result indicators. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making\(^{15}\). In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States’ experts; these experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

\(^{15}\) OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p.13.

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**Amendment 233**

Sándor Rónai, Łukasz Kohut, Milan Brglez, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Eric Andrieu, Sylvia Spurek, István Ujhelyi, Jytte Guteland, Sara Cerdas, Maria Arena, César Luena, Delara Burkhardt, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Nikos Androulakis, Javi López, Monika Beňová, Simona Bonafè, Alessandra Moretti, Nicolás González Casares

**Proposal for a regulation**

**Recital 17**

*Text proposed by the Commission*

(17) In order to supplement and amend certain non-essential elements of this Regulation, the power to adopt acts in

*Amendment*

(17) In order to supplement and amend certain non-essential elements of this Regulation, the power to adopt acts in
accordance with Article 290 TFEU should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the amendment of the elements contained in Annex III of this Regulation regarding the common output and result indicators. It is of particular importance that the Commission carry out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making\textsuperscript{15}. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States’ experts; these experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.

\textsuperscript{15} OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p.13.

Amendment 234
Sándor Rónai, Lukasz Kohut, Milan Brglez, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Eric Andrieu, Sylvia Spurek, István Ujhelyi, Jytte Guteland, Sara Cerdas, Maria Arena, César Luena, Delara Burkhardt, Cristina Maestre Martin De Almagro, Nikos Androulakis, Javi López, Monika Beňová, Simona Bonafè, Alessandra Moretti, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 18

\textit{Text proposed by the Commission} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Amendment}

\textbf{(18) In order to set out an appropriate financial framework for the JTF, implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission to set out the annual breakdown of available allocations per Member State in accordance with Annex} \textbf{deleted}


Or. en
I.

Amendment 235
Pär Holmgren

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) The objectives of this Regulation, namely to support territories facing economic and social transformation in their transition to a climate-neutral economy, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States alone. The main reasons in this regard are, on the one hand, the disparities between the levels of development of the various territories and the backwardness of the least favoured territories, as well as the limit on the financial resources of the Member States and territories and, on the other hand, the need for a coherent implementation framework covering several Union funds under shared management. Since those objectives can better be achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives,

Amendment

(19) The objectives of this Regulation, namely to support people and territories facing economic and social transformation in their transition to a climate-neutral, environmentally sustainable, fully renewables-based, highly resource and energy efficient, and circular economy by 2040 at the latest, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States alone. The main reasons in this regard are, on the one hand, the disparities between the levels of development of the various territories and the specific challenges of the least favoured people and territories, as well as the limit on the financial resources of the Member States and territories and, on the other hand, the need for a coherent implementation framework covering several Union funds under shared management. Since those objectives can better be achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives,

Or. en

Amendment 236
Danilo Oscar Lancini
Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) The objectives of this Regulation, namely to support territories facing economic and social transformation in their transition to a climate-neutral economy, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States alone. The main reasons in this regard are, on the one hand, the disparities between the levels of development of the various territories and the backwardness of the least favoured territories, as well as the limit on the financial resources of the Member States and territories and, on the other hand, the need for a coherent implementation framework covering several Union funds under shared management. Since those objectives can better be achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.

Amendment

(19) The objectives of this Regulation, namely to support territories facing economic and social transformation in their transition to a climate-neutral economy, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States alone. The main reasons in this regard are, on the one hand, the disparities between the levels of development of the various territories and the backwardness of the least favoured territories, as well as the limit imposed by the Treaties on the financial resources of the Member States and territories and, on the other hand, the need for a coherent implementation framework covering several Union funds under shared management. Since those objectives can better be achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.

