

Can a PPP project be financed both by InvestEU and PLSF?	A Public Private Partnership can be financed under PSLF if eligible. However, it cannot receive support under any other Union programmes to the exception of advisory and technical assistance support from other Union programmes for their preparation, development and implementation.
Could you share the link to the call?	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/jtm-2022-2025-pslf-standalone-projects">https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/jtm-2022-2025-pslf-standalone-projects</a> <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/jtm-2022-2025-pslf-loan-schemes">https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/jtm-2022-2025-pslf-loan-schemes</a>
Due to minimum loan amounts from the EIB, how will smaller beneficiaries be able to receive the loan/grant?	Smaller beneficiaries and smaller projects can benefit from the grant and loan via (coordinated) framework loans and intermediated financing, which were enabled, among other reasons, for this purpose.
For Pillar 2, the EIB has drafted its guidelines and templates (Guarantee request form, sustainability proofing summary) and is ready for use. How about PLSF?	Pillar 2 of the JTM is under InvestEU and these are InvestEU forms and procedures. Pillar 3, PSLF, is under EIB own risk financing and follows its standard rules and procedures, and related forms and guidelines.
How is it to be understood that the beneficiary is "entrusted with a public service mission"? Only Art 4 of SGEI decision? Does SOE in heating sector qualify?	The definition may be found under 'Specific cases' on page 12: "Private bodies entrusted with a public service mission — Private bodies which have been entrusted by a public authority, by legislation or contract, to carry out services of general interest (i.e. services that the Member State considers as being of general interest and therefore subject to a specific public service obligation)."
In the case of indirect financing, by which institution should the letter be signed (EIB or the financial intermediary)?	The financial intermediary.
Is it possible to provide terms of the loan? (interest rate of the EIB loan, type of interest rate (fixed, floating), repayment, Guarantee ETC..)	We cannot provide such terms as it is down to the specific loan and specific appraisal that is carried out by the EIB teams.
On the JTF territories map. How do a region that currently is registered as a region "proposed by European Commission" become "included in approved JTP" ?	The map on the Just Transition platform website tracks the adoption of the Territorial just transition plans (TJTP). Once a TJTP is adopted, the relevant regions are added to the map and become green.
When is a Call by the EIB expected?	There are no calls, no submission deadlines for the loan by the EIB. You can approach the EIB any time. You may find more information here: <a href="https://www.eib.org/en/projects/sectors/regional-development/index.htm#just-transition">https://www.eib.org/en/projects/sectors/regional-development/index.htm#just-transition</a>
When is the final territories map decided? on what date?	The map is updated each time a Territorial just transition plan is adopted. Each plan may cover one region or one Member State.

<p>What can be applied for?</p>	<p>Activities that can be funded may be found on page 6 and page 8 of the Call document. Projects related to a wide range of sustainable investments may be funded, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- investments in renewable energy and green and sustainable mobility, including the promotion of green hydrogen</li> <li>- efficient district heating networks</li> <li>- public research</li> <li>- digitalisation</li> <li>- environmental infrastructure for smart waste and water management</li> <li>- sustainable energy, energy efficiency and integration measures, including renovations and conversions of buildings</li> <li>- urban renewal and regeneration</li> <li>- the transition to a circular economy</li> <li>- land and ecosystem restoration and decontamination, taking into account the 'polluter pays' principle</li> <li>- biodiversity, as well as</li> <li>- up-skilling and re-skilling, training, and</li> <li>- social infrastructure, including care facilities and social housing.</li> </ul> <p>Infrastructure development may also include cross-border projects and solutions leading to enhanced resilience to withstand ecological disasters, in particular those accentuated by climate change. A comprehensive investment approach should be favoured, in particular for territories with important transition needs.</p> <p>Investments in other sectors may also be supported, if they are consistent with the approved Territorial Just Transition Plans.</p>
<p>Who will handle the application? The regional (JTF) offices in Sweden? Or someone else?</p>	<p>Applicants must be legal entities established in a Member State as a public law body, or as a body governed by private law entrusted with a public service mission. The organisational setup must be decided by the Member State, there are no specific requirements. The applicants must fulfil all requirements set out in the Call document, specifically in point 6 and 7.</p>
<p>Is it possible to apply for projects? Or loans for investments? Or both?</p>	<p>Applications should relate to a standalone project or a framework loan (loan scheme). Each successful project will receive a grant from the Commission and a loan from the EIB (to be requested separately from the EIB).</p>
<p>Is there a minimum size (in Euros) for Grant applications?</p>	<p>Please refer to section "Budget categories and cost eligibility rules" on page 21 of the Call for proposal</p>
<p>Need the loan be granted by the EIB or other financial intermediaries in order to able to provide the grant?</p>	<p>The loan can be granted by the EIB or by a financial intermediary having an agreement with the EIB (intermediated financing). The list of intermediaries will be available shortly on the EIB webpage <a href="https://www.eib.org/en/projects/sectors/regional-development/index.htm#just-transition">https://www.eib.org/en/projects/sectors/regional-development/index.htm#just-transition</a></p>
<p>Who will have to prove that the project benefit the territories identified in the Territorial Just Transition Plan and how ?</p>	<p>Each applicant will have to demonstrate how the project benefit a territory identified in an adopted Territorial just transition plan. Questions in the Application Form will guide the applicant.</p>

