



EN

THIS ACTION IS FUNDED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

ANNEX II

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the financing of the Annual Action Plan for Planet (Global Challenges) for 2021

Action Document for Just Energy Transition in Coal Regions

ANNUAL PLAN

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, and action plans of Article 23(2) of NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1. SYNOPSIS

1.1. Action Summary Table

1. Title CRIS/OPSYS business reference Basic Act	Just Energy Transition in Coal Regions CRIS number: 43362 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
2. Team Europe Initiative	No
3. Zone benefiting from the action	The action shall be carried out at global level.
4. Programming document	Global Challenges Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-27
5. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives/expected results	Priority Area 2: Planet Specific Objective 3: Supporting the green transition in key areas Expected result 1: Strengthened international cooperation for a just and inclusive transition to green energy, leaving no one behind, and including higher energy efficiency and reduced greenhouse gas emissions, in line with EU's Climate and Energy Diplomacy approach by promoting EU experience, technological leadership and industry.
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
6. Priority Area(s), sectors	DAC code 231 - Energy Policy DAC code 160 - Other Social Infrastructure and Services (in particular employment creation, social dialogue)
7. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG: 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy Other significant SDGs (up to 9) and where appropriate, targets: 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13
8 a) DAC code(s)	DAC code 231 (energy policy) – 70% DAC code 160 (other social infrastructure and services) – 30%
8 b) Main Delivery Channel @	Third Country Government (Delegated co-operation) - 13000

9. Targets	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance			
10. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective @	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Disaster Risk Reduction @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation @	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation @	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	11. Internal markers and Tags:	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective
Digitalisation @ Tags: digital connectivity digital governance digital entrepreneurship job creation digital skills/literacy digital services		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/>
Connectivity @ Tags: transport people2people energy digital connectivity		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 	<input type="checkbox"/>
Migration @		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	(methodology for tagging under development)			
	Reduction of Inequalities (methodology for marker and tagging under development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Covid-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION				
12. Amounts concerned	Budget line: BGUE-B2021-14.020241-C1-INTPA Total estimated cost: EUR 12 400 000 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 5 000 000 This action is co-financed in joint co-financing by: German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) for an indicative amount of EUR 7 400 000			
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION				
13. Type of financing ¹	Indirect management with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)			

1.2. Summary of the Action

Coal combustion is the single largest source of carbon emissions contributing to global temperature increase. The International Energy Agency's (IEA) roadmap to achieve a global net-zero energy system by 2050 indicates that unabated coal fired power generation would need to be completely phased out globally by 2040 to ensure alignment with the Paris Agreement 1.5 degrees target. Coal combustion is also a major source of (often transboundary) air pollution which can have significant negative impacts on health, wellbeing and livelihoods. Major economies, including the EU and the G7, have committed to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to net zero and accelerate the transition away from coal. In addition, coal-fired power generation is becoming increasingly uneconomic.

The profound socio-economic changes necessary to shift from a coal-based economy towards clean and sustainable economic development will in particular affect the world's regions with structural dependencies on coal with a risk of large-scale unemployment. The just energy transition as a concept² has therefore been gaining traction over the last years with several high-level political statements and upcoming initiatives. The EU is the first global power to have clearly integrated just transition to its energy and climate agenda. With the *Just Transition Mechanism* and the *Just transition Platform*, including the *Initiative for Coal Regions in Transition*, the EU provides structural support to EU coal, peat and oil shale regions and a platform for peer-to-peer learning and exchange. As a first step to externalise the EU approach, the EU supported in 2021 a new initiative with Ukraine and the Western Balkans coal regions. Capacities on local level in coal regions and at national level to plan and initiate just energy transition processes are still limited. There is currently no wider international platform or network for exchange, knowledge and capacity development of coal regions for just transition issues in place.

This action foresees a) to strengthen the international policy dialogue on just transition topics and better integrate the perspectives and needs of coal regions, b) to set up a global knowledge hub on the just energy transition producing, collecting and disseminating knowledge products among relevant stakeholders, c) to set up and support a global network of coal regions in particular with regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America³ facilitating peer-to-peer

¹ Art. 27 NDICI

² The term "Just Transition" or "Just Transition Pathway" used in the action aligns with the guiding principles for a just transition by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). A just transition implies: a) strong social consensus with social dialogue as an integral element, b) policies must respect, promote and realize fundamental principles and rights at work, c) policies take into account gender dimension, d) create enabling environment for enterprises, workers, investors and consumers to embrace and drive the transition, e) promote the creation of more decent jobs, f) take into account specific conditions of countries, g) foster international cooperation among countries.

³ Indicative countries to participate in the network include Colombia, Chile, India, Indonesia, South Africa, Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines, China. Potential participation of Kazakhstan and Mongolia is under assessment. Technical assistance as part of output 1.1 is not foreseen for India, Indonesia and South Africa due to separate bilateral just transition activities funded by BMU in these

knowledge exchange and providing training, capacity development and technical assistance. EU experiences will be integrated through close linkages with existing EU initiatives on Just Transition in the EU and the Neighbourhood. Through these outputs, the action aims at contributing to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from coal use while ensuring inclusive and sustainable economic growth with decent employment opportunities in coal regions. The transition from coal to clean energy will also have significant positive impacts on air pollution.

