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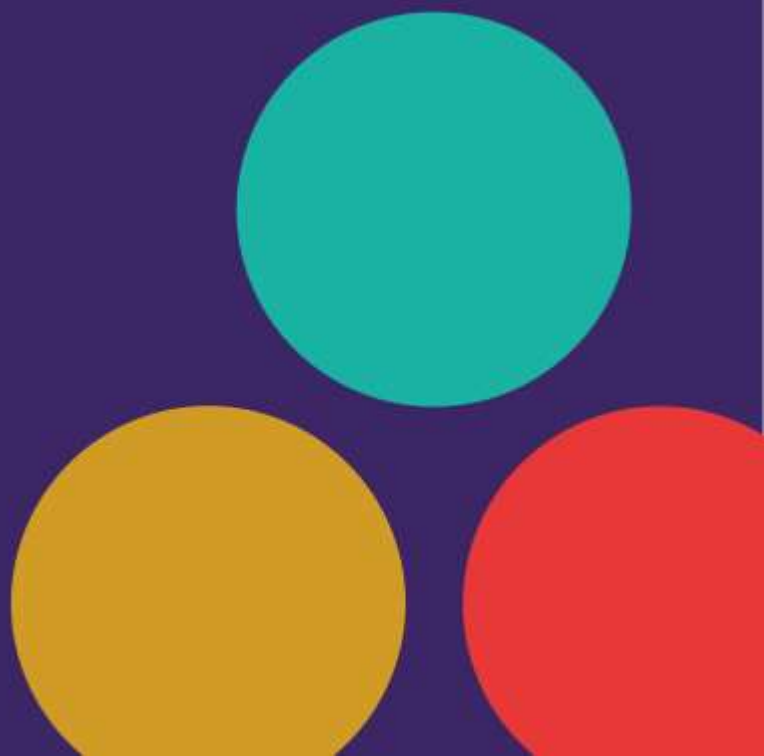




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1. Programme strategy: main development challenges and policy responses

1.1 Introduction

Main objectives

The European Union as a whole should become a **climate-neutral economy** by 2050. This objective is outlined in the European Commission's Communication on the European Green Deal, including a proposed mechanism for a just transition. The achievement of the objective is the focus of many national strategic documents. The main goals are determined by the National Energy and Climate Plan of the Czech Republic. By 2030, the Czech Republic must reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30%, i.e. by 44 Mt CO₂ eq., against 2005. By 2050, the emissions should be reduced indicatively by 80% compared to 1990. The share of renewable energy in the gross final energy consumption should reach 22% in 2030. Cumulative energy savings of 462 PJ (new annual savings of 84 PJ) should also be generated by 2030. We expect further adjustments to these targets during the 2021-2027 programming period in line with any increases in the climate and energy targets of the European Union. Currently, coal mining can be expected to cease in the period 2030-2038, and the government will create conditions for the **cessation of mining to be feasible before 2033**. In the Karlovy Vary Region, we expect mining to end by 2030 at the latest. In the Ústí nad Labem Region, the ČSA mine will be closed in 2024, with other quarries to follow gradually until the final date of the coal phase-out. The last ČSM mine will be closed in the Moravian-Silesian Region in 2023. Along with the end of coal mining, coal-fired power plants will be closing. Out of the major plants, the Dětmarovice power plant in the Moravian-Silesian Region will be closed by 2025. For a large part of the power plants, the coal phase-out is foreseen to end by 2030.

The coal is expected to end the soonest in the heating sector, where its combustion should end by 2030.

The process of meeting the above objectives will require extensive structural changes in the Czech economy. The objective of the Just Transition Programme is to mitigate the impacts of the transition process on the economy, people and the environment. However, the process will not have an equal impact on all Czech regions. Therefore, the programme focuses only on **regions** that are or will be **most affected by the consequences of the transition process** due to their dependence on fossil fuels or industrial processes with high greenhouse gas emissions.

The next chapter describes the economic, social and regional differences that shaped the definition of the programme's target regions and the setting of the programme's main



objectives. In its strategic part and in the proposals of the priorities, the programme is linked to the **Territorial Just Transition Plan**.

1.2 Economic, social and regional disparities

In the Czechia, the most significant impact of the process of transition to a climate-neutral economy is expected in the so-called **coal regions**, which are:

- the Karlovy Vary Region,
- the Moravian-Silesian Region,
- the Ústí nad Labem Region.

Coal regions are characterised not only by the heavy dependence of their economy on fossil fuels and high-emission industrial processes, but also by the fact that they are structurally affected regions classified as **less developed** under Article 108 CPR¹. The transition impact on them will be very significant as they face not only the transition itself but also a generally worse economic situation and their capacity to absorb the transition is weakened.

The Karlovy Vary and Ústí nad Labem Regions are the least economically developed regions (59% and 64% of the EU average² respectively) in the Czech Republic. In the Moravian-Silesian Region, the economic situation is better and reaches 75% of the EU average, yet the region is still lagging behind the developed regions and the transition will have a negative impact on it in the short term.

The coal regions have a **significant share of employment in the declining sectors** compared to other regions. These are mainly coal mining and the fossil-fuel-dependent energy sector. Total employment in the mineral extraction sector is 31 thousand persons. Of these, 9.4 thousand persons are employed in the Ústí nad Labem Region, 9.0 thousand in the Moravian-Silesian Region and 4.3 thousand in the Karlovy Vary Region. The coal regions account for 73% of total employment in the sector.³ This shows that, in the coal regions, mining plays a significant role in the economy and the departure from coal will have more extensive consequences than in the other regions - more new jobs will need to be created and more

¹Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Cohesion Fund, the Just Transition Fund and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and financial rules for those and for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy

² In purchasing power parity per capita relative to the EU27 average. Data for 2018. Source: Eurostat. Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices by NUTS 3 regions. [cit. 5. 8. 2021] Available from: <<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/regions/data/database>>.

³ CZSO. Employees by sector of economic activity CZ-NACE. [cit. 05.08.2021] Available from <<https://vdb.czso.cz/vdbvo2/faces/index.jsf?page=vystup-objekt-parametry&pvo=ZAM03&pvokc=&sp=A&katalog=30853&z=T>>.



retraining or other elements of active employment policy will be required. Other industries potentially vulnerable to the transition process will also feel the consequences, particularly the chemical industry, metal production, foundries and similar energy-intensive activities. While those industries are not directly affected by the move away from coal, to achieve carbon neutrality, they will have to undergo a significant transformation that may or may not be successful. The regions differ in the composition of their industries. The Moravian-Silesian Region has a significant share of employment in metal production, metallurgy and founding. The Ústí nad Labem Region also has a strong chemical industry and the production of glass, porcelain or cement. The Karlovy Vary Region is dominated also by energy-intensive industries such as glass, porcelain and cement production. In the coal regions, attention must therefore be directed not only to the coal jobs directly at risk, but also to jobs in other downstream sectors.

The functioning of the economy is largely reflected in **long-term unemployment**. In regions with functioning labour markets, the share of long-term unemployment is lower than in regions with structural problems. Regions with poorly functioning labour markets find it more difficult to absorb the economic changes in the extent brought about by the transition process. If long-term unemployment is already high, it can be assumed that it will continue to rise as mines, power plants or industrial plants close and the problems will only deepen. The Moravian-Silesian Region has the highest rate of long-term unemployment at 35.0% of the total unemployment. The Ústí nad Labem Region has the third worst share (26.6%). The Karlovy Vary Region is in the best position, with a share of 17.6%⁴.

Differences in the structure of the economy among the regions are also reflected in **greenhouse gas emissions**. In regions with high greenhouse gas production from installations in the emissions trading system, a greater need for investment directly into transforming the individual installations or addressing the impacts of their closure or curtailment can be expected. The emission intensity of gross domestic product (GDP) (in tonnes of CO₂ equivalent per CZK 1 million of GDP) is the highest in the Ústí nad Labem (86.4 t) and the Karlovy Vary (60.0 t) Regions, and the intensity is also higher in the Moravian-Silesian Region (27.0 t)⁵.

Regional differences can also be found in the **size of the area affected by mineral extraction**, which will require reclamation after the mining phase-out to allow further development of the

⁴ CZSO. Structure of job seekers in the labour office records - by educational attainment, age and duration of unemployment (as of 31 December 2020) Available from:

<https://vdb.czso.cz/vdbvo2/faces/cs/index.jsf?page=statistiky&katalog=30853>.

⁵ EEA. Industrial Reporting under the Industrial Emissions Directive 2010/75/EU and European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register Regulation (EC) No 166/2006. Available from: <https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/industrial-reporting-under-the-industrial>.



area in accordance with the polluter pays principle. In the whole of the Czech Republic, the area affected by mining is 495 km². Out of this area, 42% is located in the Ústí nad Labem Region where lignite mining dominates. The Moravian-Silesian Region ranks second with 18.3%, mostly the remains of (black) coal mining. The third place belongs to the Karlovy Vary Region, which accounts for 14.8% of the area affected by mining. Again, this is mainly the effect of lignite mining. The indicator clearly identifies the need for investment in a new use of the land left after the cessation of coal mining. A disparity can also be observed in the state of readiness of the affected area for new activities. In the Moravian-Silesian Region, mining has almost ceased (with the exception of the ČSM mine, which should be closed in 2023), and it is, therefore, possible to look for new opportunities for the territory. In the Ústí nad Labem and the Karlovy Vary Regions, large areas are still active mines and it is necessary to prepare the territories for a complete closure of mining. Connecting these areas with the rest of the region's territory and building the necessary infrastructure in accordance with the polluter pays principle is also essential for further economic and other use.

Significant differences can also be found in the level of **science and research** in the regions. In terms of the number of employees in science and research per 1,000 employees, the Karlovy Vary Region is the worst with a value of only 1.7, the second worst is the Ústí nad Labem Region with a value of 3.2⁶. Regions with a low number of research and science facilities cannot attract new innovative businesses and their workers, and the move away from traditional industry will have greater consequences for them than for innovative regions. In these regions, it is essential to focus, among other things, on building the basic environment and infrastructure for development and innovation. The situation in the Moravian-Silesian Region is different. With a value of 8.7 it is slowly approaching the average value. However, it is still lagging significantly behind the very innovative regions such as Prague or the South Moravian Region, and further infrastructure strengthening appears necessary for the region's transition.

Excessive market concentration and a **lack of micro-enterprises** may also negatively affect the region's ability to overcome the transition period successfully. In terms of the number of trade licenses, the Ústí nad Labem Region is the worst, with 299 trade licenses per 1,000 inhabitants. The Moravian-Silesian Region follows it with 304 licenses. The Karlovy Vary Region also has a below-average value of 338⁷. The transition process should entail measures aimed at increasing entrepreneurship and overall support for the small business sector, which will lead to greater diversification of the regional economy.

⁶ CZSO. Comparison of regions in the Czech Republic - 2020: 19-101. R&D employees by region. Available from: <http://www.czso.cz/csu/czso/19-veda-a-vyzkum-ycc9gy5b1j>.

⁷ MIT. Number of entrepreneurs and licensed traders by region. Available from: <https://www.mpo.cz/cz/podnikani/zivnostenske-podnikani/statisticke-udaje-o-podnikatelich/>.



The data presented above show that the impact of the move away from coal and towards a climate-neutral economy will not have a uniform impact in Czechia. The coal regions are already lagging behind in almost all key parameters. The transition process will further worsen the situation, especially in the short term. In all regions, the transition will have a negative impact on gross value added and employment. However, the severity of the impacts will vary from region to region. In the Karlovy Vary Region, the growth of other sectors (especially manufacturing and construction) will not be able to compensate for the losses in terms of gross value added before 2030. The impact on employment will not be as strong, but jobs will be created in lower value-added sectors. We expect a similar scenario in the Ústí nad Labem Region. The situation should be better in the Moravian-Silesian Region. Here, growth in the other sectors could offset economic losses as early as 2024. This is due to the fact that the process of coal mining wind-down is almost completed in the region.

The main objective of the programme is to minimise the short-term deterioration and contribute to a rapid recovery of the economy, the environment and the social environment.

1.3 Investment needs and complementarity with other support

The investment needs in each of the regions were mapped as part of the process of preparing the Territorial Just Transition Plan. For this purpose, a system of collecting input from the territory was prepared and coordinated by the regional authorities in each of the coal regions. The regional authorities approached relevant actors and prepared projects that fit into the **transition story of the region**. The aim was to get a comprehensive idea of relevant projects that can be implemented in the 2021-2027 period and will help the regions to mitigate the negative impacts of the departure from coal on employees in vulnerable sectors, transform existing enterprises towards low-carbon operation, and support innovation or the business environment.

The regions identified investment needs totalling CZK 179 billion. Of that, CZK 82 billion is needed by the Ústí nad Labem Region, CZK 53 billion by the Moravian-Silesian Region and CZK 44 billion by the Karlovy Vary Region. This is an estimate of the potential in the regions, which is gradually adjusted as individual projects are prepared. It also helps distinguish between activities that will be supported directly by the Just Transition Programme and those that other programmes will support. The identified investment needs show that these are largely projects with existing market failures in the form of positive externalities. Therefore, these projects cannot be financed from commercial sources alone and public financial support is necessary. The projects have a societal benefit mainly in the form of:



- a rapid integration of workers into the labour market through new jobs and increased skills;
- improving the structure of the economy, making it better prepared for future challenges thanks to developing innovative, high-value-added industries and the SME sector;
- new land uses that allow public access to the sites, recreational or sport uses;
- preserving valuable mining cultural heritage that would otherwise be lost.

The above benefits are not experienced by investors directly, which gives rise to a suboptimal investment situation that is remedied by public support. The support is directed towards the internalisation of emerging externalities. For measures with higher market potential, we also use support in the form of financial instruments. The planned use of the financial instruments is described in the specific objectives of the programme.

The programme is designed so as to **provide support in the regions concerned over and above the other support programmes** and to bring additional funding to these regions. We will set the conditions of support and calls under the programme in such a way that there is no overlap between the individual programmes, but that the support is complementary. This will avoid double funding. Coordination will take place at the level of the Programme Monitoring Committee, thematic working groups and call preparation platforms. Applicants from coal regions can receive support from both the Just Transition Programme and other programmes at the same time.

