

Just Transition Mechanism allocation (EUR million)

	Proposed JTF allocation (2018 prices)	Total estimated funding under Pillar 1* (2018 prices)	Estimated expected investments to be mobilized under Pillar 1, 2 and 3** (current prices)
BE	68	311	989
BG	458	1.710	6.205
CZ	581	2.074	7.761
DK	35	217	569
DE	877	4.614	13.387
EE	125	569	1.811
IE	30	187	490
EL	294	1.049	3.923
ES	307	1.397	4.445
FR	402	1.825	5.807
HR	66	235	879
IT	364	1.301	4.868
CY	36	163	518
LV	68	242	906
LT	97	345	1.292
LU	4	23	59
HU	92	330	1.234
MT	8	37	119
NL	220	1.045	3.174
AT	53	331	867
PL	2.000	7.692	27.344
PT	79	283	1.058
RO	757	2.704	10.116
SI	92	327	1.223
SK	162	580	2.170
FI	165	749	2.383
SE	61	380	995
Total	7.500	30.719	104.589

* including the national contribution required under the cohesion policy as well as a minimum transfer of 1.5 EUR from the European Regional Development Fund and/or the Social Fund+ for every 1 EUR drawn from the JTF.

** reflects total minimum funding JTF and expected investment to be mobilised in Pillar 1, 2 and 3 in nominal prices. The split by Member State is an indicative estimate.

A fair, balanced and effective distribution of JTF resources

Weights	49% (2)	25% (3)	25% (3)	0,95% (2)	0,05% (2)	Share in EU total							Allocation	Aid intensity		
						Industrial GHG emissions	Employment in industry in regions with carbon-intensive industry	Employment in mining of coal and lignite	Production of peat	Production of oil shale and oil sands	Share					
(1)	Industrial GHG emissions of regions with a high carbon intensity (4)	Employment in industry in regions with carbon-intensive industry (5)	Employment in mining of coal and lignite (6)	Production of peat (7)	Production of oil shale and oil sands (8)						Initial after capping (9)	After GNI per head adjustment (10)	Final share after adjust. for min aid intensity (11)	MM EUR	EUR / pers.	
MS/Unit	1000 tCO2 equivalent	Thousand	Thousand	Mtoe	Mtoe	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	MM EUR	EUR / pers.	
BE	15.512	100	-	-	-	1,7%	1,4%				1,2%	0,9%	0,9%	68,4	6,0	BE
BG	23.160	177	15	-	-	2,6%	2,5%	6,1%			3,5%	6,3%	6,1%	458,2	65,0	BG
CZ	45.627	355	24	-	-	5,1%	5,0%	9,6%			6,3%	8,0%	7,7%	580,8	54,7	CZ
DK	2.325	40	-	-	-	0,3%	0,6%				0,3%	0,1%	0,5%	34,7	6,0	DK
DE	251.158	1.289	17	-	-	27,9%	18,0%	7,0%			20,7%	12,1%	11,7%	876,6	10,6	DE
EE	12.950	131	-	0,01	4,1	1,4%	1,8%		0,5%	100,0%	1,3%	1,7%	1,7%	125,2	94,9	EE
IE	5.971	105	-	0,7	-	0,7%	1,5%		46,4%		1,2%	0,4%	0,4%	29,9	6,2	IE
EL	35.367	94	4	-	-	3,9%	1,3%	1,5%			2,7%	4,1%	3,9%	293,6	27,3	EL
ES	42.768	276	3	-	-	4,7%	3,9%	1,3%			3,8%	4,3%	4,1%	307,4	6,6	ES
FR	51.454	353	-	-	-	5,7%	4,9%				4,2%	3,7%	5,4%	401,6	6,0	FR
HR	4.503	85	-	-	-	0,5%	1,2%				0,6%	0,9%	0,9%	65,8	16,0	HR
IT	59.472	395	-	-	-	6,6%	5,5%				4,8%	5,0%	4,9%	364,3	6,0	IT
CY	4.714	35	-	-	-	0,5%	0,5%				0,4%	0,5%	0,5%	35,8	41,4	CY
LV	1.751	141	-	0,0005	-	0,2%	2,0%		0,03%		0,6%	0,9%	0,9%	67,8	35,0	LV
LT	5.037	183	-	0,01	-	0,6%	2,5%		0,4%		0,9%	1,3%	1,3%	96,7	34,4	LT
LU	1.419	36	-	-	-	0,2%	0,5%				0,2%	0,0%	0,05%	3,6	6,0	LU
HU	8.543	97	-	-	-	0,9%	1,4%				0,8%	1,3%	1,2%	92,4	9,4	HU
MT	124	25	-	-	-	0,0%	0,3%				0,1%	0,1%	0,1%	8,2	17,3	MT
NL	77.609	289	-	-	-	8,6%	4,0%				5,4%	3,1%	2,9%	220,5	12,8	NL
AT	6.445	114	-	-	-	0,7%	1,6%				0,8%	0,4%	0,7%	52,9	6,0	AT
PL	153.192	1.953	139	-	-	17,0%	27,3%	56,8%			26,7%	26,7%	26,7%	2.000,0	52,7	PL
PT	11.415	41	-	-	-	1,3%	0,6%				0,8%	1,1%	1,1%	79,2	7,7	PT
RO	22.340	374	36	0,001	-	2,5%	5,2%	14,5%	0,1%		6,4%	10,5%	10,1%	757,1	38,8	RO
SI	4.743	128	2	-	-	0,5%	1,8%	1,0%			1,0%	1,3%	1,2%	91,5	44,3	SI
SK	11.076	128	5	-	-	1,2%	1,8%	2,1%			1,6%	2,2%	2,2%	162,4	29,8	SK
FI	29.368	166	-	0,7	-	3,3%	2,3%		45,6%		2,7%	2,3%	2,2%	164,8	29,9	FI
SE	13.210	54	-	0,1	-	1,5%	0,8%		7,0%		1,0%	0,6%	0,8%	60,7	6,0	SE
Total	901.255	7.165,0	245,2	1,6	4,1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	7.500,0	17	EU27

(1) Combined weight of 50% to (2) economic criteria (GHG emissions, production of peat and oil shale) and (3) social criteria (employment in coal and lignite, employment in industry in carbon intensive regions).

(4) Regional carbon intensity is calculated by dividing the amount of GHG emissions by the gross value added of the industry. Carbon intensive regions are those whose industrial GHG emissions are more than twice the EU value.

(5) The level of industrial employment in those regions identified as carbon intensive provides a measure of the social dimension of transition.

(6) The coal sector will be one of the sectors most affected by transition, and the number of jobs in this sector provides a clear measure of the social impact of transition.

(7) Peat production and (8) oil shale extraction has similar features to coal in terms of CO2 intensity.

(9) An upper limit is set to prevent any single Member State receiving an excessive share of the overall Just Transition Fund resources. The upper limit is fixed at EUR 2 billion.

(10) GNI per capita of Member States is factored in to ensure that there is a concentration of resources on the less developed Member States. This correction respectively increases or decreases the national shares of allocation, in proportion to 150% of the difference between the national GNI per capita and the average EU GNI per capita. It benefits the less developed Member States, echoing their lower investment capacity.

(11) A minimum level of aid intensity per Member State is set so that each Member State receives an allocation allowing the support of sufficiently meaningful and effective actions. The minimum aid intensity is set at 6 euros per inhabitant.