Or. it

Amendment 237
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19

Text proposed by the Commission

(19) The objectives of this Regulation, namely to support territories facing economic and social transformation in their transition to a climate-neutral economy, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the

Amendment

(19) The objectives of this Regulation, namely to support territories facing economic and social transformation in their transition to a climate-neutral and circular economy, cannot be sufficiently achieved
by the Member States alone. The main reasons in this regard are, on the one hand, the disparities between the levels of development of the various territories and the backwardness of the least favoured territories, as well as the limit on the financial resources of the Member States and territories and, on the other hand, the need for a coherent implementation framework covering several Union funds under shared management. Since those objectives can better be achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives,

Or. en

Amendment 238
Mick Wallace, Clare Daly

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(19a) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change says that global coal, oil, and natural gas usage will have to decline, respectively, by 97%, 87%, and 74% by 2050 in order to limit global warming at 1.5 degrees Celsius. This irreconcilable conflict between the interests of the fossil fuel sector and those of the people means that the JTF should explicitly aim to end the fossil fuel industry; this means that the JTF should effect a rapid transformation in the energy sector by supporting workers in these sectors;

Or. en
Justification

We cannot ignore the elephant in the room which is that coal, oil and gas need to stay in the ground. The JTF cannot be shy on this. Gas is not a bridging fuel and it is unacceptable that the JTF would support any of these sectors or even tolerate their existence past 2050.

Amendment 239
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Recital 19 a (new)

Text proposed by the Commission

(19a) In accordance with the Green Deal commitment that all EU policies should contribute to preserving and restoring Europe’s natural capital, an exclusive list of types of operations ineligible for support is provided in this Regulation.

Or. en

Amendment 240
Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050.

Amendment

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to communities and territories, which require additional support to make the transition process towards a fully renewables-based, highly resource- and energy-efficient, and circular climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050, and turn the challenges into opportunities, particularly in terms of the creation of decent and sustainable green jobs, the up-skilling and re-skilling of the workers, and education and training to promote a new economic model which provides prosperity and well-being, while
reducing the negative effects on the climate and the environment.

Or. en

Amendment 241
Pär Holmgren
Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050.

Amendment

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to people and territories in addressing the socio-economic challenges linked to the transition process towards a climate-neutral, environmentally sustainable, fully renewables-based, highly resource- and energy-efficient and circular economy as early as possible and by 2040 at the latest, in a just and inclusive way, leaving no one behind, in pursuit of the Union and Member States commitment under the Paris Agreement to limit the global temperature increase to 1.5 °C above pre-industrial levels.

Or. en

Amendment 242
Peter Liese, Adam Jarubas, Constanze Krehl, Bartosz Arłukowicz, Traian Băsescu, Dan-Ștefan Motreanu, Ljudmila Novak, Christophe Hansen, Dolors Montserrat, Stefan Berger, Christian Doleschal, Ulrike Müller, Christine Schneider
Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition

Amendment

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition
process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050. Support shall also be provided to at least all coal mining territories in the EU, where coal is still harvested and to territories where important structural changes take place after phasing out mining activities.

Amendment 243
César Luena, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Javi López, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

**Text proposed by the Commission**

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050.

**Amendment**

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to the economies, people and the environment of territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards the Union’s 2030 target for climate set out in article 2(11) of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 and a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050.

Amendment 244
Esther de Lange

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

**Text proposed by the Commission**

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy

**Amendment**

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy
of the Union by 2050.

In order for Member States to receive support from the JTF, they should subscribe to the Union’s 2050 climate-neutrality target.

Amendment 245
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050.

Amendment

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050 in a way that does not compromise environmental objectives and which safeguards finite natural resources.

Amendment 246
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050.

Amendment

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories, especially highly carbon intensive regions depending on coal mining and power plants, facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050.
Amendment 247
Sándor Rónai, Łukasz Kohut, Milan Brngle, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Eric Andrieu, Sylvie Spurek, István Újhelyi, Jytte Guteland, Sara Cerdas, Maria Arena, César Luena, Delara Burkhardt, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Nikos Androulakis, Javi López, Monika Beňová, Simona Bonafè, Alessandra Moretti, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050.

Amendment

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050, ensuring that all Member States achieve climate neutrality by 2050 at the latest.