Environment Programme

The Environment Programme is the key programme that supports environmental improvement. It is a cross-cutting programme supporting energy savings and renewable energy sources in the public sector, investment support for households at risk of energy poverty, climate change adaptation, water infrastructure, circular economy, pollution reduction and biodiversity enhancement. The Just Transition Programme complements it, particularly in the areas of territory rehabilitation and support for the circular economy. These are areas where the needs of the coal regions go well beyond those of the other regions and additional investment supported by the Just Transition Programme is needed.

Modernisation Fund

The Modernisation Fund is an instrument financed by revenues from the sale of emission allowances and its main objective is to modernise the energy sector. While the Just Transition Programme focuses on mitigating the impacts of the transition to a climate-neutral economy, the Modernisation Fund aims directly at achieving energy and climate goals. The Modernisation Fund supports, among other things, the modernisation of the heating industry,



the construction of new renewable energy sources, the reduction of emissions and energy consumption in large industrial enterprises, etc. In the future, support will also be extended to measures aimed at energy savings and renewable energy sources in households to minimise the risk of energy poverty. These are key areas for the actual transformation of the energy-intensive economy of the coal regions, which will enable the phase-out of coal. The Modernisation Fund will not only contribute to environmental objectives, but will also have positive economic impacts and contribute to the retention of jobs in the modernised industry or the creation of new jobs in the field of renewable energy.

The Modernisation Fund enables support for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions at installations in the Emissions Trading Scheme without additional restrictions. Such projects are, therefore, not supported by the Just Transition Programme. The Modernisation Fund also provides advantages under the law⁸ for applicants from coal regions and will play a similarly important role as the Just Transition Programme in those regions. The advantages are set depending on the nature of the individual supports and may take the form of a dedicated allocation, bonus points in project appraisal, etc.

Technologies and Applications for Competitiveness Programme

Support for business and innovation development is provided through the Technologies and Applications for Competitiveness Programme (PTAC). The Just Transition Programme will focus in particular on the following areas, which PTAC does not adequately support:

- productive investments of small, medium-sized and large enterprises that are not linked to the most innovative technologies of Industry 4.0, but correspond to regional specialisations;
- small aid to entrepreneurs, which is lower than the minimum aid amounts applied in the PTAC;
- entrepreneurship in the cultural and creative industries.

Integrated Regional Programme

The area of support, relevant to the Integrated Regional Programme, is support for schools and non-formal education. Complementarity in these areas will primarily be determined in the regional action plans of the regions. The Just Transition Programme provides support beyond the actions identified in the Regional Action Plan, with an emphasis on education in the context of the region's transition and new challenges.

⁸ Act No 383/2012 Coll., on conditions for trading greenhouse gas emission allowances



Employment+ Programme

The Employment+ Programme is the key programme to support the unemployed and their return to work. The programme provides support throughout the Czech Republic and naturally concentrates funds in problematic regions, which are the coal regions. The Just Transition Programme complements it and supports comprehensive projects of enterprises undergoing transformation and as a result of which their employees need to increase or change their qualifications, obtain additional social assistance, etc. The aim of the support is to avoid redundancies altogether. The delimitation of the two programmes is therefore primarily based on the specific needs of the target groups, which in coal regions are employees of enterprises affected by the transition and targeted by the support from the Just Transition programme. Other target groups including people who are neither employed nor in education or training (NEETs), are supported by the Employment+ Programme. The Employment+ Programme also supports activities targeting social inclusion in the regions.

Johannes Amos Comenius Programme

The Johannes Amos Comenius Programme supports only priority research infrastructure in the 2021-2027 period. However, there is still a noticeable deficit in that area in the coal regions and so the Just Transition Programme will support a wider range of infrastructure that would otherwise not be supported. Given the high proportion of the least skilled persons in the coal regions, support from the Just Transition Programme will promote equitable access to and successful completion of quality and inclusive education and training. Higher rates of educational failure, early school leaving and high rates of the least qualified are other significant problems in coal regions. The Jan Amos Komenský Programme supports some instruments to eliminate early school leaving and creates conditions to motivate pupils to stay in the education system. These are preventive measures to reduce the number of people who are neither in employment nor in education (NEET). Beyond these interventions, the Just Transition Programme partially supports quality and inclusive education and training.

National Recovery and Resilience Plan

The National Recovery and Resilience Plan is the strategic document for the use of the Recovery and Resilience Facility. The priorities are designed to help pull the Czech economy out of the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The National Recovery and Resilience Plan is an important complement to EU funding, covering all substantive areas of support under the Just Transition Programme. Given this broad focus of the plan, coordination and complementarity are addressed on an ongoing basis at the level of the components and call settings. The setting is based on the fundamental



principle that support from the Just Transition Programme goes beyond the financing from the other programmes.

LIFE Programme

The LIFE Programme is the EU's funding instrument for the environment and climate action and is used to support and develop environmental legislation in the European Union. It supports nature and landscape conservation, environment and climate projects across the EU. It aims to contribute to the development of a low-emission, resource-efficient, resilient and climate-smart economy and to help protect and improve the environment and biodiversity.

Some of the LIFE projects already underway may also be relevant for the Just Transition Programme. The JT Programme Managing Authority will create opportunities/conditions that could lead to the exploitation of any complementarities and synergies with the LIFE Programme.

Horizon Europe Programme

Horizon Europe is the EU's framework programme for research and innovation for the 2021-2027 period. It has the potential to generate significant scientific, societal and economic impact, contribute to climate goals and create new highly skilled jobs. New to Horizon Europe are missions which are a new tool to tackle some of the major societal challenges facing us. The missions set clear objectives that should be achieved within a specific timeframe. The overall focus of the Just Transition Programme will contribute in particular to the mission of Adaptation to Climate Change, including Societal Transformation.

Also, thanks to cross-border cooperation between researchers, the coal regions are planning to be among EU **hydrogen valley** regions and regions that are engaged in a complete hydrogen economy. In this direction, they will also be helped by operations of strategic importance, for which universities or colleges are the project promoters in many cases. In the future, we expect that thanks to the supported infrastructure, the coal regions will be actively involved in the Horizon Europe programme and will thus be able to fulfil their potential.

Cross-border cooperation programmes

All three coal regions are eligible under the cross-border cooperation programmes (Interreg) - Bavaria-Czechia, Saxony-Czechia and Czechia-Poland. These programmes focus, among other things, on strengthening institutional cooperation and building mutual trust among the population. The activities of these programmes can thus strengthen the effect of the Just Transition programme by adding an international dimension and exchange of experience and best practice. This is particularly relevant in the cases of Saxony and Poland, which also have border regions eligible for support from the Just Transition Fund.



1.4 Lessons learnt from past experience

So far, the transition of the coal regions has been addressed in the national **Strategy for Economic Restructuring of the Ústí nad Labem, Moravian-Silesian and Karlovy Vary Regions (RE:START strategy)** approved in 2017. It is a strategic document implemented through action plans that define tasks for various ministries. The tasks take the form of financial support or systemic and legislative changes. It is a very broad strategy that influences the setting of the EU-funded programmes as well as national resources or legislative measures.

Thus, the financial resources are not clearly linked to the defined strategy and the whole process of supporting coal regions is complicated and lacks flexibility. Based on experience, the government has decided that the resources of the Just Transition Fund will be provided only through one programme and will not be disaggregated into relevant thematic programmes to be implemented in the Czech Republic in the 2021-2027 period. This will ensure clear accountability for the programme and a more straightforward strategic management process. The programme is entirely new and does not build directly on any existing programme. Previous direct experience is, therefore, very limited and we expect that there may be a greater need for programme adjustments during the programming period than is usual for established programmes.

Taking into account the experience of other programmes, the support in the Just Transition Programme is divided into three basic forms:

- A. thematic calls;
- B. umbrella projects;
- C. projects of strategic importance.

After the completion of the ex-ante evaluations, a fourth form may be added, if necessary: financial instruments.

Thematic calls are a standard support scheme in many other programmes. This form is suitable for a large part of the activities, but practical experience shows its limitations:

- the administration of a large number of projects is very demanding for the central system;
- complex and comprehensive projects involving multiple areas of support are difficult to support.



In response to the first constraint, the programme will use the concept of an umbrella project, which the MoE successfully tested in the 2014-2020 period for boiler subsidies. The Just Transition Programme offers the possibility to apply the same scheme in other areas.

The second constraint is addressed by support through projects of strategic importance. These are projects selected in advance that can have a significant impact on the transition of the relevant region and often extend into several areas of support or combine capital and non-capital expenditure, etc. These projects have a reserved place in the programme. Nevertheless, all these projects will have to go through a standard appraisal process and their support is not guaranteed.

With regard to the implementation of the European Green Deal, all interventions are designed so as **not to lead to significant harm to environmental objectives** within the meaning of Article 17 of Regulation (EU) No 852/2020 of the European Parliament and of the Council. The assessment was conducted in accordance with the technical guidance for the Recovery and Resilience Facility⁹. The assessment has produced certain support conditions requiring, for example, a minimum energy standard, the achievement of Best Available Techniques (BAT) values or linkage to strategic documents such as river basin management plans or waste management plans. The terms and conditions of the aid are set out in a separate document called Rules for Applicants and Beneficiaries.

Especially for the restoration of areas after mining, it is important to fulfil the polluter pays principle. This is reflected in a number of legislative rules or aid procedures. Among the most important rules are the following:

- when remediating a contaminated site, the applicant must provide confirmation that it did not cause the environmental pollution and that there is no originator;
- mining companies are obliged to ensure the remediation and reclamation of the land affected by mining and to provide compensation for mining damage:
 - for these purposes, the company shall create mandatory financial reserves in a special account;
 - the use of the reserves and the termination of reclamation are subject to a decision of the state;
 - until the reclamation is formally completed, no other activities can be carried out in the mining area, e.g. no building permits can be issued, the area cannot be

⁹ Technical guidance on the application of "do no significant harm" under the Recovery and Resilience Facility Regulation. (2021/C 58/01). [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021XC0218\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52021XC0218(01))



freely accessed, etc. - therefore, to check compliance with the polluter pays principle, it is sufficient to submit the general permits necessary for construction.

The next level is represented by the project selection criteria which, across the programme, favour near-natural measures, green-blue infrastructure and environmentally friendly solutions in general. Similarly, we motivate beneficiaries to behave responsibly and use green public procurement principles.

During the preparation of the programme, a complete strategic environmental assessment (SEA) was carried out in accordance with Act No 100/2001 Coll., on Environmental Impact Assessment. The Managing Authority of the Just Transition Programme for the 2021-2027 programming period will ensure the effective application of measures to prevent, avoid, reduce and compensate negative environmental and public health impacts, proposed in the Environmental and Public Health Impact Assessment for the Just Transition Programme 2021-2027, including taking into account the proposed project selection criteria by incorporating them as conditions of support in the relevant calls, or by taking them into account in the proposed general eligibility criteria in the Rules for Applicants and Beneficiaries. Where relevant, the programme supports investments that successfully combine elements of sustainability, aesthetics and inclusiveness in line with the principles of the New European Bauhaus initiative.

1.5 Administrative capacity

The programme is administered by **the Ministry of the Environment** as the managing authority in cooperation with the **State Environmental Fund** of the Czech Republic (SEF) as the intermediate body. The institutions have long experience in the implementation of the Operational Programme Environment in previous programming periods.

Both programmes use mutual synergies in their implementation structure, share some cross-cutting agendas (e.g. operation of the monitoring system, methodological management, etc.), and this leads to significant savings. However, many agendas are not transferable and so the main challenge in the area of administrative capacity remains ensuring sufficient administrative capacity for the new programme. Qualified administrative capacity, including the development and use of human resources development plans, is ensured in accordance with the document "Framework for strengthening the administrative capacity of the implementation structure of European funds in the 2021-2027 programming period". The programme's technical assistance supports the structure's strengthening and stabilization.

In addition to the central structure, the administration must involve representatives from the concerned regions and the expert supervisors of the different supported areas. Therefore, the



second major challenge is to set up a functional mechanism for involving relevant actors from the central/sub-central public administration in the management of the programme. This need is reflected in Priority 4: Technical assistance, which allows the programme to finance the entities directly involved in the implementation structure and other cooperating entities.

1.6 Main tasks

Recommendation of the European Commission

The European Commission in its investment guidelines¹⁰ states that the **Karlovy Vary, Moravian-Silesian and Ústí nad Labem Regions** will have the biggest problems with the transition process. Among the key activities to be promoted in the territory, the guidelines include investment in the establishment of new companies, productive investment in small and medium-sized enterprises, the up-skilling and retraining of workers, and a new use and regeneration of the unused sites. Together, the activities form a significant part of the programme. In contrast, the recommended area of clean energy investment is represented only marginally. The main public funding source for modernising the energy sector in the Czech Republic is the Modernisation Fund. The Just Transition Programme focuses on mitigating the impacts of, among other things, the energy sector modernisation. In this way, the two instruments complement each other and provide comprehensive support to the coal regions.

Among the lower priority investments, the European Commission identifies support for research and innovation, digitisation, investment in the circular economy and assisting jobseekers in the labour market.

The programme is largely based on the recommendations of the European Commission and so all these areas appear in the programme priorities.

National strategic documents

In addition to the aforementioned National Energy and Climate Plan, which is the basic framework for the transition to a carbon-neutral economy, we have a number of strategic documents at the national level with links to the transition process.

First of all, it is the **Regional Development Strategy of the Czech Republic 2021+**, which defines six strategic objectives describing different types of territory. The fourth strategic objective is the structurally affected regions, which include the (above-mentioned) coal regions. The strategy defines six objectives:

¹⁰ Country Report Czechia 2020, Annex D: Investment guidance on Just Transition Fund 2021-2027 for Czechia. [cit. 14. 12. 2020] Available from: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52020SC0502>.



- ensure the establishment of small and medium-sized enterprises;
- increase foreign investment;
- support the growth of innovation performance;
- ensure competent workers for the industry, services and public administration;
- remove development barriers related to social instability;
- revitalise and regenerate the territory.

