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NOTE

From: General Secretariat of the Council
To: Permanent Representatives Committee

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Subject: Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the Programme for single market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, and European statistics and repealing Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014, (EU) No 258/2014, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) 2017/826
- Preparation for the trilogue

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 7 June 2018 the Commission submitted to the European Parliament and to the Council its proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council establishing the Programme for single market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, and European statistics and repealing Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014, (EU) No 258/2014, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) 2017/826.

2. The objective of the Programme is to strengthen the governance of the internal market and to enable consumers, businesses and public authorities to take full advantage of the market integration and opening, to support the competitiveness of enterprises, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises, and to establish a framework for European statistics. The Programme is proposed to be established for the period of the next multiannual financial framework (MFF) 2021-2027. It brings together activities financed during the current MFF period under six predecessor programmes (European statistical programme; COSME; Consumer programme; Programme supporting specific activities in the field of financial reporting and auditing; Regulation relating to the food chain, animal health and animal welfare, plant health and plant reproductive material; Regulation supporting the involvement of consumers and other financial services end-users), and also includes some new initiatives.

II. WORK WITHIN THE COUNCIL AND WITH THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

3. After the examination of the proposal in the Working Party on Competitiveness and Growth (Industry) in the second half of 2018, the Competitiveness Council, at its meeting on 29 November 2018, adopted a partial general approach on the proposal¹. The partial general approach did not include a number of elements, in particular provisions with budgetary implications or of horizontal nature, or provisions relating to pending discussions in other Council preparatory bodies on other legislative proposals. Such elements were marked in the text with square brackets. These elements were left outside of the scope of the negotiations at that stage, as more progress at horizontal level, including political guidance of the European Council on the MFF 2021-2027, was needed first for the Council to be able to establish its position on these parts.
4. In the European Parliament, the Committee report on the Commission's proposal was voted in the IMCO Committee on 22 January 2019 and confirmed in Plenary on 12 February 2019. At that time, the European Parliament adopted a position at first reading. The European Parliament passed the file on to the next legislature. On 8 October 2019 the IMCO Committee formally adopted the mandate to start inter-institutional negotiations on the proposal.

¹ Doc. 14257/1/18 REV 1.

5. Trilogues took place on 23 October 2019 in Strasbourg and on 18 November 2019 in Brussels, with the aim of reaching a common understanding on the non-bracketed parts of the proposal. The Presidency participated in these trilogues with the partial general approach adopted in November 2018 as its mandate. On 3 December 2019, the European Parliament informed the Council about its decision to provisionally freeze negotiations at political level.
6. Negotiations at technical level continued, with six technical meetings between Presidency, European Parliament and Commission taking place between August and October 2020 at which all parts of the proposal were discussed, except the budget of the Programme and other elements marked in the text in square brackets.
7. Following discussions in the **Working Party on Competitiveness and Growth (Industry)** and at the technical meetings, progress has been achieved on the file and the date for the third trilogue on 28 October 2020 has been agreed.

III. MAIN ISSUES

8. The deliberations with the European Parliament and within the Council have permitted the Presidency to have a clearer picture of the most important elements of the European Parliament's position. With a view to the upcoming interinstitutional negotiations, the Presidency proposes for the mandate the following lines to take, as set out in the four-column tables in the Annexes, notably:
 - to accept the European Parliament's proposal to split the specific objective relating to the internal market (Article 3(2)(a)) into two sub-objectives, one of which will specifically address market surveillance and the improvement of the application of the mutual recognition principle (in combination) under the condition that the issue of product safety is linked with the specific objective relating to consumer protection (Article 3(2)(d)), while excluding product traceability from this specific objective;
 - the transfer between programmes (Article 4(6) reflecting point 15(i) of the conclusions adopted by the **European Council** following its meeting on 17-21 July 2020);

- to retain a possibility for national plant health reference laboratories and national animal health reference laboratories to benefit as designated beneficiaries from grants awarded under the Programme without a call for proposals (Article 10(1)(g));
 - to further specify the criteria for entities that can be added by the Commission to the list of designated beneficiaries which may be awarded a grant for actions implementing the above-mentioned specific objective of consumer protection without a call for proposals (new Article 10(1a));
 - to agree on the revised wording regarding the co-financing rules for eligible actions implementing veterinary and phytosanitary emergency measures as well as annual and multiannual veterinary and phytosanitary programmes (Article 12(3));
 - to confirm all other compromise agreements provisionally reached on the items considered as "technical", as set out in the Annexes, in line with the mandate given to the negotiating teams at technical level during the trilogues in October and November 2019.
9. Following its meeting on 17-21 July 2020, the **European Council** issued political guidance for all MFF-related files, set out in document **EUCO 10/20**. Based on this guidance, the Presidency proposes to adapt the following parts of the text, as set out in the Annexes:
- Alignment of the duration of the Programme with the MFF (Article 1 and recital 7, reflecting point 9 of the **European Council** conclusions);
 - Participation of third countries (Articles 5 and recitals 55 and 56, reflecting point 21 of the **European Council** conclusions);
 - Cumulative and alternative funding provisions (Article 14), as it has been clarified that a Seal of Excellence can be awarded based on the criteria specified within the Single Market Programme itself, and not based on the Horizon Europe programme;
 - Protection of the financial interests of the Union (Article 19 and recital 79, reflecting point 24 of the **European Council** conclusions);

- The climate mainstreaming target (Recital 53, reflecting point 18 of the European Council conclusions);
- Reference to the rule of law (Recital 49, reflecting points 22-24 of the European Council conclusions).

10. In the fourth column of the tables in the Annexes, the changes to the partial general approach are indicated in ***bold italics*** for additions and in ~~*italics*~~ for deletions.

Previously [bracketed] parts of the text are marked in grey highlight, with changes compared to the text of the partial general approach marked in ***bold italics*** for additions and in ~~*italics*~~ for deletions.

11. The Working Party on Competitiveness and Growth (Industry) discussed the above changes during its meetings on 11, 15 and 21 September and on 5, 6, 8 and 14 October 2020. From this discussion it emerged that a large majority of delegations can support the Presidency's proposals.

IV. CONCLUSION

12. The Permanent Representatives Committee is invited to:
- examine the elements as set out in part III above;
 - agree on a revised mandate to the Presidency for continuing the negotiations with the European Parliament at the third trilogue on 28 October 2020 on the basis of the text in the four-column tables in the Annexes.

Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the Programme for single market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, and European statistics and repealing Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014, (EU) No 258/2014, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) 2017/826

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Explanation of changes:

In the column related to the position of the European Parliament, the changes to the Commission proposal are indicated in **bold italics** for additions. Deletions are not indicated.

In the column related to the position of the Council (partial general approach, doc. 14257/1/18 REV 1), the changes to the Commission proposal are indicated in **bold underlined** for additions and in ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions.

In the fourth column (compromise proposal), the changes to the partial general approach are indicated in **bold italics** for additions and in ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions.

Previously [bracketed] parts of the text are marked in grey highlight, with changes compared to the text of the partial general approach marked in **bold italics** for additions and in ~~strikethrough~~ for deletions.

Row	COMMISSION PROPOSAL COM(2018) 441 final	EP PLenary TEXT February 2019	COUNCIL PARTIAL GENERAL APPROACH (doc. 14257/1/18 REV 1)	Compromise proposal
1.	<p>Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the Programme for single market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, and European statistics and repealing Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014, (EU) No 258/2014, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) 2017/826</p>	<p>Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the Programme for single market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, and European statistics and repealing Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014, (EU) No 258/2014, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) 2017/826</p>	<p>Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the Programme for single market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, the area of plants, animals, food and feed, and European statistics and repealing Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014, (EU) No 258/2014, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) 2017/826.</p>	<p>Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the Programme for single market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, the area of plants, animals, food and feed, and European statistics and repealing Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014, (EU) No 258/2014, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) 2017/826.</p>
2.	<p>(1) The internal market is a cornerstone of the Union. Since its inception, it has proved a major contributor to growth, competitiveness and employment. It has generated new opportunities and economies of scale for European businesses, notably micro, small and</p>	<p>(1) The internal market is a cornerstone of the Union. Since its inception, it has proved a major contributor to growth, competitiveness and employment. It has generated new opportunities and economies of scale for European businesses, notably</p>	<p>(1) The internal market is a cornerstone of the Union. Since its inception, it has proved a major contributor to growth, competitiveness and employment. It has generated new opportunities and economies of scale for European businesses,</p>	<p>(1) The internal market is a cornerstone of the Union. Since its inception, it has proved a major contributor to growth, competitiveness and employment <i>and it should continue benefiting all citizens and businesses</i></p>

<p>medium sized enterprises (SMEs), and strengthened their industrial competitiveness. The internal market contributed to the creation of jobs and offered greater choice at lower prices for consumers. It continues to be an engine for building a stronger, more balanced and fairer economy. It is one of the Union's major achievements and its best asset in an increasingly global world.</p>	<p>micro, small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), and strengthened their industrial competitiveness, and it should continue benefitting all citizens equally. The internal market contributed to the creation of jobs and offered greater choice at lower prices for consumers while guaranteeing high quality of products and services offered. It continues to be an engine for building a more integrated market and a stronger, more balanced and fairer economy. It is one of the Union's major achievements and its best asset in an increasingly global world, as well as being core element in achieving the transformation into a resource-efficient sustainable economy to respond to the increasing pressure of climate change. [Am. 1]</p>	<p>notably micro, small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), and strengthened their industrial competitiveness. The internal market contributed to the creation of jobs and offered greater choice at lower prices for consumers. It continues to be an engine for building a stronger, more balanced and fairer economy. It is one of the Union's major achievements and its best asset in an increasingly global world.</p>	<p>equally. It has generated new opportunities and economies of scale for European businesses, notably micro, small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), and strengthened their industrial competitiveness. The internal market contributed to the creation of jobs and offered greater choice of high quality products and services at lower prices for consumers. It continues to be an engine for building a more integrated market and a stronger, more balanced and fairer economy. It is one of the Union's major achievements and its best asset in an increasingly global world, as well as being a core element in achieving the green and digital transformation towards a sustainable economy, also as a response to the increasing pressure of climate change.</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>(2) The internal market has to continuously adapt to a rapidly</p>	<p>(2) The internal market has to continuously adapt to a rapidly</p>	<p>(2) The internal market has to continuously adapt to a rapidly</p>

<p>changing environment of digital revolution and globalisation. A new era of digital innovation continues to provide opportunities for businesses and individuals, creates new products and business models but equally constitutes a challenge to regulation and enforcement.</p>	<p>changing environment of digital revolution and globalisation. A new era of digital innovation continues to provide opportunities <i>and benefits to the economy and to daily lives, especially</i> for businesses and individuals, creates new products and business models but equally constitutes a challenge to regulation and enforcement, <i>and to consumer protection and safety.</i> [Am. 2]</p>	<p>changing environment of digital revolution and globalisation. A new era of digital innovation continues to provide opportunities for businesses and individuals, creates new products and business models <u>and new opportunities for the efficient production of high-quality statistics</u> but equally constitutes a challenge to regulation and enforcement.</p>	<p>changing environment of digital revolution and globalisation. A new era of digital innovation continues to provide opportunities for businesses and individuals, creates new products, <i>services, processes</i> and business models, and new opportunities for the efficient production of high-quality statistics—but. <i>It</i> equally constitutes a challenge to regulation—and, enforcement, <i>consumer protection and safety.</i></p>
<p>4. (3) The substantial body of Union legislation underpins the functioning of the internal market. This concerns, in particular, competitiveness, standardisation, consumer protection, market surveillance and food chain regulation but also rules concerning business, trade and financial transactions and the promotion of fair competition providing for a level playing field essential for the</p>	<p>(3) The substantial body of Union legislation underpins the functioning of the internal market. This concerns, in particular, competitiveness, standardisation, <i>mutual recognition</i>, consumer protection, market surveillance and food chain regulation but also rules concerning business, trade and financial transactions and the promotion of fair competition providing for a level playing field</p>	<p>(3) The substantial body of Union legislation underpins the functioning of the internal market. This concerns, in particular, competitiveness, standardisation, <u>assessment</u>, consumer protection, market surveillance and food chain regulation<u>the plant, animal, food and feed area</u>, but also rules concerning business, trade and financial</p>	<p>(3) The substantial body of Union legislation underpins the functioning of the internal market. This concerns, in particular, competitiveness, standardisation, <i>mutual recognition</i>, conformity assessment, consumer protection, market surveillance and the plant, animal, food and feed area, but also rules concerning business, trade and</p>

	<p>functioning of the internal market.</p>	<p>essential for the functioning of the internal market <i>for the benefit of consumers and businesses.</i> [Am. 3]</p>	<p>financial transactions, <i>the plant, animal, food and feed area</i>, the production of European statistics and the promotion of fair competition providing for a level playing field essential for the functioning of the internal market <i>for the benefit of consumers and businesses.</i></p>
<p>5.</p> <p>(4) Still, barriers to the proper functioning of the internal market remain and the new obstacles emerge. Adopting rules is only a first step, but making them work is as important. This is ultimately a matter of citizens' trust in the Union, in its capacity to deliver, and ability to create jobs and growth while protecting the public interest.</p>	<p>(4) Still, <i>unjustified, discriminatory and disproportionate</i> barriers to the proper functioning of the internal market, remain and the new obstacles emerge. Adopting rules is only a first step, but making them work is as important. This <i>Inadequate enforcement of existing rules, barriers to free movement of goods and services, and low levels of cross-border public procurement limit the opportunities for businesses and consumers. Addressing such obstacles</i> is ultimately a matter of citizens' trust in the Union, in its capacity to deliver, and its ability</p>	<p>(4) Still, <u>unjustified or disproportionate</u> barriers to the proper functioning of the internal market remain and the new obstacles emerge. Adopting rules is only a first step, but making them work is as important. This is ultimately a matter of citizens' trust in the Union, in its capacity to deliver, and ability to create jobs and growth while protecting the public interest.</p>	<p>(4) Still, <i>discriminatory, unjustified or disproportionate</i> barriers to the proper functioning of the internal market remain and new obstacles emerge. Adopting rules is only a first step, but making them work is as important. This <i>Current enforcement challenges to free movement of goods and services, and low levels of cross-border public procurement limit the opportunities for businesses and consumers. Addressing</i></p>

		<p>to create quality jobs and growth while protecting the public interest. [Am. 4]</p>		<p>such obstacles is ultimately a matter of citizens' trust in the Union, in its capacity to deliver, and its ability to create jobs and growth while protecting the public interest.</p>
6.	<p>(5) Several programmes for fields of competitiveness of enterprises including SMEs, consumer protection, customers and end-users in financial services, policy making in financial services and food chain. Some additional activities are financed directly under the internal market budget lines. It is necessary to streamline and exploit synergies between various actions and provide for a more flexible and agile framework to finance activities aiming to establish a new programme bringing together activities financed previously under those other programmes and other</p>	<p>(5) Several programmes for fields of competitiveness of enterprises including SMEs, especially micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, consumer protection, customers and end-users in financial services, policy making in financial services and food chain. Some additional activities are financed directly under the internal market budget lines. It is necessary to streamline and exploit synergies between various actions and provide for a more flexible, transparent, simplified and agile framework to finance activities aiming to achieve a well-functioning and sustainable internal market in the most cost-efficient manner. It is therefore necessary to establish a</p>	<p>(5) Several programmes for the fields of competitiveness of enterprises including SMEs, consumer protection, customers and end-users in financial services, policy making in financial services and feed in the plant, animal, food and feed area. Some additional activities are financed directly under the internal market budget lines. It is necessary to streamline and exploit synergies between various actions and provide for a more flexible and agile framework to finance activities aiming to achieve a well-functioning internal market in the most cost-efficient manner. It is therefore necessary to</p>	<p>(5) Several Seperate programmes for Union action existed previously in the fields of competitiveness of enterprises including, especially SMEs, consumer protection, customers and end-users in financial services, policy making in financial services and in the plant, animal, food and feed area. Some additional activities are financed directly under the internal market budget lines. It is was necessary to streamline and exploit synergies between various actions and provide for a more flexible, transparent, simplified and agile framework to finance activities aiming to achieve a well-functioning</p>

	<p>relevant budget lines. The programme should also include new initiatives which aim to improve the functioning of the internal market.</p>	<p>new programme bringing together activities financed previously under those other programmes and other relevant budget lines that draws the lessons to be learned from existing programmes. The programme should also include new initiatives which aim to improve the functioning of the internal market, avoiding duplication with related Union programmes and actions. [Am. 5]</p>	<p>establish a new programme bringing together activities financed previously under those other programmes and other relevant budget lines. The programme should also include new initiatives which aim to improve the functioning of the internal market.</p>	<p>internal market in the most efficient manner. It is therefore necessary to establish Therefore, a new programme is established bringing together activities financed previously under those other programmes and other relevant budget lines. The programme should also include new initiatives which aim to improve the functioning of the internal market, while avoiding duplication with related Union programmes and actions.</p>
7.	<p>(6) The development, production and dissemination of European statistics are subject to a separate European Statistical Programme established by Regulation (EU) No 99/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁷. In order to provide continuity of producing and disseminating European statistics, the new programme should also include activities covered by the European Statistical Programme by</p>	<p>(6) The development, production and dissemination of European statistics are subject to a separate European Statistical Programme established by Regulation (EU) No 99/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁷. In order to provide continuity of producing and disseminating European statistics, the new programme should also include activities covered by the existing European Statistical</p>	<p>(6) The development, production and dissemination of European statistics are subject to a separate European Statistical Programme established by Regulation (EU) No 99/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹. In order to provide continuity of producing and disseminating European statistics, the new programme should also include activities covered by the</p>	<p>(6) The development, production and dissemination of European statistics under this Programme pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics^{1a} are subject to a separate European Statistical Programme established by Regulation (EU) No 99/2013 of the European Parliament and of</p>

<p>providing a framework for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics. The new programme should establish the financial framework for European statistics to provide high-quality, comparable and reliable statistics on Europe in order to underpin the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all Union policies.</p>	<p>Programme by providing a framework for the <i>collection of data, as well as for the development, production, the correct use, application</i> and dissemination of European statistics. The new programme should establish the financial framework for European statistics to provide high-quality, comparable and reliable <i>European statistics on Europe, also on matters such trade and migration,</i> in order to underpin the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all Union policies <i>in accordance with Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union.</i> [Am. 6]</p>	<p>European Statistical Programme by providing a framework for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics. The new programme should establish the financial framework for European statistics to provide high-quality, comparable and reliable <u>European statistics on Europe</u> in order to underpin the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all Union policies. <u>The professional independence as one of the most important principles is seen as a necessary prerequisite for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics.</u></p>	<p>the Council⁴⁷. In order to provide continuity of producing and disseminating European statistics, the new programme should also include activities covered by the <i>previous</i> European Statistical Programme by providing a framework for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics <i>pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.</i> The new programme should establish the financial framework for European statistics to provide high-quality, comparable and reliable European statistics, in order to underpin the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of all Union policies. The professional independence as one of the most important principles is seen as a necessary prerequisite for the development, production and dissemination</p>
<p>⁴⁷ Regulation (EU) No 99/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2013 on the European statistical programme 2013-17 (OJ L 39, 9.2.2013, p 12).</p>	<p>⁴⁷ Regulation (EU) No 99/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2013 on the European statistical programme 2013-17 (OJ L 39, 9.2.2013, p 12).</p>	<p>¹ Regulation (EU) No 99/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2013 on the European statistical</p>	

		<p>programme 2013-17 (OJ L 39, 9.2.2013, p 12).</p>	<p>of European statistics.</p> <p>⁴⁷ Regulation (EU) No 99/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 January 2013 on the European statistical programme 2013-17 (OJ L 39, 9.2.2013, p 12).</p> <p><i>1^a Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC,</i></p>
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				<p><i>Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164).</i></p>
8.			<p><u>(6a) High-quality European statistics developed, produced and disseminated under the European Statistical Programme are essential for evidence-based decision making European statistics should be available in a timely manner, in accordance with the principles of the European statistics Code of Practice, and should contribute to the implementation of Union policies as reflected in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, notably strengthened and integrated economic governance, social, economic and territorial cohesion, sustainable development, agricultural policy, the social dimension of</u></p>	<p>(6a) High-quality European statistics developed, produced and disseminated under the European Statistical Programme are essential for evidence-based decision making European statistics should be available in a timely manner, in accordance with the principles of the European statistics Code of Practice, and should contribute to the implementation of Union policies as reflected in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, notably strengthened and integrated economic governance, social, economic and territorial cohesion, sustainable development, agricultural policy, the social dimension of</p>

			<p><u>Europe and globalisation.</u></p>	<p><i>Europe and globalisation.</i></p>
9.		<p><u>(6b) European statistics are indispensable for Union decision-making and for the measurement of the performance and impact of Union initiatives. Therefore, the continued provision and development of European statistics, taking a Union-wide approach and going beyond an internal market perspective should be ensured in order to cover all Union activities and policy areas, including empowering businesses and citizens to take informed decisions. In order to respond correctly to policy-making requirements, gender disaggregated data is necessary, where appropriate.</u></p>	<p>(6b) European statistics are indispensable for Union decision-making and for the measurement of the performance and impact of Union initiatives. Therefore, the continued provision and development of European statistics, taking a Union-wide approach and going beyond an internal market perspective should be ensured in order to cover all Union activities and policy areas, including empowering businesses and citizens to take informed decisions. In order to respond correctly to policy-making requirements, gender disaggregated data is necessary, where appropriate.</p>	<p>(6b) European statistics are indispensable for Union decision-making and for the measurement of the performance and impact of Union initiatives. Therefore, the continued provision and development of European statistics, taking a Union-wide approach and going beyond an internal market perspective should be ensured in order to cover all Union activities and policy areas, including empowering businesses and citizens to take informed decisions. In order to respond correctly to policy-making requirements, gender disaggregated data is necessary, where appropriate.</p>
10.		<p><u>(6c) In view of its horizontal character, the European Statistical Programme is subject to specific requirements and notably</u></p>	<p>(6c) In view of its horizontal character, the European Statistical Programme is subject to specific requirements and notably those laid down in</p>	<p>(6c) In view of its horizontal character, the European Statistical Programme is subject to specific requirements and notably those laid down in</p>

those laid down in Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a}, in particular with regard to the respect of statistical principles, the functioning of the European Statistical System and its governance, including the role and tasks assigned to the European Statistical System Committee and to the Commission (Eurostat), the establishment and implementation of the programming of the statistical activities.

^{1a} Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data

~~Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a}, in particular with regard to the respect of statistical principles, the functioning of the European Statistical System and its governance, including the role and tasks assigned to the European Statistical System Committee and to the Commission (Eurostat), the establishment and implementation of the programming of the statistical activities.~~

~~^{1a} Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical~~

			<p><u>subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164).</u></p>	<p>confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164).</p>
11.			<p><u>(6d) The Programme has been submitted for prior examination to the European Statistical System Committee in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.</u></p>	<p>(6d) The Programme has been submitted for prior examination to the European Statistical System Committee in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.</p>
12.	<p>(7) It is therefore appropriate to establish a Programme for the internal market, competitiveness of enterprises, including micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, statistics (the 'Programme'). The Programme should be established for the duration of seven years from 2021</p>	<p>(7) It is therefore appropriate to establish a Programme for the internal market, competitiveness of enterprises, including micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, protection and empowering of citizens and consumers, the area of plants, animals, food and feed, and</p>	<p>(7) It is therefore appropriate to establish a Single Market Programme for improving the functioning of the internal market, and the competitiveness and sustainability of enterprises, including especially micro, small and medium-sized</p>	<p>(7) It is therefore appropriate to establish a Single Market Programme for improving the functioning of the internal market, and the competitiveness and sustainability of enterprises, including especially micro, small and medium-sized</p>

	to 2027.	market surveillance, consumer protection, food supply chain and European statistics (the 'Programme'). The Programme should be established for the duration of seven years from 2021 to 2027. [Am. 7]	European statistics (the 'Programme'). The Programme should be established for the duration of seven years from 2021 to 2027.	enterprises SMEs, standardisation, market surveillance, consumer protection and empowering of citizens and consumers , the area of plants, animals, food and feed, and European statistics (the 'Programme'). The Programme should be established for the duration of seven years from 2021 to 2027 to align its duration with that of the multiannual financial framework laid down in Council Regulation (EU, Euratom) No [reference to the MFF Regulation to be inserted] .
13.	(8) The Programme should support the design, implementation and enforcement of Union legislation underpinning the proper functioning of the internal market. The Programme should support the creation of the internal market: businesses, citizens	(8) The Programme should support the design, implementation and enforcement of Union legislation underpinning the proper functioning of the internal market. The Programme should support the creation of the right conditions to empower all actors businesses, citizens including	(8) The Programme should support the design, implementation and enforcement of Union legislation underpinning the proper functioning of the internal market. The Programme should support the creation of the right conditions to empower all actors	(8) The Programme should support the design, implementation and enforcement of Union legislation underpinning the proper functioning of the internal market. The Programme should support the creation of the right conditions

<p>including consumers, civil society and public authorities. To that end, the Programme should aim to ensure the competitiveness of businesses, notably SMEs, but also supporting the enforcement of consumer protection and safety rules and by raising the awareness of businesses and individuals by providing them with the right tools, knowledge and competence to make informed decisions and strengthen their participation in Union's policy-making. Furthermore, the Programme should aim to enhance regulatory and administrative cooperation, notably through exchange of best practices, building of knowledge and competence bases, including the use of strategic public procurement. The Programme should also aim to support the development of high-quality international standards that underpin the implementation of Union legislation. This also includes standard setting in the field of financial reporting and audit,</p>	<p>consumers, and employees, civil society and public authorities. To that end, the Programme should aim to ensure the competitiveness, and sustainability of businesses, notably SMEs, especially micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including those in the tourism sector, but also supporting the enforcement of consumer protection and safety rules as well as environmental and social standards, and by raising the awareness of businesses and individuals by providing them with the right tools, appropriate information and assistance, knowledge and competence to make informed decisions and strengthen their participation in Union's policy-making. Furthermore, the Programme should aim to enhance regulatory and administrative cooperation, notably through training programmes, exchange of best practices, building of knowledge and competence bases,</p>	<p>of the internal market: businesses, citizens including consumers, civil society and public authorities. To that end, the Programme should aim to ensure the competitiveness, and the capacity building of businesses, notably SMEs, including in the tourism sector, but also supporting the enforcement of consumer protection and safety rules and by raising the awareness of businesses and individuals by providing them with the right tools, knowledge and competence to make informed decisions and strengthen their participation in Union's policy-making. Furthermore, the Programme should aim to enhance regulatory and administrative cooperation, notably through exchange of best practices, building of knowledge and competence bases, including the use of strategic public procurement. The Programme</p>	<p>to empower all actors of the internal market: businesses, citizens including consumers, and employees, civil society and public authorities. To that end, the Programme should aim to ensure foster the competitiveness and the capacity building and sustainability of enterprises, especially SMEs, including from the tourism sector. but. The sustainability of enterprises is important to maintain their long-term competitiveness and contributes to the transition to a more economically, environmentally and socially sustainable Union, which should go hand in hand with digitalisation and engagement in sustainable business practices. The Programme should also support the enforcement of consumer protection and safety rules and by. It should also raise</p>
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<p>thereby contributing to the transparency and well-functioning of the Union's capital markets and to enhancing investor protection. The Programme should support rulemaking and standard setting by ensuring the broadest possible stakeholder involvement. The objective of the Programme should also be to support the implementation and enforcement of Union legislation providing for a high level of health for humans, animals and plants along the food chain and the improvement of the welfare of animals.</p>	<p>including the use of strategic public procurement. The Programme should also aim to support the development of high-quality international standards that underpin the implementation of Union legislation. This also includes standard setting in the field of financial reporting and audit, thereby contributing to the transparency and well-functioning of the Union's capital markets and to enhancing investor protection. The Programme should support rulemaking and standard setting also by ensuring the broadest possible stakeholder involvement. The objective of the Programme should also be to support the implementation and enforcement of Union legislation providing for a high level of health for humans, animals and plants along the food chain and the improvement of the welfare of animals. [Am. 8]</p>	<p>should also aim to support the development of high-quality European and international standards that underpin the implementation of Union legislation. This also includes standard setting in the field of financial reporting and audit, thereby contributing to the transparency and well-functioning of the Union's capital markets and to enhancing investor protection. The Programme should support rulemaking and standard setting also by ensuring the broadest possible stakeholder involvement. The objective of the Programme should also be to support the implementation and enforcement of Union legislation providing for a high level of health for humans, animals and plants along the food chain and the improvement protection of the well-being of people and the welfare of animals, food and feed safety whilst respecting</p>	<p>the awareness of businesses and individuals by providing them with the right tools, knowledge and competence and assistance, to information and assistance, to make informed decisions and strengthen their participation in Union's policy-making. Furthermore, the Programme should aim to enhance regulatory and administrative cooperation, notably through training programmes, exchange of best practices, building of knowledge and competence bases, including the use of strategic public procurement. The Programme should also aim to support the development of high-quality European Union and international standards and rule-making, including through a broad stakeholder involvement, that underpin the implementation of Union legislation. This also includes standard setting in should cover</p>
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the principles of sustainable development. Furthermore, the programme should support the production of high-quality European statistics in accordance with the statistical principles set out in Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 and further elaborated in the European Statistics Code of Practice.

the field of financial reporting and audit, thereby contributing to the transparency and well-functioning of the Union's capital markets and to enhancing investor protection. ~~The Programme should support rulemaking and standard setting also by ensuring the broadest possible stakeholder involvement.~~ The objective of the Programme should also be to support the implementation and enforcement of Union legislation providing for a high level of health for humans, animals and plants ~~and the~~ protection of the well-being of people and the welfare of animals, food and feed safety whilst respecting the principles of sustainable development **and ensuring a high level of consumer protection.** Furthermore, the programme should support the production of high-quality European statistics in accordance with the

				<p>statistical principles set out in Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 and further elaborated in the European Statistics Code of Practice.</p>
14.	<p>(9) A modern internal market promotes competition and benefits consumers, businesses and employees. Making better use of the ever evolving internal market in services should help European businesses create jobs and grow across borders, offer wider choice of services at better prices, and maintain high standards for consumers and workers. To achieve this, the Programme should contribute to the removal of remaining barriers, and to ensure a regulatory framework that can accommodate new innovative business models.</p>	<p>(9) A modern internal market <i>that is based on principles of fairness, transparency and mutual trust</i>, promotes competition and benefits consumers, businesses and employees. Making better use of the ever evolving internal market in services should help European businesses create jobs and grow across borders, offer wider choice of services at better prices, and maintain high standards for consumers and workers. To achieve this, the Programme should contribute to <i>better monitoring of internal market developments, including of the impact of new technological development, the identification and the removal of remaining unjustified, discriminatory and disproportionate</i> barriers, and to</p>	<p>(9) A modern internal market promotes competition and benefits consumers, businesses and employees. Making better use of the ever evolving internal market in services should help European businesses create jobs and grow across borders, offer wider choice of services at better prices, and maintain high standards for consumers and workers. To achieve this, the Programme should contribute to the removal of remaining <u>unjustified or disproportionate</u> barriers, and to ensure a regulatory framework that can accommodate new innovative business models <u>including social entrepreneurship as well as non-technological innovation.</u></p>	<p>(9) A modern internal market, <i>based on fair and transparent rules and encouraging mutual trust</i>, promotes competition and benefits consumers, businesses and employees. Making better use of the ever evolving internal market in services should help European businesses create jobs and grow across borders, offer wider choice of services at better prices, and maintain high standards for consumers and workers. To achieve this, the Programme should contribute to <i>better monitoring of internal market developments, as well as to the identification and the removal of remaining discriminatory, unjustified, or</i></p>

	<p>ensure a that the regulatory framework that can accommodate new innovative business models, including collaborative economy models and social entrepreneurship, while ensuring a high-level of social protection, including for entrepreneurs. [Am. 9]</p>		<p>disproportionate barriers, and to ensure that the regulatory framework that can accommodate all forms of innovation, including new developments and processes, service innovation business models including, collaborative and social entrepreneurship models, social innovation, and well-as non-technological innovation.</p>
<p>15.</p> <p>(10) Regulatory obstacles in the internal market have been removed for many industrial products through prevention mechanisms, the adoption of common rules and, where no such Union rules exist, through the principle of mutual recognition. In areas where no Union legislation exists, the principle of mutual recognition means that goods that are lawfully marketed in one Member State enjoy the right to free movement</p>	<p>(10) Regulatory obstacles in the internal market have been removed for many industrial products through prevention mechanisms, the adoption of common rules and standards, and, where no such Union rules exist, through the principle of mutual recognition. In areas where no Union legislation exists, the principle of mutual recognition means that goods that are lawfully marketed in one Member State enjoy the right to free movement</p>	<p>(10) Regulatory obstacles in the internal market have been removed for many industrial products through prevention mechanisms, the adoption of common rules and, where no such Union rules exist, through the principle of mutual recognition. In areas where no Union legislation exists, the principle of mutual recognition means that goods that are lawfully marketed in one</p>	<p>(10) Regulatory obstacles in the internal market have been removed for many industrial products through prevention mechanisms, the adoption of common rules and, where no such Union rules exist, through the principle of mutual recognition. In areas where no Union legislation exists, the principle of mutual recognition means that goods that are lawfully marketed in one</p>

<p>and can be sold in another Member State. However, inadequate application of mutual recognition makes it harder for companies to access markets in other Member States. Despite the high degree of market integration in the area of goods, this leads to lost opportunities for the economy at large. The Programme should therefore aim to improve the application of mutual recognition in the area of goods and to reduce the number of illegal and non-compliant goods entering the market.</p>	<p>and can be sold in another Member State, unless the Member State concerned has grounds to oppose the marketing of the goods, provided that such a restriction is non-discriminatory, justified by legitimate public interest objectives, as set out in Article 36 of the Treaty or recognised by the case-law of the Court of Justice, and proportionate to the aim pursued. However, inadequate application of mutual recognition such as unjustified or disproportionate restrictions makes it harder for companies to access markets in other Member States. Despite the high degree of market integration in the area of goods, this leads to lost opportunities for the economy at large. The revision of Regulation (EU) No xxx/2018 on Mutual Recognition will help to boost the economic benefits in this area. The Programme should therefore aim to improve the application of mutual recognition</p>	<p>Member State enjoy the right to free movement and can be sold in another Member State. However, inadequate application of mutual recognition makes it harder for companies to access markets in other Member States. Despite the high degree of market integration in the area of goods, this leads to lost opportunities for the economy at large. The Programme should therefore aim to improve the application of mutual recognition in the area of goods and to reduce the number of illegal and non-compliant goods entering the market through the reinforcement of market surveillance.</p>	<p>Member State enjoy the right to free movement and can be sold in another Member State, unless the Member State concerned has grounds to oppose the marketing of the goods, provided that such a restriction is non-discriminatory, justified by legitimate public interest objectives, as set out in Article 36 of the Treaty or recognised by the case-law of the Court of Justice as an overriding reason of public interest, and proportionate to the aim pursued. However, inadequate application of mutual recognition, consisting for example in imposing unjustified or disproportionate restrictions makes it harder for companies to access markets in other Member States. Despite the high degree of market integration in the area of goods, this leads to lost opportunities for the economy at large. The</p>
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		<p>in the area of goods, realising its full potential and to reduce the number of illegal and non-compliant goods entering the market, through targeted awareness raising and training, support for Product Contact Points and better cooperation among competent authorities for mutual recognition and by strengthening market surveillance. [Am. 10]</p>		<p>adoption of Regulation (EU) 2019/515 will boost the economic benefits in this area. The Programme should therefore aim to improve the application of mutual recognition in the area of goods, realising its full potential and to reduce the number of illegal and non-compliant goods entering the market, through the reinforcement of market surveillance targeted awareness raising and training, support for Product Contact Points, referred to in Regulation 2019/515 and better cooperation among competent authorities for mutual recognition.</p>
16.	<p>(11) New regulatory and enforcement challenges relate to a rapidly changing environment of the digital revolution, concerning such as cybersecurity, internet of things or artificial intelligence.</p>	<p>(11) New regulatory and enforcement challenges relate to a rapidly changing environment of the digital revolution, concerning such as cybersecurity, data protection and privacy, internet of things or artificial intelligence and</p>	<p>(11) New regulatory and enforcement challenges relate to a rapidly changing environment of the digital revolution, concerning issues such as cybersecurity, internet of things</p>	<p>(11) New regulatory and enforcement challenges relate to a rapidly changing environment of the digital revolution, concerning issues such as cybersecurity, data</p>

	<p>Should damage occur, stringent rules on product safety and liability are essential to ensure a policy response that allows European citizens, including consumers and businesses, to benefit from such rules. The Programme should therefore contribute to the rapid adaptation and enforcement of a Union product liability regime which fosters innovation.</p>	<p><i>related ethical standards</i>. Should damage occur, stringent rules on product safety and <i>clarity with regard to liability, as well as strict enforcement of rules</i> are essential to ensure a policy response that allows European citizens, including consumers and businesses, to benefit from such rules. The Programme should therefore contribute to the rapid adaptation and <i>better</i> enforcement of a Union product liability regime which fosters innovation <i>whilst ensuring the safety and security of users</i>. [Am. 11]</p>	<p>or artificial intelligence. Should damage occur, stringent rules on product safety and liability are essential to ensure a policy response that allows European citizens, including consumers and businesses, to benefit from such rules. The Programme should therefore contribute to the rapid adaptation and enforcement of a Union product liability regime which fosters innovation.</p>	<p><i>protection and privacy</i>, internet of things or artificial intelligence <i>and related ethical standards</i>. Should damage occur, stringent rules on product safety and <i>clarity with regard to liability</i> are essential to ensure a policy response that allows European citizens, including consumers and businesses, to benefit from such rules. The Programme should therefore contribute to the rapid adaptation and <i>better</i> enforcement of a Union product liability regime which fosters innovation <i>whilst ensuring the safety and security of users</i>.</p>
17.	<p>(12) Placing on the market of products that are not compliant with Union law puts those who comply at disadvantage and may endanger consumers. Many entrepreneurs disregard the rules either through lack of knowledge or intentionally to gain a competitive advantage. Market surveillance authorities are</p>	<p>(12) Placing on the market of products that are not compliant with Union law puts those who comply at disadvantage and may endanger consumers. Many entrepreneurs disregard the rules either through lack of knowledge or intentionally to gain a competitive advantage. Market</p>	<p>(12) Placing on the market of products that are not compliant with Union law <i>including products imported from third countries, puts Union citizens and consumers and other end users at risk. Economic operators selling compliant products through traditional or</i></p>	<p>(12) Placing on the market of products that are not compliant with Union law <i>including products imported from third countries, puts Union citizens and consumers and other end users at risk. Economic operators selling compliant products through traditional or</i></p>

<p>often underfunded and constrained by national boundaries, while entrepreneurs trade at Union or even global level. In particular, in the case of e-commerce, market surveillance authorities have great difficulties in tracing non-compliant products imported from third countries and identifying the responsible entity within their jurisdiction. The Programme should therefore seek to strengthen product compliance by providing the right incentives to entrepreneurs, intensifying compliance checks and promoting closer cross-border cooperation among enforcement authorities. The Programme should also contribute to the consolidation of the existing framework for market surveillance activities, encourage joint actions of market surveillance authorities from different Member States, improve the exchange of information and promote convergence and closer integration of market surveillance activities.</p>	<p>operators selling compliant products face distorted competition from those who do not comply at disadvantage and may endanger consumers. Many entrepreneurs disregard with the rules either through due to lack of knowledge or intentionally to gain a competitive advantage. Market surveillance authorities are often underfunded and constrained by national boundaries, while entrepreneurs trade at Union or even global level. In particular, in the case of e-commerce, market surveillance authorities have great difficulties in tracing non-compliant products imported from third countries and identifying the responsible entity within their jurisdiction. The Programme should therefore seek to strengthen product compliance by providing the right incentives to entrepreneurs, intensifying compliance checks and promoting closer cross-border cooperation among enforcement authorities. The Programme should also contribute to the consolidation of the existing framework for market surveillance activities, encourage joint actions of market surveillance authorities from different Member States, improve the exchange of information and promote convergence and closer integration of market surveillance activities.</p>	<p>surveillance authorities are often underfunded and constrained by national boundaries, while entrepreneurs trade at Union or even global level. In particular, in the case of e-commerce, market surveillance authorities have great difficulties in tracing non-compliant products imported from third countries and identifying the responsible entity within their jurisdiction. The Programme should therefore seek to strengthen product compliance by providing the right incentives to entrepreneurs, intensifying compliance checks and promoting closer cross-border cooperation among enforcement authorities. The Programme should also contribute to the consolidation of the existing framework for market surveillance activities, encourage joint actions of market surveillance authorities from different Member States, improve the exchange of</p>	<p>electronic means face distorted competition from those who do not comply at disadvantage and may endanger consumerswith the rules either due to lack of knowledge or intentionally to gain a competitive advantage. Market surveillance authorities are often underfunded and constrained by national boundaries, while entrepreneurs trade at Union or even global level. In particular, in the case of e-commerce, market surveillance authorities have great difficulties in tracing non-compliant products imported from third countries and in order to identify the responsible entity within their jurisdiction or conducting risk assessments as well as safety tests due to the lack of physical access to products. The Programme should therefore seek to strengthen product compliance by providing the</p>
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	<p>and comprehensive rules to economic operators, raising awareness of applicable Union product safety rules, intensifying compliance checks and, including through systematic use of checks on samples of products representing significant percentages of each type of products placed on the market and mystery shopping carried out by market surveillance authorities as well as by promoting closer cross-border cooperation among enforcement authorities. The Programme should also contribute to the consolidation of the existing framework for market surveillance activities, encourage joint actions of market surveillance authorities from different Member States, improve the exchange of information and promote convergence and closer integration of market surveillance activities, in particular by ensuring that the new requirements introduced by the Regulation (EU) 2018/858 of</p>	<p>information and promote convergence and closer integration of market surveillance activities.</p>	<p>right incentives to entrepreneurs awareness of applicable Union product safety rules, intensifying compliance checks and as well as by promoting closer cross-border cooperation among enforcement authorities. The Programme should also contribute to the consolidation of the existing framework for market surveillance activities, encourage joint actions of market surveillance authorities from different Member States, improve the exchange of information and promote convergence and closer integration of market surveillance activities, in particular by ensuring that the new requirements introduced by the Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council^a are strictly enforced so as to avoid the sale of non-compliant products to</p>
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	<p><i>the European Parliament and of the Council^{1a} are strictly enforced so as to avoid the sale of non-compliant products to European citizens. The Programme should thus strengthen the capacity of the market surveillance authorities across the Union and contribute to a greater homogeneity between Member States, equally benefitting from the Internal Market in terms of economic prosperity and sustainable growth, while addressing their specific needs in a tailored manner. [Am. 12]</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>^{1a} 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</i></p>	<p><i>European citizens. The Programme should thus strengthen the capacity of the market surveillance authorities across the Union and contribute to a greater homogeneity between Member States, equally benefitting from the Internal Market in terms of economic growth and sustainability.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>^{1a} Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L...)</i></p>
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18.	<p>(13) Product safety is a common concern. The conformity assessment bodies verify whether the safety requirements before they are placed on the market. It is therefore of paramount importance that the conformity assessment bodies are reliable and competent. The Union has put in place a system of accreditation of the conformity assessment bodies, verifying their competence, impartiality and independence. The main challenge is now to keep the accreditation system in line with the latest state of the art and to ensure that it is applied with the same stringency across the Union. The Programme should therefore support measures to ensure that conformity assessment bodies continue fulfilling the regulatory requirements and to enhance the European accreditation system, in</p>	<p>595/2009 and repealing Directive 2007/46/EC (OJ L 151, 14.6.2018, p. 1).</p> <p>(13) Product safety is a common concern. The conformity assessment bodies verify whether products meet the safety requirements before they are placed on the market. It is therefore of paramount importance that the conformity assessment bodies are reliable and competent. The Union has put in place a system of accreditation of the conformity assessment bodies, verifying their competence, impartiality and independence. However, Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁸ has been implemented in many different ways at national level. Those differences concern the distribution of competences between market surveillance authorities and the internal coordination mechanisms at national level, the level of</p>	<p>(13) Product safety is a common concern. The conformity assessment bodies verify whether products meet the safety requirements before they are placed on the market. It is therefore of paramount importance that the conformity assessment bodies are reliable and competent. The Union has put in place a system of accreditation of the conformity assessment bodies, verifying their competence, impartiality and independence. The main challenge is now to keep the accreditation system in line with the latest state of the art and to ensure that it is applied with the same stringency across the Union. The Programme should therefore support measures to ensure that conformity assessment bodies continue</p>	<p>(13) Product safety is a common concern. To facilitate the compliance of categories of harmonized products with higher inherent risk, the Union has put in place a system of accreditation of the conformity assessment bodies, verifying their competence, impartiality and independence. The conformity assessment bodies verify whether products meet the safety requirements before they are placed on the market. It is therefore of paramount importance that the conformity assessment bodies are reliable and competent. The Union has put in place a system of accreditation of the conformity assessment bodies, verifying their competence, impartiality and independence. The main challenge is now to</p>
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<p>particular in new policy areas, by supporting the European co-operation for Accreditation (EA) referred to in Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁸.</p>	<p><i>deployed financial resources dedicated to market surveillance and the market surveillance strategies and approaches, as well as the powers with regard to non-compliant products and the level of penalties for infringements, resulting in the fragmented enforcement of Union harmonisation legislation. This fragmentation has lead to market surveillance being more rigorous in some Member States than in others, potentially undermining the deterrent effect of the legislation, creating an unequal playing field among businesses in some Member States and resulting in imbalances in the level of product safety in the Union.</i> The main challenge is now to keep the accreditation system in line with the latest state of the art and to ensure that it is applied with the same stringency across the Union. The Programme should therefore support measures to ensure that conformity assessment</p>	<p>fulfilling the regulatory requirements and to enhance the European accreditation system, in particular in new policy areas, by supporting the European co-operation for Accreditation (EA) referred to in Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council²</p>	<p>keep the accreditation system in line with the latest state of the art and to ensure that it is applied with the same stringency across the Union. The Programme should therefore support measures to ensure that conformity assessment bodies continue fulfilling the regulatory requirements <i>such as impartiality and independence, especially through the use of accreditation</i>, and to enhance the European accreditation system, in particular in new policy areas, by supporting the European co-operation for Accreditation (EA) referred to in Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁸.</p>
<p>⁴⁸ 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).</p>	<p><i>the deterrent effect of the legislation, creating an unequal playing field among businesses in some Member States and resulting in imbalances in the level of product safety in the Union.</i> The main challenge is now to keep the accreditation system in line with the latest state of the art and to ensure that it is applied with the same stringency across the Union. The Programme should therefore support measures to ensure that conformity assessment</p>	<p>² 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).</p>	<p>the European accreditation system, in particular in new policy areas, by supporting the European co-operation for Accreditation (EA) referred to in Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁸.</p>
<p>⁴⁸ Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council</p>	<p>the European Parliament and of the Council</p>	<p>the European Parliament and of the Council</p>	<p>the European Parliament and of the Council</p>

	<p>bodies continue fulfilling the regulatory requirements, <i>especially through the use of third-party assessment in order to improve impartial and independent procedures</i>, and to enhance the European accreditation system, in particular in new policy areas, by supporting <i>the uniformity of checks and penalties, as well as</i> the European co-operation for Accreditation (EA) referred to in Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council. [Am. 13]</p> <hr/> <p>⁴⁸ 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).</p>	<p>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).</p>
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19.	<p>(14) As consumer markets know no borders with the development of online trade and travel services, it is important to ensure that consumers residing in the Union can benefit from adequate protection when importing goods and services from economic operators based in third countries. The Programme should therefore allow supporting cooperation with relevant bodies located in key trading third country partners of the Union where necessary.</p>	<p>(14) The development of e-commerce could raise certain issues regarding the protection of health and safety of end users from non-compliant products. As consumer markets know no borders with the development of online trade and travel services, it is important to ensure that consumers residing in the Union can benefit from adequate equivalent protection when importing goods and services from economic operators based in third countries. The Programme should therefore allow supporting cooperation with relevant bodies located in key trading third country partners of the Union where necessary with regard to the exchange of information on non-compliant products, on recent scientific developments and new technologies, on emerging risks and on other aspects related to control activities. [Am. 14]</p>	<p>(14) As consumer markets know no borders with the development of online trade and travel services, it is important to ensure that consumers residing in the Union can benefit from adequate protection when importing goods and services from economic operators based in third countries. The Programme should therefore allow supporting cooperation with relevant bodies located in key trading third country partners of the Union where necessary.</p>	<p>(14) As consumer markets know no borders with the development of online trade and travel services, it is important to ensure that consumers residing in the Union can benefit from adequate the same high level of protection when importing goods and services are imported from economic operators based in third countries, including when they are sold online. The Programme should therefore, where necessary, also allow supporting cooperation with relevant bodies located in key trading third country partners of the Union where necessary, for example, with regard to the exchange of information on non-compliant products.</p>
20.	<p>(15) Public procurement is used by</p>	<p>(15) Public procurement is used</p>	<p>(15) Public procurement is used</p>	<p>(15) Public procurement is</p>

<p>public authorities to ensure value for public money spent and to contribute to a more innovative, sustainable, inclusive and competitive internal market. Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁹, Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁰ and Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵¹ provide the legal framework for the integration and effective functioning of the public procurement markets representing 14% of Union's gross domestic product, to the benefit of public authorities, businesses as well as citizens, including consumers. The Programme should therefore support measures to ensure a wider uptake of strategic public procurement, the professionalisation of public buyers, improved access to procurement markets for SMEs, increase of transparency, integrity and better data, boosting the digital transformation of procurement and</p>	<p>by public authorities to ensure value for public money spent and to contribute to a more innovative, sustainable, inclusive and competitive internal market, including, where this is in accordance with applicable Union law, by applying criteria other than simply the lowest price or cost effectiveness, taking into account, among others, qualitative, environmental, fair trade and social aspects and by facilitating the division of tenders into lots for large infrastructure. Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁹, Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁰ and Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵¹ provide the legal framework for the integration and effective functioning of the public procurement markets representing 14% of Union's gross domestic product, to the benefit of public authorities, businesses as well as citizens, including consumers. The Programme should therefore support measures to ensure a wider uptake of strategic public procurement, the professionalisation of public buyers, improved access to procurement markets for SMEs, and</p>	<p>by public authorities to ensure value for public money spent and to contribute to a more innovative, sustainable, inclusive and competitive internal market. Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council³, Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴ and Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵ provide the legal framework for the integration and effective functioning of the public procurement markets representing 14%^{5a} of Union's gross domestic product, to the benefit of public authorities, businesses as well as citizens, including consumers. The Programme should therefore support measures to ensure a wider uptake of strategic public procurement, the professionalisation of public buyers, improved access to procurement markets for SMEs,</p>	<p>used by public authorities to ensure good value for public money spent and to contribute to a more innovative, sustainable, inclusive and competitive internal market. This includes to apply evaluation criteria that not only identify the most economic advantageous offer but also the most advantageous offer for the greatest public value when awarding tenders according to the 'best price-quality ratio'. Where this is in accordance with applicable Union law , environmental, fair trade and social aspects should be taken into account and aa division of tenders into lots promoted for large infrastructure projects. Directive 2014/23/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁹, Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁰ and Directive 2014/25/EU of</p>
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<p>promotion of joint procurement, through strengthening a partnership approach with the Member States, improving data gathering and data analysis including through development of dedicated IT tools, supporting exchange of experiences and good practices, providing guidance, pursuing beneficial trade agreements, strengthening cooperation among national authorities and launching pilot projects.</p>	<p>authorities, businesses as well as citizens, including consumers. Correctly implemented public procurement rules are a crucial tool for strengthening the single market and for boosting the growth of Union companies and Union jobs. The Programme should therefore support measures to ensure a wider uptake of strategic public procurement, the professionalisation of public buyers, improved to facilitate and improve access to procurement markets for SMEs and micro enterprises, in particular through advisory services and training, increase of transparency, integrity and better data, boosting the digital transformation of procurement and promotion of joint procurement, through strengthening a partnership approach with the Member States, improving data gathering and data analysis including through development of dedicated IT tools, supporting</p>	<p>increase of transparency, integrity and better data, boosting the digital transformation of procurement and promotion of joint procurement, through strengthening a partnership approach with the Member States, improving data gathering and data analysis including through development of dedicated IT tools, supporting exchange of experiences and good practices, providing guidance, pursuing beneficial trade agreements, strengthening cooperation among national authorities and launching pilot projects.</p>	<p>the European Parliament and of the Council⁵¹ provide the legal framework for the integration and effective functioning of the public procurement markets representing 14%^{5a} of Union's gross domestic product, to the benefit of public authorities, businesses as well as citizens, including consumers. Properly implemented public procurement rules are a crucial tool for strengthening the single market and for boosting the growth of Union companies and Union jobs. The Programme should therefore support measures to ensure a wider uptake of strategic public procurement, the professionalisation of public buyers, to facilitate and improve access to procurement markets for SMEs, in particular through advisory services and training, increase of transparency, integrity and better data, boosting the digital</p>
<p>⁴⁹ 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).</p>	<p>⁵⁰ 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).</p>	<p>³ 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).</p>	

<p>⁵¹ 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).</p>	<p>exchange of experiences and good practices, <i>referencing European and international standards</i>, providing guidance, pursuing beneficial trade agreements, strengthening cooperation among national authorities and launching pilot projects. [Am. 15]</p>	<p>⁴ 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).</p> <p>⁵ 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).</p> <p>^{5a} <u>European Commission Communication "Making Public Procurement work in and for Europe" of 3 October 2017 (COM(2017) 572).</u></p>	<p>transformation of procurement and promotion of joint procurement, through strengthening a partnership approach with the Member States, improving data gathering and data analysis including through development of dedicated IT tools, supporting exchange of experiences and good practices, <i>referencing European and international standards</i>, providing guidance, pursuing beneficial trade agreements, strengthening cooperation among national authorities and launching pilot projects.</p>
<p>⁴⁹ 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).</p> <p>⁵⁰ 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).</p> <p>⁵¹ 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).</p>	<p>⁴⁹ 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).</p> <p>⁵⁰ Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on public procurement and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on the award of concession contracts (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 65).</p> <p>⁵¹ 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).</p>	<p>⁴⁹ 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).</p> <p>⁵⁰ Directive 2014/24/EU of the</p>	<p>⁴⁹ 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).</p> <p>⁵⁰ Directive 2014/24/EU of the</p>

