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'A' ITEM NOTE

From: General Secretariat of the Council
To: Council

Subject: Joint text on the general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2024: Amendments by budget line - Consolidated document (integration of agreed amendments on DB or Council's position): Section III - Commission
– *Approval*

2024 BUDGETARY PROCEDURE

CONCILIATION DOCUMENT

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JOINT TEXT

Doc No:

3.2

13-11-2023

AMENDMENTS BY BUDGET LINE

CONSOLIDATED DOCUMENT

SECTION III — COMMISSION

(INTEGRATION OF AGREED AMENDMENTS ON DB OR COUNCIL'S POSITION)

Item 01 02 01 01 — European Research Council

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 164 231 124	1 363 118 896	2 144 231 124	1 363 118 896	2 184 231 124	1 373 118 896	2 164 231 124	1 363 118 896	2 176 231 124	1 363 118 896

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to provide attractive and flexible funding to enable talented and creative individual researchers, with an emphasis on early stage researchers, and their teams to pursue the most promising avenues at the frontier of science, regardless of their nationality and country of origin and on the basis of Union-wide competition based solely on the criterion of excellence.

The activities of the ERC shall support frontier research, in a bottom-up manner, carried out across all fields by principal investigators and their teams in competition at the European level, including early-stage career researchers.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA	76 613 782 6 600
Other countries	112 618 169 6010

Item 01 02 01 02 — Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
891 754 891	622 716 236	891 754 891	622 716 236	906 754 891	630 216 236	891 754 891	622 716 236	899 754 891	622 716 236

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the following activities and actions:

Under Horizon Europe, the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) continue to support the career development and training of researchers through trans-national, cross-sectoral and interdisciplinary mobility. This will be achieved, inter alia, through the development of excellent and innovative doctoral training programmes, postdoctoral fellowships, collaborative projects, which promote high-quality training, employment and mentoring standards for researchers at all stages of their careers, and cooperation between academic and non-academic organisations in Europe and beyond.

The MSCA will contribute to the Commission's political priorities and missions, with specific focus on the European Green Deal, the Digital Agenda and Making Europe Stronger in the World.

The Commission will inform stakeholders and interested parties worldwide about the MSCA and facilitate their participation in Horizon Europe. The Commission will also continue to inform the public about the positive impact of MSCA-funded research projects on their daily lives and to motivate pupils and students to consider a career in science and research. In addition, it will support the MSCA alumni as well as a network of national contact points dedicated to the MSCA.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA	31 568 123 6 600
Other assigned revenue	13 806 837 6010

Item 01 02 02 10 — Cluster 'Health'

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
650 549 025	328 118 657	620 549 025	328 118 657	680 549 025	343 118 657	650 549 025	328 118 657	675 549 025	328 118 657

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover activities to improve and protect the health and well-being of citizens at all ages. It will generate new knowledge, develop innovative solutions, and ensure where relevant the integration of a gender perspective to:

- prevent, diagnose, monitor, treat and cure diseases,
- develop health technologies,
- mitigate health risks,
- protect populations,
- promote good health and well-being, also in the work place,
- make public health systems more cost effective, equitable and sustainable,
- prevent and tackle poverty-related diseases, and supporting and enabling patients' participation and self-management.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA	23 029 435 6 6 0 0
Other countries	14 925 267 6 0 1 0

Item 01 02 02 12 — Cluster ‘Health’ — Global Health EDCTP3 Joint Undertaking

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
144 172 417	72 244 509	139 172 417	72 244 509	144 172 417	72 244 509	144 172 417	72 244 509	144 172 417	72 244 509

Remarks:

The Global Health EDCTP3 Joint Undertaking shall contribute to the implementation of Horizon Europe, in particular cluster ‘Health’. It will deliver new solutions for reducing the burden of infectious diseases in sub-Saharan Africa, and strengthen research capacities to prepare for and respond to re-emerging infectious diseases in sub-Saharan Africa and across the world.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA	5 103 704 6 6 0 0
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Legal basis:

Council Regulation (EU) 2021/2085 of 19 November 2021 establishing the Joint Undertakings under Horizon Europe and repealing Regulations (EC) No 219/2007, (EU) No 557/2014, (EU) No 558/2014, (EU) No 559/2014, (EU) No 560/2014, (EU) No 561/2014 and (EU) No 642/2014 (OJ L 427, 30.11.2021, p. 17).

Item 01 02 02 20 — Cluster ‘Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society’

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
298 612 665	268 344 237	278 612 665	268 344 237	313 612 665	275 844 237	298 612 665	268 344 237	306 612 665	268 344 237

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to strengthen democratic values, including the rule of law and fundamental rights, safeguarding our cultural heritage, exploring the potential of cultural and creative sectors, and promote socio-economic transformations that contribute to inclusion and growth, including migration management and integration of migrants.

This appropriation is also intended to cover an increase required for a better integration of gender perspective.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA 10 570 888 6 6 0 0
Other countries 3 754 233 6 0 1 0

In accordance with Article 15(3) of the Financial Regulation, an amount of EUR 19 051 698 in commitment appropriations is available for this budget item further to decommitments made in 2022 as a result of total or partial non-implementation of research projects.

Item 01 02 02 30 — Cluster ‘Civil Security for Society’

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
204 320 873	147 613 948	194 320 873	147 613 948	204 320 873	147 613 948	204 320 873	147 613 948	204 320 873	147 613 948

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to respond to the challenges arising from persistent security threats, including cybercrime, as well as natural and man-made disasters. Research and innovation activities under this cluster will have an exclusive focus on civil applications. Coordination with Union-funded defence research will be sought in order to strengthen synergies, recognizing that there are areas of dual-use technology. Due attention will be given to the human understanding and perception of security. Security research responds to the commitment of the Rome Agenda to work towards ‘a safe and secure Europe’, contributing to a genuine and effective Security Union.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA 7 232 959 6 6 0 0
Other countries 7 248 257 6 0 1 0

Item 01 02 02 42 — Cluster ‘Digital, Industry and Space’ — Chips Joint Undertaking

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
518 806 492	292 802 657	503 806 492	292 802 657	518 806 492	292 802 657	518 806 492	292 802 657	518 806 492	292 802 657

Remarks:

The Chips Joint Undertaking shall contribute to the implementation of Horizon Europe, in particular cluster ‘Digital, Industry and Space’ with the aim of supporting:

- large-scale capacity building throughout investment into cross-border and openly accessible research, development and innovation infrastructure set up in the Union to enable the development of cutting-edge and next-generation semiconductor technologies that will reinforce the Union’s advanced design, systems integration, and chips production capabilities, including emphasis on start-ups and scale-ups;
- key digital technologies that encompass electronic components, their design, manufacture and integration in systems and the software that defines how they work. The overarching objective of this partnership is to support the digital transformation of all economic and societal sectors, make the transformation work for Europe and support the European Green Deal.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA 18 365 750 6 6 0 0

In accordance with Article 15(3) of the Financial Regulation, an amount of EUR 26 059 125 in commitment appropriations is available for this budget item further to decommitments made in 2022 as a result of total or partial non-implementation of research projects.

Legal basis:

Council Regulation (EU) 2021/2085 of 19 November 2021 establishing the Joint Undertakings under Horizon Europe and repealing Regulations (EC) No 219/2007, (EU) No 557/2014, (EU) No 558/2014, (EU) No 559/2014, (EU) No 560/2014, (EU) No 561/2014 and (EU) No 642/2014 (OJ L 427, 30.11.2021, p. 17).

Reference acts:

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 8 February 2022, establishing a framework of measures for strengthening Europe's semiconductor ecosystem (Chips Act) (COM(2022) 46 final).

Proposal for a Council Regulation, submitted by the Commission on 8 February 2022, amending Regulation (EU) 2021/2085 establishing the Joint Undertakings under Horizon Europe, as regards the Chips Joint Undertaking (COM(2022) 47 final).

Item 01 02 02 50 — Cluster ‘Climate, Energy and Mobility’

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 288 842 641	942 153 278	1 248 842 641	942 153 278	1 328 842 641	962 153 278	1 288 842 641	942 153 278	1 309 842 641	942 153 278

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the fight against climate change by better understanding its causes, evolution, risks, impacts and opportunities, and by making the energy and transport sectors more climate and environment-friendly, more efficient and competitive, smarter, safer and more resilient.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA	45 625 029 6 6 0 0
Other countries	67 766 305 6 0 1 0

In accordance with Article 15(3) of the Financial Regulation, an amount of EUR 2 464 876 in commitment appropriations is available for this budget item further to decommitments made in 2022 as a result of total or partial non-implementation of research projects.

Item 01 02 02 53 — Cluster ‘Climate, Energy and Mobility’ — Europe's Rail Joint Undertaking

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
103 994 557	70 949 557	98 994 557	70 949 557	103 994 557	70 949 557	103 994 557	70 949 557	103 994 557	70 949 557

Remarks:

The Europe’s Rail Joint Undertaking shall contribute to the implementation of Horizon Europe, in particular cluster ‘Climate, Energy and Mobility’. It will speed up the development and deployment of innovative technologies (especially digital and automation) to achieve a more attractive, user friendly, competitive, affordable, easy to maintain, efficient European rail system and deliver on European Green Deal objectives, for example, shift a substantial part of the 75% of inland freight carried by road towards transport by rail and inland waterways.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

Legal basis:

Council Regulation (EU) 2021/2085 of 19 November 2021 establishing the Joint Undertakings under Horizon Europe and repealing Regulations (EC) No 219/2007, (EU) No 557/2014, (EU) No 558/2014, (EU) No 559/2014, (EU) No 560/2014, (EU) No 561/2014 and (EU) No 642/2014 (OJ L 427, 30.11.2021, p. 17).

Item 01 02 02 60 — Cluster ‘Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment’

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 050 696 938	793 950 581	1 050 696 938	793 950 581	1 070 696 938	803 950 581	1 050 696 938	793 950 581	1 061 696 938	793 950 581

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to build a knowledge base and deliver solutions to: protect the environment; restore, sustainably manage natural and biological resources from land, inland waters and sea to stop biodiversity erosion; address food and nutrition security for all, support the transition to a low-carbon, resource-efficient and circular economy; and develop a sustainable bioeconomy.

These activities will help to maintain and enhance biodiversity and secure the long-term provision of ecosystem services, such as climate change adaptation and mitigation and carbon sequestration (both on land and sea). They will help reduce greenhouse gas and other emissions, waste and pollution from primary production (both terrestrial and aquatic), the use of hazardous substances, processing, consumption and other human activities. Activities will also foster participatory approaches to research and innovation, including the multi-actor approach and develop knowledge, and innovation systems at local, regional, national and European levels.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA	37 194 672 6 600
Other countries	12 889 771 6 010

Item 01 02 03 01 — European Innovation Council

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 166 817 277	844 837 697	1 166 817 277	844 837 697	1 291 817 277	1 469 837 697	1 166 817 277	844 837 697	1 166 817 277	844 837 697

Remarks:

The European Innovation Council (EIC) is intended to focus mainly on breakthrough and disruptive innovation, targeting especially market-creating innovation, while also supporting all types of innovation, including incremental.

The EIC shall:

- identify, develop and deploy high risk innovations of all kinds including incremental, with a strong focus on breakthrough, disruptive and deep-tech innovations that have the potential to become market-creating innovations, and
- support the rapid scale-up of innovative companies mainly SMEs, including start-ups and in exceptional cases small mid-caps at Union and international levels along the pathway from ideas to market.

Where relevant, the EIC shall contribute to the activities supported under other parts of Horizon Europe, in particular in Pillar II.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA 41 305 332 6 6 0 0

Other countries 62 182 089 6 0 1 0

Item 01 02 03 02 — European innovation ecosystems

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
84 132 515	65 066 252	78 132 515	65 066 252	84 132 515	65 066 252	84 132 515	65 066 252	84 132 515	65 066 252

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to contribute to support all types of innovation, reach out to all innovators across the Union and provide them with adequate support through:

- the development of an effective innovation ecosystem at Union level,
- the encouragement of cooperation and networking, and the exchange of ideas and knowledge,
- the development of open innovation processes in organisations,
- supporting funding and skills among national, regional and local innovation ecosystems.

Activities will include connecting with national and regional innovation actors and supporting the implementation of joint cross-border innovation programmes by Member States, regions and associated countries. This should be implemented in synergy, inter alia, with support from the European Regional Development Fund for innovation eco-systems and interregional partnerships around smart specialisation topics.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA 2 978 291 6 6 0 0

Other countries 3 245 160 6 0 1 0

Item 01 02 03 03 — European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
409 405 758	409 266 819	394 405 758	409 266 819	409 405 758	409 266 819	409 405 758	409 266 819	409 405 758	409 266 819

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover EIT's staff and administrative expenditure, and operational expenditure relating to the work programme, including the Knowledge and Innovation Communities (KICs) designated by the EIT.

The overall mission of the EIT is to boost sustainable European economic growth and competitiveness by reinforcing the innovation capacity of the Member States and the Union. In particular, the EIT reinforces the Union's innovation capacity and addresses societal challenges through the integration of the knowledge triangle of higher education, research and innovation. The EIT operates through its KICs: large-scale European partnerships which address specific societal challenges by bringing together education, research and business organisations. The EIT provides grants to the KICs, monitors their activities, supports cross-KIC collaboration and disseminates results and good practices.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA 14 492 964 6 6 0 0

Other countries 4 629 838 6 0 1 0

Legal basis:

Regulation (EU) 2021/819 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021 on the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (OJ L 189, 28.5.2021, p. 61).

Decision 2021/820 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2021 on the Strategic Innovation Agenda of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) 2021-2027: Boosting the Innovation Talent and Capacity of Europe and repealing Decision No 1312/2013/EU (OJ L 189, 28.5.2021, p. 91–118).

Article 01 03 01 — Fusion research and development

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
113 764 360	91 863 251	112 764 360	91 863 251	113 764 360	91 863 251	113 764 360	91 863 251	113 764 360	91 863 251

Article 01 03 02 — Nuclear fission, safety and radiation protection (indirect actions)

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
51 959 861	66 460 535	50 959 861	66 460 535	51 959 861	66 460 535	51 959 861	66 460 535	51 959 861	66 460 535

Article 01 04 01 — Construction, operation and exploitation of the ITER facilities — European Joint Undertaking for ITER — and the Development of Fusion Energy

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
548 002 426	459 482 428	538 002 426	459 482 428	548 002 426	459 482 428	548 002 426	459 482 428	428 002 426	354 482 428

Article 01 20 01 — Pilot projects

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	7 623 807	p.m.	7 623 807	6 380 000	10 813 807	p.m.	7 623 807	6 380 000	9 218 807

Article 01 20 02 — Preparatory actions

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	13 136 278	p.m.	13 136 278	18 100 000	22 186 278	p.m.	13 136 278	18 100 000	17 661 278

Article 02 02 02 — EU guarantee from the InvestEU Fund – Provisioning of the common provisioning fund

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
294 046 000	150 000 000	294 046 000	150 000 000	1 344 046 000	1 200 000 000	294 046 000	150 000 000	294 046 000	150 000 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the EU guarantee provisioning and other costs related to the implementation of the EU guarantee from the InvestEU Fund.

Moreover, contributions from two Member States (Romania and Greece) were received in 2022 and additional yearly contributions from Member States will increase the corresponding appropriations under this article.

Article 02 03 01 — Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) — Transport

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 717 181 785	1 435 000 000	1 717 181 785	1 435 000 000	1 817 181 785	1 485 000 000	1 717 181 785	1 435 000 000	1 747 181 785	1 435 000 000

Item 02 04 06 11 — Semiconductors – Chips Joint Undertaking

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
400 584 286	206 023 286	380 584 286	206 023 286	413 084 286	212 273 286	400 584 286	206 023 286	400 584 286	206 023 286

Remarks:

The Chips Joint Undertaking shall contribute to the implementation of Digital Europe with the aim to support large-scale capacity building throughout investment into cross-border and openly accessible research, development and innovation infrastructure set up in the Union to enable the development of cutting-edge and next-generation semiconductor technologies that will reinforce the EU's advanced design, systems integration, and chips production capabilities, including emphasis on start-ups and scale-ups.

The Chips Joint Undertaking will pool resources from the Union, Member States and third countries associated with the existing Union programmes, as well as the private sector.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA

14 340 917 6 600

Reference acts:

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 8 February 2022, establishing a framework of measures for strengthening Europe's semiconductor ecosystem (Chips Act) (COM(2022) 46 final).

Proposal for a Council Regulation, submitted by the Commission on 8 February 2022, amending Regulation (EU) 2021/2085 establishing the Joint Undertakings under Horizon Europe, as regards the Chips Joint Undertaking (COM(2022) 47 final).

Article 02 10 01 — European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA)

	Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 10 01	41 607 874	41 607 874	41 607 874	41 607 874	41 607 874	41 607 874	44 381 874	44 381 874	44 381 874	44 381 874
Reserve	2 774 000	2 774 000	1 774 000	1 774 000	2 774 000	2 774 000				
Total	44 381 874	44 381 874	43 381 874	43 381 874	44 381 874	44 381 874	44 381 874	44 381 874	44 381 874	44 381 874

Remarks:

EASA is the Union's agency for aviation safety. Its mission is to ensure the highest common level of safety protection for Union citizens, ensure the highest common level of environmental protection, establish a single regulatory and certification process among Member States, facilitate the internal aviation market and create a level playing field, and work with other international aviation organisations and regulators.

The main activities of EASA include the collection and analysis of safety intelligence and performance data to derive strategic action plans, the certification of aviation products and the approval of organisations in all aviation domains (design, production, maintenance, training, air traffic management, etc.), the preparation of regulatory material setting up common standards for aviation in Europe and the monitoring and inspections of the effective implementation of such standards in the Member States and the Union's neighbouring States that have signed aviation agreements with the Union.

The tasks performed by EASA cover the whole spectrum of the Union's aviation safety rules and have an important international component as EASA is legally mandated to cooperate with international actors in order to achieve the highest safety level for EU citizens globally (e.g. EU

safety list, authorisation of third country operators, and implementation of technical assistance programming towards third countries). Established in 2002, EASA is composed of more than 800 aviation experts and administrators and it has 31 Member States (27 EU Member States + Switzerland, Iceland, Norway and Liechtenstein). It has four international offices in Montreal, Washington, Beijing and Singapore. Typically its budget consists mainly of fees and charges (64%), a subsidy from the Union (23%), earmarked funds (11%) and third country contributions (2%).

Total Union contribution	44 622 554
<i>of which amount coming from the recovery of surplus (revenue article 6 6 2)</i>	240 680
Amount entered in the budget	44 381 874

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA

1 592 323 6 600

Legal basis:

Regulation (EU) 2018/1139 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2018 on common rules in the field of civil aviation and establishing a European Union Aviation Safety Agency, and amending Regulations (EC) No 2111/2005, (EC) No 1008/2008, (EU) No 996/2010, (EU) No 376/2014 and Directives 2014/30/EU and 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 552/2004 and (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EEC) No 3922/91 (OJ L 212, 22.8.2018, p. 1).

Reference acts:

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1032/2006 of 6 July 2006 laying down requirements for automatic systems for the exchange of flight data for the purpose of notification, coordination and transfer of flights between air traffic control units (OJ L 186, 7.7.2006, p. 27).

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1033/2006 of 4 July 2006 laying down the requirements on procedures for flight plans in the pre-flight phase for the single European sky (OJ L 186, 7.7.2006, p. 46).

Commission Regulation (EC) No 633/2007 of 7 June 2007 laying down requirements for the application of a flight message transfer protocol used for the purpose of notification, coordination and transfer of flights between air traffic control units (OJ L 146, 8.6.2007, p. 7).

Commission Regulation (EC) No 29/2009 of 16 January 2009 laying down requirements on data link services for the single European sky (OJ L 13, 17.1.2009, p. 3).

Commission Regulation (EC) No 262/2009 of 30 March 2009 laying down requirements for the coordinated allocation and use of Mode S interrogator codes for the single European sky (OJ L 84, 31.3.2009, p. 20).

Commission Regulation (EU) No 73/2010 of 26 January 2010 laying down requirements on the quality of aeronautical data and aeronautical information for the single European sky (OJ L 23, 27.1.2010, p. 6).

Commission Regulation (EU) No 1178/2011 of 3 November 2011 laying down technical requirements and administrative procedures related to civil aviation aircrew pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 311 25.11.2011, p. 1).

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1206/2011 of 22 November 2011 laying down requirements on aircraft identification for surveillance for the single European sky (OJ L 305, 23.11.2011, p. 23).

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1207/2011 of 22 November 2011 laying down requirements for the performance and the interoperability of surveillance for the single European sky (OJ L 305, 23.11.2011, p. 35).

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 646/2012 of 16 July 2012 laying down detailed rules on fines and periodic penalty payments pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 187, 17.7.2012, p.29).

Commission Regulation (EU) No 748/2012 of 3 August 2012 laying down implementing rules for the airworthiness and environmental certification of aircraft and related products, parts and appliances, as well as for the certification of design and production organisations (OJ L 224 21.8.2012, p. 1).

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 923/2012 of 26 September 2012 laying down the common rules of the air and operational provisions regarding services and procedures in air navigation and amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1035/2011 and Regulations (EC) No 1265/2007, (EC) No 1794/2006, (EC) No 730/2006, (EC) No 1033/2006 and (EU) No 255/2010 (OJ L 281, 13.10.2012, p. 1).

Commission Regulation (EU) No 965/2012 of 5 October 2012 laying down technical requirements and administrative procedures related to air operations pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 296 25.10.2012, p. 1)

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1079/2012 of 16 November 2012 laying down requirements for voice channels spacing for the single European sky (OJ L 320, 17.11.2012, p. 14).

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 628/2013 of 28 June 2013 on working methods of the European Aviation Safety Agency for conducting standardisation inspections and for monitoring the application of the rules of Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 736/2006 (OJ L 179, 29.6.2013, p. 46).

Commission Regulation (EU) No 139/2014 of 12 February 2014 laying down requirements and administrative procedures related to aerodromes pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 44, 14.2.2014, p. 1).

Commission Regulation (EU) No 452/2014 of 29 April 2014 laying down technical requirements and administrative procedures related to air operations of third country operators pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 133, 6.5.2014, p. 12).

Commission Regulation (EU) No 1321/2014 of 26 November 2014 on the continuing airworthiness of aircraft and aeronautical products, parts and appliances, and on the approval of organisations and personnel involved in these tasks (OJ L 362 17.12.2014, p. 1).

Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/340 of 20 February 2015 laying down technical requirements and administrative procedures relating to air traffic controllers' licences and certificates pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 216/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council, amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 923/2012 and repealing Commission Regulation (EU) No 805/2011 (OJ L 63, 6.3.2015, p. 1).

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/373 of 1 March 2017 laying down common requirements for providers of air traffic management/air navigation services and other air traffic management network functions and their oversight, repealing Regulation (EC) No 482/2008, Implementing Regulations (EU) No 1034/2011, (EU) No 1035/2011 and (EU) 2016/1377 and amending Regulation (EU) No 677/2011 (OJ L 62, 8.3.2017, p. 1).

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1048 of 18 July 2018 laying down airspace usage requirements and operating procedures concerning performance-based navigation (OJ L 189, 26.7.2018, p. 3).

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/317 of 11 February 2019 laying down a performance and charging scheme in the single European sky and repealing Implementing Regulations (EU) No 390/2013 and (EU) No 391/2013 (OJ L 56, 25.2.2019, p. 1).

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/945 of 12 March 2019 on unmanned aircraft systems and on third-country operators of unmanned aircraft systems (OJ L 152, 11.6.2019, p. 1).

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/947 of 24 May 2019 on the rules and procedures for the operation of unmanned aircraft (OJ L 152, 11.6.2019, p. 45).

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2153 of 16 December 2019 on the fees and charges levied by the European Union Aviation Safety Agency, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 319/2014 (OJ L 327, 17.12.2019, p. 36).

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission 14 July 2021, on ensuring a level playing field for sustainable air transport (COM(2021) 561 final).

Article 02 10 02 — European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA)

	Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 10 02	87 808 498	87 808 498	87 808 498	87 808 498	87 808 498	87 808 498	88 999 498	88 999 498	88 999 498	88 999 498
Reserve	1 191 000	1 191 000	691 000	691 000	1 191 000	1 191 000				
Total	88 999 498	88 999 498	88 499 498	88 499 498	88 999 498	88 999 498	88 999 498	88 999 498	88 999 498	88 999 498

Remarks:

EMSA is the Union agency for maritime safety. It sits at the heart of the Union's maritime safety network and fully recognises the importance of effective collaboration with many different interests and, in particular, between Union and international institutions, Member States' administrations and the maritime industry.

EMSA's activities include: providing technical and scientific assistance to the Member States and the Commission in the proper development and implementation of Union legislation on maritime safety, security, prevention of pollution by ships and maritime transport administrative simplification; monitoring the implementation of Union legislation through visits and inspections; improving cooperation with, and between, Member States; building capacity of national competent authorities; providing operational assistance, including developing, managing and maintaining integrated maritime services related to ships, ship monitoring and enforcement; carrying out operational preparedness, detection and response tasks with respect to pollution caused by ships and marine pollution by oil and gas installations; and, at the request of the Commission, providing technical and operational assistance to third countries.

Total Union contribution	89 752 275
<i>of which amount coming from the recovery of surplus (revenue Article 6 6 2)</i>	752 777
Amount entered in the budget	88 999 498

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA

3 186 182 6 6 0 0

Legal basis:

Regulation (EC) No 1406/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2002 establishing a European Maritime Safety Agency (OJ L 208, 5.8.2002, p. 1).

Regulation (EU) No 911/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 July 2014 on multiannual funding for the action of the European Maritime Safety Agency in the field of response to marine pollution caused by ships and oil and gas installations (OJ L 257, 28.8.2014, p. 115).

Regulation (EU) 2016/1625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 amending Regulation (EC) No 1406/2002 establishing a European Maritime Safety Agency (OJ L 251, 16.9.2016, p. 77).

Reference acts:

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 14 July 2021, on the use of renewable and low-carbon fuels in maritime transport and amending Directive 2009/16/EC (COM(2021) 562 final).

Article 02 10 03 — European Union Agency for Railways (ERA)

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
28 564 091	28 564 091	28 064 091	28 064 091	28 564 091	28 564 091	28 564 091	28 564 091	28 564 091	28 564 091

Remarks:

ERA contributes to the further development and effective functioning of a single European railway area without frontiers, by guaranteeing a high level of railway safety and interoperability, while improving the competitive position of the railway sector. In particular, the ERA contributes, on technical matters, to the implementation of Union legislation by developing a common approach to safety on the Union rail system and by enhancing the level of interoperability on the Union rail system. Further objectives of the ERA are to follow the reduction of national railway rules in order to support the performance of national authorities acting in the fields of railway safety and interoperability, to promote the optimisation of procedures, to monitor national safety authorities and conformity assessment bodies and to manage and keep up-to-date a number of registers vital for the smooth operation of the European railway area.

The entry into force of the technical pillar of the Fourth Railway Package designated ERA as the Union authority responsible for issuing authorisations for placing railway vehicles on the market, single safety certificates for railway undertakings and European Rail Traffic Management System trackside approvals.

Total Union contribution	28 645 912
<i>of which amount coming from the recovery of surplus (revenue Article 6 6 2)</i>	81 821
Amount entered in the budget	28 564 091

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA

1 022 594 6 6 0 0

Legal basis:

Directive 2007/59/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2007 on the certification of train drivers operating locomotives and trains on the railway system in the Community (OJ L 315, 3.12.2007, p. 51).

Regulation (EU) 2016/796 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the European Union Agency for Railways and repealing Regulation (EC) No 881/2004 (OJ L 138, 26.5.2016, p. 1).

Directive (EU) 2016/797 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on the interoperability of the rail system within the European Union (OJ L 138, 26.5.2016, p. 44).

Directive (EU) 2016/798 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 May 2016 on railway safety (OJ L 138, 26.5.2016, p. 102).

Reference acts:

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/764 of 2 May 2018 on the fees and charges payable to the European Union Agency for Railways and their conditions of payment (OJ L 129, 25.5.2018, p. 68).

Article 02 10 04 — European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA)

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
24 676 083	24 676 083	24 676 083	24 676 083	26 233 583	26 233 583	24 676 083	24 676 083	24 676 083	24 676 083

Remarks:

ENISA was set up to enhance the capability of the Union, the Member States and, as a consequence, the business community to prevent, address and respond to network and information security problems. In order to achieve this goal, ENISA will be developing a high level of expertise and stimulating broad cooperation between actors from the public and private sectors.

ENISA's aim is to provide assistance and to deliver advice to the Commission and the Member States on issues related to network and information security falling within its competencies and to assist the Commission, where called upon, in the technical preparatory work for updating and developing Union legislation in the field of network and information security.

Total Union contribution	24 953 071
<i>of which amount coming from the recovery of surplus (revenue Article 6 6 2)</i>	276 988
Amount entered in the budget	24 676 083

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA

883 404 6 6 0 0

Legal basis:

Regulation (EU) 2019/881 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on ENISA (the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity) and on information and communications technology cybersecurity certification and repealing Regulation (EU) No 526/2013 (Cybersecurity Act) (OJ L 151, 7.6.2019, p. 15).

Article 02 10 06 — European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)

	Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 10 06	17 175 275	17 175 275	17 175 275	17 175 275	17 357 275	17 357 275	17 175 275	17 175 275	17 175 275	17 175 275
Reserve	1 830 000	1 830 000	1 330 000	1 330 000	1 830 000	1 830 000	1 830 000	1 830 000	1 830 000	1 830 000
Total	19 005 275	19 005 275	18 505 275	18 505 275	19 187 275	19 187 275	19 005 275	19 005 275	19 005 275	19 005 275

Remarks:

ACER is an independent body and neutral arbiter on regulatory matters that can take binding decisions required for the integration of the European Internal Energy Market, both for electricity and natural gas, and thereby supports the European Green Deal and the construction of a more resilient Europe. ACER is also entrusted with supervising wholesale electricity and gas markets in order to prevent, detect and investigate market manipulations.

In close cooperation with national energy regulatory authorities, ACER ensures that market integration and the implementation of Union legislation is achieved according to the Union's energy policy objectives and regulatory framework.

Total Union contribution	19 482 253
<i>of which amount coming from the recovery of surplus (revenue Article 6 6 2)</i>	476 978
Amount entered in the budget	19 005 275

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA

680 389 6 6 0 0

Legal basis:

Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2011 on wholesale energy market integrity and transparency (OJ L 326, 8.12.2011, p. 1).

Regulation (EU) 2019/942 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 establishing a European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (OJ L 158, 14.6.2019, p. 22).

Regulation (EU) 2022/869 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2022 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure, amending Regulations (EC) 715/2009, (EU) 2019/942 and (EU) 2019/943 and Directives 2009/73/EC and (EU) 2019/944, and repealing Regulation (EU) 347/2013 (OJ L 152, 3.6.2022, p. 45).

Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2576 of 19 December 2022 enhancing solidarity through better coordination of gas purchases, reliable price benchmarks and exchanges of gas across borders (OJ L 335, 29.12.2022, p. 1).

Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2578 of 22 December 2022 establishing a market correction mechanism to protect Union citizens and the economy against excessively high prices (OJ L 335, 29.12.2022, p. 45).

Reference acts:

Commission Decision (EU) 2020/2152 of 17 December 2020 on fees due to the European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators for collecting, handling, processing and analysing of information reported under Regulation (EU) 1227/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 428, 18.12.2020, p. 68).

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 15 December 2021, on internal markets for renewable and natural gases and for hydrogen (recast) (COM(2021) 804 final).

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 15 December 2021, on methane emissions reduction in the energy sector and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/942 (COM(2021) 805 final).

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 14 March 2023, on improving the Union’s electricity market design and amending Regulations (EU) 2019/943 and (EU) 2019/942 as well as Directives (EU) 2018/2001 and (EU) 2019/944 (COM(2023)148 final).

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 14 March 2023, on improving the Union’s protection against market manipulation in the wholesale energy market and amending Regulation (EU) No 1227/2011 and (EU) 2019/942 (COM(2023)147 final).