One of the strategies stemming from this strategy is the already mentioned national **RE:START strategy**. The RE:START strategy proposes specific measures through action plans, aimed at achieving the objectives of this strategy, and it contributes to the Regional Development Strategy of the Czech Republic in the territory of coal regions.

Another important strategic document is the **State Environmental Policy of the Czech Republic** until 2030, which lists among its objectives the necessity to erase the negative consequences of mining activities and remove old environmental burdens.

Detailed links to the strategic documents are provided in the Territorial Just Transition Plan.

Horizontal enabling condition

The programme fulfils the horizontal enabling condition "Effective application and implementation of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights." All the proposed priorities and specific objectives of the programme respect the rights, observe the principles and promote the application thereof in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter. The proposed activities under the programme contribute to better protection and fulfilment of fundamental rights, in particular Article 34 Social security and social assistance, Article 35 Health or Article 37 Environmental protection. The entire programme management system enables the managing authorities to monitor compliance with the Charter at the level of specific calls and projects and to check for violations of the Charter. The managing authority staff will be trained in the application and monitoring of the respect of fundamental rights. Any problems are then reported to the Monitoring Committee. Project implementers and other persons concerned can fully protect their rights before courts and administrative authorities in accordance with Art. 47 of the Charter and Czech procedural rules.

1.7 Macro-regional strategies

The Czech Republic is involved in the macro-regional EU Strategy for the Danube Region. The activities of the Just Transition Programme contribute in particular to the implementation of priority areas 2 Support for more sustainable energy, 3 Support for culture, tourism and people-



to-people contacts, 7 Development of a knowledge-based society (through research, education and information technology), 8 Support for business competitiveness and 9 Investment in human resources and skills.

1.8 Transition challenges arising from transition plans

The main transition challenges, which are described in detail in Chapter 2 of the Territorial Just Transition Plan, include the following:

- **The wind-down of companies in the coal industry and the related loss of jobs**, which must be prevented by actively promoting the creation of new jobs, the overall development of the SME sector and improving the skills of employees
- **Decreasing employment in downstream industries** that form supply chains, even if these firms are not directly involved in coal extraction (e.g. mechanical engineering firms) or they provide for the specific needs of coal industry employees (e.g. public transport to the sites)
- **Changing training and skills needs** resulting from the development of new sectors and the disappearance of traditional sectors - this will require additional measures in the system of schools, education, vocational training or retraining needed for existing employees
- **Search for new energy sources and new materials** - instead of using coal, it is necessary to look for other energy sources and use available materials; the transition therefore requires the development of renewable energy sources in all forms, including transport alternatives, as well as increased efforts in the area of material and waste recovery and an overall acceleration of the transition to circular economy principles
- **digitisation and robotics** are essential elements in the development of new decentralised energy solutions as well as in innovative production; sufficient investment will be required in both competences and the necessary infrastructure
- **research and innovation** should ensure the development of higher value-added sectors, provide skilled jobs, increase the overall attractiveness of the regions, especially for young people, and halt the outflow of people to other regions
- in accordance with the polluter pays principle, **reclamation and revitalization** of post-mining areas which currently represent a significant barrier to the development of the territory



- **social stabilisation** with the participation of residents in the development of their regions and communities

The programme responds to all challenges in the proposed specific objectives with different intensity according to the needs of each region.



Table 1

| Policy objective | Justification (summary) |
|---|---|
| <p>Specific objective JTF - to enable regions and people to address the (negative) social, economic and environmental impacts of the transition to a climate-neutral economy</p> | <p>The Karlovy Vary Region is the least economically developed region of the Czech Republic. It is also a region with significant lignite mining and downstream industry. The Ústí nad Labem Region is the second economically weakest region after the Karlovy Vary Region. The region is also characterised by the most extensive lignite mining, which significantly impacts the landscape and quality of life in the region. There is also a strong representation of the energy-intensive industry. The Moravian-Silesian Region is in many respects not among the economically weak regions, but the consequences of coal mining in the form of the damaged landscape remain. A very important role in the region is also played by heavy industry which has to undergo a transition process.</p> <p>Therefore, significant adverse impacts of the transition to a climate-neutral economy can be expected in all three regions.</p> <p>The main issues that the programme will address include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Insufficient number of jobs for workers leaving the coal industry and for young people in the region in higher value-added industries;• the dominance of employment in large enterprises in traditional industries that are threatened by the transition process;• insufficient capacity for research and innovation;• large areas left after mining and related industry, for which new use is being sought;• problems of enterprises, undergoing or intended to undergo a transition as a result of meeting climate targets, with the structure and skills of their workforce;• the educational composition of the population, making it difficult to introduce innovations and transform the regions. |



2. Priorities

2.1 Priorities other than technical assistance

2.1.1 Priority Karlovy Vary Region

2.1.1.1 Interventions of the Funds

Related types of actions

A. Thematic calls

Under the specific objective, we support interventions focused on the **key needs of the region** through **thematic calls**:

- **new solutions and support for enhancing research, development and innovation**, such as:
 - promoting research and development activities according to the smart specialisation of the region with a priority focus on energy transformation, emission reduction and new challenges;
 - establishing a decentralised network of smaller innovation hubs;
 - establishing and developing business incubators;
- **reuse of the territory after lignite mining** and the related industry including the energy and heating sectors, namely:
 - planning and coordination of territorial development;
 - preparatory and engineering works;
 - remediation of contaminated sites and removal of unnecessary structures;
 - construction of technical and transport infrastructure in the territory;
 - near-natural measures and measures contributing to biodiversity conservation;
 - new land use projects that include a wide range of possibilities from public infrastructure to new economic or public benefit activities;
- **preserving employment in enterprises** undergoing transformation as a result of the implementation of the European Green Deal objectives; this assistance includes in particular:
 - increasing the qualification of workers;



- retraining workers for new industries;
- career consultancy;
- social counselling for workers;
- investment costs directly related to the change in the workers' needs;
- **education system**, specifically supporting **vocational classrooms in secondary schools** in the context of the region's specialisation and new areas of development;
- infrastructure for **extracurricular education** to raise awareness of the region's transition and climate change;
- strengthening **social stability** by promoting the cohesion of local communities.

The thematic calls also support interventions focused on **high priority needs of the region**:

- **support for the business sector and direct job creation**, such as:
 - investment in fixed capital or intangible assets of enterprises for the production of goods or provision of services, with an emphasis on fields falling under the smart specialisation of the region (e.g. engineering, ceramics, porcelain and glass, spa, balneology and tourism);
 - support for cultural and creative industries, including through the development of cultural and creative centres aimed, inter alia, at promoting traditional glass and porcelain industries;
- **development of new renewable energy sources** and related technologies to enable the transition to a climate-neutral economy, such as:
 - supporting the creation of a value chain for lithium use and battery production and the use of locally sourced raw materials;
 - new local electricity distribution systems based on energy communities;

The thematic calls also focus on the **priority needs of the region**:

- the development of **digital services and solutions** in the public and private sectors, such as:
 - supporting digital innovations such as the introduction of BIM and digital competences;
 - supporting highly digitalised enterprises;
 - building school connectivity;



- **strengthening the circular economy**, inter alia through waste prevention, reduction, resource efficiency, reuse and material recovery of separated waste.

B. Umbrella projects

In selected areas, support will be provided through **the regional authorities** in the role of **beneficiaries of umbrella projects**. The regional authorities will be subject to all the obligations for beneficiaries of EU funds. Within the umbrella project, the regional authority, as the grant provider, will award support to the applicants outside the common electronic system of EU funds. The regional authority will, inter alia, keep records of submitted projects and will regularly report information on supported projects to the Managing Authority.

A single aid granted to a final recipient will not exceed EUR 200 000.

The umbrella projects cover in particular:

- support for cultural and creative industries, start-ups and the SME support segment in general;
- digital vouchers for SMEs and the public sector;
- support for human resources in schools;
- support for the preparation of public sector projects.

C. Projects of strategic importance

Within the specific objective, we also expect the implementation of **projects of strategic importance**, which are included in the programme on the proposal of the Regional Standing Conference of the Karlovy Vary Region and were selected using the methodology for the selection of strategic projects¹¹. As part of the selection process, projects were evaluated in five consecutive phases. A key area of the appraisal was the assessment of the transformational potential of the project and its impact on the territory. In addition, the feasibility of the project, its potential environmental impact or its consistency with regional strategies were also assessed. The list of projects of strategic importance is a separate annex to the programming document.

Projects of strategic importance focus on the following areas:

- territory rehabilitation (5 projects) (key needs);
- research, development, innovation (3 projects) (key needs);
- entrepreneurship (2 projects) (high priority needs);

¹¹ MoRD. Methodology for data collection and approach to strategic projects in the Territorial Just Transition Plan. Annex 2.3 to the Territorial Just Transition Plan.



- people and skills (1 project) (key needs).

D. Expected contribution of the specific objective

The expected contribution of the specific objective is:

- overall increase in the economic activity of the region, especially by focusing on promising industries with high added value, such as the creative industry, energy-efficient construction, support for renewable energy sources, etc.
- diversification of the economy through the development of entrepreneurship and increasing competitiveness of the whole SME sector
- in line with the regional RIS3 strategy, creating new jobs and maintaining existing ones in traditional sectors such as ceramics, porcelain and glass production, energy, spa, tourism, sport and leisure activities
- creating an innovation infrastructure base in the region to help increase economic performance and mitigate the effects of the decline of the coal industry - in line with the regional domains of specialisation, we place particular emphasis on new energy solutions and balneological research
- development of battery production, along the entire value chain
- development of digital services and solutions in the public and private sectors, which will in the long term strengthen the competitiveness of the region and improve the quality of life of its inhabitants.
- regeneration of important post-mining sites, which will enable further development of industries, especially those in the regional domain of specialization, such as mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, mechatronics, automotive industry, spa and balneology or tourism
- transition to a circular economy and increased efficiency in resource and waste management due to the additional capacity of the waste recovery facility, which will reduce emissions and energy intensity of the economy and reduce negative environmental impacts
- maintaining employment in enterprises undergoing transformation and moving into new fields of activity
- improving the services of secondary schools and enterprises in relation to new fields and industries



- improving opportunities for extracurricular education to prevent early school leaving, to increase the social cohesion of the region and to mitigate any negative effects of the transition
- increasing the preparedness of people in the region for the economic and social changes brought about by the economic transformation, the decline of coal mining and the development of new industries.

E. Contribution to the transition process

The specific objective will contribute to the **transition process of the region** by:

- in the field of **business** support:
 - creating new jobs for workers in declining industries;
 - retaining existing jobs, especially in small and medium-sized enterprises;
 - ensuring the development of industries closely linked to the achievement of energy and climate protection objectives;
- in the field of **research, development and innovation**:
 - creating a new innovation and research infrastructure;
 - ensuring new jobs in research, development and innovation;
 - increasing the innovation activity of local businesses;
 - supporting facilities for new transformational solutions;
- in the field of **new energy**:
 - preparing the conditions for a regional chain of battery production and use;
 - facilitating the development of renewable energy sources;
- in the field of **digital innovation**, creating a digital environment enabling the development of new economic sectors;
- in the field of **territory rehabilitation**:
 - ensuring the regeneration of sites that currently form significant barriers to regional development;
 - creating new jobs through the subsequent economic utilisation of the territory;
- in the field of the **circular economy**:



- contributing to the transition to circular economy principles, reducing the energy and emission intensity of production and helping to cope with the departure from fossil energy;
- in the area of **people and skills** support:
 - helping to maintain employment in enterprises;
 - increasing the quality of education that will focus mainly on the fields in the regional specialization (e.g. engineering, ceramics, porcelain and glass, spa, balneology and tourism);
 - mitigating the negative social impacts and tensions resulting from the transition process.

Main target groups

The support cuts across all target groups and is targeted at **businesses** with an emphasis on SMEs, the **public sector and the non-profit sector**, including energy communities.

Actions to ensure equality, inclusion and non-discrimination

Relevant activities under the specific objective will be considered on an ongoing basis for their potential to contribute to ensuring equality, inclusion and non-discrimination. The setting of the support conditions and the project selection process will respect general principles, including gender equality, so that the support provided does not create an unequal and discriminatory environment.

Indication of specific target territories, including the planned use of territorial instruments

The measures of this specific objective will be implemented only in the territory of the Karlovy Vary Region (NUTS CZ041). We do not foresee the use of specific territorial instruments.

Under the territory rehabilitation support, we only support revitalisation and resocialisation activities that are in line with the polluter pays principle and that are located:

- in areas directly affected by coal mining activities, including areas with completed remediation, reclamation and possibly revitalisation phases after 2002;
- in areas immediately adjacent to the above-mentioned locations, without the use of which a comprehensive land-use planning solution cannot be achieved;
- on sites of industrial activity related to coal mining such as premises of former coal sorting and treatment plants, sites of coal distribution and loading, areas of former internal transport, etc.



Interregional, cross-border and transnational actions

The projects supported under this specific objective contribute to the implementation of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region, specifically the priority areas 2 Support for more sustainable energy, 3 Support for culture, tourism and people-to-people contacts, 7 Development of a knowledge-based society (through research, education and information technology), 8 Support for business competitiveness and 9 Investment in human resources and skills. These types of projects are supported by the cross-border programmes Interreg Bavaria-Czechia and Saxony-Czechia. These programmes aim, inter alia, at sharing experience and good practice between regions.

Planned use of financial instruments

This specific objective covers measures that are generally suitable for the use of financial instruments, mainly under business support or territory rehabilitation. An ex-ante assessment will be carried out to examine the possibilities of their use in these areas. On the basis of that assessment, a decision will be made on the optimal form of support.

In particular, for the regeneration of the area, we expect to use a combination of financial instruments and grant support. Some of the expected project types do not show a sufficient rate of return to use financial instruments and partial grant support is necessary.

According to the assessments carried out so far at central or programme level, other areas of support do not appear to be suitable for the application of financial instruments due to lack of economic viability.

