

# 2021 BUDGETARY PROCEDURE

Doc No:  
**6: (2)**  
\*\*\*\*\*  
23.10.2020

COMMITTEE ON BUDGETS

RAPPORTEURS:

PIERRE LARROUTUROU - SECTION III (COMMISSION)

OLIVIER CHASTEL - OTHER SECTIONS

## PARLIAMENT'S POSITION

Amendments adopted by the  
Committee on Budgets



## Draft amendment 1168

=== BUDG/4000 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: PA 01 21 01

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 01 21 01							1 500 000	750 000	1 500 000	750 000
Reserve										
Total							1 500 000	750 000	1 500 000	750 000

#### Heading:

*Preparatory action — Art and the digital: Unleashing creativity for European industry, regions and society*

#### Remarks:

Add following text:

*Add the following*

*Europe's capacity to compete in the global market will depend on its capacity to convert scientific and technological knowledge into innovative products and services; even more, the appeal of Europe will strongly depend on how its regions can conceive an inspiring, motivating and future-oriented environment for its citizens. The transformation of society by digital technologies is creating opportunities for Europe that a joint effort between the arts and technology could help fully exploit. In the digital world, Europe can stake a claim on leadership in ways of living and in those components of the digital revolution that most depend on creativity. A committed partnership between arts and digital technology can make this claim a reality in areas as diverse as social inclusion, urban development, green deal or the future of mobility.*

*Enhanced collaboration between art and technology would not only stimulate innovation and thereby enhance the competitiveness of Europe; it would also help unleash creativity in society and in European regions. Multiple presidency conclusions on 'crossovers from culture to businesses' have therefore invited the European institutions to consider enhancing collaboration between arts and technology for a holistic exploration of opportunities that overcomes the traditional boundaries of sectors, disciplines or the culture-engineering divide.*

*The Commission - DG CONNECT - has reacted by launching the STARTS programme - innovation at the nexus of science, technology and the arts. This is a highly pertinent step focused on promoting innovation in industry, with the arts as the catalyst for unconventional thinking and exploration. The Commission is fostering innovation rooted in such collaboration by introducing lighthouse projects that will put forward the crucial role of the arts in tackling challenges in the context of the digital single market.*

*This preparatory action will build on the work carried out by the pilot projects preceding it and explore how to best introduce the programme across the board and have STARTS ideas extended from pure industrial settings to, for instance, areas of regional and urban development where the digital also plays a prominent role. It will develop a coherent horizontal framework for 'art-technology' thinking in Europe across sectors and disciplines as well as across pertinent activities of European institutions (including framework programmes structural funds, education programmes, etc.). It will attempt to engage the private sector (industry, foundations) and public sector (city councils, structural funding initiatives) in setting up or creating local centres that thrive on synergies between art, technology and local economy.*

## Legal basis:

Add following text:

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

## Justification:

The European Union relies strongly in its ability to innovate. The continuation of this action allows us to take the next step, think more holistically and bring together more and more the creative sector where the EU is a global champion and the hard sciences and technology, overcoming stereotypes that divide the sectors and impeded them from fulfilling their potential. This preparatory action aims to continue and build on the success of its predecessors.

=====

## Draft amendment 1116

=== BUDG/3610 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3610 = Compromise amendment

-----

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### Add: PA 01 21 02

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 01 21 02							1 500 000	750 000	1 500 000	750 000
Reserve										
Total							1 500 000	750 000	1 500 000	750 000

## Heading:

*Preparatory action —Advancing evidence for policy at EU, regional and local level*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

### INTRODUCTION

*Evidence-informed policymaking (EIPM) has become more important than ever due the ever-increasing complexity of economic, social and environmental challenges we are facing. The current policy challenges are characterised by a mixture of complexity, uncertainty and ambiguity. These challenges ultimately have an impact on citizens at local and regional level; which is why EIPM matters even more at those levels of governance. Moreover, in the current climate of populism, post truth and fake news public scrutiny and the accountability of science are crucial aspects to enhance the democratic processes.*

*The Pilot Project ‘Science meets Parliaments/Science meets Regions’ addressed these challenges mainly through the organisation of events on various policy topics and the financing of studies in support of this event, as well as some pilot training course for national, regional and local policymakers.*

*As the pilot phase is ending, it is clear that there is still being a real need for this tool, especially at regional and local level. It is also obvious that the next steps should work towards a clearer focus and structural impact across regions and cities in Europe, beyond the pioneering work in the pilot project.*

*This will be the main objective of the Preparatory Action, which will primarily address Commission policy*

*priorities topics in line with the Commission policy priorities:*

- European Green Deal*
- Digital transition*
- Promoting an economy that works for people*
- Enhancing European democracy*
- Promoting the European way of life*