		<p>postal services sectors and repealing Directive 2004/17/EC (OJ L 94, 28.3.2014, p. 243).</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>⁵¹ 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).</p> <p>^{5a} European Commission Communication "Making Public Procurement work in and for Europe" of 3 October 2017 (COM(2017) 572).</p>
21.	<p>(16) In order to meet the objectives of the Programme and to facilitate the lives of citizens and businesses, high-quality user-centric public services need to be put in place. This implies that public administrations will need to start</p>	<p>(16) In order to meet the objectives of the Programme and to facilitate the lives of citizens and businesses, high-quality user-centric public services, increasingly digitally oriented and fully accessible, need to be put in</p>	<p>(16) In order to meet the objectives of the Programme and to facilitate the lives of citizens and businesses, high-quality user-centric public services, that are increasingly digitalised and fully accessible,</p>

<p>working in new ways, bring down silos between the different parts of their administrations, and to engage in the co-creation of these public services with citizens and businesses. Moreover, the continuous and steady increase of cross-border activities in the internal market requires provision of up-to-date information on the rights of businesses and citizens, but also information explaining the administrative formalities. In addition, provision of legal advice and helping to solve problems which occur at cross national level becomes essential. Furthermore, connecting national administrations in a simple and efficient manner as well as evaluating how the internal market works on the ground is necessary. The Programme should therefore support the following existing internal market governance tools: the Your Europe Portal which should be a backbone of the upcoming Single Digital Gateway, Your Europe Advice, SOLVIT, the</p>	<p>place and e-administration and e-government efforts further boosted while ensuring appropriate data protection and privacy. This implies that public administrations will need to start working in new, more innovative ways, in order to bring down silos between the different parts of their administrations, and to engage in the co-creation of these public services with citizens and businesses. Moreover, the continuous and steady increase of cross-border activities in the internal market requires provision of up-to-date information on the rights of businesses and citizens, but also information explaining the administrative formalities. In addition, provision of legal advice and helping to solve problems which occur at cross national level becomes essential. Furthermore, connecting national administrations in a simple and efficient manner as well as evaluating how the internal market works on the ground is necessary. The Programme should therefore support the following existing internal market governance tools: the</p>	<p>need to start working in new ways, bring down silos between the different parts of their administrations, and to engage in the co-creation of these public services with citizens and businesses. Moreover, the continuous and steady increase of cross-border activities in the internal market requires provision of up-to-date information on the rights of businesses and citizens, but also information explaining the administrative formalities. In addition, provision of legal advice and helping to solve problems which occur at cross national level becomes essential. Furthermore, connecting national administrations in a simple and efficient manner as well as evaluating how the internal market works on the ground is necessary. The Programme should therefore support the following existing internal market governance tools: the</p>	<p>need to be put in place. E-administration and e-government efforts also need to be boosted, while ensuring appropriate data protection and privacy. This implies that public administrations will need to engage in the co-creation of these public services with citizens and businesses. Moreover, the continuous and steady increase of cross-border activities in the internal market requires provision of up-to-date information on the rights of businesses and citizens, but also to-date, accurate and easy to understand information on the rights of businesses and citizens, but also. This means that simplified information explaining the administrative formalities should be displayed. In addition, provision of legal advice and helping to solve problems which occur at cross national level becomes essential. Furthermore, public authorities should be</p>
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<p>Internal Market Information system and the Single Market Scoreboard in order to improve citizens' daily lives and businesses' ability to trade across borders.</p>	<p>administrations in a simple and efficient manner, supporting public authorities in achieving those objectives, as well as evaluating how the internal market works on the ground is necessary. The existing internal market governance tools already play an important role in facilitating the achievement of those objectives. To this end, and in order to keep up with technology and market developments, as well as with new regulatory and enforcement challenges, the Programme should support the enhancement of quality, visibility and transparency and of the reliability of the internal market governance tools. The Programme should therefore support, amongst others the following existing internal market governance tools: the Your Europe Portal which should be a backbone of the upcoming Single Digital Gateway, Your Europe Advice, SOLVIT, the Internal Market Information system and the Single Market Scoreboard</p>	<p>Your Europe Portal which should be a backbone of the upcoming Single Digital Gateway, Your Europe Advice, SOLVIT, the Internal Market Information system and the Single Market Scoreboard in order to improve citizens' daily lives and businesses' ability to trade across borders. <u>The Programme should also support activities using administrative data sources in order to minimize response burden when European statistics are produced.</u></p>	<p>supported to achieve these objectives, e.g. by connecting national administrations in a simple and efficient manner, as well as evaluatingby providing information and facilitating an exchange on how the internal market works on the ground is necessary. The existing internal market governance tools already play an important role in this respect. and their quality, visibility, transparency and of the reliability should be further enhanced. The Programme should therefore support, the following existing internal market governance tools: the Your Europe Portal which should become a backbone of the upcoming Single Digital Gateway, the Your Europe Advice, SOLVIT, the Internal Market Information system and the Single Market Scoreboard in order to improve citizens' daily lives and businesses' ability to trade</p>
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		<p>Single Market Scoreboard in order to improve citizens' daily lives and businesses' ability to trade across borders. [Am. 16]</p>		<p>across borders. The Programme should also support activities using administrative data sources in order to minimize response burden when European statistics are produced.</p>
22.	<p>(17) The Programme should support the development of the Union regulatory framework in the area of company law and corporate governance, as well as with a view to make business more efficient and competitive while providing protection for stakeholders affected by company operations, and to react to emerging policy challenges. It should also ensure appropriate evaluation, implementation and enforcement of the relevant <i>acquis</i>, inform and assist stakeholders and promote information exchange in the area. The Programme should further support the Commission's initiatives in favour of a clear and</p>	<p>(17) The Programme should support the development of the Union regulatory framework in the area of company law and corporate governance, as well as contract law, with a view to make business more efficient and competitive while providing protection for stakeholders affected by company operations, and to react to emerging policy challenges. It should also ensure appropriate evaluation, implementation and enforcement of the relevant <i>acquis</i>, inform and assist stakeholders and promote information exchange in the area. The Programme should further support the Commission's initiatives in favour of a clear and</p>	<p>(17) The Programme should support the development of the Union regulatory framework in the area of company law and corporate governance, as well as contract law, with a view to make businesses, especially SMEs, more efficient and competitive while providing protection for stakeholders affected by company operations, and to react to emerging policy challenges. It should also ensure appropriate evaluation, implementation and enforcement of the relevant <i>acquis</i>, inform and assist stakeholders and promote information exchange in the area. The Programme should</p>	

<p>economy and innovation. Those initiatives are necessary to enhance legal certainty with regard to contractual and extra contractual law, in particular with regard to liability and ethics in the context of emerging technologies, such as internet of things, artificial intelligence, robotics, 3D Printing. The Programme should aim at stimulating the development of data-driven business, as it will be decisive for the position of the Union economy in a global competition.</p>	<p>adapted legal framework for the data economy and innovation. Those initiatives are necessary to enhance legal certainty with regard to contractual and extra contractual law, in particular with regard to liability and ethics in the context of emerging technologies, such as internet of things, artificial intelligence, robotics, 3D Printing. The Programme should aim at stimulating the development of data-driven business <i>whilst ensuring a high level of privacy protection</i>, as it will be decisive for the position of the Union economy in a global competition. [Am. 17]</p>	<p>adapted legal framework for the data economy and innovation. Those initiatives are necessary to enhance legal certainty with regard to contractual and extra contractual law, in particular with regard to liability, <u>security</u>, and ethics and privacy, or a combination of them, in the context of emerging technologies, such as internet of things, artificial intelligence, robotics, 3D Printing. The Programme should aim at stimulating the development of data-driven business, as it will be decisive for the position of the Union economy in a global competition.</p>	<p>further support the Commission's initiatives in favour of a clear and adapted legal framework for the data economy and innovation. Those initiatives are necessary to enhance legal certainty with regard to contractual and extra contractual law, in particular with regard to liability, security, ethics and privacy, or a combination of them, in the context of emerging technologies, such as internet of things, artificial intelligence, robotics, <i>and</i> 3D printing. The Programme should aim at stimulating the development of data-driven business, as it will be decisive for the position of the Union economy in a global competition.</p>
<p>23. (18) The Programme should also promote the correct and full implementation and application of the Union legal framework for anti-money laundering and countering</p>	<p>(18) The Programme should also promote the correct and full implementation and application of the Union legal framework for anti-money laundering and countering terrorism financing by</p>	<p>(18) The Programme should also promote the correct and full implementation and application of the Union legal framework for anti-money laundering and</p>	<p>(18) The Programme should also promote the correct and full implementation and application of the Union legal framework for anti-money</p>

	<p>terrorism financing by the Member States and the development of future policies to address new challenges in the field. It should also support the relevant activities of the international organisations of European interest, such as the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism of the Council of Europe.</p>	<p>the Member States and the development of future policies to address new challenges in the field. It should also support the relevant activities of the international organisations of European interest, such as the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism of the Council of Europe.</p>	<p>countering terrorism financing by the Member States and the development of future policies to address new challenges in the field. It should also support the relevant activities of the international organisations of European interest, such as the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism of the Council of Europe.</p>	<p>laundering and countering terrorism financing by the Member States and the development of future policies to address new challenges in the field. It should also support the relevant activities of the international organisations of European interest, such as the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism of the Council of Europe.</p>
24.	<p>(19) The implementation and development of the internal market in the area of financial services, financial stability and the Capital Markets Union including sustainable finance, highly depends on the evidence based policy measures taken by the Union. In order to achieve this objective, the Commission should have an active role in constantly monitoring financial markets and financial stability, assessing the</p>	<p>(19) The implementation and development of the internal market in the area of financial services, financial stability and the Capital Markets Union including sustainable finance, highly depends on the evidence based policy measures taken by the Union. In order to achieve this objective, the Commission should have an active role in constantly monitoring financial markets and financial stability,</p>	<p>(19) The implementation and development of the internal market in the area of financial services, financial stability and the Capital Markets Union including sustainable finance, highly depends on the evidence based policy measures taken by the Union. In order to achieve this objective, the Commission should have an active role in constantly monitoring financial markets and financial stability,</p>	<p>(19) The implementation and development of the internal market in the area of financial services, financial stability and the Capital Markets Union including sustainable finance, highly depends on the evidence based policy measures taken by the Union. In order to achieve this objective, the Commission should have an active role in constantly monitoring financial markets and financial stability,</p>

<p>implementation of Union legislation by Member States, evaluating whether the existing legislation is fit for purpose and identifying potential areas of action where new risks emerge, with a continuous involvement of stakeholders throughout the policy cycle. Such activities rely on the production of analyses, studies, surveys, conformity assessments, evaluations and statistics and are supported by IT systems and communication tools.</p>	<p>legislation by Member States, evaluating whether the existing legislation is fit for purpose and identifying potential areas of action where new risks emerge, with a continuous involvement of stakeholders throughout the policy cycle. Such activities rely on the production of analyses, studies, training materials, surveys, conformity assessments, evaluations and statistics and are supported by IT systems and communication tools.</p>	<p>assessing the implementation of Union legislation by Member States, evaluating whether the existing legislation is fit for purpose and identifying potential areas of action where new risks emerge, with a continuous involvement of stakeholders throughout the policy cycle. Such activities rely on the production of analyses, studies, training materials, surveys, conformity assessments, evaluations and are supported by IT systems and communication tools.</p>	<p>assessing the implementation of Union legislation by Member States, evaluating whether the existing legislation is fit for purpose and identifying potential areas of action where new risks emerge, with a continuous involvement of stakeholders throughout the policy cycle. Such activities rely on the production of analyses, studies, training materials, surveys, conformity assessments, evaluations and are supported by IT systems and communication tools.</p>
<p>25. (20) Considering that the internal market as set out in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union includes a system ensuring that competition is not distorted, the Programme should support the Union's competition policy, networks and cooperation with national authorities and courts, as well as outreach to a wider group of stakeholders in</p>	<p>(20) Considering that the internal market as set out in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union the Functioning of the European Union includes a system of rules ensuring that competition is not distorted in the internal market, the Programme should contribute to support the Union's competition policy, networks and by improving and reinforcing the cooperation</p>	<p>(20) Considering that the internal market as set out in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union includes a system ensuring that competition is not distorted, the Programme should support the Union's competition policy, networks and cooperation with national authorities and courts, as well as outreach to a wider group</p>	<p>(20) Considering that the internal market as set out in Article 3 of the Functioning of the European Union includes a system of rules ensuring that competition is not distorted in the internal market, the Programme should support contribute to the Union's competition policy.</p>

<p>communicating and explaining the rights, benefits and obligations of Union competition policy.</p>	<p><i>with the European Competition Network and with national authorities and courts, , including by way of strengthening international cooperation</i> as well as outreach to a wider group of stakeholders in communicating and explaining the rights, benefits and obligations of Union competition policy. <i>The Programme should in particular help the Commission to enhance its analysis and assessment of market developments, also through extensive use of sector inquiries and by systematic sharing of results and best practices within the European Competition Network. This should contribute to ensuring fair competition and a level playing field, also at international level, and empowering businesses, in particular SMEs, and consumers in order to reap the benefits of the Single Market. [Am. 18]</i></p>	<p>of stakeholders communicating and explaining the rights, benefits and obligations of Union competition policy.</p>	<p>networks <i>and. This should include improving and reinforcing the cooperation with networks and with national authorities and courts, and by strengthening international cooperation, as well as ensuring an outreach to a wider group of stakeholders in communicating and explaining the rights, benefits and obligations of Union competition policy. The Programme should also help to enhance the analysis and assessment of market developments, including through the use of sector inquiries and other market investigation tools as well as by systematic sharing of information and best practices within the European Competition Network. This should contribute to fair competition and a level playing field, also at global level, and empower businesses, in</i></p>
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				<i>particular SMEs, and consumers to reap the benefits of the Single Market.</i>
26.	<p>(21) The Programme in particular needs to tackle the radical implications for competition and the functioning of the internal market resulting from the ongoing transformation of the economy and business environment, in particular through the exponential growth and use of data, taking account of the increasing recourse to artificial intelligence and other IT tools and expertise by companies and their advisors. It is also essential that the Programme supports networks and cooperation with Member State authorities and courts, considering that undistorted competition and the functioning of the internal market depend critically on action by those entities. In view of the particular role of competition policy in preventing harm to the internal</p>	<p>(21) The Programme in particular needs to tackle the radical implications for competition and the functioning of the internal market resulting from the ongoing transformation of the economy and business environment, in particular through the exponential growth and use of data, taking account of the increasing recourse to artificial intelligence, big data and algorithms and other IT tools and expertise by companies and their advisors. It is also essential that the Programme supports networks and deeper engagement with Member State authorities and courts, considering that undistorted competition and the functioning of the internal market depend critically on action by those entities. In view of the particular role of competition policy in preventing harm to the internal</p>	<p>(21) The Programme in particular needs to tackle the radical implications for competition and the functioning of the internal market resulting from the ongoing transformation green and digital transition of the economy and business environment, in particular through the exponential growth and use of data, taking account of the increasing recourse to artificial intelligence and other IT tools and expertise by companies and their advisors. It is also essential that the Programme supports networks and a wider and deeper cooperation with Member State and their authorities and courts, considering that undistorted competition and the functioning</p>	<p>(21) The Programme in particular needs to tackle the radical implications for competition and the functioning of the internal market resulting from the ongoing transformation green and digital transition of the economy and business environment, in particular through the exponential growth and use of data, taking account of the increasing recourse to artificial intelligence, big data algorithms and other IT tools and expertise by companies and their advisors. It is also essential that the Programme supports networks and a wider and deeper cooperation with Member State and their authorities and courts, considering that undistorted competition and the functioning</p>

<p>Union's border, the Programme should also support cooperation with third country authorities, as appropriate. Finally, widening outreach activities is necessary in order to allow more citizens and businesses to reap the full benefits of fair competition in the internal market. Given that a number of initiatives in the Programme are new and that the competition part of the Programme is particularly affected by dynamic developments in the internal market, notably relating to Artificial Intelligence, algorithms, big data, cybersecurity and forensic technology, the pace and magnitude of which are difficult to estimate, it is anticipated that flexibility will be required to face the evolving needs under this part of the Programme.</p>	<p>market resulting from anticompetitive conduct beyond the Union's border, the Programme should also support cooperation with third country authorities, as appropriate. Finally, widening outreach activities is necessary in order to allow more citizens and businesses to reap the full benefits of fair competition in the internal market. <i>In particular, it is necessary to demonstrate the tangible benefits of the Union's competition policy to the European citizens through engagement with civil society groups and relevant impacted stakeholders.</i> Given that a number of initiatives in the Programme are new and that the competition part of the Programme is particularly affected by dynamic <i>and rapid</i> developments in the conditions of competition in the internal market, notably relating to <i>digital developments</i>, Artificial Intelligence, algorithms, big data, cybersecurity and forensic</p>	<p>preventing harm to the internal market resulting from anticompetitive conduct beyond the Union's border, the Programme should also support cooperation with third country authorities, as appropriate. Finally, widening outreach activities is necessary in order to allow more citizens and businesses to reap the full benefits of fair competition in the internal market. Given that a number of initiatives in the Programme are new and that the competition part of the Programme is particularly affected by dynamic developments in the conditions of competition in the internal market, notably relating to Artificial Intelligence, algorithms, big data, cybersecurity and forensic technology, the pace and magnitude of which are difficult to estimate, it is anticipated that flexibility will be required to face</p>	<p>of the internal market depend critically on action by those entities. In view of the particular role of competition policy in preventing harm to the internal market resulting from anticompetitive conduct beyond the Union's border, the Programme should also support cooperation with third country authorities, as appropriate. Finally, widening outreach activities is necessary in order to allow more citizens and businesses to reap the full benefits of fair competition in the internal market. Given that a number of initiatives in the Programme are new and that the competition part of the Programme is particularly affected by dynamic developments in the internal market. <i>Given that the Programme are new and that the competition part of the Programme is particularly affected by dynamic developments in the conditions of competition in the internal market. Intelligence, algorithms, big data, cybersecurity and forensic technology, the pace and magnitude of which are difficult to estimate, it is anticipated that flexibility will be required to face</i></p>
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		<p>technology, the pace and magnitude of which are difficult to estimate, it is anticipated that flexibility will be required to face the evolving needs under this part of the Programme. [Am. 19]</p>	<p>the evolving needs under this part of the Programme.</p>	<p><i>expected to be needed in the implementation of the competition part of the Programme to respond to the evolving needs that are affected by dynamic and rapid developments in the conditions of competition in the internal market; that are difficult to estimate in terms of its pace and magnitude. This concerns notably developments relating to digitalisation, Artificial Intelligence, algorithms, big data, cybersecurity and forensic technology;—the pace—and magnitude of which are difficult to estimate, it is anticipated that flexibility will be required to face the evolving needs under this part of the Programme.</i></p>
27.	<p>(22) Strengthening of European enterprises while reassuring an effective level open and competitive internal market is of outmost importance.</p>	<p>(22) Strengthening the competitiveness and sustainability of European enterprises while reassuring an effective level playing field and an open and competitive internal market is of outmost importance. SMEs are the</p>	<p>(22) Strengthening the competitiveness of European enterprises while reassuring ensuring an effective level playing field and an open and</p>	<p>(22) Strengthening the competitiveness and sustainability of European enterprises while reassuring ensuring an effective level playing field and an open and</p>

<p>SMEs are the engine of the European economy making up 99% of all businesses in Europe, providing two thirds of jobs, and contributing substantially to the creation of new jobs with a regional and local dimension.</p>	<p>engine of the European economy making up 99% of all businesses in Europe, providing two thirds of jobs, and contributing substantially to the creation of new jobs quality jobs in all sectors with a regional and local dimension, and hence social cohesion. SMEs are instrumental in pursuing the energy transition and contributing to the achievement of the Union's climate objectives deriving from the Paris Agreement. The Programme should therefore enhance their capacity to develop environmentally-friendly high quality products and services and support their efforts to increase resource-efficiency, in line with the 'energy efficiency first' principle. In doing so, the Programme also contributes to improve Union SMEs competitiveness on the global market. [Am. 20]</p>	<p>SMEs are the engine of the European economy making up 99% of all businesses in Europe^{5a}, providing two thirds of jobs, and contributing substantially to the creation of new jobs with a regional and local dimension.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>^{5a} <u>SME Performance Review – 2016.</u></p>	<p>competitive internal market is of utmost importance. SMEs are the engine of the European economy making up 99,8% of all businesses in Europe^{5a}, providing two thirds of jobs, and contributing substantially to the creation of new quality jobs in all sectors with a regional and local dimension, and hence social cohesion. SMEs are instrumental in modernising industry and the green and digital transformation of the economy, including achieving climate neutrality. The Programme should therefore also support their efforts to increase resource-efficiency and to develop environmentally-friendly high-quality products and services. In doing so, the Programme also contributes to improve SMEs competitiveness on the global market.</p>
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				<p>5a SME Performance Review – 2016/2019.</p>
28.	<p>(23) SMEs share common challenges that do not affect larger firms to the same extent to obtain finance, to find skilled work force, to alleviate administrative burden, to take-up creativity and innovation, to access markets and foster internationalisation activities. The Programme should address such market failures proportionally, while not unduly distorting competition in the internal market.</p>	<p>(23) SMEs share common challenges that do not affect larger firms to the same extent to obtain finance, to find skilled work force, to alleviate administrative burden, to take-up creativity and innovation inter alia through public procurement, to access markets and foster internationalisation activities. The Programme should address such market failures proportionally, while not unduly distorting competition in the internal market. The Programme should in particular create appropriate conditions to introduce technological and organisational innovation in the production processes, paying attention to specific forms of SMEs such as micro enterprises, enterprises engaged in craft activities, the self-employed, the liberal professions and social economy enterprises. Attention</p>	<p>(23) SMEs share common challenges that do not affect larger firms to the same extent to obtain finance, to find skilled work force, to alleviate administrative burden, to take-up creativity and innovation inter alia through public procurement, and to access global markets and value chains for fostering their internationalisation activities. The Programme should address such market failures proportionally, while not unduly distorting competition in the internal market. The Programme should also consider the particular needs of specific forms of SMEs, such as micro enterprises, and those SMEs engaged in services, craft activities, the</p>	

	<p><i>should also be paid to potential, new, young and female entrepreneurs, as well as to other specific target groups, such as older people, migrants and older entrepreneurs belonging to socially disadvantaged or vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities.</i> [Am. 21]</p>		<p><i>self-employed, the liberal professions and social economy enterprises that have a social impact rather than make a profit. Attention should also be paid to the particular needs of new potential entrepreneurs, (such as young and female entrepreneurs and older people and persons with disabilities).</i></p>
29.	<p><i>(23a) The programme should support and promote a culture of innovation, developing an ecosystem capable of encouraging business start-ups and nurturing their growth, focusing on micro-enterprises and innovative SMEs able to meet the challenges of an increasingly competitive and fast-moving environment. Radically new innovation processes require the development of an open innovation model with an increase in collaborative research and the sharing of knowledge and intellectual property between</i></p>	<p><u>(23a) When establishing work programmes for providing support to SMEs, the strategic provisions of the Small Business Act and its performance review should be taken into account. Attention should also be paid to the considerations of the SME Envoy Network.</u></p>	<p><i>(23a) The programme should support and promote a culture of innovation, developing industrial ecosystems capable of encouraging business start-ups and SME growth, focusing on all SMEs able to meet the challenges of the green and digital transition and an increasingly competitive and fast-moving environment. The Programme should seek to support the innovation uptake process by promoting new collaborative business models, networking and the sharing of</i></p>

		<p><i>different organisations. The Programme should accordingly seek to support the innovation process by incorporating new collaborative business models, focusing on networking and the sharing of knowledge and resources within inter-organisational communities. [Am. 22]</i></p>		<p><i>knowledge and resources, e.g. across European partnerships of clusters and business network organisations.</i></p> <p><i>(23b) When establishing work programmes for providing support to SMEs, the strategic provisions of the SME strategy and the Small Business Act and as well as the context in which SMEs operate, captured by the SME performance review, should be taken into account. Attention should also be paid to the considerations of the SME Envoy Network.</i></p>
30.		<p><i>(23b) The Programme should address such market failures proportionally, paying special attention to actions that benefit directly SMEs and enterprise networks, and while not unduly distorting competition in the internal market. [Am. 23]</i></p>	<p><u>(23b) The Programme should address SMEs, as defined in Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC^{5c} in the version of 6 May 2003. In the application of this Regulation, regarding SMEs, the Commission should consult all relevant stakeholders, including public</u></p>	<p>(23b) The Programme should address SMEs, as defined in Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC^{5c} in the version of 6 May 2003. In the application of this Regulation, regarding SMEs, the Commission should consult all relevant stakeholders, including public</p>

			<p><u>and private organisations representing SMEs and the Trade Promotion Organisations of the Member States.</u></p>	<p>and private organisations representing SMEs and the Trade Promotion Organisations of the Member States.</p>
31.	<p>(24) Many of the Union's competitiveness problems involve SMEs' difficulties in obtaining access to finance because they struggle to demonstrate their credit-worthiness and have insufficient collateral. Additional financing challenges arise from SMEs' need to stay competitive by engaging e.g. in digitization, internationalization and innovation activities and skilling up</p>	<p>(24) Many of the Union's competitiveness problems involve SMEs' difficulties in obtaining access to finance because they struggle to demonstrate their credit-worthiness and have insufficient collateral. Additional financing challenges arise from SMEs' need to stay competitive by engaging e.g. in digitization, Additional financing challenges</p>	<p><u>Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 36).</u></p>	<p>^{5c} Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 36).</p>

<p>their workforce. Limited access to finance has a negative effect on businesses creation, growth and survival rates, as well as on the readiness of new entrepreneurs to take over viable companies in the context of a business succession.</p>	<p>arise from <i>the smaller size of micro-enterprises and SMEs</i> need to stay competitive by engaging e.g. in digitization, internationalization and innovation activities and skilling up their workforce. Limited access to finance has a negative effect on businesses creation, growth and survival rates, as well as on the readiness of new entrepreneurs to take over viable companies in the context of a business succession.</p> <p>[Am. 24]</p>	<p>internationalization and innovation activities and skilling up their workforce. Limited access to finance has a negative effect on businesses creation, growth and survival rates, as well as on the readiness of new entrepreneurs to take over viable companies in the context of a business succession.</p>	<p><i>mechanisms to support their activities at Union, national or local level.</i> Additional financing challenges arise from SMEs' need to stay competitive by engaging e.g. in digitization, internationalization, innovation <i>uptake</i> activities and <i>in the up- and re-skilling of</i> their workforce. Limited access to finance has a negative effect on businesses creation, growth and survival rates, as well as on the readiness of new entrepreneurs to take over viable companies in the context of a business succession.</p> <p><i>(24a) The lack of skills is a major obstacle to enterprise growth in the EU. To foster entrepreneurship in the EU and support the growth of SMEs and their digital and green transition, the programme should promote</i></p>
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				<p><i>and facilitate access to skills for SMEs, in particular the development of technological, entrepreneurial and managerial skills. In doing so, the Commission should coordinate with initiatives undertaken in other EU, national and Regional programmes to increase synergies and avoid overlaps.</i></p>
32.	<p>(25) To overcome these market failures and to ensure that SMEs continue to play their role as the foundation for the Union economy's competitiveness, small and medium sized enterprises need extra support through debt and equity instruments to be established under the SME window of the InvestEU Fund established by Regulation [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵². The loan guarantee facility put in place under Regulation (EU) No 1287/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵³ has a proven added value</p>	<p>(25) To overcome these market failures and to ensure that SMEs continue to play their role as the foundation for the Union economy's competitiveness, small and medium sized enterprises SMEs including start-ups and scale-ups need extra support through debt and equity instruments to be established under the SME window of the InvestEU Fund established by Regulation [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶. The loan guarantee facility put in place under</p>	<p>(25) To overcome these market failures and to ensure that SMEs, including start-ups and scale-ups, continue to play their role as the foundation for the Union economy's competitiveness, SMEs including start-ups and scale-ups need extra support through debt and equity instruments to be established under the SME window of the InvestEU Fund established by Regulation [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵². The loan guarantee facility first put in place under Regulation (EU)</p>	

<p>and is expected to bring a positive contribution to at least 500 000 SMEs; a successor will be established under the SME window of the InvestEU Fund.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁵² COM(2018) 439 final</p>	<p>Regulation (EU) No 1287/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵³ has a proven added value and is expected to bring a positive contribution to at least 500 000 SMEs; a successor will be established under the SME window of the InvestEU Fund.</p> <p><i>More attention should be paid to better communication and public campaigns in order to increase awareness to potential beneficiaries of the availability of the Programme for SMEs. To raise the awareness of Union's actions supporting SMEs, actions that are wholly or partially funded by this Programme, including intermediaries, should incorporate the European emblem (flag) associated to a sentence acknowledging the support received by this Programme. [Am. 25]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁵² COM(2018) 439 final</p>	<p>Regulation (EU) No 1287/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷ has a proven added value and is expected to bring a positive contribution to at least 500 000 SMEs; a successor will be established under the SME window of the InvestEU Fund.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁶ COM(2018) 439 final</p>	<p>No 1287/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵³ has a proven added value and is expected to bring a positive contribution to at least 500 000 SMEs; a successor will be established under the SME window of the InvestEU Fund.</p> <p><i>More attention could be paid to increase awareness to potential beneficiaries of the availability of the InvestEU Programme for SMEs</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁵² COM(2018) 439 final</p> <p>⁵³ Regulation (EU) No 1287/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing a Programme for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (COSME) (2014 - 2020) and repealing Decision No 1639/2006/EC (OJ L 347 of 20.12.2013, p. 33).</p>
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	<p>53 Regulation (EU) No 1287/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing a Programme for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (COSME) (2014 - 2020) and repealing Decision No 1639/2006/EC (OJ L 347 of 20.12.2013, p. 33).</p>		20.12.2013, p. 33).
33.	<p>(26) The policy objectives of this Programme will be also addressed through financial instruments and budgetary guarantee under the SME window of the InvestEU Fund. <i>The SME window of the InvestEU Fund should have a central overarching point providing information about the Programme in each Member State, in order to increase the accessibility and awareness of the funds for SMEs.</i> Financial support should be used to address market failures or sub-optimal investment situations, in a proportionate manner and actions should not crowd out private financing or distort competition in the internal market. Actions should have a clear European added value.</p>	<p>(26) The policy objectives of this Programme will be also addressed <u>not only by grants</u>, but <u>also</u> through financial instruments and budgetary guarantee under the SME window of the InvestEU Fund. Financial support should be used to address market failures or sub-optimal investment situations, in a proportionate manner and actions should not duplicate or crowd out private financing or distort competition in the internal market. Actions should have a clear European added value.</p>	<p>(26) The policy objectives of this Programme will be addressed not only by grants, but also through <i>facilitating access to</i> financial instruments and budgetary guarantees under the SME window of the InvestEU Fund. Financial support should be used to address market failures or sub-optimal investment situations, in a proportionate manner and actions should not duplicate or crowd out private financing or distort competition in the internal market. Actions should have a clear European added</p>

		<p>duplicate or crowd out private financing or distort competition in the internal market, and should clearly offer additionality and enhancing synergies with other European programmes. Actions should have a clear European added value. [Am. 26]</p>		<p>value.</p>
34.		<p><i>(26a) The actions supported by the InvestEU Fund through the EU compartment or the Member States compartment should not duplicate or replace private funding, or distort competition in the internal market, but, with reference to the local public and private guarantee schemes already operating, should facilitate their integration with such schemes, the overriding objective being to enhance and extend the actual benefits to final recipients, who are SMEs within the meaning of Recommendation 2003/361/EC) in order to achieve genuine additionality of the measures.</i> [Am. 27]</p>		

35.		<p><i>(26b) Besides access to finance also access to skills is crucial, including managerial skills and knowledge are critical factors for SMEs to access existing funds, innovate, compete and grow. The delivery of financial instruments as envisaged under EUI Invest Fund should therefore be accompanied by the development of appropriate mentoring, coaching schemes and by the delivery of knowledge-based business services. [Am. 28]</i></p>		
36.	<p>(27) The Programme should provide effective support for SMEs throughout their life-cycle. It should build on the unique knowledge and expertise developed with regard to SMEs and industrial sectors and on a long experience in working with European, national and regional stakeholders. This support should build on the successful experience of the Enterprise Europe Network as</p>	<p>(27) The Programme should provide effective support for SMEs throughout their life-cycle, <i>providing assistance ranging from project preparation through to commercialisation and access to the market, and encouraging the creation of business enterprise networks.</i> It should build on the unique knowledge and expertise developed with regard to SMEs and industrial</p>	<p>(27) The Programme should provide effective support for SMEs throughout their life-cycle. It should build on the unique knowledge and expertise developed with regard to SMEs and industrial sectors and on a long experience in working with European, national and regional stakeholders. This support should build on the successful</p>	<p>(27) The Programme should provide effective support for SMEs throughout their life-cycle, <i>providing assistance ranging from helping SMEs to find partners for joint projects to commercialisation and access to the market, capacity-building and encouraging the cooperation along clusters and business network</i></p>

<p>a one-stop-shop to improve SMEs competitiveness and develop their business in the Single Market and beyond. The Network plans to continue delivering services on behalf of other Union programmes, notably for the Horizon2020 programme, using the financial resources of these programmes. Also the mentoring scheme for new entrepreneurs should remain the tool to enable new or aspiring entrepreneurs to gain business experience by matching with an experienced entrepreneur from another country and thus allow strengthening entrepreneurial talents. The Programme should further strive to grow and extend its geographical coverage and thus offer wider range of matching possibilities to entrepreneurs in complementarity with other Union initiatives where relevant.</p>	<p>economic and entrepreneurial sectors and on a long experience in working with European, national and regional stakeholders. This support should build on the successful experience of the Enterprise Europe Network as a one-stop-shop to improve SMEs competitiveness and develop their business in the Single Market and beyond. The Network plans to continue delivering services on behalf of other Union programmes, notably for the Horizon2020 programme, using the financial resources of these programmes. It should also support enhanced participation of SMEs representatives' organisation in the development of Single Market Policy initiative, such as public procurement, standardisation processes and intellectual property regimes. The Network should also increase the number of actions, providing more targeted advice to SMEs, in drafting projects and supporting</p>	<p>experience of the Enterprise Europe Network (EEN) as a one-stop-shop to improve SMEs competitiveness and develop their business in the Single Market and beyond. The NetworkEEN plans to continue delivering services on behalf of other Union programmes, notably for the Horizon2020 Europe programme, using the financial resources of these programmes. Also the mentoring scheme for new entrepreneurs should remain the tool to enable new or aspiring entrepreneurs to gain business experience by matching with an experienced entrepreneur from another country and thus allow strengthening entrepreneurial talents. The Programme should further strive to grow and extend its geographical coverage and thus offer wider range of matching possibilities to entrepreneurs in complementarity with other Union initiatives</p>	<p>organisations. It should also support the green and digital transition of SMEs and build on the unique knowledge and expertise developed with regard to SMEs and industrial sectors and on a long experience in working with European, national and regional stakeholders. This support should build on the experience of the Enterprise Europe Network (EEN) as a one-stop-shop to improve SMEs competitiveness and develop their business in the Single Market and beyond. The EEN plans to continues delivering services on behalf of other Union programmes, notably for the Horizon Europe programme, using the financial resources of these programmes. It should also support enhanced participation of SME representative organisations in the development of Single Market</p>
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	<p><i>networking and technological and organisational transition. The Network should also improve cooperation and liaison with other Advisory hubs established in the Digital programme and InvestEU Fund as regards access to finance. The actions for SMEs in the Network should also aim to provide high quality services across Europe, paying particular attention to areas of activities and geographical parts of the Union where the Networks and intermediary stakeholders do not meet expected results. Also the successful mentoring scheme for new entrepreneurs - Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs - should remain the tool to enable new or aspiring entrepreneurs to gain business and managerial experience by matching experienced entrepreneur from another country and thus allow strengthening entrepreneurial talents. The Programme should further strive to grow and extend</i></p>	<p>where relevant.</p> <p><i>policy initiatives, such as public procurement and standardisation processes. The EEN should improve cooperation with other Advisory hubs established in the Digital Europe programme and InvestEU Fund. Also the successful mentoring scheme - Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs - should remain the tool to enable new or aspiring entrepreneurs to gain business and managerial experience by matching experienced entrepreneur from another country and thus allow strengthening their entrepreneurial talents. The Programme should further strive to grow and extend the geographical coverage and thus offer wider range of matching possibilities to entrepreneurs in complementarity with other Union initiatives where</i></p>
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		<p>its geographical coverage and thus offer wider range of matching possibilities to entrepreneurs in complementarity with other Union initiatives where relevant. <i>In order to increase the value added by the promotion of entrepreneurship initiatives, special attention should be paid to micro-enterprises and to those that have benefited the least from the existing programme, and where the culture of entrepreneurship remains at a very basic level, and faces more barriers. Every effort should be made to achieve reasonably geographically balanced distribution of the funds.</i> [Am. 29]</p>		relevant.
37.		<p><i>(27a) More effort should be made to reduce the administrative burden and to increase the accessibility of the programmes in order to reduce costs of SMEs and microenterprises due to a complicated application process and participation requirements.</i></p>	<p><u>(27a) While building on the experiences of the existing measures supporting SMEs, it is also important to be open for new measures regarding SMEs in the light of the changing conditions for SMEs in the Single Market, e.g. regarding</u></p>	<p><i>(27a) Additional efforts should be made to reduce the administrative burden and to increase the accessibility to initiatives of the programme in order to reduce costs of SMEs due to a complicated application process and</i></p>

		<p><i>Member States should also consider establishing a single information point for undertakings interested in using Union's funds functioning as a one-stop-shop. Evaluation procedure should be as simple and fast as possible in order to allow for timely use of the benefits the Programme offers. [Am. 30]</i></p>	<p><u>digitalisation and regulatory burden.</u></p>	<p><i>participation requirements.</i> While building on the experiences of the existing measures supporting SMEs, it is also important to be open for new measures regarding SMEs in the light of the changing conditions for SMEs in the Single Market, e.g. regarding digitalisation and regulatory burden.</p>
38.	<p>(28) Clusters are a strategic tool for supporting the competitiveness and scaling-up of SMEs as they offer favourable business environments. Joint Cluster Initiatives should achieve critical mass to accelerate the growth of SMEs. By connecting specialised eco-systems, clusters create new business opportunities for SMEs and integrate them better in European and global strategic value chains. Support should be provided for the development of transnational partnership strategies and the implementation of joint activities, supported by the</p>	<p>(28) Clusters are a strategic tool for supporting the competitiveness and scaling-up of SMEs as they offer favourable business environments, <i>increase sustainable development of industry and services and strengthen the economic development of the regions through the creation of quality jobs.</i> Joint Cluster Initiatives should achieve critical mass to accelerate the growth of SMEs. By connecting specialised eco-systems, clusters create new business opportunities for SMEs and integrate them better in</p>	<p>(28) Clusters are a strategic tool for supporting the competitiveness and scaling-up of SMEs as they offer favourable business environments. Joint Cluster Initiatives should achieve critical mass to accelerate the growth of SMEs. <u>They should remain open for collaboration with SMEs from third countries.</u> By connecting specialised eco-systems, clusters create new business opportunities for SMEs and integrate them better in European and global strategic value chains. Support</p>	<p>(28) Clusters are a strategic tool for supporting the competitiveness and scaling-up of SMEs as they offer favourable <i>and resilient</i> business environments. <i>They can facilitate the green and digital transition of industry, including services, and strengthen the economic development of regions through the creation of growth and jobs.</i> Joint Cluster Initiatives should achieve critical mass to accelerate the growth of SMEs. <i>They should</i></p>

<p>European Cluster Collaboration Platform. Sustainable partnering should be encouraged with continuation funding if performance and participation milestones are reached. Direct support to SMEs should be channelled through cluster organisations for the following: uptake of advanced technologies, new business models, low-carbon and resource-efficient solutions, creativity and design, skills upgrading, talent attraction, entrepreneurship acceleration, and internationalisation. Other specialised SME support actors should be associated to facilitate industrial transformation and implementations of smart specialisation strategies. The Programme should thus contribute to growth and build linkages with the Union's (digital) innovation hubs and investments made under Cohesion Policy and Horizon Europe. Synergies with the Erasmus programme can also be explored.</p>	<p>European and global strategic value chains. Support should be provided for the development of transnational partnership strategies and the implementation of joint activities, supported by the European Cluster Collaboration Platform. Sustainable partnering should be encouraged with continuation funding if performance and participation milestones are reached. Direct support to SMEs should be channelled through cluster organisations for the following: uptake of advanced technologies, new business models, low-carbon and resource-efficient solutions, creativity and design, skills upgrading, talent attraction, entrepreneurship acceleration, and internationalisation. Other specialised SME support actors should be associated to facilitate industrial transformation and implementations of smart specialisation strategies. The Programme should thus contribute</p>	<p>should be provided for the development of transnational, including interregional, partnership strategies and the implementation of joint activities, supported by the European Cluster Collaboration Platform. Sustainable partnering should be encouraged with continuation funding if performance and participation milestones are reached. Direct support to SMEs should be channelled through cluster organisations for the following: uptake of advanced technologies, new business models, low-carbon and resource-efficient solutions, creativity and design, skills upgrading, talent attraction, entrepreneurship acceleration, and internationalisation. Other specialised SME support actors should be associated to facilitate industrial transformation and implementations of smart specialisation strategies. The Programme should thus</p>	<p>remain open for collaboration with SMEs from third countries. By connecting specialised industrial eco-systems, clusters create new business opportunities for SMEs and integrate them better in European and global strategic value chains. Support should be provided for the development of transnational, interregional interregional, partnership strategies and the implementation of joint activities, supported by the European Cluster Collaboration Platform and its European Resource-Efficiency Knowledge Centre. This should include helping SMEs to team up also with SMEs from third countries. Sustainable partnering should be encouraged with continuation funding if performance and participation milestones are reached. Direct support to SMEs should be</p>
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	<p>to growth sustainable economic development and build linkages with the Union's (digital) innovation hubs and investments made under Cohesion Policy and Horizon Europe. Synergies with the Erasmus programme can also be explored. [Am. 31]</p>	<p>contribute to growth and build linkages with the Union's (digital) innovation hubs and investments made under Cohesion Policy and Horizon Europe. Synergies with the Erasmus programme can also be explored.</p>	<p>channelled through cluster organisations for the following: uptake of advanced technologies, new business models, low-carbon resilient solutions, creativity and design, skills upgrading, talent attraction, entrepreneurship acceleration, and internationalisation. Other specialised SME support actors should be associated to facilitate industrial transformation and implementations of smart specialisation strategies. The Programme should thus contribute to growth and build linkages with the Union's (digital) innovation hubs and investments made under Cohesion Policy and Horizon Europe. Synergies with the Erasmus+ programme can also be explored.</p>
39.	<p><i>(28a) The Programme could help build up and/or improve the</i></p>		<p><i>(28a) The Programme should help to strengthen the</i></p>

		<p><i>relationship between micro-enterprises and SMEs and universities, research centres and other institutions involved in knowledge creation and dissemination. This relationship could help improve firms' abilities to tackle the strategic challenges posed by the new international context. [Am. 32]</i></p>	<p><i>relationship between businesses, especially SMEs, and universities, research centres and other institutions involved in knowledge creation and dissemination. This relationship could help improve firms' abilities to tackle the strategic challenges posed by the new international context.</i></p>
40.		<p><i>(28b) SMEs, owing to their smaller size, face specific obstacles to growth and have major difficulties in growing and scaling up some of their business activities. The Union has been providing support to scale up activities focusing on innovation on research mainly through the SME Instrument and the recently European Innovation Council pilot within the Horizon 2020 programme. Based on the working methods and experiences of the SME Instrument, the Single Market Programme should</i></p>	<p><i>(28b) SMEs, owing to their smaller size, face specific obstacles to growth and have major difficulties in growing and scaling up some of their business activities. Based on the success and lessons learned from the SME Instrument, the Single Market Programme should also provide support for scaling-up activities of SMEs, including for internationalisation, innovation uptake and commercialisation activities. This should thus complement</i></p>

		<p><i>also provide support for scale-up activities by SMEs complementary to the new EIC with its specific focus on break-through innovation under Horizon Europe. Scale up actions for SMEs under this programme should focus for instance in helping SMEs to scale up through commercialisation, internationalisation and on market driven-opportunities. [Am. 33]</i></p>		<p><i>the support of the European Innovation Council under Horizon Europe, with its specific focus on break-through innovation and innovative SMEs.</i></p>
41.	<p>(29) Creativity and innovation are crucial for the competitiveness of the Union's industrial value chains. They represent catalysts for industrial modernisation and contribute to smart, inclusive sustainable growth. However, uptake by SMEs is still lagging behind. The Programme should therefore support targeted actions, networks and partnerships for creativity-driven innovation throughout the industrial value chain.</p>	<p>(29) Creativity and innovation, technological and organisational transformation, enhanced sustainability in terms of production processes, in particular resource and energy efficiency, are crucial for the competitiveness of the Union's industrial value chains. They represent catalysts for industrial the modernisation of the business and industry sectors and contribute to smart, inclusive sustainable growth. However, uptake by SMEs is still lagging behind. However, uptake by SMEs is still lagging</p>	<p>(29) Creativity and innovation are crucial for the Union's industrial value chains. They represent catalysts for industrial modernisation and contribute to smart, inclusive sustainable growth. However, uptake by SMEs is still lagging behind. The Programme should therefore support targeted actions, networks and partnerships for creativity-driven innovation and industrial</p>	<p>(29) Creativity and all forms of innovation including for enhanced resource and energy efficiency, are crucial for the competitiveness of the Union's industrial value chains. They represent catalysts for industrial the business and industry sectors and contribute to smart, inclusive sustainable growth. However, uptake by SMEs is still lagging behind. The Programme should therefore</p>

		<p>behind. The Programme should therefore support targeted actions, networks and partnerships for creativity-driven innovation throughout the industrial value chain. [Am. 34]</p>	<p>transformation throughout the industrial value chain.</p>	<p>support targeted actions, networks and partnerships for creativity-driven innovation to master the green and digital and transformation transition throughout the industrial value chains and ecosystems.</p>
42.		<p><i>(29a) Recognising that the SME Instrument under Horizon 2020 has been extremely successful for entrepreneurs through both phase1 and phase2 grants in advancing and their new business idea and testing and developing a prototype. While the selection process is already very rigorous, still many very good projects cannot be financed because of limited financial resources. The implementation in the frame of the Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (EASME) has been working very efficiently. While the focus of that programme is on high-tech projects, this Program should</i></p>		

		<i>extend the methodology to any type of scale-up SMEs. [Am. 35]</i>		
43.		<i>(29b) The actions for SMEs should also focus in sectors characterised by a significant growth and social potential and with a high proportion of SMEs. Tourism is a singular sector of the Union Economy which contributes substantially to the Union's GDP and is run mainly by SMEs. The Union should continue and increase actions supporting the specificities of this sector. [Am. 36]</i>		
44.	(30) European standards play an important role in the internal market. They are of vital interest for the competitiveness of undertakings, and especially SMEs. They are also a crucial tool to support Union legislation and policies in a number of key areas such as energy, climate change, information and communication technology, sustainable use of resources, innovation, product safety,	(30) European standards play an important role in the internal market. They are of vital interest for the competitiveness of undertakings, and especially SMEs. They are also a crucial tool to support Union legislation and policies in a number of key areas such as energy, climate change, information and communication technology, sustainable use of resources,	(30) European standards play an important role in the internal market. They are of vital interest for the competitiveness of undertakings, and especially SMEs. They European standards are also a crucial tool to support Union legislation and policies in a number of key areas to foster the green and digital transition , such as energy, climate change and	

<p>consumer protection, worker's safety and working conditions and ageing population, thus positively contributing to the society as a whole.</p>	<p>sustainable use <i>and recycling</i> of resources, innovation, product safety, consumer protection, worker's safety and working conditions and ageing population, thus positively contributing to the society as a whole. However, experience has shown that the speed and timeliness of the elaboration of standards needs to be improved and more efforts need to be made to better involve all relevant stakeholders, including those representing consumers. [Am. 37]</p>	<p>innovation, product safety, consumer protection, worker's safety and working conditions and ageing population, thus positively contributing to the society as a whole.</p>	<p>environmental protection, information and communication technology, sustainable use <i>and recycling</i> of resources, innovation, product safety, consumer protection, worker's safety and working conditions and ageing population, thus positively contributing to the society as a whole. In order to maximise their contribution, experience has shown that the speed and timeliness of the elaboration of standards needs to be improved and more efforts need to be made to better involve all relevant stakeholders, including those representing consumers.</p>
<p>45. (31) European standardisation activities are governed by Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁴ and implemented through a long standing Public-Private Partnership which is fundamental to achieve the objectives set in that</p>	<p>(31) European standardisation activities are governed by Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁴ and implemented through a long standing Public-Private Partnership which is fundamental to achieve the</p>	<p>(31) European standardisation activities are governed by Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁴ and implemented through a long standing Public-Private Partnership which is</p>	<p>(31) European standardisation activities are governed by Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁴ and implemented through a long-standing Partnership which is</p>

<p>Regulation as well as in general and sectorial Union standardisation policies.</p>	<p>objectives set in that Regulation as well as in general and sectorial Union standardisation policies.</p>	<p>objectives set in that Regulation as well as in general and sectorial Union standardisation policies.</p>	<p>fundamental to achieve the objectives set in that Regulation as well as in general and sectorial Union standardisation policies.</p>
<p>⁵⁴ Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 98/34/EC, 97/23/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12).</p>	<p>⁵⁴ Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 98/34/EC, 97/23/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12).</p>	<p>⁸ Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 98/34/EC, 97/23/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12).</p>	<p>⁵⁴ Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 98/34/EC, 97/23/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12).</p>
<p>46.</p>	<p>(32) A well-functioning common financial reporting framework is</p>	<p>(32) A well-functioning common financial reporting framework is</p>	<p>(32) A well-functioning common financial reporting</p>

<p>essential for the internal market, for the effective functioning of the capital markets and for the realisation of the integrated market for financial services in the context of the Capital Markets Union.</p>	<p>essential for the internal market, for the effective functioning of the capital financial markets and for the realisation of the integrated market for financial services in the context of the Banking Union and the Capital Markets Union. [Am. 38]</p>	<p>essential for the internal market, for the effective functioning of the capital markets and for the realisation of the integrated market for financial services in the context of the Capital Markets Union.</p>	<p>framework is essential for the internal market, for the effective functioning of the capital financial markets and for the realisation of the integrated market for financial services in the context of the Banking Union and the Capital Markets Union.</p>
<p>47. (33) In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁵, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board and related interpretations from the IFRS Interpretations Committee are to be incorporated into Union law in order to be applied by companies with securities listed on a regulated market in the Union, only if IFRS meet the criteria set out in that Regulation, including the requirement that accounts give a 'true and fair view' as laid down in Article 4(3) of Directive</p>	<p>(33) In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁵, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board and related interpretations from the IFRS Interpretations Committee are to be incorporated into Union law in order to be applied by companies with securities listed on a regulated market in the Union, only if IFRS meet the criteria set out in that Regulation, including the requirement that accounts give a 'true and fair view' as laid down</p>	<p>(33) In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board and related interpretations from the IFRS Interpretations Committee are to be incorporated into Union law in order to be applied by companies with securities listed on a regulated market in the Union, only if IFRS meet the criteria set out in that Regulation, including the requirement that accounts give</p>	<p>(33) In accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁵, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board and related interpretations from the IFRS Interpretations Committee are to be incorporated into Union law in order to be applied by companies with securities listed on a regulated market in the Union, only if IFRS meet the criteria set out in that Regulation, including the requirement that accounts give</p>

<p>2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁶ and that they are conducive to the European public good. Such international accounting standards need to be developed under a transparent and democratically accountable process. IFRS therefore plays a major role in the functioning of the internal market and thus the Union has a direct interest in ensuring that the process through which IFRS are developed and approved delivers standards that are consistent with the requirements of the legal framework of the internal market. It is therefore important to establish appropriate funding arrangements for the IFRS Foundation.</p>	<p>in Article 4(3) of Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁶ and that they are conducive to the European public good. Such international accounting standards need to be developed under a transparent and democratically accountable process. IFRS therefore plays a major role in the functioning of the internal market and thus the Union has a direct interest in ensuring that the process through which IFRS are developed and approved delivers standards that are consistent with the requirements of the legal framework of the internal market. It is therefore important to establish appropriate funding arrangements for the IFRS Foundation.</p>	<p>view' as laid down in Article 4(3) of Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁰ and that they are conducive to the European public good. Such international accounting standards need to be developed under a transparent and democratically accountable process. IFRS therefore plays a major role in the functioning of the internal market and thus the Union has a direct interest in ensuring that the process through which IFRS are developed and approved delivers standards that are consistent with the requirements of the legal framework of the internal market. It is therefore important to establish appropriate funding arrangements for the IFRS Foundation.</p>	<p>a 'true and fair view' as laid down in Article 4(3) of Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁶ and that they are conducive to the European public good. Such international accounting standards need to be developed under a transparent and democratically accountable process. IFRS therefore plays a major role in the functioning of the internal market and thus the Union has a direct interest in ensuring that the process through which IFRS are developed and approved delivers standards that are consistent with the requirements of the legal framework of the internal market. It is therefore important to establish appropriate funding arrangements for the IFRS Foundation.</p>
<p>⁵⁵ Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 on the application of international accounting standards (OJ L 243,</p>	<p>⁵⁵ Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 on the application of international</p>	<p>⁹ Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 on</p>	<p>⁵⁵ Regulation (EC) No</p>