2.1.1.2 Indicators

Table 2: Output indicators

| Priority | Specific objective | Fund | Category of region | ID | Indicator | Measurement unit | Milestone (2024) | Target (2029) |
|----------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------|--|---------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1 | 1.1 | JTF | less developed region | EECO01 | Total number of participants | number of persons | 29 | 215 |
| | | | | RCO01 | Enterprises supported | enterprises | 44 | 190 |
| | | | | RCO02 | Enterprises supported by grants | enterprises | 32 | 142 |
| | | | | RCO03 | Enterprises supported by financial instruments | enterprises | 11 | 47 |
| | | | | RCO08 | Nominal value of research and innovation equipment | euro | 762 848 | 38 142 391 |
| | | | | RCO105 | Solutions for electricity storage | MWh | 0 | 2 |
| | | | | RCO113 | Population covered by projects in the framework of integrated actions for socio-economic inclusion of marginalised communities, low-income households and disadvantaged groups | persons | 104 | 522 |
| | | | | RCO13 | Value of digital services, products and processes developed for enterprises | euro | 352 009 | 1 676 235 |
| | | | | RCO14 | Public institutions supported to develop digital services, products and processes | public institutions | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | RCO22 | Additional production capacity for renewable energy | MW | 1 | 8 |
| | | | | RCO26 | Green infrastructure built or upgraded for adaptation to climate change | hectares | 0 | 9 |
| | | | | RCO34 | Additional capacity for waste recycling | tonnes/year | 590 | 11 805 |
| | | | | RCO36 | Green infrastructure supported for other purposes than adaptation to climate change | hectares | 0 | 11 |
| | | | | RCO38 | Surface area of rehabilitated land supported | hectares | 0 | 14 |
| | | | | RCO58 | Dedicated cycling infrastructure supported | km | 0 | 2 |
| | | | | RCO67 | Classroom capacity of new or modernised education facilities | persons | 2 572 | 28 576 |
| | | | | RCO76 | Integrated projects for territorial development | projects | 0 | 1 |
| RCO77 | Number of cultural and tourism sites supported | cultural and tourism sites | 0 | 1 | | | | |

| Table 3: Result indicators | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Priority | Specific objective | Fund | Category of region | ID | Indicator | Measurement unit | Reference value | Reference year | Target (2029) | Source of data |
| 1 | 1.1 | JTF | less developed region | EECR03 | Participants gaining a qualification upon leaving | persons | 0 | 2021 | 215 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR01 | Jobs created in supported entitie | annual FTEs | 0 | 2021 | 338 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR02 | Private investments matching public support (of which: grants, financial instruments) | euro | 0 | 2021 | 34 087 049 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR102 | Research jobs created in supported entities | annual FTEs | 0 | 2021 | 94 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR11 | Users of new and upgraded public digital services, products and processes | users/year | 0 | 2021 | 1 612 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR13 | Enterprises reaching high digital intensity | enterprises | 0 | 2021 | 9 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR31 | Total renewable energy produced (of which: electricity, thermal) | MWh/year | 0 | 2021 | 8 174 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR47 | Waste recycled | tonnes/year | 0 | 2021 | 11 805 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR52 | Rehabilitated land used for green areas, social housing, economic or other uses | hectares | 0 | 2021 | 14 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR64 | Annual users of dedicated cycling infrastructure | users/year | 0 | 2021 | 86 797 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR71 | Annual users of new or modernised education facilities | users/year | 0 | 2021 | 20 287 | applicant/beneficiary |
| RCR77 | Visitors of cultural and tourism sites supported | visitors/year | 0 | 2021 | 14 618 | applicant/beneficiary | | | | |



2.1.1.3 Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

| Table 4: Dimension 1 – intervention field | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| Priority No | Fund | Category of region | Code | Amount (EUR) |
| 1 | JTF | less developed region | 004 | 26 858 801 |
| | | | 010 | 4 203 218 |
| | | | 011 | 4 203 217 |
| | | | 012 | 41 019 546 |
| | | | 013 | 1 173 365 |
| | | | 014 | 1 173 364 |
| | | | 016 | 1 173 365 |
| | | | 020 | 13 087 033 |
| | | | 021 | 14 099 667 |
| | | | 022 | 6 900 349 |
| | | | 052 | 10 283 015 |
| | | | 053 | 10 977 389 |
| | | | 067 | 1 989 094 |
| | | | 069 | 1 989 094 |
| | | | 073 | 49 483 843 |
| | | | 079 | 1 388 756 |
| 083 | 694 374 | | | |
| 122 | 35 948 360 | | | |
| 146 | 2 073 480 | | | |



| | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----|-----------|
| | | | 163 | 3 544 205 |
| | | | 165 | 694 374 |
| | | | 166 | 694 374 |
| | | | 169 | 7 450 062 |

Table 5: Dimension 2 – form of financing

| Priority No | Fund | Category of region | Code | Amount (EUR) |
|-------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| 1 | JTF | less developed region | 01 | 232 580 583 |
| | | | 03 | 6 391 321 |
| | | | 05 | 2 130 441 |

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

| Priority No | Fund | Category of region | Code | Amount (EUR) |
|-------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| 1 | JTF | less developed region | 033 | 241 102 345 |

Table 8: Dimension 7 – gender equality dimension

| Priority No | Fund | Category of region | Code | Amount (EUR) |
|-------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| 1 | JTF | less developed region | 03 | 241 102 345 |



2.1.2 Priority Ústí nad Labem Region

2.1.2.1 Interventions of the Funds

Related types of actions

A. Thematic calls

Under the specific objective, we support interventions focused on the **key needs of the region** through **thematic calls**:

- **support for the business sector and direct job creation**, such as:
 - investment in fixed capital or intangible assets of enterprises for the production of goods or provision of services, with an emphasis on fields falling under the smart specialisation of the region (e.g. chemistry, energy or glass and porcelain production);
 - support for cultural and creative industries, including through the development of cultural and creative centres aimed, inter alia, at promoting the traditional glass and porcelain industries;
- **development of new renewable energy sources** and related technologies to enable the transition to a climate-neutral economy, such as:
 - a hydrogen valley, covering the complete chain from research and development, through production and storage, to the use of green hydrogen in industry and transport;
 - supporting the creation of a value chain for lithium use and battery production and the use of locally sourced raw materials;
 - new local electricity distribution systems based on energy communities;
- **preserving employment in enterprises** undergoing transformation as a result of the implementation of the European Green Deal objectives; this assistance includes in particular:
 - increasing the qualification of workers;
 - retraining workers for new industries;
 - career consultancy;
 - social counselling for workers;
 - investment costs directly related to the change in the workers' needs;



- **education system**, specifically supporting **vocational classrooms in secondary schools** in the context of the region's specialisation and new areas of development;
- infrastructure for **extracurricular education** to raise awareness of the region's transition and climate change;
- strengthening **social stability** by promoting the cohesion of local communities.

The thematic calls also support interventions focused on **high priority needs of the region**:

- **new solutions and support for enhancing research, development and innovation**, such as:
 - promoting research and development activities according to the smart specialisation of the region with a priority focus on energy transformation, emissions reduction and new challenges;
 - building and developing corporate and regional university research and development centres;
 - building and developing support infrastructure for business, innovation, research and development activities;
- **reuse of the territory after lignite mining** and the related industry including the energy and heating sectors, namely:
 - planning and coordination of territorial development;
 - preparatory and engineering works;
 - remediation of contaminated sites and removal of unnecessary structures;
 - construction of technical and transport infrastructure in the territory;
 - near-natural measures and measures contributing to biodiversity conservation;
 - new land use projects that include a wide range of possibilities from public infrastructure to new economic or public benefit activities;

The thematic calls also focus on the **priority needs of the region**:

- the development of **digital services and solutions** in the public and private sectors, such as:
 - supporting digital innovations such as the introduction of BIM and digital competences;
 - supporting highly digitalised enterprises;



- building school connectivity.
- **strengthening the circular economy**, inter alia through waste prevention, reduction, resource efficiency, reuse and material recovery of separated waste;

B. Umbrella projects

In selected areas, support will be provided through **the regional authorities** in the role of **beneficiaries of the umbrella projects**. The regional authorities will be subject to all the obligations set for beneficiaries of EU funds. Within the umbrella project, the regional authority, as the grant provider, will award support to individual applicants outside the common electronic system of EU funds. The regional authority will, inter alia, keep records of submitted projects and will regularly report information on supported projects to the Managing Authority.

A single aid granted to a final recipient will not exceed EUR 200 000.

The umbrella projects cover in particular:

- support for cultural and creative industries, start-ups and the SME support segment in general;
- digital vouchers for SMEs and the public sector;
- support for the preparation of public sector projects.

C. Projects of strategic importance

Within the specific objective, we also expect the implementation of **projects of strategic importance**, which are included in the programme on the proposal of the Regional Standing Conference of the Ústí nad Labem Region and were selected using the methodology for the selection of strategic projects¹². As part of the selection process, projects were evaluated in five consecutive phases. A key area of the appraisal was the assessment of the transformational potential of the project and its impact on the territory. In addition, the feasibility of the project, its potential environmental impact or its consistency with regional strategies were also assessed. The list of projects of strategic importance is a separate annex to the programming document.

Projects of strategic importance focus on the following areas:

- new energy (4 projects)(key needs);
- people and skills (3 project) (key needs).
- research, development, innovation (2 projects) (high priority needs);

¹² MoRD. Methodology for data collection and approach to strategic projects in the Territorial Just Transition Plan. Annex 2.3 to the Territorial Just Transition Plan.



- territory rehabilitation (2 projects) (high priority needs).

D. Expected contribution of the specific objective

The expected contribution of the specific objective is:

- overall increase in the economic activity of the region, especially by focusing on promising industries with high added value, such as the creative industry;
- diversification of the economy through the development of entrepreneurship and increasing competitiveness of the whole SME sector;
- in line with the regional RIS3 strategy, creating new jobs and maintaining existing ones in traditional sectors such as chemical industry, porcelain and glass production, or energy and the downstream activities;
- creating an innovation infrastructure base in the region to help increase economic performance and mitigate the negative effects of the decline of the coal industry - in line with the regional domains of specialisation, we place particular emphasis in this specific objective on new energy solutions, chemistry or on new materials and production technologies;
- development of a hydrogen economy, along the entire chain from production to consumption in line with the hydrogen valley concept;
- creating an enabling environment for the development of renewable energy sources through the establishment of energy communities and other integration solutions;
- development of digital services and solutions in the public and private sectors, which will in the long term strengthen the competitiveness of the region and improve the quality of life of its inhabitants;
- rehabilitation of territory affected by lignite mining or downstream activities, from coal preparation and transport to power and heating plants;
- transition to a circular economy and increased efficiency in resource and waste management due to the additional capacity of the waste recovery facility, which will reduce emissions and energy intensity of the economy and reduce negative environmental impacts;
- maintaining employment in enterprises undergoing transformation and moving into new fields of activity;
- improving the services of secondary schools and enterprises in relation to new fields and industries;



- improving opportunities for extracurricular education to prevent early school leaving, to increase the social cohesion of the region and to mitigate any negative effects of the transition;
- increasing the preparedness of people in the region for the economic and social changes brought about by the economic transformation, the decline of coal mining and the development of new industries.

E. Contribution to the transition process

The specific objective will contribute to the **transition process of the region** by:

- in the field of **business** support:
 - creating new jobs for workers in declining industries;
 - retaining existing jobs, especially in small and medium-sized enterprises;
 - ensuring the development of industries closely linked to the achievement of energy and climate protection objectives;
- in the field of **research, development and innovation**:
 - creating a new innovation and research infrastructure;
 - ensuring new jobs in research, development and innovation;
 - increasing the innovation activity of local businesses;
 - supporting facilities for new transformational solutions;
- in the field of **new energy**:
 - accelerating the development of a hydrogen economy and the use of hydrogen as a new energy source that has the potential to become one of the carriers of the overall decarbonisation of the industrial and energy economy of the regions;
 - preparing the conditions for a regional chain of battery production and use;
 - facilitating the development of renewable energy sources;
- in the field of **digital innovation**, creating a digital environment enabling the development of new economic sectors;
- in the field of **territory rehabilitation**:
 - ensuring the regeneration of sites that currently form significant barriers to regional development;
 - ensuring new economic activities in the territory;



- in the field of the **circular economy**:
 - contributing to the transition to circular economy principles,
 - reducing the energy and emission intensity of production and helping to cope with the departure from fossil energy;
- in the area of **people and skills** support:
 - helping to maintain employment in enterprises;
 - increasing the quality of education that will focus mainly on the fields in the regional specialization (e.g. chemistry, energy or glass and porcelain production);
 - mitigating the negative social impacts and tensions resulting from the transition process.

Main target groups

The support cuts across all target groups and is targeted at **businesses** with an emphasis on SMEs, the **public sector and the non-profit sector**, including energy communities.

Actions to ensure equality, inclusion and non-discrimination

Relevant activities under the specific objective will be considered on an ongoing basis for their potential to contribute to ensuring equality, inclusion and non-discrimination. The setting of the support conditions and the project selection process will respect general principles, including gender equality, so that the support provided does not create an unequal and discriminatory environment.

Indication of specific target areas, including the planned use of territorial instruments

The measures of this specific objective will be implemented only in the territory of the Ústí nad Labem Region (NUTS CZ042). We do not foresee the use of specific territorial instruments.

Under the territory rehabilitation support, we only support revitalisation and resocialisation activities that are in line with the polluter pays principle and that are located:

- in areas directly affected by coal mining activities, including areas with completed remediation, reclamation and possibly revitalisation phases after 2002;
- in areas immediately adjacent to the above-mentioned locations, without the use of which a comprehensive territorial planning solution cannot be achieved;



- on sites of industrial activity related to coal mining such as premises of former coal sorting and treatment plants, sites of coal distribution and loading, areas of former internal transport, etc.

Interregional, cross-border and transnational actions

The projects supported under this specific objective contribute to the implementation of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region, specifically the priority areas 2 Support for more sustainable energy, 3 Support for culture, tourism and people-to-people contacts, 7 Development of a knowledge-based society (through research, education and information technology), 8 Support for business competitiveness and 9 Investment in human resources and skills. These types of projects are supported by the cross-border programme Interreg Saxony-Czechia. This programme aims, inter alia, at sharing experience and good practice between regions.

Planned use of financial instruments

This specific objective covers measures that are generally suitable for the use of financial instruments, mainly under business support or territory rehabilitation. An ex-ante assessment will be carried out to examine the possibilities of their use in these areas.