Article 02 20 01 — Pilot projects

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	7 118 805	p.m.	7 118 805	1 790 000	8 013 805	p.m.	7 118 805	1 790 000	7 566 305

Article 02 20 02 — Preparatory actions

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	3 850 330	p.m.	3 850 330	12 000 000	9 850 330	p.m.	3 850 330	12 000 000	6 850 330

Item 03 02 01 01 — Operation and development of the internal market of goods and services

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
26 568 000	24 900 000	26 568 000	24 900 000	36 568 000	29 900 000	26 568 000	24 900 000	26 568 000	24 900 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover expenditure arising in connection with measures contributing to the completion of the internal market and its operation and development, including:

- measures intended to make the operation of the internal market more effective and to ensure that citizens and businesses have access to the most extensive rights and opportunities resulting from the opening up and deepening of the internal market without borders and are able to exercise those rights and take advantage of those opportunities in full, and monitoring and evaluation measures relating to the practical exercise by citizens and businesses of their rights and opportunities with a view to identifying and facilitating the removal of any obstacles which may be preventing them from exercising those rights in full,
- the comprehensive review of the regulatory framework with a view to making necessary changes and producing an overall analysis of the effectiveness of the measures taken to further the sound operation of the internal market and an evaluation of the overall impact of the internal market on businesses and the economy, including the purchase of data and access by Commission departments to external databases, as well as targeted actions aimed at improving understanding of the functioning of the internal market and rewarding active participation in fostering its functioning,
- developing new legislative acts to close gaps in the internal market for goods, particularly in the area of mobile machinery, greater sectorial approximation in the fields of application of the ‘new approach’ directives, especially the extension of the ‘new approach’ to other sectors,
- activities referred to in Chapter V of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93 (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 30), both for accreditation and CE marking,

- activities referred to in Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2019/515 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 March 2019 on the mutual recognition of goods lawfully marketed in another Member State and repealing Regulation (EC) No 764/2008 (OJ L 91, 29.3.2019, p. 1),
- activities carried out under Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on market surveillance and compliance of products and amending Directive 2004/42/EC and Regulations (EC) No 765/2008 and (EU) No 305/2011 (OJ L 169, 25.6.2019, p. 1), which include, inter alia, the operation of the European Union Product Compliance Network, the cooperation between Member States and market surveillance authorities, the sectoral administrative cooperation groups, Union-wide joint actions by market surveillance authorities, supporting Member States with their market surveillance strategies, supporting the development of Union testing facilities, scientific support from the Joint Research Centre (JRC), technical assistance for the verification and development of harmonised technical specifications and developing Union IT tools,
- activities carried out under Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 on the approval and market surveillance of motor vehicles and their trailers, and of systems, components and separate technical units intended for such vehicles, amending Regulations (EC) No 715/2007 and (EC) No 595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14 6 2018, p. 1), which include, inter alia, technical support to develop market surveillance rules, supporting the development of Union testing facilities, scientific support from the JRC, and developing Union IT tools,
- implementation and monitoring of the Union product legislation, in particular the following:
 - Directive 2014/33/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to lifts and safety components for lifts (OJ L 96, 29.3.2014, p. 251)
 - Directive 2006/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on machinery, and amending Directive 95/16/EC (OJ L 157, 9.6.2006, p. 24),
 - Regulation (EU) 2016/425 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on personal protective equipment and repealing Council Directive 89/686/EEC (OJ L 81, 31.3.2016, p. 51),
 - Directive 2014/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (OJ L 96, 29.3.2014, p. 309),
 - Regulation (EU) 2016/424 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on cableway installations and repealing Directive 2000/9/EC (OJ L 81, 31.3.2016, p. 1),
 - Directive 2000/14/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 May 2000 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to the noise emission in the environment by equipment for use outdoors (OJ L 162, 3.7.2000, p. 1),
 - Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC (OJ L 153, 22.5.2014, p. 62),
 - Directive 2014/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility (OJ L 96, 29.3.2014, p. 79),
 - Directive 2014/35/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the

market of electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits (OJ L 96, 29.3.2014, p. 357),

- Directive 2013/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013 on recreational craft and personal watercraft and repealing Directive 94/25/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 90),
- Regulation (EU) 2016/426 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on appliances burning gaseous fuels and repealing Directive 2009/142/EC (OJ L 81, 31.3.2016, p. 99),
- Directive 2014/68/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pressure equipment (OJ L 189, 27.6.2014, p. 164),
- Directive 2014/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of simple pressure vessels (OJ L 96, 29.3.2014, p. 45),
- Council Directive 75/324/EEC of 20 May 1975 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to aerosol dispensers (OJ L 147, 9.6.1975, p. 40),
- implementation and monitoring of other Union legislation in the area of the single market for goods, in particular Council Regulation (EC) No 2679/98 of 7 December 1998 on the functioning of the internal market in relation to the free movement of goods among the Member States (OJ L 337, 12.12.1998, p. 8), Council Directive 85/374/EEC of 25 July 1985 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning liability for defective products (OJ L 210, 7.8.1985, p. 29) and Directive 2014/60/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State and amending Regulation (EU) No 1024/2012 (OJ L 159, 28.5.2014, p. 1),
- approximation of standards and maintenance and development of an information system for technical standards and regulations, examination of the rules notified by Member States, EFTA States and Turkey and translation of the draft technical regulations and related final texts,
- financing of administrative and technical coordination and of cooperation between the notified bodies, grants in support of the European Technical Approval Organisation (EOTA), and of projects of Union interest undertaken by outside bodies,
- development, monitoring and application of Union legislation on medical devices, cosmetics, foodstuffs, textile products, chemicals, classification and labelling of substances and mixtures, good laboratory practice, motor vehicles, toys, legal metrology, pre-packaging and the quality of the environment, aerosol dispensers, intellectual property and information and publicity measures for greater awareness of Union legislation,
- application and development of Union legislation in the field of Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009 establishing a framework for the setting of ecodesign requirements for energy-related products (OJ L 285, 31.10.2009, p. 10),
- participation in the negotiation of agreements on mutual recognition and, under European agreements, support for the associate countries to allow them to adopt the *acquis* of the Union,
- implementation measures for Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission

Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1), especially those resulting from the 2017 REACH REFIT evaluation,

- actions related to the follow-up to the fitness check of the most relevant chemicals legislation (excluding Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006) (Commission Report of 25 June 2019 (COM(2019) 264) and to the other relevant evaluations of specific pieces of Union chemicals legislation,
- implementation and monitoring of the provisions in the area of public procurement especially in relation to the transposition (completeness and compliance) of Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the award of concession contracts (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 1), Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and repealing Directive 2004/18/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65) and Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on procurement by entities operating in the water, energy, transport and postal services sectors and repealing Directive 2004/17/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 243), Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/1780 on eForms and repealing Regulation (EU) 2015/1986 (OJ L 272, 25.10.2019, p. 7),
- actions related to the implementation of Directive 2014/60/EU,
- implementation and monitoring the provisions governing public contracts with a view to ensuring their optimum operation and that tenders are genuinely open, including the awareness raising and training of the various parties to these contracts; the introduction and use of new technologies in the various fields of operation of those contracts; the continuous adaptation of the legislative and regulatory framework in the light of developments arising from those contracts, particularly the globalisation of markets and existing or future international agreements,
- achieving a similar level of implementation and enforcement of Union legislation by national bodies, including review bodies, in order to fight distortions of competition and to contribute to a level playing field,
- guaranteeing the completion and management of the internal market, especially as regards freedom of establishment and free movement of services, recognition of professional qualifications, and intellectual property, in particular trade-marks, designs, patents, geographical indications, trade secrets and enforcement; evaluation of measures in place and preparation of reviews contributing to the completion of the internal market for on-line services (evaluation and review of Regulation (EU) 2019/1150 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on promoting fairness and transparency for business users of online intermediation services (OJ L 186, 11.7.2019, p. 57) and evaluation of Regulation (EU) 2018/302 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 February 2018 on addressing unjustified geo-blocking and other forms of discrimination based on customers' nationality, place of residence or place of establishment within the internal market and amending Regulations (EC) No 2006/2004 and (EU) 2017/2394 and Directive 2009/22/EC (OJ L 60 I, 2.3.2018, p. 1); encouraging Member States' efforts to remove obstacles to the internal market for retail services through communication actions (high-level conference on retail); access to data on retail to support further policy development,
- analysis of the effects of removing obstacles to the internal market for services and of the effects of measures in place as part of the follow-up to the progressive liberalisation of postal services, coordination of Union policies on postal services with regard to international systems and in particular with regard to participants in Universal Postal Union (UPU) activities, cooperation with central and eastern European countries, as well as analysis of practical implications of the

application of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) provisions to the postal sector and overlap with UPU regulations,

- actions related to creative industries and their impacts on other sectors of the Union economy, including a dialogue with such industries,
- actions related to the implementation and further development of Regulation (EU) 2019/1009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 laying down rules on the making available on the market of EU fertilising products and amending Regulations (EC) No 1069/2009 and (EC) No 1107/2009 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 (OJ L 170, 25.6.2019, p. 1),
- actions related to the implementation of the Circular Economy Action Plan, including actions related to the development of sustainable product policy such as development of ancillary databases, development of Union IT tools and support from JRC,
- actions related to the preparation and implementation of the batteries regulatory framework including the possibility to develop related IT tools and databases,
- actions related to the implementation and further development of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1).
- actions related to the implementation and further development of Regulation (EC) No 273/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 on drug precursors (OJ L 47, 18.2.2004, p. 1),
- actions related to the implementation and further development of Directive 2013/29/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 June 2013 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of pyrotechnic articles (OJ L 178, 28.6.2013, p. 27),
- actions related to the implementation and further development of Directive 2014/28/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market and supervision of explosives for civil uses (OJ L 96, 29.3.2014, p. 1),
- actions related to the implementation and further development of Regulation (EC) No 2003/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 relating to fertilisers (OJ L 304, 21.11.2003, p. 1),
- actions related to the implementation and further development of Directive 2004/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 on the inspection and verification of good laboratory practice (GLP) (OJ L 50, 20.2.2004, p. 28),
- actions related to the implementation and further development of Directive 2004/10/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 on the harmonisation of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the application of the principles of good laboratory practice and the verification of their applications for tests on chemical substances (OJ L 50, 20.2.2004, p. 44),
- actions related to the implementation and further development of Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 March 2004 on detergents (OJ L 104, 8.4.2004, p. 1),

- actions related to the implementation of the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability Towards a Toxic-Free Environment (COM(2020) 667 final),
- actions related to the implementation and further development of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products (OJ L 342, 22.12.2009, p. 59),
- setting up a support structure for an alliance or industrial consortia helping to bring novel low-emission technologies to the market,
- activities related to the implementation of Directive (EU) 2015/1535 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 September 2015 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical regulations and of rules on Information Society services (OJ L 241, 17.9.2015, p. 1), in particular concerning translations,
- activities related to the Directive 97/67/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 1997 on common rules for the development of the internal market of Community postal services and the improvement of quality of service (OJ L 15, 21.1.1998, p. 14), concerning processing of personal data,
- implementation of the Regulation (EU) 2018/644 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 April 2018 on cross-border parcel delivery services (OJ L 112, 2.5.2018, p. 19),
- actions related to the Regulation (EU) No 1257/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2012 implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of the creation of unitary patent protection (OJ L 361, 31.12.2012, p. 1), and
- actions related to the Council Regulation (EU) No 1260/2012 of 17 December 2012 implementing enhanced cooperation in the area of the creation of unitary patent protection with regard to the applicable translation arrangements (OJ L 361, 31.12.2012, p. 89).
- actions related to the implementation of the proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 March 2023 on establishing a framework of measures for strengthening Europe’s net-zero technology products manufacturing ecosystem (Net Zero Industry Act) (COM(2023)161).

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA

951 134 6 6 0 0

Article 03 02 02 — Improving the competitiveness of enterprises, particularly SMEs, and supporting their access to markets

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
128 361 000	125 000 000	128 361 000	125 000 000	138 361 000	130 000 000	128 361 000	125 000 000	128 361 000	125 000 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to support the competitiveness of enterprises, in particular that of SMEs, and to support their growth.

The implemented measures will include:

- networks and clusters bringing together a variety of stakeholders and support to strategically connect ecosystems,
- various forms of support for SMEs, including for social economy enterprises to foster access to markets and global value chains, entrepreneurship, the modernisation of industry and the competitiveness of sectors,

- various forms of support for SMEs, including for social economy enterprises, to empower their investments in green and social sustainability that benefits the local and regional economic ecosystem,
- information sharing, dissemination, awareness raising and advisory services to increase SME's competitiveness and help them participate in the single market and beyond.

Projects will seek to improve conditions for SMEs and contribute to a favourable business environment including through capacity building, support to SME internationalisation, industrial transformation, skills development, and value chain collaboration, and help them increase their competitiveness and sustainability. They will rely on the services provided by clusters, entrepreneurship and business support networks.

In addition, projects will be put in place to support the implementation of the SME Strategy for a sustainable and digital Europe and the New Industrial Strategy for Europe; as well as current Commission priorities, including the European Green Deal and Better Regulation.

Support actions, directly linked to the achievement of the programme specific objectives are also considered for funding: meetings (including workshops), studies, information and publications and participation in study groups.

Key activities that have proven expertise and success in reaching and supporting SMEs will continue to be central.

The Enterprise Europe Network (EEN) will be further strengthened and supported, and will use its expertise to enable SMEs to improve their competitiveness and develop their business in the single market and beyond. EEN services will be further adapted and widened, to suit SME needs in respect of new policy priorities such as digitalisation, internationalisation, circular economy and skills. EEN will help SMEs and scale-ups understand sustainability issues, and put in place strategies and business plans to adapt and compete successfully.

Joint Cluster Initiatives will be used as a strategic tool for supporting the competitiveness, scaling up of SMEs, supported by the European Cluster Collaboration Platform and its European Resource Efficiency Knowledge Centre (EREK). By connecting specialised eco-systems, clusters create new business opportunities for SMEs and integrate them better in European and global strategic value chains. Support will be provided for the development of transnational partnership strategies and the implementation of joint activities, including for channelling direct support to SMEs for encouraging the uptake of advanced technologies, low-carbon solutions, and skills upgrading.

The 'Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs' mobility scheme enables new or aspiring entrepreneurs to gain business experience by matching with an experienced entrepreneur from another country and thus allow strengthening entrepreneurial talents. It helps tackle unemployment and enables existing SMEs to create jobs and increase their turnover by expanding and internationalising their business.

Sustainable tourism will receive a special focus through sectorial support actions. The Union will support, inter alia,

- actions to build capacity of tourism businesses, in particular SMEs, in areas such as sustainability, digitalisation and innovation,
- actions to promote cross-border cooperation and peer learning among tourism stakeholders and public authorities responsible for tourism,
- foresight and socio-economic analysis regarding, inter alia, the long-term competitiveness of the tourism sector and promotion of Union tourism businesses.

The Programme is intended to ensure the effective promotion of equal opportunities for all, and the implementation of gender mainstreaming in its actions.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA

4 595 324 6 6 0 0

Article 03 02 06 — Contributing to a high level of health and welfare for humans, animals and plants

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
234 497 000	219 000 000	234 497 000	219 000 000	239 497 000	221 500 000	234 497 000	219 000 000	234 497 000	219 000 000

Article 03 04 01 — Cooperation in the field of taxation (Fiscalis)

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
38 132 232	30 137 501	34 132 232	30 137 501	38 132 232	30 137 501	38 132 232	30 137 501	38 132 232	30 137 501

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover meetings and similar ad hoc events; project-based structured collaboration; IT capacity building actions (in particular the development and operation of European electronic systems); human competency and capacity building actions; support and other actions, including:

- preparation, monitoring, control, audit, evaluation and other activities for managing the Fiscalis programme and evaluating the achievement of its objectives,
- studies,
- meetings of experts,
- information and communication actions,
- innovation activities, in particular proof-of-concepts, pilots and prototyping initiatives,
- jointly developed communication actions,
- expenses linked to information technology networks focusing on information processing and exchange, including corporate information technology tools and other technical and administrative assistance needed in connection with the management of the Fiscalis programme,
- any other action necessary for attaining, or in support of, the objectives of the Fiscalis programme.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

Other countries 239 048 6 0 3 2

Other assigned revenue 253 000 6 0 3 2

Article 03 05 01 — Cooperation in the field of customs (Customs)

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
135 414 000	104 538 141	115 414 000	104 538 141	135 414 000	104 538 141	135 414 000	104 538 141	135 414 000	104 538 141

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover meetings and similar ad hoc events; project-based structured collaboration; IT capacity building actions (in particular the development and operation of European electronic systems); human competency and capacity building actions; support and other actions, including:

- preparation, monitoring, control, audit, evaluation and other activities for managing the Customs programme and evaluating the achievement of its objectives,

- studies,
- meetings of experts,
- information and communication actions,
- innovation activities, in particular proof-of-concepts, pilots and prototyping initiatives,
- jointly developed communication actions,
- expenses linked to information technology networks focusing on information processing and exchange, including corporate information technology tools and other technical and administrative assistance needed in connection with the management of the Customs programme,
- any other action necessary for attaining, or in support of, the objectives of the Customs programme.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

Other countries	1 568 344 6 0 3 3
Other assigned revenue	1 963 344 6 0 3 3

Article 03 10 02 — European Banking Authority (EBA)

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
20 640 431	20 640 431	20 140 431	20 140 431	20 640 431	20 640 431	20 640 431	20 640 431	20 640 431	20 640 431

Remarks:

Having regard to the TFEU, and in particular Article 114 thereof, as well as to Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010, the European Banking Authority (EBA) forms part of a European System of Financial Supervision (ESFS). The main objective of the ESFS is to ensure that the rules applicable to the financial sector are adequately implemented to preserve financial stability and to ensure confidence in the financial system as a whole and sufficient protection for the customers of financial services.

Total Union contribution	20 774 871
<i>of which amount coming from the recovery of surplus (revenue Article 6 6 2)</i>	134 440
Amount entered in the budget	20 640 431

In addition to the Union contribution, revenues of the EBA also include contributions from the national public authorities of Member States competent for the supervision of financial institutions and contributions from EFTA national public authorities, as well as potential fees.

Legal basis:

Regulation (EU) No 1093/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 establishing a European Supervisory Authority (European Banking Authority), amending Decision No 716/2009/EC and repealing Commission Decision 2009/78/EC (OJ L 331, 15.12.2010, p. 12).

Regulation (EU) 2022/2554 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 on digital operational resilience for the financial sector and amending Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009, (EU) No 648/2012, (EU) No 600/2014, (EU) No 909/2014 and (EU) 2016/1011 (OJ L 333, 27.12.2022, p. 1).

Reference acts:

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 24 September 2020, on Markets in Crypto-assets, and amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 (COM(2020) 593 final).

Article 03 10 04 — European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA)

	Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
03 10 04	19 118 832	19 118 832	19 118 832	19 118 832	19 118 832	19 118 832	20 125 832	20 125 832	20 125 832	20 125 832
Reserve	1 007 000	1 007 000	507 000	507 000	1 007 000	1 007 000				
Total	20 125 832	20 125 832	19 625 832	19 625 832	20 125 832	20 125 832	20 125 832	20 125 832	20 125 832	20 125 832

Remarks:

Having regard to the TFEU, and in particular Article 114 thereof, as well as to Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010, the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) forms part of a European System of Financial Supervision (ESFS). The main objective of the ESFS is to ensure that the rules applicable to the financial sector are adequately implemented to preserve financial stability and to ensure confidence in the financial system as a whole and sufficient protection for the customers of financial services.

Total Union contribution	20 328 887
<i>of which amount coming from the recovery of surplus (revenue Article 6 6 2)</i>	203 055
Amount entered in the budget	20 125 832

In addition to the Union contribution, revenues of the ESMA also include contributions from the national public authorities of Member States competent for the supervision of financial market participants and contributions from EFTA national public authorities, as well as fees.

Legal basis:

Regulation (EU) No 1095/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 establishing a European Supervisory Authority (European Securities and Markets Authority), amending Decision No 716/2009/EC and repealing Commission Decision 2009/77/EC (OJ L 331, 15.12.2010, p. 84).

Regulation (EU) 2022/858 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2022 on a pilot regime for market infrastructures based on distributed ledger technology, and amending Regulations (EU) No 600/2014 and (EU) No 909/2014 and Directive 2014/65/EU (OJ L 151, 2.6.2022, p. 1).

Regulation (EU) 2022/2554 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 on digital operational resilience for the financial sector and amending Regulations (EC) No 1060/2009, (EU) No 648/2012, (EU) No 600/2014, (EU) No 909/2014 and (EU) 2016/1011 (OJ L 333, 27.12.2022, p. 1).

Regulation (EU) 2023/1114 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 31 May 2023 on markets in crypto-assets, and amending Regulations (EU) No 1093/2010 and (EU) No 1095/2010 and Directives 2013/36/EU and (EU) 2019/1937 (OJ L 150, 9.6.2023, p. 40–205).

Reference acts:

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 25 November 2021, establishing a European single access point providing centralised access to publicly available information of relevance to financial services, capital markets and sustainability (COM(2021) 723 final).

Article 03 10 05 — Anti-Money Laundering Authority (AMLA)

	Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
03 10 05	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Reserve	5 107 785	5 107 785	2 607 785	2 607 785	5 107 785	5 107 785	5 107 785	5 107 785	5 107 785	5 107 785
Total	5 107 785	5 107 785	2 607 785	2 607 785	5 107 785	5 107 785	5 107 785	5 107 785	5 107 785	5 107 785

Article 03 20 01 — Pilot projects

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	2 721 061	p.m.	2 721 061	6 260 000	5 851 061	p.m.	2 721 061	6 260 000	4 286 061

Article 03 20 02 — Preparatory actions

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	4 995 953	p.m.	4 995 953	5 500 000	7 745 953	p.m.	4 995 953	5 500 000	6 370 953

Article 04 10 01 — European Union Agency for the Space Programme

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
78 463 345	78 463 345	76 463 345	76 463 345	78 463 345	78 463 345	78 463 345	78 463 345	78 463 345	78 463 345

Remarks:

The revenues of the Agency include a Union subsidy entered in the general budget of the Union in order to ensure a balance between revenue and expenditure.

The expenditure of the Agency shall cover staff, administrative and infrastructure expenditure, operating costs and expenditure associated with the functioning of the Security Accreditation Board, including its subordinate bodies, and the contracts and agreements concluded by the Agency in order to accomplish the tasks entrusted to it.

Total Union contribution	78 620 165
<i>of which amount coming from the recovery of surplus (revenue Article 6 6 2)</i>	156 820
Amount entered in the budget	78 463 345

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA

2 777 602 6 600

Legal basis:

Regulation (EU) 2021/696 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing the Union Space Programme and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme and repealing Regulations (EU) No 912/2010, (EU) No 1285/2013 and (EU) No 377/2014 and Decision No 541/2014/EU (OJ L 170, 12.5.2021, p. 69).

Regulation (EU) 2023/588 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2023 establishing the Union Secure Connectivity Programme for the period 2023-2027 (OJ L 79, 17.3.2023, p. 1-39).

Chapter 04 20 — Pilot projects, preparatory actions, prerogatives and other actions

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				16 990 000	8 495 000			16 990 000	4 247 500

Remarks:**Legal basis:****Reference acts:****Article 04 20 01 — Pilot projects**

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				6 990 000	3 495 000			6 990 000	1 747 500

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to finance the implementation of pilot projects of an experimental nature designed to test the feasibility of actions and their usefulness.

The list of pilot projects is set out in Annex ‘Pilot projects and preparatory actions’ to this section, under Chapter PP 04.

Legal basis:**Reference acts:**

Article 58(2), point (a), of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Article 04 20 02 — Preparatory actions

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				10 000 000	5 000 000			10 000 000	2 500 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to finance the implementation of preparatory actions in the field of applications of the TFEU and the Euratom Treaty, designed to prepare proposals with a view to the adoption of future actions.

The list of preparatory actions is set out in Annex ‘Pilot projects and preparatory actions’ to this section, under chapter PA 04.

Legal basis:**Reference acts:**

Article 58(2), point (b), of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Article 05 02 01 — ERDF — Operational expenditure

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
39 103 290 151	5 162 042 041	39 103 290 151	5 162 042 041	39 103 290 151	5 162 042 041	39 092 746 401	5 162 042 041	39 092 746 401	5 162 042 041

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover ERDF support under the Investment for jobs and growth goal and for the European territorial cooperation goal (Interreg) in the 2021-2027 programming period.

It will cover the following three categories of regions:

- less developed regions, with a GDP per capita less than 75 % of the average GDP of the Union,
- transition regions, with a GDP per capita between 75 % and 100 % of the average GDP of the Union,
- more developed regions, with a GDP per capita above 100 % of the average GDP of the Union.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

Other assigned revenue

2 260 590 398 6 10 0

Article 05 02 09 — Horizon Europe — Contribution from the ERDF

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 000 000	378 000	1 000 000	378 000	1 000 000	378 000	11 543 750	378 000	11 543 750	378 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to complement the Horizon Europe resources following Member State(s) request in the Partnership Agreement or in a request for an amendment of a programme to transfer up to 5 % of the initial national allocation of ERDF to Horizon Europe pursuant to Article 26 of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060. Transferred resources will be implemented in accordance with the rules of Horizon Europe and for the benefit of the Member State(s) concerned.

Article 05 04 01 — Financial support for encouraging the economic development of the Turkish Cypriot community

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
32 316 101	15 000 000	32 316 101	15 000 000	34 316 101	16 000 000	32 316 101	15 000 000	32 316 101	15 000 000

Article 06 04 01 — European Union Recovery Instrument (EURI) – Payment of periodic coupon and redemption at maturity

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
3 864 000 000		3 291 183 116				3 790 000 000		3 334 000 000	

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the costs associated with the funds borrowed on the capital markets and on behalf of the Union in the framework of the European Union Recovery Instrument.

Article 06 05 01 — Union Civil Protection Mechanism

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
230 311 354	211 000 000	230 311 354	211 000 000	250 311 354	221 000 000	230 311 354	211 000 000	240 311 354	221 000 000

Remarks:

The Union Civil Protection Mechanism intervenes in all phases of the disaster management cycle: prevention, preparedness and response, and its geographical scope is both within and outside the Union.

As regards prevention, the mechanism aims in particular at fostering a shared culture of prevention with activities supporting and promoting Member States' risk assessment and risk reduction efforts, such as the sharing of good practice, the compilation and dissemination of information from Member States on risk management activities including through cross-border projects, peer reviews, and advisory missions. The mechanism also provides funding to scale-up Member States' disaster risk management strategies and to support the development of projects leveraging disaster risk management investments.

Preparedness efforts are supported, in particular, through the pooling of civil protection capacities in the form of the European Civil Protection Pool (ECPP), as well as the development of additional capacities at Union level to complement national efforts (the rescEU reserve and the rescEU transition phase). Preparedness is also improved through the development of Union-wide disaster resilience goals, training, exercises, the exchange of best practices and experts, all under the umbrella of the Union Civil Protection Knowledge Network. The mechanism also supports the study and development of disaster detection and early warning systems, and promotes scientific analysis and expert support.

Concerning the international dimension, the mechanism facilitates cooperation with the enlargement countries and countries under the European Neighbourhood Policy in the area of disaster management, through the funding of projects, training and policy dialogues.

In relation to response, the mechanism contributes through the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) to the rapid and efficient deployment of national capacities, of ECPP modules and/or of its own capacities, as well as of trained experts and EU civil protection teams for operations in Member States or participating states, and in any third country. The mechanism support is financial, operational and facilitates coordination.

This article also covers a wide array of horizontal activities supporting the proper functioning of the mechanism. These include, among others, communication activities, project and IT support to operations, and other activities supporting policy development, such as workshops, seminars, projects, studies, surveys, modelling, scenario-building and contingency planning, as well as audits and evaluations.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA	8 153 022 6 6 0 0
Candidate countries and Western Balkans potential candidate countries	815 000 6 1 1 2

Article 06 06 01 — EU4Health Programme

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
726 723 832	652 000 000	726 723 832	652 000 000	746 723 832	662 000 000	726 723 832	652 000 000	726 723 832	652 000 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the operational expenditure under the EU4Health Programme. Its objective is to protect people in the Union from serious cross-border threats to health; to improve the availability, accessibility and affordability, in the Union, of medicines, medical devices and crisis-relevant products, and to support innovation regarding such products; to strengthen health systems and the healthcare workforce, including by digital transformation and by

increased integrated and coordinated work among the Member States, sustained implementation of best practice and data sharing; and to increase the general level of public health.

The EU4Health Programme is to cater for a solid legal and financial framework for health crisis prevention, preparedness and response in the Union. This strand is to reinforce national and Union capacity for contingency planning and enable Member States to jointly cope with common health threats, in particular cross-border threats, where Union intervention can add tangible value. The programme complements health policies of the Member States and supports a ‘One Health’ approach, where applicable, in improving health outcomes through resilient, resource-efficient and inclusive health systems across the Member States, through better disease prevention and surveillance, health promotion, access, diagnosis and treatment, including the fight against cancer as well as cross-border collaboration in health. This programme is to also address non-communicable diseases, which have been shown to be a strong determinant of mortality from COVID-19.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA

25 726 024 6 6 0 0

Legal basis:

Regulation (EU) 2021/522 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 March 2021 establishing a Programme for the Union’s action in the field of health (‘EU4Health Programme’) for the period 2021-2027, and repealing Regulation (EU) No 282/2014 (OJ L 107, 26.3.2021, p. 1).

Item 07 03 01 01 — Promoting learning mobility of individuals and groups, and cooperation, inclusion and equity, excellence, creativity and innovation at the level of organisations and policies in the field of education and training — Indirect management

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 566 731 926	2 498 750 000	2 566 731 926	2 498 750 000	2 656 731 926	2 566 250 000	2 566 731 926	2 498 750 000	2 617 731 926	2 524 750 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the field of education and training of the Erasmus+ programme under indirect management. It shall support the three key actions.

Key action 1: Learning mobility

In the field of education and training, the Erasmus+ programme is to support the following actions: (a) the learning mobility of higher education students and staff; (b) the learning mobility of vocational education and training learners and staff; (c) the learning mobility of school pupils and staff; and (d) the learning mobility of adult education learners and staff.

Learning mobility may be accompanied by virtual learning and measures such as language support, preparatory visits, training and virtual cooperation. Learning mobility may be replaced by virtual learning for those persons who are unable to participate in learning mobility.

Key action 2: Cooperation among organisations and institutions

In the field of education and training, the Erasmus+ programme is to support partnerships for cooperation and exchanges of practices, including small-scale partnerships to foster wider and more inclusive access to the programme.

Key action 3: Support to policy development and cooperation

In the field of education and training, the Erasmus+ programme is to support the following actions: (a) the preparation and implementation of the Union general and sectoral policy agendas in education and training, including with the support of the Eurydice network or activities of other relevant organisations; (b) Union tools and measures that foster the quality, transparency and

recognition of competences, skills and qualifications; (c) policy dialogue and cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including Union-wide networks, European organisations and international organisations in the field of education and training; (d) measures that contribute to the high-quality and inclusive implementation of the Erasmus+ programme; (e) cooperation with other Union instruments and support to other Union policies; and (f) dissemination and awareness-raising activities about European policy outcomes and priorities and about the Erasmus+ programme.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA	91 889 003 6 6 0 0
Other assigned revenue	98 012 175 6 1 2 1

Article 07 03 02 — Promoting non-formal and informal learning mobility and active participation among young people, and cooperation, inclusion, creativity and innovation at the level of organisations and policies in the field of youth

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
384 913 639	369 700 000	384 913 639	369 700 000	394 913 639	377 200 000	384 913 639	369 700 000	393 913 639	374 700 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the field of youth of the Erasmus+ programme. It shall support the following three key actions:

Key action 1: Learning mobility

In the field of youth, the Erasmus+ programme is to support the following actions: (a) the learning mobility of young people; (b) youth participation activities; (c) DiscoverEU activities; and (d) the learning mobility of youth workers.