<p>11.9.2002, p. 1).</p> <p>⁵⁶ Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on the annual financial statements, consolidated financial statements and related reports of certain types of undertakings, amending Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC (OJ L 182, 29.6.2013, p. 19).</p>	<p>accounting standards (OJ L 243, 11.9.2002, p. 1).</p> <p>⁵⁶ Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on the annual financial statements, consolidated financial statements and related reports of certain types of undertakings, amending Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC (OJ L 182, 29.6.2013, p. 19).</p>	<p>the application of international accounting standards (OJ L 243, 11.9.2002, p. 1).</p> <p>¹⁰ Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on the annual financial statements, consolidated financial statements and related reports of certain types of undertakings, amending Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC (OJ L 182, 29.6.2013, p. 19).</p>	<p>1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002 on the application of international accounting standards (OJ L 243, 11.9.2002, p. 1).</p> <p>⁵⁶ Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on the annual financial statements, consolidated financial statements and related reports of certain types of undertakings, amending Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC (OJ L 182, 29.6.2013, p. 19).</p>
<p>48.</p> <p>(34) Taking into account the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group's (EFRAG) role in assessing whether IFRS comply with the requirement of Union law and policy, as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002, it</p>	<p>(34) Taking into account the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group's (EFRAG) role in assessing whether IFRS comply with the requirement of Union law and policy, as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002, it</p>	<p>(34) Taking into account the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group's (EFRAG) role in assessing whether IFRS comply with the requirement of Union law and policy, as laid down in Regulation (EC) No</p>	<p>(34) Taking into account the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group's (EFRAG) role in assessing whether IFRS comply with the requirement of Union law and policy, as laid down in Regulation (EC) No</p>

<p>also is necessary for the Union to ensure EFRAG's stable financing and thus contribute to its funding. The technical work of EFRAG should be focused on technical advice to the Commission on the endorsement of IFRS as well as on the appropriate participation in the process of development of such IFRS and should ensure that Union interests are adequately taken into account in the international standard-setting process. Those interests should include the notion of 'prudence', the maintenance of the requirement of a 'true and fair view,' as laid down in Directive 2013/34/EU, and of the European public good as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002, taking into account the impact of IFRS on financial stability and the economy. A European Corporate Reporting Lab should also be established as part of the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), to promote innovation and the development of</p>	<p>also is necessary for the Union to ensure EFRAG's stable financing and thus contribute to its funding. The technical work of EFRAG should be focused on technical advice to the Commission on the endorsement of IFRS as well as on the appropriate participation in the process of development of such IFRS and should ensure that Union interests are adequately taken into account in the international standard-setting process. Those interests should include the notion of 'prudence', the maintenance of the requirement of a 'true and fair view,' as laid down in Directive 2013/34/EU, and of the European public good as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002, taking into account the impact of IFRS on financial stability and the economy. A European Corporate Reporting Lab should also be established as part of the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), to promote innovation and the development of</p>	<p>1606/2002, it also is necessary for the Union to ensure EFRAG's stable financing and thus contribute to its funding. The technical work of EFRAG should be focused on technical advice to the Commission on the endorsement of IFRS as well as on the appropriate participation in the process of development of such IFRS and should ensure that Union interests are adequately taken into account in the international standard-setting process. Those interests should include the notion of 'prudence', the maintenance of the requirement of a 'true and fair view,' as laid down in Directive 2013/34/EU, and of the European public good as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002, taking into account the impact of IFRS on financial stability and the economy. A European Corporate Reporting Lab should also be established as part of the European Financial Reporting</p>	<p>1606/2002, it also is necessary for the Union to ensure EFRAG's stable financing and thus contribute to its funding. The technical work of EFRAG should be focused on technical advice to the Commission on the endorsement of IFRS as well as on the appropriate participation in the process of development of such IFRS and should ensure that Union interests are adequately taken into account in the international standard-setting process. Those interests should include the notion of 'prudence', the maintenance of the requirement of a 'true and fair view,' as laid down in Directive 2013/34/EU, and of the European public good as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002, taking into account the impact of IFRS on financial stability and the economy. A European Corporate Reporting Lab should also be established as</p>
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	<p>practices in corporate reporting. In this forum, companies and investors can share best practices notably in the field of non-financial and sustainability reporting.</p>	<p>best practices in corporate reporting. In this forum, companies and investors can share best practices notably in the field of non-financial and sustainability reporting.</p>	<p>Advisory Group (EFRAG), to promote innovation and the development of best practices in corporate reporting. In this forum, companies and investors can share best practices notably in the field of non-financial and sustainability reporting.</p>	<p>part of the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), to promote innovation and the development of best practices in corporate reporting. In this forum, companies and investors can share best practices notably in the field of non-financial and sustainability reporting.</p>
49.	<p>(35) In the field of statutory audit, the Public Interest Oversight Board (PIOB) was created in 2005 by the Monitoring Group, an international organisation responsible for monitoring the governance reform of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). The role of PIOB is to oversee the process leading to the adoption of International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and other public interest activities of the IFAC. It is possible for ISAs to be adopted for their application in the Union provided, in particular, that they have been developed with due process, public</p>	<p>(35) In the field of statutory audit, the Public Interest Oversight Board (PIOB) was created in 2005 by the Monitoring Group, an international organisation responsible for monitoring the governance reform of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). The role of the PIOB is to oversee the process leading to the adoption of International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and other public interest activities of the IFAC. It is possible for ISAs to be adopted for their application in the Union provided, in particular, that they</p>	<p>(35) In the field of statutory audit, the Public Interest Oversight Board (PIOB) was created in 2005 by the Monitoring Group, an international organisation responsible for monitoring the governance reform of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). The role of the PIOB is to oversee the process leading to the adoption of International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and other public interest activities of the IFAC. It is possible for ISAs to be adopted for their application in</p>	<p>(35) In the field of statutory audit, the Public Interest Oversight Board (PIOB) was created in 2005 by the Monitoring Group, an international organisation responsible for monitoring the governance reform of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). The role of the PIOB is to oversee the process leading to the adoption of International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and other public interest activities of the IFAC. It is possible for ISAs to be adopted for their application</p>

<p>oversight and transparency as required under Article 26 of Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁷. Considering the introduction of ISAs in the Union and the key role of the PIOB in ensuring that they fulfil the requirements laid down in Directive 2006/43/EC, it is therefore important to ensure appropriate funding arrangements for the PIOB.</p>	<p>have been developed with due process, public oversight and transparency as required under Article 26 of Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁷. Considering the introduction of ISAs in the Union and the key role of the PIOB in ensuring that they fulfil the requirements laid down in Directive 2006/43/EC, it is therefore important to ensure appropriate funding arrangements for the PIOB.</p>	<p>the Union provided, in particular, that they have been developed with due process, public oversight and transparency as required under Article 26 of Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹¹. Considering the introduction of ISAs in the Union and the key role of the PIOB in ensuring that they fulfil the requirements laid down in Directive 2006/43/EC, it is therefore important to ensure appropriate funding arrangements for the PIOB.</p>	<p>in the Union provided, in particular, that they have been developed with due process, public oversight and transparency as required under Article 26 of Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁷. Considering the introduction of ISAs in the Union and the key role of the PIOB in ensuring that they fulfil the requirements laid down in Directive 2006/43/EC, it is therefore important to ensure appropriate funding arrangements for the PIOB.</p>
<p>⁵⁷ Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on statutory audits of annual accounts and consolidated accounts, amending Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC and repealing Council Directive 84/253/EEC (OJ L 157, 9.6.2006, p. 87).</p>	<p>⁵⁷ Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on statutory audits of annual accounts and consolidated accounts, amending Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC and repealing Council Directive 84/253/EEC (OJ L 157, 9.6.2006, p. 87).</p>	<p>¹¹ Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on statutory audits of annual accounts and consolidated accounts, amending Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC and repealing Council Directive 84/253/EEC</p>	<p>⁵⁷ Directive 2006/43/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2006 on statutory audits of annual accounts and consolidated accounts, amending Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC and repealing Council Directive 84/253/EEC</p>

			(OJ L 157, 9.6.2006, p. 87).	(OJ L 157, 9.6.2006, p. 87).
50.	<p>(36) The Union contributes to ensuring a high level of consumer protection, empowering consumers and putting them at the heart of the internal market by supporting and complementing Member States' policies in seeking to ensure that citizens can fully reap the benefits of the internal market and that, in so doing, their safety and economic interests are properly protected by means of concrete actions. The Union has also to ensure that consumer and product safety laws are properly and equally enforced on the ground and that businesses enjoy a level playing field with fair competition in the internal market. Moreover, it is necessary to empower, encourage and assist consumers in making sustainable choices, thus contributing to a sustainable, energy and resource efficient and circular economy.</p>	<p>(36) The Union contributes to ensuring a high level of consumer protection, empowering consumers and putting them at the heart of the internal market by supporting and complementing Member States' policies in seeking to ensure that citizens can fully reap the benefits of the internal market and that, in so doing, their safety and legal and economic interests are properly protected by means of concrete actions. The Union has also to ensure that consumer and product safety laws are properly and equally enforced on the ground and that businesses enjoy a level playing field with fair competition in the internal market. Moreover, it is necessary to empower, encourage and assist consumers in making sustainable choices, thus contributing to a sustainable, energy and resource efficient and circular economy.</p>	<p>(36) The Union contributes to ensuring a high level of consumer protection, empowering consumers and putting them at the heart of the internal market by supporting and complementing Member States' policies in seeking to ensure that citizens when acting as consumers can fully reap the benefits of the internal market and that, in so doing, their safety and legal and economic interests are properly protected by means of concrete actions. The Union has also to ensure that consumer and product safety laws are properly and equally enforced on the ground and that businesses enjoy a level playing field with fair competition in the internal market. Moreover, it is necessary to empower, encourage and assist consumers in making sustainable choices, thus contributing to a sustainable, energy and resource</p>	<p>(36) The Union contributes to ensuring a high level of consumer protection, empowering consumers and putting them at the heart of the internal market by supporting and complementing Member States' policies in seeking to ensure that citizens when acting as consumers can fully reap the benefits of the internal market and that, in so doing, their safety and legal and economic interests are properly protected by means of concrete actions. The Union has also to ensure that consumer and product safety laws are properly and equally enforced on the ground and that businesses enjoy a level playing field with fair competition in the internal market. Moreover, it is necessary to empower, encourage and assist consumers in making sustainable <i>and</i></p>

		[Am. 39]	efficient and circular economy.	<i>informed</i> choices, thus contributing to a sustainable, energy and resource efficient and circular economy.
51.	<p>(37) The Programme should aim to raise the awareness of consumers, civil society and authorities on Union consumer and safety laws and to empower consumers and their representative organisations at national level and at the Union level notably by supporting the Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs (BEUC) which is the long established and recognised NGO representing consumer interests in relation to all relevant Union policies, and the European Association for the Co-ordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation (ANEC) which represents consumers interest in relation to standardisation issues. In doing so, particular attention should be given to new market needs regarding the promotion of sustainable</p>	<p>(37) The Programme should aim to raise the awareness of consumers, businesses, civil society and authorities on Union consumer and safety laws and to empower consumers and their representative organisations at national level and at the Union level notably by supporting the <i>Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs</i> (BEUC) which is the long established and recognised NGO representing consumer interests in relation to all relevant Union policies, and the European Association for the Co-ordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation (ANEC) which represents consumers interest in relation to standardisation issues.</p>	<p>(37) The Programme should aim to raise the awareness of consumers, businesses, civil society and authorities on Union consumer and safety laws and to empower consumers and their representative organisations at national level and at the Union level notably by supporting the <i>European consumer organisation BEUC</i> (<i>Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs</i>—(BEUC), which is the long established and recognised AGNon-governmental <i>organisational</i> representing consumer interests in relation to all relevant Union policies <i>allowing them to build enhanced synergies to strengthen consumer advocacy</i>, and the European</p>	

<p>consumption and the prevention of vulnerabilities as well as challenges created by the digitisation of the economy or the development of new consumption patterns and business models. The Programme should support the development of relevant information on markets, policy challenges, emerging issues and behaviours, and the publication of the Union consumer scoreboards.</p>	<p>sustainable consumption and the prevention of <i>in particular to actions to tackle the issue of planned obsolescence of products and to prevent</i> vulnerabilities as well as challenges created by the digitisation of the economy, <i>connected products, internet of things, artificial intelligence and use of algorithms</i> or the development of new consumption patterns and business models, <i>such as the collaborative economy and social entrepreneurship</i>. The Programme should support the development of relevant information on markets, <i>including actions aiming at improving product traceability along the supply chain, quality standards across the Union, and addressing the issue of the dual quality of products</i>, policy challenges, emerging issues and behaviours, and the publication of the Union consumer scoreboards. [Am. 40]</p>	<p>In doing so, particular attention should be given to new market needs regarding the promotion of sustainable consumption and the prevention of vulnerabilities as well as challenges created by the digitisation of the economy, <i>e.g. in relation to connected products, internet of things, artificial intelligence and the use of algorithms</i> or the development of new consumption patterns and business models. The Programme should support the development of relevant</p>	<p>Association for the Co-ordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation (ANEC), which represents consumers interest in relation to standardisation issues. In doing so, particular attention should be given to new market needs regarding the promotion of sustainable consumption <i>aiming in particular to actions to tackle the issue of planned obsolescence of products and the prevention of</i> vulnerabilities as well as challenges created by the digitisation of the economy, <i>e.g. in relation to connected products, internet of things, artificial intelligence and the use of algorithms</i> or the development of new consumption patterns and business models. The Programme should support <i>actions for</i> the development of relevant information on</p>
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			<p>information on markets, policy challenges, emerging issues and behaviours, and the publication of the Union consumer scoreboards.</p>	<p>markets, policy challenges, emerging issues and behaviours, and the publication of the Union consumer scoreboards.</p>
52.	<p>(38) The Programme should support national competent authorities, including those responsible for monitoring product safety, who cooperate notably via the Union's rapid alert system for dangerous products. It should also support the enforcement of Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁸ and Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 regarding consumer protection and product safety, and the Consumer Protection Cooperation network and international cooperation between the relevant authorities in third countries and in the Union. The Programme should also aim to ensure access for all consumers and traders to quality out of court dispute resolution and online dispute</p>	<p>(38) The Programme should support national competent authorities, including those responsible for monitoring product safety, who cooperate notably via the Union's rapid alert system for dangerous products. It should also support the enforcement of Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁸ and Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 regarding consumer protection and product safety, and the Consumer Protection Cooperation network and international cooperation between the relevant authorities in third countries and in the Union. The Programme should also aim to ensure access for all consumers and traders to quality</p>	<p>(38) The Programme should support national competent authorities, including those responsible for monitoring product safety, who cooperate notably via the Union's rapid alert system for dangerous products. It should also support the enforcement of Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁸ and Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 regarding consumer protection and product safety, and the Consumer Protection Cooperation network and international cooperation between the relevant authorities in third countries and in the Union. The Programme should also aim to ensure access for all consumers and traders to quality out of court dispute</p>	<p>(38) The Programme should support national competent authorities, including those responsible for monitoring product safety, who cooperate notably via the Union's rapid alert system for dangerous products. It should also support the enforcement of Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁸ and Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 regarding consumer protection and product safety, and the Consumer Protection Cooperation network and international cooperation between the relevant authorities in third countries and in the Union. The Programme should also aim to ensure access for all consumers and traders to quality out of court dispute</p>

	<p>resolution and information on redress possibilities.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁵⁸ Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on general product safety (OJ L 11, 15.1.2002, p. 4).</p>	<p><i>on the process for participating in actions seeking redress possibilities, at the lowest cost.</i> [Am. 41]</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁵⁸ Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on general product safety (OJ L 11, 15.1.2002, p. 4).</p>	<p>out of court dispute resolution and online dispute resolution and information on redress possibilities.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>¹² Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on general product safety (OJ L 11, 15.1.2002, p. 4).</p>	<p>resolution and online dispute resolution and information on <i>the process for participating in actions seeking redress possibilities.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁵⁸ Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on general product safety (OJ L 11, 15.1.2002, p. 4).</p>
53.	<p>(39) The European Consumer Centres Network is assisting consumers to obtain the benefit of their Union consumer rights when they purchase goods and services cross border in the Internal Market and EEA, either on-line or when travelling. The 30 centres strong network, jointly funded by the Union consumer programmes since more than 10 years has proven its added value to strengthen trust in the Internal Market. It deals with more</p>	<p>(39) The <i>Programme should also support a</i> European Consumer Centres Network is assisting <i>which assists</i> consumers to obtain the benefit of their Union consumer rights when they purchase goods and services cross border in the Internal Market and EEA, either on-line or when travelling. The 30 centres strong network, jointly funded by the Union consumer programmes since more than 10 years has proven its added value to</p>	<p>(39) The European Consumer Centres Network is assisting consumers to obtain the benefit of their Union consumer rights when they purchase goods and services cross border in the Internal Market and EEA, either on-line or when travelling. The 30 centres strong network, jointly funded by the Union consumer programmes since more than 10 years has proven its added value to strengthen consumers and traders trust in the Internal</p>	<p>(39) The <i>Programme should also support the</i> European Consumer Centres Network, which is assisting <i>assists</i> consumers to obtain the benefit of their Union consumer rights when they purchase goods and services cross border in the Internal Market and EEA <i>Economic Area</i>, either on-line or when travelling. The 30 centres strong network, jointly funded by the Union consumer</p>

<p>than 100 000 consumers' requests per year and reaches millions of citizens via its press and online information activities. It is one of the most valued citizens' assistance network of the Union and most of its centres host contact points for internal market law, such as the Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁹ and its evaluation stresses the importance to continue its operation. The network also intends to develop reciprocity arrangements with similar bodies in third countries.</p>	<p>strengthen consumers and traders trust in the Internal Market. It deals with more than 100 000 consumers' requests per year and reaches millions of consumers' requests per year and reaches millions of citizens via its press and online information activities. It is one of the most valued citizens' assistance network of the Union and most of its centres host contact points for internal market law, such as the Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁹ and its evaluation stresses the importance to continue its operation. European Consumer Centres Network can be also an important source of information about challenges and problems that consumers encounter at local level, which are relevant for Union policy-making and for the protection of the interests of consumers. Therefore, the Programme should allow for the building and enhancing of synergies between consumer representation at local</p>	<p>Market. It deals with more than 100 000 consumers' requests per year and reaches millions of citizens via its press and online information activities. It is one of the most valued citizens' assistance network of the Union and most of its centres host contact points for internal market law, such as the Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹³ and its evaluation stresses the importance to continue its operation. The network also intends to develop reciprocity arrangements with similar bodies in third countries.</p>	<p>programmes since more than 10 years, has proven its added value to strengthen consumers and traders' trust in the Internal Market. It deals with more than 1 020 000 consumers' requests per year and reaches millions of citizens via its press and online information activities. It is one of the most valued citizens' assistance networks of the Union and most of its centres host contact points for internal market law, such as the Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁵⁹, and its evaluation stresses the importance to continue its operation. The European Consumer Centres Network can be also an important source of information about challenges and problems that consumers encounter at local level, which are relevant for Union policy-making and for the protection of the interests of consumers.</p>
<p>⁵⁹ Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market (OJ L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 36).</p>	<p>the interests of consumers. Therefore, the Programme should allow for the building and enhancing of synergies between consumer representation at local</p>	<p>¹³ Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market (OJ L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 36).</p>	<p>information about challenges and problems that consumers encounter at local level, which are relevant for Union policy-making and for the protection of the interests of consumers.</p>

	<p><i>and Union level in order to strengthen consumer advocacy.</i></p> <p>The network also intends to develop reciprocity arrangements with similar bodies in third countries. [Am. 42]</p> <hr/> <p>⁵⁹ Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market (OJ L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 36).</p>		<p>The network also intends to develop reciprocity arrangements with similar bodies in third countries.</p> <hr/> <p>⁵⁹ Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market (OJ L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 36).</p>
54.	<p>(40) The fitness check of Union consumer and marketing law carried out by the Commission in May 2017 exposed the need to better enforce rules and facilitate redress when consumers have been harmed by breaches to consumer laws. As a result the Commission adopted a "New Deal for Consumers" in April 2018 to ensure, inter alia, the equal treatment of consumers across the internal market in relation to dual quality standards, stronger enforcement capacities of Member</p>	<p>(40) The fitness check of Union consumer and marketing law carried out by the Commission in May 2017 exposed the need to better enforce rules and facilitate redress when consumers have been harmed by breaches to consumer laws. As a result the Commission adopted a "New Deal for Consumers" in April 2018 to ensure, inter alia, the equal treatment of consumers across the internal market in relation to dual quality standards,</p>	<p>(40) The fitness check of Union consumer and marketing law carried out by the Commission in May 2017 exposed the need to better enforce rules and facilitate redress when consumers have been harmed by breaches to consumer laws. As a result, the Commission adopted a "New Deal for Consumers" in April 2018 to ensure, inter alia, the equal treatment of consumers across the internal market in</p>

	<p>States, enhanced product safety, increased international cooperation and new possibilities for redress notably through representative actions by qualified entities. The Programme should aim to support consumer policy with awareness raising and knowledge building, capacity best practices of the consumer organisations and consumer protection authorities, networking and development of market intelligence, strengthening the evidence base on the functioning of the internal market for consumers, IT systems and communication tools, inter alia.</p>	<p><i>in the motor vehicles sector, dual quality standards of products or the problems of passengers stranded as a result of the cancellation of a large number of flights,</i> stronger enforcement capacities of Member States, enhanced product safety, increased international cooperation and new possibilities for redress notably through representative actions by qualified entities. The Programme should aim to support consumer policy with awareness raising and knowledge building, capacity best practices of the consumer organisations and consumer protection authorities, networking and development of market intelligence, strengthening the evidence base on the functioning of the internal market for consumers, IT systems and communication tools, inter alia. [Am. 43]</p>	<p>stronger enforcement capacities of Member States, enhanced product safety, increased international cooperation and new possibilities for redress notably through representative actions by qualified entities. The Programme should aim to support consumer policy with awareness raising and knowledge building, capacity best practices of the consumer organisations and consumer protection authorities, networking and development of market intelligence, strengthening the evidence base on the functioning of the internal market for consumers, IT systems and communication tools, inter alia.</p>	<p>relation to <i>cross-border cases, such as</i>, dual quality standards of products, stronger enforcement capacities of Member States, enhanced product safety, increased international cooperation and new possibilities for redress notably through representative actions by qualified entities. The Programme should aim to support consumer policy with awareness raising and knowledge building, capacity best practices of the consumer organisations and consumer protection authorities, networking and development of market intelligence, strengthening the evidence base on the functioning of the internal market for consumers, IT systems and communication tools, inter alia.</p>
55.	(41) Citizens are particularly affected by the functioning of	(41) Citizens are particularly affected by the functioning of	(41) Citizens are particularly affected by the functioning of	(41) Citizens are particularly affected by the functioning of

<p>financial services markets. These are a key component of the internal market and require a solid framework for regulation and supervision which ensures not only financial stability and a sustainable economy, but also provides a high level of protection to consumers and other financial services end users, including retail investors, savers, insurance policyholders, pension fund members and beneficiaries, individual shareholders, borrowers and SMEs. It is important to enhance their capacity to participate in policy making for the financial sector.</p>	<p>financial services markets <i>and should, therefore, be further informed on pertinent rights, risks and benefits.</i> These are a key component of the internal market and require a solid framework for regulation and supervision which ensures not only financial stability and a sustainable economy, but also provides a high level of protection to consumers and other financial services end users, including retail investors, savers, insurance policyholders, pension fund members and beneficiaries, individual shareholders, borrowers and SMEs. It is important <i>The Programme should contribute to enhance their capacity to participate in policy making, for, also through production and dissemination of clear, complete and user-friendly information about products commercialised in the financial sector—markets.</i> [Am. 44]</p>	<p>financial services markets. These are a key component of the internal market and require a solid framework for regulation and supervision which ensures not only financial stability and a sustainable economy, but also provides a high level of protection to consumers and other financial services end users, including retail investors, savers, insurance policyholders, pension fund members and beneficiaries, individual shareholders, borrowers and SMEs. It is important to enhance their capacity to participate in policy making for the financial sector.</p>	<p>financial services—markets <i>and should, therefore, be further informed on pertinent rights, risks and benefits.</i> These<i>Financial markets</i> are a key component of the internal market and require a solid framework for regulation and supervision which ensures not only financial stability and a sustainable economy, but also provides a high level of protection to consumers and other financial services end users, including retail investors, savers, insurance policyholders, pension fund members and beneficiaries, individual shareholders, borrowers and SMEs. It is important<i>The Programme should contribute to enhance their capacity to participate in policy making for, including through the production and dissemination of clear, complete and user-friendly information about products provided in the</i></p>
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56.	<p>(42) The Programme should therefore continue to support the specific activities covered by the 2017-2020 Capacity-Building Programme enhancing the involvement of consumers and other financial services end-users in Union policy-making, as set out in Regulation (EU) 2017/826 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁰ which continued the pilot programme and preparatory action of the years 2012-2017. This is necessary in order to provide policy makers with views from stakeholders other than financial sector professionals and ensure a better representation of the interests of consumers and other financial services end-users. This should result in better financial services policies, notably thanks to a better public understanding of the issues at stake in financial regulation and enhanced financial literacy.</p>	<p>(42) The Programme should therefore continue to support the specific activities covered by the 2017-2020 Capacity-Building Programme enhancing the involvement of consumers and other financial services end-users in Union policy-making, as set out in Regulation (EU) 2017/826 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁰ which continued the pilot programme and preparatory action of the years 2012-2017. This is necessary in order to provide policy makers with views from stakeholders other than financial sector professionals and ensure a better representation of the interests of consumers and other financial services end-users. <i>The Programme should continuously develop its methodology and best practices on how to increase the engagement of consumers and financial-services end-users in order to identify issues relevant</i></p>	<p>(42) The Programme should therefore continue to support the specific activities covered by the 2017-2020 Capacity-Building Programme enhancing the involvement of consumers and other financial services end-users in Union policy-making, as set out in Regulation (EU) 2017/826 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁰ which continued the pilot programme and preparatory action of the years 2012-2017. This is necessary in order to provide policy makers with views from stakeholders other than financial sector professionals and ensure a better representation of the interests of consumers and other financial services end-users. This should result in better financial services policies, notably thanks to a better public understanding of the issues at stake in financial regulation and enhanced</p>	<p>financial sectorsmarkets. (42) The Programme should therefore continue to support the specific activities covered by the 2017-2020 Capacity-Building Programme enhancing the involvement of consumers and other financial services end-users in Union policy-making, as set out in Regulation (EU) 2017/826 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁰, which continued the pilot programme and preparatory action of the years 2012-2017. This is necessary in order to provide policy-makers with views from stakeholders other than financial sector professionals and ensure a better representation of the interests of consumers and other financial services end-users. <i>The Programme should continuously develop its methodology and best practices on how to increase the engagement of consumers and</i></p>
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<p>_____</p> <p>⁶⁰ Regulation (EU) 2017/826 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on establishing a Union programme to support specific activities enhancing the involvement of consumers and other financial services end-users in Union policy-making in the area of financial services for the period 2017-2020 (OJ L 129, 19.5.2017, p.17).</p>	<p><i>for Union policy-making and ensuring the interests of consumers in the area of financial services.</i> This should result in better <i>improve</i> financial services policies, notably thanks to a better public understanding of the issues at stake in financial regulation and enhanced financial literacy. <i>The public resources of this Programme should focus on what is essential for the final users and avoid any form of direct or indirect financial support to commercial activities proposed by private financial operators.</i> [Am. 45]</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁶⁰ Regulation (EU) 2017/826 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on establishing a Union programme to support specific activities enhancing the involvement of consumers and other financial services end-users in Union policy-making in the area of financial services for the period 2017-2020 (OJ L 129, 19.5.2017, p.17).</p>	<p>financial literacy.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>¹⁴ Regulation (EU) 2017/826 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on establishing a Union programme to support specific activities enhancing the involvement of consumers and other financial services end-users in Union policy-making in the area of financial services for the period 2017-2020 (OJ L 129, 19.5.2017, p.17).</p>	<p><i>financial services end-users in order to identify issues relevant for Union policy-making and ensure that the interests of consumers in the area of financial services.</i> This should result in better <i>improve</i> financial services policies, notably thanks to <i>towards</i> a better public understanding of the issues at stake in financial regulation and enhanced financial literacy.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁶⁰ Regulation (EU) 2017/826 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on establishing a Union programme to support specific activities enhancing the involvement of consumers and other financial services end-users in Union policy-making in the area of financial services for the period 2017-2020 (OJ L 129, 19.5.2017, p.17).</p>
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57.	<p>(43) In the context of a pilot project, between 2012 and 2013, and of a preparatory action, between 2014 and 2016, the Commission awarded grants to two organisations following an annual open call for proposals. The two organisations are Finance Watch, set up with Union grants in 2011 as an international non-profit association under Belgian law, and Better Finance, which is the product of successive re-organisations and rebranding of pre-existing European federations and shareholders since 2009. The Capacity-Building Programme established under Regulation (EU) 2017/826, identifies these same two organisations as sole beneficiaries. It is therefore necessary to continue to co-finance these organisations in the context of the Programme. However, this financing should be subject to review.</p>	<p>financial services for the period 2017-2020 (OJ L 129, 19.5.2017, p.17).</p> <p>(43) In the context of a pilot project, between 2012 and 2013, and of a preparatory action, between 2014 and 2016, the Commission awarded grants to two organisations following an annual open call for proposals. The two organisations are Finance Watch, set up with Union grants in 2011 as an international non-profit association under Belgian law, and Better Finance, which is the product of successive re-organisations and rebranding of pre-existing European federations and shareholders since 2009. The Capacity-Building Programme established under Regulation (EU) 2017/826, identifies these same two organisations as sole beneficiaries. It is therefore necessary to continue to co-finance these organisations in the context of the Programme. However, this financing should be</p>	<p>(43) In the context of a pilot project, between 2012 and 2013, and of a preparatory action, between 2014 and 2016, the Commission awarded grants to two organisations following an annual open call for proposals. The two organisations are Finance Watch, set up with Union grants in 2011 as an international non-profit association under Belgian law, and Better Finance, which is the product of successive re-organisations and rebranding of pre-existing European federations and shareholders since 2009. The Capacity-Building Programme established under Regulation (EU) 2017/826, identifies these same two organisations as sole beneficiaries. It is therefore necessary to continue to co-</p>	<p>(43) In the context of a pilot project, between (2012-and-2013-) and of a preparatory action, between (2014-and-2016), the Commission awarded grants to two organisations following an annual open call for proposals. The two organisations are Finance Watch, set up with Union grants in 2011 as an international non-profit association under Belgian law, and Better Finance, which is the outcome of successive re-organisations and rebranding of pre-existing European federations and shareholders since 2009. The Capacity-Building Programme established under Regulation (EU) 2017/826, identifies these same two organisations as sole beneficiaries. It is therefore</p>
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		<p>subject to review. <i>In this respect, it should be recalled that in the event that the Capacity-Building Programme and corresponding funding are extended beyond 2020 and other potential beneficiaries emerge, the call for applicants should be open to any other organisations that fulfil the criteria, and contribute to the objectives, of the Programme and this in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/826. [Am. 46]</i></p>	<p>finance these organisations in the context of the Programme. However, this financing should be subject to <u>review</u> <u>the evaluation of the achievement of the objectives pursued, based on a thorough evaluation of its effectiveness and impact.</u></p>	<p>necessary to continue to cofinance these organisations in the context of the Programme. However, this financing should be subject to thea thorough evaluation of the effectiveness and impact of the achievements effortwards the objectives pursued, based on a thorough evaluation of its effectiveness and impact.</p>
58.	<p>(44) A high level of health protection through the food supply chain is necessary to allow the internal market to operate efficiently. A safe and sustainable food supply chain is a prerequisite for society and for the internal market. Cross border health crises and food scares disrupt the functioning of the internal market by limiting the movements of persons and goods and disrupting production.</p>	<p>(44) A high level of health protection through the food supply chain the area of plants, animals, food and feed is necessary to allow the internal market to operate efficiently. A safe and sustainable food supply chain This is a prerequisite for society and for the internal market. Cross border health crises and food scares disrupt the functioning of the internal market by limiting the movements of persons and goods and disrupting</p>	<p>(44) A high level of health protection in the area of plants, animals, food and feed is necessary to protect consumers as well as to allow the internal market to operate efficiently. This A safe and sustainable food supply chain is a prerequisite for the functioning of society and for the internal market. Cross-border health crises and food scares alerts disrupt the functioning of the internal market by limiting the</p>	<p>(44) A high level of health protection in the area of plants, animals, food and feed is necessary to protect consumers as well as to allow the internal market to operate efficiently. This A safe and sustainable food supply chain is a prerequisite for the functioning of society and for the internal market. Cross-border health crises and food scares alerts disrupt the functioning of the internal market by limiting the</p>

		<p>border health crises, such as <i>avian influenza or African swine fever</i> and food scares disrupt the functioning of the internal market by limiting the movements of persons and goods and disrupting production. <i>Preventing cross border health crises and food scares is of utmost importance. Therefore, the Programme should support concrete actions, such as establishing emergency measures in the event of crisis situations and unforeseeable events affecting animal and plant health, creating a mechanism for direct access to the emergency aid reserve in order to deal with these emergency situations more promptly, effectively and efficiently.</i> [Am. 47]</p>	<p>production.</p>	<p>movements of persons and goods and disrupting production <i>and consumption. Therefore, the Programme should support concrete actions, such as establishing emergency measures in the event of crisis situations affecting animal and plant health.</i></p>
59.	<p>(45) The general objective of Union law in the food chain area is to contribute to a high level of health for humans, animals and plants along the food chain, to support the improvement of the welfare of animals, to contribute to a</p>	<p>(45) The general objective of Union law in the food chain area is to contribute to a high level of health for humans, animals and plants along the food chain, to support the improvement of the welfare of animals, to contribute to</p>	<p>(45) The general objective of Union law in the food-chain-area of plants, animals, food and feed is to contribute to a high level of health for humans, animals and plants along the food chain, to support the</p>	<p>(45) The general objective of Union law in area of plants, animals, food and feed is to contribute <i>to safeguard</i> a high level of health for humans, animals and plants along the food chain, to support the</p>

	<p>high level of protection and information for consumers and a high level of protection of the environment, including the preservation of biodiversity, while improving the sustainability of European food and feed productions, increasing quality standards across the Union, enhancing the competitiveness of the Union food and feed industry and favouring the creation of jobs.</p>	<p>a high level of protection and information for consumers and a high level of protection of the environment, including the preservation of biodiversity, while improving the sustainability of European food and feed productions, cutting food waste, increasing the quality standards of products across the Union, enhancing the competitiveness of the Union food and feed industry and favouring the creation of jobs. [Am. 48]</p>	<p>improvement of the welfare of animals, to contribute to a high level of protection and information for consumers and a high level of protection of the environment, including the preservation of biodiversity, while improving the sustainability of European food and feed productions, increasing quality standards across the Union, enhancing the competitiveness of the Union food and feed industry and favouring the creation of jobs.</p>	<p>improvement of the welfare of animals, to contribute to a high level of protection and information for consumers and a high level of protection of the environment, including for the preservation of biodiversity and taking into account situations caused by potential climate change impacts in the Member States, while improving the sustainability of European food and feed productions and contributing to food security and affordable prices, cutting food waste, increasing the quality standards of products across the Union, and enhancing the competitiveness of the Union food and feed industry and favouring—the creation of jobs.</p>
60.	<p>(46) Considering the specific nature of the actions concerning a high level of health for humans, animals and plants along the food chain special eligibility criteria concerning provision of grants and</p>	<p>(46) Considering the specific nature of the actions concerning a high level of health for humans, animals and plants along the food chain special eligibility criteria concerning provision of grants and</p>	<p>(46) Considering the specific nature of the actions concerning a high level of health for humans, animals and plants along the food chain special eligibility criteria concerning provision of</p>	<p>(46) Considering the specific nature of the actions concerning a high level of health for humans, animals and plants, special eligibility criteria concerning provision of</p>

<p>concerning provision of grants and use of public procurement need to be provided in this Regulation. In particular, by way of derogation from Regulation (EU, Euratom) of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶¹ (the 'Financial Regulation'), as an exception to the principle of non-retroactivity, the costs for the emergency measures, due to their urgent and unforeseeable nature, should be eligible and include also costs incurred as a result of a suspected occurrence of a disease or pest provided that that occurrence is subsequently confirmed and notified to the Commission. The corresponding budgetary commitments and the payment of eligible expenditure should be made by the Commission, after signature of the legal commitments and after assessment of the payment applications submitted by the Member States. Costs should also be eligible for protection measures taken in the case of a direct threat</p>	<p>use of public procurement need to be provided in this Regulation. In particular, by way of derogation from Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶¹ (the 'Financial Regulation'), as an exception to the principle of non-retroactivity, the costs for the emergency measures, due to their urgent and unforeseeable nature, should be eligible and include also costs incurred as a result of a suspected occurrence of a disease or pest provided that that occurrence is subsequently confirmed and notified to the Commission. The corresponding budgetary commitments and the payment of eligible expenditure should be made by the Commission, after signature of the legal commitments and after assessment of the payment applications submitted by the Member States. Costs should also be eligible for protection measures taken in the case of a direct threat</p>	<p>concerning provision of grants and use of public procurement need to be provided in this Regulation. In particular, by way of derogation from Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶¹ (the 'Financial Regulation'), as an exception to the principle of non-retroactivity, the costs for the emergency measures, due to their urgent and unforeseeable nature, should be eligible and include also costs incurred as a result of a suspected occurrence of a disease or pest provided that that occurrence is subsequently confirmed and notified to the Commission. The corresponding budgetary commitments and the payment of eligible expenditure should be made by the Commission, after signature of the legal commitments and after assessment of the payment applications submitted by the Member States. Costs should</p>	<p>grants and use of public procurement need to be provided in this Regulation. In particular, by way of derogation from exception to the principle of non-retroactivity in Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶¹ (the 'Financial Regulation'), as an exception to the principle of non-retroactivity, the costs for the emergency measures, due to their urgent and unforeseeable nature, should be eligible and include also costs incurred as a result of a suspected occurrence of a disease or pest provided that that occurrence is subsequently confirmed and notified to the Commission. The corresponding budgetary commitments and the payment of eligible expenditure should be made by the Commission, after signature of the legal commitments and after</p>
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<p>the status of health in the Union as a result of the occurrence or development, in the territory of a third country, a Member State or overseas countries and territories, of certain animal diseases and zoonoses as well as in respect of protection measures, or other relevant activities, taken in support of the health status of plants in the Union.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>61 [to add]</p>	<p>to the status of health in the Union as a result of the occurrence or development, in the territory of a third country, a Member State or overseas countries and territories, of certain animal diseases and zoonoses as well as in respect of protection measures, or other relevant activities, taken in support of the health status of plants in the Union.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>61 <i>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 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012</i></p>	<p>also be eligible for prevention and protection measures taken in the case of a direct threat to the status of health in the Union as a result of the occurrence or development, in the territory of a third country, a Member State or overseas countries and territories, of certain animal diseases and zoonoses as well as in respect of protection measures, or other relevant activities, taken in support of the health status of plants in the Union.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>15 to add 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 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013,</p>	<p>assessment of the payment applications submitted by the Member States. Costs should also be eligible for surveillance, prevention and protection measures taken in the case of a direct threat to the status of health in the Union as a result of the occurrence or development, in the territory of a third country, a Member State or overseas countries and territories, of certain animal diseases and zoonoses as well as in respect of protection measures, or other relevant activities, taken in support of the health status of plants in the Union.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>61 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</p>
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			<p><u>(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).</u></p>	<p>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).</p>	<p>No No No No No</p>
<p>61.</p>	<p>(47) Official controls carried out by the Member States are an essential tool for verifying and monitoring that relevant Union requirements are being implemented, complied with and enforced. The effectiveness and efficiency of official control systems is vital for maintaining a high level of safety for humans, animals and plants along the food chain whilst ensuring a high level of protection and of animal welfare. Union financial support should be made available for such control measures. In particular, a financial contribution should be</p>	<p>(47) <i>In view of the fact the food chain is increasingly globalised,</i> official controls carried out by the Member States are an essential tool for verifying and monitoring that relevant Union requirements are being implemented, complied with and enforced, <i>especially as regards products imported from third countries.</i> The effectiveness and efficiency of official control systems is vital for maintaining a high level of safety for humans, animals and plants along the food chain, <i>as well as consumer confidence,</i> whilst ensuring a high level of protection of the</p>	<p>(47) Official controls carried out by the Member States are an essential tool for verifying and monitoring that relevant Union requirements are being implemented, complied with and enforced. The effectiveness and efficiency of official control systems is vital for maintaining a high level of safety for humans, animals and plants along the food chain whilst ensuring a high level of protection of the environment and of animal welfare. Union financial support should be made available for such control</p>	<p>(47) <i>In view of the fact that the plant, animal, food and feed area is increasingly globalised,</i> Official controls carried out by the Member States are an essential tool for verifying and monitoring that relevant Union requirements are being implemented, complied with and enforced <i>including imports.</i> The effectiveness and efficiency of official control systems is vital for maintaining a high level of safety along the food chain <i>as well as consumer confidence,</i></p>	

<p>available to Union reference laboratories in order to help them bear the costs arising from the implementation of work programmes approved by the Commission. Moreover, since the effectiveness of official controls also depends on the availability to the control authorities of well trained staff with an appropriate knowledge of Union law, the Union should be able to contribute to their training and relevant exchange programmes organised by competent authorities.</p>	<p>environment and of animal welfare. Union financial support should be made available for such control measures. In particular, a financial contribution should be available to Union reference laboratories in order to help them bear the costs arising from the implementation of work programmes approved by the Commission. Moreover, since the effectiveness of official controls also depends on the availability to the control authorities of well trained staff with an appropriate knowledge of Union law, the Union should be able to contribute to their training and relevant exchange programmes organised by competent authorities. [Am. 50]</p>	<p>measures. In particular, a financial contribution should be available to European Union reference laboratories, <u>European Union reference centres and national plant health reference laboratories</u> in order to help them bear the costs arising from the implementation of work programmes approved by the Commission. Moreover, since the effectiveness of official controls also depends on the availability to the control authorities of well trained staff with an appropriate knowledge of Union law, the Union should be able to contribute to their training and relevant exchange programmes organised by competent authorities.</p>	<p>whilst ensuring a high level of protection of the environment and of animal welfare. Union financial support should be made available for such control measures. In particular, a financial contribution should be available to European Union reference laboratories, European Union reference centres as well as national plant and animal health reference laboratories, in order to help them bear the costs arising from the implementation of work programmes approved by the Commission. Moreover, since the effectiveness of official controls also depends on the availability to the control authorities of well trained staff with an appropriate knowledge of Union law, the Union should be able to contribute to their training and relevant exchange programmes organised by competent authorities.</p>
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62.			<p><u>(47a) Antimicrobial resistance is a growing health problem in the Union and worldwide. Therefore, it should be possible to co-finance measures to support the fight against antimicrobial resistance under this Programme.</u></p>	<p>(47a) Antimicrobial resistance is a growing health problem in the Union and worldwide. Therefore, it should be possible to co-finance measures to support the fight against antimicrobial resistance under this Programme.</p>
63.	<p>(48) High-quality European statistics developed, produced and disseminated under the European Statistical Programme are essential for evidence-based decision making European statistics should be available in a timely manner and should contribute to the implementation of Union policies as reflected in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, notably strengthened and integrated economic governance, social, economic and territorial cohesion, sustainable development, agricultural policy, the social dimension of Europe and globalisation.</p>	<p>(48) High-quality European statistics developed, produced and disseminated under the European Statistical Programme are essential for evidence-based decision making European statistics should be available in a timely manner and should contribute to the implementation of Union policies as reflected in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, notably strengthened and integrated economic governance, social, economic and territorial cohesion, sustainable development, agricultural policy, the social dimension of Europe and globalisation.</p>	<p>(48) High-quality European statistics developed, produced and disseminated under the European Statistical Programme are essential for evidence-based decision making European statistics should be available in a timely manner and should contribute to the implementation of Union policies as reflected in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, notably strengthened and integrated economic governance, social, economic and territorial cohesion, sustainable development, agricultural policy, the social dimension of Europe and globalisation.</p>	<p><i>(48) High-quality European statistics developed, produced and disseminated under this Programme pursuant to Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 are essential for evidence-based decision making European statistics should be available in a timely manner and should contribute to the implementation of Union policies as reflected in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, notably strengthened and integrated economic governance, social, economic and territorial cohesion, sustainable development, agricultural</i></p>

				<i>policy, the social dimension of Europe and globalisation.</i>
64.	<p>(49) European statistics are indispensable for Union decision-making and for the measurement of the performance and impact of the Union initiatives. Therefore, the continued provision and development of European statistics, taking a Union-wide approach and going beyond an internal market perspective should be ensured in order to cover all Union activities and policy areas, including empowering businesses and citizens to take informed decisions.</p>	<p>(49) European statistics are indispensable for Union decision-making and for the measurement of the performance and impact of Union initiatives. Therefore, the continued provision and development of European statistics, taking a Union-wide approach and going beyond an internal market perspective should be ensured in order to cover all Union activities and policy areas, including empowering businesses and citizens to take informed decisions.</p>	<p>(49) European statistics are indispensable for Union decision-making and for the measurement of the performance and impact of Union initiatives. Therefore, the continued provision and development of European statistics, taking a Union-wide approach and going beyond an internal market perspective should be ensured in order to cover all Union activities and policy areas, including empowering businesses and citizens to take informed decisions.</p>	<p>(49) European statistics are indispensable for Union decision-making and for the measurement of the performance and impact of the Union initiatives. Therefore, the continued provision and development of European statistics, taking a Union-wide approach and going beyond an internal market perspective should be ensured in order to cover all Union activities and policy areas, including empowering businesses and citizens to take informed decisions.</p>
65.	<p>(50) In view of its horizontal character, the European Statistical Programme is subject to specific requirements and notably those laid down in Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶², in particular with regard to the respect</p>	<p>(50) In view of its horizontal character, the European Statistical Programme is subject to specific requirements and notably those laid down in Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶², in particular with regard to the</p>	<p>(50) In view of its horizontal character, the European Statistical Programme is subject to specific requirements and notably those laid down in Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶², in particular with</p>	<p>(50) In view of its horizontal character, the framework for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics within the meaning of Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 is subject to specific</p>

<p>of statistical principles, the functioning of the European statistical system and its governance, including the role and tasks assigned to the European statistical system committee and to the Commission, the establishment and implementation of the programming of the statistical activities.</p>	<p>respect of statistical principles, the functioning of the European statistical system and its governance, including the role and tasks assigned to the European statistical system committee and to the Commission, the establishment and implementation of the programming of the statistical activities.</p>	<p>regard to the respect of statistical principles, the functioning of the European statistical system and its governance, including the role and tasks assigned to the European statistical system committee and to the Commission, the establishment and implementation of the programming of the statistical activities.</p>	<p><i>requirements and notably those laid down in Regulation (EC) No 223/2009, in particular with regard to the respect of statistical principles, the functioning of the European statistical system and its governance, including the role and tasks assigned to the European statistical system committee and to the Commission (Eurostat), the establishment and implementation of the programming of the statistical activities.</i></p>
<p>¹⁶ Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a</p>	<p>¹⁶ Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing</p>	<p>¹⁶ Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009 on European statistics and repealing Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 1101/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the transmission of data subject to statistical confidentiality to the Statistical Office of the European Communities, Council Regulation (EC) No 322/97 on</p>	

	Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164).	a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164).	Community Statistics, and Council Decision 89/382/EEC, Euratom establishing a Committee on the Statistical Programmes of the European Communities (OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 164).	
66.	(51) The Programme has been submitted for prior examination to the European Statistical System Committee in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.	(51) The Programme has been submitted for prior examination to the European Statistical System Committee in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 223/2009, and should be implemented by ensuring effective parliamentary scrutiny. [Am. 51]	(51) The Programme has been submitted for prior examination to the European Statistical System Committee in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.	(51) <i>The draft part of the Programme regarding the framework for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics within the meaning of Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 has been submitted for prior examination to the European Statistical System Committee in accordance with Article 13(4) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.</i>
67.	(52) The Union and Member States are committed to the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. By contributing to the achievement of	(52) The Union and Member States are committed to the implementation of <i>deliver on in being a frontrunner in implementing</i> the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable	(52) The Union and Member States are committed to the implementation of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. By contributing to the achievement	(52) The Union and Member States are committed to the implementation of <i>deliver on being a frontrunner in implementing</i> the United Nations 2030 Agenda for

	<p>the 2030 Agenda, the Union and Member States will foster a stronger, more sustainable, inclusive, secure and prosperous Europe. The Programme should contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including by balancing the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.</p>	<p>Development. By contributing to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, the Union and Member States will foster a stronger, more sustainable, inclusive, secure and prosperous Europe. The Programme should contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including by balancing the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, <i>providing to that end clear and visible commitment in its MFF regulation, and mainstreaming the Sustainable Development Goals, as requested by the European Parliament resolutions of the 14 March and 30 May 2018 on the 2021-2027 MFF. [Am. 52]</i></p>	<p>of the 2030 Agenda, the Union and Member States will foster a stronger, more sustainable, inclusive, secure and prosperous Europe. The Programme should contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including by balancing the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.</p>	<p>Sustainable Development. By contributing to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, the Union and Member States will foster a stronger, more sustainable, inclusive, secure and prosperous Europe. The Programme should contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including by balancing the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, <i>providing to that end clear and visible commitment to the mainstreaming of the Sustainable Development Goals.</i></p>
68.	<p>(53) Reflecting the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union's commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, this Programme should contribute to</p>	<p>(53) Reflecting the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union's commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, this Programme should contribute to</p>	<p>(53) Reflecting the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union's commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, this Programme should</p>	<p>(53) Reflecting the importance of tackling climate change in line with the Union's commitments to implement the Paris Agreement and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, this</p>

	<p>mainstream climate actions and to the achievement of an overall target of 25 % of the Union budget expenditures supporting climate objectives. Relevant actions will be identified during the Programme's preparation and reassessed in the context of the relevant evaluations and review processes.</p>	<p>mainstream climate actions and to the achievement of an overall target of 25 % of the Union budget expenditures supporting climate objectives. Relevant actions will be identified during the Programme's preparation and reassessed in the context of the relevant evaluations and review processes.</p>	<p>contribute to mainstream climate actions and to the achievement of an overall target of 25 % of the Union budget expenditures supporting climate objectives. Relevant actions will be identified during the Programme's preparation and reassessed in the context of the relevant evaluations and review processes.</p>	<p>Programme should, <i>where appropriate</i>, contribute to mainstream climate actions and to the achievement of an overall target of 2530 % of the Union budget expenditures supporting climate objectives. Relevant actions will be identified during the Programme's preparation and implementation, and reassessed in the context of the relevant evaluations and review processes.</p>
69.	<p>(54) This Regulation lays down a financial envelope for the Programme which is to constitute the prime reference amount, within the meaning of <i>[reference to be updated as appropriate according to the new inter-institutional agreement: point 17 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 2 December 2013 between the Council and the Commission on budgetary matters and on sound</i></p>	<p>(54) This Regulation lays down a financial envelope for the Programme which is to constitute the prime reference amount, within the meaning of <i>[reference to be updated as appropriate according to the new inter-institutional agreement: point 17 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 2 December 2013 between the Council and the Commission on budgetary matters and on sound</i></p>	<p>(54) This Regulation lays down a financial envelope for the Programme which is to constitute the prime reference amount, within the meaning of <i>[reference to be updated as appropriate according to the new inter-institutional agreement: point 17 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 2 December 2013 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline, on cooperation in</i></p>	<p>(54) This Regulation lays down a financial envelope for the Programme which is to constitute the prime reference amount, within the meaning of <i>[reference to be updated as appropriate according to the new inter-institutional agreement: point 17 of the Interinstitutional Agreement of 2 December 2013 between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline, on cooperation in</i></p>

<p>financial management⁶³], for the European Parliament and the Council during the annual budgetary procedure.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁶³ OJ C 373, 20.12.2013, p. 1. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.C_2013.373.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ:C:2013:373:TOC</p>	<p>financial management⁶³], for the European Parliament and the Council during the annual budgetary procedure.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁶³ OJ C 373, 20.12.2013, p. 1. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.C_2013.373.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ:C:2013:373:TOC</p>	<p>budgetary matters and on sound financial management¹⁷], for the European Parliament and the Council during the annual budgetary procedure.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>¹⁷ OJ C 373, 20.12.2013, p. 1. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.C_2013.373.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ:C:2013:373:TOC</p>	<p>cooperation in budgetary matters and on sound financial management¹⁷], for the European Parliament and the Council during the annual budgetary procedure.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>¹⁷ OJ C 373, 20.12.2013, p. 1. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.C_2013.373.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ:C:2013:373:TOC</p>
<p>70.</p> <p>(55) The Agreement on the European Economic Area provides for cooperation in the fields subject to the Programme between the Union and its Member States, on the one hand, and the countries of the European Free Trade Association participating in the European Economic Area, on the other. Provision should also be made to open the Programme to participation</p>	<p>(55) The Agreement on the European Economic Area provides for cooperation in the fields subject to the Programme between the Union and its Member States, on the one hand, and the countries of the European Free Trade Association participating in the European Economic Area, on the other. Provision should also be made to open the Programme to</p>	<p>I(55) The Agreement on the European Economic Area provides for cooperation in the fields subject to the Programme between the Union and its Member States, on the one hand, and the countries of the European Free Trade Association participating in the European Economic Area, on the other. Provision should also be made to</p>	<p>f(55) The Agreement on the European Economic Area provides for cooperation in the fields subject to the Programme between the Union and its Member States, on the one hand, and the countries of the European Free Trade Association participating in the European Economic Area, on the other. Provisions should</p>

	<p>by other countries, including the neighbouring countries of the Union and countries which are applying for, are candidates for or are acceding to, membership of the Union. In addition, in the field of European statistics, the Programme should be open to Switzerland in accordance with the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on cooperation in the field of statistics⁶⁴.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁶⁴ OJ L 90, 28.3.2006, p. 2.</p>	<p>participation by other countries, including the neighbouring countries of the Union and countries which are applying for, are candidates for or are acceding to, membership of the Union. In addition, in the field of European statistics, the Programme should be open to Switzerland in accordance with the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on cooperation in the field of statistics⁶⁴.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁶⁴ OJ L 90, 28.3.2006, p. 2.</p>	<p>open the Programme to participation by other countries, including the neighbouring countries of the Union and countries which are applying for, are candidates for or are acceding to, membership of the Union. In addition, in the field of European statistics, the Programme should be open to Switzerland in accordance with the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on cooperation in the field of statistics¹⁸.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>¹⁸ OJ L 90, 28.3.2006, p. 2.</p>	<p>also be made to open the Programme to participation by other countries, including the neighbouring countries of the Union and countries which are applying for, are candidates for or are acceding to, membership of the Union. In addition, in the field of European statistics, the Programme should be open to Switzerland in accordance with the Agreement between the European Community and the Swiss Confederation on cooperation in the field of statistics⁶⁴.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁶⁴ OJ L 90, 28.3.2006, p. 2.</p>
71.	<p>(56) Third countries which are members of the European Economic Area (EEA) may participate in the framework of the cooperation established under the EEA</p>	<p>(56) Third countries which are members of the European Economic Area (EEA) may participate in Union programmes in the framework of the cooperation established under the</p>	<p>Third countries which are members of the European Economic Area (EEA) may participate in Union programmes in the framework of the cooperation established under the</p>	<p>Third countries which are members of the European Economic Area may participate in Union programmes in the framework of the cooperation established</p>