In particular, for the regeneration of the area, we expect to use a combination of financial instruments and grant support. Some of the expected project types do not show a sufficient rate of return to use financial instruments and partial grant support is necessary.

According to the assessments carried out so far at central or programme level, other areas of support do not appear to be suitable for the application of financial instruments due to lack of economic viability.

2.1.2.2 Indicators

| Table 2: Output indicators | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------|--|---------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Priority | Specific objective | Fund | Category of region | ID | Indicator | Measurement unit | Milestone (2024) | Target (2029) |
| 2 | 2.1 | JTF | less developed region | EECO01 | Total number of participants | number of persons | 732 | 5 422 |
| | | | | RCO01 | Enterprises supported | enterprises | 163 | 707 |
| | | | | RCO02 | Enterprises supported by grants | enterprises | 143 | 636 |
| | | | | RCO03 | Enterprises supported by financial instruments | enterprises | 16 | 71 |
| | | | | RCO08 | Nominal value of research and innovation equipment | euro | 460 461 | 23 023 068 |
| | | | | RCO105 | Solutions for electricity storage | MWh | 1 | 12 |
| | | | | RCO113 | Population covered by projects in the framework of integrated actions for socio-economic inclusion of marginalised communities, low-income households and disadvantaged groups | persons | 453 | 2 267 |
| | | | | RCO13 | Value of digital services, products and processes developed for enterprises | euro | 1 154 195 | 5 496 165 |
| | | | | RCO14 | Public institutions supported to develop digital services, products and processes | public institutions | 0 | 5 |
| | | | | RCO22 | Additional production capacity for renewable energy | MW | 3 | 40 |
| | | | | RCO26 | Green infrastructure built or upgraded for adaptation to climate change | hectares | 0 | 29 |
| | | | | RCO34 | Additional capacity for waste recycling | tonnes/year | 2 374 | 47 470 |
| | | | | RCO36 | Green infrastructure supported for other purposes than adaptation to climate change | hectares | 1 | 35 |
| | | | | RCO38 | Surface area of rehabilitated land supported | hectares | 0 | 24 |
| | | | | RCO57 | Capacity of environmentally friendly rolling stock for collective public transport | passengers | 170 | 2 121 |
| | | | | RCO58 | Dedicated cycling infrastructure supported | km | 1 | 7 |
| RCO67 | Classroom capacity of new or modernised education facilities | persons | 2 202 | 24 466 | | | | |
| RCO76 | Integrated projects for territorial development | projects | 0 | 3 | | | | |
| RCO77 | Number of cultural and tourism sites supported | cultural and tourism sites | 0 | 2 | | | | |

Table 3: Result indicators

| Priority | Specific objective | Fund | Category of region | ID | Indicator | Measurement unit | Reference value | Reference year | Target (2029) | Source of data |
|----------|--|---------------|-----------------------|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 2 | 2.1 | JTF | less developed region | EECR03 | Participants gaining a qualification upon leaving | persons | 0 | 2021 | 5 422 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR01 | Jobs created in supported entitie | annual FTEs | 0 | 2021 | 1 259 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR02 | Private investments matching public support (of which: grants, financial instruments) | euro | 0 | 2021 | 127 007 047 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR102 | Research jobs created in supported entities | annual FTEs | 0 | 2021 | 57 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR11 | Users of new and upgraded public digital services, products and processes | users/year | 0 | 2021 | 10 570 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR13 | Enterprises reaching high digital intensity | enterprises | 0 | 2021 | 29 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR31 | Total renewable energy produced (of which: electricity, thermal) | MWh/year | 0 | 2021 | 39 939 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR47 | Waste recycled | tonnes/year | 0 | 2021 | 47 470 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR52 | Rehabilitated land used for green areas, social housing, economic or other uses | hectares | 0 | 2021 | 24 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR62 | Annual users of new or modernised public transport | users/year | 6 508 503 | 2021 | 6 508 503 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR64 | Annual users of dedicated cycling infrastructure | users/year | 0 | 2021 | 288 929 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR71 | Annual users of new or modernised education facilities | users/year | 0 | 2021 | 17 369 | applicant/beneficiary |
| RCR77 | Visitors of cultural and tourism sites supported | visitors/year | 0 | 2021 | 48 662 | applicant/beneficiary | | | | |



2.1.2.3 Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

| Table 4: Dimension 1 – intervention field | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| Priority No | Fund | Category of region | Code | Amount (EUR) |
| 2 | JTF | less developed region | 004 | 25 851 529 |
| | | | 010 | 6 731 536 |
| | | | 011 | 6 731 535 |
| | | | 012 | 6 731 535 |
| | | | 013 | 7 694 631 |
| | | | 016 | 7 694 632 |
| | | | 020 | 11 922 116 |
| | | | 021 | 71 988 911 |
| | | | 022 | 43 096 020 |
| | | | 052 | 50 243 207 |
| | | | 053 | 72 749 243 |
| | | | 067 | 7 998 768 |
| | | | 069 | 7 998 767 |
| | | | 073 | 84 671 359 |
| | | | 079 | 4 622 868 |
| | | | 082 | 19 525 508 |
| | | | 083 | 2 311 430 |
| 122 | 30 778 527 | | | |
| 146 | 52 189 675 | | | |



| | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----|------------|
| | | | 163 | 15 389 263 |
| | | | 165 | 2 311 430 |
| | | | 166 | 2 311 430 |
| | | | 169 | 66 727 359 |

Table 5: Dimension 2 – form of financing

| Priority No | Fund | Category of region | Code | Amount (EUR) |
|-------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| 2 | JTF | less developed region | 01 | 595 570 574 |
| | | | 03 | 9 525 529 |
| | | | 05 | 3 175 176 |

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

| Priority No | Fund | Category of region | Code | Amount (EUR) |
|-------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| 2 | JTF | less developed region | 033 | 608 271 279 |

Table 8: Dimension 7 – gender equality dimension

| Priority No | Fund | Category of region | Code | Amount (EUR) |
|-------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| 2 | JTF | less developed region | 03 | 608 271 279 |



2.1.3 Priority Moravian-Silesian Region

2.1.3.1 Interventions of the Funds

Related types of actions

A. Thematic calls

Under the specific objective, we support interventions focused on the **key needs of the region** through **thematic calls**:

- **support for the business sector and direct job creation**, such as:
 - investment in fixed capital or intangible assets of enterprises for the production of goods or provision of services, with an emphasis on fields falling under the smart specialisation of the region (e.g. engineering, materials or IT);
 - support for cultural and creative industries, including through the development of cultural and creative centres;
- **reuse of the territory after coal mining** and the related industry, including the energy and heating sectors, namely:
 - planning and coordination of territorial development;
 - preparatory and engineering works;
 - remediation of contaminated sites and removal of unnecessary structures;
 - construction of technical and transport infrastructure in the territory;
 - near-natural measures and activities contributing to biodiversity conservation;
 - new land use projects that include a wide range of possibilities from public infrastructure to new economic or public benefit activities;

The thematic calls also support interventions focused on **high priority needs of the region**:

- **development of new renewable energy sources** and related technologies to enable the transition to a climate-neutral economy, such as:
 - a hydrogen valley, covering the complete chain from research and development, through production and storage, to the use of green hydrogen in industry and transport;
 - new local electricity distribution systems based on energy communities;



- expert advice on the preparation and implementation of projects on increasing the energy efficiency of buildings, or introducing renewable energy sources and smart solutions;
- the development of **digital services and solutions** in the public and private sectors, such as:
 - supporting digital innovations such as the introduction of BIM and digital competences;
 - supporting highly digitalised enterprises;
 - building school connectivity.
- **preserving employment in enterprises** undergoing transformation as a result of the implementation of the European Green Deal objectives; this assistance includes in particular:
 - increasing the qualification of workers;
 - retraining workers for new industries;
 - career consultancy.
- **education system**, specifically to support **vocational classrooms in secondary schools** in the context of the region's specialisation and new areas of development;
- infrastructure for **extracurricular education** to raise awareness of the region's transition and climate change.

The thematic calls also focus on the **priority needs of the region**:

- **strengthening the circular economy**, inter alia through waste prevention, reduction, resource efficiency, reuse and material recovery of sorted waste.

B. Umbrella projects

In selected areas, support will be provided through **the regional authorities** in the role of **beneficiaries of the umbrella projects**. The regional authorities will be subject to all the obligations set for beneficiaries of EU funds. Within the umbrella project, the regional authority, as the grant provider, will award support to individual applicants outside the common electronic system of EU funds. The regional authority will, inter alia, keep records of submitted projects and will regularly report information on supported projects to the Managing Authority.

A single aid granted to a final recipient will not exceed EUR 200 000.



The umbrella projects cover in particular:

- support for cultural and creative industries, start-ups and the SME support segment in general;
- support for young scientists at higher education institutions;
- support for the preparation of public sector projects.

C. Projects of strategic importance

Within the specific objective, we also expect the implementation of **projects of strategic importance**, which are included in the programme on the proposal of the Regional Standing Conference of the Moravian-Silesian Region and were selected using the methodology for the selection of strategic projects¹³. As part of the selection process, projects were evaluated in five consecutive phases. A key area of the appraisal was the assessment of the transformational potential of the project and its impact on the territory. In addition, the feasibility of the project, its potential environmental impact or its consistency with regional strategies were also assessed. The list of projects of strategic importance is a separate annex to the programming document.

Projects of strategic importance focus on the following areas:

- research, development, innovation (4 projects) (key needs);
- territory rehabilitation (4 projects) (key needs);
- people and skills (3 projects)(high priority needs);
- new energy (1 project)(high priority needs);
- digital innovation (1 project)(high priority needs).

D. Expected contribution of the specific objective

The expected contribution of the specific objective is:

- overall increase in the economic activity of the region, especially by focusing on promising industries with high added value, such as the creative industry;
- diversification of the economy through the development of entrepreneurship and increasing competitiveness of the whole SME sector;
- in line with the regional RIS3 strategy, creating new jobs and retaining existing ones in traditional industries such as production of materials or mechanical engineering;

¹³ MoRD. Methodology for data collection and approach to strategic projects in the Territorial Just Transition Plan. Annex 2.3 to the Territorial Just Transition Plan.



- expanding the research and innovation infrastructure to help boost economic performance and mitigate the negative impacts of the coal industry phase-out and, in line with the smart specialisation, we focus on developing industrial capacity with an emphasis on new materials, utilising the underground infrastructure and its energy potential, and development of medicine;
- development of a hydrogen economy, along the entire chain from production to consumption in line with the hydrogen valley concept;
- creating an enabling environment for the development of renewable energy sources through the establishment of energy communities and other integration solutions;
- development of digital services and solutions in the public and private sectors, which will in the long term strengthen the competitiveness of the region and improve the quality of life of its inhabitants;
- rehabilitation of territory affected by coal mining or downstream activities, from coal preparation and transport, cokeries to power and heating plants;
- transition to a circular economy and increased efficiency in resource and waste management due to the additional capacity of the waste recovery facility, which will reduce emissions and energy intensity of the economy and reduce negative environmental impacts;
- maintaining employment in enterprises undergoing transformation and moving into new fields of activity;
- improving the education system in the region, which will be better prepared for the economic and social changes brought about by the economic transformation, the decline of coal mining and the development of new industries.



E. Contribution to the transition process

The specific objective will contribute to the **transition process of the region** by:

- in the field of **business** support:
 - creating new jobs for workers in declining industries;
 - retaining existing jobs, especially in small and medium-sized enterprises;
 - ensuring the development of industries closely linked to the achievement of energy and climate protection objectives;
- in the field of **research, development and innovation**:
 - creating innovation and research infrastructure;
 - ensuring new jobs in research, development and innovation;
- in the field of **new energy**:
 - accelerating the development of a hydrogen economy and the use of hydrogen as a new energy source that has the potential to become one of the carriers of the overall decarbonisation of the industrial and energy economy of the regions;
 - facilitating the development of renewable energy sources;
- in the field of **digital innovation**, creating a digital environment enabling the development of new economic sectors;
- in the field of **territory rehabilitation**:
 - ensuring the regeneration of sites that currently form significant barriers to regional development;
 - ensuring new economic activities in the territory;
- in the field of the **circular economy**:
 - contributing to the transition to circular economy principles, reducing the energy and emission intensity of production and helping to cope with the departure from fossil energy;
- in the area of **people and skills** support:
 - helping to maintain employment in enterprises;
 - increasing the quality of education that will focus mainly on the fields in the regional specialization (e.g. engineering, materials or IT).



Main target groups

The support cuts across all target groups and is targeted at **businesses** with an emphasis on SMEs, the **public sector and the non-profit sector**, including energy communities.

Actions to ensure equality, inclusion and non-discrimination

Relevant activities under the specific objective will be considered on an ongoing basis for their potential to contribute to ensuring equality, inclusion and non-discrimination. The setting of the support conditions and the project selection process will respect general principles, including gender equality, so that the support provided does not create an unequal and discriminatory environment.

Indication of specific target territories, including the planned use of territorial instruments

The measures of this specific objective will be implemented only in the territory of the Moravian-Silesian Region (NUTS CZ080). We do not foresee the use of specific territorial instruments.

Under the territory rehabilitation support, we only support revitalisation and resocialisation activities that are in line with the polluter pays principle and that are located:

- in the area defined in POHO2030¹⁴;
- in areas proven to be undermined or affected by surface effects of coal mining¹⁵;
- in areas that have been functionally used for coal mining or related activities (infrastructure areas, technological areas, handling areas, spoil tips and other areas demonstrably used in the past for this purpose or its preparation);
- in areas immediately adjacent to the above-mentioned locations, without the use of which a comprehensive territorial planning solution cannot be achieved.

