Greek Energy Forum

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Source: European Commission

Title: ***Where has just transition gone - from just transition to clean transition?***
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Key takeaways from the speakers

Myriam BOVEDA (DG REGIO, European Commission): the new MFF introduces 'national and regional partnership plans' with payments linked to reforms - safeguards ensure regions will not be penalised for national reforms beyond their control. The single rulebook includes a specific objective for just transition (linked to clean transition). Thus, "*just transition is not discontinued*".

Ciaran MULLOOLY (MEP, IE/Renew)**:** the European Parliament supports a standalone Just Transition Fund. Proposed solutions include simplification, blending EU funds with EIB and private capital, special economic zones, reskilling, and a whole-of-Europe approach (linking just transition with the Social Climate Fund, cohesion policy, and REPowerEU). Regions should be equal partners.

Sari RAUTIO (CoR): while "*on paper, all regions remain eligible (for funding), in reality, only 30% of the total allocation of NRPP funding will be left for negotiations in each Member State*"; only less developed regions and Interreg are ring-fenced. Greater regional participation in decision-making is essential. Just transition supports the EU's security.

Dirk BERGRATH (EESC): the Letta report introduced the "*right to remain*". Just transition is losing priority; the €59bn 'clean transition' window in the European Competitiveness Fund is half the size of security and space funding. A company-focused approach is risky. Regional stakeholder involvement (i.e., the automotive sector) is essential.

Barbara BAKA (Permanent Representation of Poland to the EU in Brussels): most Member States have yet to adopt official positions on the new MFF. Poland does not oppose simplification and flexibility but questions the practical eligibility for just transition funding. Bottom-up policymaking is vital.

Why this matters - A note from *Andromachi*

The EU is currently negotiating the 2028–2034 MFF, with the Danish Presidency preparing a draft "*negotiating box"* for discussion at the December 2025 European Council. Adoption of the MFF Regulation requires unanimity in the Council and the consent of the European Parliament.

Greece is among 14 Member States that **opposed linking funding to national reforms** in July 2025 and, among others, **prioritizes cohesion and CAP**. Notably, Greece is set to assume the Council Presidency in July 2027, with discussions indicating it may oversee the finalization of the 2028–2034 MFF. Upcoming national elections, announced for spring 2027, add an additional layer of political complexity.

Beyond the new MFF negotiations, building on past efforts and making full and efficient use of **the 2021–2027 MFF** - such as the **new opportunities** under the Public Sector Loan Facility - remains essential to support a clean and just transition and deliver tangible results for people in the affected regions.