	<p>agreement, which provides for the implementation of the programmes by a decision under that agreement. Third countries may also participate on the basis of other legal instruments. A specific provision should be introduced in this Regulation to grant the necessary rights for and access to the authorising officer responsible, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) as well as the European Court of Auditors to comprehensively exert their respective competences.</p>	<p>EEA agreement, which provides for the implementation of the programmes by a decision under that agreement. Third countries may also participate on the basis of other legal instruments. A specific provision should be introduced in this Regulation to grant the necessary rights for and access to the authorising officer responsible, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) as well as the European Court of Auditors to comprehensively exert their respective competences.</p>	<p>EEA agreement, which provides for the implementation of the programmes by a decision under that agreement. Third countries may also participate on the basis of other legal instruments. A specific provision should be introduced in this Regulation to grant the necessary rights for and access to the authorising officer responsible, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) as well as the European Court of Auditors to comprehensively exert their respective competences.¶</p>	<p>under the EEA agreement, which provides for the implementation of the programmes by a decision under that agreement. Third countries may also participate on the basis of other legal instruments. A specific provision should be introduced in this Regulation to grant the necessary rights for and access to the authorising officer responsible, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) as well as the European Court of Auditors to comprehensively exert their respective competences.¶</p>
72.	<p>(57) The Financial Regulation applies to this Programme. It lays down rules on the implementation of the Union budget, including grants, prizes, procurement.</p>	<p>(57) The Financial Regulation applies to this Programme. It lays down rules on the implementation of the Union budget, including grants, prizes, procurement.</p>	<p>(57) The Financial Regulation applies to this Programme. It lays down rules on the implementation of the Union budget, including rules on eligibility criteria for grants, prizes, procurement.</p>	<p>(57) The Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council (the ‘Financial Regulation’) applies to this Programme. #The Financial Regulation lays down rules on the implementation of the Union budget, including eligibility criteria for rules on</p>

				grants, prizes, procurement, indirect management, financial instruments, budgetary guarantees, financial assistance and the reimbursement of external experts.
73.	<p>(58) The actions implemented under the predecessor programmes and budget lines have proven to be adequate and should be retained. The new actions introduced under the Programme aim to reinforce in particular the well-functioning internal market. In order to provide more simplicity and flexibility in the execution of the Programme and thereby to better deliver on its objectives, the actions should be defined only in terms of overall, generic categories. Lists of indicative activities concerning specific objectives in the area of competitiveness, or specific activities stemming from regulatory requirements, like in the area of</p>	<p>(58) The actions implemented under the predecessor programmes and budget lines have proven to be adequate and should be retained. The new actions introduced under the Programme aim to reinforce in particular the well-functioning internal market. In order to provide more simplicity and flexibility in the execution of the Programme and thereby to better deliver on its objectives, the actions should be defined only in terms of overall, generic categories. Lists of indicative activities concerning specific objectives in the area of competitiveness, or specific activities stemming from</p>	<p>(58) The actions implemented under the predecessor programmes and budget lines have proven to be adequate and should be retained. The new actions introduced under the Programme aim to reinforce in particular the well-functioning internal market. In order to provide more simplicity and flexibility in the execution of the Programme and thereby to better deliver on its objectives, the actions should be defined only in terms of overall, generic categories. Lists of indicative activities concerning specific objectives in the area of competitiveness, consumer protection, or specific activities</p>	

	regulation and European statistics should also be included in the Programme.	standardisation, <i>market surveillance</i> , food chain regulation and European statistics should also be included in the Programme. [Am. 53]	regulatory requirements, like in the area of chain regulation <u>the plant, animal, food and feed area</u> and European statistics should also be included in the Programme.	stemming from regulatory requirements, like in the area of standardisation, <i>market surveillance</i> , the plant, animal, food and feed area and European statistics should also be included in the Programme.
74.	(59) It is necessary to specify certain categories of entities eligible for funding as well as those entities which should be without a call for proposals.	(59) It is necessary to specify certain categories of entities eligible for funding as well as those entities which should be eligible for funding without a call for proposals.	(59) It is necessary to specify certain categories of entities eligible for funding as well as those entities which should be eligible for funding without a call for proposals.	(59) It is necessary to specify certain categories of entities eligible for funding as well as those entities which should be eligible for funding without a call for proposals.
75.	(60) Considering the increasing interconnectivity of the world economy, the Programme should continue to provide the possibility of involving external experts, such as officials of third countries, representatives of international organisations or economic operators in certain activities.	(60) Considering the increasing interconnectivity of the world economy, <i>including the digital economy</i> , the Programme should continue to provide the possibility of involving external experts, such as officials of third countries, representatives of international organisations or economic operators in certain activities. [Am. 54]	(60) Considering the increasing interconnectivity of the world economy, the Programme should continue to provide the possibility of involving external experts, such as officials of third countries, representatives of international organisations or economic operators in certain activities.	(60) Considering the increasing interconnectivity of the world economy <i>and digitalisation</i> of the Programme should continue to provide the possibility of involving external experts, such as officials of third countries, representatives of international organisations or economic operators in certain activities.
76.	(61) It is necessary to indicate special criteria concerning co-	(61) It is necessary to indicate special criteria concerning co-	(61) It is necessary to indicate special <u>specific</u> criteria concerning co-	(61) It is necessary to indicate specific criteria concerning co-

	financing rules and eligible costs.	financing rules and eligible costs.	financing rules and eligible costs.	financing rules and eligible costs.	financing rules and eligible costs.
77.	<p>(62) In line with the Commission's commitment, set out in its Communication of 19 October 2010 entitled 'The EU Budget Review'⁶⁵, and in order to provide for coherence and simplification of funding programmes, resources should be shared with other Union funding instruments if the envisaged actions under the Programme pursue objectives which are common to various funding instruments, excluding however double financing.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁶⁵ COM(2010) 700 final of 19 October 2010.</p>	<p>(62) In line with the Commission's commitment, set out in its Communication of 19 October 2010 entitled 'The EU Budget Review'¹⁹, and in order to provide for coherence and simplification of funding programmes, resources should be shared with other Union funding instruments if the envisaged actions under the Programme pursue objectives which are common to various funding instruments, excluding however double financing.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>¹⁹ COM(2010) 700 final of 19 October 2010.</p>	<p>(62) In line with the Commission's commitment, set out in its Communication of 19 October 2010 entitled 'The EU Budget Review'⁶⁵, and in order to provide for coherence and simplification of funding programmes, resources should be shared with other Union funding instruments if the envisaged actions under the Programme pursue objectives which are common to various funding instruments, excluding however double financing.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁶⁵ COM(2010) 700 final of 19 October 2010.</p>	<p>(62) In line with the Commission's commitment, set out in its Communication of 19 October 2010 entitled 'The EU Budget Review'⁶⁵, and in order to provide for coherence and simplification of funding programmes, resources should be shared with other Union funding instruments if the envisaged actions under the Programme pursue objectives which are common to various funding instruments, excluding however double financing.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁶⁵ COM(2010) 700 final of 19 October 2010.</p>	<p>(62) In line with the Commission's commitment, set out in its Communication of 19 October 2010 entitled 'The EU Budget Review'⁶⁵, and in order to provide for coherence and simplification of funding programmes, resources should be shared with other Union funding instruments if the envisaged actions under the Programme pursue objectives which are common to various funding instruments, excluding however double financing.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁶⁵ COM(2010) 700 final of 19 October 2010.</p>
78.	<p>(63) This Programme should contribute to the overall support of addressing specific needs of outermost regions and their integration in the internal market, as</p>	<p>(63) This Programme should contribute to the overall support of addressing specific needs of outermost regions and their integration in the internal market,</p>	<p>(63) This Programme should contribute to the overall support of addressing specific needs of outermost regions and their integration in the internal market,</p>	<p>(63) This Programme should contribute to the overall support of addressing specific needs of outermost regions and their integration in the internal market,</p>	<p>(63) This Programme should contribute to the overall support of addressing specific needs of outermost regions and their integration in the internal market,</p>

<p>recently reconfirmed in the Commission's Communication "A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions"⁶⁶.</p> <p>—</p> <p>⁶⁶ COM(2017) 623 final</p>	<p>as recently reconfirmed in the Commission's Communication "A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions"⁶⁶.</p> <p>—</p> <p>⁶⁶ COM(2017) 623 final</p>	<p>as recently reconfirmed in the Commission's Communication "A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions"²⁰.</p> <p>—</p> <p>²⁰ COM(2017) 623 final</p>	<p>market, as recently reconfirmed in the Commission's Communication "A stronger and renewed strategic partnership with the EU's outermost regions"⁶⁶.</p> <p>—</p> <p>⁶⁶ COM(2017) 623 final</p>
<p>79.</p> <p>(64) The Programme should promote synergies, while avoiding duplication with related Union programmes and actions. The actions under this Programme should be complementary to those of the Customs and Fiscalis Programmes established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁷ and Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁸ which also aim at supporting and improving the functioning of the internal market.</p>	<p>(64) The Programme should promote synergies, while avoiding duplication with related Union programmes and actions. The actions under this Programme should be complementary to those of the Customs and Fiscalis Programmes established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁷ and Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁸ which also aim at supporting and improving the functioning of the internal market. [Am. 55]</p>	<p>(64) The Programme should promote synergies, while avoiding duplication with related Union programmes and actions. The actions under this Programme should be complementary to those of the Customs and Fiscalis Programmes established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council²¹ and Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council²² which also aim at supporting and improving the functioning of the internal</p>	<p>(64) The Programme should promote synergies, while avoiding duplication with related Union programmes and actions. The actions under this Programme should be complementary to those of the Customs and Fiscalis Programmes established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁷ and Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁸ which also aim at supporting and improving the functioning of</p>

	<p>_____</p> <p>⁶⁷ COM(2018) 442 final</p> <p>⁶⁸ COM(2018) 443 final</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>⁶⁷ COM(2018) 442 final</p> <p>⁶⁸ COM(2018) 443 final</p>	<p>market.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>²¹ COM(2018) 442 final</p> <p>²² COM(2018) 443 final</p>	<p>the internal market.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁶⁷ COM(2018) 442 final</p> <p>⁶⁸ COM(2018) 443 final</p>
80.	<p>(65) The Programme should promote synergies and complementarities with respect to the SMEs and entrepreneurship support under the European Regional Development Fund established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁹. Moreover, the SME window of InvestEU Fund established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁰ will guarantee debt and equity support to enhance access and availability of finance for SMEs. The Programme should also seek synergies with the Space Programme established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷¹ in respect of</p>	<p>(65) The Programme should promote synergies and complementarities with respect to the SMEs and entrepreneurship support under the European Regional Development Fund established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁹. Moreover, the SME window of InvestEU Fund established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁰ will guarantee debt and equity support to enhance access and availability of finance for SMEs. The Programme should also seek synergies with the Space Programme established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the</p>	<p>(65) The Programme should promote synergies and complementarities with respect to the SMEs and entrepreneurship support under the European Regional Development Fund established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁹. Moreover, the SME window of InvestEU Fund established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁰ will guarantee debt and equity support to enhance access and availability of finance for SMEs. The Programme should also seek synergies with the Space Programme established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the</p>	<p>(65) The Programme should promote synergies and complementarities and additionality with respect to the SMEs and entrepreneurship support under the European Regional Development Fund established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁶⁹. Moreover, the SME window of InvestEU Fund established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁰ will guarantee debt and equity support to enhance access and availability of finance for SMEs. The Programme should also seek synergies with the Space Programme established</p>

<p>encouragement of SMEs to benefit from breakthrough innovation and other solutions developed under those programmes.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁶⁹ COM(2018) 372 final</p> <p>⁷⁰ COM(2018) 439 final</p> <p>⁷¹ COM(2018) 447 final</p>	<p>Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷¹ in respect of encouragement of SMEs to benefit from breakthrough innovation and other solutions developed under those programmes. [Am. 56]</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁶⁹ COM(2018) 372 final</p> <p>⁷⁰ COM(2018) 439 final</p> <p>⁷¹ COM(2018) 447 final</p>	<p>European Parliament and of the Council²⁵ in respect of encouragement of SMEs to benefit from breakthrough innovation and other solutions developed under those programmes.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>²³ COM(2018) 372 final</p> <p>²⁴ COM(2018) 439 final</p> <p>²⁵ COM(2018) 447 final</p>	<p>by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷¹ in respect of encouragement of SMEs to benefit from breakthrough innovation and other solutions developed under those programmes.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁶⁹ COM(2018) 372 final</p> <p>⁷⁰ COM(2018) 439 final</p> <p>⁷¹ COM(2018) 447 final</p>
<p>81.</p> <p>(66) This Programme should promote synergies with Horizon Europe established by Regulation (EU) No [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷² which aims to promote research and innovation. This should concern in particular complementarity with the actions of the future European Innovation Council for innovative companies, as well as the support of services for SMEs.</p>	<p>(66) This Programme should promote synergies with Horizon Europe established by Regulation (EU) No [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷² which aims to promote research and innovation. This should concern in particular complementarity with the actions of the future European Innovation Council for innovative companies, as well as the support of services for SMEs.</p>	<p>(66) This Programme should promote synergies with Horizon Europe established by Regulation (EU) No [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁶ which aims to promote research and innovation. This should concern in particular complementarity with the actions of the future European Innovation Council for innovative companies, as well as the support of services for SMEs <u>via the EEN</u>.</p>	<p>(66) This Programme should promote synergies with Horizon Europe established by Regulation (EU) No [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁶ which aims to promote research and innovation. This should concern in particular complementarity with the actions of the future European Innovation Council for innovative companies, as well as the support of services for SMEs, <i>notably</i> via the</p>

				<i>EEA</i> Enterprise Network.	<i>Europe</i>
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	72 COM(2018) 435 final	72 COM(2018) 435 final	26 COM(2018) 435 final	26 COM(2018) 435 final	
82.	(67) The Programme should promote synergies and complementarities with respect to the Digital Europe Programme established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁷³ which aims to promote the digitalisation of the Union economy and the public sector.	(67) The Programme should promote synergies and complementarities with respect to the Digital Europe Programme established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council ²⁷ which aims to promote the digitalisation of the Union economy and the public sector.	(67) The Programme should promote synergies and complementarities with respect to the Digital Europe Programme established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁷³ which aims to promote the digitalisation of the Union economy and the public sector.	(67) The Programme should promote synergies and complementarities with respect to the Digital Europe Programme established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁷³ which aims to promote the digitalisation of the Union economy and the public sector <i>while increasing cybersecurity</i> .	
	_____	_____	_____	_____	73 COM(2018) 434 final
	73 COM(2018) 434 final	73 COM(2018) 434 final	27 COM(2018) 434 final	27 COM(2018) 434 final	
83.	(68) In addition, the Programme, should also seek synergies with the Justice, Rights and Values Fund established by Regulation (EU) [...]	(68) In addition, the Programme, should also seek synergies with the Justice, Rights and Values Fund established by Regulation (EU)	(68) In addition, the Programme, should also seek synergies with the Justice, Rights and Values Fund established by Regulation (EU)	(68) In addition, the Programme, should also seek synergies with the Justice, Rights and Values Fund established by Regulation (EU)	(68) In addition, the Programme, should also seek synergies with the Justice, Rights and Values Fund established by Regulation (EU)

<p>of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁴ which aims to support the further development of a European area of justice for the effectiveness of national justice systems, a key enabler of a fair and cost effective European economy.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁷⁴ COM(2018) 375 final</p>	<p>[...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁴ which aims to support the further development of a European area of justice for the effectiveness of national justice systems, a key enabler of a fair and cost effective European economy.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁷⁴ COM(2018) 375 final</p>	<p>(EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁸ which aims to support the further development of a European area of justice for the effectiveness of national justice systems, a key enabler of a fair and cost effective European economy.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>²⁸ COM(2018) 375 final</p>	<p>established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁴ which aims to support the further development of a European area of justice for the effectiveness of national justice systems, a key enabler of a fair and cost effective European economy.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁷⁴ COM(2018) 375 final</p>
<p>84.</p> <p>(69) This Programme should promote synergies with Erasmus programme established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁵, the European Union Solidarity Fund established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁶ and the European Social Fund Plus established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European</p>	<p>(69) This Programme should promote synergies with Erasmus programme established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁵, the European Union Solidarity Fund established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁶ and the European Social Fund Plus established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the</p>	<p>(69) This Programme should promote synergies with Erasmus programme established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council²⁹, the European Union Solidarity Fund established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁰ and the European Social Fund Plus established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the</p>	<p>(69) This Programme should promote synergies with Erasmus+ programme established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁵, the European Union Solidarity Fund established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁶ and the European Social Fund Plus established by Regulation</p>

<p>Parliament and of the Council⁷⁷ in the area of labour and youth mobility which is essential for the well-functioning internal market.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁷⁵ COM(2018) 367 final</p> <p>⁷⁶ COM(2018) 322 final, Article 10</p> <p>⁷⁷ COM(2018) 382 final</p>	<p>European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁷ in the area of labour and youth mobility which is essential for the well-functioning internal market.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁷⁵ COM(2018) 367 final</p> <p>⁷⁶ COM(2018) 322 final, Article 10</p> <p>⁷⁷ COM(2018) 382 final</p>	<p>European Parliament and of the Council³¹ in the area of labour and youth mobility which is essential for the well-functioning internal market.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>²⁹ COM(2018) 367 final</p> <p>³⁰ COM(2018) 322 final, Article 10</p> <p>³¹ COM(2018) 382 final</p>	<p>(EU [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁷ in the area of labour and youth mobility which is essential for the well-functioning internal market.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁷⁵ COM(2018) 367 final</p> <p>⁷⁶ COM(2018) 322 final, Article 10</p> <p>⁷⁷ COM(2018) 382 final</p>
<p>85.</p> <p>(70) Finally, food chain actions such as veterinary and phytosanitary measures in case of animal and plant health crises could be complemented by market based interventions from the Union's Common Agriculture Policy programming established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁸.</p>	<p>(70) Finally, food chain actions such as veterinary and phytosanitary measures in case of animal and plant health crises could be complemented by market based interventions from the Union's Common Agriculture Policy programming established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council⁷⁸.</p>	<p>(70) Finally, food chain actions such as veterinary and phytosanitary measures in case of animal and plant health crises could be complemented by market based interventions from the Union's Common Agriculture Policy programming established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council³².</p>	<p>(70) Finally, actions such as veterinary and phytosanitary measures in case of animal and plant health crises could be complemented by market based interventions from the Union's Common Agriculture Policy programming established by Regulation (EU) [...] of the European Parliament and of the Council³².</p>

	<p>78 COM(2018) 393 final</p> <p>(71) Where relevant the Programme's actions should be used to address market failures or sub-optimal investment situations, in a proportionate manner, without duplicating or crowding out private financing and have a clear European added value.</p>	<p>78 COM(2018) 393 final</p> <p>(71) Where relevant the Programme's actions should be used to address market failures or sub-optimal investment situations, in a proportionate manner, without duplicating or crowding out private financing and have a clear European added value. [Am. 58]</p>	<p>32 COM(2018) 393 final</p> <p>(71) Where relevant the Programme's actions should be used to address market failures or sub-optimal investment situations, in a proportionate manner, without duplicating or crowding out private financing and have a clear European added value.</p>	<p>32 COM(2018) 393 final</p> <p>(71) Where relevant the Programme's actions should be used to address market failures or sub-optimal investment situations, in a proportionate manner, without duplicating or crowding out private financing and have a clear European added value.</p>
86.	<p>(71) Where relevant the Programme's actions should be used to address market failures or sub-optimal investment situations, in a proportionate manner, without duplicating or crowding out private financing and have a clear European added value.</p>	<p>(71) Where relevant the Programme's actions should be used to address market failures or sub-optimal investment situations, in a proportionate manner, without duplicating or crowding out private financing and have a clear European added value. [Am. 58]</p>	<p>(71) Where relevant the Programme's actions should be used to address market failures or sub-optimal investment situations, in a proportionate manner, without duplicating or crowding out private financing and have a clear European added value.</p>	<p>(71) Where relevant the Programme's actions should be used to address market failures or sub-optimal investment situations, in a proportionate manner, without duplicating or crowding out private financing and have a clear European added value.</p>
87.	<p>(72) The implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission in respect of the adoption of work programmes implementing the actions contributing to a high level of health for humans, animals and plants along the food chain. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of</p>	<p>(72) The implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission in respect of the adoption of work programmes implementing the actions contributing to a high level of health for humans, animals and plants along the food chain. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European</p>	<p>(72) The implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission in respect of the adoption of work programmes implementing the actions contributing to a high level of health for humans, animals and plants <u>along the food chain as well as food and feed safety.</u> Those powers should be exercised in accordance with</p>	<p>(72) In order to ensure uniform conditions for the implementation of this Regulation, the implementing powers should be conferred on the Commission in respect of the adoption of work programmes implementing the actions contributing to the competitiveness of SMEs, the adoption of work programmes</p>

<p>the Council⁷⁹.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁷⁹ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).</p>	<p>Parliament and of the Council³³. [Am. 59]</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁷⁹ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).</p>	<p>Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council³³.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>³³ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).</p>	<p><i>implementing actions contributing to the empowerment of consumers and the adoption of work programmes implementing the actions contributing to a high level of health for humans, animals and plants as well as food and feed safety. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council³³. The advisory procedure should be used for the adoption of work programmes implementing the actions contributing to the empowerment of consumers, given that the Programme does not set out criteria for the safety of products but aims at providing financial support to tools for the implementation of product safety policy and given the relatively small amount concerned.</i></p>
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			<p><i>The examination procedure should be used respectively for the adoption of implementing acts related to the actions contributing to the competitiveness of SMEs and for the adoption of implementing acts related to the work programmes implementing the actions contributing to a high level of health for humans, animals, and plants as well as food and feed safety, given that the actions involve the coordination of actions at national level.</i></p> <hr/> <p>³³ Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 2011 laying down the rules and general principles concerning mechanisms for control by the Member States of the</p>
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				Commission's exercise of implementing powers (OJ L 55, 28.2.2011, p. 13).
88.	<p>(73) The types of financing and the methods of implementation under this Regulation should be chosen on the basis of their ability to achieve the specific objectives of the actions and to deliver results, taking into account, in particular, the costs of controls, the administrative burden, and the expected risk of non-compliance. This should include consideration of the use of lump sums, flat rates and unit costs, as well as financing not linked to costs as referred to in Article 125(1) of the Financial Regulation.</p>	<p>(73) The types of financing and the methods of implementation should be chosen on the basis of their ability to achieve the specific objectives of the actions and to deliver results, taking into account, in particular, the Union added value, the costs of controls, the administrative burden, and the expected risk of non-compliance. This should include consideration of the use of lump sums, flat rates and unit costs, as well as financing not linked to costs as referred to in Article 125(1) of the Financial Regulation. [Am. 60]</p>	<p>(73) The types of financing and the methods of implementation should be chosen on the basis of their ability to achieve the specific objectives of the actions and to deliver results, taking into account, in particular, the Union added value, the costs of controls, the administrative burden, and the expected risk of non-compliance. This should include consideration of the use of lump sums, flat rates and unit costs, as well as financing not linked to costs as referred to in Article 125(1) of the Financial Regulation.</p>	<p>(73) The types of financing and the methods of implementation under this Regulation should be chosen on the basis of their ability to achieve the specific objectives of the actions and to deliver results, taking into account, in particular, the Union added value, the costs of controls, the administrative burden, and the expected risk of non-compliance. This should include considering the use of lump sums, flat rates and unit costs, as well as financing not linked to costs as referred to in Article 125(1) of the Financial Regulation.</p>
89.	<p>(74) To ensure regular monitoring and reporting, a proper framework for monitoring the actions and results of the Programme should be put in place from the very</p>	<p>(74) To ensure regular monitoring and reporting on the progress achieved and on the effectiveness and efficiency of the Programme, a proper framework for monitoring</p>	<p>(74) To ensure regular monitoring and reporting, a proper framework for monitoring the actions and results of the Programme should be put in</p>	<p>(74) To ensure regular monitoring and reporting on the progress achieved and on the effectiveness and efficiency of the Programme, a proper</p>

<p>beginning. Such monitoring and reporting should be based on indicators, measuring the effects of the actions under the Programme against pre-defined baselines.</p>	<p>the actions and results of the Programme should be put in place from the very beginning. Such monitoring and reporting should be based on indicators, measuring the effects of the actions under the Programme against pre-defined baselines. [Am. 61]</p>	<p>place from the very beginning. Such monitoring and reporting should be based on indicators, measuring the effects of the actions under the Programme against pre-defined baselines.</p>	<p>framework for monitoring the actions and results of the Programme should be put in place from the very beginning. Such monitoring and reporting should be based on indicators, measuring the effects of the actions under the Programme against pre-defined baselines.</p>
<p>90. (75) Pursuant to paragraph 22 and 23 of the Inter-institutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making⁸⁰, there is a need to evaluate this Programme on the basis of information collected through specific monitoring requirements, while avoiding overregulation and administrative burdens, in particular on Member States. These requirements, where appropriate, should include measurable indicators, as a basis for evaluating the effects of the Programme on the ground.</p>	<p>(75) Pursuant to paragraph 22 and 23 of the Inter-institutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making⁸⁰, there is a need to evaluate this Programme on the basis of information collected through specific monitoring requirements, while avoiding overregulation and administrative burdens, in particular on Member States. These requirements, where appropriate, should include measurable indicators, as a basis for evaluating the effects of the Programme on the ground. The Commission should draw up an interim evaluation report on the</p>	<p>(75) Pursuant to paragraph 22 and 23 of the Inter-institutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making³⁴, there is a need to evaluate this Programme on the basis of information collected through specific monitoring requirements, while avoiding overregulation and administrative burdens, in particular on Member States. These requirements, where appropriate, should include measurable indicators, as a basis for evaluating the effects of the Programme on the ground.</p>	<p>(75) Pursuant to paragraph 22 and 23 of the Inter-institutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making⁸⁰, there is a need to evaluate this Programme should be evaluated on the basis of information collected through with specific monitoring requirements, while avoiding overregulation and administrative burdens, in particular on Member States and overregulation. These requirements, where appropriate, should include measurable indicators, as a basis for evaluating the effects</p>

<p>⁸⁰ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.</p>	<p><i>achievement of the objectives of the actions supported under the Programme, on the results and impacts, on the efficiency of the use of resources and on its Union added value, as well as a final evaluation report on the longer impact, the results and the sustainability of the actions, and the synergies with other Programmes. [Am. 62]</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁸⁰ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.</p>	<p>³⁴ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.</p>	<p>of the Programme on the ground. <i>The Commission should draw up an interim evaluation report on the achievement of the objectives of the actions supported under the Programme, on the results and impacts, on the efficiency of the use of resources and on its Union added value, as well as a final evaluation report on the longer impact, the results and the sustainability of the actions, and the synergies with other Programmes.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁸⁰ OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1.</p> <p><i>(75a) To monitor the support to SMEs, the Programme will use measurable performance indicators. Subject to availability of information and where relevant, those indicators should measure</i></p>
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				<p><i>results and impact on specific objectives of the programme and specific target groups (for example women, youth and seniors). In particular, it would be important to measure the support to the green and digital transition, and internationalisation, and innovation. In addition, contextual indicators are presented that do not measure the performance of the Programme, but give an overview of the environment in which SMEs operate.</i></p>
91.			<p><i>(75a) In order to supplement certain non-essential elements of this Regulation, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of the adoption of work programme(s). [Am. 63]</i></p>	
92.	(76) The list of animal diseases and	(76) The An open list of animal	(76) The list of animal diseases	<p>(76) TheAn open list of animal</p>

<p>zoonosis which qualify for funding under emergency measures and for control and surveillance programmes should be established on the basis of animal diseases referred to in Chapter 2 of Part I of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸¹, Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸² and Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸³.</p>	<p>diseases and zoonosis which qualify for funding under emergency measures and for control and surveillance programmes should be established on the basis of animal diseases referred to in Chapter 2 of Part I of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸¹, Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸² and Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸³. [Am. 64]</p>	<p>and zoonosis which qualify for funding under emergency measures and for funding under the eradication, control and surveillance programmes should be established on the basis of animal diseases referred to in Chapter 2 of Part I of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁵, Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council^{35a}, Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁶ and Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁷.</p>	<p>diseases and zoonoses which qualify for funding under emergency measures and for funding under the eradication, control and surveillance programmes should be established on the basis of animal diseases referred to in Chapter 2 of Part I of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸¹, Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council^{35a}, Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸² and Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸³.</p>
<p>_____</p> <p>⁸¹ Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') (OJ L 84, 31.03.2016, p. 1).</p> <p>⁸² Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>⁸¹ Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health ('Animal Health Law') (OJ L 84, 31.03.2016, p. 1).</p> <p>⁸² Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>³⁵ Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing certain acts in the area of animal health</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>⁸¹ Regulation (EU) 2016/429 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 2016 on transmissible animal diseases and amending and repealing</p>

<p>⁸² Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of Salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents (OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1).</p> <p>⁸³ Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (OJ L 147, 31.05.2001, p. 1).</p>	<p>of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of Salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents (OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1).</p> <p>⁸³ Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (OJ L 147, 31.05.2001, p. 1).</p>	<p>(‘Animal Health Law’) (OJ L 84, 31.03.2016, p. 1).</p> <p>^{35a} <u>Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC (OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31).</u></p> <p>³⁶ Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of Salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents (OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1).</p> <p>³⁷ Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control and eradication of certain</p>	<p>certain acts in the area of animal health (‘Animal Health Law’) (OJ L 84, 31.03.2016, p. 1).</p> <p>^{35a} Directive 2003/99/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the monitoring of zoonoses and zoonotic agents, amending Council Decision 90/424/EEC and repealing Council Directive 92/117/EEC (OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 31).</p> <p>⁸² Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 November 2003 on the control of Salmonella and other specified food-borne zoonotic agents (OJ L 325, 12.12.2003, p. 1).</p> <p>⁸³ Regulation (EC) No 999/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2001 laying down rules for the prevention, control</p>
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			transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (OJ L 147, 31.05.2001, p. 1).	and eradication of certain transmissible spongiform encephalopathies (OJ L 147, 31.05.2001, p. 1).
93.	<p>(77) In order to take account of situations that are provoked by animal diseases that have a significant impact on livestock production or trade, the development of zoonoses which pose a threat to humans, or new scientific or epidemiological developments, as well as animal diseases, which are likely to constitute a new threat for the Union, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission, in respect of amending the list of animal diseases and zoonoses. In order to ensure effective assessment of progress of the Programme towards the achievement of its objectives the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the</p>	<p>(77) In order to take account of situations that are provoked by animal diseases that have a significant impact on livestock production or trade, the development of zoonoses which pose a threat to humans, or new scientific or epidemiological developments, as well as animal diseases, which are likely to constitute a new threat for the Union, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission, in respect of amending the list of animal diseases and zoonoses. In order to ensure effective assessment of progress of the Programme towards the achievement of its objectives the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on</p>	<p>(77) In order to take account of situations that are provoked by animal diseases that have a significant impact on livestock production or trade, the development of zoonoses which pose a threat to humans, or new scientific or epidemiological developments, as well as animal diseases, which are likely to constitute a new threat for the Union, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission, in respect of amending the list of animal diseases and zoonoses. In order to ensure effective assessment of progress of the Programme towards the achievement of its objectives the power to adopt acts in</p>	<p>(77) In order to take account of situations that are provoked by animal diseases that have a significant impact on livestock production or trade, the development of zoonoses which pose a threat to humans, or new scientific or epidemiological developments, as well as animal diseases, which are likely to constitute a new threat for the Union, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission, in respect of amending the list of animal diseases and zoonoses. <i>In order to take account of the possibility for new entities representing consumers interests at the Union level to</i></p>

<p>Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of reviewing or complementing the indicators to measure the achievement of the specific objectives where considered necessary and to supplement this Regulation with provisions on the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as</p>	<p>the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of reviewing or complementing the indicators to measure the achievement of the specific objectives where considered necessary and to supplement this Regulation with provisions on the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, Stakeholders and consumer associations should be consulted as well. To ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as</p>	<p>accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of reviewing or complementing the indicators to measure the achievement of the specific objectives where considered necessary and to supplement this Regulation with provisions on the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same</p>	<p>emerge in the future, the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission, in respect of updating the list of designated beneficiaries which may be awarded a grant without a call for proposals for actions empowering consumers, businesses and civil society and ensuring a high level of consumer protection. In order to ensure effective assessment of progress of the Programme towards the achievement of its objectives the power to adopt acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union should be delegated to the Commission in respect of reviewing or complementing the indicators to measure the achievement of the specific objectives where considered</p>
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	<p>groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.</p>	<p>Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts. [Am. 65]</p>	<p>time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.</p>	<p>necessary and to supplement this Regulation with provisions on the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework. It is of particular importance that the Commission carries out appropriate consultations during its preparatory work, including at expert level, and that those consultations be conducted in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making. In particular, to ensure equal participation in the preparation of delegated acts, the European Parliament and the Council receive all documents at the same time as Member States' experts, and their experts systematically have access to meetings of Commission expert groups dealing with the preparation of delegated acts.</p>
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94.	<p>(78) Pursuant to <i>[reference to be updated as appropriate according to a new decision according to OCTs: Article 94 of Council Decision 2013/755/EU⁸⁴]</i>, persons and entities established in overseas countries and territories are eligible for funding subject to the rules and objectives of the Programme and possible arrangements applicable to the Member State to which the relevant overseas country or territory is linked.</p>	<p>(78) Pursuant to <i>[reference to be updated as appropriate according to a new decision according to OCTs: Article 94 of Council Decision 2013/755/EU⁸⁴]</i>, persons and entities established in overseas countries and territories are eligible for funding subject to the rules and objectives of the Programme and possible arrangements applicable to the Member State to which the relevant overseas country or territory is linked.</p>	<p>(78) Pursuant to <i>[reference to be updated as appropriate according to a new decision according to OCTs: Article 94 of Council Decision 2013/755/EU³⁸]</i>, persons and entities established in overseas countries and territories are eligible for funding subject to the rules and objectives of the Programme and possible arrangements applicable to the Member State to which the relevant overseas country or territory is linked.</p>	<p>(78) Pursuant to <i>[reference to be updated as appropriate according to a new decision according to OCTs: Article 94 of Council Decision 2013/755/EU⁸⁴]</i>, persons and entities established in overseas countries and territories are eligible for funding subject to the rules and objectives of the Programme and possible arrangements applicable to the Member State to which the relevant overseas country or territory is linked.</p>
95.	<p>⁸⁴ Council Decision 2013/755/EU of 25 November 2013 on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Union (Overseas Association Decision) (OJ L 344, 19.12.2013, p. 1).</p>	<p>⁸⁴ Council Decision 2013/755/EU of 25 November 2013 on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Union (Overseas Association Decision) (OJ L 344, 19.12.2013, p. 1).</p>	<p>³⁸ Council Decision 2013/755/EU of 25 November 2013 on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Union (Overseas Association Decision) (OJ L 344, 19.12.2013, p. 1).</p>	<p>⁸⁴ Council Decision 2013/755/EU of 25 November 2013 on the association of the overseas countries and territories with the European Union (Overseas Association Decision) (OJ L 344, 19.12.2013, p. 1).</p>

<p>Financial Regulation, Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸⁵, Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2988/95⁸⁶, Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96⁸⁷ and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939⁸⁸, the financial interests of the Union are to be protected through proportionate measures, including the prevention, detection, correction and investigation of irregularities and fraud, the recovery of funds lost, wrongly paid or where appropriate, the imposition of administrative sanctions. In particular, in accordance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 and Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) may carry out administrative investigations, including on-the-spot checks and inspections, with a view to establishing whether there has been fraud, corruption or any other illegal</p>	<p>Financial Regulation, Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸⁵, Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2988/95⁸⁶, Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96⁸⁷ and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939⁸⁸, the financial interests of the Union are to be protected through proportionate measures, including the prevention, detection, correction and investigation of irregularities and fraud, the recovery of funds lost, wrongly paid or incorrectly used and, where appropriate, the imposition of administrative sanctions. In particular, in accordance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 and Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) may carry out administrative investigations, including on-the-spot checks and inspections, with a view to establishing whether there has</p>	<p>Financial Regulation, Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸⁸, Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2988/95³⁹, Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96⁴⁰ and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939⁴¹, the financial interests of the Union are to be protected through proportionate measures, including the prevention, detection, correction and investigation of irregularities and fraud, the recovery of funds lost, wrongly paid or incorrectly used and, where appropriate, the imposition of administrative sanctions. In particular, in accordance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 and Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) may carry out administrative investigations, including on-the-spot checks and inspections, with a view to establishing whether there has</p>	<p>Financial Regulation, Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council³⁸, Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2988/95³⁹, Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96⁴⁰ and Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939⁴¹, the financial interests of the Union are to be protected through <i>by means of</i> proportionate measures, including the prevention, detection, correction and investigation of irregularities and fraud, <i>to</i> the recovery of funds lost, wrongly paid or incorrectly used and, where appropriate, the imposition of administrative sanctions <i>penalties</i>. In particular, in accordance with Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 and Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) may <i>has the power to</i></p>
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<p>activity affecting the financial interests of the Union. In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1939, the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) may investigate and prosecute fraud and other criminal offences affecting the financial interests of the Union as provided for in Directive (EU) 2017/1371 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸⁵. In accordance with the Financial Regulation, any person or entity receiving Union funds is to fully cooperate in the protection of the Union's financial interests, to grant the necessary rights and access to the Commission, OLAF, the EPPO and the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and to ensure that any third parties involved in the implementation of Union funds grant equivalent rights.</p>	<p>been fraud, corruption or any other illegal activity affecting the financial interests of the Union. In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1939, the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) may investigate and prosecute fraud and other criminal offences affecting the financial interests of the Union as provided for in Directive (EU) 2017/1371 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁸⁹. In accordance with the Financial Regulation, any person or entity receiving Union funds is to fully cooperate in the protection of the Union's financial interests, to grant the necessary rights and access to the Commission, OLAF, the EPPO and the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and to ensure that any third parties involved in the implementation of Union funds grant equivalent rights.</p>	<p>been fraud, corruption or any other illegal activity affecting the financial interests of the Union. In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1939, the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) may investigate and prosecute fraud and other criminal offences affecting the financial interests of the Union as provided for in Directive (EU) 2017/1371 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴². In accordance with the Financial Regulation, any person or entity receiving Union funds is to fully cooperate in the protection of the Union's financial interests, to grant the necessary rights and access to the Commission, OLAF, the EPPO, in respect of those Member States participating in enhanced cooperation pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2017/1939, and the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and to ensure that any third parties involved in the</p>	<p>carry out administrative investigations, including on-the-spot checks and inspections, with a view to establishing whether there has been fraud, corruption or any other illegal activity affecting the financial interests of the Union. In accordance with Regulation (EU) 2017/1939, the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) may investigate and prosecute fraud and other criminal offences affecting the financial interests of the Union as provided for in Directive (EU) 2017/1371 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴². In accordance with the Financial Regulation, any person or entity receiving Union funds is to fully cooperate in the protection of the Union's financial interests, to grant the necessary rights and access to the Commission, OLAF, the EPPO in respect of those Member States</p>
<p>⁸⁵ Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>

<p>Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1074/1999, (OJ L248, 18.9.2013, p. 1.</p>	<p>⁸⁵ Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1074/1999, (OJ L248, 18.9.2013, p. 1.</p>	<p>implementation of Union funds grant equivalent rights.</p>	<p>participating in enhanced cooperation pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2017/1939, and the European Court of Auditors (ECA) and to ensure that any third parties involved in the implementation of Union funds grant equivalent rights.</p>
<p>⁸⁶ Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2988/95 of 18 December 1995 on the protection of the European Communities financial interests (OJ L 312, 23.12.95, p.1).</p>	<p>⁸⁶ Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2988/95 of 18 December 1995 on the protection of the European Communities financial interests (OJ L 312, 23.12.95, p.1).</p>	<p>³⁸ Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1074/1999, (OJ L248, 18.9.2013, p. 1.</p>	<p>³⁸ Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 September 2013 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1074/1999, (OJ L248, 18.9.2013, p. 1.</p>
<p>⁸⁷ Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 of 11 November 1996 concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other irregularities (OJ L292,15.11.96, p.2).</p>	<p>⁸⁷ Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 of 11 November 1996 concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other</p>	<p>³⁹ Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2988/95 of 18 December 1995 on the protection of the European Communities financial interests (OJ L 312, 23.12.95, p.1).</p>	<p>repealing Regulation (EC) No 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (Euratom) No 1074/1999, (OJ L248, 18.9.2013, p. 1.</p>
<p>⁸⁸ Council Regulation (EU) 2017/1939 of 12 October 2017</p>	<p>against fraud and other</p>	<p>23.12.95, p.1).</p>	<p>Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 1074/1999, (OJ L248, 18.9.2013, p. 1.</p>

<p>implementing enhanced cooperation on the establishment of the European Public Prosecutor's Office ('the EPPO') (OJ L283, 31.10.2017, p.1).</p> <p>⁸⁹ 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).</p>	<p>irregularities (OJ L292,15.11.96, p.2).</p> <p>⁸⁸ 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 L283, 31.10.2017, p.1).</p> <p>⁸⁹ 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).</p>	<p>⁴⁰ Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 of 11 November 1996 concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other irregularities (OJ L292,15.11.96, p.2).</p> <p>⁴¹ 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 L283, 31.10.2017, p.1).</p> <p>⁴² 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).</p>	<p>³⁹ Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2988/95 of 18 December 1995 on the protection of the European Communities financial interests (OJ L 312, 23.12.95, p.1).</p> <p>⁴⁰ Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 of 11 November 1996 concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other irregularities (OJ L292,15.11.96, p.2).</p> <p>⁴¹ 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 L283, 31.10.2017, p.1).</p> <p>⁴² Directive (EU) 2017/1371 of</p>
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				<p>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).</p>
96.	<p>(80) Horizontal financial rules adopted by the European Parliament and the Council on the basis of Article 322 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union apply to this Regulation. These rules are laid down in the Financial Regulation and determine in particular the procedure for establishing and implementing the budget through grants, procurement, prizes, indirect implementation, and provides for checks on the responsibility of financial actors. Rules adopted on the basis of Article 322 TFEU also concern the protection of the Union's budget in case of generalised deficiencies as regards the rule of law in the Member States, as the</p>	<p>(80) Horizontal financial rules adopted by the European Parliament and the Council on the basis of Article 322 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union apply to this Regulation. These rules are laid down and in particular in the Financial Regulation and determine in particular <i>which lays down</i> the procedure for establishing and implementing the budget through grants, procurement, prizes, indirect implementation, and <i>provide</i> for checks on the responsibility of financial actors <i>should apply to the actions under this Programme, subject to specific derogations, provided for in this Regulation.</i> Rules adopted on the basis of Article 322 TFEU</p>	<p>(80) Horizontal financial rules adopted by the European Parliament and the Council on the basis of Article 322 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union apply to this Regulation. These rules are laid down in the Financial Regulation and determine in particular the procedure for establishing and implementing the budget through grants, procurement, prizes, indirect implementation, and provide for checks on the responsibility of financial actors. [Rules adopted on the basis of Article 322 TFEU also concern the protection of the Union's budget in case of generalised deficiencies as regards the rule of law in the Member States, as the</p>	<p>(80) Horizontal financial rules adopted by the European Parliament and the Council on the basis of Article 322 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union apply to this Regulation. These rules are laid down in the Financial Regulation and determine in particular the procedure for establishing and implementing the budget through grants, procurement, prizes, indirect implementation, and provides for checks on the responsibility of financial actors Rules adopted on the basis of Article 322 TFEU also concern the protection of the Union's budget in case of generalised deficiencies as regards the rule</p>

	precondition for sound financial management and effective Union funding.	also concern the protection of the Union's budget in case of generalised deficiencies as regards the rule of law in the Member States, as the respect for the rule of law is an essential precondition for sound financial management and effective Union funding. [Am. 66]	respect for the rule of law is an essential precondition for sound financial management and effective Union funding.]	of law in the Member States, as the respect for the rule of law is an essential precondition for sound financial management and effective Union funding other conditionalities to protect the budget.
97.	(81) Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁹⁰ governs the processing of personal data carried out in the Member States in the context of this Regulation and under the supervision of the Member States competent authorities. Regulation (EC) 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁹¹ governs the processing of personal data carried out by the Commission within the framework of this Regulation and under the supervision of the European Data Protection Supervisor. Any exchange or transmission of information is to comply with the	(81) Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁹⁰ governs the processing of personal data carried out in the Member States in the context of this Regulation and under the supervision of the Member States competent authorities. Regulation (EC) 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁹¹ governs the processing of personal data carried out by the Commission within the framework of this Regulation and under the supervision of the European Data Protection Supervisor. Any exchange or transmission of information by competent	(81) Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁴³ governs the processing of personal data carried out in the Member States in the context of this Regulation and under the supervision of the Member States competent authorities. Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁴⁴ governs the processing of personal data carried out by the Commission within the framework of this Regulation and under the supervision of the European Data Protection Supervisor. Any exchange or transmission of information by	(81) Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁴³ governs the processing of personal data carried out in the Member States in the context of this Regulation and under the supervision of the Member States competent authorities. Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁴⁴ governs the processing of personal data carried out by the Commission within the framework of this Regulation and under the supervision of the European Data Protection Supervisor. Any exchange or transmission

<p>rules on the transfer of personal data as laid down in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and any exchange or transmission of information by the Commission is to comply with the rules on the transfer of personal data as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 45/2001.</p>	<p>authorities is to comply with the rules on the transfer of personal data as laid down in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 in Regulation XXX [Regulation on privacy and electronic communications] and any exchange or transmission of information by the Commission is to comply with the rules on the transfer of personal data as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 45/2001. [Am. 67]</p>	<p>competent authorities is to comply with the rules on the transfer of personal data as laid down in Regulation (EU) 2016/679 and any exchange or transmission of information by the Commission is to comply with the rules on the transfer of personal data as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 45/2001.</p>	<p>of information by competent authorities is to comply with the rules on the transfer of personal data as laid down in Regulation (EU) 2016/679###. Any exchange or transmission of information by the Commission is to comply with the rules on the transfer of personal data as laid down in Regulation (EC) No 45/2001.</p>
<p>90 Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).</p>	<p>90 Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).</p>	<p>43 Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).</p>	<p>43 Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation) (OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1).</p>
<p>91 Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal</p>	<p>91 Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of</p>	<p>44 Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December</p>	<p>44 Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December</p>

<p>data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data (OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1).</p>	<p>the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data (OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1).</p>	<p>⁴⁴ Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data (OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1).</p>	<p>2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data (OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1).</p>
<p>98.</p>		<p><u>(81a) Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 establishes the rules of producing statistics in accordance with the principle of statistical confidentiality and stipulates that the National Statistical Institutes, other national authorities and the Commission (Eurostat) shall take all necessary measures to ensure the alignment of principles and guidelines with regard to the physical and logical protection of confidential data.</u></p>	<p>(81a) Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 establishes the rules of producing statistics in accordance with the principle of statistical confidentiality and stipulates that the National Statistical Institutes, other national authorities and the Commission (Eurostat) shall take all necessary measures to ensure the alignment of principles and guidelines with regard to the physical and logical protection of confidential data.</p>
<p>99.</p>	<p>(82) Since the objectives of this</p>	<p>(82) Since the objectives of this</p>	<p>(82) Since the objectives of</p>

<p>Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States due to the cross-border nature of the issues involved, but can rather, by reason of the greater potential of Union action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.</p>	<p>Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States due to the cross-border nature of the issues involved, but can rather, by reason of the greater potential of Union action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.</p>	<p>Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States due to the cross-border nature of the issues involved, but can rather, by reason of the greater potential of Union action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.</p>	<p>this Regulation cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States due to the cross-border nature of the issues involved, but can rather, by reason of the greater potential of Union action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.</p>
<p>100.</p> <p>(83) The Programme should also be to ensure greater visibility and coherence of the Union's internal market, competitiveness of enterprises including SMEs and European statistics towards European citizens, businesses and administrations.</p>	<p>(83) The Programme should also be to ensure greater visibility and coherence of the Union's internal market, competitiveness <i>and sustainability</i> of enterprises including SMEs <i>especially micro, small and medium-sized enterprises</i> and European statistics actions towards European citizens, businesses and administrations.</p>	<p>(83) The Programme should also be to ensure greater visibility and coherence of the Union's internal market, competitiveness of enterprises including SMEs and European statistics actions towards European citizens, businesses and administrations.</p>	<p>(83) The Programme should also be to ensure greater visibility and coherence of the Union's internal market, competitiveness <i>and sustainability</i> of enterprises including SMEs <i>especially</i> SMEs and European statistics actions towards European citizens, businesses and administrations.</p>

101.	<p>(84) Regulation (EU) No 99/2013, Regulation (EU) No 1287/2013, Regulation (EU) No 254/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹², Regulation (EU) No 258/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹³, Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹⁴, Regulation (EU) 2017/826, should be repealed with effect from 1 January 2021.</p>	<p>[Am. 68]</p> <p>(84) Regulation (EU) No 99/2013, Regulation (EU) No 1287/2013, Regulation (EU) No 254/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹², Regulation (EU) No 258/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹³, Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹⁴, Regulation (EU) 2017/826, should be repealed with effect from 1 January 2021.</p>	<p>(84) Regulation (EU) No 99/2013, Regulation (EU) No 1287/2013, Regulation (EU) No 254/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁵, Regulation (EU) No 258/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁶, Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁷, and Regulation (EU) 2017/826; should be repealed with effect from 1 January 2021.</p>	<p>businesses and administrations.</p> <p>(84) Regulation (EU) No 99/2013, Regulation (EU) No 1287/2013, Regulation (EU) No 254/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁵, Regulation (EU) No 258/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁶, Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴⁷ and Regulation (EU) 2017/826 should be repealed with effect from 1 January 2021.</p>
	<p>_____</p> <p>⁹² Regulation (EU) No 254/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on a multiannual consumer programme of the years 2014-20 and repealing Decision No 1926/2006/EC (OJ L 84, 20.3.2014, p. 42).</p> <p>⁹³ Regulation (EU) No 258/2014 of</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>⁹² Regulation (EU) No 254/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on a multiannual consumer programme of the years 2014-20 and repealing Decision No 1926/2006/EC (OJ L 84,</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>⁴⁵ Regulation (EU) No 254/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on a multiannual consumer programme of the years 2014-20 and repealing Decision No 1926/2006/EC (OJ L 84,</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>⁴⁵ Regulation (EU) No 254/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 February 2014 on a multiannual consumer programme of the years 2014-20 and repealing Decision No</p>

<p>the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 establishing a Union programme to support specific activities in the field of financial reporting and auditing for the period of 2014-20 and repealing Decision No 716/2009/EC (OJ L 105, 8.4.2014, p. 1).</p> <p>⁹⁴ Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 laying down provisions for the management of expenditure relating to the food chain, animal health and plant reproductive material, amending Council Directives 98/56/EC, 2000/29/EC and 2008/90/EC, Regulations (EC) No 178/2002, (EC) No 882/2004 and (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council and</p>	<p>20.3.2014, p. 42).</p> <p>⁹³ Regulation (EU) No 258/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 establishing a Union programme to support specific activities in the field of financial reporting and auditing for the period of 2014-20 and repealing Decision No 716/2009/EC (OJ L 105, 8.4.2014, p. 1).</p> <p>⁹⁴ Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 laying down provisions for the management of expenditure relating to the food chain, animal health and animal welfare, and relating to plant health and plant reproductive material, amending Council Directives 98/56/EC, 2000/29/EC and 2008/90/EC, Regulations (EC) No 178/2002, (EC) No 882/2004 and (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2009/128/EC of the</p>	<p>20.3.2014, p. 42).</p> <p>⁴⁶ Regulation (EU) No 258/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 establishing a Union programme to support specific activities in the field of financial reporting and auditing for the period of 2014-20 and repealing Decision No 716/2009/EC (OJ L 105, 8.4.2014, p. 1).</p> <p>⁴⁷ Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 laying down provisions for the management of expenditure relating to the food chain, animal health and animal welfare, and relating to plant health and plant reproductive material, amending Council Directives 98/56/EC, 2000/29/EC and 2008/90/EC, Regulations (EC) No 178/2002, (EC) No 882/2004 and (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2009/128/EC of the</p>	<p>1926/2006/EC (OJ L 84, 20.3.2014, p. 42).</p> <p>⁴⁶ Regulation (EU) No 258/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 establishing a Union programme to support specific activities in the field of financial reporting and auditing for the period of 2014-20 and repealing Decision No 716/2009/EC (OJ L 105, 8.4.2014, p. 1).</p> <p>⁴⁷ Regulation (EU) No 652/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 laying down provisions for the management of expenditure relating to the food chain, animal health and plant health and relating to reproductive material, amending Council Directives 98/56/EC, 2000/29/EC and 2008/90/EC, Regulations (EC) No 178/2002, (EC) No</p>
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<p>repealing Council Decisions 66/399/EEC, 76/894/EEC and 2009/470/EC (OJ L 189, 27.6.2014, p. 1).</p>	<p>European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decisions 66/399/EEC, 76/894/EEC and 2009/470/EC (OJ L 189, 27.6.2014, p. 1).</p>	<p>European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decisions 66/399/EEC, 76/894/EEC and 2009/470/EC (OJ L 189, 27.6.2014, p. 1).</p>	<p>882/2004 and (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Regulation (EC) No 1107/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decisions 66/399/EEC, 76/894/EEC and 2009/470/EC (OJ L 189, 27.6.2014, p. 1).</p> <p><i>(84a) Since amending provisions of legal acts have exhausted their effects at the moment of their entry into force and the amendments they introduced in other legal acts have thus become part of those legal acts at the same moment, the repeal of Regulation (EU) 652/2014 has no effect on the amendments already introduced by its Articles 46, 48 and 50-53 in other legal acts, in particular with regard</i></p>
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102.	<p>(85) It is appropriate to ensure a smooth transition without interruption between the programmes in the fields of competitiveness of enterprises and SMEs, consumer protection, and end-users in financial services, policy making in financial services, food chain and statistics, established by Regulation (EU) No 1287/2013, Regulation (EU) No 254/2014, Regulation (EU) No 2017/826, Regulation (EU) No 258/2014, Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, and this Programme, in particular regarding the continuation of</p>	<p>(85) It is appropriate to ensure a smooth transition without interruption between the programmes in the fields of competitiveness and <i>and sustainability</i> of enterprises and <i>especially micro, small and medium-sized enterprises</i>, consumer protection, customers and end-users in financial services, policy making in financial services, food chain and European statistics, established by Regulation (EU) No 1287/2013, Regulation (EU) No 254/2014, Regulation (EU) No 2017/826, Regulation (EU) No 258/2014, Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, and this Programme, in particular regarding the continuation of</p>	<p>(85) It is appropriate to ensure a smooth transition without interruption between the programmes in the fields of competitiveness of enterprises and SMEs, consumer protection, customers and end-users in financial services, policy making in financial services, feed <u>in the area of plants, animals, food and feed</u>, and European statistics, established by Regulation (EU) No 1287/2013, Regulation (EU) No 254/2014, Regulation (EU) No 2017/826, Regulation (EU) No 258/2014, Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, and this Programme, in particular regarding the</p>	<p><i>to the setting up of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed ('the PAFF Committee'), which remains in force notwithstanding the repeal of Regulation (EU) 652/2004.</i></p> <p>(85) It is appropriate to ensure a smooth transition without interruption between the programmes in the fields of competitiveness <i>and sustainability</i> of enterprises and <i>especially</i> SMEs, consumer protection, customers and end-users in financial services, policy making in financial services, <u>in the area of plants, animals, food and feed</u>, and European statistics, established by Regulation (EU) No 1287/2013, Regulation (EU) No 254/2014, Regulation (EU) No 2017/826, Regulation (EU) No 258/2014, Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, and this Programme, in</p>
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	<p>multiannual measures, and the evaluation of the previous programmes successes, [Am. 69]</p>	<p>continuation of multiannual measures and the evaluation of the previous programmes successes,</p>	<p>particular regarding the continuation of multiannual measures, and the evaluation of the previous programmes successes,</p> <p><i>In the view of the fact that the multiannual financial framework covers the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2027, this Regulation should enter into force as a matter of urgency on the day of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union and should apply from 1 January 2021.</i></p>
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Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the Programme for single market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, and European statistics and repealing Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014, (EU) No 258/2014, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) 2017/826

2018/0231 (COD)

Explanation of changes:

In the column related to the position of the European Parliament, the changes to the Commission proposal are indicated in **bold italics** for additions. Deletions are not indicated.

