



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

2009 - 2014

Committee on Regional Development

2009/2234(INI)

1.3.2010

DRAFT REPORT

on Contribution of EU regional policy towards fighting the financial and economic crisis, with a special reference to Objective 2 (2009/2234(INI))

Committee on Regional Development

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MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

on Contribution of EU regional policy towards fighting the financial and economic crisis, with a special reference to Objective 2 (2009/2234(INI))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission working document ‘Consultation on the future “EU 2020” strategy’ (COM(2009)0647),
- having regard to the Sixth progress report from the Commission on economic and social cohesion (COM(2009)0295),
- having regard to the Commission Communication ‘Driving European recovery’ (COM(2009)0114),
- having regard to the Commission Communication ‘Cohesion Policy: investing in the real economy’ (COM(2008)0876),
- having regard to the Commission Communication ‘New Skills for New Jobs: Anticipating and matching labour market and skills needs’ (COM(2008)0868),
- having regard to the Commission Communication ‘A European Economic Recovery Plan’ (COM(2008)0800),
- having regard to the Commission Communication ‘From financial crisis to recovery: a European framework for action’ (COM(2008)0706),
- having regard to the Council Recommendation on the 2009 update of the broad guidelines for the economic policies of the Member States and the Community and on the implementation of Member States’ employment policies (COM(2009)0034),
- having regard to the National Strategic Reports from the Member States for 2009,
- having regard to Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999,¹
- having regard to its motion for a resolution of 11 March 2009 on Cohesion Policy: investing in the real economy²,
- having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions on the Sixth progress report from the Commission on economic and social cohesion (COTER-IV-027),
- having regard to the European Economic Forecast - Autumn 2009/ European Economy 10/2009 - DG Economic and Financial Affairs-European Commission,

¹ OJ L 210, 31.7.2006, p. 25.

² Approved texts, P6_TA(2009)0124.

- having regard to the Quarterly Report on the Euro Area - Volume 8 No 4 (2009) - DG Economic and Financial Affairs-European Commission,
 - having regard to Article 48 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Regional Development (A7-0000/2010),
- A. whereas between 2000 and 2006 15.2% of Europeans (69.8 million) lived in Objective 2 areas and benefited from total financing of EUR 22.5 billion (9.6% of total resources), with 730 000 ‘gross’ jobs being created, and most indicators showing high performance levels (employment, innovation, research and development (R&D), human capital intensity, education and training, lifelong learning) while, on the other hand, other indicators (foreign direct investment (FDI), productivity) show lower performance levels than those of the convergence regions; and, as regards growth of per capita GDP compared with the EU average, the regions in question are quite a long way ahead (122%) of the convergence regions (59%) but nevertheless show a fall of 4.4% in that period,
- B. noting that, with the 2006 reform, Objective 2 now concerns strengthening regional competitiveness and employment in a total of 168 regions in 19 Member States, i.e. 314 million inhabitants, with total financing for 2007-2013 of EUR 54.7 billion (just under 16% of overall resources), and, it is worth pointing out, around 74% of that amount is earmarked for improving knowledge and innovation (33.7%) and for more and better jobs (40%),
- C. whereas, based on latest Commission forecasts (2009-2011), the labour market situation will remain unfavourable and the unemployment rate will reach 10.25% in the EU, with the loss of 2.25% of jobs for 2009 and 1.25% for 2010; the key sectors in the EU region show: (a) an increase in new orders and confidence with an improvement in the overall EU industrial picture, although at a rate of production 20% lower than at the start of 2008, (b) continued decline in activities in the manufacturing sector, (c) continued difficulty for SMEs in accessing micro-credit/financing,
- D. stressing the fact that, based on the National Strategic Reports for 2009, the Member States appear to have made rather different uses of the instruments, means and methods for facilitating cohesion policy proposed by the Commission to combat the crisis and increase actual expenditure (such as use of 100% financing, changes to the strategic guidelines and the axes and financing for the operational programmes and the response to the simplification of implementing procedures);
- E. stressing that from October 2008 onwards the Commission has proposed a series of measures aimed at speeding up implementation of programmes under the cohesion policy 2007-2013, in order to mobilise all its resources and means to provide immediate and effective support for recovery efforts at national and regional level,
- F. whereas the Commission strategy to accelerate investment and simplify cohesion policy programmes through recommendations to the Member States and legislative or non-legislative measures is based around three axes: (a) greater flexibility for cohesion programmes, (b) giving the regions a head start, and (c) smart investment for cohesion programmes; whereas for 2010, of the EUR 64.3 billion earmarked for employment and

competitiveness, EUR 49.4 billion concern cohesion (an increase of 2% on 2009) and EUR 14.9 billion concern competitiveness (an increase of 7.9% on 2009),

