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NOTICE TO MEMBERS

**Subject: Budgetary appropriations in specific security-related areas in the
Preliminary Draft Budget of the European Commission for the
Financial year 2007**

DIRECTORATE-GENERAL
FOR EXTERNAL POLICIES

EN

Introduction

The objective of this notice is to give an overview of the budgetary appropriations in various security related matters for the year 2007, in the context of the financial framework 2007-13, with the description of specific relevant areas: Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES), European security research, Galileo, Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and Crisis management and global threats to security.

2007 is the first Budget under the new multiannual Financial Framework which will cover the period up to 2013. This Financial Framework will support a new generation of programmes focussing on few key priorities, in particular on sustainable growth and employment. This “new look” budget will contribute to the achievement of the Commission’s four strategic objectives: prosperity, security, solidarity and the external projection of these goals beyond the borders of the EU.

The total Preliminary Draft Budget (PDB) for 2007 amounts to EUR 126,8 billion in commitment appropriations. This represents 1,08% of Community GNI, and is an increase of 4,6% on the 2006 budget. A margin of EUR 1,6 billion remains available under the ceiling of the new financial framework. Payment appropriations are proposed at EUR 116,4 billion, or 0,99% of GNI. This represents an increase of 3,9% on 2006. In the view of the Commission, this is a realistic assessment of the needs for payments in a year where many new programmes will start.¹

Security and Space

Budget 2007: security and space

The activity **Cooperation - Security and Space**² (Title 02. Enterprise, Article 04) in preliminary draft budget 2007 covers:

— application oriented research activities in collaboration with the European Space Agency, with the objective of reaping the benefits of satellite systems, applications and services for markets and society. The 7th Framework Programme for RTD will provide a substantial increase of resources (with about EUR 100 million to be committed in 2007), which will allow for complementing the outcome of the previous three Calls for Space, in the area of Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) and satellite communications;

¹ Activities concerned by new legal basis which are currently being discussed in the context of the financial framework 2007-2013 will all be subject to discussion and analysis in the first reading of the 2007 Budget. Among the activities which will be given a particular attention by the Budgetary Authority are GMES, security research programme as well as Galileo.

² Chapter 02 04 ‘Space and Security’ of budget 2006 is renamed 02 04 ‘Cooperation – Security and Space’ in budget 2007.

— multi-disciplinary projects and supporting actions in the area of security, also in the context of the 7th Framework Programme for RTD, as the basis for European Security. A budget of about EUR 100 million will allow for translating the recent preparatory actions launched in this area into a fully fledged programme. The very substantial increase of intervention budget in both areas will require for the Commission to allocate administrative resources in a proportional way.

The whole article "Cooperation - Security and Space" has been earmarked EUR 171,72 million in commitments in preliminary draft budget 2007.

Enterprise - Cooperation — Space and security

Table source: Preliminary draft budget 2007

Title Chapter Article Item	Heading	FF	Appropriations 2007		Appropriations 2006		Outturn 2005	
			Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 04	Cooperation — Space and security							
02 04 01	Security and Space Research	1.1	171 716 000	113 321 000				
	Article 02 04 01 — Subtotal		171 716 000	113 321 000				
02 04 02	Preparatory action for the enhancement of European security research	1.1	p.m.	6 000 000	15 000 000	19 000 000	15 316 500,—	7 626 125,—
	Article 02 04 02 — Subtotal		p.m.	6 000 000	15 000 000	19 000 000	15 316 500,—	7 626 125,—
02 04 03	Appropriations accruing from contributions from (non-European Economic Area) third parties to research and technological development	1.1	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	4 688 175,—	840 572,26
	Article 02 04 03 — Subtotal		p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	4 688 175,—	840 572,26
02 04 04	Completion of previous Research programmes							
02 04 04 01	Completion of programmes (prior to 2003)	1.1	—	10 988 000	—	17 900 000	0,—	21 192 249,37
02 04 04 02	Completion of the sixth Community Framework Programme (2003 to 2006)	1.1	—	102 698 000	107 100 000	108 300 000	98 703 213,09	52 141 413,90
	Article 02 04 04 — Subtotal		—	113 686 000	107 100 000	126 200 000	98 703 213,09	73 333 663,27
Chapter 02 04 — Total			171 716 000	233 007 000	122 100 000	145 200 000	118 707 888,09	81 800 360,53

Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES)

The "Global Monitoring for Environment and Security" (GMES) represents in simple terms a concerted effort to bring data and information providers together with users, so they can better understand each other and agree on how to make environmental and security-related information available to the people who need it.