The action will contribute to the achievement of the Global Challenges Multi-annual Indicative Programme 2021-27, priority area 2 (Planet), specific objective 3 (*Supporting the green transition in key areas*), expected result 1 (*Strengthened international cooperation for a just and inclusive transition to green energy, leaving no one behind, and including higher energy efficiency and reduced greenhouse gas emissions, in line with EU's Climate and Energy Diplomacy approach by promoting EU experience, technological leadership and industry*).

It will contribute to SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) and 13 (climate action), principally aiming at climate change mitigation (RIO marker) by creating an enabling environment for and minimise the potential negative impacts of phasing out coal mining and coal-based energy generation. Due to its support to enable an inclusive and just energy transition process in particular ensuring decent employment and participation of women and vulnerable communities as well as workers' unions, the action will also contribute to SDGs 1 (no poverty), 5 (gender equality), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure) and 10 (reduce inequalities).

The action is aligned with the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan and will contribute to the EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) III, particularly to the thematic area of engagement – “Addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities offered by the green transition and the digital transformation (climate change and environment)”.

The action constitutes a joint co-financing with the German Ministry for the Environment and Nuclear Safety (BMU) which will contribute EUR 7 400 000 to this action. This action co-finances the global component “International network and knowledge hub” of BMU's *Innovation Regions for a Just Energy Transition* programme⁴.

The action will be implemented through indirect management with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) heading a consortium of organisations politically and technically relevant for the just energy transition on global level as co-implementers of selected activities.

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Context

Coal combustion is the single largest source of carbon emissions contributing to global temperature increase. Coal-fired electricity generation alone accounts for 30% of global energy-related CO₂ emissions. Coal combustion is also a major source of (often transboundary) air pollution which can have significant negative impacts on health, wellbeing and livelihoods. To ensure alignment with the Paris Agreement 1.5 degrees target, global coal use would need to be reduced by 70-80% by 2030. The International Energy Agency's roadmap to achieve a global Net-Zero Energy system by 2050 indicates that unabated coal fired power generation would need to be phased out in 2030 in advanced economies and in 2040 in the rest of the world. The Communication on the European Green Deal⁵ points out that “a power sector must be developed that is based largely on renewable sources, complemented by the rapid phasing out of coal and decarbonising gas”.

Recently major economies, including the EU and the G7, have committed to reduce GHG emissions to net zero and accelerate the transition away from coal, taking concrete steps to significantly reduce its use domestically and to end international government financial support for unabated thermal coal power generation because of climate change considerations.

Economics of power production are progressively driving a global transition away from coal: coal-fired power generation is increasingly uneconomic, due to the increased deployment of cost-competitive renewable energy generation technologies as well as cheap fossil gas. In liberal electricity markets, existing coal power generation

countries. Additional countries can join the network to participate in global activities such as events/knowledge sharing activities, without access to bilateral technical assistance.

⁴ The programme *Innovation Regions for a Just Energy Transition* includes two further components providing in-depth country-level support in India and Indonesia, which will not be supported by this action.

⁵ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:b828d165-1c22-11ea-8c1f-01aa75ed71a1.0002.02/DOC_1&format=PDF

plants are increasingly pushed out of the market making new investments unattractive and increasing risks for stranded assets.

The coal sector has an important socio-economic footprint in many countries, with millions of workers employed in mining and power generation, often in poor regions. For exporting countries, reduced international coal demand would lead to structural changes with significant employment and other socio-economic impacts, due to structural dependencies on the coal-producing industry and coal consuming sectors. For some countries, the perceived potential socio-economic impact of the national energy transition can be a deterrent for further engagement, thus slowing down the countries NDC implementation. It is therefore crucial to ensure a just transition, in particular in countries/regions highly dependent on coal value chains (e.g. China, India, Indonesia, South Africa). Diversifying local economies away from coal-dependency is crucial in the context of a global coal decline. Coal regions are central in delivering a just energy transition as structural change and its employment and social impacts are most acutely felt locally.

The Paris Agreement⁶ underscores the close links between climate action, sustainable development, and a just transition, with Parties to the Agreement deciding to “[Take] into account the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities”. The Paris Agreement reflects the International Labour Organization’s (ILO) 2015 Guidelines for a Just Transition⁷, negotiated between governments, employers and their organizations, as well as workers and their Trade Unions. The Guidelines established a global standard for the term “just transition”, describing it as a process “towards an environmentally sustainable economy and society”, which “needs to be well managed and contribute to the goals of decent work for all, social inclusion and the eradication of poverty.”

The just energy transition as a concept has therefore been gaining traction over the last years with several high-level political statements and initiatives. In a call for more ambitious climate action in March 2021, the UN Secretary General called for “a global effort to finally organize a just transition, going coal plant by coal plant if necessary.”⁸ He called on “all countries to embrace the International Labour Organization’s Guidelines for a just transition and adopt them as minimum standard to ensure progress on decent work for all”. This development builds on the “Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration”⁹, adopted at the UNFCCC COP 24 Katowice Summit in 2018, that gave the social aspect of the transition towards a low-carbon economy a solid political support. The current global momentum is created and sustained by a set of new, or recently intensified international initiatives, including: the “Powering Past Coal Alliance” (PPCA), the UN “Issue-Based Coalition on Climate Change Mitigation and Air Pollution in the Asia-Pacific Regions”, IRENA’s “Collaborative Framework on Just & Inclusive Energy Transition”, IEAs “Net Zero by 2050” report and its “Global Commission on People-Centred Clean Energy Transitions”, the “Accelerating Coal Transition” (ACT) Investment Program of the CIF as well as their “Just Transition Initiative” in cooperation with CSIS, the World Bank’s “Support to Energy Transition in Coal Regions” and the “Financing a Just Transition” research program at LSE. The just energy transition is one of the focal topics of the COP 26 Energy Transition Council dialogue between emerging economies and development partners, which will culminate in a high-level political declaration to support a global just transition.