1. Stresses that, in the context of the global financial and economic crisis and the current economic slowdown, EU regional policy is a key instrument, making a decisive contribution to the European Economic Recovery Plan, constituting the largest Community source of investment in the real economy and providing notable support for public investment, including at regional and local level;
2. Notes that the Structural Funds are powerful instruments, designed for helping the regions in their economic and social restructuring and in promoting territorial cohesion, as well as for implementation of the European Economic Recovery Plan and, in particular, development of competitiveness, supporting their systematic and effective use;
3. Is pleased to note the positive results observed in the period before the economic crisis, with regard to most indicators, for the Objective 2 regions, namely the high performance levels in employment, innovation, research and development (R&D), human capital intensity, education and training and lifelong learning, and calls for these comparative advantages to be sustained through a strengthening of the Objective 2 instruments;
4. Warmly supports the key priorities of the EU 2020 strategy: exploiting new sources of growth via the digital economy, improving the regulatory framework for strengthening territorial cohesion and promoting better conditions of competitiveness, entrepreneurship and innovation for all the regions, developing SMEs and supporting their growth potential; calls for these policies to be strengthened further within the framework of the forthcoming deepening of the EU 2020 strategy;
5. Acknowledges the significant problem posed by the reduction in the contribution of national co-financing to programmes, which affects Objective 2, due to the major financial problems of many Member States, and supports Commission policy regarding a '100% compensation' option, following a request by Member States concerning their public expenditure share in co-financed projects;
6. Notes that, out of a total of 117 operational programmes financed by the ESF, 12 were reoriented (for Austria, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and the United Kingdom, as well as two for Spain) with the aim of tackling specific needs resulting from the crisis, and calls on the Commission to assist the Member States to use this available flexibility to reorient their operational programmes with a view to providing short-term assistance to specific at-risk groups and categories;
7. Regrets the fact that the Sixth progress report from the Commission on economic and social cohesion does not include specific qualitative and quantitative data on the short-term and long-term impact of the financial and economic crisis in the EU regions, particularly with regard to the most significant economic and social indicators; therefore calls on the Commission to present a special report/study on the effects of the financial and economic crisis in the EU regions, in particular the Objective 2

regions;

8. Welcomes the support measures for undertakings under the cohesion policy (approximately EUR 55 billion between 2007 and 2013), most of which concerns strengthening innovation and modernisation of SMEs, and understands that the proposed measures under the intervention in favour of undertakings must be targeted at their long-term restructuring outcomes and not at fire-fighting interventions for economic survival, which in many cases are incompatible with State aid policies;
9. Calls on the Commission and the Member States to monitor, on a continuous basis, the impact of the crisis in various structural and development fields and the use made of the opportunities offered by the financing instruments earmarked for Objective 2 primarily to support competitiveness and employment, with an emphasis on entrepreneurship and SMEs;
10. Welcomes Commission policy on (a) extending the eligibility period under the operational programmes 2000-2006 to allow maximum take-up of all cohesion policy resources, (b) simplifying the administrative requirements and procedures and the financial management of the programmes, while, at the same time, still ensuring the necessary checking for any instances of errors or fraud;
11. Supports the 'pre-financing' policy for programmes under the cohesion policy 2007-2013, which produced immediate liquidity of EUR 6.25 billion for 2009 for investment within the framework of the financing packages agreed for each Member State;
12. Supports the assistance policy for large projects for the regions (financing of EUR 50 million and above) introduced by the Commission in 2009, and calls for a further increase beyond 25% in the financing provided through JASPERS (Joint Assistance in Supporting Projects in European Regions) with a view to preparation and very rapid implementation of large projects;
13. Supports the proposed changes to the implementing rules aimed at strengthening the flexibility of the Structural Funds and their adaptation to meet the need, under the exceptional economic circumstances, for immediate implementation of 455 programmes under the cohesion policy, in particular as regards Objective 2 programmes, while still taking account of the need for national and regional institutions and managing authorities to adapt to this new situation;
14. Calls on the Commission to evaluate the Small Business Act action plan after a year of implementation (December 2008), primarily as regards results in strengthening their competitiveness and access to financing and operating capital, promoting innovative start-ups, reducing administrative burdens, etc.;
15. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the Member States.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Introduction