A challenge for GMES is to gather relevant data and provide innovative, cost-effective, sustainable and user-friendly services, which will **enable decision-makers to better anticipate or integrate crisis situations issues relating to the management of the environment and security.**

GMES aims at designing and establishing **by 2008** a European capacity for the provision and use of operational services for Global Monitoring of Environment and Security.

Reviewing the various user needs, it was established that GMES has to support the following EU objectives and policy domains:

- **Europe's environmental commitments**, within EU territory and globally, by contributing to the formulation, implementation and verification of the Community environmental policies, national regulations and international conventions;
- Other EU policy areas such as agriculture, regional development, fisheries, transport, **external relations with respect to the integration of the environmental dimension** in the respective domains and their specific requirements;
- **Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)**, including the **European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP)**;
- Other policies relevant to European citizens' security at Community and national levels, notably the potential exists for application to policies related to Justice and Home Affairs activities of the European Union, such as **border surveillance**.

The two stages of GMES

The way towards a GMES capacity is marked out by two stages, the Initial period (2002-2003) and the Implementation Period (2004-2008). For each of them the aim and methodology were clearly stated in an Action Plan.

EC & ESA co-management of GMES

The **European Space Agency**³ (ESA) has a budget of 8.255.000.000 (8.2 billion) EUR for the years **2005-2013** out of which **253 million** would be contributed to the GMES project.

The co-operation between EC and ESA concerns the following stages:

- Joint elaboration and agreement of all GMES policy papers and working documents, e.g. of the proposals on GMES for the Implementation Period (2004-2008);

³ ESA's 17 Member States are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. Canada, Hungary and the Czech Republic also participate in some projects under cooperation agreements. Not all member countries of the European Union are members of ESA and not all ESA Member States are members of the EU. ESA is an entirely independent organisation although it maintains close ties with the EU through an ESA/EC Framework Agreement.

- Participation of both institutions in GMES groups (Steering Committee, Support Team, joint participation or agreed representation in national events, etc);
- Co-ordination of respective planning for the implementation of programmes contents (EC: thematic projects from the 5th and 6th Framework programmes, cross-cutting assessments; ESA GMES Service element).

In addition, EC and ESA, in their joint document European Strategy for Space, highlighted that GMES, with Galileo, have been chosen as a test case of the implementation periods. Indeed, it was expected that the experience gained on both issues will provide an input to the process of developing a Framework agreement between the two institutions. In November 2003 the ESA Council adopted the Framework Agreement, previously endorsed by the EU Council in October 2003.

Funding

The sustainability of GMES services is being ensured through appropriate **funding mechanisms from EC, ESA, Member States and the private sector**.

GMES has been financed in 2002-2006 (and will be in 2007-2013) through the **Research Framework Programmes**. The total funding which GMES R&D projects have and will be receiving from Framework Programme 6 is 103 million EUR. These have been financed through the Framework Programme 6 budget lines allocated for the specific priority "FP6 Priority 1.4 Aeronautics and Space".

For the period 2007-2013, funding of GMES will be through the budget of Framework Programme 7 (FP 7), as a flagship activity under the Collaboration theme "Space and Security"⁴. The joint theme Space and Security has been proposed at EUR 3960 million (in 2007 prices; 3.5 billion in 2004 prices) of the total proposed EUR 72726 million. Three Space Councils have emphasised the need for a European Space Policy⁵ which consistently allocates a substantial majority of FP7 funding earmarked for space to fund GMES, and from this allocation, to fund both GMES services and a significant proportion of the budget for the GMES Space Component until 2013.

European security research

Background

Commission is exploring the development of an **EU security research initiative at Community level**. The Preparatory Action should have demonstrate the added value of EU co-operation in security research using the community approach and help develop appropriate means of dealing with intellectual property legislation, co-funding, etc. The pilot phase will form the basis of a full-fledged European Security Research Programme in the next financial perspective.