In the column related to the position of the Council (partial general approach, doc. 14257/1/18 REV 1), the changes to the Commission proposal are indicated in **bold underlined** for additions and in ~~####~~ for deletions.

In the fourth column (compromise proposal), the changes to the partial general approach are indicated in **bold italics** for additions and in ~~####~~ for deletions.

Previously [bracketed] parts of the text are marked in grey highlight, with changes compared to the text of the partial general approach marked in **bold italics** for additions and in ~~####~~ for deletions.

Row	Location	COMMISSION PROPOSAL	EP PLENARY TEXT	COUNCIL PARTIAL	Compromise proposal
		COM(2018) 441 final	February 2019	GENERAL APPROACH (doc. 14257/1/18 REV 1)	
CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS					
<i>Article 1</i>					
25.	Title	Subject matter	Subject matter	Subject matter	Subject matter
26.	Art. 1 – par. 1	This Regulation establishes the programme for improving the functioning of the internal market and the competitiveness of enterprises, including micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and the framework for financing of development, production and dissemination of European statistics within the	This Regulation establishes the <i>Single Market</i> programme for improving the functioning of <i>strengthening</i> the internal market and the <i>improving its</i> competitiveness and <i>functioning in the fields of</i> sustainability of enterprises, including-especially micro, small and medium-sized enterprises,	This Regulation establishes the programme for <u>both</u> improving the functioning of the internal market and the competitiveness of enterprises, including <u>particular</u> micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, for the <u>area of plants, animals, food and feed</u> , and the <u>programming</u> and <u>financing</u> framework for	This Regulation establishes the programme for both –improving the functioning of the internal market and the competitiveness and sustainability of enterprises, in particular-especially micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, for <i>consumer protection</i> , for the area of plants, animals, food and feed, and the

		<p>meaning of Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 (the 'Programme').</p>	<p><i>standardisation, consumer protection, market surveillance, food supply chain</i> and the framework for financing and development, production and dissemination of European statistics within the meaning of Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 (the 'Programme').</p>	<p>development, production and dissemination of European statistics within the meaning of Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 (the 'Programme').</p>	<p>programming and financing framework for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics within the meaning of Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 (the 'Programme') for the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2027.</p>
27.	Art. 1 – par. 2	<p>It lays down the objectives of the Programme, the budget for the period 2021 to 2027, the forms of Union funding and the rules for providing such funding.</p>	<p>It lays down the objectives of the Programme, the budget for the period 2021 to 2027, the forms of Union funding and the rules for providing such funding.</p>	<p>It lays down the main fields and objectives of the actions envisaged in the Programme, the budget for the period 2021 to 2027, the forms of Union funding and the rules for providing such funding as well as the system of governance.</p>	<p>It lays down the main fields and objectives of the actions envisaged in the Programme and the eligible actions for implementing those objectives, the budget for the period 2021 to 2027, the forms of Union funding and the rules for providing such funding as well as the system of governance.</p>
28.	Article 2				
29.	Title	Definitions	Definitions	Definitions	Definitions

30.	Art. 2, par. 1 introductory part	For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:	For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:	For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:	For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:
31.	Art. 2, par. 1, point 1.	(1) 'Blending operation' means actions supported by the Union budget, including within blending facilities pursuant to Article 2(6) of the Financial Regulation, combining non-repayable forms of support and/or financial instruments from the Union budget with repayable forms of support from development or other public finance institutions, as well as from commercial and finance institutions and investors;	(1) 'Blending operation' means actions supported by the Union budget, including within blending facilities pursuant to Article 2(6) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council , (the 'Financial Regulation'), combining non-repayable forms of support and/or financial instruments from the Union budget with repayable forms of support from development or other public finance institutions, as well as from commercial and finance institutions and investors;	(1) 'Blending operation' means actions supported by the Union budget, including within blending facilities pursuant to Article 2(6) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council (the 'Financial Regulation'), combining non-repayable forms of support and/or financial instruments from the Union budget with repayable forms of support from development or other public finance institutions, as well as from commercial and finance institutions and investors	(1) 'Blending operation' means actions supported by the Union budget, including within blending facilities pursuant to Article 2(6) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council (the 'Financial Regulation'), combining non-repayable forms of support and/or financial instruments from the Union budget with repayable forms of support from development or other public finance institutions, as well as from commercial and finance institutions and investors
32.	Art. 2, par. 1	(2) 'European statistics' means statistics developed,	(2) 'European statistics' means statistics developed, produced	(2) 'European statistics' means statistics developed, produced	(2) 'European statistics' means statistics developed, produced

	point 2	produced and disseminated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 223/2009;	and disseminated <i>at the Union level and in the Member States</i> in accordance with <i>Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union and Regulation (EC) No 223/2009; [Am. 71]</i>	and disseminated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 223/2009;	and disseminated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 223/2009;
33.	Art. 2, par 1, point 3	(3) 'legal entity' means any natural or legal person created and recognised as such under national law, Union law or international law, which has legal personality and which may, acting in its own name, exercise rights and be subject to obligations, or an entity without a legal personality in accordance with Article 197(2)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) of the European Parliament and of the Council (the 'Financial Regulation');	(3) 'legal entity' means any natural or legal person created and recognised as such under national law, Union law or international law, which has legal personality and which may, acting in its own name, exercise rights and be subject to obligations, or an entity without a legal personality in accordance with point (c) of the Article 197(2) of Regulation <i>No 2018/1046</i> (EU, Euratom) of the European Parliament and of the Council (the 'Financial Regulation'); [Am. 72]	(3) 'legal entity' means any natural or legal person created and recognised as such under national law, Union law or international law, which has legal personality and which may, acting in its own name, exercise rights and be subject to obligations, or an entity without a legal personality in accordance with Article 197(2)(c) of the Regulation (EU, Euratom) of the European Parliament and of the Council (the 'Financial Regulation');	(3) 'legal entity' means any natural or legal person created and recognised as such under national law, Union law or international law, which has legal personality and which may, acting in its own name, exercise rights and be subject to obligations, or an entity without a legal personality in accordance with Article 197(2)(c) of the Financial Regulation;
34.	Art. 2, par. 1,	(4) 'micro, small and medium-sized enterprises' means	(4) 'micro, small and medium-sized enterprises' means	(4) 'micro, small and medium-sized enterprises' means	(4) ' <i>micro, small and medium-sized enterprises</i> (SMEs)' means

	<p>point 4</p> <p>means micro, small and medium-sized enterprises as defined in Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC⁹⁵ in the version of 6 May 2003;</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁹⁵ Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 36).</p>	<p>micro, small and medium-sized enterprises as defined in Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC⁹⁵ in the version of 6 May 2003;</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁹⁵ Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 36).</p>	<p>micro, small and medium-sized enterprises as defined in Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC¹⁰⁷ in the version of 6 May 2003;</p> <p>_____</p> <p>¹⁰⁷ Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC of 6 May 2003 concerning the definition of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 36).</p>	<p>micro, small and medium-sized enterprises as defined in Commission Recommendation 2003/361/EC in the version of 6 May 2003;</p>
<p>35.</p> <p>Art. 2, par. 1, point 4a (new)</p>		<p><i>(4a) 'Social economy enterprise' means an enterprise whose main objective is to have a social impact rather than make a profit for their owners or shareholders, which operates by providing goods and services for the market and which is managed in an open and</i></p>		

			<p><i>responsible manner involving employees, consumers and stakeholders; [Am. 73]</i></p>		
36.	Art. 2, par. 1, point 4b (new)		<p>(4b) 'Local Public Enterprise' means a small local public service enterprise that meets the SME criteria and fulfils important tasks for local communities; [Am. 74]</p>		
37.	Art. 2, par. 1, point 4c (new)		<p>(4c) 'Enterprise networks' means the coming together of entrepreneurs in order to carry out a shared project and in which two or more SMEs jointly exercise one or more economic activities in order to increase their competitiveness in the market; [Am. 75]</p>		<p>(5) 'Cluster and other business network organisations' means organisations that support the enhancement of collaboration, networking and learning of groups of specialised enterprises by providing or channelling specialised and customised business support services to stimulate innovation activities, especially in SMEs, in line with the coverage of innovation clusters under points 12 (e) in section 1.2 and 15(s) in section 1.3 as well as in Annex I in the</p>

						‘EU Framework for State Aid for Research and Development and Innovation (2014/C 198/01).
38.	Art. 2, par. 1 point 5	(5) 'third country' means a country that is not a member of the Union.	(5) 'third country' means a country that is not a member of the Union.	(5) 'third country' means a country that is not a member of the Union.	(5) 'third country' means a country that is not a member of the Union.	(56) 'third country' means a country that is not a member of the Union.
39.	Article 3					
40.	Title	Programme objectives	Programme objectives	Programme objectives	Programme objectives	Programme objectives
41.	Art. 3, par. 1	1. The Programme has the following general objectives:	1. The Programme has the following general objectives:	1. The Programme has the following general objectives:	1. The Programme has the following general objectives:	1. The Programme has the following general objectives:
42.	Art. 3, par. 1, point (a)	(a) to improve the functioning of the internal market, and especially to protect and empower citizens, consumers and businesses, in particular	(a) to improve the functioning of the internal market, and especially to protect and empower citizens, consumers and businesses, in particular	(a) to improve the functioning of the internal market, and especially to protect and empower citizens, consumers and businesses, in particular	(a) to improve the functioning of the internal market, and especially to protect and empower citizens, consumers and businesses, in particular	(a) to improve the functioning of the internal market, and especially to protect and empower citizens, consumers and businesses, in particular SMEs, by empowerment

	<p>particular micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), by enforcement of Union law, facilitation of market access, standard setting, and by promoting human, animal and plant health and animal welfare; as well as to enhance cooperation between the competent authorities of Member States and between the competent authorities of Member States and the Commission and the decentralised Union agencies;</p>	<p>micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), by enforcement of Union law, facilitation of legal, social and environmental framework; to facilitate market access and access to finance, to promote fair competition between companies, and standard setting, and by promoting to ensure a uniform and high level of consumer protection, to strengthen the market surveillance across the Union, to improve mutual recognition and to promote human, animal and plant health and animal welfare; as well as to enhance cooperation between the competent authorities of Member States and between the competent authorities of Member States and the Commission and the decentralised Union agencies;</p> <p>[Am. 76]</p>	<p>small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), by enforcement of Union law, facilitation of market access, standard setting, and by promoting human, animal and plant health and animal welfare, whilst respecting the principles of sustainable development and ensuring a high level of consumer protection; as well as to enhance cooperation between the competent authorities of Member States and between the competent authorities of Member States and the Commission and the decentralised Union agencies;</p>	<p>enforcing Union law, facilitation of facilitating market access, standard setting, and by promoting human, animal and plant health and animal welfare, whilst respecting the principles of sustainable development and ensuring a high level of consumer protection; as well as to enhance cooperation between the competent authorities of Member States and between the competent authorities of Member States and the Commission and the decentralised Union agencies;</p>
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43.	Art. 3, par. 1, point (b)	(b) to provide high-quality, comparable and reliable statistics on Europe which underpin the design, monitoring and evaluation of all the Union policies and help policy makers, businesses, academia, citizens and media to make informed decisions and actively participate in the democratic process.	(b) to provide develop, produce and disseminate high-quality, comparable and reliable European statistics on Europe which underpin the design, monitoring and evaluation of all the Union policies, including trade and migration , and help citizens, policy makers and regulators, supervisory authorities, businesses, academia, citizens and media to make informed decisions and actively participate in the democratic process. [Am. 77]	(b) to provide high-quality, comparable, timely and reliable European statistics on Europe which underpin the design, monitoring and evaluation of all the Union policies and help policy makers, businesses, academia, citizens and media to make informed decisions and actively participate in the democratic process.	(b) to provide develop, produce and disseminate high-quality, comparable, timely and reliable European statistics which underpin the design, monitoring and evaluation of all the Union policies, and help citizens, policy makers and authorities, businesses, academia, citizens and media to make informed decisions and actively participate in the democratic process.
44.	Art. 3, par. 2	2. The Programme has the following specific objectives:	2. The Programme has the following specific objectives:	2. The Programme has the following specific objectives:	2. The Programme has the following specific objectives:
45.	Art. 3, par. 2, point (a)	(a) making the internal market more effective, facilitating the prevention and removal of obstacles, supporting the development, implementation and	(a) making the internal market more effective; by:	(a) making the internal market more effective, also in the light of the digital transformation, facilitating the prevention and removal of unjustified or disproportionate obstacles,	a) making the internal market more effective, also in the light of the digital transformation, facilitating the prevention and removal of unjustified or disproportionate

		<p>enforcement of the Union law in the areas of the internal market for goods and services, public procurement, market surveillance as well as in the areas of company law and contract and extra-contractual law, anti-money laundering, free movement of capital, financial services and competition, including the development of governance tools;</p>		<p>prevention of unjustified unequal treatment of market participants, supporting the development, implementation and enforcement of the Union law in the areas of the internal market for goods and services, public procurement, market surveillance as well as in the areas of company law and contract and extra-contractual law, anti-money laundering, free movement of capital, financial services and competition, including the development of user-centric governance tools;</p>	<p>obstacles, prevention of unjustified unequal treatment of market participants, supporting the development, implementation and enforcement of the Union law in the areas of the internal market for goods and services, public procurement, market surveillance as well as in the areas of company law and contract and extra-contractual law, anti-money laundering, free movement of capital, financial services and competition, including the development of user-centric governance tools; by:</p>
46.	Art. 3, par. 2, point (a) point (i) (new)		<p>(i) facilitating the prevention and removal of obstacles, <i>and</i> supporting the development, implementation and enforcement of the Union law, in the areas of the internal market for goods and services, <i>and</i> public procurement, market surveillance as well as in the areas of company law and</p>		<p>(i) <i>facilitating the prevention and removal of discriminatory, unjustified or disproportionate obstacles, and supporting the development, implementation and enforcement of Union law in the areas of the internal market for goods and services, improving the application of the mutual</i></p>

			<p>contract and extra-contractual law, anti-money laundering, free movement of capital, financial services and competition, including the development of governance tools;</p>		<p><i>recognition principle, of public procurement, of company law and contract and extra-contractual law, of anti-money laundering, of free movement of capital, of financial services and of competition, including by the development of user-centric governance tools;</i></p>
47.	Art. 3, par. 2, point (a) point (ii) (new)		<p><i>(ii) supporting effective market surveillance and product safety throughout the Union, and contributing to the fight against the counterfeiting of products, with a view to ensuring that only safe and compliant products that offer a high level of consumer protection are made available on the Union market, including those sold online, as well as to greater homogeneity and capacity of the market surveillance authorities across the Union. [Am. 78]</i></p>		<p><i>(ii) supporting effective market surveillance throughout the Union, with a view to ensuring that only safe and compliant products are made available on the Union market, including products sold online, as well as to greater homogeneity and capacity of the market surveillance authorities across the Union.</i></p>

48.	Art. 3, par. 2, point (b)	<p>(b) improving the competitiveness of enterprises with special emphasis on SMEs and achieving additionality through the provision of measures that provide various forms of support to SMEs, access to markets including the internationalisation of SMEs, favourable business environment for SMEs, the competitiveness of sectors, the modernisation of industry and the promotion of entrepreneurship;</p>	<p>(b) improving <i>strengthening</i> both the competitiveness <i>and sustainability</i> of enterprises with special emphasis on SMEs and achieving additionality through the provision of measures that <i>provide (objectives for SMEs), paying particular attention to their specific needs, by:</i></p>	<p>(b) improving<u>strengthening</u> the competitiveness of enterprises with special emphasis on SMEs and achieving additionality <u>at the Union level</u> through the provision of measures that:</p>	<p>b) strengthening the competitiveness of SMEs and <i>sustainability</i> and achieving additionality at Union level through measures that:</p>
49.	Art. 3, par. 2, point (b), point (i) (new)		<p>(i) <i>providing</i> various forms of support to SMEs, <i>fostering the growth, promotion and creation of SMEs, including enterprise networks, development of managerial skills and fostering measures to scale-up that will allow them to better</i> access to markets including the and internationalisation of SMEs;</p>	<p><u>(i)</u> provide various forms of support to SMEs, <u>including in the tourism sector,</u></p>	<p>(i) provide various forms of support to SMEs <i>as well as cluster and other business network organisations</i>, including in the tourism sector, <i>thereby fostering the growth, scale-up and creation of SMEs,</i></p>

50.	Art. 3, par. 2, point (b), point (ii) (new)		<i>processes, as well as marketing of their products and services;</i>	(ii) facilitate access to markets including the internationalisation of SMEs,	(ii) facilitate access to markets including the internationalisation of SMEs,
51.	Art. 3, par. 2, point (b), point (iii) (new)		(ii) fostering a favourable business environment <i>and framework</i> for SMEs, reducing administrative burden, enhancing the competitiveness of sectors, ensuring the modernisation of industry including their digital transformation contributing to a resilient, energy and resource efficient economy;	(iii) promote a favourable business environment for SMEs,	(ii) promote entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial skills; (iv) promote a favourable business environment for SMEs, support digital transformation and promote new business opportunities for SMEs, including those with either

52.	Art. 3, par. 2, point (b), point (iv) (new)		<p>(iv) <i>promoting new business opportunities for SMEs through targeted measures, and other innovative forms of actions such as workers buy-outs facilitating job creation and the promotion of entrepreneurship continuity of businesses, in territories affected by these changes;</i></p> <p>[Am. 79]</p>	<p>(iv) <u>support</u> the competitiveness of sectors,</p>	<p><i>socially responsible or innovative business models,</i></p>
53.	Art. 3, par. 2, point (b), point (v) (new)			<p>(v) <u>promote</u> the modernisation of industry,</p>	<p>(vi) promote the modernisation of industry, <i>contributing to a green, digital and resilient economy,</i></p>
54.	Art. 3,			<p>(vi) <u>support the development of</u></p>	<p>(vii) support the development of</p>

	par. 2, point (b), point (vi) (new)			<u>industrial value chains</u> and	industrial value chains and ;
55.	Art. 3, par. 2, point (b), point (vii) (new)			<u>(vii) the promotion of entrepreneurship in a proportional manner;</u>	(vii) promote entrepreneurship in a proportional manner;
56.	Art. 3, par. 2, point (c)	(c) ensuring the effective functioning of the internal market through standardisation processes that:	(c) ensuring the effective functioning of the internal market through standardisation processes that:	(c) ensuring the effective functioning of the internal market through standardisation processes that:	(c) ensuring the effective functioning of the internal market through standardisation processes that:
57.	Art. 3, par. 2, point (c), point (i)	(i) enable the financing and European standardisation and stakeholder participation in setting up European standards;	(1) (i) enable the financing of European standardisation and stakeholder bodies and the participation of all relevant stakeholders in setting up European standards; [Am. 80]	(i) enable the financing of European standardisation and stakeholder participation in setting up European standards;	(i) enable the financing of European standardisation and stakeholder the participation of all relevant stakeholders in setting up European standards;
58.	Art. 3,	(ii) support the development	(2) (ii) support the	(ii) support the development of	(ii) support the development of

	par. 2, point (c), point (ii)	of high-quality international financial reporting and auditing standards, facilitate their integration into the Union law and promote the innovation and development of best practices in corporate reporting;	development of high-quality international financial reporting and auditing standards, facilitate their integration into the Union law and <i>and/or</i> promote the innovation and development of best practices in corporate reporting <i>for both small and big companies</i> ; [Am. 81]	high-quality international financial reporting and auditing standards, facilitate their integration into the Union law and promote the innovation and development of best practices in corporate reporting;	high-quality international financial reporting and auditing standards, facilitate their integration into the Union law and promote the innovation and development of best practices in corporate reporting;
59.	Art. 3, par. 2, point (d)	(d) promoting the interests of consumers and ensuring a high level of consumer protection and product safety by:	(d) promoting the interests of consumers and ensuring a high level of <i>uniform and</i> high level of consumer protection and product safety by: [Am. 82]	(d) promoting the interests of consumers and ensuring a high level of consumer protection and product safety by:	(d) promoting the interests of consumers and ensuring a high level of consumer protection and product safety by:
60.	Art. 3, par. 2, point (d), point (i)	(i) empowering, assisting and educating consumers, businesses and civil society; ensuring a high level of consumer protection, sustainable consumption and product safety notably by supporting competent enforcement authorities and consumer representative	(3) (i) empowering, assisting and educating consumers, businesses and civil society; ensuring a high level of consumer protection, sustainable consumption and product safety <i>notably by in particular for the most vulnerable consumers in order to enhance fairness, transparency and trust in the</i>	(i) empowering, assisting and educating consumers, businesses and civil society; ensuring a high level of consumer protection, sustainable consumption and product safety notably by supporting competent enforcement authorities and consumer representative organisations— and , cooperation	(i) empowering, assisting and educating consumers, businesses and civil society <i>in particular concerning consumer's rights under Union law</i> ; ensuring a high level of consumer protection, sustainable consumption and product safety notably by in particular for the most vulnerable consumers in order to

	<p>organisations and cooperation actions; ensuring that all consumers have access to redress and; provision of adequate information on markets and consumers;</p>	<p><i>single market</i>; supporting competent authorities and consumer representative organisations and cooperation actions, <i>by addressing, among others, issues raised by existing and emerging technologies, including actions aiming at improving product traceability along the supply chain; quality standards across the Union, and addressing the issue of the dual quality of products; raising awareness about consumer's rights under Union law and</i> ensuring that all consumers have access to <i>efficient</i> redress <i>mechanisms</i> and provision of adequate information on markets and consumers, <i>as well as promoting sustainable consumption through enhanced information to consumers on specific characteristics and environmental impact of goods and services; [Am. 83]</i></p>	<p><u>actions and activities enhancing the cooperation between competent authorities with particular attention to vulnerable consumers; ensuring that the interests of consumers in the digital world are duly taken into consideration;</u> ensuring that all consumers have access to redress and; provision of adequate information on markets and consumers;</p>	<p><i>enhance fairness, transparency and trust in the single market; ensuring that the interests of consumers in the digital world are duly taken into consideration;</i> supporting competent authorities and consumer representative organisations; <i>and</i> cooperation actions and actions <i>enhancing the cooperation between competent authorities with particular attention to vulnerable consumers</i> <i>raised by existing and emerging technologies; contributing to improving the quality and availability of standards across the Union; efficiently addressing unfair commercial practices;</i> ensuring that all consumers have access to efficient redress; provision of mechanisms and are provided <i>with</i> adequate information on markets and consumers <i>rights, and promoting</i></p>
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61.	<p>Art. 3, par. 2, point (d), point (ii)</p>	<p>(ii) enhancing the participation of consumers, other users and civil society in financial services policy-making; promoting a better understanding of the financial sector;</p>	<p>(4) (ii) enhancing the participation of consumers, other financial services end-users and civil society in financial services policy-making; promoting a better understanding of the financial sector and of the different categories of commercialised financial products and ensuring the interests of consumers in the area of retail financial services; [Am. 84]</p>	<p>(ii) enhancing the participation of consumers, other financial services end-users and civil society in financial services policy-making; promoting a better understanding of the financial sector;</p>	<p>(ii) enhancing the participation of consumers, other financial services end-users and civil society in financial services policy-making; promoting a better understanding of the financial sector and of the different categories of commercialised financial products and ensuring the interests of consumers in the area of retail financial services;</p>
62.	<p>Art. 3, par. 2, point (e)</p>	<p>(e) contributing to a high level of health for humans, animals and plants along the food chain and in related areas, including by preventing and eradicating diseases and pests, and to support the improvement</p>	<p>(e) contributing to a high level of health and safety for humans, animals and plants along the food and feed supply chain and in related areas, including by preventing and eradicating diseases and pests,</p>	<p>(e) contributing to a high level of health for humans, animals and plants along the food chain and in related the plant, animal, food and feed areas, including by preventing, detecting and eradicating animal diseases and</p>	<p>(e) contributing to a high level of health and safety for humans, animals and plants in the plant, animal, food and feed areas, including by preventing, detecting and eradicating animal diseases and plant pests, including by</p>

		<p>of the welfare of animals as well as a sustainable food production and consumption;</p>	<p>and to support the improvement of the welfare of animals including, by means of emergency measures in the event of large-scale crisis situations affecting animal or plant health, as well as supporting improvements in animal welfare and developing the sustainable food production and consumption at affordable prices, as well as by stimulating research, innovation and the exchange of best practices between stakeholders in those fields; [Am. 85]</p>	<p>plant pests, and to support the improvement of the welfare of animals, the fight against antimicrobial resistance as well as a sustainable food production and consumption;</p>	<p><i>means of emergency measures in the event of large-scale crisis situations and unforeseeable events affecting animal or plant health as well as by and to supporting the improvement of the welfare of animals, the fight against antimicrobial resistance as well as and developing the sustainable food production and consumption, as well as by stimulating the exchange of best practices between stakeholders in those fields;</i></p>
63.	Art. 3, par. 2, point (f)	<p>(f) producing and communicating high quality statistics on Europe in a timely, impartial and cost-efficient manner, through enhanced partnerships within the European Statistical System referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009</p>	<p>(f) <i>developing, disseminating</i> and communicating high quality European statistics on Europe in a timely, impartial and cost-efficient manner, through enhanced partnerships within the European Statistical System referred to in Article 4 of</p>	<p>(f) producing and communicating high quality statistics on European statistics <u>in line with the quality criteria laid down in Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009</u> in a timely, impartial and cost-efficient manner, through a strengthened European</p>	<p>(f) <i>developing, disseminating</i> and communicating high quality European statistics in line with the quality criteria laid down in Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 in a timely, impartial and cost-efficient manner, through <u>a strengthened</u></p>

		and with all relevant external parties, using multiple data sources, advanced data analytics methods, smart systems and digital technologies.	Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 and with all relevant external parties, using multiple data sources, advanced data analytics methods, smart systems and digital technologies, <i>and providing a national and, where possible, regional breakdown.</i> [Am. 86]	<u>Statistical System referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) 223/2009 and enhanced partnerships within the European Statistical System—referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009</u> and with all relevant external parties, using multiple data sources, advanced data analytics methods, smart systems and digital technologies.	European Statistical System referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) 223/2009 and enhanced partnerships within the European Statistical System and with all relevant external parties, using multiple data sources, advanced data analytics methods, smart systems and digital technologies, <i>and providing a national and, where possible, regional breakdown.</i>
64.	<i>Article 4</i>				
65.	Title	Budget	Budget	Budget	Budget
66.	Art. 4, Par.1	1. The financial envelope for the implementation of the Programme for the period 2021 to 2027 shall be EUR 4 088 580 000 in current prices.	1. The financial envelope for the implementation of the Programme for the period 2021 to 2027 shall be EUR 4-088-580 000 000 in current prices. [Am. 87]	1. The financial envelope for the implementation of the Programme for the period 2021 to 2027 shall be [EUR 4 088 580 000 in current prices].	1. The financial envelope for the implementation of the Programme for the period <i>from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2027</i> shall be [EUR 4 088 580 000 in current prices].

67.	Art. 4, Par. 2	2. Within the amount referred to in paragraph 1 the following indicative amounts shall be allocated to the following objectives:	2. Within the amount referred to in paragraph 1 the following indicative amounts shall be allocated to the following objectives:	2. Within the amount referred to in paragraph 1 the following indicative amounts shall be allocated to the following objectives:	2. Within the amount referred to in paragraph 1 the following indicative amounts shall be allocated to the following objectives:
68.	Art. 4, Par. 2 point (-a) (new)		<i>(-a) EUR 394 590 000 to the objective referred to in Article 3(2)(a)(i); [Am. 88]</i>		
69.	Art. 4, Par. 2 point (-aa) (new)		<i>(-aa) EUR 396 200 000 to the objective referred to in Article 3(2)(a)(ii); [Am. 89]</i>		
70.	Art. 4, Par. 2 point (a)	(a) EUR 1 000 000 000 to the objective referred to in Article 3(2)(b);	(a) EUR 1 000 000 000 3 122 000 000 to the objective referred to in Article 3(2)(b); [Am. 90]	(a) [EUR 1 000 000 000] to the objective referred to in Article 3(2)(b);	(a) [EUR 1 000 000 000] to the objective referred to in Article 3(2)(b);

71.	Art. 4, Par.2 point (aa) (new)		<i>(aa) EUR 220 510 000 to the objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c); [Am. 91]</i>		
72.	Art. 4, par.1 point (b)	(b) EUR 188 000 000 to the objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(i);	(b) EUR 188 000 000 198 000 000 to the objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(i) 3(2)(d) ; [Am. 92]	(b) [EUR 188 000 000] to the objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(i);	
73.	Art. 4, par.1 point (c)	(c) EUR 1 680 000 000 to the objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e);	(c) EUR 1 680 000 000 to the objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e);	(c) [EUR 1 680 000 000] to the objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e);	
74.	Art. 4, par.1, point (d)	(d) EUR 552 000 000 to the objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f).	(d) EUR 552 000 000 to the objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f).	(d) [EUR 552 000 000] to the objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f).	

75.	Art. 4, par. 3	<p>3. The amount referred to in paragraph 1 may be used for technical and administrative assistance for the implementation of the Programme, concerning in particular preparatory, monitoring, control, audit and evaluation activities as well as use of information technology networks focusing on information processing and exchange, and use and development of corporate information technology tools.</p>	<p>3. The amount referred to in paragraph 1 may be used for technical and administrative assistance for the implementation of the Programme, concerning in particular preparatory, monitoring, control, audit and evaluation activities as well as use of information technology networks focusing on information processing and exchange, and use and development of corporate information technology tools. <i>In order to ensure maximum availability of the Programme to finance actions covered by the objectives of the Programme, the total costs of administrative and technical support shall not exceed 5 % of the value of the financial envelope referred to in paragraph 1. [Am. 93]</i></p>	<p>3. Up to 5 % of the amount referred to in paragraph 1 may be used for technical and administrative assistance for the implementation of the Programme, concerning in particular preparatory, monitoring, control, audit and evaluation activities as well as use of information technology networks focusing on information processing and exchange, and use and development of corporate information technology tools.</p>	<p>3. Up to 5 % of the amount referred to in paragraph 1 may be used for technical and administrative assistance for the implementation of the Programme, concerning in particular preparatory, monitoring, control, audit and evaluation activities as well as use of information technology networks focusing on information processing and exchange, and use and development of corporate information technology tools.</p>
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76.	Art. 4, par. 4	4. For the objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e), budgetary commitments extending over more than one financial year, may be broken down over several years into annual instalments.	4. For the objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e), budgetary commitments extending over more than one financial year, may be broken down over several years into annual instalments.	4. For the objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e), budgetary commitments extending over more than one financial year, may be broken down over several years into annual instalments.
77.	Art. 4, par. 5	5. By derogation from Article 111(2) of the Financial Regulation, the Commission shall make the budgetary commitment for the grant awarded for veterinary and phytosanitary emergency measures under the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) of this Regulation after assessment of the payment applications submitted by Member States.	5. By derogation from Article 111(2) of the Financial Regulation, the Commission shall make the budgetary commitment for the grant awarded for veterinary and phytosanitary emergency measures under the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) of this Regulation after assessment of the payment applications submitted by Member States.	5. By derogation from Article 111(2) of the Financial Regulation, the Commission shall make the budgetary commitment for the grant awarded for veterinary and phytosanitary emergency measures under the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) of this Regulation after assessment of the payment applications submitted by Member States.
78.	Art. 4, par. 5a		5a. A specific mechanism should be introduced for direct food chain access to the	

	(new)		<i>Commission's crisis reserve in case of large-scale emergencies, in order to guarantee financing for the measures set out in Article 3(2)(e). [Am. 94]</i>		
79.	Art. 4, par. 6	6. Resources allocated to Member States under shared management may, at their request, be transferred to the Programme. The Commission shall implement those resources directly in accordance with point (a) of Article 62(1) of the Financial Regulation or indirectly in accordance with point (c) of that Article. Where possible those resources shall be used for the benefit of the Member State concerned.	6. Resources allocated to Member States under shared management may, at their request, be transferred to the Programme. The Commission shall implement those resources directly in accordance with point (a) of Article 62(1) of the Financial Regulation or indirectly in accordance with point (c) of that Article. Where possible those resources shall be used for the benefit of the Member State concerned.	6. Resources allocated to Member States under shared management may, at their request, be transferred to the Programme. The Commission shall implement those resources directly in accordance with point (a) of Article 62(1) of the Financial Regulation or indirectly in accordance with point (c) of that Article. To the extent possible those resources shall be used for the benefit of the Member State concerned.	6. Resources allocated to Member States under shared management may, at their request, be transferred to the Programme. The Commission shall implement those resources directly in accordance with point (a) of Article 62(1) of the Financial Regulation or indirectly in accordance with point (c) of that Article. To the maximum extent possible these These resources shall be used for the benefit of the Member State concerned. In case it is not possible to use the transferred funds, the Member States shall be able to request a transfer back to the shared management funds subject to the conditions set out in Article

					<i>21 of the Common Provisions Regulation [reference to the Regulation to be inserted].</i>
80.	Article 5				
81.	Title	Third countries associated to the Programme	Third countries associated to the Programme	Article 5 Third countries associated to the Programme	Article 5 Third countries associated to the Programme
82.	Art. 5, par. 1 subpar. 1	The Programme shall be open to the following third countries:	The Programme shall be open to the following third countries:	The Programme shall be open to the following third countries:	The Programme shall be open to the following third countries:
83.	Art. 5, par. 1, point (a)	(a) European Free Trade Association (EFTA) members which are members of the European Economic Area (EEA), in accordance with the conditions laid down in the EEA agreement;	(a) European Free Trade Association (EFTA) members which are members of the European Economic Area (EEA), in accordance with the conditions laid down in the EEA agreement;	(a) European Free Trade Association (EFTA) members which are members of the European Economic Area (EEA), in accordance with the conditions laid down in the EEA agreement;	(a) European Free Trade Association (EFTA) members which are members of the European Economic Area (EEA), in accordance with the conditions laid down in the EEA agreement;
84.	Art. 5,	(b) acceding countries,	(b) acceding countries,	(b) acceding countries, candidate	(b) acceding countries, candidate

par. 1, point (b)	candidate countries and potential candidates, in accordance with the general principles and conditions for their participation in Union programmes established in the respective framework agreements and Association Council decisions, or similar agreements, and in accordance with the specific conditions laid down in agreements between the Union and them;	candidate countries and potential candidates, in accordance with the general principles and conditions for their participation in Union programmes established in the respective framework agreements and Association Council decisions, or similar agreements, and in accordance with the specific conditions laid down in agreements between the Union and them;	countries and potential candidates, in accordance with the general principles and conditions for their participation in Union programmes established in the respective framework agreements and Association Council decisions, or similar agreements, and in accordance with the specific conditions laid down in agreements between the Union and them;	countries and potential candidates, in accordance with the general principles and conditions for their participation in Union programmes established in the respective framework agreements and Association Council decisions, or similar agreements, and in accordance with the specific conditions laid down in agreements between the Union and them;
85. Art. 5, par. 1, point (c)	(c) countries covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy, in accordance with the general principles and conditions for the participation of those countries in Union programmes established in the respective framework agreements and association council decisions, or in similar agreements, and in accordance with the specific	(c) countries covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy, in accordance with the general principles and conditions for the participation of those countries in Union programmes established in the respective framework agreements and association council decisions, or in similar agreements, and in accordance with the specific	(c) countries covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy, in accordance with the general principles and conditions for the participation of those countries in Union programmes established in the respective framework agreements and association council decisions, and in accordance with the specific conditions laid down in	(c) countries covered by the European Neighbourhood Policy, in accordance with the general principles and conditions for the participation of those countries in Union programmes established in the respective framework agreements and association council decisions, or similar agreements, and in accordance with the specific conditions laid

		conditions laid down in agreements between the Union and those countries;	conditions laid down in agreements between the Union and those countries;	agreements between the Union and those countries;	down in agreements between the Union and those countries;
86.	Art. 5, par. 1 point (d)	(d) third countries, in accordance with the conditions laid down in a specific agreement covering the participation of the third country to any Union programme, provided that the agreement:	(d) third countries, in accordance with the conditions laid down in a specific agreement covering the participation of the third country to any Union programme, provided that the agreement:	(d) third countries, in accordance with the conditions laid down in a specific agreement covering the participation of the third country to any Union programme, provided that the agreement:	(d) third countries, in accordance with the conditions laid down in a specific agreement covering the participation of the third country to any Union programme, provided that the agreement:
87.	Art. 5, par. 1 Point (d) Point (i)	(i) ensures a fair balance as regards the contributions and benefits of the third country participating in the Union programmes;	(i) ensures a fair balance as regards the contributions and benefits of the third country participating in the Union programmes;	(i) ensures a fair balance as regards the contributions and benefits of the third country participating in the Union programmes;	(i) ensures a fair balance as regards the contributions and benefits of the third country participating in the Union programmes;
88.	Art. 5, par. 1, point (d) point (ii)	(ii) lays down the conditions of participation in the programmes, including the calculation of financial contributions to individual programmes and their	(ii) lays down the conditions of participation in the programmes, including the calculation of financial contributions to individual programmes and their	(ii) lays down the conditions of participation in the programmes, including the calculation of financial contributions to individual programmes and their	(ii) lays down the conditions of participation in the programmes, including the calculation of financial contributions to individual programmes and their administrative costs. These

		administrative costs;	administrative costs;	administrative costs;	contributions shall constitute assigned revenues in accordance with Article 21(5) of the Financial Regulation.
89.	Art. 5, par. 1, point (d) point (iii)	(iii) does not confer to the third country a decisional power on the programme;	(iii) does not confer to the third country a decisional power on the programme;	(iii) does not confer to the third country a decisional power on the programme;	(iii) does not confer to the third country a decisional power on , in respect of the programme;
90.	Art. 5, par. 1, point (d) point (iv)	(iv) guarantees the rights of the Union to ensure sound financial management and to protect its financial interests.	(iv) guarantees the rights of the Union to ensure sound financial management and to protect its financial interests.	(iv) guarantees the rights of the Union to ensure sound financial management and to protect its financial interests.	(iv) guarantees the rights of the Union to ensure sound financial management and to protect its financial interests.
91.	Art. 5 par. 1 subpar. 2	The contributions referred to in point (ii) shall constitute assigned revenues in accordance with Article [21(5)] of the Financial Regulation.	The contributions referred to in point (ii) shall constitute assigned revenues in accordance with Article [21(5)] of the Financial Regulation.	The contributions referred to in point (ii) shall constitute assigned revenues in accordance with Article [21(5)] of the Financial Regulation. 1	The contributions referred to in point (ii) shall constitute assigned revenues in accordance with Article [21(5)] of the Financial Regulation.

Article 6

92.					Implementation and forms of EU funding	Implementation and forms of EU funding	Implementation and forms of EU funding
93.		Implementation and forms of EU funding	Implementation and forms of EU funding	Implementation and forms of EU funding	Implementation and forms of EU funding	Implementation and forms of EU funding	Implementation and forms of EU funding
94.	Art. 6, par.1	1. The Programme shall be implemented in direct management in accordance with the Financial Regulation or in indirect management with bodies referred to in Article 62(1)(c) of the Financial Regulation.	1. The Programme shall be implemented in direct management in accordance with the Financial Regulation or in indirect management with bodies referred to in Article 62(1)(c) of the Financial Regulation.	1. The Programme shall be implemented in direct management in accordance with the Financial Regulation or in indirect management with bodies referred to in Article 62(1)(c) of the Financial Regulation.	1. The Programme shall be implemented in direct management in accordance with the Financial Regulation or in indirect management with bodies referred to in Article 62(1)(c) of the Financial Regulation.	1. The Programme shall be implemented in direct management in accordance with the Financial Regulation or in indirect management with bodies referred to in Article 62(1)(c) of the Financial Regulation.	1. The Programme shall be implemented in direct management in accordance with the Financial Regulation or in indirect management with bodies referred to in Article 62(1)(c) of the Financial Regulation.
95.	Art. 6, par.2	2. The Programme may provide funding in any of the forms laid down in the Financial Regulation, in particular grants, prizes and procurement. It may also provide financing in the form of financial instruments within	2. The Programme may provide funding in any of the forms laid down in the Financial Regulation, in particular grants, prizes and procurement. It may also provide financing in the form of financial instruments within blending operations.	2. The Programme may provide funding in any of the forms laid down in the Financial Regulation, in particular grants, prizes and procurement. It may also provide financing in the form of financial instruments within blending operations.	2. The Programme may provide funding in any of the forms laid down in the Financial Regulation, in particular grants, prizes and procurement. It may also provide financing in the form of financial instruments within blending operations.	2. The Programme may provide funding in any of the forms laid down in the Financial Regulation, in particular grants, prizes and procurement. It may also provide financing in the form of financial instruments within blending operations.	2. The Programme may provide funding in any of the forms laid down in the Financial Regulation, in particular grants, prizes and procurement. It may also provide financing in the form of financial instruments within blending operations.

96.	Art. 6, par.3	blending operations.	<p>3. Contributions to a mutual insurance mechanism may cover the recovery of funds due by recipients and shall be considered as sufficient guarantee under the Financial Regulation. The provisions laid down in [Article X of] Regulation XXX [successor of the Regulation on the Guarantee Fund] shall apply⁹⁶.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁹⁶ [to add]</p>	<p>3. Contributions to a mutual insurance mechanism may cover the risk associated with the recovery of funds due by recipients and shall be considered as sufficient guarantee under the Financial Regulation. The provisions laid down in [Article X of] Regulation XXX [successor of the Regulation on the Guarantee Fund] shall apply¹⁰⁹.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>¹⁰⁹ [to add]</p>	<p>3. Contributions to a mutual insurance mechanism may cover the risk associated with the recovery of funds due by recipients and shall be considered as sufficient guarantee under the Financial Regulation. The provisions laid down in [Article X of] Regulation XXX [successor of the Regulation on the Guarantee Fund] shall apply¹⁰⁹.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>¹⁰⁹ [to add]</p>
97.	<p>CHAPTER II</p> <p>GRANTS</p>				

<i>Article 7</i>				
	Title	Grants	Grants	Grants
98.				
99.				
100.	Art. 7, par. 1	Grants under the Programme shall be awarded and managed in accordance with Title VIII of the Financial Regulation.	Grants under the Programme shall be awarded and managed in accordance with Title VIII of the Financial Regulation.	Grants under the Programme shall be awarded and managed in accordance with Title VIII of the Financial Regulation.
101.				
<i>Article 8</i>				
102.	Title	Eligible actions	Eligible actions	Eligible actions
103.	Art. 8, par. 1	1. Only actions implementing the objectives referred in Article 3 shall be eligible for funding.	1. Only actions implementing the objectives referred in Article 3 shall be eligible for funding.	1. Only actions implementing the objectives referred in Article 3 shall be eligible for funding.
104.	Art. 8, par. 2	2. In particular the following actions implementing the objectives referred in Article 3 shall be eligible:	2. In particular the following actions implementing the objectives referred in Article 3 shall be eligible:	2. In particular the following actions implementing the objectives referred in Article 3 shall be eligible:

105.	Art. 8, par. 2 point (a)	(a) creation of the right conditions to empower all actors of the internal market, including businesses, citizens and consumers, civil society and public authorities through transparent information and awareness raising campaigns, best practice exchange, promotion of good practices, exchange and dissemination of expertise and knowledge and organization of trainings;	(a) creation of the right conditions to empower all actors of the internal market, including businesses, citizens and consumers, civil society and public authorities through transparent information and awareness raising campaigns, best practice exchange, promotion of good practices, exchange and dissemination of expertise and knowledge and organization of trainings; <u>such actions, implemented through existing networks such as SOLVIT and the European Consumer Centres Network, shall involve, where relevant, third countries, with the purpose to promote EU values, rules and standards;</u>	(a) creation of the right conditions to empower all actors of the internal market, including businesses, citizens and consumers, civil society and public authorities, through transparent information <i>exchange</i> and awareness raising campaigns <i>particularly as regards to applicable Union rules and the rights of businesses, citizens and consumers</i> , best practice exchange, promotion of good practices <i>and innovative solutions</i> , exchange and dissemination of expertise and knowledge and organization of trainings; such <i>as</i> actions implemented through the SOLVIT network and the European Consumer Centres Network, shall involve, where relevant, third countries, with the purpose to promote EU values, rules and standards;
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106.	Art. 8, par. 2 point (b)	(b) provision of mechanisms for citizens, consumers, end-users, civil society and business representatives from the Union to contribute to political discussions, policies and decision making process, notably by supporting the functioning of representative organisations at national and the Union level;	(b) provision of mechanisms for citizens, consumers, end-users, civil society and business representatives from the Union to contribute to political discussions, policies and decision making process, notably by supporting the functioning of representative organisations at national and the Union level;	(b) provision of mechanisms for citizens, consumers, end-users, civil society and business representatives from the Union to contribute to political discussions, policies and decision making process, notably by supporting the functioning of representative organisations at national and the Union level;	(b) provision of mechanisms for citizens, consumers, end-users, civil society and business representatives from the Union, in particular those representing SMEs , to contribute to political discussions, policies and decision making process, notably by supporting the functioning of representative organisations at national and the Union level;
107.	Art. 8, par. 2 point (c)	(c) capacity building, facilitation and coordination of joint actions between Member States and between the competent authorities of Member States and between the Commission, the decentralised Union agencies and third country authorities;	(c) capacity building, facilitation and coordination of joint actions between Member States and between the competent authorities of Member States and between the Commission, the decentralised Union agencies and third country authorities, and more	(c) capacity building, facilitation and coordination of joint actions between Member States and between the competent authorities of Member States and between the Commission, the decentralised Union agencies and third country authorities;	(c) capacity building, facilitation and coordination of joint actions between Member States and between the competent authorities of Member States and between the Commission, the decentralised Union agencies and third country authorities, and more particularly joint actions

			<p><i>particularly joint actions aimed at strengthening product safety, enforcement of consumer protection rules in the Union and product traceability;</i> [Am. 97]</p>		<p><i>aimed at strengthening product safety, enforcement of consumer protection rules in the Union;</i></p>
108.	Art. 8, par. 2 point (d)	<p>(d) support for the effective enforcement and modernisation of the Union legal framework and its rapid adaptation to the ever-changing environment, including through data gathering and analyses; studies, evaluations and policy recommendations; organization of demonstration activities and pilot projects; development of transparent and efficient functioning of the internal market.</p>	<p>(d) support for the effective enforcement and <i>by Member States and the</i> modernisation of the Union legal framework and its rapid adaptation to the ever-changing environment <i>as well as support for dealing with issues raised by digitalisation</i>, including through data gathering and analyses; studies, evaluations and policy recommendations; organization of demonstration activities and pilot projects; communication of dedicated IT tools ensuring transparent and efficient functioning of the internal market. [Am. 98]</p>	<p>(d) support for the effective enforcement and modernisation of the Union legal framework and its rapid adaptation to the ever-changing environment <u>and third countries' practices</u>, including through data gathering and analyses; <u>research on the functioning of the internal market</u>, studies, evaluations and policy recommendations; organization of demonstration activities and pilot projects; communication of dedicated IT tools ensuring transparent and efficient functioning of the internal market <u>as well as combating and preventing fraudulent practices in the</u></p>	<p>(d) support for the effective enforcement and modernisation of the Union legal framework and its rapid adaptation to the ever-changing environment and third countries' <i>practices effectively face global competition as well as support for dealing with issues raised by digitalisation</i>, including through data gathering and analyses; research on the functioning of the internal market, studies, evaluations and policy recommendations; organization of demonstration activities and pilot projects; communication of dedicated IT tools ensuring transparent and efficient</p>

				<u>internet</u> .	functioning of the internal market as well as combating and preventing fraudulent practices in the internet.
109.	Art. 8, par. 2a (new)		2a. The following actions implementing the specific objectives referred to in Article 3(2)(a)(ii) shall be eligible for funding:		The following actions implementing the specific objectives referred to in Article 3(2)(a)(ii) shall be eligible for funding: Actions referred to in Article 36 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 on market surveillance and compliance of products.
110.	Art. 8, par. 2a point (a) (new)		(a) coordination and cooperation between market surveillance authorities and other relevant authorities of Member States, in particular through the Union Product Compliance Network		
111.	Art. 8,		(b) development and		

	par. 2a point (b) (new)		<i>maintenance of IT tools to exchange information on market surveillance and controls at the external borders;</i>		
112.	Art. 8, par. 2a point (c) (new)		<i>(c) support for the development of joint actions and testing in the field of product safety and compliance, including in relation to connected products and products sold online;</i>		
113.	Art. 8, par. 2a point (d) (new)		<i>(d) cooperation, exchange of best practices and joint projects between market surveillance authorities and relevant bodies from third countries;</i>		
114.	Art. 8,		<i>(e) support for market surveillance strategies,</i>		

	par. 2a point (e) (new)		<i>knowledge and intelligence gathering, testing capabilities and facilities, peer reviews, training programmes, technical assistance and capacity building for market surveillance authorities;</i>		
115.	Art. 8, par. 2a point (f) (new)		<i>(f) assessment of type approval procedures and compliance verification of motor vehicles by the Commission. [Am. 99]</i>		
116.	Art. 8 par. 3	3. The following actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(b) shall be eligible for funding:	3. The following actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(b) shall be eligible for funding:	3. The following actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(b) shall be eligible for funding:	3. <i>In particular, the following actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(b) shall be eligible for funding:</i>
117.	Art. 8 par. 3	(a) to provide various forms of support to SMEs;	(a) to provide various forms of support to SMEs; of support to SMEs;	(a) to provide various forms of support to SMEs; including information, mentoring, training,	(a) to provide various forms of support to SMEs, including information, mentoring, training,

	point (a)			<u>training, education, mobility, cross-border cooperation or advisory services;</u>	education, mobility, cross-border cooperation or advisory services;
118.	Art. 8 par. 3 point (b)	(b) facilitating SMEs' access to markets, supporting them in addressing global and societal challenges and business internationalisation, and strengthening Union industrial leadership in global value chains, including the Enterprise Network;	(b) facilitating SMEs' access to <i>micro- enterprises, SMEs and enterprise networks</i> ' access to markets, <i>including markets outside the Union</i> , supporting them in addressing global, <i>environmental, economic</i> and societal challenges and business internationalisation, <i>facilitating support for them during their life-cycle</i> and strengthening Union <i>entrepreneurial and industrial leadership</i> in global value chains, including the Enterprise Network;	(b) facilitating SMEs' access to markets <u>within and outside the Union</u> , supporting them in addressing global and societal challenges and business internationalisation, and strengthening Union industrial leadership in global value chains; including	(b) facilitating SMEs' access to markets within and outside the Union <i>in coordination with Member States</i> , supporting them in addressing global <i>environmental, economic</i> and societal challenges and business internationalisation, <i>facilitating support for them during their life-cycle</i> and strengthening Union <i>entrepreneurial and industrial leadership</i> in global value chains;
119.	Art. 8 par. 3 point (ba)			<u>(ba) supporting the Enterprise Europe Network (EEN) to provide integrated business support services to Union SMEs that seek to explore</u>	ba) (i) supporting the Enterprise Europe Network (EEN) to provide integrated business support services to Union SMEs, <i>including for finding business</i>