In the context of the global financial and economic crisis and the economic slowdown in Europe, EU regional policy makes a decisive contribution to the Economic Recovery Plan, constituting the main Community source of investment in the real economy and providing notable support for public investment, including at regional and local level. Given the EU's lack of effective mechanisms for economic coordination and balanced growth, cohesion policy, through the Structural Funds and other actions, is of prime importance.

Regional policy is not only a way to immediately 'damp down' the negative economic and social effects of the crisis but is also a long-term policy for combating the structural problems revealed and created against the background of the crisis, particularly as regards competitiveness and employment in the Objective 2 Member States. This report focuses on actions to implement the two main pillars of the European Economic Recovery Plan, in particular the competitiveness pillar, through systematic and effective use of appropriations and the means corresponding to them.

The economic crisis and 'regional competitiveness and employment'

Objective 2 has been and remains one of the most important pillars of cohesion policy and takes on particular significance today, in the context of exiting the economic crisis, for increasing the competitiveness of the European regions and their readiness for growth in the post-crisis era.

In the period 2000-2006, Objective 2, which related to support for the economic and social conversion of areas lagging behind in their development, was aimed at 15.2% of Europeans (around 69.8 million inhabitants lived in Objective 2 areas). They benefited from total financing of EUR 22.5 billion (9.6% of overall resources), while it is calculated that 730 000 gross jobs have been created.

These regions may be classed as: (a) industrial areas (8.5%) with unemployment rates higher than the Community average, with industrial employment greater than the Community average and in steady decline, (b) rural areas (5.2%) with a population density of fewer than 100 inhabitants per square kilometre, with an employment rate in the rural sector more than double the Community average, with an unemployment rate higher than the Community average and with a steadily declining population, (c) urban areas (1.9%) with long-term unemployment greater than the Community average, with a high level of poverty, with a particularly damaged social environment, with a high crime rate, with low educational performance, (d) fisheries areas (0.3%), (e) mixed areas (2.1%).

With the 2006 reform, Objective 2 now relates to strengthening regional competitiveness and employment in a total of 168 regions in 19 Member States (see Annex I), i.e. 314 million inhabitants, with total financing for 2007-2013 of EUR 54.7 billion (almost 16% of overall resources). It is therefore important for Objective 2 to be fully exploited and to make a full contribution to the overall strategy for our economies' recovery, as well as to their

competitiveness. It is particularly important that around 73.7% of this amount is earmarked for (a) improving knowledge and innovation (33.7%), and (b) more and better jobs (40%). The corresponding percentage for Objective 1 regions is markedly lower, just 40%, even though, in absolute figures, it is significantly higher due to the greater needs of the areas in question (see Annex II).

The latest progress report from the Commission on economic and social cohesion shows that most indicators in the Objective 2 regions recorded high performance levels before the economic crisis, such as employment, innovation, research and development (R&D), human capital intensity, education and training and lifelong learning, while for others, such as increased foreign direct investment (FDI) and productivity, the convergence regions show higher performance levels (see Annex III).

By way of example, before the crisis, between 2000 and 2006, GDP per head relative to the EU average increased by six points overall, bringing the convergence regions within four percentage points of the EU average, at 59%, closer to but still well below the minimum threshold of 75%. The competitiveness and employment regions (Objective 2), while they are quite a way ahead of the others at 122%, nevertheless experienced a drop of 4.4% in the 2000-2006 period. The large rise in productivity of the convergence regions is the main reason why the difference in per capita GDP has significantly decreased (see Annex IV).

From 2000 onwards productivity in industry and services shows a 2% annual increase in the convergence regions, double the percentage in the competitiveness and employment regions under Objective 2. This increase has been supported by assistance for education, better and wider use of ICT and high inflow of foreign direct investment. At the same time, there are still major disparities in educational standards between regions. The proportion of graduates is almost 9% higher in the Objective 2 regions than in the convergence regions. Also, participation in lifelong learning lags behind significantly in the convergence regions, where the proportion is half that in the Objective 2 regions.