The just transition is a key pillar of the European Green Deal. The EU is the first global power to have clearly integrated the just transition into its energy and climate agenda. Concretely, the EU created a *Just Transition Mechanism* to provide targeted support to most affected coal, peat and shale oil regions by helping mobilise at least €65-75 billion over the period 2021-2027, to alleviate the socio-economic impact of the transition including dedicated technical assistance.

Already in 2019, the Commission launched the *Initiative for Coal Regions in Transition*, as a non-legislative element of the *Clean energy for all Europeans* package. The initiative works as an open forum for all relevant parties, local, regional and national governments, businesses and trade unions, NGOs and academia relevant for mitigating the social consequences of the low-carbon transition in EU coal regions. It promotes knowledge-sharing and exchanges of experiences between EU coal regions, and represents a unique, bottom-up approach to a just transition, enabling regions to identify and respond to their unique contexts and opportunities.

The Council Conclusions on Climate and Energy Diplomacy¹⁰ from January 2021 state that “*the EU will contribute to developing, and support, international initiatives to accomplish and highlight the economic opportunities of a just transition away from unabated coal towards climate neutrality [...]. EU and Member State foreign policy and external action [should be] promoting as well as supporting the development of socially just economic and energy*

⁶ https://unfccc.int/files/meetings/paris_nov_2015/application/pdf/paris_agreement_english.pdf

⁷ https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_ent/documents/publication/wcms_432859.pdf

⁸ <https://unfccc.int/news/un-chief-calls-for-immediate-global-action-to-phase-out-coal>

⁹ https://cop24.gov.pl/fileadmin/user_upload/Solidarity_and_Just_Transition_Silesia_Declaration_2_.pdf

¹⁰ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/48057/st05263-en21.pdf>

diversification plans, and providing, where necessary, targeted support to the most affected [countries] in order to support the transformation of their economies. The EU will share its experience of pursuing a socially just and inclusive energy transition leaving no one behind, including through tools such as the Coal Regions in Transition Initiative, which support communities affected by the shift away from coal, and the Just Transition Mechanism.”

The Commission has taken first steps of sharing EU experiences with the just transition with countries in the European neighbourhood, namely the Western Balkans and Ukraine through a dedicated initiative implemented by the World Bank, the Energy Community Secretariat, the EBRD, the EIB and the College of Europe.

This action foresees to further expand the sharing of EU experiences on just transition issues within a global network of coal regions, in particular in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

2.2. Problem Analysis

The projected decline of coal mining and use will have direct impacts on the coal industry and on coal-regions' (political) economy, industry, workforce and communities. With structural dependencies on coal-producing industry and coal consuming sectors (power, cement, etc.), coal countries and regions are facing challenges related to the structural changes of the local economy. Socio-economic impacts will be felt the most at the subnational level, and coal regions, together with the national level, need to develop comprehensive and solid alternative economic strategies and pathways in order to compensate for the decline and ensure for a promising future of the region and its people.

Typically, the local economy in coal regions in developing countries and emerging economies shows a low degree of economic diversification and heavy dependence on coal related activities (mining, power generation), including for household and community income, national and local public revenues, making it harder to transition to low emitting energy sources and economic activities in different sectors. A regions' history in coal mining is often identity-forming for workers and communities, with proudness towards the profession of coal miner / worker as well as the regions contribution to general economic development and prosperity of the country.

The required fundamental changes are often perceived as threat to current economic status, income, livelihoods and local identities; local actors tend to show inertia vis-a-vis the transition leveraging on formal and informal political influence on the subnational and national level. This is typically true in situations, in which the future is unclear, does not hold promising opportunities or is perceived as unjust without taking the situation of the affected properly into account. Overcoming such defensive positions and bringing a larger number of key actors behind a transformational agenda is a key challenge.

Even though job-intensive economic alternatives, like renewable energy solutions are economically viable, established power, market and incentive structures tend to favour the established coal industry. However coal regions often have well-developed infrastructure (transmission lines, roads and railways, etc.) and have a reserve of qualified and skilled staff, which can be assets for economic diversification.

Apart from formalized, relatively well-paying jobs in the coal industry, coal regions in developing countries and emerging economies are also often characterized by informal labour in and around the coal industry and a lack of alternative decent job opportunities, low level of social protection, poverty and inequality. Formalized jobs in the coal mining industry are typically male dominated, with a marginalized participation of female workers. The informal jobs, that often outnumber the formalized jobs, do have a much higher degree of female participation. Factors that lead to the underrepresentation of female workers in the formal work force are multiple and can be found in the women's rights to work, gendered impacts of technology use; the neglect of women workers' needs and interests by local trade unions and the gender discriminatory attitudes of mining companies. Additionally, although more girls are in school today than ever before, women and girls have unequal access to sciences, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM)-related education essential for innovation and sustainable inclusive development of the energy industry. Only 35% of STEM students in higher education globally are women, and differences are observed within STEM disciplines, which furthermore limits women's opportunities for equal participation.