	(new)	<p><u>opportunities in the internal market and in third countries; the EEN may also be used to deliver services on behalf of other Union programmes, such as Horizon Europe, including advisory or capacity-building services; services provided by the EEN on behalf of other programmes shall be funded by these programmes; the implementation of the EEN shall be closely coordinated with Member States to avoid duplication of activities in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity;</u></p>	<p><i>partners and funding, notably from the Invest EU, Horizon Europe and Digital Europe Programme, and for facilitating their innovation uptake, internationalisation and green and digital transition that seek to explore towards exploring opportunities in the internal market and in third countries; (ii) the implementation of the EEN shall be closely coordinated with Member States to avoid duplication of activities in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity; (iii) the EEN may also be used to deliver services on behalf of other Union programmes, such as Horizon Europe, including advisory or capacity-building services; services provided by the EEN on behalf of other programmes, which shall then be funded by these programmes; the implementation of the EEN shall be closely coordinated with</i></p>
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120.	Art. 8 par. 3 point (c)	(c) addressing market barriers, administrative burden and creating a favourable business environment to empower SMEs to benefit from the internal market;	(c) addressing market barriers, administrative burden, <i>reducing</i> administrative burden, <i>including reducing obstacles for setting -up enterprises and the starting of businesses</i> and creating a favourable business environment to empower <i>allow micro-enterprises and</i> SMEs to benefit from the internal market, <i>including access to finance, and by providing appropriate guidance, mentoring and coaching schemes delivery of knowledge -based business services</i> ; [Am. 102]	(c) addressing market barriers, administrative burden and creating a favourable business environment to empower SMEs to benefit from the internal market;	Member States to avoid duplication of activities in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity;
121.	Art. 8 par. 3	(d) facilitating the growth of businesses, including skills development, and industrial transformation across	(d) facilitating the growth of <i>development and</i> the growth of <i>sustainable</i> businesses, <i>raising micro enterprises and SME's</i>	(d) facilitating the growth of businesses, including <u>the development of technical, digital and entrepreneurial</u>	(d) facilitating the growth of businesses; including the development of technical, digital and , entrepreneurial <i>and</i>

	point (d)	manufacturing and service sectors;	<p><i>awareness of Unions' legislation, environmental and energy Union law, upgrading their skills and qualifications development, and facilitating new business models and resource-efficient value-chains fostering sustainable industrial, technological and organisational transformation across manufacturing and service sectors; [Am. 103]</i></p>	<p>skills, <u>product digitalisation</u> and industrial transformation and service manufacturing and service sectors;</p>	<p><i>business management skills, product and process development, digitalisation and digital transformation across manufacturing and service sectors and industrial value chains;</i></p>
122.	Art. 8 par. 3 point (e)	<p>(e) supporting the competitiveness of enterprises and whole sectors of economy, and supporting SMEs' uptake of innovation and value chain collaboration through strategically connecting ecosystems and clusters, including the joint cluster initiative;</p>	<p>(e) supporting the competitiveness of enterprises and whole sectors of economy, and supporting SMEs' uptake of <u>creativity and innovation</u>, <u>adoption of new business models</u> and value chain collaboration through strategically connecting ecosystems and clusters, including the joint cluster initiative;</p>	<p>(e) supporting the competitiveness of enterprises and whole sectors of economy, and supporting SMEs' uptake of <u>creativity and all forms of innovation, enhancing corporate social responsibility</u>, adoption of new business models and value chain collaboration through strategically connecting ecosystems and clusters, including the joint cluster initiative;</p>	<p>(e) supporting the competitiveness of enterprises and whole sectors of economy, and supporting SMEs' uptake of <i>creativity and all forms of innovation, enhancing corporate social responsibility</i>, adoption of new business models and value chain collaboration through strategically connecting ecosystems and clusters, including the joint cluster initiative;</p>

123.	Art. 8 par. 3 point (f)	(f) fostering an entrepreneurial environment and entrepreneurial culture, including the mentoring scheme for new entrepreneurs and supporting start-ups, business sustainability and scale-ups.	ecosystems and clusters, including the joint cluster initiative; [Am. 104]	(f) fostering an entrepreneurial business environment and entrepreneurial culture, including the mentoring scheme for new entrepreneurs and supporting start-ups, business sustainability and scale-ups.	initiative;
124.	Art. 8 par. 3a (new)	(f) fostering an entrepreneurial business environment and entrepreneurial culture, including the mentoring scheme for new entrepreneurs and supporting start-ups, business sustainability and scale-ups.	ecosystems and clusters, including the joint cluster initiative; [Am. 104]	(f) fostering an entrepreneurial business environment and entrepreneurial culture, including the mentoring scheme for new entrepreneurs and supporting start-ups, business sustainability and scale-ups.	(f) fostering an entrepreneurial business environment and entrepreneurial culture, including through the mentoring and <i>mobility</i> schemes for new entrepreneurs to <i>improve know-how, skills, technological capacity and enterprise management as well as by</i> supporting start-ups, business sustainability and scale-ups.
124.	Art. 8 par. 3a (new)		3a. When implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(b), the Commission may, in addition to the actions referred to in points (a) to (f) of paragraph 3 of this Article, support the following specific		

125.	Art. 8 par. 3a point (a) (new)		<p><i>actions:</i></p> <p><i>(a) accelerating, supporting and expanding advisory services through the Enterprise Europe Network in order to provide integrated business with a one-stop-shop support service to Union SMEs that seek to explore opportunities in the internal market and in the third countries, and to monitor in order to ensure that a comparable level of quality of service is provided by the latter throughout all the Member States;</i></p>		
126.	Art. 8 par. 3a point (b) (new)		<p><i>(b) supporting the creation of enterprise networks;</i></p>		

127.	Art. 8 par. 3a point (c) (new)		<p><i>(c) supporting and expanding mobility programmes for new entrepreneurs (“Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs”) to improve their ability to develop their entrepreneurial know-how, skill and attitude and to improve their technological capacity and enterprise management;</i></p>	
128.	Art. 8 par. 3a point (d) (new)		<p><i>(d) supporting the scale-up of SMEs through significant business extension projects based on market-driven opportunities (SME Scale-up instrument);</i></p>	
129.	Art. 8 par. 3a point (e)		<p><i>(e) supporting sector-specific actions in areas characterised by a high proportion of micro-enterprises</i></p>	

	(new)		<i>and SMEs and a high contribution to the Union's GDP, such as the tourism sector.</i>		
130.	Art. 8 par. 3b (new)		<i>3b. Actions undertaken through the Enterprise Europe Network referred to in point (a) of paragraph (3a) of this Article may include, inter alia:</i>		
131.	Art. 8 par. 3b point (a) (new)		<i>(a) facilitating internationalisation of SMEs and identification of business partners in the internal market, cross border business cooperation on R&D, technology, knowledge and innovation transfer partnership;</i>		
132.	Art. 8 par. 3b		<i>(b) providing information, guidance and personalised advice on Union law, Union's</i>		

	point (b) (new)		<p><i>financing and funding opportunities as well as on Union's initiatives that have an impact on business, including taxation, property rights, environment and energy-related obligations, labour and social security aspects;</i></p>		
133.	Art. 8 par. 3b point (c) (new)		<p><i>(c) facilitating SMEs' access to environmental, climate, energy efficiency and performance expertise;</i></p>		
134.	Art. 8 par. 3b point (d) subpar. 1 (new)		<p><i>(d) enhancing the network with other information and advisory networks of the Union and Member States, in particular, EURES the Union innovation Hubs and the InvestEu advisory Hub.</i></p>		

135.			<i>Services delivered by the Network on behalf of other Union programmes shall be funded by those programmes.</i>		
136.	Art. 8 par. 3b point (d) subpar. 2 (new)		<i>The Commission shall prioritise actions in the Network to improve parts or elements of it that do not comply with minimum standard in order to provide homogenous support to micro enterprises and SMEs throughout the Union.</i>		
137.	Art. 8 par. 3b point (d) subpar. 2 (new)		<i>The Commission shall adopt implementing acts establishing indicators and minimum standards for the purpose of measuring the impact of the Network vis-à-vis the specific objectives and the effectiveness of the actions for SMEs.</i>		

138.	Art. 8 par. 3b point (d) subpar. 3 (new)		<i>Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2).</i>		
139.	Art. 8 par. 3b point (d) subpar. 4 (new)		<i>The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to establish additional forms of support to the SMEs not provided for in this paragraph. [Am. 107]</i>		
140.	Art. 8 par. 4	4. The actions set out in Articles 15 and 16 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 and implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(i) of this Regulation shall be eligible for funding.	4. The actions set out in Article 15 and 16 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 and implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(i) of this Regulation shall be eligible for funding.	4. The actions set out in Articles 15 and 16 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 and implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(i) of this Regulation shall be eligible for funding.	4. The actions set out in Articles 15 and 16 of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 and implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(i) of this Regulation shall be eligible for funding.

141.	Art. 8 par. 5	5. The actions providing support for activities aimed at developing, applying, assessing and monitoring international standards in the fields of financial reporting and auditing and overseeing their standard-setting processes and implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(ii) shall be eligible for funding.	5. The actions providing support for activities aimed at developing, applying, assessing and monitoring international standards in the fields of financial reporting and auditing and overseeing their standard-setting processes and implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(ii) shall be eligible for funding.	5. The actions providing support for activities aimed at developing, applying, assessing and monitoring international standards in the fields of financial reporting and auditing and overseeing their standard-setting processes and implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(ii) shall be eligible for funding.
142.	Art. 8 par. 5a (new)	<i>5a. The following actions implementing the specific objectives referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(i) shall be eligible for funding:</i>		<i>5a. The actions implementing the specific objectives referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(i) shall be eligible for funding.</i>
143.	Art. 8 par. 5a point (a) (new)	<i>(a) improving consumer awareness and education on consumer rights through lifelong education on EU consumer rules, and empowering consumers to face</i>		

			<i>new issues raised by technological development and digitalisation, including the specific needs of vulnerable consumers;</i>		
144.	Art. 8 par. 5a point (b) (new)		<i>(b) ensuring and facilitating access for all consumers and traders to quality out of court dispute resolution and online dispute resolution and information on redress possibilities;</i>		
145.	Art. 8 par. 5a point (c) (new)		<i>(c) supporting stronger enforcement of consumer laws, with a particular attention for cross-border cases or cases involving third parties, effective coordination and cooperation between national enforcement bodies and enforcement cooperation with third countries.</i>		

146.	Art. 8 par. 5a point (d) (new)		<i>(d) fostering sustainable consumption by raising consumer awareness on product's durability and environmental impact, eco-design features, promotion of consumers rights in this respect and possibility for redress in case of early-failing products. [Am. 108]</i>		
147.	Art. 8 par. 6	6. The actions set out in Annex I implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) shall be eligible for funding.	6. The actions set out in Annex I implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) shall be eligible for funding.	6. The actions set out in Annex I implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) shall be eligible for funding.	6. The actions set out in Annex I implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) shall be eligible for funding.
148.	Art. 8 par. 7	7. The actions set out in Annex II implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) shall be eligible for funding.	7. The actions set out in Annex II implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) shall be eligible for funding.	7. The actions set out in Annex II implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) shall be eligible for funding.	7. The actions set out in Annex II implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) shall be eligible for funding.
149.			<i>Article 9</i>		

150.	Title	Eligible entities	Eligible entities	Eligible entities	Eligible entities	Eligible entities
151.	Art. 9 par. 1	1. The eligibility criteria set out in paragraphs 2 to 7 of this Article shall apply in addition to the criteria set out in Article 197 of the Financial Regulation.	1. The eligibility criteria set out in paragraphs 2 to 7 of this Article shall apply in addition to the criteria set out in Article 197 of the Financial Regulation.	1. The eligibility criteria set out in paragraphs 2 to 7 of this Article shall apply in addition to the criteria set out in Article 197 of the Financial Regulation.	1. The eligibility criteria set out in paragraphs 2 to 7 of this Article shall apply in addition to the criteria set out in Article 197 of the Financial Regulation.	1. The eligibility criteria set out in paragraphs 2 to 7 of this Article shall apply in addition to the criteria set out in Article 197 of the Financial Regulation.
152.	Art. 9 par. 2	2. In addition to eligibility conditions laid down in paragraphs 3 to 7, the following entities shall be eligible under the Programme:	2. In addition to eligibility conditions laid down in paragraphs 3 to 7, the following entities shall be eligible under the Programme:	2. In addition to eligibility conditions laid down in paragraphs 3 to 7, the following entities shall be eligible under the Programme:	2. In addition to eligibility conditions laid down in paragraphs 3 to 7, the following entities shall be eligible under the Programme:	2. In addition to eligibility conditions laid down in paragraphs 3 to 7, the following entities shall be eligible under the Programme:
153.	Art. 9 par. 2 point (a)	(a) legal entities established in any of the following countries:	(a) legal entities established in any of the following countries:	(a) legal entities established in any of the following countries:	(a) legal entities established in any of the following countries:	(a) legal entities established in any of the following countries:
154.	Art. 9 par. 2	(i) a Member State or an overseas country or territory linked to it;	(i) a Member State or an overseas country or territory linked to it;	(i) a Member State or an overseas country or territory linked to it;	(i) a Member State or an overseas country or territory linked to it;	(i) a Member State or an overseas country or territory linked to it;

	point (a) point (i)					
155.	Art. 9 par. 2 point (a) point (ii)	(ii) a third country associated to the Programme in accordance with Article 5;	(ii) a third country associated to the Programme in accordance with Article 5;	(ii) a third country associated to the Programme in accordance with Article 5;	(ii) a third country associated to the Programme in accordance with Article 5;	(ii) a third country associated to the Programme in accordance with Article 5;
156.	Art. 9 par. 2 point (b)	(b) any legal entity created under Union law or any international organisation;	(b) any legal entity created under Union law or any international organisation;	(b) any legal entity created under Union law or any international organisation;	(b) any legal entity created under Union law or any international organisation;	(b) any legal entity created under Union law or any international organisation;
157.	Art. 9 par. 2 point (c)	(c) legal entities established in a third country which is not associated to the Programme are exceptionally eligible to participate, provided that the action pursues Union objectives and the activities outside the Union contribute to the	(c) legal entities established in a third country which is not associated to the Programme are exceptionally eligible to participate, provided that the action pursues Union <u>the objectives of the Programme</u> and the activities outside the	(c) legal entities established in a third country which is not associated to the Programme are exceptionally eligible to participate, provided that the action pursues the objectives of the Programme and the activities outside the Union contribute to the	(c) legal entities established in a third country which is not associated to the Programme are exceptionally eligible to participate, provided that the action pursues the objectives of the Programme and the activities outside the Union contribute to the	(c) legal entities established in a third country which is not associated to the Programme are exceptionally eligible to participate, provided that the action pursues the objectives of the Programme and the activities outside the Union contribute to the

		effectiveness of interventions carried out in Member State territories to which the Treaties apply.	effectiveness of interventions carried out in Member State territories to which the Treaties apply.	Union contribute to the effectiveness of interventions carried out in Member State territories to which the Treaties apply.	the effectiveness of interventions carried out in Member State territories to which the Treaties apply.
158.	Art. 9 par. 3 - subpar. 1 - introductory part	3. Legal entities established in a third country which is not associated to the Programme may participate in the following actions:	3. <i>The Commission may allow</i> legal entities established in a third country which is not associated to the Programme may <i>to</i> participate in the following actions: [Am. 109]	3. Legal entities established in a third country which is not associated to the Programme may participate in the following actions:	3. Legal entities established in a third country which is not associated to the Programme may participate in the following actions:
159.	Art. 9 par. 3 point (a)	(a) actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(b);	(a) actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(b);	(a) actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(b);	(a) actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(b);
160.	Art. 9 par. 3 point (b)	(b) actions supporting consumer protection implementing the specific objective in referred to Article 3(2)(d)(i).	(b) actions supporting consumer protection implementing the specific objective in referred to Article 3(2)(d)(i).	(b) actions supporting consumer protection implementing the specific objective in referred to Article 3(2)(d)(i).	(b) actions supporting consumer protection implementing the specific objective in referred to Article 3(2)(d)(i).

161.	Art. 9 par. 3 subpar. 2	The entities participating in the actions referred to in points a) and b) shall not be entitled to receive Union financial contributions, except where it is essential for the Programme, in particular in terms of competitiveness and access to markets for Union enterprises or in terms of protection of the consumers residing in the Union. That exception shall not apply to profit-making entities.	The entities participating in the actions referred to in points (a) and (b) shall not be entitled to receive Union financial contributions, <i>especially when there is a risk of transfer of innovative technology</i> , except where it is essential for the Programme, in particular in terms of competitiveness and access to markets for Union enterprises or in terms of protection of the consumers residing in the Union. That exception shall not apply to profit-making entities. [Am. 110]	The entities participating in the actions referred to in points a) and b) shall not be entitled to receive Union financial contributions, except where it is essential for the Programme, in particular in terms of competitiveness and access to markets for Union enterprises or in terms of protection of the consumers residing in the Union. That exception shall not apply to profit-making entities.	The entities participating in the actions referred to in points a) and b) shall not be entitled to receive Union financial contributions, except where it is essential for the Programme, in particular in terms of competitiveness and access to markets for Union enterprises or in terms of protection of the consumers residing in the Union. That exception shall not apply to profit-making entities.	The entities participating in the actions referred to in points a) and b) shall not be entitled to receive Union financial contributions, except where it is essential for the Programme, in particular in terms of competitiveness and access to markets for Union enterprises or in terms of protection of the consumers residing in the Union. That exception shall not apply to profit-making entities.	The entities participating in the actions referred to in points (a) and (b) shall not be entitled to receive Union financial contributions, <i>especially when there is a risk of transfer of innovative technology</i> , except where it is essential for the Programme, in particular in terms of competitiveness and access to markets for Union enterprises or in terms of protection of the consumers residing in the Union. That exception shall not apply to profit-making entities. [Am. 110]	The entities participating in the actions referred to in points a) and b) shall not be entitled to receive Union financial contributions, except where it is essential for the Programme, in particular in terms of competitiveness and access to markets for Union enterprises or in terms of protection of the consumers residing in the Union. That exception shall not apply to profit-making entities.	The entities participating in the actions referred to in points a) and b) shall not be entitled to receive Union financial contributions, except where it is essential for the Programme, in particular in terms of competitiveness and access to markets for Union enterprises or in terms of protection of the consumers residing in the Union. That exception shall not apply to profit-making entities.
162.	Art. 9 par. 4	4. For actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(i) of this Regulation, the entities specified in Articles 15 and 16 of	4. For actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(i) of this Regulation, the entities specified in Articles 15 and 16 of	4. For actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(i) of this Regulation, the entities specified in Articles 15 and 16 of					

		of Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 shall be eligible.	Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 shall be eligible.	Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 shall be eligible.	Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 shall be eligible.
163.	Art. 9 par. 5	5. For actions supporting consumer protection implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(i) and related to the European Consumer Centres Network, the following bodies shall be eligible:	5. For actions supporting consumer protection implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(i) and related to the European Consumer Centres Network, the following bodies shall be eligible:	5. For actions supporting consumer protection implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(i) and related to the European Consumer Centres Network, the following bodies shall be eligible:	5. For actions supporting consumer protection implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(i) and related to the European Consumer Centres Network, the following bodies shall be eligible:
164.	Art. 9 par. 5 point (a)	(a) a body designated by a Member State or a third country referred to in Article 5 which is a non-profit-making body selected through a transparent procedure;	(a) a body designated by a Member State or a third country referred to in Article 5 which is a non-profit-making body selected through a transparent procedure;	(a) a body designated by a Member State or a third country referred to in Article 5 which is a non-profit-making body selected through a transparent procedure;	(a) a body designated by a Member State or a third country referred to in Article 5 which is a non-profit-making body selected through a transparent procedure;
165.	Art. 9 par. 5 point (b)	(b) a public body.	(b) a public body.	(b) a public body.	(b) a public body.

166.	Art. 9 par. 6 subpar. 1	6. Third countries, associated or not associated to the Programme shall be eligible for the following actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e):	6. Third countries, associated or not associated to the Programme shall be eligible for the following actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e):	6. Third countries, associated or not associated to the Programme shall be eligible for the following actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e):	6. Third countries, associated or not associated to the Programme shall be eligible for the following actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e):
167.	Art. 9 par. 6 subpar. 1 point (a)	(a) protection measures taken in the case of a direct threat to the status of health in the Union as a result of the occurrence or development, in the territory of a third country or a Member State, of one of the animal diseases and zoonoses listed in Annex III or plant pests listed in the work programme referred to in Article 16;	(a) protection measures taken in the case of a direct threat to the status of health in the Union as a result of the occurrence or development, in the territory of a third country or a Member State, of one of the animal diseases and zoonoses listed in Annex III or plant pests listed in the work programme referred to in Article 16;	(a) protection measures taken in the case of a direct threat to the status of health in the Union as a result of the occurrence or development, in the territory of a third country or a Member State, of one of the animal diseases and zoonoses listed in Annex III or plant pests listed in the work programme referred to in Article 16;	(a) protection measures taken in the case of a direct threat to the status of health in the Union as a result of the occurrence or development, in the territory of a third country or a Member State, of one of the animal diseases and zoonoses listed in Annex III or plant pests listed in the work programme referred to in Article 16;
168.	Art. 9 par. 6 subpar. 1 point (b)	(b) protection measures, or other relevant activities, taken in support of the health status of plants in the Union.	(b) protection measures, or other relevant activities, taken in support of the health status of plants in the Union.	(b) protection measures, or other relevant activities, taken in support of the health status of plants in the Union.	(b) protection measures, or other relevant activities, taken in support of the health status of plants in the Union.

169.	Art. 9 par. 6 subpar. 2	The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex III where it is necessary to take account of the situations that are provoked by those animal diseases that have a significant impact on livestock production or trade, the development of zoonoses which pose a threat to humans, or new scientific or epidemiological developments, as well as of the animal diseases which are likely to constitute a new threat for the Union.	The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex III where it is necessary to take account of the situations that are provoked by those animal diseases that have a significant impact on livestock production or trade, the development of zoonoses which pose a threat to humans, or new scientific or epidemiological developments, as well as of the animal diseases which are likely to constitute a new threat for the Union.	The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex III where it is necessary to take account of the situations that are provoked by those animal diseases that have a significant impact on livestock production or trade, the development of zoonoses which pose a threat to humans, or new scientific or epidemiological developments, as well as of the animal diseases which are likely to constitute a new threat for the <u>Union</u> <u>occurrence of animal diseases and zoonoses which are not covered by Union legal acts referred to in this Annex.</u>	The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to amend Annex III where it is necessary to take account of the occurrence of <i>new</i> animal diseases and zoonoses which are not covered by Union legal acts referred to in this Annex.
170.	Art. 9 par. 6 subpar. 3	Except in case of animal diseases and plant pests having a substantial impact on the Union, in principle, non-associated countries should finance themselves their participation in	Except in case of animal diseases and plant pests having a substantial impact on the Union, in principle, non-associated countries should finance themselves their participation in	Except in case of animal diseases and plant pests having a substantial impact on the Union, in principle, non-associated countries should finance themselves their participation in	Except in case of animal diseases and plant pests having a substantial impact on the Union, in principle, non-associated countries should finance themselves their participation in

		participation in the actions referred to in points (a) and (b).	the actions referred to in points (a) and (b).	the actions referred to in points (a) and (b).	the actions referred to in points (a) and (b).
171.	Art. 9 par. 7	7. For actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation, the following legal entities shall be eligible:	7. For actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation, the following legal entities shall be eligible:	7. For actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation, the following legal entities shall be eligible:	7. For actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation, the following legal entities shall be eligible:
172.	Art. 9 par. 7 point (a)	(a) national statistical institutes and other national authorities as referred to in Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009;	(a) national statistical institutes and other national authorities as referred to in Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009;	(a) national statistical institutes and other national authorities as referred to in Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009;	(a) national statistical institutes and other national authorities as referred to in Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009;
173.	Art. 9 par. 7 point (b)	(b) for actions supporting collaborative networks, other bodies operating in the field of statistics that are not the authorities referred to in point (a) of this paragraph;	(b) for actions supporting collaborative networks, other bodies operating in the field of statistics that are not the authorities referred to in point (a) of this paragraph;	(b) for actions supporting collaborative networks, <u>as referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009,</u> other bodies operating in the field of statistics that are not the authorities referred to in point (a) of this paragraph;	(b) for actions supporting collaborative networks, as referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009, other bodies operating in the field of statistics that are not the authorities referred to in point (a) of this paragraph;

174.	Art. 9 par. 7 point (c)	(c) non-profit making entities, which are independent of industry, commercial and business or other conflicting interests, and have as their primary objectives and activities the promotion and support of the implementation of the European statistics Code of Practice referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 and the implementation of new methods of production of European statistics aiming at efficiency gains and quality improvements at Union level.	(c) non-profit making entities, which are independent of industry, commercial and business or other conflicting interests, and have as their primary objectives and activities the promotion and support of the implementation of the European statistics Code of Practice referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 and the implementation of new methods of production of European statistics aiming at efficiency gains and quality improvements at Union level.	(c) non-profit making entities, which are independent of industry, commercial and business or other conflicting interests, and have as their primary objectives and activities the promotion and support of the implementation of the European statistics Code of Practice referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 and or the implementation of new methods of production of European statistics aiming at efficiency gains and quality improvements at Union level.	(c) non-profit making entities, which are independent of industry, commercial and business or other conflicting interests, and have as their primary objectives and activities the promotion and support of the implementation of the European statistics Code of Practice referred to in Article 11 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 or the implementation of new methods of production of European statistics aiming at efficiency gains and quality improvements at Union level
<i>Article 10</i>					
175.	Title	Designated beneficiaries	Designated beneficiaries	Designated beneficiaries	Designated beneficiaries
176.	Art. 10, par. 1	The following entities may be awarded a grant under the	The following entities may be awarded a grant under the	The following entities may be awarded a grant under the	The following entities may be awarded a grant under the

177.	Art. 10, par. 1, point (a)	<p>Programme without a call for proposals:</p> <p>(a) for actions in the area of market surveillance implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(a) of this Regulation, the market surveillance authorities of the Member States as referred to in Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 and Article 11 of [Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules and procedures for compliance with and enforcement of Union harmonisation legislation on products]⁹⁷;</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁹⁷ COM(2017) 795 final</p>	<p>Programme without a call for proposals:</p> <p>(a) for actions in the area of market surveillance implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(a) of this Regulation, the market surveillance authorities of the Member States as referred to in Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 and Article 11 of [Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules and procedures for compliance with and enforcement of Union harmonisation legislation on products]¹¹¹;</p> <p>_____</p> <p>¹¹¹ COM(2017) 795 final</p>	<p>Programme without a call for proposals:</p> <p>(a) for actions in the area of market surveillance implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(a) of this Regulation, the market surveillance authorities of the Member States as referred to in Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 and Article 11 of [Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules and procedures for compliance with and enforcement of Union harmonisation legislation on products]⁹⁷;</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁹⁷ COM(2017) 795 final</p>	<p>Programme without a call for proposals:</p> <p>(a) for actions in the area of market surveillance implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(a)(ii) of this Regulation, the market surveillance authorities of the Member States as referred to in Article 17 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 and Article 10 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 [Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules and procedures for compliance with and enforcement of Union harmonisation legislation on products]⁹⁷;</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁹⁷ COM(2017) 795 final</p>
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178.	Art.10, par. 1, point (b)	(b) for actions in the area of accreditation and market surveillance implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(a) of this Regulation, the body recognised under Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 to carry out the activities referred to in Article 32 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008;	(b) for actions in the area of accreditation and market surveillance implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(a) of this Regulation, the body recognised under Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 to carry out the activities referred to in Article 32 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008; [Am. 112]	(b) for actions in the area of accreditation and market surveillance implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(a) of this Regulation, the body recognised under Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 to carry out the activities referred to in Article 32 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008;	(b) for actions in the area of accreditation and market surveillance implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(a)(i) of this Regulation, the body recognised under Article 14 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 to carry out the activities referred to in Article 32 of Regulation (EC) No 765/2008;
179.	Art.10, par. 1, point (c)	(c) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(i) of this Regulation, the entities referred to in Article 17 of Regulation	(c) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(i) of this Regulation, the entities referred to in Article 17 of Regulation	(c) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(i) of this Regulation, the entities referred to in Articles 15 and 16 of	(c) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(i) of this Regulation, the entities referred to in Articles 15 and 16 of

		(EU) No 1025/2012;	(EU) No 1025/2012;	Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012;	Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012;
180.	Art.10, par. 1, point (d)	(d) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(ii), the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation and the Public Interest Oversight Board (PIOB);	(d) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(ii), the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation and the Public Interest Oversight Board (PIOB);	(d) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(ii), the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation and the Public Interest Oversight Board (PIOB);	(d) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(ii), the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG), the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation and the Public Interest Oversight Board (PIOB);
181.	Art.10, par. 1, point (e)	(e) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(i) in relation to the representation of consumers interest at the Union level, Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs (BEUC) and European Association for the Coordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation (ANEC)	(e) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(i) in relation to the representation of consumers interest at the Union level, Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs (BEUC) and European Association for the Coordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation (ANEC)	(e) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(i) in relation to the representation of consumers interest at the Union level, Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs (BEUC) and European Association for the Coordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation (ANEC) provided they have no conflicting	(e) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(i) in relation to the representation of consumers interest at the Union level, Bureau Européen des Unions de Consommateurs (BEUC) and European Association for the Coordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation (ANEC) provided they have no

		provided they have no conflicting interests and represent through its members the interests of Union consumers in at least two thirds of the Member States;	conflicting interests and represent through its members the interests of Union consumers in at least two thirds of the Member States;	interests and represent through its members the interests of Union consumers in at least two thirds of the Member States;	conflicting interests and represent through its members the interests of Union consumers in at least two thirds of the Member States;
182.	Art.10, par. 1, point (f)	(f) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(ii), Finance Watch and Better Finance subject to the following conditions, to be assessed annually:	(f) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(ii), Finance Watch and Better Finance subject to the following conditions, to be assessed annually:	(f) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(ii), Finance Watch and Better Finance subject to the following conditions, to be assessed annually:	(f) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(ii), Finance Watch and Better Finance subject to the following conditions, to be assessed annually:
183.	Art.10, par. 1, point (f) point (i)	(i) the entities remain non-governmental, non-profit and independent of industry, commerce or business;	(i) the entities remain non-governmental, non-profit and independent of industry, commerce or business;	(i) the entities remain non-governmental, non-profit and independent of industry, commerce or business;	(i) the entities remain non-governmental, non-profit and independent of industry, commerce or business;
184.	Art.10, par. 1, point (f)	(ii) they have no conflicting interests and represent through its members the interests of Union consumers and other	(ii) they have no conflicting interests and represent through its members the interests of Union consumers and other end-	(ii) they have no conflicting interests and represent through its members the interests of Union consumers and other end-users in	(ii) they have no conflicting interests and represent through its members the interests of Union consumers and other end-

	point (ii)	end-users in the area of financial services;	users in the area of financial services;	the area of financial services;	users in the area of financial services;
185.	Art.10, par. 1, point (g)	(g) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) of this Regulation:	(g) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) of this Regulation:	(g) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) of this Regulation:	(g) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) of this Regulation:
186.	Art.10, par. 1, point (g) point (i)	(i) the competent authorities of the Member States and their affiliated entities, the European Union Reference Laboratories and the European Union Reference Centres referred to in Articles 92, 95 and 97 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁹⁸ and international organisations;	(i) the competent authorities of the Member States and their affiliated entities, the European Union Reference Laboratories and the European Union Reference Centres referred to in Articles 92, 95 and 97 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁹⁸ and international organisations;	(i) the competent authorities of the Member States and their affiliated entities, the European Union Reference Centres referred to in Articles 92, 95 and 97 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹¹³ , the European Union reference centres referred to in Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹¹⁴ , national plant health reference laboratories, national animal health reference laboratories and international organisations;	(i) the competent authorities of the Member States and their affiliated entities, the European Union reference laboratories referred to in Articles 92, 95 and 97 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹¹³ , the European Union reference centres referred to in Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹¹⁴ , national plant health reference laboratories, national animal health reference laboratories and international organisations;

		<p>97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation) (OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1).</p>	<p>Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation) (OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1).</p>	<p>2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation) (OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1).</p>	<p>No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC, 91/496/EEC, 96/23/EC, 96/93/EC and 97/78/EC and Council Decision 92/438/EEC (Official Controls Regulation) (OJ L 95, 7.4.2017, p. 1).</p>
			<p>114 Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on zootechnical and genealogical conditions for the breeding, trade in and entry into the Union of purebred breeding animals, hybrid breeding pigs and the germinal products thereof and amending Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, Council Directives 89/608/EEC and 90/425/EEC and repealing certain acts in the area of animal breeding ('Animal Breeding Regulation') (OJ L 171, 29.6.2016, p. 66).</p>	<p>114 Regulation (EU) 2016/1012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on zootechnical and genealogical conditions for the breeding, trade in and entry into the Union of purebred breeding animals, hybrid breeding pigs and the germinal products thereof and amending Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, Council Directives 89/608/EEC and 90/425/EEC and repealing certain acts in the area of animal breeding ('Animal Breeding Regulation') (OJ L 171, 29.6.2016, p. 66).</p>	

187.	Art.10, par. 1, point (g) point (ii)	(ii) only in the case of actions described under Article 9(6)(a) and (b) of this Regulation, third countries, associated or not associated to the Programme;	(ii) only in the case of actions described under Article 9(6)(a) and (b) of this Regulation, third countries, associated or not associated to the Programme;	(ii) only in the case of actions described under Article 9(6)(a) and (b) of this Regulation, third countries, associated or not associated to the Programme;	(ii) only in the case of actions described under Article 9(6)(a) and (b) of this Regulation, third countries, associated or not associated to the Programme;
188.	Art.10, par. 1, point (h)	(h) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation, the national statistical institutes and other national authorities referred to in Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.	(h) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation, the national statistical institutes and other national authorities referred to in Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.	(h) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation, the national statistical institutes and other national authorities referred to in Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.	(h) for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation, the national statistical institutes and other national authorities referred to in Article 5(2) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.
189.	Art. 10, par. 1a (new)			<i>With regard to point (e) of the first paragraph of this Article, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to adapt the list of entities which may be awarded a grant under the Programme, for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article</i>	<i>With regard to point (e) of the first paragraph of this Article, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to adapt the list by adding entities which have no conflicting interests and represent through its members the interests of Union consumers in at least two</i>

				3(2)(d)(i). [Am. 113]		<i>thirds of the Member States and may be awarded a grant under the Programme, for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(i).</i>
190.	Article 11					
191.	Title	Evaluation and award criteria	Evaluation and award criteria	Evaluation and award criteria	Evaluation and award criteria committees	Evaluation committees
192.	Art. 11 par. 1	The evaluation committee(s) for actions implementing the specific objective(s) referred to in Article 3(2) may be composed fully or partially of external experts.	The evaluation committee(s) for actions implementing the specific objective(s) referred to in Article 3(2) may be composed fully or partially of external experts. The work of the evaluation committee(s) shall be based on the principles of transparency, equal treatment and non-discrimination. [Am. 114]	The evaluation committee(s) for actions implementing the specific objective(s) referred to in Article 3(2) may be composed fully or partially of external experts.	The evaluation committee(s) for actions implementing the specific objective(s) referred to in Article 3(2) may be composed fully or partially of external experts shall be based on the general principles applicable to grants laid down in Article 188 of the Financial Regulation and in particular, on the principles of equal treatment and transparency, as well as on the	The work of the evaluation committee(s) for actions implementing the specific objective(s) referred to in Article 3(2) may be composed fully or partially of external experts shall be based on the general principles applicable to grants laid down in Article 188 of the Financial Regulation and in particular, on the principles of equal treatment and transparency, as well as on the

						<i>principle of non-discrimination.</i>
193.	Article 12					
194.	Title	Co-financing rules	Co-financing rules	Co-financing rules	Co-financing rules	Co-financing rules
195.	Art.12, par.1	1. For actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(a) of this Regulation with reference to market surveillance authorities of the Member States and of the third countries associated to the Programme and with reference to Union testing facilities as referred to in Article 20 of [Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules and procedures for compliance with and enforcement of Union harmonisation legislation on products], the Programme may finance up to 100% of eligible costs of an action, provided that	1. For actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(a) of this Regulation with reference to market surveillance authorities of the Member States and of the third countries associated to the Programme and with reference to Union testing facilities as referred to in Article 20 of [Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules and procedures for compliance with and enforcement of Union harmonisation legislation on products], the Programme may finance up to 100% of eligible costs of an action, provided that	1. For actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(a) of this Regulation with reference to market surveillance authorities of the Member States and of the third countries associated to the Programme and with reference to Union testing facilities as referred to in Article 20 of [Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules and procedures for compliance with and enforcement of Union harmonisation legislation on products], the Programme may finance up to 100% of eligible costs of an action, provided that	1. For actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(a) of this Regulation with reference to market surveillance authorities of the Member States and of the third countries associated to the Programme and with reference to Union testing facilities as referred to in Article 20 of [Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules and procedures for compliance with and enforcement of Union harmonisation legislation on products], the Programme may finance up to 100% of eligible costs of an action, provided that	1. For actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(a)(ii) of this Regulation with reference to market surveillance authorities of the Member States and of the third countries associated to the Programme and with reference to Union testing facilities as referred to in Article 201 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 [Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down rules and procedures for compliance with and enforcement of Union harmonisation legislation on products], the Programme may

		the co-financing principle as defined in the Financial Regulation is not infringed.	costs of an action, provided that the co-financing principle as defined in the Financial Regulation is not infringed. [Am. 115]	the co-financing principle as defined in Article 190 of the Financial Regulation is not infringed.	finance up to 100 % of eligible costs of an action, provided that the co-financing principle as defined in Article 190 of the Financial Regulation is not infringed.
196.	Art.12, par. 2	2. For grants awarded to the Public Interest Oversight Board (PIOB) implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(ii), if funding by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) in a given year reaches more than two-thirds of the total annual funding, the annual contribution for that year shall be limited to a maximum amount specified in Article 16.	2. For grants awarded to the Public Interest Oversight Board (PIOB) implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(ii), if funding by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) in a given year reaches more than two-thirds of the total annual funding, the annual contribution for that year shall be limited to a maximum amount specified in Article 16.	2. For grants awarded to the Public Interest Oversight Board (PIOB) implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(ii), if funding by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) in a given year reaches more than two-thirds of the total annual funding, the annual contribution for that year shall be limited to a maximum amount specified in Article 16(1).	2. For grants awarded to the Public Interest Oversight Board (PIOB) implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(ii), if funding by the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) in a given year reaches more than two-thirds of the total annual funding, the annual contribution for that year shall be limited to a maximum amount specified in Article 16(1).
197.	Art.12, par. 2a (new)			<u>2a. For grants awarded to ANEC as referred to in Article 10(e) of this Regulation, the Programme may finance up to</u>	2a. For grants awarded to ANEC as referred to in Article 10(e) of this Regulation, the Programme may finance up to 95 % of the

198.	Art.12, par. 3 subpar. 1	3. For actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) of this Regulation, the Programme may finance up to 100 % of the eligible costs, provided that the co-financing principle as defined in Article 190 of the Financial Regulation is not infringed.	3. For actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) of this Regulation, the Programme may finance up to 100 % of the eligible costs, provided that the co-financing principle as defined in Article 190 of the Financial Regulation is not infringed.	<u>95 % of the eligible costs.</u>	eligible costs.
199.	Art.12, par. 3 subpar. 2			<u>For the actions referred to in Annex I, points 1. and 2., the co-financing rate applied shall be, as a general principle, at least 50 % of the eligible costs. The following exceptions apply:</u>	For the actions referred to in Annex I, <i>ipar. 1/</i> points 1. and 2., the co-financing rate applied shall be, as a general principle, <i>at least</i> 50 % of the eligible costs, <i>with the</i> following exceptions apply.

200.	Art.12, par. 3 subpar. 1 point (a)			<u>(a) The rate shall be increased to 75 % of the eligible costs in respect of:</u>	(a) The rate shall be increased to 75 % of the eligible costs, in respect of:
201.	Art.12, par. 3 subpar. 1 point (a) point (i)			<u>(i) cross-border activities implemented together by two or more Member States in order to control, prevent or eradicate plant pests or animal diseases;</u>	(i) cross-border activities implemented together by two or more Member States in order to control, prevent or eradicate plant pests or animal diseases;
202.	Art.12, par. 3 subpar. 1 point (a) point (ii)			<u>(ii) Member States whose gross national income per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90 % of the Union average.</u>	(ii) Member States whose gross national income per inhabitant based on the latest Eurostat data is less than 90 % of the Union average.
203.	Art.12, par. 3 subpar. 1 point (b)			<u>(b) The maximum rate may be increased to 100 % of the eligible costs where the activities benefitting from the Union contribution concern the prevention and control of</u>	<i>(b) Without prejudice to Article 190 of the Financial Regulation, the maximum-rate mayshall be increased to 100 % of the eligible costs, where the activities benefitting from the</i>

				<u>serious human, plant and animal health risks for the Union, and:</u>	Union contribution concern the prevention and control of serious human, plant and animal health risks for the Union, and:
204.	Art.12, par. 3 subpar. 1 point (b) point (i)			<u>(i) are designed to avoid human casualties or major economic disruptions for the Union as a whole;</u>	(i) are designed to avoid human casualties or major economic disruptions for the Union as a whole;
205.	Art.12, par. 3 subpar. 1 point (b) point (ii)			<u>(ii) are specific tasks which are indispensable for the Union as a whole as laid down by the Commission in the work programme adopted in accordance with Article 16; or</u>	(ii) are specific tasks which are indispensable for the Union as a whole as laid down by the Commission in the work programme adopted in accordance with Article 16; or
206.	Art.12, par. 3 subpar. 1 point (b) point (iii)			<u>(iii) are implemented in third countries.</u>	(iii) are implemented in third countries.

207.	Art.12, par. 3 subpar. 1 point (c)			<p><u>(c) With the assistance of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed, the co-financing rate may be reviewed due to budgetary availability, insufficient implementation of the programme or the emergency measure, or the phasing-out of the co-financing of actions against animal diseases or plant pests.</u></p>	<p>(c) With the assistance of the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed, the co-financing rate may be reviewed due to On the grounds of budgetary availability, insufficient implementation of the programme or the emergency measure, or the phasing-out of the co-financing of actions against animal diseases or plant pests, the co-financing rates referred to in this subparagraph may be lower than respectively 50 %, 75 % or 100 %. Such lower co-financing rates shall be fixed and applied to the programmes adopted in accordance with Article 16.</p>
208.	Art.12, par. 4	4. For actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation, the Programme may finance up to 95 % of the eligible costs of actions	4. For actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation, the Programme may finance up to 95 % of the eligible costs of actions supporting collaborative	4. For actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation, the Programme may finance up to 95 % of the eligible costs of actions supporting collaborative	4. For actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation, the Programme may finance up to 95 % of the eligible costs of actions supporting collaborative

		supporting collaborative networks as referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.	supporting collaborative networks as referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.	networks as referred to in Article 15 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.
209.	<i>Article 13</i>			
210.	Title	Eligible costs	Eligible costs	Eligible costs related to programmes and emergency measures
211.	Art. 13 par. 1			1. For actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e), costs incurred for measures referred to in Annex I, points 2.1a.1. and 2.1a.2. as regards the execution of the programmes may qualify for grants, if they fulfil the criteria set out in Article 186 of the Financial Regulation.
212.	Art. 13 par. 2	In addition to the criteria set out in Article 186 of the Financial	In addition to the criteria set out in Article 186 of the Financial	2. In addition to the cost-eligibility criteria set out in

	subpar. 1	Regulation, the following cost-eligibility criteria shall apply for actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) of this Regulation:	Regulation, the following cost-eligibility criteria shall apply for actions emergency measures referred to in Annex I, points 1.4.1. and 1.4.2. implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) of this Regulation:	Article 186 of the Financial Regulation, the following cost-eligibility criteria shall be incurred by the Member States for implementing the emergency measures referred to in Annex I, points 1.4.1. and 1.4.2. implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) of this Regulation:
213.	Art.13, par. 2, subpar. 1, point (a)	(a) as referred to in Article 193(2)(b) of the Financial Regulation costs shall be eligible prior to the start date of the action;	(a) as referred to in Article 193(2)(b) of the Financial Regulation costs shall be eligible prior to the start date of the action;	(a) shall be eligible prior to the date of submission of the grant application, as referred to in point (b) of the second subparagraph of Article 193(2)(b) of the Financial Regulation costs shall be eligible prior to the start date of the action;
214.	Art.13, par. 2, subpar. 1,	(b) such costs may also be eligible as a result of taking measures in relation to suspected occurrence of a	(b) such costs may also be eligible as a result of taking measures in relation to suspected occurrence of a disease or	such costs may also be eligible as a result of taking measures in relation to suspected occurrence of a disease or date of the suspected occurrence

	point (b)	disease or presence of a pest, provided that that occurrence or presence is subsequently confirmed.	presence of a pest, provided that that occurrence or presence is subsequently confirmed.	presence of a pest, provided that that occurrence or presence is subsequently confirmed.	of an <i>animal</i> disease or <i>the</i> presence of a <i>plant</i> pest, provided that that occurrence or presence is subsequently confirmed.
215.	Art.13, par. 2, subpar. 2	Costs referred to in point (a) of the first paragraph shall be eligible from the date of notification of the occurrence of the disease or presence of the pest to the Commission.	Costs referred to in point (a) of the first paragraph shall be eligible from the date of notification of the occurrence of the disease or presence of the pest to the Commission.	Costs referred to in point (a) of the first this paragraph, to be laid down in the specific work programme as adopted in accordance with Article 16, shall be eligible from the date of notification of the occurrence of the disease or presence of the pest to the Commission.	Costs referred to in point (a) of this paragraph, to be laid down in the specific work programme as adopted in accordance with Article 16, shall be eligible from the date of notification of the occurrence of the disease or presence of the pest to the Commission. The submission of the grant application shall be preceded by the notification to the Commission of the occurrence of the animal disease in accordance with the provisions of Articles 19 or 20 [and rules adopted on the basis of Article 23] of Regulation (EU) 2016/429 ('Animal Health Law'), or the presence of the plant pest in accordance with the provisions of Articles 9, 10

					<i>or 11 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 (“Plant Health Law”).</i>
216.	<i>Article 14</i>				
217.	Title	Cumulative, complementary and combined funding	Cumulative, complementary and combined funding	Cumulative, complementary and combined funding	Cumulative, complementary and combined Alternative funding
218.	Art. 14, par. 1	1. An action that has received a contribution from another Union programme may also receive a contribution under the Programme, provided that the contributions do not cover the same costs. The rules of each contributing Union programme shall apply to its respective contribution to the action. The cumulative funding shall not exceed the total eligible costs of the action and the support from the different Union programmes may be calculated on a pro-rata basis in	1. An action that has received a contribution from another Union programme may also receive a contribution under the Programme, provided that the contributions do not cover the same costs. The rules of each contributing Union programme shall apply to its respective contribution to the action. The cumulative funding shall not exceed the total eligible costs of the action and the support from the different Union programmes may be calculated on a pro-rata basis in	1. An action that has received a contribution from another Union programme may also receive a contribution under the Programme, provided that the contributions do not cover the same costs. The rules of each contributing Union programme shall apply to its respective contribution to the action. The cumulative funding shall not exceed the total eligible costs of the action and the support from the different Union programmes may be calculated on a pro-rata basis in accordance with the	1. An action that has received a contribution from another Union programme may also receive a contribution under the Programme, provided that the contributions do not cover the same costs. The rules of each contributing Union programme shall apply to its respective contribution to the action. The cumulative funding shall not exceed the total eligible costs of the action and the support from the different Union programmes may be calculated on a pro-rata basis in accordance with the

		accordance with the documents setting out the conditions for support.	documents setting out the conditions for support.	documents setting out the conditions for support.
219.	Art. 14, par. 2 subpar. 1	2. Actions awarded a Seal of Excellence certification, or which comply with the following cumulative, comparative, conditions:	2. Actions awarded a Seal of Excellence certification <u>under Horizon 2020 or Horizon Europe</u> , or which comply with the following cumulative, comparative, conditions:	2. Actions awarded a Seal of Excellence certification under Horizon 2020 or Horizon Europe by complying with the following cumulative, comparative, conditions:
220.	Art. 14, par. 2 subpar. 1 point (a)	(a) they have been assessed in a call for proposals under the Programme;	(a) they have been assessed in a call for proposals under the Programme;	(a) they have been assessed in a call for proposals under the Programme;
221.	Art. 14, par. 2 subpar. 1 point (b)	(b) they comply with the minimum quality requirements of that call for proposals;	(b) they comply with the minimum quality requirements of that call for proposals;	(b) they comply with the minimum quality requirements of that call for proposals;

222.	Art. 14, par. 2 subpar. 1 point (c)	(c) they may not be financed under that call for proposals due to budgetary constraints.	(c) they may not be financed under that call for proposals due to budgetary constraints.	(c) they may not be financed under that call for proposals due to budgetary constraints;
223.	Art. 14, par. 2, subpar. 2	may receive support from the European Regional Development Fund, the European Cohesion Fund, the European Social Fund Plus or the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article [67] of Regulation (EU) XX [Common Provisions Regulation] and Article [8] or Regulation (EU) XX [Financing, management and monitoring of the Common Agricultural Policy], provided that such actions are consistent with the objectives of the	may receive support from the European Regional Development Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the European Social Fund Plus or the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article [67] of Regulation (EU) XX [Common Provisions Regulation] and Article [8] or Regulation (EU) XX [Financing, management and monitoring of the Common Agricultural Policy], provided that such actions are consistent with the objectives of the programme concerned. The rules of the Fund providing	may receive support from /the European Regional Development Fund, the Cohesion Fund, or the European Social Fund Plus or the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development , in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article [67] of Regulation (EU) XX [Common Provisions Regulation] and Article [8] or Regulation (EU) XX [Financing, management and monitoring of the Common Agricultural Policy] , provided that such actions are consistent with the objectives of the programme concerned. The rules of the Fund

		programme concerned. The rules of the Fund providing support shall apply.	Objective on Advanced Digital Skills , provided that such actions are consistent with the objectives of the programme concerned. The rules of the Fund providing support shall apply. [Am. 116]	support shall apply. ²	<i>providing support shall apply.²</i>
224.	Art. 14, par. 3	3. An operation may receive support from one or more Union programmes. In such cases expenditure declared in a payment application shall not be declared in a payment application for another programme.	3. An operation may receive support from one or more Union programmes. In such cases expenditure declared in a payment application shall not be declared in a payment application for another programme.	3. An operation may receive support from one or more Union programmes. In such cases expenditure declared in a payment application shall not be declared in a payment application for another programme.	3. An operation may receive support from one or more Union programmes. In such cases expenditure declared in a payment application shall not be declared in a payment application for another programme.
225.	Art. 14, par. 4	4. The amount of expenditure to be entered into a payment application may be calculated for each programme concerned on a pro rata basis, in accordance with the document	4. The amount of expenditure to be entered into a payment application may be calculated for each programme concerned on a pro rata basis, in accordance with the document	4. The amount of expenditure to be entered into a payment application may be calculated for each programme concerned on a pro rata basis, in accordance with the document setting out the	4. The amount of expenditure to be entered into a payment application may be calculated for each programme concerned on a pro rata basis, in accordance with the document setting out the

² Discussions on this clause are still ongoing in other Council preparatory bodies. A conclusion on paragraph 2 is therefore not possible at this stage.

	setting out the conditions for support.	setting out the conditions for support.	setting out the conditions for support.	conditions for support.
226.	CHAPTER III BLENDING OPERATIONS			
227.	<i>Article 15</i>			
228.	Title	Blending operations	Blending operations	Blending operations
229.	Art. 15, par. 1	Blending operations decided under this Programme shall be implemented in accordance with the [InvestEU regulation] and Title X of the Financial Regulation.	Blending operations decided under this Programme shall be implemented in accordance with the [InvestEU regulation] and Title X of the Financial Regulation.	Blending operations decided under this Programme shall be implemented in accordance with the [InvestEU regulation] and Title X of the Financial Regulation.
230.	CHAPTER IV PROGRAMMING, MONITORING, IMPLEMENTATION AND CONTROL			

Article 16

231.				
232.	Title	Implementation of the Programme	Implementation of the Programme	Implementation of the Programme
233.	Art. 16 par. 1	<p>1. The Programme shall be implemented by work programme(s) referred to in Article 110 of the Financial Regulation. Work programmes shall set out, where applicable, the overall amount reserved for blending operations.</p>	<p>1. The Programme shall be implemented by work programme(s) referred to in Article 110 of the Financial Regulation. Work programmes shall set out, where applicable, the overall amount reserved for blending operations. <u>Each of the Regulation shall be implemented by an annual or multiannual work programme. However, where synergies between specific objectives can be achieved, the necessary provisions may be implemented in a joint work programme.</u></p>	<p>1. The Programme shall be implemented by work programmes referred to in Article 110 of the Financial Regulation. Each of the specific objectives set out in this Regulation shall be implemented by an annual or multiannual work programme. However, where synergies between specific objectives can be achieved, the necessary provisions may be implemented in a joint work programme.</p>

			<p><i>the amount allocated to each action and an indicative implementation timetable.</i> Work programmes shall set out, where applicable, the overall amount reserved for blending operations. [Am. 117]</p>		
234.	Art. 16 par. 1 subpar. 1			<p><u>In order to ensure the implementation of the Programme, implementing powers are conferred on the Commission to adopt work programmes. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 21.</u></p>	<p>In order to ensure the implementation of the Programme, implementing powers are conferred on the Commission to adopt work programmes. Those powers should be exercised in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 21.</p>
235.	Art. 16 par. 1 subpar. 2			<p><u>The work programme shall set out in detail:</u></p>	<p>The work programme shall set out in detail:</p>
236.	Art. 16 par. 1			<p><u>(a) the objectives pursued for each action, which shall be in accordance with the general and</u></p>	<p>(a) the objectives pursued for each action, which shall be in accordance with the general and</p>

	subpar. 2 point (a) (new)			<u>specific objectives referred to in Article 3, an indication of the budgetary envelope per each of the forms of funding set out in Article 6, a total amount for all actions and an indicative implementation timetable;</u>	<p>specific objectives referred to in Article 3, an indication of the budgetary envelope per each of the forms of funding set out in Article 6, a total amount for all actions and an indicative implementation timetable;</p>
237.	Art. 16 par. 1 subpar. 2 point (b) (new)			<u>(b) for grants, the essential evaluation criteria, which shall be set so as best to achieve the objectives pursued by the programme, and the maximum rate of co-financing.</u>	<p>(b) for grants, the essential evaluation criteria, which shall be set so as best to achieve the objectives pursued by the programme, and the maximum rate of co-financing.</p>
238.	Art. 16 par. 1 subpar. 3			<u>Work programmes shall set out, where applicable, the overall amount reserved for blending operations.</u>	<p>Work programmes shall set out, where applicable, the overall amount reserved for blending operations.</p>
239.	Art. 16 par. 1a (new)			<u>1a. Work programmes implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(b) shall be adopted by the Commission by means of</u>	<p>(1a.) Work programmes implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(b) shall be adopted by the Commission by means of</p>

				<u>implementing acts. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 21(1).</u>	implementing acts. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 21(1).
240.	Art. 16 par. 1b (new)			<u>1b. Work programmes implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(i) shall be adopted by the Commission by means of implementing acts. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 21(2).</u>	(1b.) Work programmes implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(i) shall be adopted by the Commission by means of implementing acts. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 21(2).
241.	Art. 16 par. 2	<i>2. The Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts pursuant to Article 20, supplementing this Regulation by adopting work programmes implementing in accordance with the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) as set out in Annex I shall be</i>	<i>2. Work programmes implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) as set out in Annex I shall be adopted by the Commission by means of implementing acts. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the</i>	<i>2. Work programmes implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) as set out in Article 8(2) and Annex I shall be adopted by the Commission by means of implementing acts by 30 April of the year preceding their execution, provided that the</i>	2. Work programmes implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) as set out in Article 8(2) and Annex I shall be adopted by the Commission by means of implementing acts by 30 April of the year preceding their execution, provided that the draft

		examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2).	adopted by the Commission by means of implementing acts. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(2). [Am. 118]	<u>draft budget is adopted.</u> Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(3).	budget is adopted. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 21(3).
242.	Art. 16 par. 3	3. By derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, actions set out in Annex II to this Regulation implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation shall be implemented in accordance with Articles 14 and 17 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.	3. By derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, actions set out in Annex II to this Regulation implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation shall be implemented in accordance with Articles 13, 14 and 17 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 <u>including initiatives regarding the review of priorities, and through close and coordinated cooperation in the European Statistical System.</u>	3. By derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, actions set out in Annex II to this Regulation implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation shall be implemented in accordance with Articles 13, 14 and 17 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 <u>including initiatives regarding the review of priorities, and through close and coordinated cooperation in the European Statistical System.</u>	3. By derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, actions set out in Annex II to this Regulation implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation shall be implemented in accordance with Articles 13, 14 and 17 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 including initiatives regarding the review of priorities, and through close and coordinated cooperation in the European Statistical System.
243.		<i>Article 17</i>			

244.		Monitoring and reporting	Monitoring and reporting	Monitoring and reporting	Monitoring and reporting	Monitoring and reporting
245.	Art. 17 par. 1	1. Indicators to report on progress of the Programme towards the achievement of the specific objectives set out in Article 3(2) are set in Annex IV.	1. Indicators to report on progress of the Programme towards the achievement of the specific objectives set out in Article 3(2) are set in Annex IV.	1. Indicators to report on progress of <i>the effectiveness and efficiency</i> of the Programme towards the achievement of the specific objectives set out in Article 3(2) are set in Annex IV. [Am. 119]	1. Indicators to report on progress of the Programme towards the achievement of the specific objectives set out in Article 3(2) are set in Annex IV.	1. Indicators to report on <i>the</i> progress of the Programme towards the achievement of the specific objectives set <i>outlined</i> down in Article 3(2) are set out in <i>the</i> Annex IV.
246.	Art. 17 par. 2	2. To ensure effective assessment of progress of the Programme towards the achievement of its objectives the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to review or complement the indicators in Annex IV where considered necessary and to supplement this Regulation with provisions on the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework.	2. To ensure effective assessment of progress of the Programme towards the achievement of its objectives the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to review or complement the indicators in Annex IV where considered necessary and to supplement this Regulation with provisions on the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework.	2. To ensure effective assessment of progress of the Programme towards the achievement of its objectives the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to review or complement the indicators in Annex IV where considered necessary and to supplement this Regulation with provisions on the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework.	2. To ensure effective assessment of progress of the Programme towards the achievement of its objectives the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20 to review or complement the indicators in Annex IV where considered necessary and to supplement this Regulation with provisions on the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework.	2. To ensure <i>the</i> effective assessment of <i>the Programme's</i> progress of the Programme towards the achievement of its objectives, the Commission is empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 20, to amend Annex IV to review or complement the indicators in Annex IV where considered necessary and to supplement this Regulation with provisions on the establishment of a monitoring and evaluation framework.