The financial and economic crisis highlights the weaknesses of the European convergence areas and the structural disadvantages, particularly as regards competitiveness and employment, of the European regions. Based on the latest Commission forecasts (2009-2011), the situation in the labour market will remain unfavourable and the unemployment rate is expected to reach 10.25% in the EU, with the loss of 2.25% of jobs for 2009 and 1.25% for 2010.

The crisis, with its impact in the key sectors of the economy, has the following consequences in the current period also: (a) an increase in new orders and confidence and an improvement in the EU industrial picture, leading to stabilisation of industrial production but without a dramatic recovery, i.e. at a rate 20% lower than at the start of 2008 (see Annex IV), (b) continued decline in activities in the manufacturing sector, and (c) continued difficulty for SMEs in accessing micro-credit/financing.

The major financial problems of many Member States (high public debt, high budget deficit) are also an inhibiting factor and a constraint on the contribution of national co-financing to programmes relating to Objective 2. Unfortunately, at this stage there is a lack of aggregated qualitative and quantitative data on the short-term and long-term impact of the

financial and economic crisis in the EU regions and the shaping of the most significant economic and social indicators. The rapporteur takes the view that the Commission should present a special report/study on the consequences of the financial and economic crisis in the EU regions, in particular the Objective 2 regions, given its particularly negative impact on employment and competitiveness.

Contribution of regional policy to fighting the economic crisis within the framework of Objective 2

From October 2008 the Commission proposed a series of measures aimed at speeding up implementation of programmes under the cohesion policy 2007-2013, in order to mobilise all its resources and means to provide immediate and effective support for recovery efforts at national and regional level. Under the cohesion policy around EUR 55 billion are earmarked (between 2007 and 2013) to support undertakings, most of which concerns strengthening innovation by SMEs. Many of the programmed activities match more immediate needs to deal with the current economic situation and focus, in particular, on significant challenges faced by undertakings in the real economy, but the proposed measures under interventions in favour of undertakings are targeted at long-term results from tackling structural problems and not at fire-fighting interventions for economic survival, which are potentially incompatible with State aid policies.

It is particularly encouraging that the key priorities of the EU 2020 strategy stress the need to exploit new sources of growth that will simultaneously ensure social and territorial cohesion of the EU and improvement of the regulatory framework for strengthening territorial cohesion. It is worth noting that territorial cohesion gives added value to developing the competitiveness of the various areas and promoting better conditions for entrepreneurship, growth of SMEs and exploitation of their comparative advantages.

More specifically and immediately, for 2010, of the EUR 64.3 billion earmarked for sustainable growth, EUR 49.4 billion concern cohesion (an increase of 2% on 2009) and 14.9 billion euros concern competitiveness (an increase of 7.9% on 2009) - (see Annexe V). One goal, among others, in the context of strengthening the competitiveness of SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises) is to create 400 000 jobs by 2013 (see Annexe VI).

At the same time, the Commission's strategy for accelerating investment and simplifying cohesion policy programmes must be strengthened through recommendations to the Member States and legislative or non-legislative measures. The rapporteur agrees with the priority that should be given to the three axes: (a) greater flexibility for cohesion programmes, (b) giving regions a head start in every way, and (c) smart investment under the cohesion programmes.

An initial assessment based on the National Strategic Reports for 2009 indicates that the Member States made rather different uses of the instruments, means and methods for facilitating cohesion policy proposed by the Commission to combat the crisis and increase actual expenditure, as regards, for example, the use of 100% financing, the response to the changes to the strategic guidelines and the axes and financing for the operational programmes and the response to the simplification of implementing procedures). The rapporteur believes that useful and reliable conclusions should be drawn from this. She believes that, while regional policy is a Community policy not for damping down the flames but for long-term

planning, it is particularly important that this strategic approach of ‘flexibility’ continues, while, at the same time, still ensuring the necessary checking to prevent errors and instances of fraud. For example, Commission policy on extending the eligibility period under the operational programmes 2000-2006 or on simplifying the administrative requirements and procedures and the financial management of the programmes appears to make a decisive contribution to enabling maximum take-up of all cohesion policy means.