Those actions may be accompanied by virtual learning and measures such as language support, preparatory visits, training and virtual cooperation. Learning mobility may be replaced by virtual learning for those persons who are unable to participate in learning mobility.

Key action 2: Cooperation among organisations and institutions

In the field of youth, the Erasmus+ programme is to support the following actions: (a) partnerships for cooperation and exchanges of practices, including small-scale partnerships to foster wider and more inclusive access to the Erasmus+ programme; (b) partnerships for innovation to strengthen Europe's innovation capacity; and (c) user-friendly online platforms and tools for virtual cooperation.

Key action 3: Support to policy development and cooperation

In the field of youth, the Erasmus+ programme is to support the following actions: (a) the preparation and implementation of the Union policy agenda on youth, with the support, as relevant, of the Youth Wiki network; (b) Union tools and measures that foster the quality, transparency and recognition of competences and skills, in particular through Youthpass; (c) policy dialogue and cooperation with relevant stakeholders, including Union-wide networks, European organisations and international organisations in the field of youth, the EU Youth Dialogue, and support to the European Youth Forum; (d) measures that contribute to the high-quality and inclusive implementation of the Erasmus+ programme, including support for the Eurodesk Network; (e) cooperation with other Union instruments and support to other Union policies; and (f) dissemination and awareness-raising activities about European policy outcomes and priorities and about the Erasmus+ programme.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

Article 07 04 01 — European Solidarity Corps

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
136 985 873	128 570 000	136 985 873	128 570 000	138 985 873	129 570 000	136 985 873	128 570 000	136 985 873	128 570 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover (1) the participation of young people in solidarity activities addressing societal challenges and (2) their participation in humanitarian aid-related solidarity activities. It shall support the following actions:

1. Solidarity activities addressing societal challenges.

Those actions are in particular to contribute to strengthening cohesion, solidarity, active citizenship and democracy within and outside the Union, while also responding to societal challenges with a particular focus on the promotion of social inclusion and equal opportunities. They take the form of (a) volunteering; (b) solidarity projects; (c) networking activities; and (d) quality and support measures.

2. Humanitarian aid-related solidarity activities.

Those actions are in particular to contribute to providing needs-based humanitarian aid aimed at preserving life, preventing and alleviating human suffering and maintaining human dignity and to strengthening the capacity and resilience of vulnerable or disaster-affected communities. They take the form of (a) volunteering; (b) networking activities; and (c) quality and support measures with particular focus on measures to ensure the safety and security of participants.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

Article 07 05 01 — Culture strand

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
101 802 039	96 050 000	86 802 039	96 050 000	116 802 039	103 550 000	101 802 039	96 050 000	103 802 039	96 050 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the cultural and creative sectors with the exception of the audiovisual sector (the Culture strand) within the Creative Europe programme. In line with the objectives of the Creative Europe programme, the Culture strand is to have the following priorities: (a) to strengthen transnational cooperation and the cross-border dimension of the creation, circulation and visibility of European works and the mobility of operators in the cultural and creative sectors; (b) to increase access to and participation in culture and to increase audience engagement and improve audience development across Europe; (c) to promote societal resilience and to enhance social inclusion and intercultural dialogue through culture and cultural heritage; (d) to enhance the capacity of the European cultural and creative sectors, including the capacity of individuals working in those sectors, to nurture talent, to innovate, to prosper and to generate jobs and growth; (e) to strengthen European identity and values through cultural awareness, arts education and culture-based creativity in education; (f) to promote capacity building within the European cultural and creative sectors, including grassroots organisations and micro-organisations, so that they are able to be active at the international level; and (g) to contribute to the Union's global strategy for international relations through culture.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA

3 644 513 6 600

Other assigned revenue

627 044 6 123

Article 07 05 02 — Media strand

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
178 754 402	207 523 435	153 754 402	207 523 435	178 754 402	207 523 435	178 754 402	207 523 435	178 754 402	207 523 435

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the audiovisual sector (the Media strand) within the Creative Europe programme. In line with the objectives of the Creative Europe programme, the Media strand is to have the following priorities: (a) to nurture talent, competence and skills and to stimulate cross-border cooperation, mobility, and innovation in the creation and production of European audiovisual works, thereby encouraging collaboration across Member States with different audiovisual capacities; (b) to enhance the circulation, promotion, online distribution and theatrical distribution of European audiovisual works within the Union and internationally in the new digital environment, including through innovative business models; and (c) to promote European audiovisual works, including heritage works, and to support the engagement and development of audiences of all ages, in particular young audiences, across Europe and beyond.

Those priorities are to be addressed through support for the development, production, promotion, dissemination and access to European works with the objective of reaching diverse audiences within Europe and beyond, thereby adapting to new market developments and accompanying the implementation of Directive 2010/13/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 March 2010 on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States concerning the provision of audiovisual media services (Audiovisual Media Services Directive) (OJ L 95, 15.4.2010, p. 1).

The priorities of the Media strand are to take into account the differences across countries regarding audiovisual content production, distribution and access as well as the size and specificities of the respective markets.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA

6 399 408 6 600

Article 07 05 03 — Cross-sectoral strand

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
27 603 081	25 430 875	27 603 081	25 430 875	37 603 081	30 430 875	27 603 081	25 430 875	28 603 081	26 430 875

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover actions across all cultural and creative sectors (the Cross-sectoral strand) within the Creative Europe programme. In line with the objectives of the Creative Europe programme, the Cross-sectoral strand is to have the following priorities: (a) to support cross-sectoral transnational policy cooperation, including cooperation on the promotion of the role of culture in social inclusion and cooperation on artistic freedom, to promote the visibility of the Creative Europe programme and to support the transferability of its results; (b) to encourage innovative approaches to the creation, distribution and promotion of, and access to, content across cultural and creative sectors and other sectors, including by taking into account the digital shift, covering both market and non-market dimensions; (c) to promote cross-sectoral activities that aim at adjusting to the structural and technological changes faced by the media, including enhancing a

free, diverse and pluralistic media environment, quality journalism and media literacy, including in the digital environment; and (d) to support the establishment of programme desks in participating countries and the activities of programme desks and to stimulate cross-border cooperation and the exchange of best practices within the cultural and creative sectors.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA 988 190 6 6 0 0
Other assigned revenue 47 021 6 1 2 3

Article 07 06 01 — Equality and rights

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
36 019 970	51 815 746	36 019 970	51 815 746	36 019 970	51 815 746	36 019 970	51 815 746	37 519 970	53 315 746

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to focus on promoting equality and preventing and combatting inequalities and discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation, and respecting the principle of non-discrimination on the grounds provided for in Article 21 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union; supporting, advancing and implementing comprehensive policies relating to women's rights, gender equality, racism and all forms of intolerance, the rights of the child and the rights of persons with disabilities; protecting and promoting Union citizenship rights and the right to the protection of personal data.

Those objectives will be pursued in particular through support to the following activities: awareness raising, mutual learning, analytical and monitoring activities, training, and ICT tools development and maintenance.

This appropriation will also support the European Network of Equality Bodies (Equinet).

Article 07 06 02 — Citizens engagement and participation in the democratic life of the Union

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
55 671 418	46 911 774	55 671 418	46 911 774	57 671 418	47 911 774	55 671 418	46 911 774	57 671 418	48 911 774

Article 07 06 03 — Daphne

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
25 146 868	23 877 030	25 146 868	23 877 030	27 146 868	24 877 030	25 146 868	23 877 030	26 146 868	24 877 030

Article 07 06 04 — Union values

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
88 151 507	86 714 747	88 151 507	86 714 747	90 151 507	87 714 747	88 151 507	86 714 747	88 151 507	86 714 747

Article 07 10 05 — European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
9 101 373	9 101 373	9 101 373	9 101 373	9 351 373	9 351 373	9 101 373	9 101 373	9 101 373	9 101 373

Remarks:

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) contributes to and strengthens the promotion of gender equality, including gender mainstreaming in all Union policies and the resulting national policies, and the fight against discrimination based on sex, and to raise Union citizens' awareness of gender equality by providing technical assistance to the Union institutions, in particular the Commission, and the authorities of the Member States.

EIGE carries out, *inter alia*, the following tasks:

- collect, analyse and disseminate relevant objective, comparable and reliable information as regards gender equality, including results from research and best practices,
- develop methods to improve the objectivity, comparability and reliability of data at European level by establishing criteria that will improve the consistency of information and take into account gender issues when collecting data,
- develop, analyse, evaluate and disseminate methodological tools in order to support the integration of gender equality into all Union policies and the resulting national policies and to support gender mainstreaming in all Union institutions and bodies,
- organise meetings of experts to support the institute's research work, encourage the exchange of information among researchers and promote the inclusion of a gender perspective in their research,
- raise Union citizens' awareness of gender equality, disseminate information regarding best practices and make documentation resources accessible to the public,
- provide information to the Union's institutions on gender equality and gender mainstreaming in the accession and candidate countries.

Total Union contribution	9 349 488
<i>of which amount coming from the recovery of surplus (revenue article 6 6 2)</i>	248 115
Amount entered in the budget	9 101 373

Legal basis:

Regulation (EC) No 1922/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 on establishing a European Institute for Gender Equality (OJ L 403, 30.12.2006, p. 9).

Article 07 10 07 — European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust)

	Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 10 07	55 594 172	60 247 172	55 594 172	60 247 172	59 722 172	64 375 172	55 594 172	60 247 172	55 594 172	60 247 172
Reserve	2 158 000	1 693 000	2 158 000	1 693 000	2 158 000	1 693 000	2 158 000	1 693 000	2 158 000	1 693 000
Total	57 752 172	61 940 172	57 752 172	61 940 172	61 880 172	66 068 172	57 752 172	61 940 172	57 752 172	61 940 172

Remarks:

The purpose of the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust) is to support and strengthen coordination and cooperation between national investigating and prosecuting authorities in relation to serious crime affecting two or more Member States. It acts at the request of the Member State authorities, on its own initiative or at the request of the EPPO within the limits of the EPPO's competence, and supports Member States through expediting requests for mutual legal assistance, organising coordinated approaches to operational actions, and providing both operational and financial support to joint investigation teams.

Total Union contribution	57 929 612
<i>of which amount coming from the recovery of surplus (revenue article 6 6 2)</i>	177 440
Amount entered in the budget	57 752 172

Legal basis:

Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust), and replacing and repealing Council Decision 2002/187/JHA (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 138).

Regulation (EU) 2022/838 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2022 amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 as regards the preservation, analysis and storage at Eurojust of evidence relating to genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes and related criminal offences (OJ L 148, 31.5.2022, p. 1).

Reference acts:

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 1 December 2021, amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1727 of the European Parliament and the Council and Council Decision 2005/671/JHA, as regards the digital information exchange in terrorism cases (COM (2021) 757 final).

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 1 December 2021, establishing a collaboration platform to support the functioning of Joint Investigation Teams and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 (COM (2021) 756 final).

Article 07 10 08 — European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO)

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
64 307 729	64 307 729	64 307 729	64 307 729	81 307 729	81 307 729	66 307 729	66 307 729	70 307 729	70 307 729

Remarks:

The EPPO is responsible for investigating, prosecuting and bringing to judgment the perpetrators of, and accomplices to, criminal offences affecting the financial interests of the Union which are provided for in Directive (EU) 2017/1371 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 July 2017 on the fight against fraud to the Union's financial interests by means of criminal law (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 29) and determined by Regulation (EU) 2017/1939. In that respect, the EPPO undertakes investigations, carries out acts of prosecution and exercises the functions of prosecutor in the competent courts of the Member States, until the case has been finally disposed of.

This appropriation is intended to cover the EPPO's recruitment and staff-related expenditure, buildings (including building security), infrastructure and administrative information technology-related expenditures (Titles 1 and 2). It includes operational expenditure related to the costs connected with the EPPO's investigations in accordance with Article 91(5) and (6) of the Regulation (EU) 2017/1939, the EPPO case management system, the IT exchange platform between the EPPO Central Office, the European Delegated Prosecutors and other judicial and law enforcement authorities in the Member States, which is a key element for the good functioning of the EPPO, and provisions for close protection services for senior EPPO staff, payment of the European Delegated Prosecutors and substantial translation costs for the operational needs of the EPPO (Title 3).

Total Union contribution	71 888 321
<i>of which amount coming from the recovery of surplus (revenue article 6 6 2)</i>	1 580 592
Amount entered in the budget	70 307 729

Legal basis:

Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 of 12 October 2017 implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office ('the EPPO') (OJ L 283, 31.10.2017, p. 1).

Article 07 10 09 — European Labour Authority (ELA)

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
48 426 694	35 476 694	48 426 694	35 476 694	49 534 000	36 584 000	48 426 694	35 476 694	48 426 694	35 476 694

Remarks:

The objective of the European Labour Authority (ELA) is to contribute to ensuring fair labour mobility across the Union and assist Member States and the Commission in the coordination of social security systems within the Union. To this end, ELA is to facilitate access to information on rights and obligations regarding labour mobility across the Union as well as to relevant services; facilitate and enhance cooperation between Member States in the enforcement of relevant Union law across the Union, including facilitating concerted and joint inspections; mediate and facilitate a solution in cases of cross-border disputes between Member States; and support cooperation between Member States in tackling undeclared work.

This appropriation is intended to cover the measures necessary to accomplish ELA's tasks, in particular:

- facilitate access to information and coordinate the European network of employment services (EURES),
- facilitate cooperation and the exchange of information between Member States with a view to the consistent, efficient and effective application and enforcement of relevant Union law,
- coordinate and support concerted and joint inspections,
- carry out analyses and risk assessments on issues of cross-border labour mobility,
- support Member States with capacity-building regarding the effective application and enforcement of relevant Union law,
- support Member States in tackling undeclared work,
- mediate in disputes between Member States on the application of relevant Union law.

Total Union contribution	48 426 694
<i>of which amount coming from the recovery of surplus (revenue article 6 6 2)</i>	
Amount entered in the budget	48 426 694

Legal basis:

Regulation (EU) 2019/1149 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 establishing a European Labour Authority, amending Regulations (EC) No 883/2004, (EU) No 492/2011, and (EU) 2016/589 and repealing Decision (EU) 2016/344 (OJ L 186, 11.7.2019, p. 21).

Article 07 20 01 — Pilot projects

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	12 094 967	p.m.	12 094 967	9 040 000	16 614 967	p.m.	12 094 967	9 040 000	14 354 967

Article 07 20 02 — Preparatory actions

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	20 162 598	p.m.	20 162 598	16 787 500	28 556 348	p.m.	20 162 598	16 787 500	24 359 473

Item 07 20 04 06 — Specific competences in the area of social policy, including social dialogue

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
22 221 446	19 500 000	22 221 446	19 500 000	23 221 446	20 000 000	22 221 446	19 500 000	23 221 446	20 000 000

Item 07 20 04 09 — Information and training measures for workers' organisations

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
22 728 699	21 000 000	22 728 699	21 000 000	23 728 699	21 500 000	22 728 699	21 000 000	23 728 699	21 500 000

Article 08 02 01 — Agricultural reserve

Draft budget 2024	Council's position 2024	EP's position 2024	Revised Draft Budget 2024	Conciliation 2024
450 000 000	450 000 000	450 000 000	530 000 000	516 500 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the establishment of the agricultural reserve and finance expenditure for public intervention, private storage measures and exceptional measures, in accordance with Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116.

Item 08 02 02 01 — Fruit and vegetables sector

Draft budget 2024	Council's position 2024	EP's position 2024	Revised Draft Budget 2024	Conciliation 2024
277 000 000	277 000 000	277 000 000	335 000 000	335 000 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover expenditure as from 1 January 2023 for interventions in the fruit and vegetables sector in accordance with Articles 49 to 53 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115.

Item 08 02 02 02 — Apiculture products sector

Draft budget 2024	Council's position 2024	EP's position 2024	Revised Draft Budget 2024	Conciliation 2024
59 000 000	59 000 000	59 000 000	60 000 000	60 000 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover expenditure as from 1 January 2023 for interventions in the apiculture sector in accordance with Articles 54, 55 and 56 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115.

Item 08 02 03 01 — POSEI and smaller Aegean islands (excluding direct payments)

Draft budget 2024	Council's position 2024	EP's position 2024	Revised Draft Budget 2024	Conciliation 2024
229 000 000	229 000 000	229 000 000	226 000 000	226 000 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover expenditure for certain measures for the outermost regions of the Union as well as the smaller Aegean islands in accordance with Regulations (EU) No 228/2013 and (EU) No 229/2013.

Legal basis:

Regulation (EU) No 228/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 March 2013 laying down specific measures for agriculture in the outermost regions of the Union and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 247/2006 (OJ L 78, 20.3.2013, p. 23).

Regulation (EU) No 229/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 March 2013 laying down specific measures for agriculture in favour of the smaller Aegean islands and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1405/2006 (OJ L 78, 20.3.2013, p. 41).

Item 08 02 03 04 — School schemes

Draft budget 2024	Council's position 2024	EP's position 2024	Revised Draft Budget 2024	Conciliation 2024
180 000 000	180 000 000	185 000 000	180 000 000	180 000 000

Item 08 02 03 06 — Fruit and vegetables

Draft budget 2024	Council's position 2024	EP's position 2024	Revised Draft Budget 2024	Conciliation 2024
710 000 000	710 000 000	710 000 000	715 000 000	715 000 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the Union's financing of expenditure relating to operational funds for producer organisations in accordance with Articles 32 to 38 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013 and Article 5(4) of Regulation (EU) No 2021/2117.

Item 08 02 04 01 — Basic income support for sustainability

Draft budget 2024	Council's position 2024	EP's position 2024	Revised Draft Budget 2024	Conciliation 2024
18 459 500 000	18 459 500 000	18 459 500 000	18 373 500 000	18 282 200 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover expenditure under the basic income support for sustainability provided for in Chapter II of Title III of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

Other assigned revenue 400 000 000 6 2 0 0

Item 08 02 04 02 — Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability

Draft budget 2024	Council's position 2024	EP's position 2024	Revised Draft Budget 2024	Conciliation 2024
3 970 000 000	3 970 000 000	3 970 000 000	3 917 000 000	3 917 000 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover expenditure under the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability provided for in Chapter II of Title III of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115.

Item 08 02 04 03 — Complementary income support for young farmers

Draft budget 2024	Council's position 2024	EP's position 2024	Revised Draft Budget 2024	Conciliation 2024
654 000 000	654 000 000	694 000 000	650 000 000	670 000 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover expenditure under the complementary income support for young farmers provided for in Chapter II of Title III of Regulation (EU) 2021/2115.

Item 08 02 06 01 — Financial corrections in favour of Member States following clearance of accounts and conformity clearance decisions

Draft budget 2024	Council's position 2024	EP's position 2024	Revised Draft Budget 2024	Conciliation 2024
248 900 000	248 900 000	248 900 000	250 900 000	250 900 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the results of clearance of accounts and conformity clearance decisions in accordance with Articles 51 and 52 of Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 in the event those decisions are in favour of the Member States.

This appropriation is intended to cover the results of annual financial clearance and annual conformity clearance decisions in accordance with Articles 53, 54 and 55 of Regulation (EU) 2021/2116 in the event those decisions are in favour of the Member States.

Article 08 05 01 — Establishing a governance framework for fishing activities carried out by Union fishing vessels in third-country waters

	Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
08 05 01	87 321 754	95 768 754	87 321 754	95 768 754	87 321 754	95 768 754	89 881 754	98 328 754	89 881 754	98 328 754
Reserve	69 410 000	40 810 000	69 410 000	40 810 000	69 410 000	40 810 000	66 850 000	38 250 000	66 850 000	38 250 000
Total	156 731 754	136 578 754	156 731 754	136 578 754	156 731 754	136 578 754	156 731 754	136 578 754	156 731 754	136 578 754

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the expenditure arising from the fisheries agreements which the Union has negotiated or intends to renew or renegotiate with third countries.

In addition, the Union may negotiate new fisheries partnership agreements which would need to be financed under this article.

Legal basis:

Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 on the Common Fisheries Policy, amending Council Regulations (EC) No 1954/2003 and (EC) No 1224/2009 and repealing Council Regulations (EC) No 2371/2002 and (EC) No 639/2004 and Council Decision 2004/585/EC (OJ L 354, 28.12.2013, p. 22), and in particular Article 31 thereof.

Regulations and Decisions concerning the conclusion of agreements and protocols adopted with regard to fisheries between the Union and the governments of the following countries:

Status (as of September 2023)	Country	Legal basis	Date	Official Journal	Duration
Agreements and Protocols in provisional application or in force (and financial compensation due in 2024 entered in Article 08 05 01)	Gabon	Decision (EU) 2021/1116	28 June 2021	L 242, 8.7.2021	29.6.2021 to 28.6.2026
	Gambia	Decision (EU) 2020/392	5 March 2020	L 75, 11.3.2020	31.7.2019 to 30.7.2025
	Greenland	Decision (EU) 2021/793	26 March 2021	L 175, 18.5.2021	22.4.2021 to 22.4.2025
	Kiribati	Decision (EU) 2023/xxx	2 October 2023	L xxx, xx.xx.2023	02.10.2023 to 01.10.2028
	Madagascar	Decision (EU) 2023/1476	26 June 2023	L 182, 19.07.2023	1 July 2023 to 30.06.2027
	Mauritania	Decision (EU) 2021/2123	11 November 2021	L 439, 8.12.2021	16.11.2021 to 15.11.2026
	Mauritius	Decision (EU) 2022/2585	8 November 2022	L 338, 30.12.2022	21.12.2022 to 20.12.2026
	Seychelles	Decision (EU) 2020/272	20 February 2020	L 60, 28.2.2020	24.02.2020 to 23.02.2026
Agreements and Protocols to be renegotiated, already under negotiation or with legislative procedure under way (financial compensation entered in Article 30 02 02)	Angola	New agreement			
	Cape Verde	Decision (EU) 2019/951	17 May 2019	L 154, 12.6.2019	Expires on 19.5.2024
	Cook Islands	Decision (EU) 2021/2277	11 November 2021	L 463, 28.12.2021	Expires on 16.12.2024
	Côte d'Ivoire	Decision (EU) 2019/385	4 March 2019	L 70, 12.3.2019	Expires on 31.12.2024
	Guinea-Bissau	Decision (EU) 2019/1088	6 June 2019	L 173, 27.6.2019	Expires on 14.6.2024
	Guinea (Guinée)	Decision 2009/473/CE			
	Liberia	Decision (EU) 2016/1062	24 May 2016	L 177, 1.7.2016	Expired
	Morocco	Decision (EU) 2019/441	4 March 2019	L 77, 20.3.2019	Expired
	São Tomé and Príncipe	Decision (EU) 2019/2218	24 October 2019	L 333, 27.12.2019	Expires on 18.12.2024
	Senegal	Decision (EU) 2019/1925	14 November 2019	L 299, 20.11.2019	Expires on 17.11.2024

Article 08 20 01 — Pilot projects

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	1 954 000	p.m.	1 954 000	8 540 000	6 224 000	p.m.	1 954 000	8 540 000	4 089 000

Article 09 02 01 — Nature and biodiversity

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
285 202 126	112 000 000	283 214 626	112 000 000	305 202 126	122 000 000	285 202 126	112 000 000	300 202 126	112 000 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the expenditure related to the implementation of the specific sub-programme for nature and biodiversity of the LIFE programme.

It will provide support for the implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy and of Council Directive 79/409/EEC of 2 April 1979 on the conservation of wild birds (OJ L 103, 25.4.1979, p. 1) and Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (OJ L 206, 22.7.1992, p. 7). Actions will cover both the terrestrial and the marine environment.

It includes:

- the financing of innovative techniques, methods and approaches for reaching the objectives of the Union legislation and policy on nature and biodiversity, and for contributing to the knowledge base and to the application of best practice, including through the support of the Natura 2000 network,
- the development, implementation, monitoring, reporting and enforcement of the relevant Union legislation and policy on nature and biodiversity objectives and tracking the Union’s biodiversity-related expenditure, as well as related support. It also includes improving governance at all levels through enhancing capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society in nature and biodiversity related policy development,
- the support of actions intended to catalyse the large-scale deployment of successful solutions/approaches for implementing the relevant Union legislation and policy on nature and biodiversity, by replicating results, integrating related objectives into other policies and into public and private sector practices, mobilising investment and improving access to finance.

Costs of technical assistance for selecting, monitoring, evaluating and auditing projects and of support for communication, IT actions, organising workshops, conferences and meetings, as well as other governance activities (including support to non-governmental organisations via operating grants) may also be financed by this appropriation.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA

484 844 6 600

Article 09 02 02 — Circular economy and quality of life

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
177 796 220	117 871 841	176 561 220	117 871 841	179 796 220	118 871 841	177 796 220	117 871 841	178 796 220	117 871 841

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the expenditure related to the implementation of the specific sub-programme for circular economy and quality of life of the LIFE programme.

This sub-programme aims to facilitate the transition towards a sustainable, circular, energy-efficient and climate-resilient economy and to protect, restore and improve the quality of the environment.

It supports projects focusing on delivering the European Green Deal. These will be actions related to the shift towards a resource-efficient economy, the management of natural resources, such as air, water and land towards achieving the zero-pollution ambition, the strengthening the implementation of environmental legislation, as well as the promotion of good environmental governance.

It includes:

- the financing of innovative techniques, methods and approaches for reaching the objectives of the Union legislation and policy on environment and to contribute to the knowledge base and to the application of best practices,
- the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the relevant Union legislation and policy on environment, including by improving governance at all levels, in particular through enhancing capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society,
- the support of actions intended to catalyse the large-scale deployment of successful technical and policy-related solutions for implementing the relevant Union legislation and policy on environment, by replicating results, integrating related environmental objectives into other

policies and into public and private sector practices, mobilising sustainable investments, and improving access to finance.

Costs of technical assistance for selecting, monitoring, evaluating and auditing projects and of support for communication, IT actions, organising workshops, conferences and meetings, as well as other governance activities (including non-governmental organisations supported via operating grants) may also be financed by this appropriation.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA

302 254 6 6 0 0

Article 09 02 03 — Climate change mitigation and adaptation

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
122 679 608	65 000 000	121 829 608	65 000 000	127 679 608	67 500 000	122 679 608	65 000 000	125 679 608	65 000 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the specific sub-programme for climate change mitigation and adaptation of the LIFE programme.

It supports activities focusing on delivering the European Green Deal, especially in the fields of climate change mitigation (reducing greenhouse gas emissions), climate change adaptation (strengthening efforts on climate-proofing, resilience building, prevention and preparedness), as well as the promotion of good climate governance.

It includes:

- the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the relevant Union legislation and policy on climate action, including by improving governance at all levels, in particular through enhancing capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society,
- the financing of innovative techniques, methods and approaches for reaching the objectives of the Union legislation and policy on climate action, contributing to the knowledge base and to the application of best practices,
- the support of any actions intended to catalyse the large-scale deployment of successful technical and policy-related solutions for implementing the relevant Union legislation and policy on climate action, by replicating results, integrating related objectives into other policies and into public and private sector practices, mobilising sustainable investments, and improving access to finance.

Costs of technical assistance for selecting, monitoring, evaluating and auditing projects and of support for communication, IT actions, organising workshops, conferences and meetings and other governance activities (including non-governmental organisations supported via operating grants) may also be financed by this appropriation.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA

208 555 6 6 0 0

Article 09 02 04 — Clean energy transition

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
133 496 971	90 729 000	132 569 471	90 729 000	136 496 971	92 229 000	133 496 971	90 729 000	134 496 971	90 729 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the specific sub-programme for clean energy transition of the LIFE programme.

It supports the financing of activities with the following specific objectives:

- to develop, demonstrate and promote innovative techniques and approaches for reaching the objectives of the Union legislation and policy on environment and climate action, including the transition to clean energy, and to contribute to the application of best practice,
- to support the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of the relevant Union legislation and policy, including by improving governance through enhancing capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society,
- to catalyse the large-scale deployment of successful technical and policy related solutions for implementing the relevant Union legislation and policy by replicating results, integrating related objectives into other policies and into public and private sector practices, mobilising investment and improving access to finance.

Costs of technical assistance for selecting, monitoring, evaluating and auditing projects and of support for communication, IT actions, organising workshops, conferences and meetings and other governance activities (including non-governmental organisations supported via operating grants) may also be financed by this appropriation.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA

226 945 6 600

Chapter 09 05 — Innovation Fund

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				1 250 000 000	500 000 000				

Article 09 05 01 — Innovation Fund - operational expenditure

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				1 250 000 000	500 000 000				

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to support investments in Strategic Projects as defined in Regulation (EU) .../... [Net-Zero Industry Act], which contribute to the objectives defined in Regulation (EU) .../... (STEP Regulation) for net zero technologies as defined in Regulation (EU) .../... [Net-Zero Industry Act].

Article 09 10 02 — European Environment Agency

	Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
09 10 02	55 552 106	55 552 106	50 552 106	50 552 106	55 552 106	55 552 106	55 552 106	55 552 106	55 552 106	55 552 106
Reserve	5 170 438	5 170 438	5 170 438	5 170 438	5 170 438	5 170 438	5 170 438	5 170 438	5 170 438	5 170 438
Total	60 722 544	60 722 544	55 722 544	55 722 544	60 722 544	60 722 544	60 722 544	60 722 544	60 722 544	60 722 544

Remarks:

The mission of the European Environment Agency is to provide the Union and the Member States with objective, reliable and comparable information on the environment at Union level, thus

enabling them to take the requisite measures to protect the environment, to assess the results of such measures and to inform the public.

Total Union contribution	60 974 417
<i>of which amount coming from the recovery of surplus (revenue article 6 6 2)</i>	251 873
Amount entered in the budget	60 722 544

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue):

EFTA-EEA	2 173 867 6 6 2
Candidate countries and Western Balkan potential candidates	3 127 000

Legal basis:

Regulation (EC) No 401/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the European Environment Agency and the European Environment Information and Observation Network (OJ L 126, 21.5.2009, p. 13-22).

Regulation (EU) 2021/1119 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 June 2021 establishing the framework for achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (EC) No 401/2009 and (EU) 2018/1999 ('European Climate Law') (OJ L 243, 9.7.2021, p. 1-17).

Decision (EU) 2022/591 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 on a General Union Environment Action Programme to 2030 (OJ L 114, 12.4.2022, p. 22–36).

Regulation (EU) 2023/839 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 April 2023 amending Regulation (EU) 2018/841 as regards the scope, simplifying the reporting and compliance rules, and setting out the targets of the Member States for 2030, and Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 as regards improvement in monitoring, reporting, tracking of progress and review (Text with EEA relevance) (OJ L 107, 21.4.2023, p. 1–28).

Reference acts:

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 5 April 2022, on reporting of environmental data from industrial installations and establishing an Industrial Emissions Portal (COM(2022) 157 final).

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 22 June 2022, on nature restoration (COM (2022) 304 final).

Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 26 October 2022, amending Directive 2000/60/EC establishing a framework for Community action in the field of water policy, Directive 2006/118/EC on the protection of groundwater against pollution and deterioration and Directive 2008/105/EC on environmental quality standards in the field of water policy (COM(2022)540 final).

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 14 February 2023, amending Regulation (EU) 2019/1242 as regards strengthening the CO₂ emission performance standards for new heavy-duty vehicles and integrating reporting obligations (COM/2023/88 final).

Article 09 20 01 — Pilot projects

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	3 293 368	p.m.	3 293 368	1 000 000	3 793 368	p.m.	3 293 368	1 000 000	3 543 368

Article 09 20 02 — Preparatory actions

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	6 728 316	p.m.	6 728 316	5 000 000	9 228 316	p.m.	6 728 316	5 000 000	7 978 316

Chapter 10 02 — Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 496 415 253	1 349 773 000	1 496 415 253	1 349 773 000	1 606 415 253	1 404 773 000	1 496 415 253	1 349 773 000	1 503 915 253	1 354 773 000

Remarks:

Appropriations under this chapter are intended to cover actions contributing to an efficient management of migration flows in line with the relevant Union *acquis* and in compliance with the Union's commitments on fundamental rights.