Capacities to plan and initiate just energy transition processes that address these challenges in coal regions are still limited on both national and local level. In contrast to the EU with its *Initiative for coal regions in transition*, there is currently no global network of coal regions in Asia, Africa or Latin America, which would allow peer-to-peer exchange and act as a common platform for capacity development on just transition processes. There is furthermore no centralised knowledge hub to make existing knowledge products from international organisations, think tanks, etc. easily accessible to stakeholders involved in just transition processes in coal regions.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional and/or organisational issues (mandates, potential roles, and capacities) to be covered by the action:

- Main duty-bearer of the action: government, public administration and authorities at national and subnational level. At national level, this will include central ministries (Planning department, Finance Ministry) and other line ministries, responsible for specific policy fields relevant for a Just Energy Transition, mainly Environment, Energy, Mines, Labour, Education and Women, among others. On the subnational level, this includes local government bodies responsible for regional development planning, economic development, energy, environmental protection and labour policies. It can also include district / municipal authorities.
- Power utilities and coal industry; play a crucial role in the project, as substantial changes to their business operations are required in order to advance on the coal phase out. With coal under stress, the development of new sustainable business opportunities and the translation of the corporations towards this is key for a successful Just Energy Transition. The following aspects are of special relevance: The Industry usually 1.) provides for a significant share of the local formal and informal jobs, that are at risk, 2.) contributes to the discussion and provincial/state revenue, 3) holds significant assets with financial obligations and the risk of stranding and the own critical infrastructure for the energy system and beyond (trains etc.).
- Economic actors of low carbon industry and economic sectors and Investors, will play a key role in developing new economic opportunities in the field of renewable energy as well as other green economy fields, creating new, decent jobs and revenues for local communities and authorities.
- Representatives of right-holders: Civil society organizations and representatives of organized community groups, youth organizations, women's organisations, incl. women's business organisations, grassroots and Indigenous Peoples in the coal regions are often amongst the most affected by the operations (emissions, informal jobs, dependencies, gender aspects etc.) of the coal industry. They are also key actors for the development of alternative sustainable pathways, the integration of their knowledge and perspectives on local livelihoods, ecosystems, land use and ownership are crucial elements for a just transition plan. Civil society organisation representing rights of groups/person living in vulnerable situations will be involved as stakeholders.
- Trade unions and associations of informal workers represent the key target group of the project; this includes local informal and formal workers whose jobs are at risk and might face worsening working conditions due to the transition.
- Facilitators, like regional development & investment agencies, local knowledge actors, institutes, universities or think tanks.
- European stakeholders in the coal industry or active in European just transition including the Secretariat of the *EU Initiative for Coal Regions in Transition*, Secretariat of the *Initiative for Coal Regions in the Western Balkans and Ukraine*, etc.

Throughout all activities, the strengthening of ownership of partner countries and all people living in them shall be an explicit goal. Representation of women in climate and energy transition actions and implementation of partner institutions and countries gender equality policy is still insufficient. Therefore, gender equality in decision-making and support for gender-responsive energy transition is a cross-cutting issue in the action at all levels.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1. Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective (Impact) to which this action will contribute is to **significantly reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from coal use** while ensuring **inclusive and sustainable economic development with decent employment opportunities** in selected coal regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The Specific Objective (Outcome) of this action is

1. Key stakeholders in coal regions in developing countries and emerging economies **plan and implement a just energy transition pathway away from coal and towards a low carbon energy system**, consistent with the Paris Agreement and the ILO Just Transition Guidelines.

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives (Outcomes) are

- 1.1 The **international policy dialogue** on the just energy transition is strengthened with experience from coal regions being fed into international processes as well as high-level policy and technical discussions
- 1.2 A **Knowledge Hub** on the just energy transition from coal is in place as an online platform producing, collecting and disseminating knowledge products amongst partners, stakeholders and experts at the global, regional, national and local level.

1.3 **Capacities** of stakeholders in coal regions in developing countries and emerging economies to develop and implement just and inclusive energy transition plans and policies are strengthened.

3.2. Indicative Activities

Activities related to Output 1.1

- Facilitate participation of representatives from coal regions in key international policy processes and events, e.g. UNFCCC-COP, UN SG Initiatives, UN SDG, ILO, EU Coal regions in transition initiative, Powering Past Coal Alliance, Vienna Energy Forum, IRENA collaborative framework, IEA, ADB Asia Clean Energy Forum, EIB and the Just Transition Mechanism, developing links between international financial institutions and national and local banks, etc.
- Organise annual virtual policy dialogue meetings ensuring representation of groups living in vulnerable situations
- Organise virtual technical expert exchanges in just energy transition policies (e.g. seminars, workshops, round tables) incl. contributions to design, moderation and follow-up

Activities related to Output 1.2:

- Creation of an actively-managed online platform for sharing of knowledge products from the action as well as from knowledge partners (including EU coal regions in transition initiative, Coal Regions Learning Academy, etc.)
- Identify, collate, translate existing knowledge products incl. encourage contributions from international and regional partners and stakeholders and production of disaggregated data for the sector
- Creation of original knowledge products that fill critical gaps, add value by synthesize existing global and regional knowledge
- Development of a qualitative “sustainability and safeguards” check matrix, that includes climate, environmental, social, labour, employment and human rights (incl. gender equality) aspects for regional JET strategies
- Development of an integrated gender-responsive toolbox or series of toolkits for coal regions in transition
- Assembling international and local/regional expertise to define research questions and gaps, and contribute to knowledge products and other activities (meetings, webinars, profiles of countries of focus, etc.)
- Publish, disseminate, communicate, educate, train, and feed insights into regional and international processes, including coverage of major meetings and conferences of the network.