⁴ Commission proposal COM 2005 119

⁵ Council Note 14499/1/05 rev 1

The Preparatory Action aims to:

- Identify appropriate methods and institutional settings for the future organisation of security-related research;
- Examine how to relate the Commission's existing research activities to the specific needs of security;
- Explore possibilities to enhance industrial competitiveness and improve the cost-efficiency of technological co-operation in the field;
- Answer questions that are necessary for a long-term strategy, for example:
 - How to define and implement a comprehensive research strategy that corresponds to the new security challenges;
 - How can potential synergies between civil and defence research be exploited;
 - How can the Commission involve (national) customers in a community programme, etc.

Funding

In the initial period of three years (2004-2006) for the **Preparatory Action a total budget of EUR 65 million** is being used.⁶

The Security Research Programme will not be used for the development of offensive weaponry. However the Commission would co-operate with the European Defence Agency (EDA) in order to ensure synergy between civil and military research as well as the public and the private sector.

GALILEO

Budget 2007: Galileo

The deployment phase of the Galileo programme will be finance under the “**inland, air and maritime transport**” activity (Title 06. Energy and transport, Article 02).

EUR 8 425 000 have been earmarked for the Galileo Supervisory Authority in the preliminary draft budget 2007 and the Galileo programme itself would receive EUR 100 million.

The “**trans-European networks**” activity (Title 06. Energy and transport, Article 03) will focus mainly on developing trans-European transport and energy networks. 2007 will be an important year as it marks the start of the new programme for 2007-2013. The budgetary changes are linked to the management of the new programme, which has a larger budget than the previous one. The main focus will be the 30 priority projects (including Galileo).

⁶ The Commission's Joint Research Centre is also partly funded from the preparatory action. Its Institute for the Protection and Security of the Citizen, conducting research in security and safety, was running a budget of 44.5 million in 2004 (15 % of it came from competitive income).
<http://ipsc.jrc.cec.eu.int/>

EUR 838 583 000 in commitments have been earmarked for this activity in the preliminary draft budget 2007, whereby Galileo projects should be also (not only) financed.

The “research related to energy and transport” (Title 06. Energy and transport, Article 06) activity covers some of the measures under the 7th Framework Programme for research into energy and transport. The requested appropriations account for half the thematic programme for energy and slightly over a quarter of the thematic programme for transport. The priorities are to consolidate the position of European industry in the field of aeronautics (technologies for implementing the Single Sky/Sesar, 50% funded by the RTD programme) and space (Galileo: ongoing research and demonstration activities, alongside the Galileo programme directly financing the deployment phases) and to help exploit the potential of these sectors through the relevant European policies as well as improve safety, security and environmental protection.

For this article, EUR 234 424 000 have been earmarked in commitments in the preliminary draft budget 2007. The chapter dedicated to research related to transport (including Aeronautics) would cost 114 million in commitments in 2007.

Energy and Transport - Galileo Supervisory Authority

Table source: Preliminary draft budget 2007

Title Chapter Article Item	Heading	FF	Appropriations 2007		Appropriations 2006		Outturn 2005	
			Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
06 02 09	Galileo Supervisory Authority							
06 02 09 01	Galileo Supervisory Authority Subsidy under Titles 1 and 2	1.1	5 800 000	5 800 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	1 157 000,—	177 090,20
06 02 09 02	Galileo Supervisory Authority Subsidy under Title 3	1.1	2 625 000	2 625 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	0,—	0,—
	Article 06 02 09 — Subtotal		8 425 000	8 425 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	1 157 000,—	177 090,20
06 02 10	Galileo Programme	1.1	100 000 000	100 000 000				
	Article 06 02 10 — Subtotal		100 000 000	100 000 000				
Chapter 06 02 — Total			265 275 000	235 700 000	149 875 000	126 975 000	115 357 542,48	65 434 834,99

Energy and Transport - Trans-European networks

Table source: Preliminary draft budget 2007

Title Chapter Article Item	Heading	FF	Appropriations 2007		Appropriations 2006		Outturn 2005	
			Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
06 03	Trans-European networks							
06 03 01	Completion of Financial support for	1.1	p.m.	348 000 000	692 085 000	670 000 000	671 400 000,—	747 878 776,46

	projects of common interest in the trans-European transport network								
	Article 06 03 01 — Subtotal		p.m.	348 000 000	692 085 000	670 000 000	671 400 000,—	747 878 776,46	
06 03 02	Completion of Financial support for projects of common interest in the trans-European energy network	1.1	p.m.	13 500 000	21 550 000	20 000 000	24 709 260,—	9 106 632,84	
	Article 06 03 02 — Subtotal		p.m.	13 500 000	21 550 000	20 000 000	24 709 260,—	9 106 632,84	
06 03 03	Financial support for projects of common interest in the trans-European transport network	1.1		817 383 000	p.m.				
	Article 06 03 03 — Subtotal			817 383 000	p.m.				
06 03 04	Financial support for projects of common interest in the trans-European energy network	1.1		21 200 000	p.m.				
	Article 06 03 04 — Subtotal			21 200 000	p.m.				
Chapter 06 03 — Total				838 583 000	361 500 000	713 635 000	690 000 000	696 109 260,—	756 985 409,30