In accordance with Articles 21, 22 and 24 of the Financial Regulation, contributions received from third countries (EFTA States pursuant to the Agreement on the European Economic Area, candidate countries and, if applicable, the Western Balkan potential candidates, or other third countries) for participating in Union programmes and any other assigned revenue entered in the statement of revenue give rise to the provision of corresponding appropriations and to implementation under this chapter.

The related estimated amounts as well as the corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue are indicated, wherever possible, in the relevant budget lines.

Legal basis:

Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Cohesion Fund, the Just Transition Fund and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund and financial rules for those and for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy (OJ L 231, 30.6.2021, p. 159).

Regulation (EU) 2021/1147 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (OJ L 251, 15.7.2021, p. 1).

Regulation (EU) 2022/585 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 April 2022 amending Regulations (EU) No 514/2014 laying down general provisions on the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and on the instrument for financial support for police cooperation, preventing and combating crime, and crisis management, (EU) No 516/2014 establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and (EU) 2021/1147 establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (OJ L 112, 11.4.2022, p. 1).

Reference acts:

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 23 September 2020, on asylum and migration management and amending Council Directive (EC) 2003/109 and the proposed Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Asylum and Migration Fund] (COM(2020) 610 final).

Amended proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 23 September 2020, establishing a common procedure for international protection in the Union and repealing Directive 2013/32/EU (COM(2020) 611 final).

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 23 September 2020, addressing situations of crisis and force majeure in the field of migration and asylum (COM(2020) 613 final).

Amended proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 23 September 2020, on the establishment of 'Eurodac' for the comparison of biometric data for the effective application of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Regulation on Asylum and Migration Management] and of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation], for identifying an illegally staying third-country national or stateless person and on requests for the comparison with Eurodac data by Member States' law enforcement authorities and Europol for law enforcement purposes and amending Regulations (EU) 2018/1240 and (EU) 2019/818 (COM(2020) 614 final).

Article 10 02 01 — Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 496 055 626	1 035 023 000	1 496 055 626	1 035 023 000	1 606 055 626	1 090 023 000	1 496 055 626	1 035 023 000	1 503 555 626	1 040 023 000

Article 10 10 01 — European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA)

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
168 101 176	168 101 176	168 101 176	168 101 176	170 367 676	170 367 676	168 101 176	168 101 176	169 101 176	169 101 176

Remarks:

The EUAA, which replaces and succeeds the European Asylum Support Office (EASO) from 19 January 2022, acts as a centre of expertise on asylum and contributes to the development of the Common European Asylum System by facilitating, coordinating and strengthening practical cooperation among Member States on the many aspects of asylum. EUAA also helps Member States fulfil their European and international obligations to give protection to people in need, and it provides operational support to Member States with specific needs and to Member States whose asylum and reception systems are under particular pressure. Furthermore, EUAA provides evidence-based input to Union policymaking and legislation in all areas having a direct or indirect impact on asylum.

Total Union contribution	181 677 829
<i>of which amount coming from the recovery of surplus (revenue article 6 6 2)</i>	12 576 653
Amount entered in the budget	169 101 176

Legal basis:

Regulation (EU) 2021/2303 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2021 on the European Union Agency for Asylum and repealing Regulation (EU) No 439/2010 (OJ L 468, 30.12.2021, p. 1).

Article 11 02 01 — Instrument for financial support for border management and visa

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
997 973 303	398 948 000	997 973 303	398 948 000	1 057 973 303	428 948 000	1 017 832 303	418 807 000	1 020 332 303	418 807 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to ensure strong and effective European integrated border management at the external borders while safeguarding the free movement of persons within them, in full compliance with the Union's commitments on fundamental rights, thereby contributing to guaranteeing a high level of security in the Union.

More specifically, the instrument for financial support for border management and visa (‘the Instrument’) should contribute to supporting effective European integrated border management at the external borders implemented by the European Border and Coast Guard as a shared responsibility of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and of the national authorities responsible for border management, to facilitate legitimate border crossings, to prevent and detect illegal immigration and cross-border crime and to effectively manage migratory flows, as well as to supporting the common visa policy to facilitate legitimate travel and prevent migratory and security risks.

The Instrument will promote the implementation of European integrated border management defined by its components in accordance with Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2019 on the European Border and Coast Guard and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1052/2013 and (EU) 2016/1624 (OJ L 295, 14.11.2019, p. 1): border control, search and rescue during border surveillance, risk analysis, cooperation between Member States (supported and coordinated by the European Border and Coast Guard Agency). The Instrument will also promote inter-agency cooperation, cooperation with third countries, technical and operational measures within the Schengen area related to border control and designed to address illegal immigration and to counter cross-border crime better and use of state-of-the-art technology, quality control and solidarity mechanisms. Furthermore, the Instrument will contribute to the improvement of the efficiency of visa processing in terms of detecting and assessing security and irregular migration risks, as well as facilitating visa procedures for *bona fide* travellers. The Instrument will support digitalisation of visa processing with the objective of providing fast, secure and client-friendly visa procedures for the benefit of both visa applicants and consulates.

Article 11 10 01 — European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex)

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
824 329 442	824 329 442	804 329 442	804 329 442	824 329 442	824 329 442	824 329 442	824 329 442	809 329 442	809 329 442

Remarks:

The European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) promotes, coordinates and develops European border management in line with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the concept of integrated border management. Frontex’s main tasks are to coordinate cooperation between Member States in external border management, assist Member States in training of national border guards, carry out risk analyses and follow research relevant for the control and surveillance of external borders. Furthermore, Frontex helps Member States requiring technical and operational assistance at external borders and provides Member States with the necessary support in organising joint return operations.

Total Union contribution	858 873 136
<i>of which amount coming from the recovery of surplus</i>	49 543 694
Amount entered in the budget	809 329 442

Legal basis:

Council Regulation (EC) No 694/2003 of 14 April 2003 on uniform formats for Facilitated Transit Documents (FTD) and Facilitated Rail Transit Documents (FRTD) provided for in Regulation (EC) No 693/2003 (OJ L 99, 17.4.2003, p. 15).

Council Regulation (EC) No 2252/2004 of 13 December 2004 on standards for security features and biometrics in passports and travel documents issued by Member States (OJ L 385, 29.12.2004, p. 1).

Protocol No 19 on the Schengen *acquis* integrated into the framework of the European Union (OJ C 326, 26.10.2012, p. 290).

Regulation (EU) No 656/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 establishing rules for the surveillance of the external sea borders in the context of the operational cooperation coordinated by European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union (OJ L 189, 27.6.2014, p. 93).

Regulation (EU) 2016/399 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on a Union Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) (OJ L 77, 23.3.2016, p. 1).

Regulation (EU) 2017/1370 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 4 July 2017 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1683/95 laying down a uniform format for visas (OJ L 198, 28.7.2017, p. 24).

Regulation (EU) 2017/1954 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2017 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 laying down a uniform format for residence permits for third-country nationals (OJ L 286, 1.11.2017, p. 9).

Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 September 2018 establishing a European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) and amending Regulations (EU) No 1077/2011, (EU) No 515/2014, (EU) 2016/399, (EU) 2016/1624 and (EU) 2017/2226 (OJ L 236, 19.9.2018, p. 1).

Regulation (EU) 2019/817 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems in the field of borders and visa and amending Regulations (EC) No 767/2008, (EU) 2016/399, (EU) 2017/2226, (EU) 2018/1240, (EU) 2018/1726 and (EU) 2018/1861 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Decisions 2004/512/EC and 2008/633/JHA (OJ L 135, 22.5.2019, p. 27).

Regulation (EU) 2019/818 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems in the field of police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration and amending Regulations (EU) 2018/1726, (EU) 2018/1862 and (EU) 2019/816 (OJ L 135, 22.5.2019, p. 85).

Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 November 2019 on the European Border and Coast Guard and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1052/2013 and (EU) 2016/1624 (OJ L 295, 14.11.2019, p. 1).

Regulation (EU) 2020/493 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 March 2020 on the False and Authentic Documents Online (FADO) system and repealing Council Joint Action 98/700/JHA (OJ L 107, 6.4.2020, p. 1).

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2020/1567 of 26 October 2020 on the financial support for the development of the European Border and Coast Guard standing corps in accordance with Article 61 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 358, 28.10.2020, p. 59).

Regulation (EU) 2021/1133 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 amending Regulations (EU) No 603/2013, (EU) 2016/794, (EU) 2018/1862, (EU) 2019/816 and (EU) 2019/818 as regards the establishment of the conditions for accessing other EU information systems for the purposes of the Visa Information System (OJ L 248, 13.7.2021, p. 1).

Regulation (EU) 2021/1134 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 amending Regulations (EC) No 767/2008, (EC) No 810/2009, (EU) 2016/399, (EU) 2017/2226, (EU) 2018/1240, (EU) 2018/1860, (EU) 2018/1861, (EU) 2019/817 and (EU) 2019/1896 of the

European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decisions 2004/512/EC and 2008/633/JHA, for the purpose of reforming the Visa Information System (OJ L 248, 13.7.2021, p. 11).

Article 11 10 02 — European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (‘eu-LISA’)

	Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
11 10 02	234 305 497	226 276 825	234 305 497	226 276 825	235 980 497	227 951 825	234 391 497	226 362 825	234 391 497	226 362 825
Reserve	24 708 000	24 708 000	24 708 000	24 708 000	24 708 000	24 708 000	4 763 000	4 763 000	4 763 000	4 763 000
Total	259 013 497	250 984 825	259 013 497	250 984 825	260 688 497	252 659 825	239 154 497	231 125 825	239 154 497	231 125 825

Remarks:

The European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (‘eu-LISA’) provides a long-term solution for the operational management of large-scale IT systems, which are essential instruments in the implementation of the asylum, border management and migration policies of the Union.

eu-LISA is responsible for the operational management of the Schengen Information System (SIS II), the Visa Information System (VIS) and Eurodac. eu-LISA is also responsible for the preparation, development or operational management of the Entry/Exit System (EES), Dublinet, and the European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS), the European Criminal Records Information System – Third-country Nationals (ECRIS-TCN), e-Justice Communication via Online Data Exchange (e-CODEX). eu-LISA is also responsible for the new information architecture for the Union’s border management and internal security, ensuring interoperability between the Union’s large-scale information systems and improving the timely, efficient and comprehensive exchange of information with relevant national and Union authorities.

Total Union contribution	265 436 164
<i>of which amount coming from the recovery of surplus</i>	26 281 667
Amount entered in the budget	239 154 497

Legal basis:

Commission Regulation (EC) No 1560/2003 of 2 September 2003 laying down detailed rules for the application of Council Regulation (EC) No 343/2003 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an asylum application lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national. (OJ L 222, 5.9.2003, p. 3).

Regulation (EC) No 767/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 concerning the Visa Information System (VIS) and the exchange of data between Member States on short-stay visas (VIS Regulation) (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 60).

Regulation (EU) No 603/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on the establishment of ‘Eurodac’ for the comparison of fingerprints for the effective application of Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person and on requests for the comparison with Eurodac data by Member States’ law enforcement authorities and Europol for law enforcement purposes, and amending Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 establishing a European Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice (recast) (OJ L 180, 29.6.2013, p. 1).

Regulation (EU) No 604/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 establishing the criteria and mechanisms for determining the Member State responsible for

examining an application for international protection lodged in one of the Member States by a third-country national or a stateless person (recast) (OJ L 180, 29.6.2013, p. 31).

Regulation (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2017 establishing an Entry/Exit System (EES) to register entry and exit data and refusal of entry data of third-country nationals crossing the external borders of the Member States and determining the conditions for access to the EES for law enforcement purposes, and amending the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement and Regulations (EC) No 767/2008 and (EU) No 1077/2011 (OJ L 327, 9.12.2017, p. 20).

Regulation (EU) 2018/1240 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 September 2018 establishing a European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) and amending Regulations (EU) No 1077/2011, (EU) No 515/2014, (EU) 2016/399, (EU) 2016/1624 and (EU) 2017/2226 (OJ L 236, 19.9.2018, p. 1).

Regulation (EU) 2018/1241 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 September 2018 amending Regulation (EU) 2016/794 for the purpose of establishing a European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) (OJ L 236, 19.9.2018, p. 72).

Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 November 2018 on the European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA), and amending Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 and Council Decision 2007/533/JHA and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1077/2011 (OJ L 295, 21.11.2018, p. 99).

Regulation (EU) 2018/1860 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 November 2018 on the use of the Schengen Information System for the return of illegally staying third-country nationals (OJ L 312, 7.12.2018, p. 1).

Regulation (EU) 2018/1861 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 November 2018 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in the field of border checks, and amending the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, and amending and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1987/2006 (OJ L 312, 7.12.2018, p. 14).

Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 November 2018 on the establishment, operation and use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in the field of police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, amending and repealing Council Decision 2007/533/JHA, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1986/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Commission Decision 2010/261/EU (OJ L 312, 7.12.2018, p. 56).

Regulation (EU) 2019/816 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 establishing a centralised system for the identification of Member States holding conviction information on third-country nationals and stateless persons (ECRIS-TCN) to supplement the European Criminal Records Information System and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 (OJ L 135, 22.5.2019, p. 1).

Regulation (EU) 2019/817 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems in the field of borders and visa and amending Regulations (EC) No 767/2008, (EU) 2016/399, (EU) 2017/2226, (EU) 2018/1240, (EU) 2018/1726 and (EU) 2018/1861 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Decisions 2004/512/EC and 2008/633/JHA (OJ L 135, 22.5.2019, p. 27).

Regulation (EU) 2019/818 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 on establishing a framework for interoperability between EU information systems in the field of police and judicial cooperation, asylum and migration and amending Regulations (EU) 2018/1726, (EU) 2018/1862 and (EU) 2019/816 (OJ L 135, 22.5.2019, p. 85).

Regulation (EU) 2021/1133 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 amending Regulations (EU) No 603/2013, (EU) 2016/794, (EU) 2018/1862, (EU) 2019/816 and (EU) 2019/818 as regards the establishment of the conditions for accessing other EU information systems for the purposes of the Visa Information System (OJ L 248, 13.7.2021, p. 1).

Regulation (EU) 2021/1134 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 amending Regulations (EC) No 767/2008, (EC) No 810/2009, (EU) 2016/399, (EU) 2017/2226, (EU) 2018/1240, (EU) 2018/1860, (EU) 2018/1861, (EU) 2019/817 and (EU) 2019/1896 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decisions 2004/512/EC and 2008/633/JHA, for the purpose of reforming the Visa Information System (OJ L 248, 13.7.2021, p. 11).

Regulation (EU) 2022/850 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2022 on a computerised system for the cross-border electronic exchange of data in the area of judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters (e-CODEX system), and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 (OJ L 150, 1.6.2022, p.1).

Regulation (EU) 2022/1190 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 July 2022 amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1862 as regards the entry of information alerts into the Schengen Information System (SIS) on third-country nationals in the interest of the Union (OJ L 185, 12.7.2022, p.1).

Reference acts:

Amended proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 23 September 2020, on the establishment of ‘Eurodac’ for the comparison of biometric data for the effective application of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Regulation on Asylum and Migration Management] and of Regulation (EU) XXX/XXX [Resettlement Regulation], for identifying an illegally staying third-country national or stateless person and on requests for the comparison with Eurodac data by Member States’ law enforcement authorities and Europol for law enforcement purposes and amending Regulations (EU) 2018/1240 and (EU) 2019/818 (COM(2020) 614 final).

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council, submitted by the Commission on 1 December 2021, establishing a collaboration platform to support the functioning of Joint Investigation Teams and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1726 (COM(2021) 756 final).

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 8 December 2021, on automated data exchange for police cooperation (‘Prüm II’), amending Council Decisions 2008/615/JHA and 2008/616/JHA and Regulations (EU) 2018/1726, 2019/817 and 2019/818 of the European Parliament and of the Council (COM(2021) 784 final).

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 27 April 2022, amending Regulations (EC) No 767/2008, (EC) No 810/2009 and (EU) 2017/2226 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1683/95, (EC) No 333/2002, (EC) No 693/2003 and (EC) No 694/2003 and Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement, as regards the digitalisation of the visa procedure (COM(2022) 658 final).

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 13 December 2022, on the collection and transfer of advance passenger information (API) for enhancing and facilitating external border controls, amending Regulation (EU) 2019/817 and Regulation (EU) 2018/1726, and repealing Council Directive 2004/82/EC (COM(2022) 729 final).

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted on 13 December 2022, on the collection and transfer of advance passenger information for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of terrorist offences and serious crime, and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/818 (COM(2022) 731 final).

Article 12 02 01 — Internal Security Fund (ISF)

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
312 435 754	175 130 000	312 435 754	175 130 000	312 435 754	175 130 000	312 435 754	175 130 000	319 435 754	182 130 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to contribute to ensuring a high level of security in the Union, in particular by tackling terrorism and radicalisation, serious and organised crime and cybercrime and by assisting and protecting victims of crime.

In particular, the Internal Security Fund (ISF) aims to increase the exchange of information among and within the Union law enforcement and other competent authorities and other relevant Union bodies as well as with third countries and international organisations; to intensify cross-border joint operations among and within the Union law enforcement and other competent authorities in relation to serious and organised crime with a cross-border dimension; and to support effort to strengthen the capabilities in relation to combatting and preventing crime including terrorism in particular through increased cooperation between public authorities, civil society and private partners across the Member States.

The ISF should in particular support police and judicial cooperation and prevention in the fields of serious and organised crime, illicit arms trafficking, corruption, money laundering, drug trafficking, environmental crime, exchange of and access to information, terrorism, trafficking in human beings, exploitation of illegal immigration, child sexual exploitation, distribution of child abuse images and child pornography, and cybercrime. The ISF should also support the protection of people, public spaces and critical infrastructure against security-related incidents and the effective management of security-related risks and crises, including through the development of common policies (strategies, policy cycles, programmes and action plans), legislation and practical cooperation.

Article 12 10 03 — European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA)

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
32 073 536	32 073 536	25 073 536	25 073 536	32 073 536	32 073 536	32 073 536	32 073 536	32 073 536	32 073 536

Remarks:

The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) provides the Union and Member States with a factual overview of European drug problems and a solid evidence base to support the drugs debate. It offers policymakers the data they need for drawing up informed drug laws and strategies. It also helps professionals and practitioners working in the field pinpoint best practice and new areas of research. While the EMCDDA is primarily European in focus, it also works with partners in other world regions, exchanging information and expertise. Collaboration with European and international organisations in the drugs field is also central to its work as a means of enhancing understanding of the global drugs phenomenon.

Total Union contribution	32 131 775
<i>of which amount coming from the recovery of surplus</i>	58 239
Amount entered in the budget	32 073 536

Legal basis:

Regulation (EC) No 1920/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (OJ L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 1).

Reference acts:

Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, submitted by the Commission on 12 January 2022, on the European Union Drugs Agency (COM(2022) 18 final).

Article 13 03 01 — Defence research

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
208 356 372	201 000 000	208 356 372	201 000 000	833 356 372	826 000 000	208 356 372	201 000 000	208 356 372	201 000 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the research activities of the EDF for collaborative research projects, research activities in disruptive defence technologies and support actions aimed at creating or improving knowledge in the defence sector.

The EDF shall provide support for actions covering both new and upgrades of existing products and technologies where the use of pre-existing information needed to perform the upgrade is not subject, directly or indirectly to a restriction by non-associated third countries or non-associated third-country entities. Eligible actions shall relate to one or more of the following activities:

- activities aiming to create, underpin and improve knowledge, products and technologies, including disruptive technologies, which can achieve significant effects in the area of defence,
- activities aiming to increase interoperability and resilience, including secured production and exchange of data, to master critical defence technologies, to strengthen the security of supply or to enable the effective exploitation of results for defence products and technologies,
- studies, such as feasibility studies to explore the feasibility of new or improved technologies, products, processes, services and solutions, including in the field of cyber defence and cyber security,
- the design of a defence product, tangible or intangible component or technology as well as the definition of the technical specifications based on which such design has been developed which may include partial tests for risk reduction in an industrial or representative environment,
- the development of a model of a defence product, tangible or intangible component or technology, which can demonstrate the element's performance in an operational environment (system prototype),
- the testing of a defence product, tangible or intangible component or technology,
- the qualification of a defence product, tangible or intangible component or technology,
- the certification of a defence product, tangible or intangible component or technology,
- the development of technologies or assets increasing efficiency across the life cycle of defence products and technologies.

This appropriation may also cover expenditure linked to the work of independent experts to assist the Commission for the evaluation of proposals and to advise on or assist with the monitoring of the implementation of the funded actions. Furthermore, this appropriation may be used to fund the organisation of dissemination activities, matchmaking events and awareness-raising activities, in particular with a view to opening up supply chains to foster the cross-border participation of SMEs.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA

7 021 610 6 60 0

Article 13 04 01 — Military mobility

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
239 640 880	260 000 000	239 640 880	260 000 000	284 640 880	282 500 000	239 640 880	260 000 000	249 640 880	260 000 000

Article 13 05 01 — Union Secure Connectivity Programme — Contribution from Heading 5

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
96 000 000	110 000 000	86 000 000	110 000 000	96 000 000	110 000 000	96 000 000	110 000 000	96 000 000	110 000 000

Article 13 06 01 — Short-term Defence instrument on common procurement

	Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
13 06 01	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	259 972 301	100 000 000	259 972 301	100 000 000
Reserve	259 972 301	100 000 000	259 972 301	100 000 000	259 972 301	100 000 000				
Total	259 972 301	100 000 000	259 972 301	100 000 000	259 972 301	100 000 000	259 972 301	100 000 000	259 972 301	100 000 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover actions of an operational nature, more specifically, directly linked to the achievement of the objectives of the European defence industry Reinforcement through common Procurement Act (EDIRPA).

In particular, the EU financial support and actions brought through EDIRPA stimulate common procurement (defined as cooperative procurement jointly conducted by at least three member states and associated third countries) by Member States and associated third countries and benefit the European defence technological and industrial base, while ensuring EU Member States' armed forces' ability to act, security of supply and increased interoperability.

Article 13 07 01 — Defence Industrial Reinforcement Instrument

	Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
13 07 01	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	343 000 000	78 500 000	343 000 000	78 500 000
Reserve	343 000 000	78 500 000	343 000 000	78 500 000	343 000 000	78 500 000				
Total	343 000 000	78 500 000	343 000 000	78 500 000	343 000 000	78 500 000	343 000 000	78 500 000	343 000 000	78 500 000

Remarks:

New Article

This appropriation is intended to cover actions of an operational nature, more specifically, directly linked to the achievement of the objectives of the Defence Industrial Reinforcement Instrument established by the Act in Support of Ammunition Production (ASAP).

In particular, the EU financial support and actions brought through the Defence Industrial Reinforcement Instrument will ramp-up the production capacities of the European Defence Technological and Industrial Base (EDTIB) and facilitate investment throughout the supply chain. It will contribute to reducing lead time for the production of the relevant defence products while facilitating investment to allow EDTIB to produce more and faster. It will also encourage the EDTIB's resilience through cross-border industrial partnerships and collaboration of relevant companies in a joint industry effort.

Item 14 02 01 10 — Southern Neighbourhood

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 630 931 763	761 962 895	1 630 931 763	761 962 895	2 280 931 763	1 086 962 895	1 630 931 763	761 962 895	1 730 931 763	776 962 895

Item 14 02 01 11 — Eastern Neighbourhood

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
622 537 696	416 206 581	622 537 696	416 206 581	1 072 537 696	641 206 581	622 537 696	416 206 581	672 537 696	421 206 581

Item 14 02 01 40 — The Americas

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
326 294 596	160 000 000	326 294 596	160 000 000	336 294 596	165 000 000	326 294 596	160 000 000	326 294 596	160 000 000

Item 14 02 01 50 — Erasmus+ — NDICI — Global Europe contribution

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
296 666 667	237 550 000	296 666 667	237 550 000	301 666 667	241 300 000	296 666 667	237 550 000	296 666 667	237 550 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover financial assistance provided under NDICI — Global Europe in order to promote the international dimension of the Erasmus+ programme.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA	10 620 667 6 6 0 0
Other assigned revenue	10 944 034 6 5 0 0

Item 14 02 02 11 — Fundamental rights and freedoms — Human Rights and Democracy

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
141 009 328	150 000 000	141 009 328	150 000 000	151 009 328	155 000 000	141 009 328	150 000 000	141 009 328	150 000 000

Article 14 02 04 — Emerging challenges and priorities cushion

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 323 576 300	1 150 000 000	1 323 576 300	1 150 000 000	2 123 576 300	1 550 000 000	1 323 576 300	1 150 000 000	1 323 576 300	1 150 000 000

Article 14 03 01 — Humanitarian aid

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 569 106 062	1 649 312 168	1 687 006 062	1 747 512 168	2 119 106 062	2 199 312 168	1 569 106 062	1 649 312 168	1 819 106 062	1 809 312 168

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the financing of humanitarian and food assistance operations of a humanitarian nature to help people in third countries who are the victims of conflicts or disasters, both natural and man-made (wars, outbreaks of fighting, etc.), or comparable emergencies, for as long as is necessary to meet the humanitarian needs that such situations give rise to.

This appropriation is also intended to cover the purchase and delivery of any product or equipment needed for the implementation of humanitarian aid operations, including the building of homes or shelters for affected groups of people, short-term rehabilitation and reconstruction work, particularly of infrastructure and facilities, the costs associated with external, expatriate or local staff, storage, international or national shipment, logistic support and distribution of relief and any other action aimed at facilitating freedom of access to the recipients of the aid.

This appropriation may also cover any other costs directly linked to the implementation of humanitarian aid operations, such as technical assistance within the requisite timescale and in a way which meets the needs of the recipients, satisfies the requirement to achieve the greatest possible degree of cost-effectiveness and provides greater transparency.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

Other assigned revenue 8 500 000 3 3 0, 3 3 8, 3 3 9, 6 5 0 1

Article 14 07 01 — Ukraine MFA+ interest rate subsidy

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	p.m.	p.m.	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover activities aiming at granting an interest rate subsidy related to the borrowing and lending, with the exception of costs related to early repayment of the loan, in respect of the loans under this Regulation.

Member States may contribute to this interest rate subsidy. These contributions shall constitute external assigned revenue in accordance with Article 21(2), point (d) and (e) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

Other assigned revenue 700 000 000 5 2 0

Legal basis:

Regulation (EU) 2022/2463 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 establishing an instrument for providing support to Ukraine for 2023 (macro-financial assistance +) (OJ L 322, 16.12.2022, p. 1).

Item 15 02 01 02 — Erasmus+ — Contribution from IPA III

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
62 400 000	53 000 000	62 400 000	53 000 000	67 400 000	56 750 000	62 400 000	53 000 000	62 400 000	53 000 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover financial assistance provided under IPA III in order to promote the international dimension of the Erasmus+ programme.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

EFTA-EEA 2 233 920 6 6 0 0

Other assigned revenue 2 301 936 6 5 2 0

Item 15 02 02 01 — Preparation for accession

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
906 128 064	363 696 812	906 128 064	363 696 812	956 128 064	388 696 812	906 128 064	363 696 812	906 128 064	363 696 812

Item 16 04 05 02 — EURI Instrument

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				3 864 000 000	3 864 000 000				

Remarks:

The EURI Instrument may be mobilised to finance the costs of the interest and coupon payments due in respect of the funds borrowed on the capital markets in accordance with Article 5(2) of Decision (EU, Euratom) No 2020/2053. This budget line is the successor line of 06 04 01 'European Union Recovery Instrument (EURI) – Payment of periodic coupon and redemption at maturity'.

Legal basis:

Council Decision (EU, Euratom) 2020/2053 of 14 December 2020 on the system of own resources of the European Union and repealing Decision 2014/335/EU, Euratom (OJ L 424, 15.12.2020, p. 1).

Council Regulation (EU) 2020/2094 of 14 December 2020 establishing a European Union Recovery Instrument to support the recovery in the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis (OJ L 433I, 22.12.2020, p. 23).

Proposal for a Council Regulation amending Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2093 laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2021 to 2027 (COM(2023)0337)

Item 20 01 02 01 — Remuneration and allowances — Headquarters and Representation offices

Draft budget 2024	Council's position 2024	EP's position 2024	Revised Draft Budget 2024	Conciliation 2024
2 553 616 000	2 553 616 000	2 553 616 000	2 549 939 000	2 549 939 000

Remarks:

With the exception of staff serving in third countries, this appropriation is intended to cover, in respect of officials and temporary staff holding posts on the establishment plan:

- salaries, allowances and other payments related to salaries,
- accident and sickness insurance and other social security charges,
- unemployment insurance for temporary staff and payments to be made by the Commission to temporary staff to constitute or maintain pension rights for them in their country of origin,
- miscellaneous allowances and grants,
- in respect of officials and temporary staff, allowances for shift work or standby duty at the place of work or at home,
- allowances in the event of dismissal of a probationary official for obvious inadequacy,
- allowances in the event of cancellation by the institution of the contract of a temporary staff member,
- reimbursement of expenditure on security measures at the homes of officials working in the Commission Representations in the Union and in Union delegations within the Union territory,
- flat-rate allowances and payments at hourly rates for overtime worked by officials in category AST which cannot be compensated, under the arrangements laid down, by free time,
- the cost of weightings applied to the remuneration of officials and temporary staff and the cost of weightings applied to the part of emoluments transferred to a country other than the country of employment,
- the cost of any updates of remuneration during the financial year.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

Other assigned revenue

51 247 942 3 2 0 1

Legal basis:

Staff Regulations of Officials of the European Union.

Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Union.

Item 20 03 16 01 — Office for Administration and Payment of Individual Entitlements

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
	53 833 100		53 833 100		53 833 100		54 133 100		54 133 100

Item 21 02 01 15 — Culham (UK)

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
	—		p.m.		p.m.		—		

Article 30 02 02 — Differentiated appropriations

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
720 585 677	267 048 376	715 585 677	262 048 376	720 585 677	267 048 376	90 136 376	61 071 376	90 136 376	61 071 376

Remarks:

The appropriations in this title are intended for two circumstances only: (a) where no basic act exists for the action concerned when the budget is established; and (b) where there are serious grounds for doubting the adequacy of the appropriations or the possibility of implementing, under conditions consistent with sound financial management, the appropriations entered in the budget lines concerned. The appropriations entered in this article may be used only after transfer in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 31 of the Financial Regulation.