*The regional and local actors across Europe are actively involved in reaching these policy objectives in particular:*

- Contributing to make Europe the first climate-neutral continent by 2050, while boosting the competitiveness of industry and ensuring a fair transition for the territories and workers affected*
- Implementing the social pillar and supporting SMEs investment and financing*
- Enhancing the integration of migrants at local level and fighting poverty*
- Increasing investment in technologies such as block chain and artificial intelligence*
- Giving a stronger role to European citizens in decision-making in order to build trust in the institutions/public sectors as well as in the democratic processes*

*The preparatory action will also aim at filling the gap in the EU instruments dealing with EIPM, which target mainly the national authorities (governments) and do not foresee any networking initiative at European level to share practices, methods and instruments.*

## **OBJECTIVES**

*Building on the successful results achieved during the pilot phase, the preparatory action aims at strengthening local science for policy ecosystems through the following objectives:*

- 1) Building awareness and mutual understanding at regional, interregional and national level on policy-relevant questions and the kind of evidence needed to answer them.*
- 2) Supporting regional and local decision-makers and policymakers to develop skills to understand, obtain, assess and utilize targeted, reliable high-quality evidence as well as engaging with stakeholder.*
- 3) Creating a community of practitioners across Europe that share experiences and knowledge in order to enhance the local ecosystem for EIPM.*

## **ACTIONS OR TYPES OF FINANCIAL INTERVENTIONS**

### **1. Country-based component**

*In cooperation with the Committee of the Regions, elaborate a ‘recommendations guide’ of implementation of the post 2020 policies. Then, this strand will finance 10 innovation camps at regional and municipal level to address key challenges framed in one of the abovementioned Commission policy priorities (green deal, digital transformation, etc.). The project proposals have to be submitted by regions or cities in partnership with local stakeholders (universities, development agencies, etc.). Furthermore, the project should target structural impact, and preferably be embedded in a process at national or regional level, with the aim of putting in place policies, programmes or strategies.*

*This component will also support pairing schemes between policymakers and scientists, in order to build policy makers’ capacity to use research in their work. Through creating these connections, the programme aims to facilitate a long term dialogue between the two communities, to make research more accessible, and to increase policy makers’ use of evidence in their work.*

### **2. Multi-countries component**

*This strand will support initiatives, such as conferences or workshops, which involve at least 2 regions or cities, possibly based on existing partnerships. The topic of the initiative should be in line with one of the*

above-mentioned Commission policy priorities. This component will allow regions and cities to share experiences with others facing similar challenges, or having complementary expertise and capacity.

3. Community-building component

This component will support the creation of a European community of practitioners involving the participants in the preparatory action and in the previous pilot project. It will finance actions such as:

- Training courses for policy makers on EIPM and citizen engagement.
- Training courses for national, regional and local schools of government of academies (training the trainers).
- A study on the practices and tools to strengthen the capacity to create and use evidence at regional and local level across Europe; aiming to provide a broad overview of EIPM at subnational level.
- A platform to share best practices and examples of EIPM at subnational level;
- An annual conference organised jointly with the European Parliament and the Committee of the Regions.

Legal basis:

Add following text:

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

Justification:

ITRE/5030

As the current Covid-19 crisis forcefully shows, scientific evidence to inform public policy is vital. Not only at national level, but also for local and regional policy makers. It is also obvious that the next steps should work towards a clearer focus and structural impact across regions and cities in Europe, beyond the pioneering work in the pilot project. The objective of the initiative is to build closer links between scientists and policy-makers at EU, national and regional levels and enhance the role of science in policy through regular dialogue.

Compromise amendment between ITRE/5030

Draft amendment 1117

=== BUDG/3611 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3611 = Compromise amendment

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Add: PA 02 21 03

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 02 21 03							2 400 000	1 200 000	2 400 000	1 200 000
Reserve										
Total							2 400 000	1 200 000	2 400 000	1 200 000

## Heading:

*Preparatory action — Increasing accessibility to educational tools in areas and communities with low connectivity or access to technologies*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*This preparatory action received an A grading following the EC assessment. The aim of this preparatory action is to develop a strategy designed to increase accessibility to education tools in the European areas and communities that mostly need such support. Remote areas like mountain areas, rural areas, islands or deltas are particularly significant for this PA. The action will consist in identifying the best available solutions and practices in the field and will lead to implementing and testing some of the most suitable solutions on a large scale or for a larger number of beneficiaries.*

## Legal basis:

Add following text:

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

## Justification:

CULT/5900

More than half of the global population of students and pupils cannot go to school and universities because of the current context. In Europe, the civil society evaluates that around 20% of young people are not having any access to online education while in some countries the percentage is even higher. The numbers are even lower if we refer to areas and communities with a low connectivity or access to technologies. This will unfortunately lead to even higher inequalities in Europe and in member states.