Or. en

Amendment 248
Mick Wallace, Clare Daly

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050.

Amendment

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories that have ambitious decarbonisation plans in line with the 1.5 target of the Paris Agreement but are facing transformative socio-economic changes that will particularly affect workers.

Or. en

Justification

The Just Transition Fund needs to be about supporting workers that are part of an ambitious socio-economic transition which must be in line with a decarbonisation pathway in a 1.5
scenario. Money cannot be thrown at regions where profits, rather than workers, will be affected, nor to regions that do not have Paris Agreement compliant decarbonisation plans. The changes required to Paris compliance need to happen far in advance of 2050.

Amendment 249
Miriam Dalli

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050.

Amendment

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing diverse serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the specificities of Member States in the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050.

Or. en

Amendment 250
Asger Christensen, Fredrick Federley, Irena Joveva, Ulrike Müller, Karin Karlsbro, Martín Hojsík, Susana Solís Pérez, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050.

Amendment

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050 and the Union’s 2030 target.

Or. en

Amendment 251
César Luena, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Javi López, Nicolás González
Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050.

Amendment

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a sustainable, circular and climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050.

Amendment 252
Danilo Oscar Lancini

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050.

Amendment

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic damage caused both by the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union and by the COVID-19 epidemic.

Amendment 253
Petros Kokkalis, Silvia Modig

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support

Amendment

1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support
to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050.

to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050 at the latest.

**Amendment 254**
Nikolaj Villumsen, Silvia Modig, Malin Björk

**Proposal for a regulation**
**Article 1 – paragraph 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
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<td>1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050.</td>
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</table>

**Amendment 255**
Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Ryszard Antoni Legutko, Grzegorz Tobiszowski, Joanna Kopcińska

**Proposal for a regulation**
**Article 1 – paragraph 1**

<table>
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<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050.</td>
<td>1. This Regulation establishes the Just Transition Fund (‘JTF’) to provide support to territories facing serious socio-economic challenges deriving from the transition process towards a climate-neutral economy of the Union.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Justification**

*Although in December 2019 the Council adopted the objective of climate neutrality by 2050,*
this was before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, which paralysed our economy, leading to a fall in GDP, investment opportunities and emissions. The deadline for achieving this objective should therefore be reconsidered.

Amendment 256
Edina Tóth, András Gyürk

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission
2. It lays down the specific objective of the JTF, its geographical coverage and resources, the scope of its support with regard to the Investment for jobs and growth goal referred to in [point (a) of Article 4(2)] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR] as well as specific provisions for programming and indicators necessary for monitoring.

Amendment
2. It lays down the specific objective of the JTF, its geographical coverage and resources, the scope of its support as well as specific provisions for programming and indicators necessary for monitoring.

Justification
Investment for jobs and growth goal is already supported by ERDF, CF and ESF+, the overlap is significant. On this basis, there is no added value of this Fund within the framework of Cohesion Policy. Therefore, the JTF shall be established independently from the Cohesion Policy’s objectives and it should be only linked to CPR to the extent that it would be implemented according to the CPR implementation rules similar to home affairs funds.

Amendment 257
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation
Article 1 – paragraph 2

Text proposed by the Commission
2. It lays down the specific objective of the JTF, its geographical coverage and resources, the scope of its support with regard to the Investment for jobs and growth goal referred to in [point (a) of...
Article 4(2)] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR] as well as specific provisions for programming and indicators necessary for monitoring.

Or. en

Amendment 258
Clare Daly, Mick Wallace

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – title

*Text proposed by the Commission*

Specific *objective*

*Amendment*

Specific *objectives*

Or. en

Amendment 259
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1

*Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

In accordance with the second subparagraph of Article [4(1)] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR], the JTF shall contribute to the single specific objective ‘enabling regions and people to address the social and economic impacts of the transition towards attainment of ambitious EU targets for greenhouse gas emission reduction for 2030, and consistent with Commission Proposal [the EU Climate Law] while contributing to preserving Europe’s natural capital and preventing environmental degradation’.