<p>Will CINEA assess compliance of grant applications with DNSH principle? If so, is there any DNSH guidance for the applicants?</p>	<p>The Do No Significant Harm principle (and other horizontal principles set out in the PSLF Regulation) are eligibility conditions in the Call for proposals. Each applicant will have to declare that it complies with such condition. This will also be assessed by the EIB in accordance with its own rules, policies and procedures.</p>
<p>Could you explain the way financial intermediaries of EIB such as NPBIs can provide financing under this call (through MBIL...)?</p>	<p>Financial intermediaries having or entering an agreement with the EIB can provide financing (via multi-beneficiary intermediated loans or via intermediated framework loans) to project promoters, which will apply separately for the PSLF grant. NPBIs can also provide financing via coordinated framework loans (i.e. "financial support for third parties") by which they can apply for the EC grant on behalf of various project promoters which will benefit from the framework loan grant (and loan).</p>
<p>Can existing MBIL contracts be mobilised in this process?</p>	<p>Yes, existing MBIL contracts can be mobilised for PSLF via simple amendment of the EIB agreement with the intermediary.</p>
<p>is this understanding correct: e.g. a small municipality has to prepare and negotiate two applications - one with the EIB, one for CINEA?</p>	<p>A grant application must be submitted in the framework of the Commission's call for proposals for PSLF and, in addition, a loan request must be submitted separately to the EIB. Coordinated framework loan applications (i.e. "financial support to third parties") can reduce the application burden for a small municipality.</p>
<p>Where's the added value for public sector entities, if only 5-6% of the loan are covered by a grant?</p>	<p>The grant will enable each applicant to bridge the funding gap for a project. It will amount to 15 or 25% of the loan, and the loan will cover 50% (or more, in projects in less developed and transition regions, up to 90% of combined EU and EIB support, subject to EIB Board approval) of the project investment costs.</p>
<p>Please, could you describe more in detail the process for intermediated loans?</p>	<p>For intermediated loans, the applicant needs to approach a financial intermediary active in the region where the envisaged PSLF project shall be located and holding an agreement with the EIB (a list of intermediaries shall be published shortly on the EIB website). The applicant needs to secure financing from the intermediary (i.e. letter of signed loan) before grant application.</p>
<p>What is the sequence of approval in the case of intermediated financing?</p>	
<p>If the JT territorial plan quotes the list of eligible sectors mentioned in the call, is it sufficient?</p>	<p>Yes but the applicant will still have to demonstrate how the proposed project addresses the development needs of the relevant territory.</p>

What is the role (if any) of managing authorities in this process?	The managing authorities may be involved in the preparation of the Territorial just transition plans.
Projects must not generate full revenue of investment costs, but projects must be bankable for EIB loan - how does this fit?	In order to be eligible, projects must not generate sufficient streams of revenues to cover their investment costs. The grant will be awarded in order to bridge the funding gap and help the projects become bankable. The EIB checks that risks are within a bearable threshold for this type of projects according to its rules, policies and procedures. In other words, there should be resources and revenues to repay the loan during or after the implementation but not "sufficient" to launch the project without the grant support.
The financing would look like 50% own contribution required plus a maximum of 50% EIB loan, of which 5-6% is a grant? What is the advantage of this?	The grant will enable each applicant to bridge the funding gap for a project. It will amount to 15 or 25% of the loan, and the loan will cover 50% (or more, in projects in less developed and transition regions, up to 90% of combined EU and EIB support, subject to EIB Board approval) of the project investment costs.
Can a project be funded if it is eligible and located in a JTF region, but in the same region there are investments in coal (not from JTF of course)?	TJTPs should contain a comprehensive planning of the transition, with clear indications of how the 2030 and 2050 climate and energy targets will be met. Where MS have short-term plans to increase coal consumption, the TJTPs should include clear safeguards that these will not influence the 2030 targets. Subject to the above, an eligible project may still be financed by the public sector loan facility.
How much time before the date mentioned for the CINEA assessment of a proposal do we need to submit to EIB to have the loan part agreed upon?	There are no specific requirements for this, the applicants will have to decide on the submission. A loan request may be submitted to EIB at any time. For <b>individual projects</b> , grant submission can be done before starting EIB appraisal if the project scope and requested loan amount are stable. Parameters of the application form (e.g grant amount based on loan amount) cannot be changed once it is submitted. For most cases, and certainly for framework loans, project promoters are requested to approach the EIB and start appraisal early. For <b>framework loans</b> , EIB appraisal must be sufficiently advanced before submission. In general, it is advisable to send the loan application to the EIB <b>before</b> the grant application is submitted.
Will the framework scheme be able to support tourism infrastructure that is not supportable under cohesion policy? (cable cars, wellness centres, aquaparks..)?	The sectors where the PSLF may award support are defined in each Just Transition territory's Territorial Just Transition Plan. The loan approval is also subject to EIB lending policies and procedures. The Facility shall not support activities excluded under Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1056.
Will be possible to support affordable housing, for example for young people (this does not mean social housing)?	The sectors where the PSLF may award support are defined in each Just Transition territory's Territorial Just Transition Plan. The loan approval is also subject to EIB lending policies and procedures. The Facility shall not support activities excluded under Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1056.
Will the presentation be published or video from the event?	It will be available on the event page. <a href="https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/news-events/events/2022-jtm-pslf-call-info-day-2022-09-14_en">https://cinea.ec.europa.eu/news-events/events/2022-jtm-pslf-call-info-day-2022-09-14_en</a>