Compromise amendment between CULT/5900

=====

## Draft amendment 34

=== ECON/6108 ===

Tabled by Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

-----

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item PA 03 20 04** — Preparatory action — EU Tax and Financial Crimes Observatory — Capacity building to support Union policymaking in the area of taxation

### Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 03 20 04	1 200 000	300 000	p.m.	900 000	p.m.	900 000	1 200 000	600 000	1 200 000	1 500 000
Reserve										
Total	1 200 000	300 000	p.m.	900 000	p.m.	900 000	1 200 000	600 000	1 200 000	1 500 000

## Remarks:

After paragraph:

Given the role of this observatory, implementation ..... TAXUD, in close collaboration with other relevant DGs.

Add following text:

*The abundance of tax evasion and avoidance revelations over the last few years has significantly shaken the confidence of European citizens, businesses and trade unions in the robustness and fairness of EU rules against tax evasion, tax avoidance and money laundering. When 3 out of 4 citizens expect the European Union to do more on taxation, it is essential to ensure that public interests and interests of all stakeholders are taken into account in designing initiatives aiming at strengthening European rules against tax evasion and tax avoidance.*

*This preparatory action will create a specialised and independent observatory on EU tax and financial crime matters, its main functions being to:*

- create a publicly-accessible repository of data on tax evasion and tax avoidance in the EU and the effects of policy reform in these domains;*
- disseminate the available data in a user-friendly manner and inform the wider public of issues relating to tax fairness, including related issues such as anti-money-laundering rules, for business and individual taxpayers and the wider public;*
- provide secretarial and management functions for a future multi-stakeholder expert forum, which inter alia would be a consultative body in charge of methodological guidance in the area of taxation and financial crime;*
- produce evidence and recommendations relating to combating tax evasion, tax avoidance and financial crime on the basis of the work of the forum;*
- liaise with different international organisations and national administrations on issues relating to EU tax and anti-money laundering policymaking (i.e. anti-money-laundering legislation is necessary to counter tax evasion).*

*Given the role of this Observatory, we suggest that the leadership for the implementation of this preparatory action is taken by Directorate General (DG) TAXUD within the European Commission, in close collaboration with other relevant DGs, especially DG FISMA.*

**Justification:**

It is important to have a body with a specific mandate to follow EU decision-making in the area of taxation and money laundering, that provides for new elements of information and represents voices which are currently absent from the debate. This proposal for a Preparatory Action is a continued project from a PA approved in the Budget 2020.

-----  
**Draft amendment 1118** === BUDG/3650 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets  
BUDG/3650 = Compromise amendment

-----  
**SECTION III — COMMISSION**

**Item PA 03 20 05** — Preparatory action — Assessing alleged differences in the quality of products sold on the internal market

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 03 20 05	900 000	225 000	p.m.	270 000	p.m.	270 000	900 000	450 000	900 000	720 000
Reserve										



	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
Total	900 000	225 000	p.m.	270 000	p.m.	270 000	900 000	450 000	900 000	720 000

## Remarks:

### After paragraph:

This preparatory action will be implemented via procurement. .... the help of the Commission's Joint Research Centre.

### Add following text:

*This preparatory action is a follow-up to pilot projects from 2018 and 2019 and preparatory action from 2020. It will be carried out in a manner that is fully consistent with what has already been done by the Commission to address the issue of dual quality. It will take fully into account the results of the pilot projects, thus ensuring continuity. Moreover, the preparatory action will build on a common methodology as well as on what has emerged and what has been learnt from the Union-wide testing campaign. It will focus on extending the scope of research to include non-food products (e.g. detergents, cosmetics, toiletries and baby products, as provided for under the pilot projects), with samples from all Member States, and on the feasibility of creating a permanent quality monitoring centre for products sold on the internal market, with a view to long-term action to resolve the issue of dual quality on the internal market.*

## Justification:

The continuing preparatory action, within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council, aims at further addressing the issue of dual quality of food and non-food products. It will continue building on a common methodology as well as on what has emerged and what has been learnt from the Union-wide testing campaign, with a view to long-term action to resolve the issue of dual quality on the internal market.