Or. en
Amendment 260
César Luena, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Javi López, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 261
Roberta Metsola

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

In accordance with the second subparagraph of Article [4(1)] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR], the JTF shall contribute to the single specific objective ‘enabling regions and people to address the social, economic and environmental impacts of the transition towards a climate-neutral economy’ whilst taking into consideration circumstances of geography, scale and available resources.

Or. en
Amendment 262
Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

In accordance with the second subparagraph of Article [4(1)] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR], the JTF shall contribute to the single specific objective ‘enabling regions and people to address the social, economic and environmental impacts of the transition towards a modern and competitive economy, modern energy and industry solutions, and a climate-neutral economy’.

Or. en

Amendment 263
Edina Tóth, András Gyürk

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

The JTF shall contribute to specific objective ‘enabling regions and people to address the social, economic and environmental impacts of the transition towards a climate-neutral economy’.

Or. en

Justification

Investment for jobs and growth goal is already supported by ERDF, CF and ESF+, the overlap is significant. The JTF should be established independently from the Cohesion Policy’s objectives and it should be only linked to CPR to the extent that it would be implemented according to the CPR implementation rules.
Amendment 264
Miriam Dalli

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission
In accordance with the second subparagraph of Article [4(1)] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR], the JTF shall contribute to the single specific objective ‘enabling regions and people to address the social, economic and environmental impacts of the transition towards a climate-neutral economy’.

Amendment
In accordance with the second subparagraph of Article [4(1)] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR], the JTF shall contribute to the single specific objective ‘enabling all regions and all people to have fair and equal opportunities to address the social, economic and environmental impacts of the transition towards a climate-neutral economy’.

Or. en

Amendment 265
Asger Christensen, Fredrick Federley, Irena Joveva, Ulrike Müller, Susana Solís Pérez, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission
In accordance with the second subparagraph of Article [4(1)] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR], the JTF shall contribute to the single specific objective ‘enabling regions and people to address the social, economic and environmental impacts of the transition towards a climate-neutral economy’.

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

Or. en

Amendment 266
Petros Kokkalis
Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Amendment 267
Sándor Rónai, Łukasz Kohut, Milan Brgez, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Eric Andrieu, Sylwia Spurek, István Ujhelyi, Jytte Guteland, Sara Cerdas, Maria Arena, César Luena, Delara Burkhardt, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Nikos Androulakis, Javi López, Monika Beňová, Simona Bonafè, Alessandra Moretti, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 268
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1
In accordance with the second subparagraph of Article [4(1)] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR], the JTF shall contribute to the single specific objective ‘enabling regions and people to address the social, economic and environmental impacts of the transition towards a climate-neutral economy’.

Amendment

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

Or. en

Amendment 269
Mairead McGuinness, Roberta Metsola, Lidia Pereira

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

In accordance with the second subparagraph of Article [4(1)] of Regulation (EU) [new CPR], the JTF shall contribute to the single specific objective ‘enabling regions and people to address the social, economic, public health and environmental impacts of the transition towards a climate-neutral economy’.

Or. en

Amendment 270
Alessandra Moretti, Simona Bonafè

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

social, economic and environmental impacts of the transition towards a climate-neutral economy by 2050’.

Or. en

Amendment 271
Mick Wallace, Clare Daly

Proposal for a regulation
Article 2 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

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

Amendment

The JTF shall contribute to the dual objectives of firstly enabling regions to address all socio-economic challenges from the ecological transition to a zero-carbon circular economy and secondly to significantly reduce socio-economic inequalities in these territories.

Or. en

Justification

The JTF needs to be about ensuring that regions and public authorities with decarbonisation plans are supported to achieve deep decarbonisation while addressing all socio-economic challenges. Reducing socio-economic inequality also needs to be at the heart of the just transition or this Fund will not have public buy-in.