Activities related to Output 1.3:

- Set up an international network of coal regions¹¹ to enable peer-to-peer knowledge exchange on just energy transition topics
- Organise study tours of network members to coal regions incl. in the EU
- Set up and facilitate Communities of Practice / Working Groups on different topics related to just transition issues, capitalising on the EU supported initiatives in EU coal regions and in Western Balkans and Ukraine.
- Design and initial roll-out of capacity building course and learning forum on foundational topics and selected policy areas (e.g. inclusive social dialogue and stakeholder engagement, skills development for women and men) of just energy transition in English and Spanish and other languages as per needs (development of curricula, delivery of courses)
- Targeted and needs-oriented short-term technical assistance for participating coal regions, e.g. assessment of the starting situation and needs, strategy development and progress monitoring, identification of projects and transformational measure, energy and regional policy development, labour and employment policies, and social dialogue taking into account different positions, obstacles, rights and needs.

All activities will be closely coordinated with EU Delegations and other EU Initiatives on the Just Energy Transition.

¹¹ Indicative countries to participate in the network include Colombia, Chile, India, Indonesia, South Africa, Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines, China. Potential participation of Kazakhstan and Mongolia is under assessment. Technical assistance as part of output 1.1 is not foreseen for India, Indonesia and South Africa due to separate bilateral just transition activities funded by BMU in these countries.

3.3. Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection & Climate Change

Outcomes of the SEA screening (relevant for budget support and strategic-level interventions)

The Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) screening concluded that key environmental and climate-related aspects need be addressed during design.

Outcomes of the EIA (Environmental Impact Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The EIA (Environment Impact Assessment) screening classified the action as Category C (no need for further assessment).

Outcome of the CRA (Climate Risk Assessment) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project)

The Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening concluded that this action is no or low risk (no need for further assessment).

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as G1. This implies that gender equality is an important and deliberate objective, but not the principal reason for undertaking the action.

Throughout all activities, the strengthening of ownership of partner countries and all people living in them shall be an explicit goal. Representation of women in climate and energy transition actions and implementation of partner institutions and countries gender equality policy is still insufficient. Therefore, gender equality in decision-making and support for gender-responsive energy transition is a cross-cutting issue in the action at all levels.

Women and men in coal regions communities face different impacts of coal mining, especially in often rural areas surrounding coal mines. Since unpaid care work such as fetching water, cultivation of food and housework is mostly attributed to women, they are disproportionately affected by coal mining related changes in their environment. Women and other social groups may face specific challenges and opportunities in the economic transition of coal regions. Women, in general are better represented in the renewable energy sector compared to fossil fuels, occupying over a third of jobs, yet the gender pay gap remains large. Therefore, targeted policy and other forms of support to address underlying social inequalities, the reduction of structural and cultural barriers to women's participation and accountability structures needed to ensure women's rights are protected and promoted are an essential part of a just energy transition.

The action's capacity development measures will include specific modules/elements on integrating gender in just energy transition plans and gender-sensitive policies. The action specifically focuses on advising partner countries in designing and implementing inclusive just energy transition processes with a strong focus on social dialogue and stakeholder participation incl. the inclusion of women.

The targets for female participation in capacity development measures and events will be constantly monitored.

Human Rights

A human rights-based approach and its key principles (applying all human rights for all; meaningful and inclusive participation and access to decision-making; non-discrimination and equality; accountability and rule of law for all; and transparency and access to information supported by disaggregated data) will be integrated throughout the action. Partner countries are advised through the action on designing and implementing inclusive just energy transition plans with a strong focus on inclusive social dialogue including particularly vulnerable groups.

Additionally, it will support the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights for States and companies to prevent, address and remedy human rights abuses committed in business operations.

Disability

As per OECD Disability DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled as D0. This implies that the action does not specifically target disability.

Democracy

The action does promote the inclusion and participation of a broad set of stakeholders including civil society, vulnerable groups and workers' unions in the planning and implementation process for national/regional just energy transition plans.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

The action is implemented in the context of economic fragility due to a profound economic transformation process taking place in coal regions to move away from coal and diversify economically. All country-specific activities of this action such as capacity development and technical assistance will strongly address vulnerable parts of the local population, e.g. through advising on setting up inclusive decision making processes and the involvement of local communities, civil society organisations and in particular unions. It is one of the key principles of the action to facilitate a broad stakeholder involvement in planning and implementing just energy transition plans. It is the desired impact of the action to strengthen local stakeholders' capacities to ensure that employment impacts in affected coal regions are balanced and compensated by new economic development with decent jobs; the action will clearly focus on facilitating learning and support for regional economic diversification plans incl. the creation of decent job opportunities in green sectors. Economic resilience of individuals, households and communities towards structural changes from the energy transition will be increased.