The breakdown is as follows (commitments, payments):

1.	Article	02 10 06	European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)			1 830 000	1 830 000		
2.	Article	03 10 05	Anti-Money Laundering Authority (AMLA)			5 107 785	5 107 785		
3.	Article	07 10 07	European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust)			2 158 000	1 693 000		
4.	Article	08 05 01	Establishing a governance framework for fishing activities carried out by Union fishing vessels in third-country waters			66 850 000	38 250 000		
5.	Article	09 10 01	European Chemicals Agency – Environmental directives and international conventions			2 216 153	2 216 153		
6.	Article	09 10 02	European Environment Agency			5 170 438	5 170 438		
7.	Article	11 10 02	European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA)			4 763 000	4 763 000		
8.	Article	12 10 01	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation (Europol)			2 041 000	2 041 000		
						Total	90 136 376	61 071 376	

Legal basis:

Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Article 30 04 01 — Solidarity and Emergency Aid Reserve (SEAR)

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 301 395 001	1 301 395 001	1 301 395 001	1 301 395 001	2 393 395 001	2 393 395 001	1 301 395 001	1 301 395 001	1 301 395 001	1 301 395 001

S 03 01 09 — European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA)

Function group and grade	European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA)			
	2024		2023	
	Authorized under the Union budget		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16				
AD 15		1		1
AD 14				
AD 13		2		2
AD 12		4		4
AD 11		3		2
AD 10		4		4
AD 9		14		11
AD 8		15		25
AD 7		13		10
AD 6		7		4
AD 5				
<i>AD Subtotal</i>		<i>63</i>		<i>63</i>
AST 11				
AST 10				
AST 9				
AST 8		3		2
AST 7		2		4
AST 6		7		7
AST 5		4		5
AST 4		2		1
AST 3		1		
AST 2				
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		<i>19</i>		<i>19</i>
AST/SC 6				
AST/SC 5				
AST/SC 4				
AST/SC 3				
AST/SC 2				
AST/SC 1				
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>				
Total		82		82
Grand total		82		82

S 03 01 23 — European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA)

Function group and grade	European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice (eu-LISA)			
	2024		2023	
	Authorized under the Union budget		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16				
AD 15				1
AD 14		2		1
AD 13		3		3
AD 12		4		4
AD 11		11		11
AD 10		13		12
AD 9		27		22
AD 8		41		38
AD 7		8		11
AD 6		49		46
AD 5		17		20
<i>AD Subtotal</i>		<i>175</i>		<i>169</i>
AST 11				
AST 10				
AST 9		1		1
AST 8		5		4
AST 7		8		6
AST 6		12		12
AST 5		10		11
AST 4		15		13
AST 3		2		6
AST 2				
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		<i>53</i>		<i>53</i>
AST/SC 6				
AST/SC 5				
AST/SC 4				
AST/SC 3				
AST/SC 2				
AST/SC 1				
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>				
Total		228		222
Grand total		228		222

S 03 01 24 — European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA)

Function group and grade	European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA)			
	2024		2023	
	Authorized under the Union budget		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16				
AD 15		1		1
AD 14				
AD 13		3		3
AD 12		7		5
AD 11		3		3
AD 10		20		17
AD 9		30		23
AD 8		61		70
AD 7		65		68
AD 6		30		26
AD 5		16		20
<i>AD Subtotal</i>		<i>236</i>		<i>236</i>
AST 11				
AST 10				
AST 9				
AST 8				
AST 7				
AST 6		5		5
AST 5		32		30
AST 4		58		60
AST 3		33		33
AST 2		7		7
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		<i>135</i>		<i>135</i>
AST/SC 6				
AST/SC 5				
AST/SC 4				
AST/SC 3				
AST/SC 2				
AST/SC 1				
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>				
Total		371		371
Grand total		371		371

S 03 01 28 — European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust)

Function group and grade	European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust)			
	2024		2023	
	Authorized under the Union budget		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16				
AD 15				
AD 14		1		1
AD 13		1		1
AD 12		3		2
AD 11		6		7
AD 10		15		14
AD 9		20		23
AD 8		25		24
AD 7		27		26
AD 6		5		4
AD 5		31		23
<i>AD Subtotal</i>		<i>134</i>		<i>125</i>
AST 11				
AST 10				
AST 9		1		1
AST 8		1		1
AST 7		1		1
AST 6		17		17
AST 5		53		53
AST 4		36		34
AST 3				
AST 2				
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		<i>109</i>		<i>107</i>
AST/SC 6				
AST/SC 5				
AST/SC 4				
AST/SC 3				
AST/SC 2				
AST/SC 1				
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>				
Total		243		232
Grand total		243		232

S 03 01 31 — European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO)

Function group and grade	European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO)			
	2024		2023	
	Authorized under the Union budget		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16				
AD 15		1		1
AD 14		1		1
AD 13		23		23
AD 12		3		3
AD 11		2		2
AD 10		9		9
AD 9		8		8
AD 8		17		17
AD 7		40		40
AD 6		34		33
AD 5		9		9
<i>AD Subtotal</i>		<i>147</i>		<i>146</i>
AST 11				
AST 10				
AST 9		1		1
AST 8		1		1
AST 7				
AST 6		3		3
AST 5		13		13
AST 4		37		25
AST 3		6		6
AST 2				
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		<i>61</i>		<i>49</i>
AST/SC 6				
AST/SC 5				
AST/SC 4				
AST/SC 3		1		1
AST/SC 2		3		3
AST/SC 1				
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>		<i>4</i>		<i>4</i>
Total		212		199
Grand total		212		199

S 03 01 32 — European Labour Authority (ELA)

Function group and grade	European Labour Authority (ELA)			
	2024		2023	
	Authorized under the Union budget		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16				
AD 15				
AD 14		1		1
AD 13				
AD 12				
AD 11		5		3
AD 10		1		3
AD 9		5		1
AD 8		14		14
AD 7		8		10
AD 6		18		18
AD 5				2
<i>AD Subtotal</i>		52		52
AST 11				
AST 10				
AST 9				
AST 8				
AST 7				
AST 6				
AST 5		2		1
AST 4		12		6
AST 3		1		8
AST 2				
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		15		15
AST/SC 6				
AST/SC 5				
AST/SC 4				
AST/SC 3				
AST/SC 2		2		2
AST/SC 1				
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>		2		2
Total		69		69
Grand total		69		69

Article O3 01 02 — External personnel

Draft budget 2024	Council's position 2024	EP's position 2024	Revised Draft Budget 2024	Conciliation 2024
20 564 000	20 564 000	20 564 000	20 864 000	20 864 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover the following expenditure:

- the remuneration of contract staff (within the meaning of Title IV of the Conditions of Employment), the institution's social insurance scheme covering contract staff, as described in Title IV, and the cost of weightings applicable to the remuneration of such staff,
- expenditure incurred (remuneration, insurance, etc.) through the use of private-law contract external personnel and agency staff,
- personnel costs included in service contracts for technical and administrative subcontracting, supplementary assistance and the supply of intellectual services,
- the cost of national civil servants or other experts on secondment or temporary assignment to the Office and supplementary expenses arising from the secondment of officials to national civil services or international organisations,
- the cost of any updates of remuneration during the financial year.

Assigned revenue (origin, estimated amounts and corresponding article or item of the statement of revenue).

Other assigned revenue

4 938 100 3 2 0 2

Legal basis:

Rules governing designation and remuneration and other financial conditions adopted by the Commission.

Item PP 01 23 05 — Pilot project — Search and Rescue operations for Aviation and Maritime

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	1 000 000	p.m.	1 000 000	990 000	1 495 000	p.m.	1 000 000	990 000	1 247 500

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover commitments remaining to be settled from previous years under the pilot project.

One of Galileo's specific functions is search and rescue. Search and rescue services are continuously being developed with the objective of assisting people in distress but its use needs to be extended in the Union given the current geopolitical situation. This can be done by benefiting from emerging technologies that lead to digital and safer processes. Advanced search and rescue operations will open new business opportunities, as well as new challenges, supporting the digitalisation, sustainability and resilience challenges of the Union.

The project shall be focused on:

- consolidation of concept of operations and positioning performance needs for search and rescue;
- identification of main challenges to be overcome to ensure safe operation and resilient positioning;
- identification and analysis of the technical and regulatory barriers (e.g. lack of standards and regulation), industry value chain and new business models that could emerge;
- identification of the possible actions at Member State, regional and local level to boost business development, and support SMEs to deliver EU Space based solutions to provide safer solutions for EU fleets (both aircraft and vessels);
- prototyping of onboard equipment that uses Galileo signals to address the main needs not covered so far by existing equipment, with focus on the use of Galileo search and rescue services. Equipment prototypes developed within this pilot project should be based, when available, on existing commercial off-the-shelf components;
- implementation of several demonstrations for commercial aircraft and fishing vessels. The aim is to demonstrate feasibility and added value for the sector, validating the operational concept with the participation of Aviation and Maritime users and competent authorities from different countries. The aircraft and vessels in the demonstration shall be equipped at least with a beacon prototype with the capacity to be remotely activated using Galileo signals and the specific messages encoded;
- contribution to draft new standards defining 1) minimum operational requirements for a Search and Rescue 406MHz beacons in commercial aircraft (ELT-DT) and fishing vessels (EPIRBs) so that they can be remotely activated and 2) the necessary tests required to verify the performance compliance in support of future regulatory initiatives in Europe;
- attendance at existing working groups addressing solutions for search and rescue beacons, including different public/private platforms and interviewing key industrial stakeholders, such as aircraft operators, fishing vessels associations, shipping operators and relevant Maritime and aviation authorities for search and rescue;
- consolidation of the user requirements and definition of equipment (beacons) requirements.

Cospas-Sarsat, the international organisation for search and rescue is contributing to save approximately 2 000 people a year on average. The equipment used (406MHz Beacon) includes basic mandatory capabilities to transmit an alert message to satellites which re-transmit the

information to the ground infrastructure. Galileo is already contributing by providing its satellites for message forwarding, namely the so-called forward link service. In the ground infrastructure, the location of the beacon is determined and Search and Rescue forces are activated.

An optional capability is currently provided by Galileo, with the primary objective of providing an acknowledgment receipt to the beacon activated, the so-called return link.

The possibility to have a communication channel from the Galileo infrastructure to any beacon in the world will enable new functionalities, and one of the most relevant ones is the possibility to remotely activate a beacon from the ground infrastructure when necessary.

Preliminary work has been done in the commercial aviation sector which resulted in the publication of a minimum aviation system performance standard (EUROCAE ED-277), describing the operational procedures to be put in place to enable this evolution. However, no minimum performance standard for the beacons is in place yet, that could be used to support a future regulation. In fact, the European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) providing the requirements for aircraft tracking explains that the remote beacon activation needs further development. The standard for Aircraft beacons (EUROCAE ED-62B) does not include the possibility for remote activation yet.

On the other hand, remote beacon activation is attracting the attention of the maritime community with special focus on the fishing vessel sector, which sees big benefits in protecting further the lives of fishermen.

EU Space Data from Galileo and EGNOS will be key enablers of this transformation, by facilitating reliable and robust positioning information needed for faster search and rescue activities. Galileo will provide 1) the communication channel to enable the activation of the beacon and 2) ranging signals to improve the accuracy of the position with respect to GPS, both enabling a faster and more accurate location of the person in distress. SBAS (EGNOS in Europe) will provide additional corrections to improve accuracy and integrity of interest to implement safely the rescue process, following the location of the distress e.g needed by helicopter emergency operations.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Article PP 01 24 — 2024

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				5 390 000	2 695 000			5 390 000	1 347 500

Remarks:

Legal basis:

Reference acts:

Item PP 01 24 01 — Pilot project — Chips Diplomacy Support Initiative

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				990 000	495 000			990 000	247 500

Remarks:

Semiconductors are the backbone of the modern economy, the cornerstone of emerging technologies, and in the middle of geopolitical competition. Europe cannot become completely self-reliant but relies on like-minded partner countries to diversify and secure its semiconductor supply chains, while leveraging its diplomatic weight with the aim of mitigating or preventing a crisis and achieving strategic autonomy. The US already initiated a Chips4 alliance without involving the EU. If Europe wants to become a relevant actor in the chips value chain, it must also invest in the competitiveness of its chips diplomacy and make it a cornerstone of its foreign policy.

This project would establish track 2 bilateral dialogues between European stakeholders and strategic partners to enhance coordination and confidence-building on strategic, diplomatic, trade and security issues in the context of the semiconductors and semiconductor technologies, including topics such as protective measures, export controls, intellectual property protection, supply chain security, standards, certification and green innovation. It supports a better understanding of the semiconductor value chain and its evolution as well as a stronger European ecosystem through international partnerships.

The specific objectives of this project is to contribute to:

- Track 2 diplomacy to increase consensus and coordination between all relevant European non-state stakeholders of the semiconductor ecosystem and those of partner countries, through a dialogue work stream.
- Better understanding and analysis of factors affecting the semiconductor value chain and its evolution, through a research work stream.
- Promoting the EU's economic base, competitiveness, growth, standards and contributions to the global semiconductor value chain and its resilience in partner countries, through an advocacy work stream.

To reach those objectives, three work streams should be established with the following indicative list of activities:

- Dialogue: The core activity of this project is the organisation of track 2 consultation meetings with key global partners in the context on semiconductor topics of shared or converging interests. In contrast to official track 1 diplomacy that can already be undertaken, track 2 diplomacy is unofficial in nature, involves industry and is facilitated by a civil society organisation. This offers faster and informal channels of communication with strategic partners.
- Research: Briefings and research to support and inform the consultations and other forms of engagement, and joint research initiatives with stakeholders from partner countries to inform the mapping and monitoring efforts of the value chain.
- Advocacy: Dedicated outreach and public diplomacy channels to disseminate and promote EU chips policies, interests and achievements in Europe and abroad, e.g. at conferences, via social media, traditional media, written publications and other channels.

The priorities and intended results are:

- To enhance track 2 diplomacy, European coordination, engagement and advocacy through regular dialogues and consultations with key global partners on semiconductor topics of shared or converging interests;
- To increase consensus with partner countries on how to enhance supply chain security and a trusted foundry certification program;

- To strengthen multi-stakeholder engagement and confidence-building between European non-state stakeholders in the semiconductor ecosystem, and with partner countries;
- To encourage cooperation on R&D and workforce development with strategic partners;
- To enhance dissemination of EU best practices in supply chain security, R&D or other topics of converging interests;
- To support and inform official governmental track 1 dialogues and decisions with insights from relevant industry and civil society actors in the semiconductor ecosystem;
- To strengthen convergence between the standards, policies, and best practices of the EU and those of partner countries;
- To offer European stakeholders avenues for signalling other delegations.
- To support the Commission's activities of the EU Chips Act, in particular on international cooperation and the mapping and monitoring of the supply and value chains.
- To support the envisioned activities of the EU's Economic Security Strategy as they pertain to semiconductors and semiconductor technologies.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PP 01 24 02 — Pilot project — Development of a space sector specific environmental footprint methodology

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				2 450 000	1 225 000			2 450 000	612 500

Remarks:

With the publication of the European Green Deal, the European Commission set out the objective to make Europe the first climate neutral continent. The aim is to make all sectors of the EU fit to meet this challenge, including the EU space sector. While Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) is recognized as the most appropriate methodology to measure and act upon environmental impacts, there is currently no commonly agreed sector-specific methodology, as well as there is a lack of data, and several important environmental aspects are not covered by standard LCA impact assessment methods.

The objective of the pilot project is to create a space sector specific methodology for Life Cycle Assessment of space activities including the specificities of the impacts on the Earth's environments and the impacts on the space environment:

The three key benefits of such space sector specific methodologies are:

- this would allow comparability of a product's environmental performance with that of similar products in the European market;
- it would ensure fair competition among manufacturers and improve communication through a standardized approach of the environmental performance of products;

- A PEF based methodology helps to understand, prioritize and improve the supply chain and use of resources through a life cycle approach. It could help put in place measures to save resources and focus on areas that have the largest impact on the overall environmental performance of the products.

The space supply chain can be split in two domains: differentiating between impacts on the Earth's environments and the impacts on the space environment.

The impact of space activities on the Earth' environment concerns mainly the production and operations of space systems and launchers, the launch activities for the placement in orbit of the systems, the space system components surviving the re-entry in the atmosphere carrying fuel and/or radioactive material and the biological hazard due to sample return from other celestial bodies exploration missions.

The impacts from space activities on the space environment derive from the creation of space debris due to placement in orbit of space systems (e.g. launcher upper stages, satellites release brackets, propellants and gas emissions in space) and/or not adequate disposal of space objects at the end of their operational life (e.g. graveyard orbital parking, passivation of space objects, controlled re-entry), the fragmentation and proliferation of debris due to in-orbit collisions between active satellites and space debris objects (including inactive satellites or components thereof) and among space debris objects, with a chain reaction potential and the contamination of other celestial bodies due to robotic and human exploration activities. Although, environmental LCA is not new in the space sector, very few quality-assured and inter-operable inventory datasets are currently available. Several potentially important environmental aspects are today not covered by the impact assessment models or disregard due to a lack of information/quantification of the emissions. In addition, there isn't a common agreement on sector-specific rules concerning life cycle-based assessments shared along the value chain nor reference systems for space systems, projects or programmes.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PP 01 24 03 — Pilot project — Stimulating Local and Regional New European Bauhaus Grassroots Projects

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				1 450 000	725 000			1 450 000	362 500

Remarks:

The New European Bauhaus (NEB) is a creative and interdisciplinary initiative that connects the European Green Deal to living spaces and experiences. The initiative calls on all of us to imagine and build together a sustainable and inclusive future that is beautiful for our eyes, minds, and souls.

One key element of linking this approach with local territories and partners is the organisation of the New European Bauhaus (NEB) Lab. The NEB Lab is a co-creation space at the service of the NEB community, for the delivery of beautiful, sustainable, and inclusive projects to improve our daily lives. It focuses on connecting people, learning from each other and tapping into everyone's experience.

Another important element worth highlighting is the 'NEB Compass', a tool that helps promoters understand to what extent a given project is embodying the NEB approach. The tool explains what the three core NEB values — sustainability, inclusion, and beauty — mean in specific contexts; and how they can be integrated and combined with the working principles of participation and transdisciplinary.

Thanks to funding from different EU programmes, NEB has started to implement change on the ground, but more can be done. The European Parliament has underlined the need for a dedicated NEB funding on several occasions and in particular in its report on NEB. There seems to be a gap in providing financial support to smaller local and regional beneficiaries in Europe that struggle to access the standard channels of EU funding.

The aim of this pilot project is thus stimulating and supporting local and regional NEB grassroots projects by facilitating access to financial support, especially for small project promoters. The results and learning from this project could feed into the work on long-term NEB financing.

This Pilot Project proposes a comprehensive approach with two complementing actions that promote the NEB core values and principles and boost projects serving the green and digital transition: the creation of a NEB Funding Advisory Hub and the development of a NEB Lab Voucher Scheme.

a. Action A — NEB Funding Advisory Hub

The NEB Innovative Funding Advisory Hub would look for and map funding opportunities for local NEB-aligned projects, so that they obtain the initial financing. The Hub would aim to enhance the speed and efficiency with which projects can be matched with funding, notably from philanthropy and crowdfunding, but including other public and private sources. The first stage of the implementation of this pilot project could consist of a set of activities, for example:

- The creation of an interactive IT platform where social economy investors, philanthropy organisations, as well as any other investors, be it public or private, would profile themselves in a uniform way to announce their willingness to support the Hub. The IT platform could also feature a crowdfunding platform that would serve the purposes of the Hub.
- The collection and screening of NEB-aligned project applications. The project applications would be screened against a set of objective criteria to ensure alignment with NEB values and objectives. The Hub could provide advice and know-how to project promoters to maximize the chances of attracting private funding.

In the medium-to-long-term objectives the Hub could evolve to provide:

- a customer desk for projects and promoters — a 'one-stop-shop';
- a comprehensive and objective search function for the investors to facilitate reaching out to the most appropriate projects from their own perspective and in their own specific sector.

b. Action B — NEB Lab Voucher Scheme

The NEB LAB Voucher Scheme would consist of lump sums in the form of vouchers provided on a competitive and transparent allocation basis to small scale grassroots projects proposed by both local and regional authorities and private sector organisations (especially SMEs and non-for-profit organisations).

This action aims to:

- support the deployment and implementation of the NEB values and main principles (transdisciplinary, multi-level engagement and participatory processes); and

- support projects with a clear proven commitment to the NEB values, stimulating and supporting the NEB community.

The Voucher scheme will seek to reward those actors and projects with proven commitments to the NEB, which would work in an inclusive, multi-level governance way focused on addressing societal challenges, according to the NEB values.

The Voucher Scheme will have low entry barriers to reach local and regional authorities and places that would normally not participate in such and fund NEB projects (e.g. EUR 30 000 — 50 000 per voucher), working towards economic regeneration, sustainability and societal cohesion, facilitating industrial and social changes, including climate-change adaptation and mitigation.

The delivery of the NEB Voucher Scheme could also connect with and build upon the work already being done by EIT Community New European Bauhaus.

The operational activities under this pilot project would be implemented by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC), partnering with the Committee of the Regions.

The JRC would cooperate with NEB Community partners, the EIT Community NEB, and work in close cooperation with other services of the Commission, such as DG REGIO, DG BUDG and DG ECFIN.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PP 01 24 04 — Pilot project — Strengthening Research Talent Retention in Europe

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				500 000	250 000			500 000	125 000

Remarks:

Enhancing the stability of funding mechanisms and reducing the prevalence of fixed-term contracts for research organisations is a crucial step towards making research careers more appealing. The European Commission presented a 13 July 2023 a proposal for a Council Recommendation on a European framework to attract and retain research, innovation and entrepreneurial talents in Europe. This proposal introduces a limit of one-third of fixed-term contracts in a given employer's total research human resources and it encourages employers who already operate under this threshold to aim for even lower rates. Currently, about two-thirds of universities' scientific staff and nearly all PhD candidates are on temporary contracts, making this a highly ambitious goal. Even upon achieving this target, a significant number of staff member will still be on temporary contracts.

Beyond the proposed Council Recommendation there is merit in a reflection of the role of the European Framework Programme in tackling this challenge for the European Research Area. Horizon Europe is the biggest research programme in the world and therefore has the cloud to lead the way towards the ERA we want.

Therefore, this pilot project has the objective to:

1. Encourage organisations that employ research talent with project-based funding to better manage their human capital by shifting away from project-based hiring and retention to sustainable,

long-term research positions, and providing necessary skills and knowledge to their temporary staff for future projects or career progression within the same organisation;

2. Support and encourage organisations to proactively prepare and assist their temporary staff in finding suitable opportunities when further employment in the same organisation is not available.

To realise these objectives, this pilot project should:

1. Gain a comprehensive understanding of employers' strategies for employee offboarding as well as of the national practices to identify successful strategies that effectively deter researcher unemployment, particularly those dependent on project funding

2. Develop and make accessible best practices and tools that support organisations in equipping their employees with necessary skills and knowledge, minimizing the negative impact caused by job transitions.

3. Encourage and promote the use of best practices and tools that support organisations in equipping their employees with necessary skills and knowledge, minimizing the negative impact caused by job transitions, as a mediation strategy when permanent contracts cannot be offered.

4. Develop scenarios and assess their feasibility in view of new funding and contractual modalities for FP projects to foster the desired change in hiring and retention practices of beneficiaries of the Programme. These scenarios could also assess the feasibility of a European guarantee offered to public research organisations who hire research staff for the implementation of a Horizon Europe project on a contract that is significantly longer than the running time of the project.

Lastly, considering each member state's interest in preventing researcher unemployment, national practices are already in place. Therefore, another key task is to map and compare these national practices to identify successful strategies that effectively deter researcher unemployment, particularly those dependent on project funding.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PP 02 23 05 — Pilot project — European body for jet fuel standards and safety certification

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	990 000	495 000	p.m.	p.m.	990 000	247 500

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover commitments remaining to be settled from previous years under the pilot project.

The aim of this pilot project is to promote European leadership and autonomy in fuel standards for aviation. Currently, the Union sets fuel standards for various transport modes for safety and sustainability reasons, but this is not the case in the aviation sector. This presents challenges in terms of securing and promoting Union interests including in technological leadership and sustainability, as well as avoiding bottlenecks in certification and ensuring the public interest is maintained.

In order to comply with the European Green Deal and the targets established in the European Climate Law, also within the transport sector in general and aviation in particular, constant evolution is needed towards reducing the climate and environmental impact of existing and future jet fuels. Indeed, its composition will have a direct translation in the amount of CO₂ emissions per passenger per kilometre, but actually also on the non-CO₂ emissions, whose climate impact is estimated by EASA to be as much to twice that of CO₂ emissions alone. While SAFs and more particularly synthetic fuels will help reducing CO₂ emissions by increasingly replacing conventional fuel, it is still foreseen within the ReFuelEU aviation regulation proposal that for many years ahead the fossil jet fuel will retain the biggest share within the aviation fuel blend. And it is precisely the presence of aromatics and sulphur in kerosene that causes non-CO₂ impacts, and which need to be addressed urgently.

One of the constraints experienced in this venture is the fact that the current standardisation process for jet fuel takes place almost exclusively within ASTM International, a US-based private organisation enjoying a near monopolistic position. This current status quo risks eventually delaying and hindering the rapid development and uptake of potential innovation opportunities in jet fuel composition, including safety, minimising non-CO₂ effects, pollution and CO₂ emissions, which are expected to take place in the upcoming years. The Union needs to be fully prepared to have its own autonomy in this domain, as it is the case in many other sectors, to be able to be an early-mover. The UK also has a standardisation body for aviation fuels, which leave the Union alone in this regard, thereby undermining its autonomy.

Therefore, in view of the changes envisaged in the area of jet fuel, including the further requirements certification of SAFs derived from the ReFuel aviation, and given the need to foster innovation in the zero-emissions and zero-pollution front, it is important to ensure the Union's strategic autonomy. This pilot project would be a first step in enabling a useful tool that provides the necessary structures for the Union to decide on standards and criteria regarding aviation fuels and blending qualities. A particular aspect would be to finally advance in lowering the minimum thresholds for aromatics and sulphur, fostering the evolution in engine technologies and to pave the way jets to operate with a 100% SAF composition of fuels.

Given the relevant safety implications for the aviation sector, it would be good to have this pilot project to explore the possibilities and requirements for a Union-based entity, and in this sense to identify which role EASA could play in this process.

Finally, it seems evident that this proposed pilot project supports various Union objectives, including that of strategic autonomy, technological leadership, the goals of the Paris Agreement, the European Green Deal, the European Climate Law, the Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy, the EASA Sustainable Aviation Programme, the ReFuelEU aviation regulation proposal which is expected to be adopted in the coming months, and various other aviation and industrial policies. Moreover, it could easily seek collaboration with international aviation bodies and initiatives to ensure consistency and harmonisation at international level, without jeopardising international aviation, all while promoting greater safety and sustainability objectives.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Article PP 02 24 — 2024

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				800 000	400 000			800 000	200 000

Remarks:

Legal basis:

Reference acts:

Item PP 02 24 02 — Pilot project — The development of cross-border cycling lane infrastructure

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				800 000	400 000			800 000	200 000

Remarks:

Cycling is a healthy, zero-emission and relatively inexpensive means of transport that can decrease the dependency on fossil fuel-dependent transports.

It increases the attractiveness of urban areas, creates a new local mobility structure and reduces traffic.

Cycling has recently increased also as a consequence of the price increase of fossil fuels since the start of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.

The construction of new cross-border cycling lanes would facilitate the mobility of citizens affected by transport poverty whilst at the same time encourage young people with a sedentary lifestyle to practice cycling.

Cycling lanes can be laid out on the site of disused railways or, if possible, they can be laid out in promenade areas along the water, in areas inaccessible to cars so as not to hinder road traffic.

However, to fully unlock the potential of cycling and the aim of doubling the number of cycled kilometres in Europe by 2030, it is important to get a better overview of the current situation in Member States in order to enable an informed analysis of how much more cycling infrastructure that is needed.

Therefore, this pilot project would serve to:

- define the methodology for the collection of relevant cycling data, and
- collect data on the number of kilometres of existing cycling infrastructure in Member States, the quality of the infrastructure as well as on the modal share of cycling.

The main aim would be to provide a solid basis for ensuing assessments of by how much the existing cycling infrastructure in the EU would need to be extended.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Article PP 03 24 — 2024

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				6 260 000	3 130 000			6 260 000	1 565 000

Remarks:

Legal basis:

Reference acts:

Item PP 03 24 01 — Pilot project — Comparative study on best practices for a stronger EU sanction enforcement

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				500 000	250 000			500 000	125 000

Remarks:

Restrictive measures (sanctions) are an essential tool for the promotion of the objectives of the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy. Their objectives include safeguarding the Union's values, maintaining international peace and security, consolidating and supporting democracy, the rule of law and human rights. The sanctions remain the main instrument in the EU toolbox to deter, prevent and condemn aggressive and illiberal behaviour of the third countries. While having their diplomatic and economic impact on the targeted regimes, they also represent an extra effort for the national Member States' administrations, which do not all have the same capacities to address the challenges of sanction enforcement. Considering that the lack of sanction implementation, as well as inconsistencies across different EU jurisdictions, also represent a risk to EU financial interests and to the national financial systems, it is important to make sure that the EU sanctions are implemented equally in all the EU. This is particularly relevant for the implementation of the EU sanctions against Russia, which have been subsequently adopted starting from 2014. The Seize and Freeze Task Force established with the cooperation of various DGs of the Commission is an important configuration to oversee sanction implementation. However, the challenge consists in the fact that sanctions need to be uniformly implemented in 27 Member States' configurations of multiple national competent authorities.

In order to curb circumvention of EU sanctions and assist the Member States in their sanction implementation tasks, this Pilot Project proposes a study on the best practices and synergies that would benefit the EU sanction policy, taking stock of the examples of the US's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) and the UK sanctions enforcement authority (OFSI). Being centralised bodies which oversee and facilitate sanction implementation in the entirety of their respective jurisdictions, the examples of OFAC and OFSI could be instrumental for better sanction enforcement in the whole EU. In addition, the study should concentrate on the function of the existing configurations of sanction enforcement bodies within each EU Member State. This would help to identify similarities, disparities, best practices and missing elements across all the EU jurisdictions.

Considering that each Member State nominates a very different set and number of national authorities for the enforcement of EU sanctions (currently at least 160 officially designated), it would be useful to see to what extent having a centralised sanction implementation body would benefit EU sanction implementation, as compared to a network of scattered national bodies. Such a study would help to identify a way for reducing 'avoidable' sanction evasion, namely in terms of asset freeze and confiscation and visa and travel bans.

Another necessary contribution of the study would lie in comparison between the budgetary resources dedicated to sanction enforcement in the existing EU sanction framework and the resources available in OFAC and OFSI. This comparative analysis would help to estimate necessary increases in the budgetary lines related to the EU sanction enforcement.

Based on these findings the study could outline the added value of having a centralised approach to sanction enforcement with the help of a dedicated institution. The results of the study could hence serve as a basis for the possible creation and functioning of a future EU Sanction Implementation Body. The study should also outline the modalities of cooperation with OFAC and OFSI in the current conditions and in the perspective of the establishment of a Sanction Implementation Body.

The study would also identify the ways to optimise and reduce the administrative and financial costs of sanction implementation.

In the current context, where it is estimated that Russian resources would allow it to wage the war for several more years, it is a matter of urgency to make the adopted EU sanctions be applied to their maximum extent and prevent any sanction evasion attempt. This urgency applies to a various extent also to other thematic and country-based sanctions adopted by the EU.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PP 03 24 02 — Pilot project — Embarking companies and stakeholders into the European sustainability reporting journey

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				3 240 000	1 620 000			3 240 000	810 000

Remarks:

European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) (Directive (EU) 2022/2464) should achieve their overriding objectives while being easy to apply for companies, without unnecessary administrative requirements and costs. The development of ESRS should take into account the objective of facilitating their implementation from the outset. The pilot project aims to enhance the due process of developing sustainability reporting standards with this objective in mind.

This requires the active contribution of experts and stakeholders from the ground, including companies' customers, suppliers, investors, civil society, social partners, and trade unions in the development of ESRS. The pilot project should test innovative actions to first mobilise them through awareness raising, support them through information and education, and then involve them in the preparation of draft ESRS. The aim is to achieve a balanced representation of different sources of expertise and a broad geographical balance. Particular challenges that companies have in applying ESRS should be identified and addressed. New engagement possibilities in the ongoing development of ESRS should already be provided as part of the pilot project.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014,

(EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PP 03 24 03 — Pilot project — EU Substitution Centre - Providing support to businesses to substitute their use of hazardous chemicals through collaboration, innovation, research and direct assistance

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				1 550 000	775 000			1 550 000	387 500

Remarks:

Enabling the effective and efficient substitution of hazardous substances with safer alternatives is an integral part of the EU's chemical regulations and key to achieving EU ambitious goals to prevent pollution, protect biodiversity, and safeguard the climate, including the objectives of the Chemical Strategy for Sustainability (CSS) to better protect health and the environment by moving towards Safe and Sustainable by Design (SSBD) chemicals, phasing-out the use of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) and supporting the EU's Beating Cancer Plan by minimising exposure to carcinogens.

While tremendously inspiring and influential, REACH and other EU Regulations have not yet enabled the broad, systematic substitution of hazardous substances with safer chemicals and non-chemical alternatives. There is a need to help all businesses and value chains in their substitution journey to ensure EU legislation can achieve intended objectives.