At the same time, it should be pointed out that the policy of ‘pre-financing’ for programmes under the cohesion policy 2007-2013 had a palliative effect, since it resulted in immediate liquidity of EUE 6.25 billion for investment in 2009, within the framework of the financing packages agreed with the Member States. Also, in order to deal with the problem of the reduction in the contribution of national co-financing to programmes, also concerning Objective 2, due to the major financial problems of many Member States, the Commission policy of ‘100% compensation’ following a request by Member States must be supported, even if some of them have not responded positively to that option, mainly fearing that they will not be able to respond, in future, to 0% financing of other projects in order to achieve the required accounting equalisation and balancing.

The rapporteur supports the aid policy for large projects for the regions (financing of EUR 50 million and above) introduced by the Commission in 2009, and calls for an increase beyond 25% in the financing provided through JASPERS (Joint Assistance in Supporting Projects in European Regions) with a view to preparation and very rapid implementation of large projects and speeding-up of payments to the Member States, particularly as regards programmes under Objective 2. Support must also be given to the proposed changes in the implementing rules, which seek to strengthen the flexibility of the Structural Funds and adapt them to meet the needs of the exceptional economic circumstances.

In conclusion, the rapporteur believes in the fundamental importance of cohesion policy and the need to continue and strengthen it in all areas. She believes in the need for particular attention to be given to Objective 2 areas and to the relevant programmes because of their importance for bringing out the areas’ comparative advantages and opportunities and, more broadly, their contribution to growth and employment. She also believes in the need to mobilise and coordinate all means and instruments for achieving this goal.

Annex I

Regional Competitiveness and Employment	Lisbon Earmarking	Non earmarked	TOTAL
	Decided OPs	Decided OPs	
FR	8.090.730.610	2.167.334.886	10.258.065.496
DE	7.736.411.732	1.672.869.936	9.409.281.668
ES	6.098.907.229	2.382.419.048	8.481.326.277
UK	6.193.002.023	785.385.815	6.978.387.838
IT	5.065.123.109	1.259.766.998	6.324.890.107
HU	984.291.129	1.027.938.064	2.012.229.193

NL	1.320.593.128	339.409.609	1.660.002.737
SE	1.407.260.632	218.831.256	1.626.091.888
FI	1.375.965.515	220.000.529	1.595.966.044
BE	1.190.483.947	234.690.665	1.425.174.612
AT	934.061.242	93.250.375	1.027.311.617
PT	663.811.932	276.822.334	940.634.265
IE	600.862.370	149.862.372	750.724.742
GR	310.481.234	327.895.468	638.376.702
CY	314.511.444	297.923.548	612.434.992
DK	457.388.655	52.188.584	509.577.239
SK	343.259.311	111.631.178	454.890.489
CZ	329.286.599	88.636.114	417.922.713
LU	43.923.978	6.563.354	50.487.332
19	43.460.355.819	11.713.420.133	55.173.775.952

Source DG Regional Policy European Commission

Annex II

Regional Competitiveness and Employment	55.173.775.952	
Guideline : Attractive places to invest and work	10.243.530.661	18,6%
Broadband	338.138.119	0.6%
Culture and social	1.665.052.335	3.0%
Energy	1.818.186.998	3.3%
Environment	3.141.455.583	5.7%
Other Transport	1.906.550.931	3.5%
Rail	688.470.992	1.2%

Road	685.675.704	1.2%
Guideline : Improving knowledge and innovation for growth	18.601.025.961	33.7%
Entrepreneurship	2.771.128.582	5.0%
ICT for citizens and business	1.967.684.202	3.6%
Innovation and RTD	11.383.859.843	20.6%
Other investments in enterprise	2.478.353.334	4.5%
Guideline : More and better jobs	22.077.051.433	40%
Capacity Building	462.938.707	0.8%
Human Capital	8.003.626.074	14.5%
Labour Market	7.967.735.368	14.4%
Social Inclusion	5.642.751.284	10.2%
Guideline : Territorial Dimension	2.566.110.730	
Territorial Dimension	2.566.110.730	
Guideline : TA	1.686.057.166	
Technical assistance	1.686.057.166	