Disaster Risk Reduction

The programme will integrate adaptation/DRR into the advice on the development of national/regional just transition plans as much as possible.

3.4. Risks and Lessons Learnt

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/ Medium/ Low)	Impact (High/ Medium/ Low)	Mitigating measures
External Environment	Insufficient international and national political commitment and action to phase out coal.	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close monitoring of political discussions, initiatives and decisions around coal phase out at the national and international level. • Proactively liaise and support the work of national, regional and international initiatives to raise the climate ambition and phase out coal. • Proactive EU as agenda setter and driving force towards higher climate ambition in the international agenda (CoPs, G7, G20 etc).
Planning, processes and systems	Internal input coordination and delivery of results among six implementing organisations	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint development and periodic review of the annual operation planning. • Strong role of GIZ as coordinator for the action; extra focus on team building between the different organizations early in the project, to make sure that partners are on equal foot and that synergies and maximized. • Standardized joint monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

Lessons Learnt:

- The EU experience of the *Coal Regions in Transition Initiative* has gathered interest within the EU Member States over the years. Annual meetings bring together wide range of stakeholders who express very high satisfaction in exchanging with peers, sharing knowledge on best practices, etc. Participation of international delegations representing coal regions to events of the European initiative have received very positive feedback of participants, for the concrete nature of such technical exchanges among coal regions.
- Experience across European coal regions has shown that economic diversification can start long before the first mine or power plant closure. It can have a positive impacts on jobs and provide alternative paths for the youth. A well prepared and anticipated coal phase out yields the best result.
- Engagement of local authorities and regional stakeholders can be an enabler to encourage national government to further engage in the country's energy transition.

3.5. The Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this action is that a strengthened international policy dialogue process integrating experiences from coal regions (**output 1.1**), the availability of a knowledge hub distributing relevant knowledge products (**output 1.2**) and strengthened capacities of relevant stakeholders (individuals and institutions) in coal regions to develop and implement just energy transition plans and policies (**output 1.3**), will enable coal regions in developing countries and emerging economies better plan and implement a just energy transition pathway consistent with the Paris Agreement and the ILO Just Transition Guidelines (**outcome 1**). The action will integrate gender-sensitive approaches as well as inclusive social dialogue processes as key issues for just energy transition pathways in all three outputs. The implementation of just energy transition pathways will a) significantly reduce coal-related GHG emissions and other negative environmental impacts while b) ensuring inclusive and sustainable economic growth with decent employment opportunities in coal regions (**impact**). The key assumption for the success of this action is a sustained/increased commitment by political and economic actors at the international and nation level to push and plan for a phase out of coal, in particular in the context of the COVID-19 recovery.

The action will closely involve EU Delegations in participating countries to align country-specific activities such as technical assistance for selected coal regions with the bilateral EU policy dialogue.

Final quantification of indicator targets (cp. 3.6) will be undertaken during contracting.

3.6. Logical Framework Matrix

At action level, the indicative logframe should have a maximum of 10 expected results (Impact/Outcome(s)/Output(s)).

It constitutes the basis for the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the intervention.

On the basis of this logframe matrix, a more detailed logframe (or several) may be developed at contracting stage. In case baselines and targets are not available for the action, they should be informed for each indicator at signature of the contract(s) linked to this AD, or in the first progress report at the latest. New columns may be added to set intermediary targets (milestones) for the Output and Outcome indicators whenever it is relevant.

- At inception, the first progress report should include the complete logframe (e.g. including baselines/targets).
- Progress reports should provide an updated logframe with current values for each indicator.
- The final report should enclose the logframe with baseline and final values for each indicator.

The indicative logical framework matrix may evolve during the lifetime of the action depending on the different implementation modalities of this action.

The activities, the expected Outputs and related indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the Financing Decision.

PROJECT MODALITY (3 levels of results / indicators / Source of Data / Assumptions - no activities)

Results	Results chain (e): Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (e): (at least one indicator per expected result)	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	Significantly reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from coal use while ensuring inclusive and sustainable economic growth with decent employment opportunities in selected coal regions in Asia, Africa and Latin America.	1. **Total greenhouse gas emissions per year (SDG indicator 13.2.2), total and from coal-based electricity generation in participating country/region 2. **Unemployment rate, disaggregated by sex, age and persons with disabilities (SDG indicator 8.5.2) in participating coal regions	1: TBD 2: TBD	1: TBD 2: TBD	1 TBD 2 National Statistics	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	1 Key stakeholders in coal regions in developing countries and emerging economies plan and implement a just energy transition pathway away from coal and towards a low carbon energy system, consistent with the Paris Agreement and the ILO Just Transition Guidelines.	1.1 Number of cases where participating countries or regions introduce just energy transition policy approaches consistent with the ILO guidelines (including gender related requirements) and promoted by the action 1.2 Number of cases where key stakeholders and social partners from at least 6 countries/regions confirm that knowledge products created/promoted by the action played a significant role for the development or implementation of just energy transition processes.	1.1: 0 1.2: 0	1.1: TBD 1.2: TBD	1.1 Policy documents, interviews with policy makers 1.2 Surveys and interview with national / regional policy maker and stakeholder.	Local policy makers have a political interest in and commitment to just energy transition pathway and are open to participatory social dialogue and stakeholder engagement processes. Political interest in and commitment to just energy transition pathway
Output 1 related to Outcome 1	1.1 The international policy dialogue on just transition issues is strengthened with experience from coal regions being fed into international processes as	1.1.1: Number of new just energy transition policy recommendations of international organisations or measures of international support initiatives / programs based on a) project results, b)	1.1.1: 0	1.1.1: TBD	1.1.1: Assessment of policy recommendations of international	The international climate and energy debate around the need to phase out coal

