

**Amendment 67****Martina Michels**

on behalf of the GUE/NGL Group

**Report****A9-0135/2020****Manolis Kefalogiannis**Establishing the Just Transition Fund  
(2020/0006(COD))**Proposal for a regulation****Recital 11***Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(11) To protect citizens who are most vulnerable to the climate transition, the JTF should also cover the up-skilling, reskilling, **training and counseling and other support services for** the affected workers **and jobseekers, particularly women**, with the aim of helping them to adapt to new employment opportunities, **and gain new qualifications suitable for the green economy**, as well as providing job-search assistance to jobseekers and their active inclusion into the labour market. **The promotion of social cohesion should be a guiding principle for providing support under the JTF. The JTF should furthermore cover measures to mitigate social side effects of the transition such as increasing housing and energy costs for low income groups.**

Or. en

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**Report****A9-0135/2020****Manolis Kefalogiannis**Establishing the Just Transition Fund  
(2020/0006(COD))**Proposal for a regulation****Recital 12***Text proposed by the Commission*

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

*Amendment*

(12) In order to enhance the economic diversification ***and reconversion*** of territories impacted by the transition, the JTF should provide support to ***sustainable and*** productive investment in SMEs, ***micro-enterprises and entrepreneurs, social enterprises and cooperatives in order to help them re-orient their business activities and create new opportunities***. Productive investment should be understood as investment in fixed capital or immaterial assets of enterprises in view of producing goods and services thereby contributing to gross-capital formation, ***scaling up and sustainable*** employment. ***Sustainable investment should be understood as investment within the meaning of point (17) of Article 2 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>3a</sup>***. Productive investments should only be supported if they are necessary for mitigating job losses resulting from the transition, by creating or protecting a significant number of jobs and they do not lead to or result from relocation. ***A mechanism for sustainability screening should be put in place to determine if they have any detrimental environmental, climate or social impacts***. Investments in existing industrial facilities, including those covered by the Union Emissions Trading System, should be allowed if they contribute to the transition to a climate-

*particular, support to productive investments by enterprises other than SMEs should be limited to enterprises located in areas designated as assisted areas for the purposes of points (a) and (c) of Article 107(3) TFEU.*

neutral economy by 2050 and go substantially below the relevant benchmarks established for free allocation under Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>14</sup> and if they result in the protection of a significant number of jobs. Any such investment should be justified accordingly in the relevant territorial just transition plan, *be sustainable and be consistent with the polluter pays principle and the energy efficiency first principle. The JTF should aim to only support investments related to the climate transition that are viable in the mid to long term and provide an added value to the territory concerned. The Commission and Member States should monitor the viability of investments derived from the JTF on an ongoing basis.*

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<sup>14</sup> Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 32).

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<sup>14</sup> Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC (OJ L 275, 25.10.2003, p. 32).

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