Source DG Regional Policy European Commission

Annex III

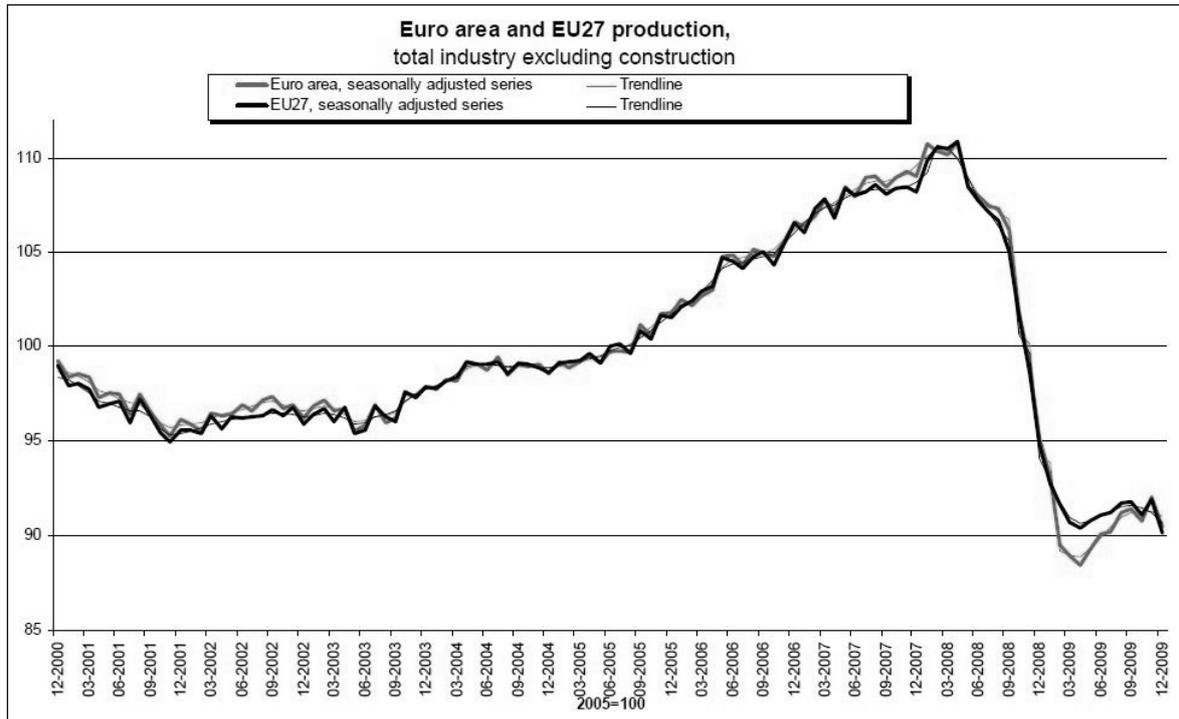
Indicator	Period	Unit	Convergence	Transition	RCE	Remarks
Tertiary education attainment	2007	% of population 25-64	17	25	26	
Tertiary education attainment trend *	2000 - 2007	% point change	4.0	4.9	5.2	
Participation of adults aged 25-64 in education and training	2007	% of population 25-64	5.1	8.1	11.5	<i>excl. FR9</i>
Human capital intensity	2007	index EU27=100	95	92	104	
Human capital intensity trend*	2000 - 2007	index point change	1	6	-1	
Population aged 15-64 born in a non-EU27 country	2007	% of population 15-64	1.9	7.0	8.8	
Population aged 15-64 born in another EU27 Member State	2007	% of population 15-64	0.8	3.3	3.7	<i>excl. FR9 and IE</i>
Population aged 15-64 born in another country	2007	% of population 15-64	2.8	10.3	12.5	
Unemployment rate	2007	% of active population	9.2	8.4	6.1	
Unemployment rate trend	2000 - 2007	% point change	-4.6	-3.0	-0.5	
Arrivals in hotels	2006-07	Arrivals per capita	0.7	1.4	1.4	<i>excl. FR9, IE and SK</i>
Arrivals in hotels trend	2000-01 - 2006-07	% point change	0.16	0.2	0.11	
Core creative class	2006-07	% of population 15-64	5.4	6.9	8.3	
Core creative class trend *	2000-01 - 2006-07	% point change	1.1	0.9	1.0	<i>excl. FR9</i>
Broadband Access**	2008	% of households	32	43	57	
Productivity in industry and services (PPS)	2006	index EU27=100	63	90	113	
Productivity trend in industry and services	2000-2006	Average annual real productivity growth	1.94	1.27	0.94	
Authors of EPO patent applications	2004-2005	Inventors per million inhabitants	30	78	397	
Employment rate	2007	% of population 15-64	59	64	69	
Employment rate trend *	2000 - 2007	% point change	2.9	6.0	3.1	
GDP/head (PPS)	2006	index EU27=100	59	95	122	
GDP/head (PPS) trend	2000 - 2006	index point change	5.4	5.9	-4.4	
New foreign firms per million inhabitants	2005-07	Total new foreign firms per million inhabitants	268	62	225	
Change in new foreign firms per million inhabitants	2001-03 - 2005-07	Total new foreign firms per million inhabitants	118	-34	-18	
R&D expenditure in the business enterprise sector	2006 *	% of GDP	0.36	0.42	1.36	
R&D expenditure in the business enterprise sector trend	2000-2006(est.)	% points of GDP	0.04	0.08	0.01	<i>estimate excl. Région Wallonne, FR9, major parts of UK</i>