	well as high-level policy and technical discussions	policy experiences made by the target coal regions or c) needs articulated by the target coal regions.			organisation or measures of international support initiatives / programs if they contain or refer to project results (e.g. pilots in target regions, reports, presentations, documentations from conferences or workshops); alternatively, confirmation or quote from the respective international organisation or support programme.	remains high on the political agenda; commitments by countries worldwide continue to put pressure on the economics and demand for coal. Countries/regions are willing to share their experience on the international level. The just transition topic will remain high on the international political agenda.
Output 2 related to Outcome 1	1.2 A Knowledge Hub on the just energy transition for coal is in place as an online platform producing, collecting and disseminating knowledge products amongst partners, stakeholders and experts at the global, regional, national and local level.	1.2.1: Number of people (disaggregated by entity and sex) reached by just energy transition related knowledge products disseminated and communicated through the knowledge hub, who recognize value and usefulness of these products to support the just energy transition including partners, stakeholders, experts and others involved in just transition. 1.2.2: Number of knowledge products (cases, papers, tools, checklist/ step-lists, research publications, videos, stories, etc.) added to the publicly-accessible knowledge hub library on just energy transition, representing diverse contributions of the project	1.2.1: 0 (2022) 1.2.2: 0 (2022)	1.2.1: TBD 1.2.2: TBD	1.2.1: Direct user surveys, interviews, information subscriptions, and measurement of engagement with knowledge products (including cases, papers, tools, checklists, research publications, videos, stories, etc.) combine with social media analytics,	Stakeholders actively share / participate in the knowledge hub.

		team, as well as partners, stakeholders and experts globally			publishing statistics, event calendar. 1.2.2: Tracking entries into the knowledge hub library by min. 30 unique contributors	
Output 3 related to Outcome 1	1.3 Capacities of stakeholders in coal regions in developing countries and emerging economies to develop and implement just energy transition plans and policies are strengthened	1.3.1 Number of target-group participants of peer-to-peer exchange formats, of which 30% are female, confirm the usefulness of the exchange to address domestic just energy transition challenges. 1.3.2 Number of representatives from the target group, of which an average of 50% are female, who have rated their participation in multi-day training and learning formats as “useful to address just energy transition challenges or aligned with needs”. 1.3.3: Number of cases where representatives of participating governments and target groups have confirmed that the small-scale in-country support measures (technical assistance and capacity building) on just energy transition aspects have been implemented satisfactorily.	1.3.1: 0 (2022) 1.3.2: 0 (2022) 1.3.3:0 (2022)	1.3.1: TBD 1.3.2: TBD 1.3.3: TBD	1.3.1: Documentation of exchange formats (e.g. study tours, communities of practice, expert seminars / workshops), participant list and ex post evaluation by participants 1.3.2: Documentation of multi-day training and learning formats, participant list and ex post evaluation by participants, 1.3.3: Documentation of written confirmation of host government and target group representatives..	Capacity development measures are effective and tailored towards respective country/region interests/needs. Countries/regions are willing to share their experience with peers. The target value of 30% (for 1.3.1) and 50% (for 1.3.2) female participation is based on the assessment of the female representation in the projects’ target group as well as corresponding experiences in the international context.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1. Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement.

4.2. Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Financing Decision.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3. Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures¹².

4.3.1. Indirect Management with a Member State Organisation

This action may be implemented in indirect management with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). This implementation entails the whole action. The envisaged entity has been selected using the following criteria:

- Extensive experience with managing international multi-stakeholder cooperation programmes on global and national level incl. managing global networks and knowledge hubs on behalf of the EU;
- extensive experience with implementing international cooperation programmes on energy, climate change and green economic development;
- proven operational capacity to implement the action incl. on national level in non-EU countries with coal regions;
- existing linkages and cooperation experience with organisations and initiatives politically and technically relevant for just transition processes such as ILO, CAN International, the International Trade Union Confederation, the Powering Past Coal Alliance, UN bodies, and others.

GIZ fulfils all four criteria based on its track record of several decades of implementing international cooperation programmes on behalf of the German Government in particular in the areas of energy and climate change.

In case the envisaged entity would need to be replaced, the Commission's services may select a replacement entity using the same criteria. If the entity is replaced, the decision to replace it needs to be justified.¹³

¹² www.sanctionsmap.eu. Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

¹³ It is reminded that, during the implementation of the action, in case it is decided to select another entity, the same criteria may be used for justifying such selection, without going through a substantial modification of the Financing Decision. Consequently, beyond the justifications provided for selecting a given entity, it is important to define clear selection criteria.