Enabling substitution by small and medium enterprises (SMEs) is a particularly acute need, given their more limited access to technical and financial resources for substitution in comparison to larger entities. Without access to the right technical assistance, companies struggle with substitution, leading to frustrating cases of 'regrettable substitution,' where a chemical user substitutes one hazard for the same or a different hazardous property, such as replacing a neurotoxin with a carcinogen. In addition to better supporting SMEs with substitution, there is a glaring need to assist businesses located in toxic pollution hot-spots and countries with less access to technical and financial resources if we are to advance principles of equity and equality, and to create a level-playing field.

Despite an unimpressive record of chemical regulation at the national level, in the U.S. a handful of states have successfully supported substitution. Massachusetts provides arguably the most compelling model for enabling the substitution of hazardous chemicals. In 1989 the Massachusetts legislature created a ground-breaking institution to help enable the substitution of toxic chemicals with safer alternatives – the Toxics Use Reduction Institute (TURI). Based at the University of Massachusetts-Lowell, TURI's staff have successfully helped companies, particularly SMEs, to substitute hazardous chemicals with safer alternatives through collaboration and innovation, including research, direct technical and financial assistance, and a focus on finding alternatives that meet a user's performance and fiscal constraints.

The results from Massachusetts are noteworthy. From 2000-2020, Massachusetts companies reduced toxic chemical use by 75%, waste by 67% and releases by 91%. Reductions in the use of specific toxic chemicals has been even more remarkable. For example, from 1990 to 2020, the use and release of a known carcinogen (trichloroethylene or TCE) was reduced by 95% and 97%, respectively.

The proposed pilot project would demonstrate the feasibility of a European Substitution Centre modelled after TURI to accelerate the substitution of toxic chemicals with safer alternatives. We propose to identify one or more SVHCs for which safer alternatives could be adopted by businesses in the EU, in particular SMEs. TURI has a long-track record supporting substitution of solvents and

surfactants by various industries. In addition, there is the experience of SUBSPORT and various national substitution centres in the EU. We propose to draw on this experience to help enable a transition away from known and suspected hazardous substances to less-toxic alternatives in key industries and sectors, such as the textile and dry-cleaning industries.

This proof of concept would provide useful data points for the ongoing deliberations surrounding key EU policy objectives and legislation, such as the Chemical Strategy for Sustainability, Safe and Sustainable by Design and the REACH revision. It may foster the creation of an EU-wide substitution centre network to aid companies using SVHCs to find and adopt safer and more sustainable alternatives.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PP 03 24 04 — Pilot project — The promotion of handicraft products and support of craftsmen

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				970 000	485 000			970 000	242 500

Remarks:

Handicraft products play an important role in the development of regional and local tourism, therefore it is necessary to have a pilot project that supports craftsmen from the entire European Union, regardless of the Member State they are from, in the purchase of the necessary materials and in the process of creating traditional handicraft products, which will implicitly attract tourists to the respective areas and will produce economic growth.

The promotion of handicraft products such as folk clothing, handmade fabrics items, pottery, porcelain, clay, ceramics, carved in wood and stone products, handmade products and various traditional jams contributes to the preservation of European values, but at the same time to the creation of jobs, the development of societies and the attraction of investments. The pilot project will provide financial incentives to craftsmen to encourage them to carry on the tradition and continue to manufacture PGI products.

In addition, the pilot project will also determine young craftsmen, such as potters, stone and wood carvers, folk craftsmen, etc to launch and start creating traditional products and will create new opportunities to collaborate with other craftsmen with whom they have similarities from other EU regions as well. The pilot project may also lead to increased social cohesion and the development of poorer areas in the EU.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Chapter PP 04 — Space

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				6 990 000	3 495 000			6 990 000	1 747 500

Article PP 04 24 — 2024

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				6 990 000	3 495 000			6 990 000	1 747 500

Item PP 04 24 01 — Pilot project — EU Space Data integration to support an EU Disaster Management Plan

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				1 790 000	895 000			1 790 000	447 500

Remarks:

The EU Space Programme components are strengthening the capacity of the European Union to act in all phases of disaster risk management. Within the disaster risk management cycle, applications utilising satellite data are not always considered by the end users. In particular during the phases of prevention and recovery, satellite applications have not been fully exploited. The approach on utilisation of EU space data for disaster management is scattered and varying significantly across the EU. The need of an EU Disaster Management Plan is evident in order to:

- make society more resilient and to decrease its exposure to the consequences of both natural and man-made disasters.
- increase the understanding of disasters, but also to better preparedness, and post-disaster response and recovery.
- provide a coherent approach for Disaster Management across the EU, utilising space based applications.

Main use cases within an EU Disaster Management Plan have been identified:

- Use of Galileo's new Authentication feature (OSNMA) a new, breakthrough feature of Europe's positioning system that improves the trustworthiness of GNSS signals. This service provides an authentication mechanism to allow Open Service users to verify that the navigation data received come from Galileo and have not been modified in any way. This service mitigates current threats to GNSS service such as signal falsification (i.e. spoofing) or disruption (via jamming) can have disastrous impacts on users or applications.
- Operate / Deploy Galileo Emergency Warning Satellite Service (EWSS), an on-demand broadcast of alert and associated guidance, which targets area encoded in satellites message that can reach affected population within minutes. This global, free of charge, unaffected by ground destruction service is an independent of terrestrial mobile networks, resilient to ground destruction, complementary to existing systems and covering various types of hazards.
- Use of secure SATCOM (GOVSATCOM/IRIS2 services adoption), as civil protection has been identified as one of the main user communities, since terrestrial telecommunications are typically not available in disasters.
- Certify Copernicus images - Copernicus images, either the ones acquired by Sentinels and/or Contributing Missions, could be certified and used for map production for geospatial intelligence and decision-making support.

- Exploit and communicate, when necessary, the successful operations of Copernicus Emergency Management Service (EMS), leveraging its well-established procedures, as lessons learnt to underpin awareness and user uptake in all the EU Space Programme components.

Barriers for the uptake of space-based solutions for an EU Disaster Management Plan

- The main challenge for the wide adoption of satellite-based solutions for Disaster Management, is regulatory and procedural, as there is lack of coherence across the EU on governance, policy, legislative and regulatory framework. In addition, there is lack of accredited space-based products and services.

- Another challenge in the adoption of satellite-based solutions is technical, because of the difficulty to translate user needs into technical specifications and /or lack of appropriate infrastructure, difficulty to understand the technical use of the service.

- Need of standards to guide industry (receiver manufacturers, platform integrators) in production and certification of user terminals that shall make use the services mentioned above.

- Need to develop best practices, and training material that can assist in the integration of OSNMA and/or EWSS in the user equipment and in mass-market.

- Economic challenges with reference to the costs of the data/solution represent often a barrier to integration.

- Low level of involvement of the private sector to provide essential services to civil protection and public authorities therefore less uptake of satellite applications for disaster risk management

- Need for more awareness in the public sector on the potential for Galileo, Copernicus and GOVSATCOM Services, as well as integrated space-based applications to support decision making and policy and regulatory development.

The project shall be focused on:

- Identification and analysis of the technical and regulatory barriers (e.g. lack of updated and new standards and regulatory framework), industry value chain and new business models that could emerge in supporting an EU Disaster Management Plan.

- Define a roadmap at both at national and EU level to smoothen the integration path of satellite-based services – find methods to improve accessibility to satellite-based services for disaster management.

- Training national Civil Protection authorities with the use of EU space components with the aim of promoting them and to integrate them into their local emergency procedures; promoting a mindset that would consider the use of the new space features for a Disaster Management Plan and how private companies can provide essential services to civil protection and public authorities; supporting the governmental approach towards the digitalisation of services.

- Contribution to draft new standards as means of certification defining 1) minimum operational requirements for the use of new Galileo features OSNMA, EWSS and Copernicus EMS and 2) the necessary tests required to verify the performance compliance in support of future EU regulatory initiatives for an EU Disaster Management Plan.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014,

(EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PP 04 24 02 — Pilot project — Innovative deployable antennas

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				1 450 000	725 000			1 450 000	362 500

Remarks:

Antennas are a key element of satellites to enable them to collect and transmit data: they are of interest in all types of satellites, military, civil, observation, telecommunications ones, with possible deployment in other sectors than space.

Major issues for deployable antennas are (i) the amount of materials needed including materials for which value chains Europe is not autonomous, (ii) the energy-demanding manufacturing mode of their structure in a time of both high energy prices and environmental transition, and therefore (iii) their high production costs.

Therefore, this pilot project proposes to focus research on the material reduction, use of recyclable materials and industrial prototyping, also considering the potential for On-Orbit Reusability and/or Recycling at a later stage.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PP 04 24 03 — Pilot project — Mobile Responsive Launch Systems

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				1 950 000	975 000			1 950 000	487 500

Remarks:

In order to provide a guaranteed and on-demand access to space at any time for European usage, an EU system that can provide responsive access to space is required.

Small launch vehicle can offer this service ideally for defence and security reasons with mobile launch sites if needed. This is of strategic interest and increases the market for companies for access to space. Satellite operators are constrained by launch opportunities and are using more and more US offerings. To preserve and reinforce an autonomous EU access to space, it is crucial to return European institutional and commercial customers to the EU launch service market, which can be realised with a responsive, flexible and dedicated offering. There are only a few developments in the EU to implement responsive access to space capability with disruptive technology. These developments need to be supported in order to catch up with other nations.

The implementation of such a capability of EU responsive launch systems needs to be analysed and its impact on the market for access to space must be investigated.

This project proposes a study that should identify the need for EU responsive space systems, including for security and defence purposes, in order to stimulate the launch service demand and better guide the offer. In addition, the study shall perform the mapping and potential role of commercial and institutional stakeholders that would benefit from such a service and envisage

future potential dedicated Union Space Initiative for security and defence, with associated objectives and deployment framework.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PP 04 24 04 — Pilot project — New Vision for resilient and autonomous access to space in Europe

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				1 800 000	900 000			1 800 000	450 000

Remarks:

Access to space is a key enabler and indispensable element in the space ecosystem, without which there is no space policy. As recalled in the 2023 EU Space Strategy for Security and Defence+, it is essential to ensure the deployment and resilience of Europe’s sovereign space infrastructure, including for the launch of futures satellites and constellations, replenishment, replacement and upgrade of space components.

The EU is currently lacking autonomous launch capacity to implement the Union Space Programmes and other initiatives. Russia's military aggression in Ukraine has exacerbated the current situation in Europe and strengthened the need to stimulate the resilience, responsiveness and versatility of European access to space.

To address this challenge and in line with the action proposed in the Space Strategy for Security and Defence, this project proposes a study that would bring it`s contribution to a common vision beyond 2030 to increase resilience of EU space infrastructures through autonomous EU access to space. Such vision should support the EU level of ambition in access to space and prepare for new actions in the next MFF.

The project will be implemented through a two-step approach:

1. Parallel industrial concept studies (up to three):
 - Each study shall present a concept for autonomous, responsive and versatile EU access to space responding to accessible market (institutional and commercial), including for European security and defence needs;
 - As an outcome, for each proposed concepts a high level technology roadmap for both ground and space segment shall be elaborated;
2. Master report for a shared concept:
 - A new study shall analyse the initial industrial concepts and make a single synthesis to identify common needs, produce recommendations towards a consensual vision (beyond 2030) with associated technology roadmap for autonomous, responsive and versatile of EU access to space;

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU)

No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PP 07 23 02 — Pilot project — Documenting the best practices from experiences concerning the organisation and reduction of working time in Europe

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	1 500 000	750 000	p.m.	p.m.	1 500 000	375 000

Remarks:

Can the 4-Day Work Week address some of the most urgent problems in the 21st-century world of work?’ This was the question raised during a panel discussion in Davos on 19 January 2023. Among other advantages put forward, the Dutch Minister of Labour, Karien van Gennip, explained that rather than most women working 3 days and most men 5 days [in the Netherlands], a 4-day week would likely provide a better balance. Bloomberg emphasized the panel's conclusion under the terms ‘the 4-Day Week may be the recipe to avoid burnout and boost productivity’. In 2021, the Spanish government decided to launch an experiment with volunteer companies to test the effect on job creation, quality of life and productivity when switching to a 4-day workweek. Spain is not an exception: the debate is rising in several countries that are facing both recruitment difficulties in many sectors of activity and the persistence of mass unemployment.

The aim of this pilot project is thus to collect data on concrete experiences of working time reduction and reorganisation in order to evaluate their advantages as well as disadvantages and make this data available to social partners.

There should be an adequate balance between the funding of research activities under the pilot project and the funding of communication activities.

The research funding should allow for a detailed literature review on the economic, social and environmental impacts of working time reduction. The funding for communication activities and events will not be higher than for research activities and allocating sufficient means for quality research is a priority. The top up will allow for substantial additional budget for research activities and possibly for additional research deliverables, if the findings identify a need for additional deliverables.

As the ‘4-day week" can mean substantially different policies and practices, the pilot project will look at different models of practices and policies, clearly differentiating different models like (1) 4-day week with substantial reduction of working hours (like for instance 32 hours per week where the average is 38 hours as was done for instance in France with the ‘loi Robien’ in 1997), with jobs creation and reduction of individual output targets, (2) 4-day week with substantial reduction of working hours but no reduction of individual output targets and no purpose of job creation (as has been done for instance in most of the 4-day week trials conducted in Ireland and Spain in recent years), and, to a lesser extent as these do not really constitute ‘working time reduction’ policies per se, (3) 4-day week without substantial reduction of working hours (like for instance government policies and trials recently conducted in Belgium and France).

The communication activities under the pilot project will adequately represent the research findings, such as the expected magnitude of the impacts of working time reduction on economic and social outcomes. They will be focused on the advantages and potential disadvantages of the different types of policies of working time reduction and 4 day week, based on the findings of the research under the pilot project.

Moreover, the panorama of the different practices and the in-depth mapping of government policies that influence the working time reduction practices of companies and the different legal frameworks

in each Member State will lead to the formulation of advice for the implementation of innovative working time organisations, both for social partners and policy makers.

The objectives pursued by the companies that have experimented a new working time organisation are very varied:

- a better work/life balance,
- facilitating recruitment in sectors that experience difficulties to recruit,
- improving working conditions,
- improving the health of employees and diminishing their stress,
- facilitating longer careers,
- creating new jobs,
- rejuvenating the age pyramid in the company,
- implementing qualifying organisations and increasing the responsibilities of all workers (given that managers them too would generally work less, it gives the opportunity to all workers to increase their responsibilities),
- improving access to lifelong learning (particularly in SMEs),
- increasing the use of the most expensive machines as well as increasing the hourly amplitude of opening times for customers...

The first year of the Pilot Project, in 2023, should have produced the results for 12 to 15 case studies. For the next steps of the Project, the number of case studies should be increased in order to allow for an adequate number of additional case studies to be implemented, to ensure the representativeness of the research, with the inclusion of company case studies across different Member States, sectors and firm sizes in order to provide substance that could be useful to nurture social dialogue, made available for social partners if they wished to include this topic in future negotiations.

What is the outcome of these experiences? What were their successes? What were their failures?

This Pilot Project will lead to the creation of a comprehensive assessment of experiments concerning new working time organisations as well as to the mapping of the different practices and the different existing legal frameworks of working time organisation in all Member States. This subject can sometimes give rise to social tensions in some countries. This assessment, based on concrete experiences in a wide range of sectors (SMEs and large companies, public and private, social economy, etc...), could if appropriate nurture a pragmatic and soothed dialogue between employers, employees and other stakeholders. Indeed, a particular attention should be paid to the effects of new working time organisations in a context of challenging global competitiveness for European economies. Analyzing the results of 4-Day work week experiments will also help the EU strengthen the Eighth principle of the European Pillar of Social Rights: Social dialogue and involvement of workers, depending of course if social partners would want to include these findings in their priorities.

The evaluation will be presented to social partners as well as decision-makers in order to be made available for social dialogue in different educational materials: the report and its summary, infographics and leaflets as well as videos, podcasts etc. The communication activities should rely on the research undertaken within the framework of the pilot project. The interim findings of the pilot project, based on the ongoing work, will already be published during 2024 and the final outputs also benefiting from the substantial requested top-up funding and the additional case study research will be concluded in 2025 or 2026.

The impact of this pilot project will be measured by the quality of the research findings, e.g. the quality of the case study evidence, the further research activities feeding into the final research report, the quality of the final report, and the quality of the communication materials informed by this research, and sufficient means will be dedicated to ensuring that a wide audience will be reached by these various research findings and the educational materials produced based on the findings. In order to make findings available for social partners, policymakers and the public debate all over Europe, it is crucial that the budget devoted to communicating the results of the report in the most accessible way to the wider public, and to these specific targets, is adequately funded.

The budget of the top-up should of course also be devoted to fund the costs of publishing of the research outcomes in the form of a final research report.

In order to feed in the final report and confront the results of the research to the experience of a variety of stakeholders, discussions of the draft research findings based on the case study evidence will be organised with different stakeholders (e.g. employers, workers, trade unionists, decision-makers, academics). Different discussions with different thematic focuses should take place in different Member States, so that as many local/national specific contexts as possible can be covered. Distinct aspects of the topic can be the focus of these distinct events in different Member States, like for instance the impacts on gender equality, on lifelong learning, on workers (mental) health, sick leaves, resignation rates etc.

In 2021, a European Platform on Combatting Homelessness was initiated by the Commission and the Portuguese Presidency in order to support permanent exchanges between policy makers and social actors to disseminate and promote good practice, to raise awareness of EU funding opportunities and to publicize progress made. Similarly, in 2025 or 2026, this pilot project should make it possible to reflect on the potential benefits of creating (or not) a European Platform dedicated to new working time organisations that aim to foster the movement towards full employment, the fight against precariousness and permanent access to training and well-being of workers. A concrete deliverable for this first step towards a potential new European Platform could be an ‘options note’ exploring the possible scope and types of activities that a hypothetical platform could conduct.

This will be complementary to possible additional deliverables coming out of the research activities.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PP 07 23 03 — Pilot project — Sport Supports' - emergency sport actions for youth

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	1 260 000	p.m.	1 260 000	2 000 000	2 260 000	p.m.	1 260 000	2 000 000	1 760 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover commitments remaining to be settled from previous years under the pilot project.

The aim of this pilot project is to create a sport emergency programmes in the context of humanitarian crisis such as war in order to facilitate overcoming traumas, adapting to new environments and creating bonds with the temporary hosting communities.

Through sport activities and interventions, this pilot project will focus on encouraging community integration of children and youth. By improving their mental well-being by attending sport sessions, individuals will eventually become ready to adjust to their new environment. Sport with its power of bringing people together will help with interaction with the host community, easier integration into the education system or entering the labour market.

To achieve the best results those programmes should be organised at the local, grassroots level, mainly through grassroots sports clubs. Activities, games and sports must be designed in order to meet specific social and psychosocial goals. They need to be age appropriate, culturally appropriate and be considered in respect to the gender roles in the community. Building on the existing physical capacities of participants experienced coaches will help them to feel comfortable by encouraging to perform skills that they already know. Therefore, cooperation between grassroots sports clubs and centres that could offer social, psychological or pedagogical support would be important and required. This project would also involve, mainly as facilitators, sport federations. In addition, the purpose of this proposal is to inspire other sport clubs to set up support programmes by publishing and promoting experiences and good practices.

The main focus group are children and young people affected by humanitarian crises and mass migration processes in the context of war. This pilot project would also generate inclusion in the public space and promote the exchange of cultures and traditions of different ethnic groups.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PP 07 23 04 — Pilot project — The European Union - the media freedom hub

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	1 500 000	p.m.	1 500 000	2 940 000	2 970 000	p.m.	1 500 000	2 940 000	2 235 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover commitments remaining to be settled from previous years under the pilot project.

Russia's unprovoked and unjustified war in Ukraine, the following eradication of independent media inside Russia, and the wider geopolitical situation at our borders, including Belarus' total dismantling of independent media in the last few years, provide a unique opportunity and responsibility for the Union to take leadership for safeguarding media plurality and independence in the wider regional context.

Despite external and internal challenges in the area of press freedom, the Union remains the safest place in the world for media and journalists to do their work. Given that freedom of expression is one of the fundamental values of the Union, the Union has the chance to become a major hub for those striving for freedom of expression and democracy.

Independent journalists and entire editorial newsrooms from Russia and Belarus have already fled or are relocating to European Union countries. They are hoping to continue their work in the fight for democracy of their home countries, but from a safe area within the Union, where they are not at risk of brutal repressions, reprisals and imminent imprisonment for telling the truth. At the same

time, we need to support Ukrainian media and their staff who have come to the Union together with the growing number of war refugees from Ukraine.

These media organisations face an immediate lack of resources to continue their activities, but also the challenges of establishing viable business models in the face of increasing closure and constraints in the Russian-Belarusian information and physical space, as well as a general decline in people's purchasing power as a result of the war. Unlike emergency solutions, where like-minded partners play a major role in solving acute financial and resource problems of media relocating to the Union in a matter of first months, this pilot project aims to offer a predictable support mechanism that provides core support, opportunities for innovation and development in the longer term.

The goal of the pilot project is to promote the preservation of a pluralistic media environment of the countries affected, also whilst journalists and media are working from an exile. The broader aim is to make Europe a safer place by helping the peoples of these countries in their democratic aspirations, where independent media play an indispensable role.

The pilot project aims to explore precise support needs and subsequently provide appropriate support for independent media and journalists from Ukraine, Russia and Belarus that have relocated and are working from the Member States by:

- -researching and mapping the needs and challenges of independent newsrooms and professional journalists who have relocated their operations;
- -establishing support networks in several Member States, in order to provide tailored and adjusted support to the exile newsrooms and journalists. Overall, the support would focus on helping to introduce viable business models and innovative technical and content format solutions in order to reach audiences (including those with possibly limited access to the internet and other resources), as well as seek for synergies and promote sharing of best practice and networking (in particularly among exile media) while ensuring media independence and fostering plurality.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Article PP 07 24 — 2024

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				2 600 000	1 300 000			2 600 000	650 000

Remarks:

Legal basis:

Reference acts:

Item PP 07 24 01 — Pilot project — Technical means to provide Russian households with trustworthy information

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				2 600 000	1 300 000			2 600 000	650 000

Remarks:

In light of Putin's brutal invasion of Ukraine, countless war crimes, deadly attacks on Ukrainian hospitals, maternity wards, nuclear facilities, women and children, one fact is clear to many: if only Russians could see the truth about what is happening, then things might be different.

Russian independent media have shown great resilience since relocating to the EU and neighbouring countries. The figures highlight the ability to continuously reach audiences. Internet transmissions can sometimes penetrate the Kremlin's firewall, but can also easily be blocked, as most is done when they attain a level of success. Since the beginning of the war, Russia's communications watchdog Roskomnadzor has blocked or deleted more than 138,000 websites, including BBC's World Service. YouTube and Telegram are now widely used to communicate alternative news in Russia, but these channels can be easily blocked by the government. Thus, it is important to have alternative forms of communications outside of internet-based options.

Television represents the most effective means of Russian propaganda. Many of the broadcasts promote criminal ideas such as genocide of the Ukrainian people, the assassination of Western politicians, the normalization of nuclear war, the murder of Ukrainian children, and more. Polls indicate that 69% of Russians prefer to get their news via traditional broadcast channels, and tend to watch television constantly. There is currently no meaningful broadcast platform for pluralistic voices to be heard in Russia. 41% of Russian households use satellite as their main form of television reception. That number is expected to grow to 48% by 2025 (Omdia 2021).

Satellite television distribution is the weak point in the Kremlin's media lockdown, and it has yet to be effectively exploited for alternative messaging. As evidenced by research by the Denis Diderot Committee, many satellites over Russia are owned by Western companies, including some of the most popular satellite positions. This capacity has created a captive audience for the video transmissions with the appropriate technical parameters and can be used to bring alternative messaging and opposition media to the Russian population.

The project aims at providing access to a currently unavailable technical platform, television, which is the way most Russians prefer to watch news programs. This can be done in two ways:

- Bring independent journalism content into traditional television channel format.
- Provide satellite broadcast of up to 25 new and existing channels (radio and television), into the Russian market

Reporters sans frontières and its partner the Denis Diderot Committee have engaged in an extensive feasibility study, which led to confirming the technical possibility of dissemination of such content to Russian households. There is great interest from leading Russian independent journalism platforms including Meduza, Echo Moscow and Holod Media to bring their material to Russians. Furthermore, the German national broadcaster Deutsche Welle has confirmed their interest in creating a TV channel specifically using Russian language content. Other channels will follow. Satellite companies have indicated their interest in a broadcasting project and are ready to provide capacity.

The project will help to ensure that these independent journalists working in exile will have the technical means to bring their work to the Russian audience via satellite television. It will create the technical means that these journalists can use to broadcast their content effectively into Russia. With the help of this project, the content created not only by independent journalists but also international channels will be repackaged and delivered to Russian people, who live in a complete lack of access to pluralist information. This project does not aim to create any content or financially support journalists.

There is a great potential of working together with the already ongoing media freedom hub (PP 07 23 04) Pilot Project that focuses on strengthening the financial and management capacities of independent Russian media. The current proposal for a Pilot Project is complementary as it focuses on enabling technical capacities for dissemination of not only the content produced via media hubs, but also international news analysis in Russia.

Russia has weaponized its television distribution apparatus while the West has so far largely refrained from significant attempts to bring the access to free information to the Federation of Russia. The project can provide hope and truth to millions of Russian people.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Article PP 08 24 — 2024

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				8 540 000	4 270 000			8 540 000	2 135 000

Remarks:

Legal basis:

Reference acts:

Item PP 08 24 01 — Pilot project — Farm Structures and organisations: Trends, definition and protection of the EU agricultural model

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				750 000	375 000			750 000	187 500

Remarks:

The decline of the number of farms can be observed particularly for small farms (below 2 ha). At the same time the group of larger farms (100 ha or more) increased in number, although the absolute number remains limited. Structural and organisational changes raise a number of questions about the design and implementation of the CAP that need to be studied in the context of the CAP post 2027:

- Which trends are observed in the different Member States (MSs) and sectors in terms of farms structures, including peasant, type of agricultural employment, farms' organisations taking also into account the age/gender/education, the level of capitalisation on the farms notably on mechanisation/digitalisation and the legal forms available in the MSs?
- What influence had the CAP, through its different tools and measures, on the development of agricultural structures and organisations in Europe?
- How can new ways of organising work and distributing capital help to meet (or fail to meet) the challenge of renewing the generations of farmers?
- What adaptation/limitation in existing tools and/or new tools and measures need to be put in place to support the identified ways to council farm's economic objectives, generational renewal and protection of the family farming model and small scale farming ("peasants").

This pilot project aims to feed the overall reflexion over the CAP, both in the context of its current implementation and in views of its revision after 2027. This initiative shall be designed to last at least 2 years (2024 and 2025).

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PP 08 24 02 — Pilot project — Fostering energy transition in the fisheries sector

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				2 200 000	1 100 000			2 200 000	550 000

Remarks:

Context

Climate change is forcing every economic sector to adapt and reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. The fishing sector must also make efforts to reduce its carbon footprint. Moreover, the volatility and the increase of fossil fuel prices due to the Russian military aggression against Ukraine creates uncertainty and reduces the profitability of fishing companies. Fishing vessel fuel can no longer be based solely on fossil fuels. The Commission’s Communication of 21 February 2023 on the Energy Transition of the EU Fisheries and Aquaculture sector (COM/2023/100) states that it is ‘essential to promote the testing and scientific validation of new and existing technologies for their application in fisheries’ and also states ‘the Commission will conduct an EU-wide study on the available technologies for the energy transition in the fisheries and aquaculture sector and their respective costs and benefits’. In this context, the proposal for a pilot project developing a demonstrator fishing vessel testing innovative propulsion technologies is relevant.

The European fishing fleet is aging; the energy performance of fishing vessels is not satisfactory. The financing of a demonstrator fishing vessel would allow the development of innovative propulsions technologies adapted to fishing. The aim is to test different hull design, propulsion technologies and energy used on board that reduce GHG emissions compared to the means of propulsion used by fishers today and broaden the possibilities offered to fishers to save energy and initiate the energy transition of fishing vessels.

A demonstrator fishing vessel testing innovative propulsion technologies

The objective of the pilot project would be to finance the refit of a demonstrator fishing vessel based on an assessment of the feasibility and scope of the test and the allocated budget dedicated to this project.

- An assessment of the feasibility and scope of the test
- An assessment of the feasibility and scope of the test will identify the characteristics of the fishing vessel (hull design, propulsion technologies and energy used on board). This assessment will also identify the different type of tests needed on a retrofitted vessel.

Based on the feasibility assessment, tests will be carried out to determine the vessel’s energy savings, safety and environmental performance with different fishing gears and weather conditions.

- Additional information

The aim is to test the compatibility of one or more means of propulsion that can significantly reduce the greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption of the vessel with different types of fishing gears. It is up to the project manager (public or private entity) to propose the most appropriate combinations.

The pilot project should enable fishers to take part at all stages of the pilot project and provide feedback. The Commission will also be able to follow the various stages of the tests. The project manager must propose a ‘raison d’être’ for the vessel once the objectives of the pilot project have been achieved, for example a travelling promotion of the results of the pilot project across European fishing ports or becoming a training vessel for young fishers across EU.

Under no circumstances should this vessel be the means to increase fishing effort but only used for experiments. The legal status of the vessel may under no circumstances allow the landing of professional fishing products or its future transformation into a fishing vessel. When implementing this pilot project, the Commission will specify the requirements to avoid any possibility of the vessel being converted into a commercial fishing vessel.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PP 08 24 03 — Pilot project — Saving our Seas – Reducing Danger of Munitions dumped in European seas

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				5 590 000	2 795 000			5 590 000	1 397 500

Remarks:

Unexploded munition dumped on the seabed poses an increasing concern in Europe and beyond, in particular in the inland and shelf seas. Tonnes of dangerous conventional munitions were dumped into Europe’s seas following the end of the world wars in the previous century, and today they pose a risk to marine life and seafarers. The dumped munition pose a threat to human life and the marine environment that endangers not only fishing and navigation but also the development of offshore energy, aquaculture, shipping, tourism and other sectors of the blue economy and the deep-sea economic activities.

In the past year, the need to develop appropriate and most effective technologies has become even more urgent in the light of the war in Ukraine led by the Russian Federation. Aggressive actions carried out in the Black and Azov Seas will leave these waters filled with remains of sunken ships and missiles, dumped munitions and other hazards that will damage underwater environment and will pose a threat to the coastal communities.

The EU has extensive experience in mine clearance across the world, with operations spanning the Balkans, Africa and Asia. For the European seas, the EU must draw on that experience and adapt accordingly, especially in the light of the current threats at the European seas and Ukraine's accession to the European Union.

Given all of the above, there is an urgent need for a technology development and support for the specific activities in the field of the disposal of dumped munitions and conventional weapons from the seas.

Aim of the Pilot Project - development of technology and specific tools:

- advance, develop and test in the sea, in the safe conditions (non-wartime basins) environmentally friendly, the most comprehensive and efficient methods and concrete tools for the disposal and destruction of conventional munition dumped in the past; this technology and developed tools should be available on demand, within a short time of mobilization;
- assessment whether this technology and specific tools can be further used to eradicate the consequences of the Russian aggression against Ukraine in the Black and Azov seas;
- further strengthening of coordination and stakeholders' engagement, raising awareness and sharing best practices.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Article PP 09 24 — 2024

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				1 000 000	500 000			1 000 000	250 000

Remarks:

Legal basis:

Reference acts:

Item PP 09 24 01 — Pilot project — EU CCUS Observatory

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				500 000	250 000			500 000	125 000

Remarks:

Carbon capture, utilisation, and storage (CCUS) activity is likely to increase dramatically in the EU over the coming decades and must be deployed with caution for optimal climate impact.

This pilot project would test the format of an EU CCUS Observatory that will monitor, report and verify the captured, transported and stored CO₂ from specific industrial installations.

Since this pilot project has the role of testing on a small scale the functioning of a European Observatory, for the beginning we propose that the monitoring, reporting and verification activities consider only cement plants and waste incineration plants with carbon capture installations.

If successful, the pilot project could serve as a primary structure of knowledge, data and best practices for a permanent EU CCUS Observatory for all carbon management value chain.