247.	Art. 17 par. 3	3. The performance reporting system shall ensure that data for monitoring programme implementation and results are collected efficiently, and in a timely manner. To that end, proportionate reporting requirements shall be imposed on recipients of Union funds and, where relevant, Member States.	3. The performance reporting system shall ensure that data for monitoring programme implementation and results are collected efficiently, effectively, and in a timely manner. To that end, proportionate reporting requirements shall be imposed on recipients of Union funds and, where relevant, Member States.	3. The performance reporting system shall ensure that data for monitoring programme <i>the</i> implementation and <i>the</i> results <i>of the programme</i> are collected efficiently, effectively and in a timely manner. To that end, proportionate reporting requirements shall be imposed on recipients of Union funds and, where relevant, <i>on</i> Member States.
248.	<i>Article 18</i>			
249.	Title	Evaluation	Evaluation	Evaluation
250.	Art. 18 par. 1	1. Evaluations shall be carried out in a timely manner to feed into the decision-making process.	1. Evaluations shall be carried out in a timely manner to feed into the decision-making process.	1. Evaluations shall be carried out in a timely manner to feed into the decision-making process.
251.	Art. 18	2. The interim evaluation of the Programme shall be	2. The interim evaluation of the Programme shall be performed	2. The interim evaluation of the Programme shall be performed

	par. 2	<p>performed once there is sufficient information available about the implementation of the Programme, but no later than four years after the start of the Programme implementation.</p>	<p>performed once there is sufficient information available <i>By ... [four years after the start of about the implementation of the Programme, but no later than four years after the start / at the latest, the Commission shall draw up an interim evaluation report of the Programme implementation on the achievement of the objectives of the actions supported under it, on the results and impacts, on the efficiency of the use of resources and on its Union added value. [Am. 120]</i></p>	<p>once there is sufficient information available about the implementation of the Programme, but no later than four years after the start of the Programme implementation and at least six months before the submission of a new programme proposal for the next multiannual financial framework period.</p>	<p>once there is sufficient information available about four years after the start of the implementation of the Programme, but no later than four years after the start of the Programme implementation and at least six months before the submission of a new programme proposal for the next multiannual financial framework period. The Commission shall draw up an interim evaluation report to assess the performance of the Programme, including aspects such as effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, relevance, synergies within the Programme and EU added value.</p>
252.	Art. 18 par. 3	<p>3. In relation to actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(ii), the Commission shall prepare an annual report on the activity of the International</p>	<p>3. In relation to actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(ii), the Commission shall prepare an annual report on the activity of the International</p>	<p>3. In relation to actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(ii), the Commission shall prepare an annual report on the activity of the International</p>	<p>3. In relation to actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(c)(ii), the Commission shall prepare an annual report on the activity of the International</p>

		<p>International Reporting Standards Foundation as regards the development of International Financial Reporting Standards, of the PIOB and of the EFRAG. The Commission shall transmit the report to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>	<p>Financial Reporting Standards Foundation as regards the development of International Financial Reporting Standards, of the PIOB and of the EFRAG. The Commission shall transmit the report to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>	<p>Financial Reporting Standards Foundation as regards the development of International Financial Reporting Standards, of the PIOB and of the EFRAG. The Commission shall transmit the report to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>	<p>Financial Reporting Standards Foundation as regards the development of International Financial Reporting Standards, of the PIOB and of the EFRAG. The Commission shall transmit the report to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>
253.	Art. 18 par. 4 subpar. 1	<p>4. In accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009, the Commission shall consult the European Statistical System Committee for the part of the evaluations that pertain to actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation, prior to their adoption and submission to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>	<p>4. In accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009, the Commission shall consult the European Statistical System Committee for the part of the evaluations that pertain to actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation, prior to their adoption and submission to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>	<p>4. In accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009, the Commission shall consult the European Statistical System Committee (ESSC) for the part of the interim and final evaluations that pertain to actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation, prior to their adoption and submission to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>	<p>4. In accordance with Article 13 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009, the Commission shall consult the European Statistical System Committee (ESSC) for the part of the interim and final evaluations that pertain to actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation, prior to their adoption and submission to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>

254.	Art. 18 par. 4 subpar. 2			<p><u>The Commission shall consult the European Statistical Advisory Committee for the part of the final evaluation that pertains to actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation, prior to their adoption and submission to the European Parliament and the Council.</u></p>	<p>The Commission shall consult the European Statistical Advisory Committee for the part of the final evaluation that pertains to actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) of this Regulation, prior to their adoption and submission to the European Parliament and the Council.</p>
255.	Art. 18 par. 5	<p>5. At the end of the implementation of the Programme, but no later than four years after the end of the period specified in Article 1, a final evaluation of the Programme shall be carried out by the Commission.</p>	<p>5. At By ... [three years after the end of the implementation of the Programme, but no later than four years after the end of the period specified in Article 1,] at the latest, the Commission shall draw up a final evaluation report on the longer term impact of the Programme shall be carried out by the Commission, on the results and sustainability of the actions and on the synergies between</p>	<p>5. At the end of the implementation of the Programme, but no later than four years after the end of the period specified in Article 1, a final evaluation of the Programme shall be carried out by the Commission.</p>	<p>5. At the end of the implementation of the Programme, but no later than four years after the end of the period specified in Article 1, the Commission shall draw up a final evaluation report to assess the performance of the Programme shall be carried out by the Commission, including aspects such as effectiveness, efficiency, coherence, relevance, synergies within the Programme</p>

256.	Art. 18 par. 6	6. The Commission shall communicate the conclusions of the evaluations accompanied by its observations, to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.	6. The Commission shall communicate the conclusions of the evaluations, accompanied by its observations <u>and recommendations</u> , to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.	6. The Commission shall communicate the conclusions of the evaluations, accompanied by its observations <u>and recommendations</u> , to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.	6. The Commission shall communicate the conclusions of submit the evaluation reports referred to in paragraphs 2 and 5 , accompanied by its observations conclusions and recommendations, to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions and make them publicly available. Where appropriate, the reports shall be accompanied by proposals for follow-up actions.
<i>the different work programmes.</i> [Am. 121]					
257.		6. The Commission shall communicate the conclusions of the evaluations submit the evaluation reports referred to in paragraphs 2 and 5 , accompanied by its observations , conclusions to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions and make them publicly available. Where appropriate, the reports shall be accompanied by proposals for modifications of the Programme. [Am. 122]	6. The Commission shall communicate the conclusions of the evaluations, accompanied by its observations <u>and recommendations</u> , to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.	6. The Commission shall communicate the conclusions of the evaluations, accompanied by its observations <u>and recommendations</u> , to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions.	6. The Commission shall communicate the conclusions of submit the evaluation reports referred to in paragraphs 2 and 5 , accompanied by its observations conclusions and recommendations, to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions and make them publicly available. Where appropriate, the reports shall be accompanied by proposals for follow-up actions.
<i>Article 19</i>					
258.	Title	Protection of the financial interests of the Union	Protection of the financial interests of the Union	[Protection of the financial interests of the Union]Protection of the financial

259.	Art. 19, par. 1	<p>Where a third country participates in the Programme by a decision under an international agreement or by virtue of any other legal instrument, the third country shall grant the necessary rights and access required for the authorizing officer responsible, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), the European Court of Auditors to comprehensively exert their respective competences. In the case of OLAF, such rights shall include the right to carry out investigations, including on-the-spot checks and inspections, provided for in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 concerning investigations conducted by (OLAF).</p>	<p>Where a third country participates in the Programme by a decision under an international agreement or by virtue of any other legal instrument, the third country shall grant the necessary rights and access required for the authorizing officer responsible, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), the European Court of Auditors to comprehensively exert their respective competences. In the case of OLAF, such rights shall include the right to carry out investigations, including on-the-spot checks and inspections, provided for in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013 concerning investigations conducted by (OLAF).</p>	<p>Where a third country participates in the Programme by a decision under an international agreement or by virtue of any other legal instrument, the third country shall grant the necessary rights and access required for the authorizing officer responsible, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), and the European Court of Auditors to comprehensively exert their respective competences. In the case of OLAF, such rights shall include the right to carry out investigations, including on-the-spot checks and inspections, as provided for in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013.</p>	<p>interests of the Union</p> <p>Where a third country participates in the Programme by means of a decision under an international agreement or by virtue of any other legal instrument, the third country shall grant the necessary rights and access required for the authorizing officer responsible, the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and the European Court of Auditors to comprehensively exert their respective competences. In the case of OLAF, such rights shall include the right to carry out investigations, including on-the-spot checks and inspections, as provided for in Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 883/2013.</p>
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Article 20

	Title	Exercise of the delegation	Exercise of the delegation	Exercise of the delegation	Exercise of the delegation	Exercise of the delegation
260.						
261.						
262.	Art. 20 par. 1	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.	1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.
263.	Art. 20 par. 2	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 9 and 17 shall be conferred on the Commission until 31 December 2028.	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 9 and 17 shall be conferred on the Commission until 31 December 2028.	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 9 and 17, shall be conferred on the Commission until 31 December 2028. [Am. 123]	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 9 and 17 shall be conferred on the Commission until 31 December 2028.	2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in Articles 9, 10 and 17 shall be conferred on the Commission until 31 December 2028.
264.	Art. 20 par. 3	3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 9 and 17 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of power specified	3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 9 and 17 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of power specified in that	3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 8(3b), 9, 10, 16 and 17 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of power	3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 9 and 17 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of power specified in that	3. The delegation of power referred to in Articles 9, 10 and 17 may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of power specified in

		<p>in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.</p>	<p>specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the Official Journal of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force. [Am. 124]</p>	<p>decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the <i>Official Journal</i> of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.</p>	<p>that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the <i>Official Journal</i> of the European Union or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.</p>
265.	Art. 20 par. 4	<p>4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.</p>	<p>4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.</p>	<p>4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.</p>	<p>4. Before adopting a delegated act, the Commission shall consult experts designated by each Member State in accordance with the principles laid down in the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 on Better Law-Making.</p>
266.	Art. 20 par. 5	<p>5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>	<p>5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>	<p>5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>	<p>5. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.</p>

267.	Art. 20 par. 6	<p>6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Articles 9 and 17 shall enter into force if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.</p>	<p>6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Articles 8(3b), 9, and 17 shall enter into force if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council. [Am. 125]</p>	<p>6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Articles 9 and 17 shall enter into force if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.</p>	<p>6. A delegated act adopted pursuant to Articles 9, 10 and 17 shall enter into force if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or by the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.</p>
268.	<i>Article 21</i>				
269.	Title	Committee procedure	Committee procedure	Committee procedure	Committee procedure
270.	Art. 21, par. 1			<u>1. With regard to the specific objectives referred to in Article</u>	1. With regard to the specific objectives referred to in Article

subpar. 1			<p><u>3(2)(b) and (d)(i), the Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.</u></p>	<p>3(2)(b) and (d)(i), the Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.</p>
271. Art. 21, par. 1 subpar. 2			<p><u>Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.</u></p>	<p>Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.</p>
272. Art. 21, par. 2 subpar. 1			<p><u>2. With regard to the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(i), the Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.</u></p>	<p>2. With regard to the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(d)(i), the Commission shall be assisted by a committee. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.</p>
273. Art. 21, par. 2 subpar. 2			<p><u>Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.</u></p>	<p>Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 4 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.</p>

274.	Art. 21 par. 1	<p>1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health established by Article 58 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁹⁹. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁹⁹ Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 031, 01.02.2002, p. 1).</p>	<p>1. The Commission shall be assisted by the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health established by Article 58 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the Council⁹⁹. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011. [Am. 126]</p> <p>_____</p> <p>⁹⁹ Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 031, 01.02.2002, p. 1).</p>	<p>+3. F<u>With regard to the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e), the Commission shall be assisted by the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health</u><u>Plants, Animals, Food and Feed</u> established by Article 58 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁷⁷. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>¹⁷⁷ Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (OJ L 031, 01.02.2002, p. 1).</p>	<p>3. With regard to the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e), the Commission shall be assisted by the Standing Committee on Plants, Animals, Food and Feed established by Article 58 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.</p>
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275.	Art. 21 par. 2 subpar. 1	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.	
276.	Art. 21 par. 2 subpar. 2	Where the opinion of the committee is to be obtained by written procedure, that procedure shall be terminated without result when, within the time-limit for delivery of the opinion, the chair of the committee so decides or a simple majority of committee members so requests.	Where the opinion of the committee is to be obtained by written procedure, that procedure shall be terminated without result when, within the time-limit for delivery of the opinion, the chair of the committee so decides or a simple majority of committee members so requests.	Where the opinion of the committee is to be obtained by written procedure, that procedure shall be terminated without result when, within the time-limit for delivery of the opinion, the chair of the committee so decides or a simple majority of committee members so requests.	Where the opinion of the committee is to be obtained by written procedure, that procedure shall be terminated without result when, within the time-limit for delivery of the opinion, the chair of the committee so decides or a simple majority of committee members so requests. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.
277.	<p>CHAPTER V</p> <p>TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS</p>				

Article 22

278.		Information, communication and publicity	Information, communication and publicity	Information, communication and publicity	Information, communication and publicity
279.		Information, communication and publicity	Information, communication and publicity	Information, communication and publicity	Information, communication and publicity
280.	Art. 22 par. 1	1. The recipients of Union funding shall acknowledge the origin and ensure the visibility of the Union funding (in particular when promoting the actions and their results), by providing coherent, effective and proportionate targeted information to multiple audiences, including the media and the public.	1. The recipients of Union funding shall acknowledge the origin and ensure transparency and visibility of the Union funding (in particular when promoting the actions and their results), by providing coherent, effective and proportionate targeted information to multiple audiences, including the media and the public. [Am. 127]	1. The recipients of Union funding shall acknowledge the origin and ensure the visibility of the Union funding (in particular when promoting the actions and their results), by providing effective and proportionate pertinent information to multiple audiences, including the media and the public.	1. The recipients of Union funding shall acknowledge the origin of those funds and ensure the visibility of the Union funding, in particular when promoting the actions and their results), by providing effective and proportionate coherent, effective and proportionate targeted information to multiple audiences, including the media and the public.
281.	Art. 22 par. 2	2. The Commission shall implement information and communication actions relating to the Programme, and its resources allocated to the Programme shall also	2. The Commission shall implement information and communication actions relating to the Programme, and in a user-friendly manner, in order to raise awareness among consumers, citizens, businesses,	2. The Commission shall implement information and communication actions relating to the Programme, and its actions allocated to the Programme shall also contribute to the corporate	2. The Commission shall implement information and communication actions relating to the Programme, and its actions taking pursuant to the Programme and to the results obtained. Financial resources

		contribute to the corporate communication of the political priorities of the Union, as far as they are related to the objectives referred to in Article 3.	<i>especially SMEs and public administrations about the resources provided through the financial instruments of this Regulation, as well as about its actions and results. Financial resources allocated to the Programme shall also contribute to the corporate communication of the political priorities of the Union, as far as they are related to the objectives referred to in Article 3. [Am. 128]</i>	communication of the political priorities of the Union, as far as they are related to the objectives referred to in Article 3.	allocated to the Programme shall also contribute to the corporate communication of the political priorities of the Union, as <i>insofar</i> as they <i>those</i> are related to the objectives referred to in Article 3.
282.	Art. 22 par. 3	3. The Commission (EUROSTAT) shall implement information and communication activities relating to implementation of the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f), its actions and results when they pertain to the development, production and dissemination of European statistics, in compliance with the statistical principles laid down in Regulation (EC) No	3. The Commission (EUROSTAT) shall implement information and communication activities relating to <u>the</u> implementation of the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f), including including actions and results when they that pertain to the development, production and dissemination of European statistics, in compliance with the statistical principles laid down in Regulation (EC) No	3. The Commission (Eurostat) shall carry out information and communication activities relating to the implementation of the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f), including actions and results that pertain to the development, production and dissemination of European statistics, in compliance with the statistical principles laid down in Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.	3. The Commission (Eurostat) shall carry out information and communication activities relating to the implementation of the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f), including actions and results that pertain to the development, production and dissemination of European statistics, in compliance with the statistical principles laid down in Regulation (EC) No 223/2009.

	223/2009.	Regulation (EC) No 223/2009. [Am. 129]	223/2009.	
283.	<i>Article 23</i>			
284.	Title	Repeal	Repeal	Repeal
285.	Art. 23, par. 1	Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014, (EU) No 258/2014, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) 2017/826 are repealed with effect from 1 January 2021.	Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014, (EU) No 258/2014; (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) 2017/826 are repealed with effect from 1 January 2021. <u>Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, with the exception of Articles 46, 48, 50, 51, 52 and 53, is repealed with effect from 1 January 2021.</u>	Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014, (EU) No 258/2014, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) 2017/826 are repealed with effect from 1 January 2021. Regulation (EU) No 652/2014, with the exception of Articles 46, 48, 50, 51, 52 and 53, is repealed with effect from 1 January 2021.
286.	<i>Article 24</i>			

287.	Title	Transitional provisions	Transitional provisions	Transitional provisions	Transitional provisions
288.	Art. 24 par. 1	1. This Regulation shall not affect the continuation or modification of the actions concerned, until their closure, under Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014, (EU) No 258/2014, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) 2017/826 which shall continue to apply to the actions concerned until their closure.	1. This Regulation shall not affect the continuation or modification of the actions concerned, until their closure, under Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014, (EU) No 258/2014, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) 2017/826 which shall continue to apply to the actions concerned until their closure.	1. This Regulation shall not affect the continuation of or modification of the actions concerned, until their closure, under Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014, (EU) No 258/2014, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) 2017/826, which shall continue to apply to those actions concerned until their closure.	1. This Regulation shall not affect the continuation of or modification of the actions concerned, until their closure, under Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014, (EU) No 258/2014, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) No 2017/826, which shall continue to apply to those actions concerned until their closure.
289.	Art. 24 par. 2	2. The financial envelope for the Programme may also cover technical and administrative assistance necessary to ensure the transition between the Programme and the measures adopted under predecessor programmes established by acts listed in paragraph 1.	2. The financial envelope for the Programme may also cover technical and administrative assistance necessary to ensure the transition between the Programme and the measures adopted under predecessor programmes established by acts listed in paragraph 1.	2. The financial envelope for the Programme may also cover the technical and administrative assistance expenses necessary to ensure the transition between the Programme and the measures adopted under predecessor programmes established by the pursuant to acts listed in paragraph 1.	2. The financial envelope for the Programme may also cover the technical and administrative assistance expenses necessary to ensure the transition between the Programme and the measures adopted under predecessor programmes established pursuant to acts listed in paragraph 1.

290.	Art. 24 par. 3	3. If necessary, appropriations may be entered in the budget beyond 2027 to cover the expenses provided for in Article 4(3), to enable the management of actions not completed by 31 December 2027.	3. If necessary, appropriations may be entered in the budget beyond 2027 to cover the expenses provided for in Article 4(3), to enable the management of actions not completed by 31 December 2027.	3. If necessary, appropriations may be entered in the budget beyond 2027 to cover the expenses provided for in Article 4(3), to enable the management of actions not completed by 31 December 2027.	3. If necessary, appropriations may be entered in the budget beyond 2027 to cover the expenses provided for in Article 4(3), to enable the management of actions not completed by 31 December 2027. 4. In line with point (a) of the second subparagraph of Article 193(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 2018/1046, the Commission may consider the costs directly linked to the actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) and incurred in 2021 as eligible for financing from 1 January 2021, even if they were incurred by the beneficiary before the grant application was submitted. The deadlines set in Article 16(2) and in point 2 of Annex I shall not apply in relation to annual
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						<i>veterinary and phytosanitary programmes covering the year 2021.</i>
291.	<i>Article 25</i>					
292.	Title	Entry into force	Entry into force	Entry into force	Entry into force	Entry into force
293.	Art. 25, par. 1 subpar. 1	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.	This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth -day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> .
294.	Art. 25, par. 1 subpar. 2	It shall apply from 1 January 2021. This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.	It shall apply from 1 January 2021. This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.	It shall apply from 1 January 2021. This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.	It shall apply from 1 January 2021. This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.	It shall apply from 1 January 2021. This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.
295.		Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,	Done at Brussels,

296.	For the European Parliament The President	For the European Parliament The President	For the European Parliament The President	For the European Parliament The President
297.	For the Council The President	For the Council The President	For the Council The President	For the Council The President

Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the Programme for single market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, and European statistics and repealing Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014, (EU) No 258/2014, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) 2017/826

2018/0231 (COD)

Explanation of changes:

In the column related to the position of the European Parliament, the changes to the Commission proposal are indicated in **bold italics** for additions. Deletions are not indicated.

In the column related to the position of the Council (partial general approach, doc. 14257/1/18 REV 1), the changes to the Commission proposal are indicated in **bold underlined** for additions and in ~~####~~ for deletions.

In the fourth column (compromise proposal), the changes to the partial general approach are indicated in **bold italics** for additions and in ~~####~~ for deletions.

Previously [bracketed] parts of the text are marked in grey highlight, with changes compared to the text of the partial general approach marked in **bold italics** for additions and in ~~####~~ for deletions.

Row	Location	COMMISSION PROPOSAL	EP PLENARY TEXT	COUNCIL PARTIAL	Compromise proposal
299.				COUNCIL PARTIAL GENERAL APPROACH (doc. 14257/1/18 REV 1)	
ANNEX I					
300.	Title	Eligible actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e)	Eligible actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e)	Eligible actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e)	Eligible actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) related to the plant, animal, food and feed areas
301.	Annex I par. 1 subpar. 1	The following actions – mainly implemented through grants and procurement – implementing the specific objective referred to in Article	The following actions – mainly implemented through grants and procurement – implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) shall be eligible	The following actions – mainly implemented through grants and procurement —implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) shall be eligible	The following actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) shall be eligible for funding:

		3(2)(e) shall be eligible for funding:	for funding:	for funding:	
302.	Annex I par. 1 subpar. 1 point 1	1. Veterinary and phytosanitary emergency measures	1. Veterinary and phytosanitary emergency measures	1. Veterinary and phytosanitary emergency measures	1. Veterinary and phytosanitary emergency measures
303.	Annex I par. 1 subpar. 1 point 1 point 1.1	1.1. Veterinary and phytosanitary emergency measures to be taken as a result of the confirmation of the occurrence of one of the animal diseases or zoonosis listed in Annex III or of the confirmation of the presence of one or more pests or if there is a direct threat to the human, animal or plant health status of the Union.	1.1. Veterinary and phytosanitary emergency measures to be taken as a result of the official confirmation of the occurrence of one of the animal diseases or zoonosis listed in Annex III or of the official confirmation of the presence of one or more plant pests or if there is a direct threat to the human, animal or plant health status of the Union.	1.1. Veterinary and phytosanitary emergency measures to be taken as a result of the official confirmation of the occurrence of one of the animal diseases or zoonosis listed in Annex III or of the official confirmation of the presence of one or more pests or if there is a direct threat to the human, animal or plant health status of the Union.	1.1. Veterinary and phytosanitary emergency measures to be taken as a result of the official confirmation of the occurrence of one of the animal diseases or zoonosis listed in Annex III or of the official confirmation of the presence of plant pests or if there is a direct threat to the human, animal or plant health status of the Union.
304.	Annex I par. 1 subpar. 2	The measures referred to in the first paragraph shall be implemented immediately and their application shall comply	The measures referred to in the first paragraph shall be implemented immediately and their application shall comply	The measures referred to in the first paragraph shall be implemented immediately and their application shall comply	The measures referred to in the first paragraph shall be implemented immediately and their application shall

		with the provisions laid down in the relevant Union law.	with the provisions laid down in the relevant Union law.	with the provisions laid down in the relevant Union law.	with the provisions laid down in the relevant Union law.	comply with the provisions laid down in the relevant Union law.
305.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.2	1.2. As regards phytosanitary emergencies, the following measures taken by Member States against the first outbreak of pests in a particular area:	1.2. As regards phytosanitary emergencies, the following measures taken by Member States against the first outbreak of pests in a particular area:	1.2. As regards phytosanitary emergencies, the following measures taken by Member States against the first outbreak of pests in a particular area:	1.2. As regards phytosanitary emergencies, the following measures taken by Member States against the first outbreak of pests in a particular area:	1.2. As regards phytosanitary emergencies, the following measures taken by Member States against an outbreak of pests in a particular area:
306.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.2. point (a)	(a) measures to eradicate a Union quarantine pest, taken by the competent authority of a Member State pursuant to Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ or pursuant to the Union measures adopted in accordance with Article 28(1) of that Regulation;	(a) measures to <i>prevent</i> , <i>contain and/or</i> eradicate a Union quarantine pest, taken by the competent authority of a Member State pursuant to Article 16 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council ¹ or pursuant to the Union measures adopted in accordance with Article 28(1) of that Regulation; [Am. 130]	(a) measures to eradicate and prevention measures against a Union quarantine pest, taken by the competent authority of a Member State pursuant to Article 16 17 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁵ or pursuant to the Union measures adopted in accordance with Article 28(1) of that Regulation;	(a) eradication and prevention measures against a Union quarantine pest, taken by the competent authority of a Member State pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁵ or pursuant to the Union measures adopted in accordance with Article 28(1) or (3) of that Regulation;	

¹ Regulation (EU) 2016/2031

307.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.2. point (b)	of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC (OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4).	1 Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC (OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4).	5 Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC (OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4).	5 Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC (OJ L 317, 23.11.2016, p. 4).	(b) measures to eradicate a pest, not listed as Union quarantine pests, taken by the competent authority of a Member State pursuant to	(b) measures to <i>prevent</i> , <i>contain and/or</i> eradicate a pest, not listed as Union quarantine pests, taken by the competent authority of a Member State	(b) measures to eradicate and prevention measures <u>against</u> a pest, not listed as Union quarantine pests, taken by the competent authority of a	(b) eradication and prevention measures against a pest, not listed as Union quarantine pests, taken by the competent authority of a
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		<p>Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and which may qualify as Union quarantine pests in accordance with the criteria referred to in that Article or Article 30(1) of that Regulation;</p>	<p>pursuant to Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and which may qualify as Union quarantine pests in accordance with the criteria referred to in that Article or Article 30(1) of that Regulation; [Am. 131]</p>	<p>Member State pursuant to Article 29(1), 30(1) or 30(4) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and which may qualify as Union quarantine pests in accordance with the criteria referred to in those Articles of that Regulation;</p>	<p>Member State pursuant to Article 29(1), 30(1) or 30(4) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and which may qualify as Union quarantine pests in accordance with the criteria referred to in those Articles of that Regulation;</p>
<p>308. Annex I par. 1 point 1.2. point (c)</p>	<p>(c) additional protective measures taken against the spread of a pest, against which Union measures have been adopted pursuant to Article 28(1) and Article 30(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, other than the eradication measures referred to in point (a) of this point and the containment measures referred to in point (b) of this point, where those measures are essential to protect the Union against further spread of that pest.</p>	<p>(c) additional protective measures taken against the spread of a pest, against which Union measures have been adopted pursuant to Article 28(1) and Article 30(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, other than the eradication measures referred to in point (a) of this point and the containment measures referred to in point (b) of this point, where those measures are essential to protect the Union against further spread of that pest, <i>restricting where necessary the free movement of carriers in the surrounding</i></p>	<p>(c) additional protective measures taken against the spread of a pest, against which Union measures have been adopted pursuant to Article 28(1) and Article 30(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, other than the eradication and prevention measures referred to in points (a) of this point and the containment measures referred to in point (b) of this point, where those measures are essential to protect the Union against further spread of that pest.</p>	<p>(c) additional protective measures taken against the spread of a pest, against which Union measures have been adopted pursuant to Article 28(1) and Article 30(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, other than the eradication and prevention measures referred to in points (a) and (b) of this point, where those measures are essential to protect the Union against further spread of that pest.</p>	

309.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.2. point (ca)		<i>Member States. [Am. 132]</i>	<i>(ca) measures to eradicate a pest that has suddenly appeared, even if it is not considered a Union quarantine pest but the result of extreme climatic events or climate change in a Member State; [Am. 133]</i>	
310.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.3	1.3. Union funding may also be provided for the following measures:	1.3. Union funding may also be provided for the following measures:	1.3. Union funding may also be provided for the following measures:	1.3. Union funding may also be provided for the following measures:
311.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.3 point 1.3.1	1.3.1. Protection measures taken in the case of a direct threat to the health status of the Union as a result of the occurrence or development, in the territory of a third country, a Member State or an OCT, of one of the animal diseases and zoonoses listed in Annex III as well as protection measures, or	1.3.1. Protection measures taken in the case of a direct threat to the health status of the Union as a result of the occurrence or development, in the territory of a third country, a Member State or an OCT, of one of the animal diseases and zoonoses listed in Annex III as well as protection measures, or other relevant	1.3.1. Protection or prevention measures taken in the case of a direct threat to the health status of the Union as a result of the occurrence or development, in the territory of a third country, a Member State or an OCT, of one of the animal diseases and	1.3.1. Protection or prevention measures taken in the case of a direct threat to the health status of the Union as a result of the occurrence or development, in the territory of a third country, a Member State or an OCT, of one of the animal diseases and

		other relevant activities, taken in support of the plant health status of the Union;	activities, taken in support of the plant health status of the Union;	other relevant activities, taken in support of the plant health status of the Union;	zoonoses listed in Annex III as well as protection measures, or other relevant activities, taken in support of the plant health status of the Union;
312.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.3 point 1.3.2	1.3.2. Measures referred to in this Annex carried out by two or more Member States which collaborate closely to control the epidemic;	1.3.2. Measures referred to in this Annex carried out by two or more Member States which collaborate closely to control the epidemic;	1.3.2. Measures referred to in this Annex carried out by two or more Member States which collaborate closely to control the epidemic an animal disease or plant pest outbreak ;	1.3.2. Measures referred to in this Annex carried out by two or more Member States which collaborate closely to control an animal disease or plant pest outbreak;
313.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.3 point 1.3.3	1.3.3. The establishment of stocks of biological products intended for the control of the animal diseases and zoonoses listed in Annex III, where the Commission, at the request of a Member State, considers establishment of such stocks necessary in that Member State;	1.3.3. The establishment of stocks of biological products intended for the control of the animal diseases and zoonoses listed in Annex III, where the Commission, at the request of a Member State, considers establishment of such stocks necessary in that Member State;	1.3.3. The establishment of stocks of biological products intended for the control of the animal diseases and zoonoses listed in Annex III, where the Commission, at the request of a Member State, considers establishment of such stocks necessary in that Member State;	1.3.3. The establishment of stocks of biological products intended for the control of the animal diseases and zoonoses listed in Annex III, where the Commission, at the request of a Member State, considers establishment of such stocks necessary in that Member State;

314.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.3 point 1.3.4	1.3.4. The establishment of stocks of biological products or the acquisition of vaccine doses if the occurrence or the development in a third country or Member State of one of the animal diseases and zoonoses listed in Annex III might constitute a threat to the Union.	1.3.4. The establishment of stocks of biological products or the acquisition of vaccine doses if the occurrence or the development in a third country or Member State of one of the animal diseases and zoonoses listed in Annex III might constitute a threat to the Union.	1.3.4. The establishment of stocks of biological products or the acquisition of vaccine doses if the occurrence or the development in a third country or Member State of one of the animal diseases and zoonoses listed in Annex III might constitute a threat to the Union.	1.3.4. The establishment of stocks of biological products or the acquisition of vaccine doses if the occurrence or the development in a third country or Member State of one of the animal diseases and zoonoses listed in Annex III might constitute a threat to the Union.
315.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.3 point 1.3.4a (new)			1.3.4a. In the event of a suspected outbreak of an animal disease and/or the appearance of harmful organisms, checks and monitoring will need to be greatly intensified throughout the EU within the Union and at its external borders; [Am. 134]	1.3.4a. In the event of a suspected outbreak of an animal disease and/or the appearance of harmful organisms, intensified checks and monitoring may be needed within the Union and at its external borders.
316.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.3			1.3.4b. Measures to monitor the appearance of known as well as currently unknown	1.3.4b. Measures to monitor the appearance of known as well as emerging,

	point 1.3.4b (new)		<i>pests and diseases. [Am. 135]</i>		<i>previously not known plant pests and animal diseases.</i>
317.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.4 (new)			<u>.4. Eligible costs</u>	1.4. Eligible costs
318.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.4 point 1.4.1. (new)			<u>1.4.1. Veterinary emergency measures</u>	1.4.1. Veterinary emergency measures
319.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.4 point 1.4.1. - introductory part (new)			<u>The following costs incurred by the Member States in carrying out the measures referred to in Article 3(2)(e) may qualify for funding under that paragraph:</u>	The following costs incurred by the Member States in carrying out the measures referred to in Article 3(2)(e) may qualify for funding under that paragraph:

320.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.4 point 1.4.1. point (a) (new)			<u>(a) costs of compensation to owners for the value of their animals slaughtered or culled, limited to the market value of such animals if they had not been affected by the disease;</u>	(a) costs of compensation to owners for the value of their animals slaughtered or culled, limited to the market value of such animals if they had not been affected by the disease;
321.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.4 point 1.4.1. point (b) (new)			<u>(b) costs of slaughtering or culling the animals and related transport costs;</u>	(b) costs of slaughtering or culling the animals and related transport costs;
322.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.4 point 1.4.1. point (c) (new)			<u>(c) costs of compensation to owners for the value of their destroyed products of animal origin, limited to the market value of those products immediately before any suspicion of the disease arose or was confirmed;</u>	(c) costs of compensation to owners for the value of their destroyed products of animal origin, limited to the market value of those products immediately before any suspicion of the disease arose or was confirmed;

323.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.4 point 1.4.1. point (d) (new)			<u>(d) costs of cleaning, disinsection and disinfection of holdings and equipment, based on the epidemiology and characteristics of the pathogen;</u>	(d) costs of cleaning, disinsection and disinfection of holdings and equipment, based on the epidemiology and characteristics of the pathogen;
324.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.4 point 1.4.1. point (e) (new)			<u>(e) costs for the transport and the destruction of the contaminated feeding stuffs and, where it can not be disinfected, contaminated equipment;</u>	(e) costs for the transport and the destruction of the contaminated feeding stuffs and, where it can not be disinfected, contaminated equipment;
325.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.4 point 1.4.1. point (f) (new)			<u>(f) costs of purchase, storage, administration or distribution of vaccines and baits as well as the costs of inoculation itself, if the Commission decides or authorises such actions;</u>	(f) costs of purchase, storage, administration or distribution of vaccines and baits as well as the costs of inoculation itself, if the Commission decides or authorises such actions;

326.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.4 point 1.4.1. point (g) (new)			<u>(g) costs of transport and disposal of carcasses;</u>	(g) costs of transport and disposal of carcasses;
327.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.4 point 1.4.1. point (h) (new)			<u>(h) in exceptional and duly justified cases, costs of serological and virological tests for surveillance and pre-moving tests in restricted zones and any other costs essential for the eradication of the disease.</u>	(h) in exceptional and duly justified cases, costs of serological and virological tests for surveillance and pre-moving tests in restricted zones and any other costs essential for the eradication of the disease.
328.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.4 point 1.4.2 (new)			<u>1.4.2. Phytosanitary emergency measures</u>	1.4.2. Phytosanitary emergency measures

329.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.4 point 1.4.2 introductory part (new)			<u>The following costs incurred by Member States in carrying out the measures referred to in Article 3(2)(e) may qualify for grants under that Article:</u>	The following costs incurred by Member States in carrying out the measures referred to in Article 3(2)(e) may qualify for grants under that Article:
330.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.4 point 1.4.2 point (a) (new)			<u>(a) costs of personnel, regardless of their status, directly involved in the measures, as well as costs of renting equipment, of consumables and of any other necessary materials, of treatment products, of sampling and of laboratory tests;</u>	(a) costs of personnel, regardless of their status, directly involved in the measures, as well as costs of renting equipment, of consumables and of any other necessary materials, of treatment products, of sampling and of laboratory tests;
331.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.4 point 1.4.2			<u>(b) costs of service contracts with third parties to execute part of the measures;</u>	(b) costs of service contracts with third parties to execute part of the measures;

	point (b) (new)				
332.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.4 point 1.4.2 point (c) (new)			<u>(c) costs of compensating the operators or owners concerned for the treatment, the destruction and subsequent removal of plants, of plant products and of other objects, and for the cleaning and disinfection of premises, land, water, soil, growing media, facilities, machinery and equipment;</u>	(c) costs of compensating the operators or owners concerned for the treatment, the destruction and subsequent removal of plants, of plant products and of other objects, and for the cleaning and disinfection of premises, land, water, soil, growing media, facilities, machinery and equipment;
333.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.4 point 1.4.2 point (d) (new)			<u>(d) costs of compensating the owners concerned for the value of the destroyed plants, plant products or other objects subject to the measures referred to in Articles 17, 28(1), 29(1) and 30(1) of Regulation 2016/2031, limited to the market value of such plants, plant products and other objects as if they</u>	(d) costs of compensating the owners concerned for the value of the destroyed plants, plant products or other objects subject to the measures referred to in Articles 17, 28(1), 29(1) and 30(1) of Regulation 2016/2031, limited to the market value of such plants, plant products and other

				<u>had not been affected by those measures; the salvage value, if any, shall be deducted from the compensation; and</u>	objects as if they had not been affected by those measures; the salvage value, if any, shall be deducted from the compensation; and
334.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.4 point 1.4.2 point (e) (new)			<u>(e) in exceptional and duly justified cases, the costs incurred in carrying out necessary measures other than those referred to in points (a) to (d).</u>	(e) in exceptional and duly justified cases, the costs incurred in carrying out necessary measures other than those referred to in points (a) to (d).
335.	Annex I par. 1 point 1 point 1.4 point 1.4.2 subpar. 2 (new)			<u>The compensation to owners referred to in point (d) shall only be eligible if the measures have been carried out under the supervision of the competent authority.</u>	The compensation to owners referred to in point (d) shall only be eligible if the measures have been carried out under the supervision of the competent authority.
336.	Annex I par. 1	2.	Annual and multiannual veterinary and phytosanitary	2. Annual and multiannual veterinary and phytosanitary	2. Annual and multiannual veterinary and phytosanitary

	point 2	programmes	programmes	programmes	programmes
337.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1 subpar. 1	2.1. Annual and multiannual veterinary and phytosanitary programmes for the eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses listed in Annex III and of plant pests have to be implemented in compliance with the provisions laid down in the relevant Union law.	2.1. Annual and multiannual veterinary and phytosanitary programmes for the eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses listed in Annex III and of plant pests have to be implemented in compliance with the provisions laid down in the relevant Union law.	2.1. Annual and multiannual veterinary and phytosanitary programmes for the eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses listed in Annex III and of plant pests have to be implemented in compliance with the provisions laid down in the relevant Union law.	2.1. Annual and multiannual veterinary and phytosanitary programmes for the eradication, control and surveillance of animal diseases and zoonoses listed in Annex III and of plant pests have to be implemented in compliance with the provisions laid down in the relevant Union law.

338.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1 subpar. 2	The conditions for the actions to qualify for funding shall be set out in the work programme referred to in Article 16.	The conditions for the actions to qualify for funding shall be set out in the work programme referred to in Article 16.	The conditions for the actions to qualify for funding shall be set out in the work programme referred to in Article 16.	The conditions for the actions to qualify for funding shall be set out in the work programme referred to in Article 16.
339.	Annex I par. 1 point 2	Programmes shall be submitted to the Commission by 31 May of the year preceding the	Programmes shall be submitted to the Commission by 31 May of the year preceding the planned	Programmes shall be submitted to the Commission by 31 May of	Programmes shall be submitted to the Commission by 31 May of

	point 2.1 subpar. 3	planned implementation period.	implementation period.	planned implementation period.	the year preceding the planned implementation period.
340.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1 subpar. 3a (new)			<u>The Commission shall communicate to Member States by 30 November each year:</u>	The Commission shall communicate to Member States by 30 November each year:
341.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1 subpar. 3a point (a) (new)			<u>(a) the list of national programmes technically approved and proposed for co-financing;</u>	(a) the list of national programmes technically approved and proposed for co-financing;
342.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1 subpar. 3a point (b) (new)			<u>(b) the provisional amount allocated to each programme;</u>	(b) the provisional amount allocated to each programme;

343.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1 subpar. 3a point (c) (new)			<u>(c) the provisional maximum level of the Union financial contribution for each programme; and</u>	(c) the provisional maximum level of the Union financial contribution for each programme; and
344.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1 subpar. 3a point (d) (new)			<u>(d) any provisional conditions to which the Union financial contribution may be subject.</u>	(d) any provisional conditions to which the Union financial contribution may be subject.
345.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1 subpar. 3b (new)			<u>The Commission shall approve the national programmes and the associated funding by 31 January each year by means of a grant agreement in relation to the measures implemented and the costs incurred.</u>	The Commission shall approve the national programmes and the associated funding by 31 January each year by means of a grant agreement in relation to the measures implemented and the costs incurred.

346.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1 subpar. 4	Following the submission of intermediate financial reports by the beneficiaries, the Commission may, if necessary, amend the grant agreements in relation to the whole eligibility period.	Following the submission of intermediate financial reports by the beneficiaries, the Commission may, if necessary, amend the grant agreements in relation to the whole eligibility period.	Following the submission of intermediate financial reports by the beneficiaries by 31 August of the implementing year, the Commission may, if necessary, amend the grant agreements in relation to the whole eligibility period.
347.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a (new)			2.1a. Eligible costs
348.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.1 (new)			2.1a.1. The following costs incurred by the Member States in implementing the national veterinary programmes may qualify for EU co-financing:
349.	Annex I par. 1 point 2			(a) costs of sampling animals;

	point 2.1a point 2.1a.1 point (a) (new)				
350.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.1 point (b) (new)			<u>(b) costs of tests, provided that they are limited to:</u>	(b) costs of tests, provided that they are limited to:
351.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.1 point (b) point (i) (new)			<u>(i) costs of test kits, reagents, and consumables which are identifiable and specifically used for carrying out those tests;</u>	(i) costs of test kits, reagents, and consumables which are identifiable and specifically used for carrying out those tests;
352.	Annex I par. 1			<u>(ii) costs of personnel, regardless of their status,</u>	(ii) costs of personnel, regardless of their status,

	point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.1 point (b) point (ii) (new)			<u>directly involved in carrying out the tests;</u>	directly involved in carrying out the tests;
353.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.1 point (c) (new)			<u>(c) costs of compensation to owners for the value of their animals slaughtered or limited to the market value of such animals if they had not been affected by the disease;</u>	(c) costs of compensation to owners for the value of their animals slaughtered or culled, limited to the market value of such animals if they had not been affected by the disease;
354.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.1 point (d) (new)			<u>(d) costs of slaughtering or culling of the animals;</u>	(d) costs of slaughtering or culling of the animals;
355.	Annex I			<u>(e) costs of compensation to</u>	(e) costs of compensation to

	<p>par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.1 point (e) (new)</p>			<p><u>owners for the value of their destroyed products of animal origin, limited to the market value of those products immediately before any suspicion of the disease arose or was confirmed;</u></p>	<p>owners for the value of their destroyed products of animal origin, limited to the market value of those products immediately before any suspicion of the disease arose or was confirmed;</p>
356.	<p>Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.1 point (f) (new)</p>			<p><u>(f) costs of purchase, storage, inoculation or administration or distribution of vaccine doses or vaccine and baits used for the programmes;</u></p>	<p>(f) costs of purchase, storage, inoculation, administration or distribution of vaccine doses or vaccine and baits used for the programmes;</p>
357.	<p>Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.1 point (g) (new)</p>			<p><u>(g) costs of cleaning, disinfection, desinsectisation of the holding and equipment based on the epidemiology and characteristics of the pathogen; and</u></p>	<p>(g) costs of cleaning, disinfection, desinsectisation of the holding and equipment based on the epidemiology and characteristics of the pathogen; and</p>

358.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.1 point (h) (new)			<u>(h) in exceptional and duly justified cases, the costs incurred in carrying out necessary measures other than those referred to in points (a) to (g).</u>	(h) in exceptional and duly justified cases, the costs incurred in carrying out necessary measures other than those referred to in points (a) to (g).
359.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.1 subpar. 2 (new)			<u>For the purposes of point (c) of the first paragraph, the salvage value of the animals, if any, shall be deducted from the compensation.</u>	For the purposes of point (c) of the first paragraph, the salvage value of the animals, if any, shall be deducted from the compensation.
360.	Annex I par. 1 point 2			<u>For the purposes of point (d) of the first paragraph, the salvage value of heat-treated non-incubated eggs shall be</u>	For the purposes of point (d) of the first paragraph, the salvage value of heat-treated non-incubated eggs shall be

	point 2.1a point 2.1a.1 subpar. 3 (new)			<u>deducted from the compensation.</u>	deducted from the compensation.
361.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.2 (new)			<u>2.1a.2. The following costs incurred by the Member States in implementing the national phytosanitary programmes may qualify for EU co-financing:</u>	2.1a.2. The following costs incurred by the Member States in implementing the national phytosanitary programmes may qualify for EU co-financing:
362.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.2 point (a) (new)			<u>(a) costs for sampling;</u>	(a) costs for sampling;
363.	Annex I par. 1			<u>(aa) costs for visual</u>	(aa) costs for visual

	point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.2 point (aa) (new)			<u>examinations;</u>	examinations;
364.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.2 point (b) (new)			<u>(b) costs of tests, provided that they are limited to:</u>	(b) costs of tests, provided that they are limited to:
365.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.2 point (b) point (i) (new)			<u>(i) the costs of test kits, of reagents and of consumables which are identifiable and specifically used for carrying out the tests;</u>	(i) the costs of test kits, of reagents and of consumables which are identifiable and specifically used for carrying out the tests;
366.	Annex I			<u>(ii) the costs of personnel,</u>	(ii) the costs of personnel,

	<p>par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.2 point (b) point (ii) (new)</p>			<p><u>regardless of their status, directly involved in carrying out the tests;</u></p>	<p>regardless of their status, directly involved in carrying out the tests;</p>
367.	<p>Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.2 point (c) (new)</p>			<p><u>(c) costs of personnel, regardless of their status, directly involved in the measures, as well as costs of renting equipment, of consumables and of any other necessary materials, of treatment products, of sampling and of laboratory tests;</u></p>	<p>(c) costs of personnel, regardless of their status, directly involved in the measures, as well as costs of renting equipment, of consumables and of any other necessary materials, of treatment products, of sampling and of laboratory tests;</p>
368.	<p>Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.2</p>			<p><u>(d) costs of service contracts with third parties to execute part of the measures;</u></p>	<p>(d) costs of service contracts with third parties to execute part of the measures;</p>

	point (d) (new)				
369.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.2 point (e) (new)			<u>(e) costs of compensating the operators or owners concerned for the treatment, the destruction and subsequent removal of plants, of plant products and of other objects, and for the cleaning and disinfection of premises, land, water, soil, growing media, facilities, machinery and equipment;</u>	(e) costs of compensating the operators or owners concerned for the treatment, the destruction and subsequent removal of plants, of plant products and of other objects, and for the cleaning and disinfection of premises, land, water, soil, growing media, facilities, machinery and equipment;
370.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.2 point (f) (new)			<u>(f) costs of compensating the owners concerned for the value of the destroyed plants, plant products or other objects subject to the measures referred to in Articles 17, 28(1), 29(1) and 30(1) of Regulation 2016/2031, limited to the market value of such plants, plant products and other objects as if they</u>	(f) costs of compensating the owners concerned for the value of the destroyed plants, plant products or other objects subject to the measures referred to in Articles 17, 28(1), 29(1) and 30(1) of Regulation 2016/2031, limited to the market value of such plants, plant products and other

				<u>had not been affected by those measures; the salvage value, if any, shall be deducted from the compensation; and</u>	objects as if they had not been affected by those measures; the salvage value, if any, shall be deducted from the compensation; and
371.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.2 point (g) (new)			<u>(g) in exceptional and duly justified cases, the costs incurred in carrying out necessary measures other than those referred to in points (a) to (f).</u>	(g) in exceptional and duly justified cases, the costs incurred in carrying out necessary measures other than those referred to in points (a) to (f).
372.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.1a point 2.1a.2 subpar. 2			<u>The compensation to owners referred to in point (f) shall only be eligible if the measures have been carried out under the supervision of the competent authority.</u>	The compensation to owners referred to in point (f) shall only be eligible if the measures have been carried out under the supervision of the competent authority.
373.	Annex I par. 1 point 2		<i>These programmes should reflect the new realities caused by climate change and the</i>		

	point 2.1 par. 3a (new)		<i>diversity thereof at European level; they should also help prevent the erosion of European biodiversity.</i> [Am. 137]		
374.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.2	2.2. If the occurrence or the development of one of the animal diseases or zoonoses listed in Annex III is likely to constitute a threat to the health status of the Union and in order to protect the Union from the introduction of one of those diseases or zoonoses or if protection measures are necessary in support of the plant health status of the Union, Member States may include in their national programmes measures to be implemented in territories of third countries in cooperation with the authorities of those countries. Under the same circumstances and for the same objective, Union funding may be directly awarded to	2.2. If the occurrence or the development of one of the animal diseases or zoonoses listed in Annex III is likely to constitute a threat to the health status of the Union and in order to protect the Union from the introduction of one of those diseases or zoonoses or if protection measures are necessary in support of the plant health status of the Union, Member States may include in their national programmes measures to be implemented in territories of third countries in cooperation with the authorities of those countries. Under the same circumstances and for the same objective, Union funding may be directly awarded to third	2.2. If the occurrence or the development of one of the animal diseases or zoonoses listed in Annex III is likely to constitute a threat to the health status of the Union and in order to protect the Union from the introduction of one of those diseases or zoonoses or if protection measures are necessary in support of the plant health status of the Union, Member States may include in their national programmes measures to be implemented in territories of third countries in cooperation with the authorities of those countries. Under the same circumstances and for the same objective, Union funding may be directly awarded to third	2.2. If the occurrence or the development of one of the animal diseases or zoonoses listed in Annex III is likely to constitute a threat to the health status of the Union and in order to protect the Union from the introduction of one of those diseases or zoonoses or if protection measures are necessary in support of the plant health status of the Union, Member States may include in their national programmes measures to be implemented in territories of third countries in cooperation with the authorities of those countries. Under the same circumstances and for the same objective, Union funding may be directly awarded to third

		third countries' competent authorities.	countries' competent authorities.	countries' competent authorities.	countries' competent authorities.	same objective, Union funding may be directly awarded to third countries' competent authorities.
375.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.3	2.3. As regards phytosanitary programmes, Union funding may be awarded to Member States for the following measures:	2.3. As regards phytosanitary programmes, Union funding may be awarded to Member States for the following measures:	2.3. As regards phytosanitary programmes, Union funding may be awarded to Member States for the following measures:	2.3. As regards phytosanitary programmes, Union funding may be awarded to Member States for the following measures:	2.3. As regards phytosanitary programmes, Union funding may be awarded to Member States for the following measures:
376.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.3 point (a)	(a) surveys, over specific periods of time, checking at least for the presence of any Union quarantine pest, and signs or symptoms of any pest subject to the measures referred to in Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 or to measures adopted pursuant to Article 30(1) of that Regulation;	(a) surveys, over specific periods of time, checking at least for the presence of any Union quarantine pest, and signs or symptoms of any pest subject to the measures referred to in Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 or to measures adopted pursuant to Article 30(1) of that Regulation;	(a) surveys, over specific periods of time, checking at least for: - the presence of any Union quarantine pest, and signs or symptoms of any pest subject to the measures referred to in Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 or to measures adopted pursuant to Article 30(1) of that Regulation;	(a) surveys, over specific periods of time, checking at least for: - the presence of any Union quarantine pest, and signs or symptoms of any pest subject to the measures referred to in Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 or to measures adopted pursuant to Article 30(1) of that Regulation;	(a) surveys, over specific periods of time, checking at least for: - the presence of any Union quarantine pest, and signs or symptoms of any pest subject to the measures referred to in Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 or to measures adopted pursuant to Article 30(1) of that Regulation, pursuant to Article 22(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 or, where applicable, pursuant to