4.4. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

4.5. Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components¹⁴	EU contribution (amount in EUR)	Germany/BMU, in EUR
Objective: Key stakeholders in coal regions in developing countries and emerging economies plan and implement a just energy transition pathway away from coal and towards a low carbon energy system, consistent with the Paris Agreement and the ILO Just Transition Guidelines composed of		
Indirect Management with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) – cf. section 4.3.1	5.000.000	7.400.000
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	will be covered by another Decision ¹⁵	N.A.
Contingencies¹⁶	0	N.A.
Totals	5.000.000	7.400.000

4.6. Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

GIZ will act as leader and coordinator of a consortium of relevant international organisations. It will provide resources for selected activities of this action to these organisations through separate grant agreements.

A Steering Committee will be set up for this action including the Commission, BMU, GIZ as well as all participating international organisations implementing activities through grant agreements. The Steering Committee oversees overall progress of the action, strategic issues regarding the coordination of the action, including vision, leadership, cooperation, and conflict resolution during project implementation. The Steering Committee will meet on a regular basis and extraordinary meetings can be requested by any member. The Commission will be represented by DG ENER and DG INTPA, with participation of DG CLIMA, DG ENV and other services as relevant for the agenda of the meeting.

¹⁴ N.B: The final text on audit/verification depends on the outcome of ongoing discussions on pooling of funding in (one or a limited number of) Decision(s) and the subsequent financial management, i.e. for the conclusion of audit contracts and payments.

¹⁵ Where the action is not covered by a financing agreement (see section 4.1), but 'will be covered by another Decision' as it is unlikely that evaluation and audit contracts on this action would be concluded within N+1. These contracts have to be authorised by another Financing Decision.

¹⁶ Consider that contracts where no financing agreement is concluded, contingencies have to be covered by individual and legal commitments by 31 December of N+1.

Outside the Steering Committee meetings, GIZ acts as the main contact point regarding implementation of the action towards the Commission and BMU on a day to day basis.

A ‘Circle of Friends’ (CoF) will be set up as an informal advisory board consisting of external organizations (public, social, private, and academic), initiatives or projects that pursue targets aligned with the action’s goals. Regular exchanges will be organised to allow for strategic guidance, conceptual exchange, coordination and/or joint implementation of activities.

Gender equality, human rights and human rights based approach expertise will be ensured during the implementation of the intervention as much as possible. They will also be integrated in relevant technical assistance and capacity building activities and documents (i.e. ToRs etc) as minimum requirements of expertise.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the implementation of the action.

5. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1. Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of GIZ’s responsibilities. To this aim, GIZ shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (Outputs and direct Outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality).

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

During the beginning of the implementation phase, the monitoring system is set up on the basis of the log frame. Principal responsibility of data collection and reporting will be with GIZ in close coordination with all involved international organisations holding grant agreements with GIZ in the context of this action.

During the implementation of the measure, monitoring data is continuously collected, assessed, and analysed. These provide information on the status of the implementation of the measure as well as possible adjustments. They thus form the basis for strategy and management decisions for steering the action in the steering committee and on operational level.

The final quantification of baselines/targets of indicators will be done at the stage of contracting.

5.2. Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that this is one of the first EU-funded programmes to support just energy transition processes outside the EU.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 3 months in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Human rights and gender equality competence is ensured in the monitoring and evaluation teams.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a Financing Decision.

5.3. Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6. STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

The 2021-2027 programming cycle will adopt a new approach to pooling, programming and deploying strategic communication and public diplomacy resources.

It will remain a contractual obligation for all entities implementing EU-funded external actions to inform the relevant audiences of the Union's support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. This obligation will continue to apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, partner countries, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU member states.

However, action documents for specific sector programmes are in principle no longer required to include a provision for communication and visibility actions promoting the programmes concerned. These resources will instead be consolidated in Cooperation Facilities established by support measure action documents, allowing Delegations to plan and execute multiannual strategic communication and public diplomacy actions with sufficient critical mass to be effective on a national scale.

APPENDIX REPORTING IN OPSYS

An intervention (also generally called project/programme) is the operational entity associated to a coherent set of activities and results structured in a logical framework aiming at delivering development change or progress. Interventions are the most effective (hence optimal) entities for the operational follow-up by the Commission of its external development operations. As such, Interventions constitute the base unit for managing operational implementations, assessing performance, monitoring, evaluation, internal and external communication, reporting and aggregation.

Primary Interventions are those contracts or groups of contracts bearing reportable results and respecting the following business rule: 'a given contract can only contribute to one primary intervention and not more than one'. An individual contract that does not produce direct reportable results and cannot be logically grouped with other result reportable contracts is considered a 'support entities'. The addition of all primary interventions and support entities is equivalent to the full development portfolio of the Institution.

Primary Interventions are identified during the design of each action by the responsible service (Delegation or Headquarters operational Unit).

The level of the Primary Intervention is defined in the related Action Document and it is revisable; it can be a(n) (group of) action(s) or a (group of) contract(s).

Tick in the left side column one of the three possible options for the level of definition of the Primary Intervention(s) identified in this action.

In the case of 'Group of actions' level, add references to the present action and other action concerning the same Primary Intervention.

In the case of 'Contract level', add the reference to the corresponding budgetary items in point 4.6, Indicative Budget.

Option 1: Action level		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Single action	Present action: all contracts in the present action
Option 2: Group of actions level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of actions	Actions reference (CRIS#/OPSYS#): <Present action> <Other action>
Option 3: Contract level		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 1	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 2	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Single Contract 3	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract)>
	(...)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Group of contracts 1	<foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) 1> <foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) 2> <foreseen individual legal commitment (or contract) #>