* excl. UKM5 & UKM6

** excl. FR9, DE5, DEC, UKD1, UKE1, UKK3, UKM5

Source DG Regional Policy European Commission

Annex IV



Information provided by Eurostat

Annex V

Where EU money in 2010 could go

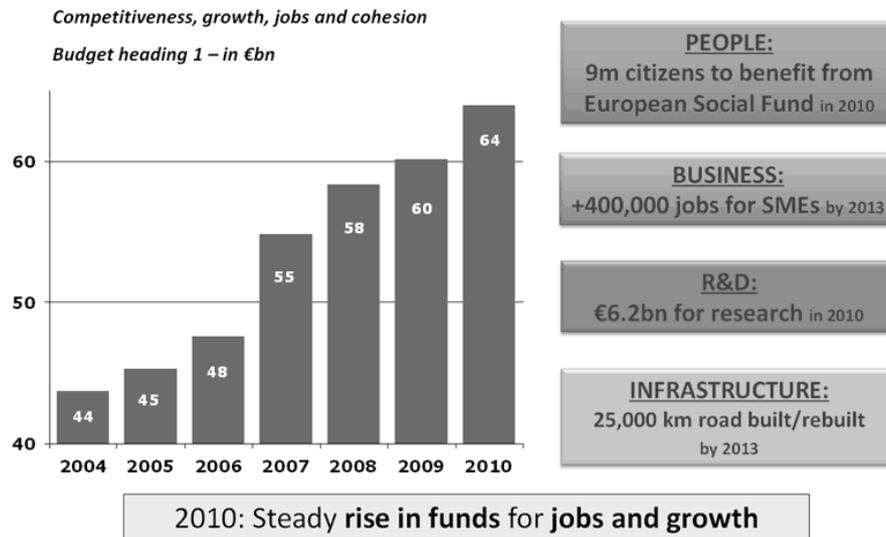
COMMITMENT APPROPRIATIONS BY HEADING	Billion €	% of total budget	% change from 2009*
1. Sustainable growth:	64.3	45.4	+3.3
<i>Competitiveness</i>	14.9	10.5	+7.9
<i>Cohesion</i>	49.4	34.9	+2.0
2. Preservation and management of natural resources:	59.5	42.0	+5.4
<i>Direct payments & market related expenditure</i>	43.8	31.0	+6.4
<i>Rural development, environment, fisheries</i>	15.7	11.0	+2.6
3. Citizenship, freedom, security and justice:	1.7	1.2	+10.5
<i>Freedom, Security and Justice</i>	1.0	0.7	+16.2
<i>Citizenship</i>	0.7	0.5	+2.8
4. The EU as a global player	8.1	5.7	+0.5
5. Administrative expenditure (for all EU institutions): of which Commission	7.9	5.6	+3.8
	3.6	2.5	+2.6
Total commitments	€ 141.5	100.0	+3.6
In % of EU-27 GNI	1.20		

* Excluding the EU Solidarity Fund

Source DG Budget European Commission`

Annex VI

Biggest investments to restore growth and jobs



Source DG Budget European Commission