Energy and Transport - Research related to energy and transport

Table source: Preliminary draft budget 2007

Title Chapter Article Item	Heading	FF	Appropriations 2007		Appropriations 2006		Outturn 2005	
			Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
06 06	Research related to energy and transport							
06 06 01	Research related to energy	1.1	120 424 000	1 200 000				
	Article 06 06 01 — Subtotal		120 424 000	1 200 000				
06 06 02	Research related to transport (including Aeronautics)	1.1	114 000 000	15 500 000				
	Article 06 06 02 — Subtotal		114 000 000	15 500 000				
06 06 04	Appropriations accruing from contributions from (non-European Economic Area) third parties to research and technological development	1.1	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	2 793 446,63	3 413 463,81
	Article 06 06 04 — Subtotal		p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	2 793 446,63	3 413 463,81
06 06 05	Completion of previous programmes							
06 06 05 01	Completion of programmes (prior to 2003)	1.1	—	55 000 000	—	63 000 000	0,—	70 142 513,53
06 06 05 02	Completion of the sixth EC framework programme (2003 to 2006)	1.1	—	132 000 000	210 523 000	102 520 000	247 884 119,27	86 931 349,24
	Article 06 06 05 — Subtotal		—	187 000 000	210 523 000	165 520 000	247 884 119,27	157 073 862,77
Chapter 06 06 — Total			234 424 000	203 700 000	210 523 000	165 520 000	250 677 565,90	160 487 326,58

Galileo: description

GALILEO⁷ is a global navigation infrastructure under civil control. It will consist of 30 satellites, the associated ground infrastructure and regional/local augmentations. Navigation satellites broadcast signals which are used by a receiver to determine precisely its position, velocity and time. Satellite navigation systems support an unlimited number of users.

GALILEO will ensure European economies independence from other states' systems, which could deny access to civil users at any time, and to enhance safety and reliability. The only systems currently in existence are the United States Global Positioning Service (GPS) and the Russian GLONASS system, both military but made available to civil users without any guarantee for continuity.

Important macro-economic benefits will be derived from GALILEO, in particular through achieving a European share in the equipment market, efficiency savings for industry as well as social benefits e.g. through cheaper transport, reduced congestion and less pollution.

Above that, with its open service at least offering the same performances as GPS by the time of Galileo's deployment, GALILEO will offer also value added services with integrity provision and, in some cases, service guarantees, based on a certifiable system.

Management

The development phase was managed by the GALILEO Joint Undertaking⁸. The European Union, represented by the European Commission, and the European Space Agency are its founding members.

Time schedule

GALILEO will be fully operable in 2008 at the latest, with start of signal transmission in 2005.

Benefits

GALILEO will be used in all modes of transportation for navigation, traffic and fleet management, tracking, surveillance and emergency systems. As such, GALILEO will be a key element of the future inter-mode traffic management system. Moreover it has many non-transport applications.

Financing

The start-up costs through to 2008 for this system are estimated at 3,25 billion. Much of the financing will be raised through an open public-private partnership scheme.

For the development phase (2002-2005), €1.1 billion are being provided at equal shares by the European Union and by the European Space Agency.

⁷ http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/energy_transport/galileo/faq/index_en.htm#8

⁸ http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/energy_transport/galileo/partners/joint_en.htm

For the deployment phase (2006-2007), the Commission will also make provision for partial funding from the Community budget, and private funding will be provided by firms participating in the project. The cost of the deployment phase is estimated at EUR 2.1 billion. Since each of the shortlisted consortiums has undertaken to bear two-thirds of this cost, i.e. EUR 1.4 billion, EUR 700 million will be needed from the Community budget in order to fund the phase.