Interregional, cross-border and transnational actions

The projects supported under this specific objective contribute to the implementation of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region, specifically the priority areas 2 Support for more sustainable energy, 3 Support for culture, tourism and people-to-people contacts, 7 Development of a knowledge-based society (through research, education and information technology), 8 Support

¹⁴ i.e. the Concept of Developing the Post-mining Landscape of the Karviná District up to 2030 (the territory is defined on a map at <https://geoportal.msk.cz/Html5Viewer/?viewer=poho&layerTheme=&scale=60480.12096023432&basemap=¢er=-453491.34172435687%2C-1102564.9874190278&layers=0tFZqZ35JKbp0SDiN300WutG2Qd%2FtX1rxge50MYmyo3U1dLb>)

¹⁵ Areas defined in the registers of the State Geological Service as undermined areas after coal mining or as extraction areas for coal mining (mined, non-mined and abolished) see map available at: <https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=c5d823a7414c4889a138ae7a7fc97280&extent=17.6438,49.3862,19.2615,49.9303>



for business competitiveness and 9 Investment in human resources and skills. These types of projects are supported by the cross-border programme Interreg Czechia-Poland. This programme aims, inter alia, at sharing experience and good practice between regions.

Planned use of financial instruments

This specific objective covers measures that are generally suitable for the use of financial instruments, mainly under business support and territory rehabilitation. An ex-ante assessment will be carried out to examine the possibilities of their use in these areas. On the basis of that assessment, a decision will be made on the optimal form of support.

In particular, for the regeneration of the area, we expect to use a combination of financial instruments and grant support. Some of the expected project types do not show a sufficient rate of return to use financial instruments and partial grant support is necessary.

According to the assessments carried out so far at central or programme level, other areas of support do not appear to be suitable for the application of financial instruments due to lack of economic viability.

2.1.3.2 Indicators

| Table 2: Output indicators | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------|---|---------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Priority | Specific objective | Fund | Category of region | ID | Indicator | Measurement unit | Milestone (2024) | Target (2029) |
| 3 | 3.1 | JTF | less developed region | EECO01 | Total number of participants | number of persons | 196 | 1 449 |
| | | | | RCO01 | Enterprises supported | enterprises | 305 | 1 324 |
| | | | | RCO02 | Enterprises supported by grants | enterprises | 246 | 1 092 |
| | | | | RCO03 | Enterprises supported by financial instruments | enterprises | 52 | 232 |
| | | | | RCO08 | Nominal value of research and innovation equipment | euro | 2 453 982 | 122 699 075 |
| | | | | RCO105 | Solutions for electricity storage | MWh | 0 | 4 |
| | | | | RCO13 | Value of digital services, products and processes developed for enterprises | euro | 288 767 | 1 375 083 |
| | | | | RCO14 | Public institutions supported to develop digital services, products and processes | public institutions | 0 | 1 |
| | | | | RCO22 | Additional production capacity for renewable energy | MW | 1 | 18 |
| | | | | RCO26 | Green infrastructure built or upgraded for adaptation to climate change | hectares | 1 | 49 |
| | | | | RCO34 | Additional capacity for waste recycling | tonnes/year | 171 | 3 424 |
| | | | | RCO36 | Green infrastructure supported for other purposes than adaptation to climate change | hectares | 1 | 58 |
| | | | | RCO38 | Surface area of rehabilitated land supported | hectares | 0 | 25 |
| | | | | RCO58 | Dedicated cycling infrastructure supported | km | 1 | 11 |
| | | | | RCO67 | Classroom capacity of new or modernised education facilities | persons | 4 566 | 50 737 |
| RCO76 | Integrated projects for territorial development | projects | 0 | 1 | | | | |
| RCO77 | Number of cultural and tourism sites supported | cultural and tourism sites | 0 | 3 | | | | |

| Table 3: Result indicators | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------|-----------------------|--------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Priority | Specific objective | Fund | Category of region | ID | Indicator | Measurement unit | Reference value | Reference year | Target (2029) | Source of data |
| 3 | 3.1 | JTF | less developed region | EECR03 | Participants gaining a qualification upon leaving | persons | 0 | 2021 | 1 449 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR01 | Jobs created in supported entitie | annual FTEs | 0 | 2021 | 2 357 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR02 | Private investments matching public support (of which: grants, financial instruments) | euro | 0 | 2021 | 237 799 404 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR102 | Research jobs created in supported entities | annual FTEs | 0 | 2021 | 304 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR11 | Users of new and upgraded public digital services, products and processes | users/year | 0 | 2021 | 2 644 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR13 | Enterprises reaching high digital intensity | enterprises | 0 | 2021 | 7 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR31 | Total renewable energy produced (of which: electricity, thermal) | MWh/year | 0 | 2021 | 17 988 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR47 | Waste recycled | tonnes/year | 0 | 2021 | 3 424 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR52 | Rehabilitated land used for green areas, social housing, economic or other uses | hectares | 0 | 2021 | 25 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR64 | Annual users of dedicated cycling infrastructure | users/year | 0 | 2021 | 480 371 | applicant/beneficiary |
| | | | | RCR71 | Annual users of new or modernised education facilities | users/year | 0 | 2021 | 36 020 | applicant/beneficiary |
| RCR77 | Visitors of cultural and tourism sites supported | visitors/year | 0 | 2021 | 80 905 | applicant/beneficiary | | | | |



2.1.3.3 Indicative breakdown of the programme resources (EU) by type of intervention

| Table 4: Dimension 1 – intervention field | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| Priority No | Fund | Category of region | Code | Amount (EUR) |
| 3 | JTF | less developed region | 003 | 42 352 542 |
| | | | 004 | 195 199 454 |
| | | | 012 | 7 846 154 |
| | | | 013 | 1 925 116 |
| | | | 016 | 1 925 115 |
| | | | 020 | 103 876 329 |
| | | | 021 | 76 230 768 |
| | | | 022 | 57 692 307 |
| | | | 046 | 3 414 356 |
| | | | 052 | 19 214 833 |
| | | | 053 | 23 057 799 |
| | | | 067 | 1 153 846 |
| | | | 073 | 87 952 354 |
| | | | 079 | 7 685 937 |
| | | | 083 | 3 842 966 |
| | | | 122 | 51 913 151 |
| | | | 123 | 11 913 923 |
| 146 | 13 948 007 | | | |
| 165 | 3 842 966 | | | |



| | | | | |
|--|--|--|-----|-----------|
| | | | 166 | 3 842 966 |
| | | | 169 | 7 627 815 |

Table 5: Dimension 2 – form of financing

| Priority No | Fund | Category of region | Code | Amount (EUR) |
|-------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| 3 | JTF | less developed region | 01 | 663 958 704 |
| | | | 03 | 46 875 000 |
| | | | 05 | 15 625 000 |

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

| Priority No | Fund | Category of region | Code | Amount (EUR) |
|-------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| 3 | JTF | less developed region | 033 | 726 458 704 |

Table 8: Dimension 7 – gender equality dimension

| Priority No | Fund | Category of region | Code | Amount (EUR) |
|-------------|------|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| 3 | JTF | less developed region | 03 | 726 458 704 |

2.2 Priority Technical Assistance

2.2.1 Technical assistance

2.2.1.1 Interventions of the Funds

The related types of actions

Technical assistance will contribute to the achievement of the programme objectives by creating conditions for its quality management and proper use of the financial allocation according to the rules of national and European legislation. The challenges and proposed



solutions in the area of administration of EU funds are presented in the document *Framework for strengthening the administrative capacity of the implementation structure of EU funds in the programming period 2021-2027*, which describes measures to stabilise and strengthen the administrative capacity in this area.

Intervention under this priority will be aimed at ensuring **effective programme administration** (organising the meetings of monitoring committees, working groups, conferences and other meetings, operational administration, procurement of expert studies, analyses), **human resources development, evaluation and building effective systems including the monitoring system.**

The programme will also support the **capacities of partners in the territory**, whether it is strengthening the capacities of regional authorities and their contributory organisations and agencies which carry out information collection, coordination and participate in the implementation and communication of the programme in the territory, or the capacity of the CzechInvest agency for business and investment promotion, which is a contact point for entrepreneurs in the territory and will provide advice to entrepreneurs on the possibilities of using the programme funding and cooperate in the preparation of applicants for calls under the programme. The programme will also support the capacity of other ministries or organisational units of the state, in particular the Ministry of Regional Development, which is responsible for the preparation of the Territorial Just Transition Plan and is involved in information gathering and coordination in the territory. The capacity of partners who involve youth in the programme will also be supported.

The programme will also support activities intended **to inform the applicants and actively involve the public** in the transition process. This includes in particular the organisation of information events, workshops, seminars and similar events, operational information and advisory support for applicants, the design and purchase of information materials, the purchase of advertising space, etc.

These activities will be focused not only on the 2021-2027 programming period, but also on the preparation of the 2028-2035 period. For reasons of efficient administration, the technical assistance funds can also be directed to the Environment Programme for the benefit of the above-mentioned activities.

The full list of support conditions is provided in the separate binding guidelines for Priority 4 Technical Assistance of the Just Transition Programme.

The **expected contribution of** these activities is to provide the programme with a stable and sufficiently professional staff capacity and to create favourable working conditions. In the area of communication, the goal is to ensure sufficient awareness of the importance of the just



transition and its potential benefits and risks among residents of both coal and non-coal regions. In the coal regions, another communication objective will be to ensure sufficient awareness of the possibility of support and so ensure sufficient absorption capacity for the programme.

Activities supported under this priority take into account the anti-fraud measures set out in Chapter 9 of the Partnership Agreement.

Main target groups

The main target group of the support is the Ministry of Environment as the Managing Authority and the SEF as its intermediary body. Another target group are the following entities involved in the implementation of the programme:

- regional authorities in the supported regions and their contributory organisations and agencies;
- other ministries and organisational units of the state;
- CzechInvest - Investment and Business Development Agency;
- entities involving youth in the programme.



2.2.1.2 Indicators

| Table 2: Output indicators | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------|-----------------------|--------|---|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Priority | Specific objective | Fund | Category of region | ID | Indicator | Measurement unit | Milestone (2024) | Target (2029) |
| 4 | - | JTF | less developed region | 825003 | Annual number of jobs (main employment) funded by the programme | annual FTEs | 256 | 256 |



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

| Table 4: Dimension 1 – intervention field | | | | |
|---|------|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| Priority No | Fund | Category of region | Code | Amount (EUR) |
| 4 | JTF | less developed region | 179 | 4 900 000 |
| | | | 180 | 56 229 162 |
| | | | 181 | 656 597 |
| | | | 182 | 3 873 921 |

| Table 8: Dimension 7 – gender equality dimension | | | | |
|--|------|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| Priority No | Fund | Category of region | Code | Amount (EUR) |
| 4 | JTF | less developed region | 03 | 65 659 680 |

3. Financing plan

Financial appropriations by year

| Fund | Category of region | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | | 2027 | | Total |
|--------------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|
| | | | | | | | Financial appropriation without flexibility amount | Flexibility amount | Financial appropriation without flexibility amount | Flexibility amount | |
| JTF | Art. 3 | 0 | 122 786 956 | 124 759 282 | 126 771 054 | 128 823 060 | 53 372 724 | 53 372 725 | 54 440 179 | 54 440 179 | 718 766 159 |
| | Art. 4 | 0 | 457 687 013 | 465 038 836 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 922 725 849 |
| Total | | 0 | 580 473 969 | 589 798 118 | 126 771 054 | 128 823 060 | 53 372 724 | 53 372 725 | 54 440 179 | 54 440 179 | 1 641 492 008 |

Total financial appropriations by fund and national co-financing

| Policy/JTF specific objective number or technical assistance | Priority | Basis for calculation Union support | Fund | Category of region | Union contribution (a) = (g)+(h) | Breakdown of Union contribution | | National contribution (b)=(c)+(d) | Indicative breakdown of national contribution | | Total (e)=(a)+(b) | Co-financing rate (f)=(a)/(e) |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | | | Union contribution less the flexibility amount (g) | Flexibility amount (h) | | public (c) | private (d) | | |
| JTF specific objective | Karlovy Vary Region | total eligible cost | JTF – art. 3 | less developed | 105 572 371 | 89 736 812 | 15 835 559 | 18 630 419 | 12 420 279 | 6 210 140 | 124 202 790 | 0,85 |
| | | | JTF – art. 4 | less developed | 135 529 974 | 135 529 974 | 0 | 23 917 055 | 15 944 703 | 7 972 352 | 159 447 029 | 0,85 |
| | Ústí nad Labem Region | total eligible cost | JTF – art. 3 | less developed | 266 345 989 | 226 394 839 | 39 951 150 | 47 002 234 | 31 334 823 | 15 667 411 | 313 348 223 | 0,85 |
| | | | JTF – art. 4 | less developed | 341 925 290 | 341 925 290 | 0 | 60 339 758 | 40 226 505 | 20 113 253 | 402 265 048 | 0,85 |
| | Moravian-Silesian Region | total eligible cost | JTF – art. 3 | less developed | 318 097 153 | 270 383 474 | 47 713 679 | 56 134 792 | 37 423 195 | 18 711 597 | 374 231 945 | 0,85 |
| | | | JTF – art. 4 | less developed | 408 361 551 | 408 361 551 | 0 | 72 063 804 | 48 042 536 | 24 021 268 | 480 425 355 | 0,85 |
| technical assistance | Technical Assistance | total eligible cost | JTF – art. 3 | less developed | 28 750 646 | 24 438 130 | 4 312 516 | 5 073 644 | 5 073 644 | 0 | 33 824 290 | 0,85 |
| | | | JTF – art. 4 | less developed | 36 909 034 | 36 909 034 | 0 | 6 513 359 | 6 513 359 | 0 | 43 422 393 | 0,85 |
| | | | total JTF – art. 3 | less developed | 718 766 159 | 610 953 255 | 107 812 904 | 126 841 089 | 86 251 941 | 40 589 148 | 845 607 248 | 0,85 |
| | | | total JTF – art. 4 | less developed | 922 725 849 | 922 725 849 | 0 | 162 833 976 | 110 727 103 | 52 106 873 | 1 085 559 825 | 0,85 |
| | | | total | less developed | 1 641 492 008 | 1 533 679 104 | 107 812 904 | 289 675 065 | 196 979 044 | 92 696 021 | 1 931 167 073 | 0,85 |