Amendment 272
Pär Holmgren

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The JTF shall support the Investment for jobs and growth goal in all Member States.

Amendment

1. The JTF shall support the Investment for jobs and growth goal in all Member States provided they have adopted legally binding targets and measures for the phase out of all fossil fuels in a
timeframe compatible with the objective of limiting the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, including the phase out of solid fossil fuels by 2030 at the latest, and for reaching economy-wide climate-neutrality by 2040 at the latest.

Amendment 273
César Luena, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Javi López, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The JTF shall support the Investment for jobs and growth goal in all Member States.

Amendment

1. The JTF shall support the Investment for jobs and growth goal in all Member States, that have endorsed the objective to reach climate neutrality by 2050 and demonstrate their commitment in their national energy and climate plans, and require financial aid to achieve a resilient and climate-neutral economy by 2050.

Amendment 274
Asger Christensen, Fredrick Federley, Irena Joveva, Ulrike Müller, Karin Karlsbro, Martín Hojsík, Susana Solí Pérez, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The JTF shall support the Investment for jobs and growth goal in all Member States.

Amendment

1. The JTF shall support the Investment for jobs and growth goal in all Member States provided that national objectives of climate neutrality by 2050 have been established. Furthermore, Member States must establish
intermediate targets for 2030 in accordance with the Paris Agreement.

Or. en

Amendment 275
Anna Zalewska, Jadwiga Wiśniewska, Grzegorz Tobiszowski

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The JTF shall support the Investment for jobs and growth goal in all Member States.

Amendment

1. The JTF shall support the Investment for jobs and growth goal in all Member States whose Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2018 was below the European Union average. Member States extracting coal or lignite shall always be entitled to support from the JTF.

Or. pl

Justification

There is no reason why limited JTF resources should be available to all Member States. Although the transition to a climate-neutral economy poses a challenge for every Member State, the scale of the challenge will vary significantly from country to country. Rich countries that have already switched their energy and economies to modern technologies will not only have fewer problems financing the transformation, but may even gain through technology transfer to poorer countries.

Amendment 276
Sirpa Pietikäinen

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The JTF shall support the Investment for jobs and growth goal in all Member States.

Amendment

1. The JTF shall support the Investment for jobs and growth goal in all Member States, while supporting the objective of a climate-neutral economy of the Union by 2050 and Union’s
environmental objectives and in line with the EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance.

Amendment 277
Michal Wiezik, Radan Kanev

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The JTF shall support the Investment for jobs and growth goal in all Member States.

Amendment

1. The JTF shall support the Investment for jobs and growth goal in all Member States in consistency with the EU objective to achieve climate-neutrality by 2050 at the latest while ensuring a Just Transition for all.

Justification

Simply supporting growth and jobs is not enough to ensure a just transition to climate neutrality. Poorly executed and without a clear direction and the EU climate neutrality objective in mind, it could actually jeopardise the EU goal for climate neutrality and exacerbate inequalities, leaving the most vulnerable behind.

Amendment 278
Mick Wallace, Clare Daly

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

1. The JTF shall support the Investment for jobs and growth goal in all Member States.

Amendment

1. The JTF shall support the Investment for jobs and growth goal in all Member States in line with the 1.5 Paris Agreement target and ensure a just transition for all.
**Amendment 279**
Sándor Rónai, Łukasz Kohut, Milan Brglez, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Eric Andrieu, Sylwia Spurek, István Ujhelyi, Jytte Guteland, Maria Arena, Delara Burkhardt, Nikos Androulakis, Javi López, Monika Beňová, Simona Bonafè, Alessandra Moretti

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The JTF shall support the Investment for jobs and growth goal in all Member States.</td>
<td>1. The JTF shall support the social, socio-economic and environmental impact of the transition in affected regions in all Member States.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or. en

**Amendment 280**
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The JTF shall support the Investment for jobs and growth goal in all Member States.</td>
<td>1. The JTF shall support the Investment for jobs and growth goal in all Member States aligned with the climate neutrality by 2050 goal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Or. en