For the operational phase starting in 2008, the PricewaterhouseCoopers study⁹ anticipates gradually decreasing public funding until 2015; this will be an advance from the Community budget and not a subsidy, since it may be offset by the operator's revenues. Maintenance costs are estimated at 220 million a year.

The operational phase will be funded by the private sector, but given the constraints arising from the public service obligations imposed on the operation of the major public infrastructure that the GALILEO system represents, and the time needed for the private sector to develop fully the satellite radionavigation market and the marketing of its services, it will be necessary to provide some exceptional public funding during the first years of the operational phase.

In order to ensure funding from the Community budget, on 14 July 2004 the Commission submitted a proposal for a European Parliament and Council regulation on the implementation of the deployment and commercial operating phases of the European satellite radionavigation programme. This proposal bases the GALILEO programme on a specific legal instrument which is consistent with the future European space programme and is more appropriate for meeting its needs while reflecting the concern for sound financial management. It provided for a financial contribution from the European Community of EUR 1 billion for the period from 1 January 2007 to 31 December 2013 which was adjusted by the negotiations at 900 million. EUR 500 million are assigned to the funding of the deployment phase, which should also receive EUR 200 million under the current financial perspective for 2006, and EUR 500 million are earmarked for the funding of the first years of the operational phase. The latter figure is indicative and will be adjusted, where appropriate, according to the outcome of negotiations with the applicants for the concession.

The management and monitoring of the use of the Community contribution to the GALILEO programme will be the responsibility of the European GNSS Supervisory Authority, in accordance with the abovementioned Council Regulation No 1321/2004. The Supervisory Authority is scheduled to be set up in the first half of 2005. It is not out of the question that the European Space Agency may, if necessary, contribute to the funding of the programme's deployment and operational phases by means of a contribution to the Supervisory Authority.

It should be stressed that the proportion of public funding may be reduced depending on the commercial income generated for the concession holder by operating the system. A clause in the concession contract will explicitly cover this. For its part, the Commission will endeavour to promote the use of satellite radionavigation in its initiatives in various areas such as emergency calls, maritime safety, fishing and agriculture in conjunction with the GMES (Global Monitoring for Environment and Security) system, the interoperability of railway systems (ERTMS), justice and home affairs, etc.

⁹ http://europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/energy_transport/galileo/doc/gal_exec_summ_final_report_v1_7.pdf

EGNOS

The European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service (EGNOS), as a precursor to Galileo and Europe's contribution to the first stage of the global navigation satellite system (GNSS), is a joint project of the European Space Agency (ESA), the European Commission and the European Organisation for the Safety of Air Navigation (Eurocontrol).

EGNOS is Europe's first venture into satellite navigation. It will augment the two military satellite navigation systems now operating, the US GPS and Russian GLONASS systems, and make them suitable for safety critical applications such as flying aircraft or navigating ships through narrow channels.

Consisting of three geostationary satellites and a network of ground stations, EGNOS will achieve its aim by transmitting a signal containing information on the reliability and accuracy of the positioning signals sent out by the Global Positioning System (GPS) and the Global Orbiting Navigation Satellite System (GLONASS). EGNOS ought to be fully operational in 2005.¹⁰

Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)

Budget 2007: CFSP

Activities in the area of Common Foreign and Security Policy (Title 19. External Relations, Article 03) will continue with an increased emphasis on implementation of the Strategy on Weapons of Mass Destruction and extension of conflict resolution and stabilisation activities to Middle East and Africa. It will also be important to continue the support to the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan. The EU Police mission in Bosnia will continue for another year in 2007.

The proposed level of funding in 2007 is EUR 159 million.

External Relations - Common foreign and security policy

Table source: Preliminary draft budget 2007

Title Chapter Article Item	Heading	FF	Appropriations 2007		Appropriations 2006		Outturn 2005	
			Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
19 03	Common foreign and security policy							
19 03 01	Monitoring and verification of conflicts and peace processes	4	21 000 000	16 800 000	17 135 000	9 281 240	12 283 287,75	11 935 063,2
	Article 19 03 01 — Subtotal		21 000 000	16 800 000	17 135 000	9 281 240	12 283 287,75	11 935 063,2
19 03 02	Non-proliferation and disarmament	4	25 500 000	20 800 000	13 000 000	17 000 000	5 029 000,—	9 143 064,81
	Article 19 03 02 — Subtotal		25 500 000	20 800 000	13 000 000	17 000 000	5 029 000,—	9 143 064,81
19 03 03	Conflict resolution and other stabilisation measures	4	15 900 000	10 000 000	13 635 000	5 781 240	10 283 287,75	8 010 154,94