Outputs of the pilot project could include:

- Proposing a framework for assessing the impact of CCUS projects and their contribution to EU climate neutrality;

- Reporting on the EU CCUS project pipeline and their estimated impact on carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, economy, and society (two annual stocktake reports during the duration of the pilot project);
- Proposing a knowledge and best practice sharing platform easily accessible to all CCUS projects;
- Events, including closed-door dialogues with decision-makers and public events to promote the CCUS technologies;
- A proposal for a permanent EU CCUS Observatory.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PP 09 24 02 — Pilot project — Feasibility study to develop a model to tax comprehensively the environmental harm of goods and services in the European Union

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				500 000	250 000			500 000	125 000

Remarks:

Using taxation to change consumer behaviour is key to combatting climate change and reducing our impact on the environment. The objective of the feasibility study is to determine a model that calculates the financial cost of the environmental harm caused by products and services and thereby help to establish the appropriate tax rate to be applied to them. This model should go much beyond the current energy taxation directive that has a narrow focus on energy products.

The model should combine existing EU recognised methodologies generating the estimated financial cost of offsetting the environmental harm that is caused by creating, using and disposing of specified products or services. This ensures that the ultimate user of the product or service will be subject to the Polluter Pays principle.

The model could, amongst others, be based on the Product Environmental Footprint and Organisation Environmental Footprint methods (Environmental Footprint methods) which measure and codify the environmental performance of products and organisations across their whole lifecycle. These methods are scientifically sound assessment methods that are agreed at international level. They cover 16 environmental impacts, including climate change, and impacts related to water, air, resources, land use and toxicity. These are universally applicable and there are separate models for Products and Organisations respectively. They are endorsed by the EU in Commission Recommendation on the use of the Environmental Footprint methods. For example, the European Environment Agency has undertaken work to quantify the financial cost of various pollutants.

This feasibility study should take into account the findings of the ongoing ‘Study on the Polluter Pays Principle and Environmentally Harmful Subsidies’ led by DG ENV. Its findings could be informative in view of the development of benchmarks or the establishment of minimum tax rates for environmentally harmful products and services.

Finally, the proposed feasibility study should not cover energy taxation in view of the ongoing negotiation in Council and Parliament of the proposal to revise the Energy Taxation Directive.

Legal basis:

Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PA 01 23 01 — Preparatory action — Energy Prosumers Repository - Monitoring the development of prosumer actions across the Union

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	2 500 000	p.m.	2 500 000	2 500 000	3 750 000	p.m.	2 500 000	2 500 000	3 125 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover commitments remaining to be settled from previous years under the preparatory action.

The provisions on consumer empowerment in Renewable Energy Directive 2001/2018 (RED II) and the Electricity Directive 944/2019 (IMED) are among the most innovative in the Clean Energy Package (CEP). They oblige Member States to enable demand response through aggregation or dynamic pricing contracts, create local flexibility markets, as well as adopt enabling frameworks for (jointly acting) self-consumers or active customers and renewable and citizen energy communities. Those provisions seek to empower consumers to become active at local level on relevant energy markets by enabling them to engage in a series of innovative activities such as (collective) self-consumption, storage, energy sharing, peer-to-peer exchange and flexibility service provision. Such activities inform new business models and have the potential to accelerate the transition towards renewable energy in a cost-effective and efficient way, whilst ensuring secure access to affordable energy at the local level, provided they are enabled in a way that avoids locking in consumers in isolated self-consumption due to lack of a wider set of options, such as implicit (price signalling through time-differentiated grid tariffs and dynamic price contracts) or explicit (bid-based flexibility markets) incentives, that allow them to interact with the local system and implement energy efficiency measures. At the same time, the decentralised nature of renewable energy installations provides an opportunity to democratise Europe's energy system by allowing for European citizens to become active and take ownership of the energy transition.

A considerable number of Member States are still lagging behind the full transposition of the above mentioned provisions with negative consequences in terms of an incoherent application of Union law as well as in terms of granting access to the same consumer rights across the Union. At the same time, in some member states, new schemes for individual or collective self-consumption beyond building and community level have started to develop and are currently not covered by the CEP. Those other types of collective action initiatives could help alleviate energy poverty, provide Union citizens more options to take energy action, and increased investments in renewable energy, as well as help to bring the necessary flexibility to accommodate a cost-effective transition to more electrification and a renewable based energy system.

Since the invasion of Ukraine by Russia and the increased need to ensure the Union's energy independence as well as the Commission's REPowerEU communication with its accelerated roll out of solar and heat-pumps, and call to enhance demand response and flexibility, a proper and sped up transposition of those provisions and support for new and emerging business models becomes ever more important in order to tap into the full flexibility potential of local renewable energy production, with close involvement of citizens. The war in Ukraine also has highlighted the need for territory resilience of European communities, encouraging several municipalities and regions to developed localised resources, in the hands of their inhabitants.

The Energy Prosumer Repository should fulfil the following basic functions:

- (i) monitoring and mapping of individual and collective prosumer schemes, paying particular attention to levels of citizen participation, and enabling frameworks for self-consumption¹ and implicit and explicit demand side response in the Union;
- (ii) collecting and analysing data on level playing field with regards to participation of citizens in implicit and explicit demand response, including related to metering requirements, asset types included/accepted, and asset availability.
- (iii) identifying emerging ownership and business models (including peer to peer exchange, local flexibility services, energy sharing, community storage) and offers related to grid-integrated² prosumer schemes, and monitoring the guarantees of benefits to citizens, the system, and wider society.
- (iv) identifying best practices regarding and barriers to the set-up, development of and support for grid-integrated and energy efficient prosumer schemes with high levels of citizen participation and benefits (including those not covered by current Union legislation)³;
- (v) providing guidance to local authorities, citizens, businesses and communities regarding the set-up of grid-integrated and energy efficient prosumer schemes by providing them with models for technological, financial and administrative solutions.

The data collected through the repository would constitute a very important source of information for the European institutions, policy-makers, national, regional and local governments. Such data would fit into existing and future policy streams; they would support the development of grid-integrated individual and collective prosumer actions in a way that optimises the use of renewables, reduces the overall cost of the energy transition and thus consumer energy bills. This is line with the System Integration Strategy and REPowerEU Communication on Electricity Market Design. In addition, it could help inform Member States that still struggle to adequately implement the above cited provisions by 2025, and contribute to the revision or improvement of the regulatory framework at Union and national level for schemes currently not covered.

On the other hand, the repository could be a great source of know-how for SMEs, local authorities, citizens and their associations that wish to set up an individual or collective actions and participate in flexibility markets, in particular in the Member States that do not have a developed regulatory framework or have little experience with best practices so far.

The repository could become a great source of information to track the progress of citizen-driven flexibility services and the progress of private investment in the renewable transition, as well as for recognising other types of collective action initiatives engaging in grid friendly self-consumption beyond energy communities which would lower the incentive for commercial and industrial actors to ‘capture’ renewable and citizen energy communities for the purpose of engaging in innovative activities.

¹Based on the mapping of regulatory frameworks for individual and collective renewable self-consumption in EU member states for a specific contract under Multiple Framework Contract ENER/2020/OP/0021 that will be concluded in 2023.

² With grid-integrated is meant: prosumer schemes that are responsive to market signals and grid needs, either through implicit (price signalling) or explicit (participation in flexibility markets) demand response.

³Based on the mapping of regulatory frameworks for individual and collective renewable self-consumption in EU member states for a specific contract under Multiple Framework Contract ENER/2020/OP/0021 that will be concluded in 2023.

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PA 01 23 02 — Preparatory action — European Fellowship Scheme for Researchers at Risk

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	6 000 000	3 000 000	p.m.	p.m.	6 000 000	1 500 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover commitments remaining to be settled from previous years under the preparatory action.

This preparatory action will develop a European Fellowship Scheme to support Researchers at Risk. In particular, the preparatory action will develop the procedures for the selection of grantees (assessing their risk and awarding them the fellowship) and for matching grantees with host institutions in the Union. It should also be considered to what extent the procedures should be differentiated based on the geographical origin of the request. Under this action requests from all countries outside the Union will be considered. Experiences of comparable national and NGO programmes as well as experiences of the MSCA4Ukraine action should be considered.

Furthermore, to validate the established procedures the pilot project will award fellowships to researchers at risk in two tracks with 15 fully-funded placements in each track:

Track 1: Urgent placements for researchers at risk (outside the refugee process)

Track 2: Refugee researchers and follow-up placements for at-risk candidates outside refugee process

To ensure further Union added value as well as synergies of the efforts of Team Europe, the preparatory action will develop an approach to stimulate Member States to set up their own programmes as well as an approach for maximising the impact of national and European funding by coordinating the efforts of different programmes.

This preparatory action is inspired by policy recommendations developed by the H2020 MSCA project "Inspireurope".

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PA 01 23 04 — Preparatory action — Support Service for citizens led renovation projects

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	2 500 000	p.m.	2 500 000	2 500 000	3 750 000	p.m.	2 500 000	2 500 000	3 125 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover commitments remaining to be settled from previous years under the preparatory action.

This PA is a continuation of a PP012102 which has been approved for two consecutive years and aims to overcome financial, legal and technical barriers to citizen-led renovation projects. It involves the creation of a specific Union support service for Citizens Energy Communities (CEC) and Renewable Energy Communities (REC) new actors enshrined in the Union legislation able to catalyse citizen engagement in various aspects of the ecological transition, including renovation projects. The creation of such a service could build upon the experience of cooperatives that are successfully bundling projects at a neighbourhood scale. The support service would aim to strengthen community building, to scale up and replicate successful programmes. It should include:

1. A platform for sharing experience and models, in order to build strong community dynamics to mobilise European citizens around integrated building renovation and renewable deployment (through the tool of energy communities).
2. Support for the development of investment plans, as identifying financing options is a key element for the creation of project pipelines. (Looking for commonalities in order to scale the development of citizen-led projects. Investigating the development of models supporting renovation in conjunction with renewable deployment.)
3. Providing evidence and indicators in order to raise awareness among existing energy communities about the value of energy renovations.
4. Providing technical assistance and coaching to citizens groups, existing community organisations as well as local authorities to set up citizen and renewable energy communities dealing with building renovation, access to home ownership and energy poverty.
5. Monitoring and supporting a strong transposition of Clean Energy Package provisions concerning Citizens Energy Communities (CEC) and Renewable Energy Communities (REC) which should be an opportunity for Member States to strengthen the role of citizens in the energy transition.

The goal of the pilot project will be to coach renewable and citizen energy communities through the process of creating and implementing a territory transition.

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Article PA 01 24 — 2024

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				7 100 000	3 550 000			7 100 000	1 775 000

Remarks:**Legal basis:****Reference acts:****Item PA 01 24 01 — Preparatory action — FOSSEPS 2**

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				2 500 000	1 250 000			2 500 000	625 000

Remarks:

The current FOSSEPS Pilot Project (PP) on Free Open Source Software (FOSS) in European Public Services (EPS) not only significantly advanced the idea of Europe wide cooperation on open source, but has done so via 3 concrete actions, (i) building a first Europe wide Open Source Solutions Catalogue for public administrations (ii) identifying critical software used by European Public Services, and (iii) forming a European Public Services User-Group on open source.

Our Europe wide capacity to strategically use and operationally deploy FOSS is a cornerstone of strategies to achieve digital sovereignty, increased competitiveness of digital markets, innovation, and cybersecurity. The initial pilot project has been a resounding success. There is unfinished work and further interest in each of the three project pillars. The three actions listed below build on earlier achievements and propose key actions that the Preparatory Action (PA) would take to centrally and also at the same time meet the demand from European Public Services.

(i) European Applications Catalogue

Already proven benefits of savings in time and costs caused by re-using open source applications listed in national catalogues, point to massive savings from having a fully functioning European Open Source Solutions Catalogue. The initial Applications Catalogue minimal viable product (MVP) created by the PP will need to be greatly expanded by the PA to allow for more Member States' data to be ingested, whilst still being reflected in their own national catalogues (a federated data collection approach). In fact, many Member States do not yet have catalogues of open source software solutions, and those who do, have technical difficulties federating their work. More work is needed to accommodate different data standards used by Member States, and also to help Member States to create more mature entries to their national catalogues, and in turn the European Applications Catalogue. This PA will aim to get open source solution information from at least 14 Member States (50%) via standards work, canvassing, better communication, and by demonstrating the massive savings to be achieved. Data content for each listed Application needs harmonisation so that user searches return meaningful results and provide useful comparative content. In addition, the initial PP MVP also needs ongoing maintenance funds to meet the evolving European Applications Catalogue. In addition to the improvement of the Catalogue resulting from the Pilot Project, we need to allocate part of the funding to improve national catalogues and their compatibility with the European one.

(ii) Critical Software Inventory:

Besides gaining praise for tackling this big ticking time-bomb issue (e.g. the recent Log4J issue), the PP illustrated the huge lack of awareness of critical software within European Public Services. The PP provided that awareness, but awareness is not enough, as European Public Services lack the tools to identify critical software. It is clear therefore that European Public Services alone cannot handle this issue by themselves. At the very least they need tools to create an SBOM (Software Bill of Materials) for every software they use. More reason for the EU institutions and European Public Services to pool their resources to a project that would keep identifying and fixing critical software. This necessitates the need to engage with other industry actors to cooperate with to sustain that

effort. The scope of the inventory should be extended to fit the increased use of FOSS in public administrations, as well as by vendors providing software solutions to the public sector. As part of the development of the inventory, the FOSSEPS team should develop an EU-wide maintenance strategy for the identified software in collaboration with the FOSS actors that are currently maintaining them. This mitigation strategy and its financing will be elaborated on in collaboration with the Member States. The goal of this action is ultimately that Member States increase collaboratively and autonomously their capacity to identify critical software and mitigate any potential cybersecurity risks. Special attention should be given to identifying a mechanism for the sustainability of solutions for critical software. This will strengthen and extend the current activities of public service open source expertise centres in Member States and Commission, using funding from the PA.

(iii) European Cooperation on Open Source

The PA will build on the nascent work started by the PP to encourage European Public Services to form an open source network or user group. The PA will actively involve European public services across the Member States to strengthen the expertise in this network, allowing it to expand, and bring in new members. One of the possible practical outcomes of this increased capacity, to be prepared in the PA, is to find ways for public service open source expertise centres in the Member States to pool their resources to allow them to collectively improve the sustainability and governance of essential open source components. This initiative will allow European Public Services to manage their own open source issues and collectively provide solutions, thus becoming digitally sovereign in this area, whilst at the same time nurturing the European open source ecosystem of small open source actors.

(iv) Open Source Cybersecurity and Sustainability

There is a need to conduct security and sustainability analyses on commonly used open source software within European Public Services. The PA will conduct a series of bug bounties and hackathons to identify and fix criticalities and help to make critical software more sustainable by enhancing/strengthening the base software. Such activities will also help to promote the use of open source within the EU.

(v) Define strategies to promote the re-use of software developed by/for public services:

In particular, this action will promote software re-use using a series of incentives (awards) via competitions, to provide, apart from financial prizes, also practical support (e.g., consultancy, development, testing support) and help these public services to address software issues that prevent their solutions to be used by other public administrations in other Member States (e.g., internationalisation and localisation, integration and customisation, etc.).

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PA 01 24 02 — Preparatory action — Implementation of the SDGs in the EU regions – from monitoring to action

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				1 800 000	900 000			1 800 000	450 000

Remarks:

While some progress has been made towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), many challenges remain in monitoring and implementing them effectively in Europe, as disparities are evident both among MS and EU regions.

This is in particular important when taking into account the need to localise the SDGs at different sub-national levels in order to ensure their implementation considers local challenges and objectives.

One of the key challenges in monitoring and implementing the SDGs is the design and development of integrated and coherent policies that take into account the interlinkages among the Goals and their targets. Other challenges include inadequate financing, insufficient data and monitoring mechanisms, and differing institutional capacities in European regions.

The proposed preparatory action aims to inform EU, national and regional policy making with concrete recommendations on aspects related to SDG monitoring and implementation at the regional level, building on the outcome of PP Monitoring the SDGs in the EU regions - Filling the data gaps (PP 2022) including the co-developed set of indicators and data.

The proposed preparatory action aims at establishing a mechanism for the regular regional monitoring of the progress towards the achievement of the SDGs. The mechanism will work on the data collection, analysis and interpretation of indicators produced at regional level (NUTS2).

The action is to be implemented over two years.

The proposed steps to take for the implementation of the preparatory action are:

- Expanding the PP Monitoring the SDGs in the EU regions - Filling the data gaps (PP 2022) regional indicator set to address all SDG targets (from 55 to 169)
- Validating the regional indicator set via a large scale survey targeting European regions
- Establishing and disseminating the European regional indicator set for monitoring the SDGs with most updated data
- Cooperating with National Statistical Systems on the systematic collection and dissemination of regional SDG data
- Inferring associations in the form of complementary and trade-off interlinkages for policy actions addressing the SDGs at subnational level
- Testing the complementarity of a series of current European Policies (Green Deal, European Cohesion Policy, Common Agricultural Policy) in relation to the achievement of certain SDGs at the regional level
- Developing policy recommendations for the EC on how European regions monitor the SDGs, and what SDG interlinkages imply for policy-making actions

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PA 01 24 03 — Preparatory action — Partnerships for Regional Innovation

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				1 000 000	500 000			1 000 000	250 000

Remarks:

1. Partnerships for Regional Innovation: policy relevance and next steps

Innovation is an essential enabler for achieving the Union's policy objectives, in particular the green transition and digital transformation and achieving an open strategic autonomous, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals. Innovation is also essential to drive Europe's competitiveness and to build resilience in strategic areas and reduce the dependencies and vulnerabilities that recent crises have brought to the surface.

The deep transformations of production and consumption systems brought about the transition to a new green energy system, by the pervasive role of digital technologies, and by the challenges that Covid-19 crisis and the consequences of Russia's aggression against Ukraine demand for ambitious investments in innovation. However, truly transformative outcomes are unlikely to be generated by more funds in business-as-usual.

New innovation policies must address two important prerequisites: meaningful involvement of local and regional stakeholders including citizens, enterprises, knowledge institutions and local authorities; and transformative, system-level innovation influencing and inspiring industrial, climate, employment and social policies, among others. They also have to take into account of recent DG Joint Research Centre (JRC) modelling work on regional economic diversification achieved by introducing new technologies that concludes that related diversification has a greater potential for more peripheral and less developed regions than for the more developed regions that should rather pursue more path-breaking ways to innovate.

The European Commission and the European Committee of the Regions launched in 2022 the Partnerships for Regional Innovation (PRI). The PRI approach was endorsed by the New European Innovation Agenda adopted by the Commission in July 2022.

PRI come as a response to the urgent call of the European Green Deal to address the unprecedented challenge posed by climate change, to the pressing need to achieve open strategic autonomy and to ensure that Europe thrives in the green and digital economy of the future, while strengthening social and territorial cohesion in face of an era of global polycrisis.

PRI have been developed at the JRC, they build on positive experiences with smart specialisation strategies and seeks to address the fragmentation of funding instruments and policies in territories, and misalignments between regional/national and EU initiatives, while exploring novel approaches designed to join up efforts across government and stakeholders, develop partnerships and amplify impact.

A first PRI Playbook has been developed and offered to the territories participating in the pilot, with a view to guide the implementation of the pilot action.

The yearlong PRI pilot action started on the 17 May 2022, it involves 74 territories and has two main objectives. The first is to thoroughly test and further develop the Playbook, and through it the whole PRI concept. The second key objective is to start giving further visibility to, and co-develop, opportunities for pilot territories to connect and initiate interregional collaboration on topics in support of future regional innovation valleys under the New Innovation Agenda for Europe, the joint local articulation of EU Missions, inter-regional cooperation in new sustainable value chains, collaborative skills development, or further areas that matter most to the territories.

2. Preparatory action on PRI: objectives, scope, and activities

Based on the above, the preparatory action would:

- open the experimentation of the PRI to a larger set of territories than the one involved in the initial action,
- test the PRI as a bridge between local smart specialisation strategies and the deployment of the EU Climate adaptation mission in regions and communities,
- support the participation of the territories in new EU value chains linked to the deployment of the twin green and digital transition,
- test PRI long-term viability,
- foster its policy traction,
- support the deployment and implementation of the PRI concept in support of EU industrial, cohesion and research and innovation policies,
- link the PRI to the NEB approach if appropriate,
- address the challenges and needs of smaller/less innovative communities and territories to mitigate the risks of an increased innovation divide in the EU,
- create a community of PRI practitioners.

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PA 01 24 04 — Preparatory action — Startup village forum and rural innovation valleys

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				1 800 000	900 000			1 800 000	450 000

Remarks:

- Analysis of case studies of Startup Villages;
- Formulation of a final report with policy recommendations to be launched in a public event.

There is no legal basis for an in-depth collection of indicators and metrics concerning innovation deployment and specifically innovative entrepreneurship in rural areas, and there is little availability of appropriate data and statistics, as well as scarce evidence of how startups can emerge and successfully grow in rural areas. Therefore, the knowledge base needs to be enhanced and broadened in order to underpin policy action with scientific support.

Moreover, there is no specific action matching innovation, startups and entrepreneurship in the current broad framework of EU policy programmes targeting rural areas. The different policies working on rural areas (Rural development policies, Regional policy, Research and innovation policy) deploy a number of relevant actions, but a synthesis is missing and there is therefore the need to join the dots and extract relevant recommendations to fill this gap in future action.

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the

general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Article PA 02 24 — 2024

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				12 000 000	6 000 000			12 000 000	3 000 000

Remarks:

Legal basis:

Reference acts:

Item PA 02 24 01 — Preparatory action — Environmental Labelling for Aviation II

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				3 000 000	1 500 000			3 000 000	750 000

Remarks:

The EC-DGMOVE has been tasked to implement the European Parliament Pilot Project ‘Environmental labelling for aviation’. This Pilot Project also became part of the Commission's ‘Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy’ (Ref. COM/2020/789) presented in December 2020 under the Flagship 5 ‘Pricing Carbon and provide better incentives for users’. As part of a European Parliament Pilot Project deliverables are a label demonstrator finalised in Q4 2022 accompanied by a proof of concept report to be delivered in Q1 2023. The work performed under the pilot project clearly demonstrated the technical and operational feasibility of the labelling system for aviation.

The main objective of the environmental labelling system for aviation is to reduce aviation’s environmental footprint by facilitating more sustainable choices to consumers based on trusted, harmonised and accessible information. A holistic approach is being considered by looking at the key components of the aviation system, such as flight performance including complementary information on aircraft technology in this way incentivising the aviation industry in reducing its environmental impact by considering both readily available solutions as also future technologies.

The pilot project developed the methodologies and the relevant digital distribution frameworks identifying the technical criteria to assess airline operations and the aircraft technology used, in line with the applicable policies, initiatives and methodologies developed by the European Commission. The project is steered through a Commission Inter-Service Group led by DG MOVE and with participation of the relevant line-DGs ENV, CLIMA, DEFIS, ENER, GROW, JUST and JRC.

In addition the project includes a wide stakeholder participation with key players from the aviation industry (25+ airlines, engine and aircraft manufacturers, airports) and travel industry (Amadeus, Google, Skyscanner, Travalyst), Member States as well as NGOs (UECNA, BEUC, T+E).

Based on the positive project outcomes realised under the Pilot Project a follow-up Preparatory Action would allow to further develop the project for the direct benefit of European citizens by providing a potential legal basis. In this regard further work is anticipated for exploring the inclusion of non CO2 climate impacts from aviation into the label assessment method, lifecycle assessment work that will enable mode of transport comparison as also scientific work needed to align methodological discrepancies. Considering that the label aims in providing a total assessment of the environmental impact of aviation a thorough assessment should be made with regards to developing additional use cases covering environmental transparency methods for Air Navigation Service Providers (ANSP), Airlines, Aircraft manufacturers.

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PA 02 24 02 — Preparatory action — Establishing book and claim system for SAF

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				3 000 000	1 500 000			3 000 000	750 000

Remarks:

The Preparatory Action shall aim to establish book and claim system for aviation sector in the EU in order to facilitate the cost-effective distribution and broader use of sustainable aviation fuels (SAF) in the Union market by separating the purchase of SAF from its physical delivery and use. Creating transparent supply/demand signals within the book and claim system for different types of SAF as established under Refuel Aviation regulation would boost SAF production market in a cost effective way, with maximum environmental benefits, while preserving competitiveness of European aviation sector and a level playing field for fuel suppliers and aircraft operators. The action in question has to focus on developing a system that combines environmental benefits with economic needs.

The proposed action shall be carried out in the following phases:

1. Analysis of the existing legislative framework, including the relevant provisions within the Directive 2009/28/EC (Renewable Energy Directive), Directive 2003/87/EC (EU ETS), Refuel Aviation Regulation as well as any other relevant legislation. Such analysis should provide for a basis of a well functioning book and claim system at the EU level that:

- ensures compliance with the RED directive and Refuel Aviation as well as facilitates claiming under EU ETS due to a proper circulation of certificates issued for the parties involved on the basis of RED's Proof of Sustainability;
- follows a specific timeframe in line with the obligations under Refuel Aviation, RED compliance cycle of fuel suppliers and the EU ETS compliance cycle for the aircraft operators.

2. Design of IT architecture of the book and claim system, with due regard to the existing Union Database under RED directive. The system design should propose effective solutions to prevent irregularities and fraud as well as to address a potential risk of double counting.

3. Implementation of the developed book and claim system in selected EU airports, based on air traffic, potential SAF supply and demand, and with due regard to geographical balance in the EU, possibly including but not limited to Frankfurt am Main International Airport, Charles de Gaulle International Airport, Henri Coandă International Airport, Humberto Delgado Airport, Cristiano Ronaldo International Airport, Leonardo da Vinci International Airport, Warsaw Chopin Airport, Palma de Mallorca Airport and Stockholm Arlanda Airport. Such a trial implementation should best take effect along the first target set under Refuel Aviation regulation proposal.

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU)

No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PA 02 24 03 — Preparatory action — Preparation of the EU regulatory framework for Higher Airspace Operations

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				2 000 000	1 000 000			2 000 000	500 000

Remarks:

As illustrated by the recent overflight of a Chinese balloon in the US and Canadian airspace, operations in the higher airspace, i.e. above 20km altitude, are already taking place and trigger critical challenges. The EC has delivered a "Roadmap on Higher Airspace Operations (HAO)" exploring the regulatory issues around the development of these operations in the European Union and recommending a number of follow-up actions. These actions aim at better understanding these future HAO operations and the associated challenges, in order to prepare and adequate EU regulatory framework, and consist in:

- studies and research
- safety, environmental and cyber-security assessments
- development of the 'regulatory sandbox' concept to accelerate industry tests and demonstrations

The overall objective of the EC-DGMOVE in this field would be to enable a safe, secure, efficient and sustainable HAO implementation in Europe and to contribute building a global approach through ICAO by establishing a strong European position.

A Preparatory Action would allow building enhanced knowledge of these future operations and their environment, to prepare for future regulatory initiatives and build a useful ecosystem supporting industrial developments. Thanks to its recognised experience and excellence in aviation and space domains, Europe could have a leading role in this future industry. It will also be important to ensure that security and defence aspects are duly taken into account to protect sovereignty in the European airspace.

The key objectives of the PA would be to support the following lines of action by EC-DGMOVE:

- Launch scientific studies on the conditions at high altitude affecting the flights and the persons on board (weather, medical requirements, spectrum, surveillance, communications, propulsion, etc.)
- Support industrial development, for instance through special certification conditions and regulatory sandboxes
- Perform legal and regulatory assessments (incl. safety and environmental impact assessments), as well as gap analysis
- Exploit synergies with other EU policies (space, defence, security, connectivity, etc.)
- Ensure regional and global interoperability, mainly through ICAO
- Build European know-how and raise awareness

The duration of the PA is proposed to be 2 years, i.e. 2024 -2025. The results from the proposed actions as well as from the first tests and demonstrations in Europe will then support the development of a regulatory framework as of 2026. The Volume of 2 Mio EUR is required to address the wide range of actions proposed above.

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PA 02 24 04 — Preparatory action — Sustainable Innovative Air Mobility (IAM) Hub II

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				2 000 000	1 000 000			2 000 000	500 000

Remarks:

The EC-DGMOVE has been tasked to implement the European Parliament Pilot Project PP 02 22 02 Comprehensive handbook for building local Urban Air Mobility (UAM) ecosystem in Europe: Innovative Air Mobility (IAM) Hub”.

This Pilot Project is part of the Commission's Drone Strategy 2.0 (COM 2022 652) presented on 29 November 2022 as Flagship action 7. The implementation started in the same month with the objective to provide a first version of the platform by end of 2023 for testing.

The overall objective is to enable a safe, secure, efficient and sustainable IAM implementation in Europe as foreseen in the Drones Strategy 2.0 by providing an interactive online platform ('IAM Hub') for IAM ecosystems.

In particular, the pilot project is currently

- capturing the user needs from the IAM ecosystem
- defining the functional and technical requirements
- defining the data structure
- defining the initial content of the system as regards safety, privacy, noise and sustainability.

The project is steered by DG MOVE. In addition the project includes a comprehensive stakeholder governance ("IAM Hub Task Force") with key players from the IAM ecosystem (operators, manufacturers, airports, vertiport operators, NAAs and municipalities).

Based on the positive project outcomes and initial feedback from the Stakeholder Task Force a follow-up Preparatory Action would allow to further develop the project for the direct benefit of European citizens and the emerging IAM industry. Europe has a leading role in this future industry. The IAM Hub can help to maintain this lead by allowing for smooth implementation across all levels of the ecosystem.

The key objectives of the PA would be:

- Widening the accessibility and functionalities of the system to further municipalities and other uses
- Increasing the synergies between EASA and NAAs (National Aviation Authorities).
- Increasing the synergies with other EU initiatives e.g. CIVITAS (City-Vitality-Sustainability i.e. City Network-Urban Mobility Transport Programme by European Commission within the EU + beyond), SESAR projects.

- Defining the legal hook of the IAM Hub as a means for collaboration in the ecosystem facilitating compliance with the Drones/eVTOL regulations as well as safety, environmental, cyber and noise issues.

The PA duration is proposed to be 3 years to benefit from High Visibility Events (e.g. Milan Winter Olympics 2026) and integrate the learnings into the system. The Volume of 2 Mio EUR is required to integrate a wide range of guidance and information as well as further develop the digital core.

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PA 02 24 05 — Preparatory action — The European Green Digital Coalition moves to Action

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				2 000 000	1 000 000			2 000 000	500 000

Remarks:

The European Green Digital Coalition moves to Action

Green digital twin transition has been identified as priority policy area to reach the objectives of both the EU Green Deal and the EU Digital Strategy as expressed in the Shaping Europe’s digital future Communication, the Declaration on Digital Rights and Principles and the Digital Decade Policy Programme (DDPP).

The potential of digital solutions is to reduce global GHG emissions by 20%, if properly designed, used and governed. Steps needed to realise this potential include

i) Metrics to quantify the net digitalisation impact and guidelines to maximize the digital enablement, that is, science-based metrics to measure the environmental impact of digitalization. Such metrics are essential to further develop guidelines for consistent development, implementation and governance of ‘green digital solutions’ that maximize the sustainability benefits and minimize negative (rebound) effects.

ii) Adoption and use of these metrics and guidelines by all sectors of our economy. Major sectors of our economy in their digitalisation efforts will be supported by the tailored guidelines to their sector on how to deploy green digital solutions. The metrics will be used to quantify the benefits (eg avoided emissions) so that these sectors can be supported in their intended net zero trajectories and report progress accordingly. Dedicated EU wide programmes such as Digital decade Policy Programme will also help to deploy at scale sustainable digital solutions and infrastructures in EU Member States and support also these efforts with proper upskilling of the workforce.

iii) Based on the large scale evidence of such benefits, to support financial sector and public procurers need to develop clear and consistent KPIs and metrics for sustainable financing of such green digital solutions as well a criteria for green public procurements, respectively. Major EU programmes and initiatives such as the NextGenerationEU and DDPP will also benefit from these metrics.