**Amendment 281**
Marian-Jean Marinescu

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Text proposed by the Commission</th>
<th>Amendment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The JTF shall support the Investment for jobs and growth goal in all Member States.</td>
<td>1. The JTF shall support territories as mentioned in article3 paragraph 1 from all Member States.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Amendment 282
Edina Tóth, András Gyürk

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission
The resources for the JTF under the Investment for jobs and growth goal available for budgetary commitment for the period 2021-2027 shall be EUR 7.5 billion in 2018 prices, which may be increased, as the case may be, by additional resources allocated in the Union budget, and by other resources in accordance with the applicable basic act.

Amendment
The resources for the JTF under the Investment for jobs and growth goal available for budgetary commitment for the period 2021-2027 shall be EUR 7.5 billion in 2018 prices.

Amendment 283
Sándor Rónai, Łukasz Kohut, Milan Brglez, Tudor Ciuhodaru, Eric Andrieu, Sylwia Spurek, István Ujhelyi, Jytte Guteland, Rovana Plumb, Maria Arena, César Luena, Delara Burkhardt, Cristina Maestre Martín De Almagro, Nikos Androulakis, Javi López, Monika Beňová, Simona Bonafè, Alessandra Moretti, Nicolás González Casares

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission
The resources for the JTF under the Investment for jobs and growth goal available for budgetary commitment for the period 2021-2027 shall be EUR 7.5 billion in 2018 prices, which may be increased, as the case may be, by additional resources allocated in the Union budget, and by other resources in accordance with the applicable basic act.

Amendment
The resources for the JTF under the Investment for jobs and growth goal available for budgetary commitment for the period 2021-2027 shall be EUR 7.5 billion in 2018 prices, which may be increased, as the case may be, by additional resources allocated in the Union budget, and by other resources in accordance with the applicable basic act. The funding of the JTF shall not be to the detriment of resources allocated to the other MFF funds.
Amendment 284
Kateřina Konečná

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission  

The resources for the JTF under the Investment for jobs and growth goal available for budgetary commitment for the period 2021-2027 shall be EUR 7.5 billion in 2018 prices, which may be increased, as the case may be, by additional resources allocated in the Union budget, and by other resources in accordance with the applicable basic act.

Amendment

The resources for the JTF under the Investment for jobs and growth goal available for budgetary commitment for the period 2021-2027 shall be at least EUR 30 billion in 2018 prices and shall not be transferred from allocations of other existing funds. This amount may be increased, as the case may be, by additional resources allocated in the Union budget, and by other resources in accordance with the applicable basic act.

Justification

The Just Transition Fund should be fuelled with EU “fresh money” and provide a more substantial financial support, substantially higher than EUR 7.5 billion. Proposed transferring mechanism based on matching the funds obtained from the JTF with Members State’s resources (own resources or cohesion envelope) shall become optional (instead of mandatory) to allow Member States to assess the best way to allocate resources. This, to avoid that resources that are already committed for other essential projects are reallocated to JTF activities, creating unintended consequences.

Amendment 285
Asger Christensen, Fredrick Federley, Irena Joveva, Ulrike Müller, Karin Karlsbro, Andreas Glück, Nils Torvalds

Proposal for a regulation
Article 3 – paragraph 2 – subparagraph 1

Text proposed by the Commission

The resources for the JTF under the Investment for jobs and growth goal available for budgetary commitment for the

Amendment

The resources for the JTF under the Investment for jobs and growth goal available for budgetary commitment for the
period 2021-2027 shall be EUR 7.5 billion in 2018 prices, which may be increased, as the case may be, by additional resources allocated in the Union budget, and by other resources in accordance with the applicable basic act, on the condition that an impact assessment by the Commission deems it necessary.

Justification

Additional resources for the JTF should only be allocated if the Commission, through an impact assessment, deems it necessary.