					<u>(EU) 2017/625;</u> <u>- priority pests pursuant to Article 24(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031;</u>	Articles 47 to 77 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625; - priority pests pursuant to Article 24(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031;
377.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.3 point (b)	(b) surveys, over specific periods of time, checking at least for the presence of any pests, other than the pests referred to in point (a), which might represent an emerging risk for the Union, and the entry or spread of which might have a significant impact for the Union agriculture or forests;	(b) surveys, over specific periods of time, checking at least for the presence of any pests, other than the pests referred to in point (a), which might represent an emerging risk for the Union, and the entry or spread of which might have a significant impact for the Union agriculture or forests;	(b) surveys, over specific periods of time, checking at least for the presence of any pests, other than the pests referred to in point (a), which might represent an emerging risk for the Union, and the entry or spread of which might have a significant impact for the Union agriculture or forests;	(b) surveys, over specific periods of time, checking at least for the presence of any pests, other than the pests referred to in point (a), which might represent an emerging risk for the Union, and the entry or spread of which might have a significant impact on Union territory;	
378.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.3 point (c)	(c) measures to eradicate a Union quarantine pest, taken by the competent authority of a Member State pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 or pursuant to the Union measures adopted in accordance with Article 28(1)	(c) measures to prevent, contain or eradicate a Union quarantine pest, taken by the competent authority of a Member State pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 or pursuant to the Union measures adopted in	(c) measures to eradicate and prevention measures against a Union quarantine pest, taken by the competent authority of a Member State pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 or pursuant to the Union measures	(c) eradication and prevention measures against a Union quarantine pest, taken by the competent authority of a Member State pursuant to Article 17 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 or pursuant to the Union	

		<p>of that Regulation;</p>	<p>accordance with Article 28(1) of that Regulation; [Am. 138]</p>	<p>adopted in accordance with Article 28(1) or (3) of that Regulation;</p>	<p>measures adopted in accordance with Article 28(1) or (3) of that Regulation;</p>
<p>379. Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.3 point (d)</p>	<p>(d) measures to eradicate a pest, not listed as Union quarantine pests, taken by the competent authority of a Member State pursuant to Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and which may qualify as Union quarantine pests in accordance with the criteria referred to in that Article or Article 30(1) of that Regulation;</p>	<p>(d) measures to prevent, contain or eradicate a pest, not listed as Union quarantine pests, taken by the competent authority of a Member State pursuant to Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and which may qualify as Union quarantine pests in accordance with the criteria referred to in that Article or Article 30(1) of that Regulation; [Am. 139]</p>	<p>(d) measures to eradicate and prevention measures against a pest, not listed as Union quarantine pests, taken by the competent authority of a Member State pursuant to Article 29(1), 30(1) or 30(4) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and which may qualify as Union quarantine pests in accordance with the criteria referred to in those Articles of that Regulation;</p>	<p>(d) eradication and prevention measures against a pest, not listed as Union quarantine pests, taken by the competent authority of a Member State pursuant to Article 29(1), 30(1) or 30(4) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and which may qualify as Union quarantine pests in accordance with the criteria referred to in those Articles of that Regulation;</p>	
<p>380. Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.3 point (e)</p>	<p>(e) additional protective measures taken against the spread of a pest, against which Union measures have been adopted pursuant to Articles 28(1) and 30(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, other than the</p>	<p>(e) additional protective measures taken against the spread of a pest, against which Union measures have been adopted pursuant to Articles 28(1) and 30(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, other than the</p>	<p>(e) additional protective measures taken against the spread of a pest, against which Union measures have been adopted pursuant to Articles 28(1) and 30(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, other than the</p>	<p>(e) additional protective measures taken against the spread of a pest, against which Union measures have been adopted pursuant to Articles 28(1) and 30(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031,</p>	

		<p>eradication measures referred to in point (c) of this point and the containment measures referred to in point (d) of this point, where those measures are essential to protect the Union against further spread of that pest;</p>	<p>eradication measures referred to in point (c) of this point and the containment measures referred to in pointpoints (c) and (d) of this point, where those measures are essential to protect the Union against further spread of that pest; [Am. 140]</p>	<p>eradication and prevention measures referred to in points (c) and (d) of this point and the containment measures referred to in point (d) of this point, where those measures are essential to protect the Union against further spread of that pest;</p>	<p>other than the eradication and prevention measures referred to in points (c) and (d) of this point and the containment measures referred to in point (f) of this point, where those measures are essential to protect the Union against further spread of that pest;</p>
<p>381. Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.3 point (f)</p>	<p>(f) measures to contain a pest, against which Union containment measures have been adopted pursuant to Article 28(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 or Article 30(3) of that Regulation, in an infested area from which that pest cannot be eradicated, where those measures are essential to protect the Union against further spread of that pest.</p>	<p>(f) measures to contain a pest, against which Union containment measures have been adopted pursuant to Article 28(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 or Article 30(3) of that Regulation, in an infested area from which that pest cannot be eradicated, where those measures are essential to protect the Union against further spread of that pest.</p>	<p>(f) measures to contain a pest, against which Union containment measures have been adopted pursuant to Article 28(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 or Article 30(3) of that Regulation, in an infested area from which that pest cannot be eradicated, where those measures are essential to protect the Union against further spread of that pest.</p>	<p>(f) measures to contain a pest, against which Union containment measures have been adopted pursuant to Article 28(2) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 or Article 30(3) of that Regulation, in an infested area from which that pest cannot be eradicated, where those measures are essential to protect the Union against further spread of that pest.</p>	

382.	Annex I par. 1 point 2 point 2.3 subpar. 2	The work programme referred to in Article 16 shall determine the list of plant pests to be covered under these measures.	The work programme referred to in Article 16 shall determine the list of plant pests to be covered under these measures.	The work programme referred to in Article 16 shall determine the list of plant pests to be covered under these measures.	The work programme referred to in Article 16 shall determine the list of plant pests to be covered under these measures.
383.	Annex I par. 1 point 2a (new)			<p><u>2a. Union funding may be awarded to Member States for implementing phytosanitary programmes for the control of pests in the outermost regions of the Union referred to in Article 355(1) TFEU which are excluded from the territorial scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, in line with the objectives set out in Article 24 of Regulation (EU) No 228/2013 ('programmes for the outermost regions'). Those programmes shall concern activities necessary to ensure the correct implementation in those regions of the rules, whether they are Union rules or national rules, in force in</u></p>	<p>2a. Union funding may be awarded to Member States for implementing phytosanitary programmes for the control of pests in the outermost regions of the Union referred to in Article 355(1) TFEU which are excluded from the territorial scope of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, in line with the objectives set out in Article 24 of Regulation (EU) No 228/2013 ('programmes for the outermost regions'). Those programmes shall concern activities necessary to ensure the correct implementation in those regions of the rules, whether</p>

384.	Annex I par. 1 point 3	3. Activities to support the improvement of the welfare of animals.	3. Activities to support the improvement of the welfare of animals, including measures to ensure compliance with animal welfare standards and traceability including during animal transport. [Am. 141]	3. Activities to support the improvement of the welfare of animals.	they are Union rules or national rules, in force in those regions, on the control of pests.
385.	Annex I par. 1 point 4	4. European Union reference laboratories and European Union reference centres, referred to in Articles 92, 95 and 97 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council ²	4. European Union reference laboratories and European Union reference centres, referred to in Articles 92, 95 and 97 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council ²	4. European Union reference laboratories and European Union reference centres, referred to in Articles 92, 95 and 97 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council ²	4. European Union reference laboratories, referred to in Articles 92, 95 and 97 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625, and the European Union reference centres referred to in Article 29 of Regulation (EU) 2016/1012.

	<p>the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 2007/43/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC,</p>	<p>the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC) No 854/2004 and (EC) No 882/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Directives 89/608/EEC, 89/662/EEC, 90/425/EEC,</p>	<p>⁶ Regulation (EU) 2017/625 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2017 on official controls and other official activities performed to ensure the application of food and feed law, rules on animal health and welfare, plant health and plant protection products, amending Regulations (EC) No 999/2001, (EC) No 396/2005, (EC) No 1069/2009, (EC) No 1107/2009, (EU) No 1151/2012, (EU) No 652/2014, (EU) 2016/429 and (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council, Council Regulations (EC) No 1/2005 and (EC) No 1099/2009 and Council Directives 98/58/EC, 1999/74/EC, 2007/43/EC, 2008/119/EC and 2008/120/EC, and repealing Regulations (EC)</p>	
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386.	Annex I par. 1 point 4a (new)			<p><u>4a. Obtaining accreditation regarding test and diagnostic methods at national plant health reference laboratories for up to three years after the designation of the European Union reference laboratory of the specific area.</u></p>	<p>4a. Obtaining accreditation regarding test and diagnostic methods at national plant health reference laboratories for up to three years after the designation of the European Union reference laboratory of the specific area.</p>
387.	Annex I par. 1 point 5	<p>5. Coordinated control programmes and information and data collection, referred to in Article 112 of Regulation</p>	<p>5. Coordinated control programmes and information and data collection, referred to in Article 112 of Regulation (EU)</p>	<p>5. Coordinated control programmes and information and data collection, referred to in Article 112 of Regulation</p>	<p>5. Coordinated control programmes and information and data collection, referred to in Article 112 of Regulation</p>

		(EU) 2017/625.	2017/625.	(EU) 2017/625.	(EU) 2017/625.
388.	Annex I par. 1 point 6	6. Activities for preventing food waste and combating food fraud.	6. Activities for preventing food waste and combating food fraud.	6. Activities for preventing food waste and combating food fraud.	6. Activities for preventing food waste and combating food fraud.
389.	Annex I par. 1 point 7	7. Activities supporting a sustainable food production and consumption.	7. Activities supporting a sustainable food production and consumption. and agroecological production, sustainable food production and consumption, which does not cause harm to the environment and biodiversity, and promotion of direct sales and short supply chains. [Am. 142]	7. Activities supporting a sustainable food production and consumption.	7. Activities supporting sustainable food production and consumption, including short supply chains.
390.	Annex I par. 1 point 8	8. Data-bases and computerised information management systems necessary for the effective and efficient implementation of the legislation related to the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) and having a proven added value for the	8. Data-bases and computerised information management systems necessary for the effective and efficient implementation of the legislation related to the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) and having a proven added value for the Union as a whole;	8. Data-bases and computerised information management systems necessary for the effective and efficient implementation of the legislation related to the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) and having a proven added value for the Union as a	8. Data-bases and computerised information management systems necessary for the effective and efficient implementation of the legislation related to the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) and having

		Union as a whole.	<i>implementation of new technologies to improve traceability of products such as QR codes on product packaging. [Am. 143]</i>	whole.	a proven added value for the Union as a whole; <i>implementation of new technologies to improve traceability of products.</i>
391.	Annex I par. 1 point 9	9. The training of the staff of the competent authorities responsible for official controls and other parties involved in the management and/or prevention of animal diseases or plant pests, as referred to in Article 130 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	9. The training of the staff of the competent authorities responsible for official controls and other parties involved in the management and/or prevention of animal diseases or plant pests, as referred to in Article 130 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	9. The training of the staff of the competent authorities responsible for official controls and other parties involved in the management and/or prevention of animal diseases or plant pests, as referred to in Article 130 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	9. The training of the staff of the competent authorities responsible for official controls and other parties involved in the management and/or prevention of animal diseases or plant pests, as referred to in Article 130 of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.
392.	Annex I par. 1 point 10	10. Travel, accommodation and daily subsistence expenses incurred by Member States' experts as a result of the Commission appointing them to assist its experts as provided for in Articles 116(4) and 120(4) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	10. Travel, accommodation and daily subsistence expenses incurred by Member States' experts as a result of the Commission appointing them to assist its experts as provided for in Articles 116(4) and 120(4) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	10. Travel, accommodation and daily subsistence expenses incurred by Member States' experts as a result of the Commission appointing them to assist its experts as provided for in Articles 116(4) and 120(4) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.	10. Travel, accommodation and daily subsistence expenses incurred by Member States' experts as a result of the Commission appointing them to assist its experts as provided for in Articles 116(4) and 120(4) of Regulation (EU) 2017/625.

393.	Annex I par. 1 point 11	11. Technical and scientific work, including studies and coordination activities, necessary to ensure the correct implementation of the legislation in the area related to the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) and the adaptation of that legislation to scientific, technological and societal developments.	11. Technical and scientific work, including studies and coordination activities, necessary <i>to safeguard prevention of the appearance of new as well as unknown pests and diseases and</i> to ensure the correct implementation of the legislation in the area related to the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) and the adaptation of that legislation to scientific, technological and societal developments. [Am. 144]	11. Technical and scientific work, including studies and coordination activities, necessary to ensure the correct implementation of the legislation in the area related to the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) and the adaptation of that legislation to scientific, technological and societal developments.	2017/625. 11. Technical and scientific work, including studies and coordination activities, necessary to ensure the correct implementation of the legislation in the area related to the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) and the adaptation of that legislation to scientific, technological and societal developments, <i>including studies and coordination activities necessary for the prevention of the appearance of emerging plant pests and animal diseases.</i>
394.	Annex I par. 1 point 12	12. Activities carried out by the Member States or international organisations	12. Activities carried out by the Member States or international organisations	12. Activities carried out by the Member States or international organisations operating with the	12. Activities carried out by the Member States or international organisations

		<p>operating with the aim of achieving the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) in support of the development and implementation of the rules related to that objective.</p>	<p>operating with the aim of achieving the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) in support of the development and implementation of the rules related to that objective.</p>	<p>aim of achieving the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) in support of the development and implementation of the rules related to that objective.</p>	<p>operating with the aim of achieving the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e) in support of the development and implementation of the rules related to that objective.</p>
395.	Annex I par. 1 point 13	<p>13. Projects organised by one or more Member States with the aim of improving, through the use of innovative techniques and protocols, the efficient implementation of the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e).</p>	<p>13. Projects organised by one or more Member States with the aim of improving, through the use of innovative techniques and protocols, the efficient implementation of the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e).</p>	<p>13. Projects organised by one or more Member States with the aim of improving, through the use of innovative techniques and protocols, the efficient implementation of the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e).</p>	<p>13. Projects organised by one or more Member States with the aim of improving, through the use of innovative techniques and protocols, the efficient implementation of the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e).</p>
396.	Annex I par. 1 point 14	<p>14. Support to information and awareness raising initiatives by the Union and Member States aimed at ensuring improved, compliant and sustainable food production and consumption, including food waste and food fraud</p>	<p>14. Support to information and awareness raising initiatives by the Union and Member States aimed at ensuring improved, compliant and sustainable food production and consumption, including food waste prevention contributing to the circular</p>	<p>14. Support to information and awareness raising initiatives by the Union and Member States aimed at ensuring improved, compliant and sustainable food production and food fraud prevention activities, as</p>	<p>14. Support to information and awareness raising initiatives by the Union and Member States aimed at ensuring improved, compliant and sustainable food production and consumption, including</p>

		prevention activities, within the implementation of the rules in the area of the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e).	<i>economy</i> , and food fraud prevention activities, within the implementation of the rules in the area of the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e). [Am. 145]	<u>well as other initiatives contributing to a high level of health for plants and animals, food and feed safety</u> , within the implementation of the rules in the area of the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e).	food waste <i>prevention contributing to the circular economy</i> and food fraud prevention activities, as well as other initiatives contributing to a high level of health for plants and animals, food and feed safety, within the implementation of the rules in the area of the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(e).
397.	Annex I par. 1 point 15	15. Measures carried out to protect human, animal and plant health and animal welfare, implemented on animals, animal products, plant and plant products arriving from third countries at a Union border.	15. Measures carried out to protect human, animal and plant health and animal welfare, implemented on animals, animal products, plant and plant products arriving from third countries at a Union border.	15. Measures carried out to protect human, animal and plant health and animal welfare, implemented on animals, animal products, plants and plant products, <u>and other relevant objects</u> arriving from third countries at a Union border.	Measures carried out to protect human, animal and plant health and animal welfare, implemented on animals, animal products, plants, plant products, and other relevant objects arriving from third countries at a Union border.
398.			ANNEX II		

	Eligible actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f)	Eligible actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f)	Eligible actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f)	Eligible actions implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) on <i>European statistics</i>
399.				
400.	<p>The implementation of Union policies requires high-quality, comparable and reliable statistical information about the economic, social, territorial and environmental situation in the Union. Additionally, European statistics allow European citizens to understand and to participate in the democratic process and debate about the present state and future of the Union.</p>	<p>The implementation of Union policies requires high-quality, comparable and reliable statistical information about the economic, social, territorial and environmental situation in the Union. Additionally, European statistics allow European citizens to understand and to participate in the democratic process and debate about the present state and future of the Union.</p>	<p>The implementation of Union policies requires high-quality, comparable and reliable statistical information about the economic, social, territorial and environmental situation in the Union. Additionally, European statistics allow European citizens to understand and to participate in the democratic process and debate about the present state and future of the Union.</p>	<p>The implementation of Union policies requires high-quality, comparable and reliable statistical information about the economic, social, territorial and environmental situation in the Union. Additionally, European statistics allow European citizens to understand and to participate in the democratic process and debate about the present state and future of the Union.</p>
401.	<p>Together with Regulation (EC) 223/2009 on European statistics, the Programme</p>	<p>Together with Regulation (EC) 223/2009 on European statistics, the Programme provides the</p>	<p>Together with Regulation (EC) 223/2009 on European statistics, and especially with reference</p>	<p>Together with Regulation (EC) 223/2009 on European statistics, and especially</p>

		<p>provides the overall framework for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics for 2021-2027. European statistics are developed, produced and disseminated under that framework and in accordance with the principles of the European statistics Code of Practice through close and coordinated cooperation within the European Statistical System (ESS).</p>	<p>overall framework for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics for 2021-2027. European statistics are developed, produced and disseminated under that framework and in accordance with the principles of the European statistics Code of Practice through close and coordinated cooperation within the European Statistical System (ESS).</p>	<p><u>to the professional independence of statistical institutes and the other statistical principles laid down in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009</u>, the Programme provides the overall framework for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics for 2021-2027. European statistics are developed, produced and disseminated under that framework and in accordance with the principles of the European statistics Code of Practice <u>and quality criteria according to Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009</u> through close and coordinated cooperation within the European Statistical System (ESS).</p>	<p>with reference to the professional independence of statistical institutes and the other statistical principles laid down in Article 2 of <i>that</i> Regulation (EC) No 223/2009, the Programme <i>is intended to</i> provide the overall framework for the development, production and dissemination of European statistics for 2021-2027. European statistics shall be developed, produced and disseminated under that framework and in accordance with the principles of the European statistics Code of Practice and. <i>That framework should respect the quality criteria and preferred to in</i> Article 12(1) of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 through close</p>
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					and coordinated cooperation within the European Statistical System.
402.	European statistics developed, produced and disseminated under this framework, contribute to the implementation of the Union's policies as set out in the TFEU and further reflected in the Commission's strategic priorities.	European statistics developed, produced and disseminated under this framework, contribute to the implementation of the Union's policies as set out in the TFEU and further reflected in the Commission's strategic priorities.	European statistics developed, produced and disseminated under this framework, contribute to the implementation of the Union's policies as set out in the TFEU and further reflected in the Commission's strategic priorities.	European statistics developed, produced and disseminated under this framework, shall contribute to the implementation of the Union's policies as set out in the TFEU and further reflected in the Commission's strategic priorities.	
403.				With this multi-annual programme the ESS aims to maintain and extend its leading position in the statistical field. The Commission shall, in the preparation of the annual work programmes, ensure effective priority-setting and an annual review of, and	<u>With this multi-annual programme the ESS aims to maintain and extend its leading position in the statistical field. The Commission shall, in the preparation of the annual work programmes, ensure effective priority-setting and an annual review of, and</u>

				<p><u>The annual work programmes will thereby aim to ensure that European statistics can be produced within the available resources at the national and the Union level.</u></p>	<p>report on, statistical priorities: The annual work programmes willshall thereby aim to ensure that European statistics can be produced withachieve the best possible output, taking into account the available resources at the regional, national and the Union level.</p>
404.				<p><u>Continuous research and innovation are seen as key drivers in modernizing European statistics and in improving the quality of European statistics. Therefore the implementation of this multiannual programme should invest substantially in scaling up activities in the area of developing new methods and methodologies.</u></p>	<p>Continuous research and innovation are seenconsidered as key drivers in modernizing European statistics and in improving the quality of European statistics. Therefore the implementation of this investment through the multiannual work programme should invest substantially in scaling up activities in the area of concentrate on the</p>

					<i>developing development of</i> new methods and methodologies <i>as well as</i> <i>exploring new data sources</i> <i>for producing statistics.</i>
405.	In implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) , the following actions shall be carried out:	In implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) , the following actions shall be carried out:	In implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) , the following actions shall be carried out:	In implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) , the following actions shall be carried out:	In implementing the specific objective referred to in Article 3(2)(f) , the following actions shall be carried out:
406.	Economic and Monetary Union, Globalisation and Trade	Economic and Monetary Union, Globalisation and Trade	Economic and Monetary Union, Globalisation and Trade	Economic and Monetary Union, Globalisation and Trade	Economic and Monetary Union, Globalisation and Trade
407.	providing high-quality statistics underpinning the Excessive Deficit Procedure, Reform Support Programme and the Union's annual cycle of economic monitoring and guidance;	- providing high-quality statistics underpinning the Excessive Deficit Procedure, Reform Support Programme and the Union's annual cycle of economic monitoring and guidance;	- providing high-quality comparable and reliable statistics underpinning the Excessive Deficit Procedure; Reform Support Programme and the Union's annual cycle of economic monitoring and guidance;	- providing high-quality statistics underpinning the Excessive Deficit Procedure, Reform Support Programme and the Union's annual cycle of economic monitoring and guidance;	- providing high-quality <i>comparable and reliable</i> statistics underpinning the Excessive Deficit Procedure <i>and, where feasible, the Recovery and Resilience Facility and the Technical Support Instrument</i> , and underpinning the Union's

					annual cycle of economic monitoring and guidance;
408.	providing and where necessary, enhancing the Principal European Economic Indicators (PEEIs);	- providing and where necessary, enhancing the Principal European Economic Indicators (PEEIs);	- providing and where necessary, enhancing the Principal European Economic Indicators (PEEIs);	- providing and where necessary, enhancing the Principal European Economic Indicators (PEEIs);	- providing and where necessary, enhancing the Principal European Economic Indicators (PEEIs);
409.	providing statistics and methodological guidance on the statistical treatment of the investment and budgetary instruments in supporting economic convergence, financial stability and job creation;	- providing statistics and methodological guidance on the statistical treatment of the investment and budgetary instruments in supporting economic convergence, financial stability and job creation;	- providing statistics and methodological guidance on the statistical treatment of the investment and budgetary instruments in supporting economic convergence, financial stability and job creation;	- providing statistics and methodological guidance on the statistical treatment of the investment and budgetary instruments in supporting economic convergence, financial stability and job creation;	- providing statistics and methodological guidance on the statistical treatment of the investment and budgetary instruments in supporting economic convergence, financial stability and job creation;
410.	providing statistics for own resource purposes and remunerations and pensions of EU staff;	providing statistics for own resource purposes and remunerations and pensions of EU staff;	providing statistics for own resource purposes and remunerations and pensions of EU staff;	- providing statistics for own resource purposes and remunerations and pensions of EU staff;	- providing statistics for own resource purposes and remunerations and pensions of EU staff;
411.	better measuring of trade in	- better measuring of trade	- better measuring of trade in	- better measuring of trade in	- better measuring of trade

	services, foreign direct investment, global value chains and the impact of globalisation on the Union economies.	in <i>goods and</i> services, foreign direct investment, global value chains and the impact of globalisation on the Union economies. [Am. 146]	goods, supported by the exchange of microdata within the ESS, trade in services, foreign direct investment, global value chains and the impact of globalisation on the Union economies;	in goods, supported by the exchange of microdata within the ESS, trade and in services, supported by the exchange of microdata within the European Statistical System , foreign direct investment, global value chains and the impact of globalisation on the Union economies;
412.			<u>investigating data availability and the possibility for producing statistics underpinning the Reform Programme.</u>	<i>investigating data availability and the possibility for producing statistics underpinning the Reform Programme.</i>
413.	Single Market, Innovation and Digital transformation	Single Market, Innovation and Digital transformation	Single Market, Innovation and Digital transformation	Single Market, Innovation and Digital transformation
414.	providing high quality and reliable statistics for the Single Market, the	– providing high quality and reliable statistics for the Single Market, the European	– providing high quality and reliable statistics for the Single Market, the European Defence	– providing high quality and reliable statistics for the Single Market and key areas

		<p>European Defence Action Plan and key areas of innovation and research;</p>	<p>Defence Action Plan and key areas of innovation and research;</p>	<p>Action Plan and key areas of innovation and research;</p>	<p>of innovation and research;</p>
415.		<p>providing more and timelier statistics on collaborative economy and digitalisation on the European business and citizens.</p>	<p>– providing more and timelier statistics on collaborative economy and the impact of digitalisation on the European business and citizens.</p> <p><u>– investigating data availability and the possibility for producing statistics for the European Defence Action Plan.</u></p>	<p>– providing more and timelier statistics on collaborative economy and the impact of digitalisation on the European business and citizens;</p> <p><u>– investigating data availability and the possibility for producing statistics for the European Defence Action Plan</u></p>	<p>- providing more and timelier statistics on collaborative economy and the impact of digitalisation on the European business and citizens;</p> <p>- investigating data availability and the possibility for producing statistics for the European Defence Action Plan <i>providing statistics to support the European defence policy, subject to feasibility studies and duly taking into account the sensitivity of statistical data.</i></p>
416.		<p>Social dimension of Europe</p>	<p>Social dimension of Europe</p>	<p>Social dimension of Europe</p>	<p>Social dimension of Europe</p>

417.	<p>providing high quality, timely and reliable statistics to support the European Pillar of Social Rights and the Union Skills Policy, including statistics on the labour market, employment, education and training, income, living conditions, poverty, inequality, social protection, undeclared work and satellite accounts on skills;</p>	<p>– providing high quality, timely and reliable statistics to support the European Pillar of Social Rights and the Union Skills Policy, including, but not exclusive to, statistics on the labour market, employment, education and training, income, living conditions, poverty, inequality, social protection, undeclared work and satellite accounts on skills; [Am. 147]</p>	<p>– providing high quality, timely and reliable statistics to support the European Pillar of Social Rights and the Union Skills Policy, and other Union social policies including statistics on the labour market, employment, education and training, income, living conditions, poverty, inequality, social protection, undeclared work and satellite accounts on skills;</p>	<p>– providing high quality, timely and reliable statistics to support the European Pillar of Social Rights, and the Union Skills Policy, and other Union social policies including statistics on the labour market, employment, education and training, income, living conditions, poverty, inequality, social protection, gender based violence, undeclared work, and satellite accounts on skills;</p> <p>– where the development of new statistics is necessary, the data availability and the feasibility of producing statistics on satellite accounts on skills and on undeclared work need to be further examined within</p>
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					<i>the European Statistical System;</i>
418.	providing statistics related to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;	– providing statistics related to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;	– providing statistics related to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;	– providing statistics related to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;	– providing statistics related to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
419.	enriching statistics on migration in particular on the situation and integration of migrants and education needs and qualification levels of asylum seekers;	– enriching statistics on migration in particular on the situation and integration of migrants and education needs and qualification levels of asylum seekers;	– enriching statistics on migration in particular on the situation and integration of migrants and education needs and qualification levels of asylum seekers;	– enriching statistics on migration in particular on the situation and integration of migrants and education needs and qualification levels of asylum seekers;	– enriching statistics on migration in particular on the situation and integration of migrants and education needs and qualification levels of asylum seekers;
420.	developing modernised post-2021 Population and Housing Census programmes and population statistics;	– developing modernised post-2021 Population and Housing Census programmes and population statistics;	– developing modernised post-2021 Population and Housing Census programmes and population statistics;	– developing modernised post-2021 Population and Housing Census programmes and population statistics;	– developing modernised post-2021 Population and Housing Census programmes and population statistics;
421.	providing population projections and their annual	– providing population projections and their annual	– providing ageing-related statistics and population	– providing ageing-related statistics and	– providing ageing-related statistics and

		updates.	updates.	projections and their annual updates to support policies on an ageing society;	<i>population regularly updating projections to support policies on an ageing society and breakdown on the EU population;</i>
422.				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>investigating data availability and the possibility for producing statistics in the following areas:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>statistics on gender based violence;</u> - <u>satellite accounts on skills;</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>investigating data availability and the possibility for producing statistics in the following areas:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>statistics on gender based violence;</i> - <i>satellite accounts on skills;</i>
423.				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>further exploring methodological and other issues related to undeclared work in support to the European Platform tackling undeclared work.</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>further exploring methodological and other issues related to undeclared work in support to the European Platform tackling undeclared work.</i>
424.		Sustainable development,	Sustainable development,	Sustainable development,	Sustainable

	Natural Resources and Environment	Natural Resources and Environment	Natural Resources and Environment	Natural Resources and Environment	development, Natural Resources and Environment
425.	monitoring the progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);	– monitoring the progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);	– monitoring the progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);	– monitoring the progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);	– monitoring the progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);
426.	further developing statistics in support of the Energy Strategy, circular economy and plastics strategy;	– further developing statistics in support of the Energy Strategy, circular economy and plastics strategy;	– further developing statistics in support of the Energy Strategy, circular economy and plastics strategy;	– further developing statistics in support of the Energy Strategy; and circular economy- and plastics strategy;	– <i>providing high-quality statistics underpinning the European Green Deal including</i> further developing statistics in support of the Energy Strategy- and , <i>the circular economy, climate-related statistics and the plastics strategy;</i> <i>Where the development of new statistics and indicators for the topics mentioned in the indent above is necessary, the data availability and the feasibility for producing</i>

					<i>statistics and indicators shall be further examined within the European Statistical System;</i>
427.	providing key environmental statistics and indicators including on waste, water, biodiversity, forests, land use and land cover as well as climate-related statistics and environmental economic accounts;	providing key environmental statistics and indicators including on waste, water, biodiversity, forests, land use and land cover as well as climate-related statistics and environmental economic accounts;	providing key environmental statistics and indicators including on waste, water, biodiversity, forests, land use and land cover as well as climate-related statistics and environmental economic accounts;	providing key environmental statistics and indicators, including on waste, water, biodiversity, forests, land use and land cover as well as <i>as well as</i> environmental economic accounts;	
428.	providing freight and passengers' transport statistics to support the policies of the Union and	providing freight and passengers' transport statistics to support the policies of the Union and	providing freight and passengers' transport statistics to support the policies of the Union and	providing freight and passengers' transport statistics to support the policies of the Union and	
429.	developing further indicators to monitor intermodality and modal shift towards more environmentally friendly	developing further indicators to monitor intermodality and modal shift towards more environmentally friendly transport modes;	developing further indicators to monitor intermodality and modal shift towards more environmentally friendly transport modes;	developing further indicators to monitor intermodality and modal shift towards more environmentally friendly	

				transport modes; providing timely and relevant data for the needs of the Common Agricultural Policy, Common Fisheries policy and policies related to the environment, food security and animal welfare.	transport modes; providing timely and relevant data for the needs of the Common Agricultural Policy, Common Fisheries policy and policies related to the environment, food security and animal welfare.
430.				providing timely and relevant data for the needs of the Common Agricultural Policy, Common Fisheries policy and policies related to the environment, food security and animal welfare.	providing timely and relevant data for the needs of the Common Agricultural Policy, Common Fisheries policy and policies related to the environment, food security and animal welfare;
431.					<p><u>investigating data availability and the possibility for producing statistics in the following areas:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <u>statistics to support the EU plastics strategy;</u> – <u>climate-related statistics.</u>
432.				Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion	<p>investigating data availability and the possibility for producing statistics in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – statistics to support the EU plastics strategy; – climate-related statistics. <p>Economic, Social and Territorial Cohesion</p>

433.	providing timely and comprehensive statistical indicators on regions, including the Union outermost regions, cities and rural areas to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of territorial development policies, and to evaluate the territorial impacts of sectoral policies;	– providing timely and comprehensive statistical indicators on regions, including the Union outermost regions, cities and rural areas to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of territorial development policies, and to evaluate the territorial impacts of sectoral policies;	– providing timely and comprehensive statistical indicators on regions, including the Union outermost regions, cities and rural areas to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of territorial development policies, and to evaluate the territorial impacts of sectoral policies;	– providing timely and comprehensive statistical indicators on regions, including the Union outermost regions, cities and rural areas to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of territorial development policies, and to evaluate the territorial impacts of sectoral policies;
434.	supporting the development of indicators on anti-money laundering and fight against financing of terrorism; and developing police and security statistics;	– supporting the development of indicators on anti-money laundering and fight against financing of terrorism; and developing police and security statistics;	– supporting the development of indicators on anti-money laundering and fight against financing of terrorism; and developing police and security statistics;	
435.	increasingly using geospatial data and systematically integrating and mainstreaming geospatial information management into statistical production.	– increasingly using geospatial data and systematically integrating and mainstreaming geospatial information management into statistical production	– increasingly using geospatial data and systematically integrating and mainstreaming geospatial information management into statistical production;	– increasingly using geospatial data and systematically integrating and mainstreaming geospatial information management into statistical

436.		production.	<p><u>– investigating data availability and the possibility for producing:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <u>indicators on anti-money laundering;</u> – <u>indicators on the fight against financing of terrorism;</u> – <u>police and security statistics.</u> 	<p>production;</p> <p>– investigating data availability and the possibility for producing <i>examining within the European Statistical System the feasibility of providing and then supporting the development of.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – indicators on anti-money laundering; – indicators on the fight against financing of terrorism; – police and security statistics.
437.	<p>Better communication of European statistics and promoting it as a trustworthy source in tackling disinformation online</p>	<p>Better communication of European statistics and promoting it as a trustworthy source in tackling disinformation online</p>	<p>Better communication of European statistics and its values by promoting it as a trustworthy source in tackling disinformation</p>	<p>Better communication of European statistics and its values by promoting it as a trustworthy source in tackling disinformation</p>

438.	systematically promoting European statistics as a trustworthy source of evidence and facilitating fact checkers, researchers and public authorities to use it in tackling disinformation online;	systematically promoting European statistics as a trustworthy source of evidence and facilitating fact checkers, researchers and public authorities to use it in tackling disinformation online;	systematically promoting European statistics as a trustworthy source of evidence and facilitating fact checkers, researchers and public authorities to use it in tackling disinformation online;	– systematically promoting European statistics as a trustworthy source of evidence and facilitating fact checkers, researchers and public authorities to use it in tackling disinformation;
439.				<p>– <u>enhancing the existent dialogue with users to promote the value of European statistics and closely monitor their needs and satisfaction;</u></p> <p>– enhancing the existent dialogue <i>with producers and</i> with users <i>of European statistics in order to improve and promote the value of European statistics and closely monitor their needs and satisfaction</i> <i>use by setting and implementing actions to increase statistical literacy for the benefit of the European citizens, including entrepreneurs;</i></p>
440.	making it easier for users to	making it easier for users to	– making it easier for users	– making it easier for users to

	access and understand statistics, including by providing attractive and interactive visualisations, more tailored services like on-demand data, and self-service analytics;	to access and understand statistics, including by providing attractive and interactive visualisations, more tailored services like on-demand data, and self-service analytics;	access and understand statistics, including by providing attractive and interactive visualisations, more tailored services like on-demand data, and self-service analytics;	to access and understand statistics, including by providing attractive and interactive visualisations, more tailored services like on-demand data, and self-service analytics;
441.			<u>– setting actions on helping to educate both professional users, citizens and young people and increasing statistical literacy;</u>	<i>– setting actions on helping to educate both professional users, citizens and young people and increasing statistical literacy;</i>
442.	further developing and monitoring the quality assurance framework for European statistics, including through peer reviews of the Members States' compliance with the European statistics Code of Practice ;	further developing and monitoring the quality assurance framework for European statistics, including through peer reviews of the Members States' compliance with the European statistics Code of Practice ;	– further developing and monitoring the quality assurance framework for European statistics, including through peer reviews of the Members States' compliance with the European statistics Code of Practice;	– further developing and monitoring the quality assurance framework for European statistics, including through peer reviews of the Members States' compliance with the European statistics Code of Practice;
443.	providing access to micro-	– providing access to micro-	– providing access to micro-data	– providing access to micro-

		data for research purposes while safeguarding the highest standards in the protection of data and statistical confidentiality.	data for research purposes while safeguarding the highest standards in the protection of data and statistical confidentiality.	for research purposes <u>in accordance with Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009</u> while safeguarding the highest standards in the protection of data and statistical confidentiality.	data for research purposes in accordance with Article 23 of Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 while safeguarding the highest standards in the protection of data and statistical confidentiality.
444.		Reaping the benefits of data revolution and moving to trusted smart statistics	Reaping the benefits of data revolution and moving to trusted smart statistics	Reaping the benefits of data revolution and moving to trusted smart statistics	Reaping the benefits of data revolution and moving to trusted smart statistics
445.		stepping-up the exploitation of new digital data sources and establishing the foundations of trusted smart statistics to produce new statistics in near real-time with trusted algorithms;	– stepping-up the exploitation of new digital data sources and establishing the foundations of trusted smart statistics to produce new statistics in near real-time with trusted algorithms;	– stepping-up the exploitation of new digital data sources <u>in a multisource environment</u> and establishing the foundations of trusted smart statistics to produce new statistics in near real-time with trusted algorithms <u>that are fit for purpose</u> ;	– stepping-up the exploitation of new digital data sources in a multisource environment and establishing the foundations of trusted smart statistics to produce new statistics in near real-time with trusted algorithms that are fit for purpose;

446.	developing novel approaches to use privately held data through the adoption of privacy-preserving computation and secure multiparty computation methods;	developing novel approaches to use privately held data through the adoption of privacy-preserving computation and secure multiparty computation methods;	developing novel approaches to use privately held data through the adoption of privacy-preserving computation and secure multiparty computation methods;	developing novel approaches to use privately held data through the adoption of privacy-preserving computation and secure multiparty computation methods;
447.	promoting cutting-edge research and innovation in official statistics, including by making use of collaborative networks and providing European Statistical Training Programmes.	promoting cutting-edge research and innovation in official statistics, including by making use of collaborative networks and providing European Statistical Training Programmes.	promoting cutting-edge research and innovation in official statistics, including by making use of collaborative networks and providing European Statistical Training Programmes.	promoting cutting-edge research and innovation in official statistics, including by making use of collaborative networks and providing European Statistical Training Programmes.
448.	Expanded partnerships and statistical cooperation	Expanded partnerships and statistical cooperation	Expanded partnerships and statistical cooperation	Expanded partnerships and statistical cooperation
449.	strengthening the ESS partnership and the cooperation with the European System of Central	strengthening the ESS partnership and the cooperation with the European System of Central Banks;	strengthening the ESS partnership and the cooperation with the European System of Central	strengthening the ESS partnership and the cooperation with the European System of Central

		Banks; fostering partnerships with public and private data holders and the technology sector to facilitate access to data for statistical purposes, the integration of data from multiple sources and the use of latest technologies;	Banks; fostering partnerships with public and private data holders and the technology sector to facilitate access to data for statistical purposes, the integration of data from multiple sources and the use of latest technologies;	Banks; fostering partnerships with public and private data holders and the technology sector to facilitate access to data for statistical purposes, the integration of data from multiple sources and the use of latest technologies;
450.		fostering partnerships with public and private data holders and the technology sector to facilitate access to data for statistical purposes, the integration of data from multiple sources and the use of latest technologies;	fostering partnerships with public and private data holders and the technology sector to facilitate access to data for statistical purposes, the integration of data from multiple sources and the use of latest technologies;	fostering partnerships with public and private data holders and the technology sector to facilitate access to data for statistical purposes, the integration of data from multiple sources and the use of latest technologies;
451.		enhancing cooperation with research and academia, in particular as regards the use of new data sources, data analytics, and the promotion of statistical literacy;	enhancing cooperation with research and academia, in particular as regards the use of new data sources, data analytics, and the promotion of statistical literacy;	enhancing cooperation with research and academia, in particular as regards the use of new data sources, data analytics, and the promotion of statistical literacy;
452.		cooperating with international organisations and third countries for the benefit of global official statistics.	cooperating with international organisations and third countries for the benefit of global official statistics.	continuing the cooperation with international organisations and third countries for the benefit of global official statistics.

ANNEX III

453.					
	List of animal diseases and zoonoses	List of animal diseases and zoonoses	List of animal diseases and zoonoses	List of animal diseases and zoonoses	
454. Annex III point (1)	(2) African horse sickness	(1) African horse sickness	(1) African horse sickness		
455. Annex III point (2)	(3) African swine fever	(2) African swine fever	(2) African swine fever		
456. Annex III point (3)	(4) Anthrax	(3) Anthrax	(3) Anthrax		
457. Annex III point (4)	(5) Avian influenza (highly pathogenic),	(4) Avian influenza (highly pathogenic);	(4) Avian influenza (highly pathogenic);		
458. Annex III point (5)	(6) Avian influenza (low pathogenic)	(5) Avian influenza (low pathogenic)	(5) Avian influenza (low pathogenic)		

460.	Annex III point (6)	(7) Campylobacteriosis	(6) Campylobacteriosis	(6) Campylobacteriosis	
461.	Annex III point (7)	(8) Classical swine fever	(7) Classical swine fever	(7) Classical swine fever	
462.	Annex III point (8)	(9) Foot-and-mouth disease	(8) Foot-and-mouth disease	(8) Foot-and-mouth disease	
463.	Annex III point (9)	(10) Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	(9) Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	(9) Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia	
464.	Annex III point (10)	(11) Glanders	(10) Glanders	(10) Glanders	
465.	Annex III point (11)	(12) Infection with bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24), with bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24),	(11) Infection with bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24);	(11) Infection with bluetongue virus (serotypes 1-24);	

466.	Annex III point (12)	(13) Infection with <i>Brucella abortus</i> , <i>B. melitensis</i> and <i>B. suis</i>	(12) Infection with <i>Brucella abortus</i> , <i>B. melitensis</i> and <i>B. suis</i>	(12) Infection with <i>Brucella abortus</i> , <i>B. melitensis</i> and <i>B. suis</i>	
467.	Annex III point (13)	(14) Infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus	(13) Infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus	(13) Infection with epizootic haemorrhagic disease virus	
468.	Annex III point (14)	(15) Infection with lumpy skin disease virus	(14) Infection with lumpy skin disease virus	(14) Infection with lumpy skin disease virus	
469.	Annex III point (15)	(16) Infection with <i>Mycoplasma mycoides</i> subsp. <i>mycoides</i> SC (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia),	(15) Infection with <i>Mycoplasma mycoides</i> subsp. <i>mycoides</i> SC (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia);	(15) Infection with <i>Mycoplasma mycoides</i> subsp. <i>mycoides</i> SC (Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia);	
470.	Annex III point (16)	(17) Infection with <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> complex (<i>M. bovis</i> , <i>M. caprae</i> and <i>M. tuberculosis</i>)	(16) Infection with <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> complex (<i>M. bovis</i> , <i>M. caprae</i> and <i>M. tuberculosis</i>)	(16) Infection with <i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> complex (<i>M. bovis</i> , <i>M. caprae</i> and <i>M. tuberculosis</i>)	
471.	Annex III	(18) Infection with Newcastle disease virus	(17) Infection with	(17) Infection with	

	point (17)		Newcastle disease virus	Newcastle disease virus
472.	Annex III point (18)	(19) Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus	(18) Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus	
473.	Annex III point (19)	(20) Infection with rabies virus	(19) Infection with rabies virus	
474.	Annex III point (20)	(21) Infection with Rift Valley fever virus	(20) Infection with Rift Valley fever virus	
475.	Annex III point (21)	(22) Infection with rinderpest virus	(21) Infection with rinderpest virus	
476.	Annex III point (22)	(23) Infection with zoonotic <i>Salmonella</i> serovars	(22) Infection with zoonotic <i>Salmonella</i> serovars	
477.	Annex III point (23)	(24) Infestation with <i>Echinococcus spp</i>	(23) Infestation with <i>Echinococcus spp</i>	
478.	Annex III point (24)	(25) Listeriosis	(24) Listeriosis	

479.	Annex III point (25)	(26) Sheep pox and goat pox	(25) Sheep pox and goat pox	(25) Sheep pox and goat pox	
480.	Annex III point (26)	(27) Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies	(26) Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies	(26) Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies	
481.	Annex III point (27)	(28) Trichinellosis	(27) Trichinellosis	(27) Trichinellosis	
482.	Annex III point (28)	(29) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	(28) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	(28) Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	
483.	Annex III point (29)	(30) Verotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i>	(29) Verotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i>	(29) Verotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i>	
484.	Annex III introductory part		<i>The list of animal diseases and zoonoses covers:</i>	<i>The list of animal diseases and zoonoses covers:</i>	

485.	(new) Annex III point (a) (new)		<i>(a) the list of diseases drawn up pursuant to Chapter 2 of Part 1 of Regulation 2016/429;</i>			<i>(1) Animal diseases referred to in Article 5(1), Article 9(1)(a), (b) and (c) and Article 28 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429;</i>	
486.	Annex III point (b) (new)		<i>(b) salmonella, zoonoses and zoonotic agents covered by Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and Directive 2003/99/EC;</i>			<i>(2) Zoonoses and zoonotic agents referred to in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and in Directive 2003/99/EC;</i>	
487.	Annex III point (c) (new)		<i>(c) transmissible spongiform encephalopathies. [Am. 148]</i>			<i>(3) Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.</i>	
488.	Annex III point (1) (new)				<u>(1) Animal diseases referred to in Article 5(1), Article 9(1)(a), (b) and (c) and Article 28 of</u>	<i>(1) Animal diseases referred to in Article 5(1), Article 9(1)(a), (b) and (c) and</i>	

				<u>Regulation (EU) 2016/429;</u>	<i>Article 28 of Regulation (EU) 2016/429;</i>
489.	Annex III point (2) (new)			<u>(2) Zoonoses and zoonotic agents referred to in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and in Directive 2003/99/EC;</u>	<i>(2) Zoonoses and zoonotic agents referred to in Regulation (EC) No 2160/2003 and in Directive 2003/99/EC;</i>
490.	Annex III point (3) (new)			<u>(3) Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.</u>	<i>(3) Transmissible spongiform encephalopathies as referred to in Regulation (EC) No 999/2001.</i>
491.				ANNEX IV	
492.				<u>INDICATORS</u>	
493.		Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(a)	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(a)3(2)(a)(i)	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(a)	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(a)
494.		1 - Number of new complaints	1 - Number of new complaints	1 - Number of new complaints	1 - Number of new

		and cases of non-compliance in the area of free movement of goods and services, as well as Union legislation on public procurement.	and cases of non-compliance in the area of free movement of goods and services, as well as Union legislation on public procurement.	and cases of non-compliance in the area of free movement of goods and services, as well as Union legislation on public procurement.	complaints and cases of non-compliance in the area of free movement of goods and services, as well as Union legislation on public procurement.
495.	2 - Services Trade Restrictiveness Index.	2 - Services Trade Restrictiveness Index.	2 - Services Trade Restrictiveness Index.	2 - Services Trade Restrictiveness Index.	2 - Services Trade Restrictiveness Index.
496.	3 - Number of visits to the Your Europe portal.	3 - Number of visits to the Your Europe portal.	3 - Number of visits to the Your Europe portal.	3 - Number of visits to the Your Europe portal.	3 - Number of visits to the Your Europe portal.
497.	4 - Number of Joint market surveillance campaigns.	4 - Number of Joint market surveillance campaigns.	4 - Number of Joint market surveillance campaigns.	4 - Number of Joint market surveillance campaigns.	4 - Number of Joint market surveillance campaigns.
498.		Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(a)(ii)	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(a)(ii)	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(a)(ii)	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(a)(ii)
499.		1 - Number of new complaints and cases of non-compliance in the area of free services and online	1 - Number of new complaints and cases of non-compliance in the area of free services and online	1 - Number of new complaints and cases of non-compliance in the area of free services and online	Number of cases of non-compliance in the area of goods and online sales.

			<i>sales.</i>			
500.			2 - Number of Joint market surveillance and products safety campaigns.			Number of Joint market surveillance and products safety campaigns.
501.		Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(b)	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(b)		Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(b)	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(b)
502.		1 - Number of SMEs receiving support	1 - Number of SMEs receiving support <i>from the programme and the Network.</i>	1 - Number of SMEs receiving support	1 - Number of SMEs receiving support	1 - Number of SMEs <i>and business support organisations</i> receiving support <i>from the programme</i>
503.		2 - Number of companies supported having concluded business partnerships.	2 - Number of companies supported having concluded business partnerships.	2 - Number of companies supported having concluded business partnerships.	2 - Number of companies supported having concluded business partnerships.	2 - Number of companies supported having concluded business partnerships.
504.			2a - Number of entrepreneurs benefitting from mentoring and mobility schemes.			3 - Number of entrepreneurs benefitting from mentoring and mobility schemes

505.				<i>2b - Time and cost reduction in setting up an SME.</i>		
506.				<i>2c - Number of enterprise networks created compared to baseline.</i>		
507.				<i>2d - Number of Member States using SME test.</i>		
508.				<i>2e - Marked increase in the number of Member States with a one-stop shop for business start-ups.</i>		
509.				<i>2f - Increase in the proportion of SMEs exporting and increase in the proportion of SMEs exporting outside the Union compared to baseline.</i>		
510.				<i>2g - Marked increase in number of Member States</i>		

511.			<p><i>implementing entrepreneurship solutions targeting potential, young, new and female entrepreneurs, as well as other specific target groups compared to baseline.</i></p>		
512.			<p><i>2h - Increase in the proportion of Union citizens that would like to be self-employed compared to baseline.</i></p> <p><i>2i - Performance of SMEs as regards sustainability to be measured inter alia by the increase in the proportion of Union SMEs developing sustainable blue economy and green products 1a and services and by their improvement in resource-efficiency (which may include energy, materials or water, recycling, etc.) compared to baseline.</i></p>		

513.		Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(c)	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(c)	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(c)	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(c)
514.		1 - Share of implementation of European standards as national standards by Member States in total amount of active European standards.	1 - Share of implementation of European standards as national standards by Member States in total amount of active European standards.	1 - Share of implementation of European standards as national standards by Member States in total amount of active European standards.	1 - Share of implementation of European standards as national standards by Member States in total amount of active European standards.
515.		2 - Percentage of international financial reporting and auditing standards endorsed by the Union.	2 - Percentage of international financial reporting and auditing standards endorsed by the Union.	2 - Percentage of international financial reporting and auditing standards endorsed by the Union.	2 - Percentage of international financial reporting and auditing standards endorsed by the Union.
516.		Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(d)	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(d)	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(d)	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(d)
517.		1 - Consumer condition index.	1 - Consumer condition index.	1 - Consumer condition index.	1 - Consumer condition index.
518.		2 - Number of position papers	2 - Number of position papers	2 - Number of position papers	2 - Number of position papers

	and responses to public consultations in the field of financial services from beneficiaries.	and responses to public consultations in the field of financial services from beneficiaries.	and responses to public consultations in the field of financial services from beneficiaries.	and responses to public consultations in the field of financial services from beneficiaries.
519.	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(e)	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(e)	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(e)	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(e)
520.	1 - Number of successfully implemented national veterinary and phytosanitary programmes.	1 - Number of successfully implemented national veterinary and phytosanitary programmes.	1 - Number of successfully implemented national veterinary and phytosanitary programmes.	1 - Number of successfully implemented national veterinary and phytosanitary programmes, <i>including the number of successfully implemented emergency measures on plant pests and animal diseases.</i>
521.			<i>2 - Number of emergencies caused by pests successfully resolved.</i>	
522.			<i>3 - Number of emergencies caused by diseases successfully resolved.[Am. 149]</i>	

523.		Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(f)	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(f)	Objectives laid down in Article 3(2)(f)
524.		1 - Impact of statistics published on the internet: number of web mentions and positive/negative opinions.	1 - Impact of statistics published on the internet: number of web mentions and positive/negative opinions.	1 - Impact of statistics published on the internet: number of web mentions and positive/negative opinions.