4. Enabling conditions

| Table 12: Enabling conditions | | | | | | | |
|--|------|-------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------|--|--|
| Horizontal enabling conditions | | | | | | | |
| Enabling conditions | Fund | Specific objective | Fulfilment of enabling | Criteria | Fulfilment of criteria | Reference to relevant documents | Justification |
| (1) Effective monitoring mechanisms of the public procurement market | JTF | All specific objectives | YES | Monitoring mechanisms are in place that cover all public contracts and their procurement under the Funds in line with Union procurement legislation. That requirement includes: | YES | | |
| | | | | 1. Arrangements to ensure compilation of effective and reliable data on public procurement procedures above the Union thresholds in accordance with reporting obligations under Articles 83 and 84 of Directive 2014/24/EU and Articles 99 and 100 of Directive 2014/25/EU. | YES | https://www.vestnikverejnychzakazek.cz/ www.isvz.cz www.portal-vz.cz | <p>Splněno, veškeré informace o zakázkách zadávaných v režimu ZZVZ jsou uvedeny v Informačním systému o veřejných zakázkách (ISVZ).</p> <p>Zavést zásadu „pouze jednou“ – IS NIPEZ jsou napojeny na Informační systém základních registrů. Vedle toho existuje propojení NEN a ostatních IEN na Věstník veřejných zakázek. Na úrovni MMR je tak zajištěna maximální možná práce s principem „pouze jednou“.</p> <p>Článek 84 - tyto údaje jsou uvedeny v písemné zprávě zadavatele, kterou zadavatel povinně uveřejní do 30 dní od ukončení zadávacího řízení podle § 217 zákona č. 134/2016 Sb., o zadávání veřejných zakázek, na profilu zadavatele. Profil zadavatele každého zadavatele je uveden ve věstníku veřejných zakázek.</p> <p>Článek 83, odst. 3 – splněno existencí a správou webové stránky www.portal-vz.cz. Zde je uveřejněna veškerá legislativa, metodiky, výkladová stanoviska.</p> |
| | | | | 2. Arrangements to ensure the data cover at least the following elements: | YES | https://www.vestnikverejnychzakazek.cz/ https://smlouvy.gov.cz/ www.isvz.cz | |
| | | | | (a) quality and intensity of competition: names of winning bidder, number of initial bidders and contractual value; | YES | https://www.vestnikverejnychzakazek.cz/ https://smlouvy.gov.cz/ www.isvz.cz | <p>Splněno:</p> <p>Věstník veřejných zakázek-</p> <p>Informace o vítězném dodavateli/uchazeči včetně vysoutěžené ceny jsou přímo dohledatelné na jednom místě – ve Věstníku veřejných zakázek a Informačním systému o veřejných zakázkách.</p> <p>Informace o všech podaných nabídkách, včetně jména ekonomického subjektu a nabídkové ceny jsou uvedeny na profilech konkrétních zadavatelů, jejichž seznam je dohledatelný na jednom místě, a to opět ve Věstníku veřejných zakázek.</p> <p>Registr smluv</p> <p>Smlouvy nad 50 000 Kč se musí uveřejňovat v registru smluv, tzn. i ty smlouvy, co jsou zadány na některou z výjimek ZZVZ, což jsou veškeré smlouvy nad prahovými hodnotami směrnice. Nalezneme zde např. tyto informace:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – identifikace vítězného dodavatele – cena s DPH, cena bez DPH – datum uzavření smlouvy |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-------------------------|-----|--|-----|--|---|
| | | | | (b) information on final price after completion and on participation of SMEs as direct bidders, where national systems provide such information. | YES | https://www.vestnikverejnychzakazek.cz/ | Tyto informace jsou součástí Oznámení o výsledku zadávacího řízení v části V.2.2 a V.2.3 ve Věstníku veřejných zakázek. |
| | | | | 3. Arrangements to ensure monitoring and analysis of the data by the competent national authorities in accordance with Article 83(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 99(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU. | YES | http://www.portal-vz.cz/cs/Spoluprace-a-vymena-informaci/Vyrocní-zpravy-a-souhrnne-udaje-o-verejnych-zakazk/Vyrocní-zpravy-o-stavu-verejnych-zakazek | Monitorování a analýza údajů o VZ je prováděna ONEUIS a každoročně uveřejňována v rámci Výroční zprávy o VZ. |
| | | | | 4. Arrangements to make the results of the analysis available to the public in accordance with Article 83(3) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 99(3) Directive 2014/25/EU. | YES | www.isvz.cz https://www.isvz.cz/ISVZ/Podpora/ISVZ_o_pen_data_vz.aspx | ONEUIS/MMR poskytuje ze zákona OpenData na veřejné zakázky. Tato jsou poskytována prostřednictvím Informačního systému o veřejných zakázkách, tak Národního katalogu otevřených dat (NKOD). Data jsou poskytována v několika formátech, aby byla zajištěna vyšší uživatelská přívětivost (xlsx, XML, csv). |
| | | | | 5. Arrangements to ensure that all information pointing to suspected bid-rigging situations is communicated to the competent national bodies in accordance with Article 83(2) of Directive 2014/24/EU and Article 99(2) of Directive 2014/25/EU. | YES | https://portal-vz.cz/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/%C3%A9Apln%C3%A9-zn%C4%9Bn%C3%AD-z%C3%A1kona-%C4%8D.-134_2016-Sb.-o-zad%C3%A1v%C3%A1n%C3%AD-ve%C5%99ejn%C3%BDch-zak%C3%A1zek-%C3%BA%C4%8Dinn%C3%A9-od-26.-listopadu-2019.pdf | Veškerá podezření jsou sdělována ÚOHS, případně orgánům činným v trestním řízení dle trestního řádu podle § 8 odst. 1 věta druhá zákona č. 141/1961 Sb., o trestním řízení soudním. |
| (2) Tools and capacity for effective application of State aid rules | JTF | All specific objectives | YES | Managing authorities have the tools and capacity to verify compliance with State aid rules: | YES | | |
| | | | | 1. For undertakings in difficulty and undertakings under a recovery requirement. | YES | https://aplikace.mvcr.cz/sbirka-zakonu/SearchResult.aspx?q=304/2013&typeLaw=zakon&what=Cislo_zakona_smlouvy https://or.justice.cz/ias/ui/rejstrik http://www.uohs.cz/cs/verejna-podpora/podniky-v-obtizich.html http://www.uohs.cz/cs/verejna-podpora/nesplacene-inkasni-prikazy.html Recovery of unlawful aid (europa.eu) DotaceEU - Veřejná podpora se zaměřením na podnik v obtížích | 1. Nástroje Poskytovatelé mají k dispozici základní, průběžně aktualizovanou a doplňovanou bázi metodických materiálů pro posuzování problematiky podniku v obtížích prostřednictvím informací uvedených zejména na stránce ÚOHS. Gestor se spolugestory připravili spec. MP k ověřování podniku v obtížích (PvO) včetně výpočtových tabulek. Cílový stav pro ŘO/poskytovatele: Poskytnutí metodických vodítek umožňujících v podmínkách každého programu vyhodnocení PvO. Pro ověřování neoprávněně poskytnutých protiprávních a neslučitelných podpor mají žadatelé i poskytovatelé podpor k dispozici rejstříky na stránce ÚOHS a na stránce EK, (viz odkazy vlevo). V současné době je MP PvO formálně vydán a je součástí JNR. Dále je zřízena web. stránka MMR se základními údaji a odkazy k veřejné podpoře a PvO. 2. Kapacity: Cílový stav: Zajištění dostatečných kapacit jak u ŘO/poskytovatelů, gestora a spolugestorů tak u AO, aby byla naplněna základní podmínka. Průběžné vzdělávání a podpora vyčleněných kapacit u ŘO. |
| | | | | 2. Through access to expert advice and guidance on State aid matters, provided by State aid experts of local or national bodies. | YES | https://www.uohs.cz/cs/verejna-podpora.html https://aplikace.mvcr.cz/sbirka-zakonu/SearchResult.aspx?q=215/2004&typeLaw=zakon&what=Cislo_zakona_smlouvy | 1. Nástroje: 1a) ŘO se mohou kdykoli obrátit na národní koordinátory VPo dle kompetencí stanovených jim v zák. č. 215/2004, Sb. Problematika je řešena v metodikách na stránkách MMR a ÚOHS/MZe. 1b) Jsou pořádány a připravovány konference a tematicky zaměřené semináře i workshopy. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|-----|--|-----|--|--|
| | | | | | | Dotace EU – Veřejná podpora se zaměřením na podnik v obtížích | <p>1c) ŘO mají zdroje z technické pomoci pro účast na zahraničních specializovaných akcích.</p> <p>1d) MMR a ÚOHS/MZe se dohodly na koncepci vzájemné spolupráce a dne 12. 6. 2020 podepsaly memorandum o spolupráci.</p> <p>1e) Platformou pro předávání informací a vzájemné konzultace mezi gestory a ŘO je: Pracovní skupina pro veřejnou podporu.</p> <p>2. Kapacity:</p> <p>Aktuální stav: Kapacita implementační struktury je pro nové programové období zajištěna.</p> |
| (3) Effective application and implementation of the Charter of Fundamental Rights | JTF | All specific objectives | YES | Effective mechanisms are in place to ensure compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union ('the Charter') which include: | YES | | |
| | | | | 1. Arrangements to ensure compliance of the programmes supported by the Funds and their implementation with the relevant provisions of the Charter. | YES | Pokyny k zajištění dodržování Listiny základních práv Evropské unie při provádění evropských strukturálních a investičních fondů („ESI fondy“) | Podmínka je plněna kontrolou souladu s Listinou základních práv EU (LZP) u všech programů, kterou provádí řídicí orgány (ŘO) ve spolupráci s odborníky z Odboru lidských práv a ochrany menšin Úřadu vlády (UV-OLP). Ti se podílí na tvorbě programových dokumentů a kritérií pro hodnocení žádostí a kontrolu projektů a kontrolují jejich nastavení a soulad se základními právy. Jsou dle potřeby zapojeni do monitorovacích výborů a dalších platform podílejících se na realizaci programů. Podobně jsou do těchto orgánů začleněny i nevládní organizace podle principu partnerství, který se uplatňuje při přípravě programů i při jejich realizaci a monitorování. Ombudsman (KVOP) je členem Rady pro fondy na pracovní úrovni. Ti všichni přispívají k implementaci a monitorování programů v souladu se základními právy. Relevantní pracovníci ŘO jsou školeni v dodržování základních práv při uplatňování fondů EU. Auditní orgán kontroluje nastavení systému. |
| | | | | 2. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the Charter and complaints regarding the Charter submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7). | YES | Metodický pokyn Společné procesy implementace fondů EU Statut monitorovacího výboru OP | Řešení stížností bude zajištěno prostřednictvím ŘO v rámci mechanismu nastaveného na základě zákona a metodických pokynů. ŘO zřídí e-mailovou adresu, kam může kdokoliv podat stížnost či podnět o porušení LZP. Obdržený podnět ŘO vyhodnotí, dle potřeby konzultuje s gestorem HZP (UV-OLP), poté jej vyřídí, popř. postoupí jinému příslušnému orgánu. Soulad s LZP ŘO hodnotí i při kontrole projektů. Při řešení problémů bude gestor HZP ŘO poskytovat poradenství. Situace, problémy a jejich řešení budou diskutovány na PS vedené gestory HZP a složené ze zástupců ŘO, která bude koordinovat řešení stížností a případů nesouladu ŘO. ŘO informuje MV jednou ročně o podnětech a stížnostech týkajících se porušení LZP spolu s jejich vyhodnocením a řešením a o zjištěných nesouladech programových operací s LZP spolu s přijatými nápravnými opatřeními. Nebude-li v daném roce evidovat žádné podněty, i o tom informuje MV. Podněty na činnosti řídicích orgánů a jejich vyřizování stížností se může zabývat i KVOP. |
| (4) Implementation and application of the United Nations Convention on the rights of persons with | EFRR, ESF+, FS, ENRAF, FST, AMIF, BMVI, ISF | Všechny specifické cíle | ANO | A national framework to ensure implementation of the UNCRPD is in place that includes: | YES | | |
| | | | | 1. Objectives with measurable goals, data collection and monitoring mechanisms. | YES | Národní plán podpory rovných příležitostí pro osoby se zdravotním postižením na období 2021–2025 schválen usnesením vlády ze dne 20. července 2020 č. 761 (NP OZP) | NPOZP je strategický dokument formulující státní politiku vůči osobám se zdravotním postižením, jeho cílem je pokračovat v prosazování a podpoře integrace těchto osob a prostřednictvím konkrétních opatření naplňovat jednotlivé články Úmluvy OSN o právech osob se zdravotním postižením (Úmluva). NPOZP zahrnuje 17 strategických oblastí, každá z nich obsahuje cíle, jichž má být dosaženo, soubor termínovaných a průběžných opatření vč. stanovení gestora jejich plnění a indikátory jejich plnění. V rámci monitorování plnění opatření NPOZP jsou jejich gestory povinni 1x ročně předložit zprávu o realizaci za uplynulý rok. Sběr dat o osobách se zdravotním postižením realizují resorty (MPSV, MŠMT, MZ, MSp, MV, MK), a to v rámci svých statistik, prostřednictvím kterých lze sledovat dosažený vývoj. Speciální výběrová šetření o osobách se zdravotním |

¹⁶ Council Decision of 26 November 2009 concerning the conclusion, by the European Community, of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (OJ L 23, 27.1.2010, p. 35).