To address the first point (i), the European Parliament took the initiative in 2021, following the Dec 2020 Council Conclusion on Digitalisation for the benefits of the environment, to request an EP Pilot Project. European Commission accepted this proposal and launched a 2 year EP Pilot project

European Green Digital Coalition (EGDC) that started mid December 2021. The goal of this Pilot is to support the Members of the Green Digital Coalition, that has been launched by Commissioner Breton in March 2021. Namely, to develop science based assessment methodologies (metrics, KPIs) to quantify the net environmental impact of digital solutions, and, to develop guidelines for stakeholders in major economic sectors to use these methods consistently. The methodology that will be based on international and European standards, as well as the guidelines are expected to be developed by end of 2023 / early 2024. The membership of the EGDC comprises of 37 large ICT companies, 45 SMEs and numerous supporting partners.

The EP Preparatory Action - European Green Digital Coalition moves to Large scale Action (EGDC Preparatory Action) requested here is to address points ii) and iii) by extending the European Green Digital Coalition to include sectoral players from energy, transport, construction, agriculture, and other major sectors that will deploy digital solutions with the guidance developed in EGDC and monitor the benefits with the standardised methods developed by EGDC.

In particular, this Preparatory action will

1. Engage with at least 30 major sectoral players such as major economic actors in EU in the above mentioned sectors to deploy proven digital solutions at scale with the support of the specific sectoral guidelines and consistently monitor the net environmental impact of such digitalisation. As a goal the EGDC Preparatory Action will set to achieve at least 1 Gigaton of CO₂e (digitally enabled) reductions, ideally by the end of the EGDC Preparatory Action.
2. To engage with at least financial institutions and international, national and regional/local level to adopt simple KPIs that will allow sustainable finance of digitalisation that proves to have a positive impact on environment and climate.
3. Moreover, to develop clear and simple technical criteria and verification methods as proposal for the EU taxonomy when the Delegated Act on Climate mitigation will be subject to revision, and to support development of EU wide green public procurement criteria.
4. To engage with similar and complementary initiatives such as Digital with Purpose and CODES to ensure future continuation, sustainability and global impact of this EGDC Pilot Action.
5. To engage with local communities and authorities for them to implement the metrics and methodology at a local level.

This EGDC Preparatory Action will comprise not only of ICT and vertical industry stakeholders, but also SMEs, policymakers from local and regional representatives, professional organisations and environmental NGOs. A trusted cooperative environment will be built to assess and monitor the commitments and their implementation, to share good practices and to be able to scale to other sectors and other regions of the world. Building upon the pilot project, the budget of the Preparatory Action will finance a Secretariat dedicated to the implementation of the Preparatory Action. Continuity with the current Secretariat would be ideal, especially if the contract of the call for tender can be extended to cover the period of the Preparatory Action.

High-level events will be organised by the EGDC Pilot Action under the auspices of the European Commission and European Parliament, in cooperation with local partners. These can take place in different Member States, focusing on key policy areas linking the European Green Deal and the new EU digital and industrial strategies. The events should be web-streamed to ensure a broad public coverage and accessibility to as many European citizens as possible. The outcomes of the events would contribute to policy development and evaluation at EU level and beyond.

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the

general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Article PA 03 24 — 2024

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				5 500 000	2 750 000			5 500 000	1 375 000

Remarks:

Legal basis:

Reference acts:

Item PA 03 24 01 — Preparatory action — Creation of the European Capital of Small Retail (ECSR)

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				3 000 000	1 500 000			3 000 000	750 000

Remarks:

The action proposes the creation of a European Capital of Small Retail (ECSR), based on the model of the European Capital of Smart Tourism. The idea was put forward by a petition to the European Parliament and is supported by unanimity of the Committee on Petitions.

The aim of the action is to promote the value and appreciation of small retail and to contribute to a collective awareness of its economic importance for local communities, notably in terms of employment, as well as its key role as part of the social fabric of urban and rural areas. It aims also to highlight the role of small retail in preserving the European way of life and the model, form and essence of EU cities and rural communities, and to demonstrate how small retail is an important part of the European identity.

The focus of the action is to go beyond awareness-raising and take actions that would have a lasting impact. The action should encourage small retail to digitalise. This action should allow small retail to embrace digital tools for their own operations and also in their business-to-business relationships and in their relationships with customers. The action should also support the green transition of small retail. On all these aspects, the creation of a ECSR should complement the European Commission's #RevitaliseRetail initiative. On a larger scale, ECSR addresses the growing need to accelerate the green and digital transition of the EU's economy, increase its resilience and support its competitiveness.

The title of a European Capital of Small Retail would be awarded periodically to one or more European cities. The modalities of the selection process will be further elaborated.

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PA 03 24 02 — Preparatory action — Harmonized fire statistics as a tool for enhancing pan-European fire safety efforts

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				1 500 000	750 000			1 500 000	375 000

Remarks:

Fire fatalities represent about 2% of accidental deaths in the EU (Commission study regarding Regulation 305/2011/EU on the toxicity of smoke produced by construction products in fires). An important data gap on fire safety and fire casualties in buildings, and a lack of EU data collection methodology, had been identified by the Commission's study. A fair and safe built environment is one of the building blocks of the Transition pathway for construction presented by the Commission in March 2023, acknowledging new types or fire risks brought by new materials, products, and technologies used for the green and digital transition. Fire safety is also an important consideration for the renovation wave and addressed by the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive since 2018 (Directive 2018/844/EU). The lack of data is an obstacle for successful policies and a first big milestone to address this issue has been achieved by EU FireStat, a Pilot Project concluded in 2022. This proposal of Preparatory Action is a follow-up of the successful EU FireStat Pilot Project to implement an EU harmonized approach for fire statistics.

The implementation of the EU FireStat Pilot Project (EU FireStat - Closing data gaps and paving the way for pan-European fire safety efforts – www.eufirestat-efectis.com) made it possible to achieve all the assumed and strongly desired goals:

- mapping the terminology used and the data collected by the EU Member States regarding fire events,
- proposing a common terminology and method to collect the necessary data in each EU Member State with a view to obtain meaningful datasets (based on standardized terms and definitions).

The developed proposal of EU harmonized approach for collecting fire statistics is supported by all fire professionals in the EU and relevant authorities from at least 19 Member States who have expressed interest in its implementation.

The preparatory action aims to support these authorities in testing the practical implementation and prepare the ground for the complete roll-out of the method and the effective data collection at EU level. It will allow to identify the best measures and policies to improve the fire safety of EU citizens in relation with the different EU and national policies (still approx. 5.000 deaths + multitude of injuries are recorded each year in the EU Member States in building fires).

The Preparatory Action will also allow to support the work of the Fire Information Exchange Platform (FIEP) run by the European Commission to share experiences, knowledge and best practices in improving safety of the built environment all over the Europe, and of the EU Civil Protection Knowledge Network run by the Commission to share knowledge between all EU and non-EU Member States involved into the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

The Preparatory Action will fund the technical support to a set of Member States piloting the implementation of the EU FireStat methodology, the analysis of learnings and possible improvements to the methods, and the development of tools for the data collection and consolidation. It will conclude in recommendations for:

- the final EU harmonized methodology
- the roll out of the methodology in all EU Member States
- the consolidation and management of data at EU level.

The Preparatory Action would be implemented by the European Commission with possible assistance by external contractors, governmental agencies from Member States, research facilities and relevant stakeholders.

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PA 03 24 03 — Preparatory action — Upskilling and reskilling the Tourism Ecosystem I Tourism Knowledge hub and Tourism Data Space

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				1 000 000	500 000			1 000 000	250 000

Remarks:

The report on establishing an EU strategy for sustainable tourism adopted in March 2021 by the European Parliament asked for the implementation of a EU tourism data space, also mentioned in the Tourism Transition Pathways delivered by the Commission.

In line with the preparatory action, entitled ‘Tourism of Tomorrow Lab’ (PA 032205) tabled by the Tourism Task Force in 2021 for the 2022 budget exercise, this preparatory action aims to support destination management organisations (DMOs), SMEs and other tourism stakeholders to fully participate in the preparation of the tourism data space and the Tourism Knowledge hub by easing their access through the creation of multiple tools. This project also takes into consideration the Skills Partnership for the Tourism Ecosystem.

The European Parliament also see this objective as a first phase for the future implementation of a European Agency for Tourism.

Bearing that in mind this preparatory intends to:

1. Develop guidelines in how to participate and use the Tourism Knowledge hub and the Tourism data space.

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Chapter PA 04 — Space

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				10 000 000	5 000 000			10 000 000	2 500 000

Article PA 04 24 — 2024

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				10 000 000	5 000 000			10 000 000	2 500 000

Item PA 04 24 01 — Preparatory action — Game-changing innovation for European launch solutions

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				5 000 000	2 500 000			5 000 000	1 250 000

Remarks:

The action intends to support the fast development of game-changing innovations that have the potential to revolutionise the future of access to space and improve the competitiveness of the European space industry. Access to space is an indispensable element of the space ecosystem, without which there is no EU space policy, which supports many political priorities.

The preparatory action is expected to focus on the following objectives:

- Enable the development of game-changing innovations for European launch solutions, while adopting an innovative implementation method, by supporting the different development cycles of technology and showing willingness to concretely use these technologies on future launchers.
- Facilitate industry's initiative to propose disruptive technologies. The industry should propose innovative solutions for the next generation of cheaper, more sustainable, agile and resilient access to space. They should do so by focusing on ambitious innovations which are not yet available, and go beyond the state of the art in the international pipelines for access to space.

The preparatory action should be implemented through a progressive approach for competitive calls starting with a proof-of-concept phase in 2024.

In this first phase, the European Commission should launch an open call to identify and attribute grants to perform a proof-of-concept study for each of the five most disruptive and game-changing innovations.

As a follow up, a subsequent preparatory action could be considered in 2025, to select the best three innovations identified in the previous phase, and attribute grants for their technology development.

Currently, there is no dedicated EU programme existing or in the pipeline for access to space. Some access to space activities supporting Research & Innovation (R&I) are implemented through the Horizon European R&I Programme. However, these actions do not support the full technology development cycle for access to space.

Putting in competition several technologies would have an added value as it would accompany the development and maturation of the most disruptive technologies all along the development cycle up to flight model delivery. This is not possible through current Horizon Europe / Space Programmes. This would ultimately prepare the ground for a possible future dedicated access to space programme or a dedicated component in the frame of the future EU Space Programme, identifying access to space as a key EU priority, benefiting to both EU institutional and commercial users.

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PA 04 24 02 — Preparatory action — Innovative user terminals for European secure satellite communication service

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				5 000 000	2 500 000			5 000 000	1 250 000

Remarks:

This action is intended to enable timely adoption of the space secure connectivity services provided by IRIS² and GOVSATCOM, filling the gap in EU industrial capability to develop high-performance, cheap and secure satellite user terminals.

The EU is currently implementing measures to provide to governments and citizens secure connectivity via satellite, through the Union secure connectivity programme (IRIS²) and the GOVSATCOM component of the Space Programme. These services will be based on a new generation of state-of-the-art satellites, using orbits, frequencies and signal characteristics that have not been used yet by European industry players. The effective utilisation of such services relies therefore on the prompt availability of user terminals and receivers that are compatible with such characteristics. Such terminals and receivers are particularly important for emerging satcom service combining seamlessly terrestrial and satcom capabilities, for example in the automotive sector.

The objective of this preparatory action is therefore to set the condition for a competitive industry to develop terminals that can be commercialised with minimal additional effort, enabling production and market penetration with the utilisation of open standards.

In particular, the action will support companies in reaching maturity and have a solid business plan to provide high-performance, cheap and secure satellite user terminals. Such terminals would be able to:

- Integrate multiple systems and orbits, including non-geostationary satellites in LEO and possibly MEO;
- Use the IRIS² frequencies (including Ka-gov);
- Suit both commercial and governmental services provided by IRIS²;
- Integrate terrestrial networks, 5G standards and possibly IoT applications;
- Provide for an end-to-end solutions
- Adopt all IRIS² secure features.

If successful the first year, the preparatory action should be implemented through an incremental approach for competitive calls in three phases:

- 2024: € 5M on the proof-of-concept and business case development phase;
- 2025: € 10M on technology development for prototype & qualification phase;
- 2026: € 10M on industrialisation and commercial prototyping.

The beneficiaries of the action would notably be the EU downstream industry, including New Space players like SMEs and start-ups.

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014,

(EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PA 07 22 01 — Preparatory action — A European public sphere: a new online media offer for young Europeans

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	8 100 000	p.m.	8 100 000	9 000 000	12 600 000	p.m.	8 100 000	9 000 000	10 350 000

Remarks:

This appropriation is intended to cover commitments remaining to be settled from previous years under the preparatory action.

The preparatory action will fill the existing gap in communicating Europe to young Europeans, by creating a truly transnational public media sphere and better portraying the sense of togetherness, which is at the heart of European identity, reflected in a common culture, similar lifestyle and shared values. Existing policy is predominantly aimed at the bolstering and digital transformation of a struggling media sector severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The stated aims of the upcoming Media Freedom Act include strengthening media independence and diversity. Support for the growth of media spaces generating European public exchange however remains limited, despite its importance and lack of tested viable initiatives.

In order to attract younger Europeans to European ideas and values and in order to truly empower European citizens through digital platforms, the preparatory action will support curated online spaces that gather thought-provoking journalistic content around topics relevant to their daily lives, empowering them to compare perspectives from across Europe and discuss and discover how their interests link to interests of young Europeans in other Member States.

The content will deal with topics that are of proven interest or concern for young Europeans, such as education and skills, the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, gender and diversity as well as sustainability and climate change, a European peace and security architecture, foreign policy, democracy, and will be put into context in order to make it compelling and appealing to the target group. The European perspective is created by comparing and contrasting regional experiences and points of view on matters of pan-European importance. The aim is to address relevant topics of pan-European importance and at the same time give a forum to local perspectives, allowing young users to identify strongly with the content. The preparatory action will pay particular attention to addressing non-cosmopolitan audiences and young Europeans with fewer opportunities in their mother tongue.

This ambitious pan-European and multilingual initiative will strengthen the existing preparatory action, which stimulates offline and online, open, true, deep and constructive debates about current and future life in Europe among young Europeans. By using innovative formats on digital platforms, with the ultimate goal of creating greater awareness about European visions and realities and greater engagement of Europeans towards European values and ideas, the action and subsequently contributes to a more active civil society. The Action Plan to support recovery and transformation of the media and audio-visual sectors aims not least to promote collaborative and cross-border journalism, relying on the sharing and networking of best practices in this domain. The preparatory action is of great benefit to that aim, as it supports such best practices relating to cross-border cooperation and to innovation in the media sector.

Aligning with a multitude of Union objectives as well as building on existing initiatives, this preparatory action will fill the gap of decisively supporting the European Public Sphere by driving innovation in the European media space to stimulate a lasting debate on a common future among European youth.

Item PA 07 23 01 — Preparatory action — Network of European fact-checkers to fight disinformation

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	1 637 500	818 750	p.m.	p.m.	1 637 500	409 375

Remarks:

The objective of this preparatory action is to continue to provide European fact-checking organisations with a concrete package of resources that can help them identify and debunk disinformation campaigns on online platforms and via new, emerging technologies, which is an increasing problem for European democracies. The scope of this preparatory action should be wide and focus on all disinformation campaigns that have an effect on public opinion but especially those focussing on climate and environmental issues and disasters and other emerging crises. The proposal will continue to build on the results of other initiatives that foster the cooperation among fact-checking organisations in Europe such as the new European Fact-checking Standards Network (EFCSN, part of the ongoing Pilot Project CNECT/2020/3029907 Integrity of Social Media), the pilot project of the European Narratives Observatory (CNECT/2022/5162608) and the work of the European Digital Media Observatory (EDMO-Smart 2019/1087). The project will primarily focus on fact-checking in relation to current and future emerging crises facing the EU, such as disinformation about climate change and the war in Ukraine. Additionally, this preparatory action should also have a special focus on investigating and researching how new emerging technologies, such as chat bots and other generative artificial intelligence, including large language models (LLM), can be used to spread disinformation. Furthermore, this preparatory action should aim to deliver resources on how European fact-checkers can limit the potential negative effects of generative AI models spreading disinformation.

The project must go beyond easy-to-debunk claims like "climate change doesn't exist" that are increasingly residual, and focus on more complex narratives that are on the rise, such as disinformation about the EU, key political figures on European and national level, proposed solutions (especially those carried out by individuals that imply a change of habits) or that science behind them is unreliable.

The proposal should aim to focus on the medium to long-term needs of the European Fact-Checking community and should include learnings from the most recent national and European elections in its resources and toolkits.

The proposal will:

- continue to assess the challenges and needs of Union fact-checkers to achieve near real-time debunking of disinformation campaigns, general crisis response and collecting learnings from recent crises;
- assess the current and future disinformation threat from generative AI, including the existing chat-bots on the market, including a focus on how large language models can be leveraged by individuals, organisations or foreign states etc.;
- provide fact-checkers with additional toolkits - packages of resources - that can help them boost their abilities to act urgently and in near real-time on disinformation campaigns and to boost their crisis-readiness and response;
- provide additional training materials and courses on effective crisis communication;
- provide additional guidance on how to build rapidly a community of experts and practitioners on a disinformation and crisis topic;

- build on the mapping of the available fact-checking networks in the Union and contribute to resources on how to leverage them effectively in a crisis;
- build on existing visualisation and other technical tools, e.g. showing spread of disinformation on a map, that can act as ready-made building blocks for fact-checkers websites and communication tools (with due consideration for existing tools and avoiding duplication);
- continually test the package of resources with a group of European fact-checkers using debunked disinformation campaigns and previous crises as an example;
- provide fact-checkers with resources on how to mitigate the disinformation threats from generative AI and large language models;

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Article PA 07 24 — 2024

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				6 150 000	3 075 000			6 150 000	1 537 500

Remarks:

Legal basis:

Reference acts:

Item PA 07 24 01 — Preparatory action — European Festival of Journalism and Media Freedom

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				3 000 000	1 500 000			3 000 000	750 000

Remarks:

New technologies are changing the opinion-making dynamics and the media landscape dramatically and constantly. While they allow easy distribution of information of public interest to wider audiences, fostering plurality, the way information is created, searched and distributed online, may also accentuate polarisation as a person is exposed to news, sources and ideas that adhere to her expressed preferences. This, in combination with the profit driven platforms, who share data for purely commercial reasons, can significantly undermine the potential to encounter and debate opposing viewpoints, and, as such, may pose a risk for ethical journalism, media pluralism and European democracy itself.

At the same time, in the EU, journalists and other media actors face violence, severe threats, harassment or public shaming mainly because of their investigative activities to protect the public interest from the misuse of power, corruption, human rights violations or criminal activities. According to the Council of Europe Platform for the Protection of Journalism and Safety of Journalists, state actors commit more than half of the cases of abuses against media professionals.

We are witnessing a tidal wave of disinformation and propaganda rapidly disseminated through internet and other media. Given the social and political consequences, it is more crucial than ever that our citizens be critical users of both media and social media and acknowledge the importance

of journalism as a cornerstone of democracy. It is necessary to invest adequate financial resources in media and digital literacy and in developing common EU strategies, together with journalists, academics, international and civil society organisations, in order to empower citizens and online users to recognise and be aware of dubious sources of information and to spot and expose deliberately false content and propaganda.

The proposal of a ‘European Festival of Journalism and Media Freedom’ aims to reinforce dialogue, cooperation and partnership in the EU, especially among journalists, media outlets, civil society organizations and media literacy professionals, focusing on the crucial questions of our time. The ‘European Festival of Journalism and Media Freedom’ should become a powerful tool to facilitate exchanges between media professionals from across Europe, and an occasion to raise awareness on the valuable but ever more difficult work of journalists and press freedom violations in the EU. The Festival should dedicate special focus to the role and work of journalists and it should represent an opportunity to reflect on the conditions under which journalists carry out their daily work, with a focus on psychological and physical aspects, as well as regulatory conditions.

Stronger EU support is pivotal at this time, especially in light of the recent proposal for a Regulation relating to the European Media Freedom Act, to promote media pluralism and support the sector of news media in its challenging transition in the digital environment.

By the time the Festival will be implemented, the European Media Freedom Act should be in place, therefore the Festival would be the first occasion to discuss the effects of this specific piece of legislation, together with a broad representation of different actors affected by the regulatory system in place. In light of the above, stable financial support to this project as a preparatory action would allow the proposal to reach its full potential and achieve the expected results for the benefit of the media sector, in particular journalists.

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Item PA 07 24 02 — Preparatory action — European Narratives Observatory to fight disinformation

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				3 150 000	1 575 000			3 150 000	787 500

Remarks:

Disinformation, distrust and polarisation are growing political and security challenges for the European Union and this is set to worsen with the arrival of new AI tools readily available to a larger audience. The availability and quality of information is crucial for the effective functioning of society, especially in a time of crisis. A lot of false information is currently spreading in societies, especially via social media. One of the main strategies for fighting fake news is debunking, consisting of confronting it with facts and accepted theories. Unfortunately, existing debunking strategies have proven very ineffective, especially as it does not work with individuals that have strong belief in false information.

Research shows that Twitter, YouTube, Facebook and other influential social media provide a crucial boost for the international network of disinformation (Smith and Graham 2019). Feeding on fear and chaos, spreading fake news and misinterpreting the data, these agents are stronger than

ever (Fernández-Luque and Bau 2015). However, social media provide not only a new set of tools for spreading disinformation but also a great weapon against it.

Recent research demonstrates the important role of narratives in framing facts and information in a package that can be easily transmitted across society and how studying narratives can be the key to better understanding how ideas spread across social media and why certain ideas take hold over others. As demonstrated by the pilot project, the use of this methodology in understanding the flow of information and how narratives gain traction and spread, represent a valid scientific-based approach to be integrated when elaborating policy actions around highly polarised matters and communications activity to inform society and so keeping disinformation and misinformation at bay. Of particular note is the correlation between increased polarisation in a narrative community and the speed at which disinformation spreads within that community.

The preparatory action will support the European Narratives Observatory to monitor and analyse how new narratives are created and spread within European public discourse, decipher the emotional values that guide successful narratives, map sources and key actors active in the spreading of these narratives and develop recommendations for effective communication and policy.

The use of narrative understanding and analysis is nothing new – having been used very successfully by for instance Nelson Mandela in bridging the gap and creating understanding in apartheid South Africa – and the European Narrative Observatory makes these analysis and understanding more broadly available providing a value-free map of existing narrative communities and a key to better understanding why certain beliefs are held within certain communities making it easier to communicate effectively and more difficult to spread disinformation.

The preparatory action will build on the networks of stakeholders and actors already established under the PP such as journalists, AI experts and the main factcheckers communities such as the European Digital Media Observatory (EDMO), policy makers and policy actors in working sessions to identify ongoing narratives and develop new ones to combat fake news and disinformation, and so to expand areas of the research infrastructure. It will also keep building on the tools for policy-makers and key stakeholders on how insights from the European Narrative Observatory can help reframe issues in a way that depolarises conversation and makes the narrative communities less receptive to disinformation.

Building on the work developed by the pilot project, the Observatory would strengthen the existing methodology to expand on the areas and languages analysed, be able to build stronger tools to support key stakeholders - including journalists, fact-checkers, policy-makers – in deploying the insights from the observatory in combatting disinformation and polarisation in public discourse. The current methodology first identifies the dominant narratives by combining Natural Language Processing and more traditional methods of qualitative narratology. By using complex systems science, the Observatory then maps the dynamics of how narratives spread and develop and how the narrative communities interact. This allows to be able to see in real time how narrative communities expand, which narratives grow and take root and how disinformation is deployed in this more complex environment. A third element of the methodology allows to assess the deeper correlations and patterns that can be observed to understand these more in detail.

Tools foreseen to be made fully available during the pilot project phase include: a rapid alert system, Manuals to Combat Disinformation and Polarisation and trainings for journalists, fact-checkers and stakeholders on how to better make use of insights from the narrative observatory. The PA would expand on these tools and explore the possibilities offered by AI to further improve the suite of tools and analysis. Like the European Media Monitor, the European Narrative Observatory provides daily analysis of how narratives and narratives communities spread and develop by monitoring hundreds of thousands of users and narratives across different languages, themes and

platforms. It is intended to be a tool bridging the misunderstandings between polarised communities and reducing the spread of disinformation. This might prove particularly relevant in a world where AI is rapidly expanding and threatening the health of our media ecosystem even more.

For instance, the work developed so far by the Narrative Observatory during its ongoing PP phase shows the impact of the global pandemic and the war in Ukraine on climate narratives. By working closely with a broad community of stakeholders (including journalists, fact-checkers and organisations working on climate change) the Observatory seeks to provide a number of tools and services to combat the spreading of disinformation on climate change by working with narratives. The Narrative Observatory is an additional very useful tool in the European toolbox to combat disinformation and polarisation.

Remembering the words of Ludwig Wittgenstein: ‘the world we see is defined and given meaning by the words we choose. In short, the world is what we make of it.’

Building on the work already developed during the pilot project – including the existing issue-specific areas of the observatory (including climate change, covid and migration), the tested methodology, the network of stakeholders, journalists and fact-checkers, and the suite of tools made available, the PA would continue to coordinate with other existing European projects and infrastructures including the European Digital Media Observatory (EDMO) and SoBigData++ to ensure that there is no duplication of effort and that resources are put to support the investigative and research work and make use of the infrastructures and technical support available. The project would support action at national and multi-national level focussed on detecting and analysing disinformation campaigns. The results of the preparatory action would be made available to other European and national projects and ensure sharing of best practices and recommendations for effective communication. The preparatory action will also continue to make available interactive databases where research findings on narratives and recommendations can be accessible by users and relevant stakeholders.

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

Article PA 09 24 — 2024

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				5 000 000	2 500 000			5 000 000	1 250 000

Remarks:

Legal basis:

Reference acts:

Item PA 09 24 01 — Preparatory action — EU Biodiversity Observation Centre

Draft budget 2024		Council's position 2024		EP's position 2024		Revised Draft Budget 2024		Conciliation 2024	
Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
				5 000 000	2 500 000			5 000 000	1 250 000

Remarks:

The objective of the preparatory action is to support the development and deployment of a coordination centre for an EU biodiversity observation network.

Biodiversity is fundamental to human well-being and a healthy planet. Yet, it is declining faster than at any time in human history. The biosphere is being altered to an unparalleled degree, eroding the health of ecosystems and flow of ecosystem services, on which our very existence depends. The drivers behind this decline are anthropogenic, namely land and sea use, direct exploitation of organisms, climate change, pollution and invasion of alien species. Swift actions are needed to mitigate them and put biodiversity back on the path of recovery.

To bend the curve on global biodiversity loss, nearly 200 countries agreed in December 2022 on new biodiversity goals and targets, in the so-called Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF). The EU is firmly committed to lead by example. The global framework is well aligned with the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, and other key flagship initiatives of the European Green Deal.

The implementation of the biodiversity policy frameworks has to be well monitored, in order to ensure effective tracking of the progress towards the goals and targets. The robust policy monitoring will critically depend on the regular and frequent provision of high quality data and information, underpinned by a systematic field observation of biodiversity over a long time frame. This is not currently the case in the EU. Biodiversity data of good quality and availability at adequate spatial and temporal scale is scarce, leading to significant knowledge gaps. While it clearly demonstrates the dire state of biodiversity in the EU, the existing data is insufficient to generate actionable knowledge – knowledge that enables development and deployment of well targeted actions to tackle the drivers of biodiversity loss, in a cost-effective manner and at different spatial scales.

Furthermore, biodiversity data collection is dispersed among a wide range of non-governmental organisations, public authorities, research networks and the private sector mainly for environmental impact assessments. Most biodiversity observation programmes do not have the necessary spatial and temporal resolution to assess the state and the trends of species and habitats and their dependence on the pressures exerted upon them. Moreover, there is no common objective or mandate across all the actors involved in the data collection, curation, modelling and use. The challenge is therefore also to harness scientific advances and bring together Member States, stakeholders, various institutions, and other organisations or initiatives to strengthen current efforts and devise a structured and cost-effective EU-level approach to biodiversity observation.

The EU Biodiversity Strategy put in place the Knowledge Centre for Biodiversity (KCBD), with an aim to organise and mobilise existing knowledge in systematic monitoring of the policy implementation. However, no dedicated mechanism or instrument exists at EU level to coordinate and foster the generation and use of high quality data that underpins that biodiversity knowledge base and to provide guidance and trainings on the metrics to be used. This is a major bottleneck for an effective implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030 and EU commitments to the GBF, in particular for its mainstreaming goals.

More than ever, the EU needs to step up the efforts in raising the capacity for biodiversity observation. First steps have been taken through the Horizon 2020 project EuropaBON. The action is proposing a design for a European Biodiversity Observation Network to monitor the status and trends of European biodiversity and ecosystems. It has identified (i) the key users' needs, (ii) the major monitoring initiatives in place, (iii) the minimum list of essential biodiversity variables to be monitored, and (iv) the gaps and bottlenecks still hampering a fluid and functional biodiversity data collection and analysis flow in Europe. Besides data gaps, another major bottleneck is the use of

existing data, which is not maximised. Integration of current biodiversity data flows across all variables and realms is insufficient. Relevant institutions often miss advanced statistical/modelling technical skills to coordinate such integration. Only half of the monitoring programmes evaluated by the EuropaBON project have a (partial) automatization and harmonization of the data streams and, again, only half of them have sufficient data available to derive essential biodiversity variables. The EuropaBON project is also developing a blueprint for a so-called EU-level coordination centre that would help to address the identified shortcomings and underpin the implementation of the observation network,

The EuropaBON work is a welcome development in addressing deficiencies in securing high quality biodiversity data in the EU. However, no clear follow-up steps have been planned by the European Commission to operationalise it by testing and piloting its outputs jointly with Member States, and to address options for a coordination centre/virtual platform. The action is scheduled to finish in 2023, and it is essential to secure timely and ambitious follow-up in 2024, through this preparatory action, in order to put concrete solutions in place and secure adequate data for the assessment of implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy.

The preparatory action will address the urgent need for coordination, integration, harmonisation and strengthening of biodiversity data collection and analysis, in order to inform policymaking at local, national, European and international level. The action will focus on the operationalisation of a set of biodiversity variables with a direct application in policy and decision-making. This will include capacity building, including professional taxonomic expertise and citizen science.

The action will contribute to development of the entire data-to-knowledge chain based on direct observations and transparent scientific approaches, and it will proof the added value of investing in clear access and coordination of biodiversity data. It will serve a more robust implementation and impact assessment of public policies, and the elimination of some barriers for investors and firms to identify nature positive capital flows.

The aim is to exploit the full potential of biodiversity-related data in Europe by (a) bringing together, augmenting, empowering and coordinating existing observation schemes (b) assimilating and harmonising EU, national and local data (c) helping design new (standardised) observation schemes to fill data gaps.

Specifically, the preparatory action will support the following activities:

- Piloting and testing an EU biodiversity observation service, featuring key functions and services as proposed under the EuropaBON project, by building on, connecting and reinforcing existing institutions, and thereby contributing to the development of the Global Knowledge Support Service for Biodiversity (GKSSB) adopted at the CBD COP15;
- Implementing workflows that deliver harmonized EU-wide biodiversity data necessary to build policy-relevant indicators (cf. EU dashboard and global monitoring framework for the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework);
- Providing technical assistance to Member States regarding the implementation of the biodiversity observation network proposed by the EuropaBON project and contributing to the GKSSB;
- Building capacity for biodiversity observation by providing trainings for taxonomic experts and strengthening citizen science networks (to be shared with the GKSSB);

Besides EuropaBON, this preparatory action will also build on and contribute to other relevant Horizon projects as well as the Parliament's Pilot Project 'Assessing Butterflies in Europe' and Preparatory Action 'EU pollinator monitoring and indicators'. It will be implemented in close collaboration with the KCBD and the European Environment Agency.

Legal basis:

Preparatory action within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).