¹⁰ http://www.esa.int/esaNA/GGG63950NDC_index_0.html

	Article 19 03 03 — Subtotal		15 900 000	10 000 000	13 635 000	5 781 240	10 283 287,75	8 010 154,94
19 03 04	Emergency measures	4	23 900 000	15 000 000	3 000 000	1 000 000	0,—	0,—
	Article 19 03 04 — Subtotal		23 900 000	15 000 000	3 000 000	1 000 000	0,—	0,—
19 03 05	Preparatory and follow-up measures	4	3 200 000	2 600 000	400 000	400 000	212 416,—	270 031,77
	Article 19 03 05 — Subtotal		3 200 000	2 600 000	400 000	400 000	212 416,—	270 031,77
19 03 06	European Union Special Representatives	4	14 000 000	11 200 000	7 500 000	7 000 000	9 368 000,—	7 075 158,87
	Article 19 03 06 — Subtotal		14 000 000	11 200 000	7 500 000	7 000 000	9 368 000,—	7 075 158,87
19 03 07	Police missions	4	55 700 000	44 000 000	47 730 000	20 237 520	35 997 163,50	28 039 948,31
	Article 19 03 07 — Subtotal		55 700 000	44 000 000	47 730 000	20 237 520	35 997 163,50	28 039 948,31
Chapter 19 03 — Total			159 200 000	120 400 000	102 400 000	60 700 000	73 173 155,—	64 473 421,72

Crisis management and global threats to security

In 2007, the new activity “Crisis management and global threats to security” foresees funding needed to cover operations in the area of crisis response and preparedness, actions in the area of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, actions in the areas of organised crime, trafficking, protection of critical infrastructure and threats to public health and fight against terrorism and assistance in the nuclear sector.

The commitments in the preliminary draft budget 2007 amount to EUR 208,77 million.

External Relations - Crisis management and global threats to security

Table source: Preliminary draft budget 2007

Title Chapter Article Item	Heading	FF	Appropriations 2007		Appropriations 2006		Outturn 2005	
			Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
19 06	Crisis management and global threats to security							
19 06 01	Crisis response and preparedness							
19 06 01 01	Crisis response and preparedness	4	100 000 000	60 000 000	32 061 000	33 161 000	27 685 852,55	25 190 965,17
19 06 01 02	Completion of former cooperation	4	p.m.	15 000 000	16 800 000	18 000 000	15 000 000,—	13 216 855,27
19 06 01 03	Voluntary technical assistance programme — Preparatory action	4	p.m.	200 000	p.m.	200 000	0,—	173 827,80
	Article 19 06 01 — Subtotal		100 000 000	75 200 000	48 861 000	51 361 000	42 685 852,55	38 581 648,24
19 06 02	Actions in the area of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction							
19 06 02 01	Actions in the area of non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction	4	30 000 000	p.m.				
19 06 02 02	Preparatory action to reduce nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and small arms	4	p.m.	2 000 000	3 000 000	2 500 000	3 000 000,—	1 550 000,—
	Article 19 06 02 — Subtotal		30 000 000	2 000 000	3 000 000	2 500 000	3 000 000,—	1 550 000,—
19 06 03	Trans-regional actions in the areas of organised crime, trafficking, protection of critical infrastructure and threats to public health and fight against terrorism	4	10 000 000	p.m.	5 900 000	3 570 000	6 000 000,—	442 097,52

	Article 19 06 03 — Subtotal		10 000 000	p.m.	5 900 000	3 570 000	6 000 000,—	442 097,52
19 06 04	Assistance in the nuclear sector							
19 06 04 01	Assistance in the nuclear sector	4	58 772 000	40 000 000	66 234 000	65 000 000	69 980 520,22	62 692 310,67
19 06 04 02	Community contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the Chernobyl Shelter Fund	4	10 000 000	10 000 000	4 400 000	10 000 000	0,—	22 000 000,—
	Article 19 06 04 — Subtotal		68 772 000	50 000 000	70 634 000	75 000 000	69 980 520,22	84 692 310,67
	Chapter 19 06 — Total		208 772 000	127 200 000	128 395 000	132 431 000	121 666 372,77	125 266 056,43