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | | | navazující národní plán přijat pro období 2026-2030. | postižením realizuje Český statistický úřad (2007, 2013, 2019 a další 2023). Nezávislým monitorovacím mechanismem Úmluvy je Veřejný ochránce práv. |
| | | | 2. Arrangements to ensure that the accessibility policy, legislation and standards are properly reflected in the preparation and implementation of the programmes. | YES Zákon č. 183/2006 Sb., o územním plánování a stavebním řádu Zákon č. 361/2000 Sb., o provozu na pozemních komunikacích Zákon č. 365/2000 Sb., O informačních systémech veřejné správy a o změně některých dalších zákonů Zákon č. 198/2009 Sb., O rovném zacházení a o právních prostředcích ochrany před diskriminací a o změně některých zákonů Zák. č. 99/2019 Sb., O přístupnosti internetových stránek a mobilních aplikací MP Společné procesy implementace fondů EU MP pro způsobilost výdajů a jejich vykazování | Právní rámec ČR obsahuje celou řadu povinností vztahujících se k zajištění přístupnosti různých oblastí, např. zastavěného prostředí, veřejné dopravy či informací. Legislativa ČR obsahuje jasně vymezené standardy (de facto technické normy a specifikace), které jsou obecně závazné, tj. musí je dodržovat všechny dotčené subjekty. MP Společné procesy obsahuje podmínku, že při vytváření programů a realizaci projektů musí být vždy vzaty v úvahu a dodrženy i podmínky přístupnosti. MP způsobilých výdajů zahrnuje i podmínku přístupnosti projektu, neboť stanoví, že výdaj musí být v souladu s relevantními právními předpisy. Tyto požadavky se promítají do pravidel pro příjemce, které stanovuje ŘO. Zajištění naplňování podmínek přístupnosti vymezuje i Dohoda o partnerství, která ve své části Dodržování základních práv obsahuje mj. i závazek ČR dodržovat horizontální principy nediskriminace na základě zdravotního postižení, stejně jako zásadu přístupnosti pro osoby se zdravotním postižením. |
| | | | 3. Reporting arrangements to the monitoring committee regarding cases of non-compliance of operations supported by the Funds with the UNCRPD and complaints regarding the UNCRPD submitted in accordance with the arrangements made pursuant to Article 69(7). | YES Metodický pokyn Společné procesy implementace fondů EU, Statut monitorovacího výboru OP | Řešení stížností bude zajištěno prostřednictvím ŘO v rámci mechanismu nastaveného dle zákona a metodických pokynů. ŘO zřídí e-mailovou adresu, kam může kdokoliv podat stížnost na porušení Úmluvy. Obdržený podnět ŘO vyhodnotí, dle potřeby konzultuje s gestorem HZP, poté jej vyřídí, popř. postoupí k vyřízení jinému příslušnému orgánu. Jednou ročně ŘO informuje MV o všech podáních a případech nesouladu operací v rámci programu týkajících se Úmluvy či jejího porušení. V informaci sdělí, o jaké podání se jedná, kým bylo podáno, jak podání vyhodnotil a v případě oprávněnosti, jaká přijal opatření. Nebude-li v daném roce evidovat žádné takové podněty, i o tom informuje MV. Při řešení problémů bude MPSV ŘO poskytovat poradenství. Konzultace budou probíhat i v rámci pracovní skupiny složené se zástupců ŘO a sekretariátu Vládního výboru pro osoby se zdravotním postižením. |



5. Programme authorities

| Programme authorities | Name of the institution | Contact name | E-mail |
|--|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Managing authority | Ministry of Environment, department of support to low-carbon economy transition | Ing. Radana Leistner Kratochvílová | radana.kratochvilova@mzp.cz |
| Audit authority | Ministry of finance, department Audit authority | Mgr. Stanislav Bureš | stanislav.bures@mzp.cz |
| Body which receives payments from the Commission | Ministry of finance, department National fund | Ing. Veronika Ondráčková | veronika.ondrackova@mfcz.cz |
| Accounting function in case this function is entrusted to a body other than the managing authority | Ministry of finance, department National fund | Ing. Veronika Ondráčková | veronika.ondrackova@mfcz.cz |



6. Partnership

Preparation of the programme

In order to implement the principle of partnership and multi-level governance, the so-called **Transition Platform** was established during the preparation of the programme. The Platform was created under the auspices of the Ministry of Regional Development which is responsible for the preparation of the Territorial Just Transition Plan. The members of the Platform are mainly relevant partners from local government and economic partners. The platform also includes representatives of other managing authorities, the National Coordination Authority or the Paying Authority.

The Platform meets as needed to discuss, in particular, the priorities of the just transition, objectives, supported activities, etc.

In parallel with the Transition Platform, the programme is also prepared through **thematic working groups**. A total of 9 working groups have been set up according to the topics to be addressed: Entrepreneurship, Research and Innovation, Digitisation, New Energy, Circular Economy, Territory Rehabilitation, Labour Market and Education. The members of the working groups are representatives of the state administration, local government, economic and social partners, civil society, research organisations and universities, and independent experts in the relevant fields. In addition, a special thematic working group on operations of strategic importance has been established. The proceedings of the working groups are regulated by their statutes and rules of procedure.

The two-stage deliberation process ensures that relevant partners are not left out in any area and that all have the opportunity to comment.

Following the comments and suggestions from the Platform members, bilateral discussions are held with individual managing authorities and other partners.

Implementation of the programme

The Monitoring Committee is the primary body for fulfilling the partnership principle during the programme implementation. Membership of the Monitoring Committee is based on membership of the Transition Platform. The Monitoring Committee performs the functions set out in Article 40 CPR.

The members of the Monitoring Committee are partners from the territorial self-government and economic partners, representatives of other managing authorities, the National Coordination Authority or the Paying Authority, as well as three representatives from universities and the science and research (representatives of the Czech Rectors' Conference, the Czech Academy of Sciences and the Association of Research Organisations), two



representatives from entities representing civil society (selected by the Government Council for Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organisations) and a youth representative (representing the Czech Council of Children and Youth). Besides the Monitoring Committee, there are the above-mentioned thematic working groups. The groups participate in designing the strategic and substantive focus of the programme within the given theme, specify the programme content, discuss the call schedule and the content of planned calls, participate in setting the project selection criteria or in other technical and administrative activities related to the implementation of the programme. Members of the working groups are selected on the basis of their expertise. The members include representatives of non-governmental non-profit organisations, of youth and of universities and research. Under Priority 4: Technical assistance we also expect to support **activities aimed at active public participation** in the transition process.

This set-up of partnership in the preparation and implementation of the programme is in line with the requirements of Article 8 CPR. An important role in the design and implementation of the programme is played by the bottom-up approach. The Territorial Just Transition Plan and the programme itself are based on input from the regions concerned. Therefore, regional self-governing bodies and Regional Standing Conferences as the bodies responsible for the formulation of regional strategies have a major role in designing the programme.



7. Communication and visibility

The communication of the programme draws on the experience gained in the management of the Operational Programme Environment and on the Common Communication Strategy for all programmes financed from EU funds,. The basic document for the management of the programme's communication is the long-term communication plan, from which a detailed annual communication plan is drawn up. The annual communication plan takes into account the current phases of the programme implementation and specifies the planned activities.

Communication objectives

- to strengthen knowledge of the programme among potential applicants and thus contribute to the successful implementation of the programme
- inform about the results of the programme and its contribution to the transition of coal regions
- to strengthen the positive perception of the benefits of cohesion policy, to inform about the EU funds, about the projects supported by the programme through successfully implemented projects and about examples of good practice

Target groups

1. aid beneficiaries

These are business entities with an emphasis on small and medium-sized enterprises, territorial self-governing units, operators of innovation infrastructure, research organisations, higher education institutions, state contributory organisations, the non-profit sector and other.

2. the public and press
3. partners

Communication partners of the programme (e.g. scientists and academics capable of presenting the topics of regional transition to the public, non-governmental non-profit organisations, local action groups, professional organisations or local government associations). The partners act as expert supervisors and as other information providers to the above two target groups.

The different attitudes and opinions of various groups of the public are taken into account. Special attention is paid to communication with and involvement of young people in the process of regional transition.

Communication tools



- The primary communication tool is the **programme's umbrella website**. Website is managed by State Environmental Fund on a separate web portal (www.opst.cz). Twitter is the most used social network, on which we have a well-established network of stakeholders and interested groups who regularly share our posts and help to raise awareness of the programme. Other established platforms we use for communication and dissemination of information about the programme are mainly Facebook and YouTube. With regard to the growing popularity of audiovisual content, we also use YouTube channel.
- website www.dotaceEU.cz ensuring access to all programs of the Czech Republic
- **Priority magazine** in printed and electronic form,
- website www.priorita.cz.
- newsletter Green Restart, which is sent to subscribers via e-mail.
- **Advertising** (media campaigns) is used mainly to promote announced calls or to communicate the overall importance of the programme.
- **Seminars**, trainings, workshops and participation in regional events facilitate **personal contact** with applicants, stakeholders and the public.
- **Supporting materials** (information leaflets, publications, brochures) are used for a quick overview and orientation in the programme.
- Additionally, open days of successfully implemented projects are organised.

Monitoring and evaluation

The strategic internal result indicators are:

- the rate of awareness of the EU funds among target groups;
- the level of target groups' knowledge of the supported projects.

We monitor and evaluate the communication activities on an ongoing basis. To ensure the effectiveness of communication, we monitor indicators at the level of outputs of the communication tools. In the case of online tools, the programme's website is monitored for traffic, while the evaluation of Twitter and Facebook is based on the number of followers, the number of posts published, their impressions and the overall reach of the social networks. The YouTube focuses on the number of subscribers and the number of video views. For advertisements, we monitor the number of people reached and the total number of media campaigns implemented. For communication tools such as seminars, workshops, trainings or



conferences, the monitored value is the total number of the implemented events and the number of participants.

The specific targets and indicators are set in the annual communication plans. The plans provide evaluation and information on achievement against the monitored indicators.

Budget

The communication of the programme is financed from the technical assistance of the programme. The planned budget for the programming period is EUR 4.9 million.

Operations of strategic importance

The beneficiaries of operations of strategic importance must meet increased communication and visibility requirements. Their basic duties include:

- using a visible EU emblem and co-financing declaration;
- organising communication activities focusing on environmental education, public visibility of the project's benefits and on highlighting the positive changes the project has brought to the region e.g. an open day, a guided tour, a competition, a press conference with a press visit, an exhibition, a workshop, etc.
- informing and involving the European Commission and the managing authority in communication actions and activities;
- presenting activities on social media.

Operations of strategic importance also have a dedicated section of the programme website.

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

| Table 14: Use of unit costs, lump sums, flat rates and financing not linked to costs | | |
|--|-----|----|
| Intended use of Articles 94 and 95 CPR | YES | NO |
| From the adoption programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on unit costs, lump sums and flat rates under the priority according to Article 94 CPR (if yes, fill in Appendix 1) | | NO |



| | | |
|--|--|----|
| From the adoption programme will make use of reimbursement of the Union contribution based on financing not linked to costs according to Article 95 CPR (if yes, fill in Appendix 2) | | NO |
|--|--|----|

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

| Priority No | Name of the operation | Beneficiary | Expected timetable |
|-------------|---|--|--------------------|
| 1 | Kulturní a kreativní odvětví - Krajská kulturní a kreativní kancelář - 4K | Karlovarský kraj | 2022–2027 |
| 1 | vl:aštovka | Město Aš | 2022–2027 |
| 1 | Karlovarské inovační centrum | Karlovarský kraj | 2023–2026 |
| 1 | Agentura pro transformaci Karlovarského kraje | Karlovarský kraj | 2022–2027 |
| 1 | Centrum lázeňského výzkumu | Institut lázeňství a balneologie, v. v. i. | 2022–2027 |
| 1 | Krajský Business Park Sokolov | Karlovarský kraj | 2023–2027 |
| 1 | Udržitelná revitalizace a resocializace lokality Medard | Sokolovská uhelná, právní nástupce, a. s. | 2022–2027 |
| 1 | Sokolovská investiční a green development | Sokolovská uhelná, právní nástupce, a. s. | 2022–2026 |
| 1 | Regenerace brownfieldu Horský hotel Klínovec a jeho okolí | Město Boží Dar | 2023–2027 |
| 1 | Chytrá krajina 2030+ | Česká zemědělská univerzita | 2022–2027 |
| 1 | Rekonstrukce Střední uměleckoprůmyslové školy keramické a sklářské Karlovy Vary | Karlovarský kraj | 2022–2025 |
| 2 | GET Centre | Univerzita Jana Evangelisty Purkyně | 2022–2027 |
| 2 | Transformační centrum Ústeckého kraje | Ústecký kraj | 2022–2027 |
| 2 | Zavádění vodíkové mobility v Ústí nad Labem | Dopravní podnik města Ústí nad Labem | 2022–2026 |
| 2 | H2 Triangl | FOR H2ENERGY, s. r. o. | 2023–2025 |

| Priority No | Name of the operation | Beneficiary | Expected timetable |
|-------------|--|---|--------------------|
| 2 | SYNERGYS | Česká geologická služba | 2022–2026 |
| 2 | Těžba lithia na Cínovci | ČEZ, a. s. | 2022–2025 |
| 2 | Green Mine – celková revitalizace a resocializace lomu ČSA | Sev.en Innovations, a. s. | 2022–2027 |
| 2 | Gigafactory | ČEZ, a. s. | 2023–2024 |
| 2 | Region univerzitě, univerzita regionu | Univerzita Jana Evangelisty Purkyně | 2022–2027 |
| 2 | Animace pro spravedlivou transformaci Ústeckého kraje | Krajské sdružení NS MAS | 2022–2025 |
| 2 | POZATR | Úřad práce České republiky | 2023–2027 |
| 3 | Life & Environment Research Center Ostrava | Ostravská univerzita | 2022–2027 |
| 3 | REFRESH | Vysoká škola báňská-TUO | 2022–2027 |
| 3 | CirkArena | Materiálový a metalurgický výzkum, s. r. o. | 2023–2027 |
| 3 | Centrum veřejných energetiků | Moravskoslezské energetické centrum | 2023–2027 |
| 3 | Černá kostka | Moravskoslezský kraj | 2022–2026 |
| 3 | POHO Park | Sdružení pro POHO Park, z. s. | 2022–2025 |
| 3 | PODOLUPARK Karviná | PDI, a. s. | 2022–2025 |
| 3 | EDEN Karviná | Slezská univerzita | 2022–2027 |
| 3 | MUSEum+ | MUSEum+ | 2023–2027 |



| Priority No | Name of the operation | Beneficiary | Expected timetable |
|-------------|---|---|--------------------|
| 3 | Education District | Dolní oblast Vítkovice, z. s. | 2022–2027 |
| 3 | Technologická a podnikatelská akademie a digitální, inovační a mediální laboratoř | Moravskoslezský kraj | 2022–2027 |
| 3 | Centrum podnikání, profesních a mezinárodních studií | Slezská univerzita | 2022–2027 |
| 3 | TRAUTOM – kompetence pro 21. století | Moravskoslezský pakt zaměstnanosti, z. s. | 2022–2026 |