Compromise amendment between IMCO/6356

=====

## Draft amendment 446

=== TRAN/5517 ===

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

-----

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### Add: PA 03 21 01

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 03 21 01							2 500 000	1 250 000	2 500 000	1 250 000
Reserve										
Total							2 500 000	1 250 000	2 500 000	1 250 000

## Heading:

*Preparatory action — The European Crisis-management mechanism for the Tourism sector*

## Remarks:

### Add following text:

*Comprising over 2 million businesses and employing over 13 million people, the tourism industry represents around 7% of the total EU export earnings, making it the fourth largest export industry.*

*As tourism represents a very important percentage of some of the Member States' GDPs - for ex. around 14% for Italy, Spain and France and around 16,5% for Portugal its importance at national and European*

*level is undeniable.*

*Europe is the world's number one tourist destination, but growth pace slowed down as of 2019 due to uncertainties surrounding Brexit, the collapse of Thomas Cook and other airlines companies and now the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover, we should not forget the lessons learned from the past - as the terrorist attacks of the previous years and their negative impact on the tourism sector. All these unfortunate cases show that the Tourism industry is very fragile when it comes to exceptional circumstances or/and exceptional occurrences, leaving question marks and sometimes irreversible effects on the value chain - SME's, tour operators, airline companies, hotelier, catering sector and so on, fall apart on the domino effect.*

*In this kind of exceptional circumstances consumers face reservation cancellations, workers risk to be deprived from their income, companies, in particular SMEs need financial support and liquidity and despite some of the national state aid mechanisms, which are granted with an extra-flexibility, there's a lack of legal certainty and more specifically there's a lack of a united EU response. The latest events present the tourism & travel sector with a major and evolving challenge. The first immediate measure is to ensure that travel and tourism are fully integrated in national, regional and global emergency, mitigation and support package. This proposal of preparatory action is focus in Tourism preparedness for putting in place mechanisms at EU level to manage future crisis engaging all relevant stakeholders.*

*Therefore, one thing is clear there is a need to improve risk assessment and crisis preparedness with both the public and private sector. At EU level there is not any coherent, well-structured strategy, which can be a basis of an European-wide crisis management mechanism. There is not any common plan of action with clear objectives, an inclusive approach with resource allocations and responsibilities.*

*The European Commission put in place different instruments - flexibility of state aid measures, programmes supporting SMEs, programme SURE, passengers' rights legislation, slot waiver of 80/20 principle. Some of the measures presented by the Commission are in form of loans and guarantees and should arrive to the SMEs with a very low or zero interest rate, with at least 1 year of grace period. However, we need a single crisis management mechanism, with shared responsibility for the EU, the Member States, regional and local authorities, all playing key roles in managing and maintaining the Tourism industry, in order to give a uniform European response to future crisis.*

*The general aim of the preparatory action is to create a European crisis-management mechanism for the Tourism sector including the following elements:*

- a proper crisis-management financial pool, based on existing or newly created instruments, which would facilitate the Tourism enterprises' access to financial support and liquidity in all parts of the Tourism value chain during crisis period;*
- a proper crisis-management guidelines for passengers' and consumers' rights, based on the current related legislation and also on experienced best practices;*
- analysis of existing rules to better cater for times of exceptional circumstances ( i.e: passenger rights directive, package directive, slots, state aid, visa rules, travellers taxes) ;*
- a clear guidance for Member States on coordinated repatriation of EU citizens, in terms of alignment of travel advice with local, regional and national governments;*
- to provide for guidelines and financial resources for planning post-crisis communication campaign and initiatives;*
- create reliable measurement mechanisms as flash Eurobarometer during exceptional periods for understanding the impact and to adapt for future trends;*
- to provide guidance to industry on how to communicate with the Media and with social network based on good practices;*
- guidelines with additional measures based on good practices taken by the tourism sector in exceptional circumstances to guarantee a full speedy recovery.*

*The operational objectives are:*

- to create a two-fold structure mechanism, as a crisis management team for tourism & travel: to be activated either for exceptional circumstances or when a particular operator is under particular imminent threat;*
- the establishment of the professional body or entitlement of a pre-existing body, in co-operation with the European Parliament, the European Commission, and the Committee of Regions, responsible for triggering the mechanism;*
- involvement of Member States on a voluntary basis, and a structural dialogue with the Council;*
- to provide for efficient support to the affected businesses in the tourism sector and to support and assist Member States in preventing and tackling unemployment in the tourism sector by also supporting online training during exceptional work suspension periods;*
- to provide for a special assistance and direct financial aid instrument for regions and areas depending mainly on the income from tourism;*
- Integrate big data into official data and create measurement mechanisms as flash Eurobarometer - joint forces with big players at the market for carrying out joint analysis using searches and bookings for a period;*
- to provide for business continuity advice to industry, such as toolkits to capacity building but also data analysis to foreseen future unexpected events;*
- to ensure a just repartition of responsibilities and a good cooperation between EU respective institutions/bodies, corresponding institutions at national, regional and local level and all relevant stakeholders' associations and organisations;*
- to create an annual cost-effectiveness analysis on the maintenance of this mechanism, which will be put in place only in strictly enumerated cases*

## **Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

## **Justification:**

At EU level there is not any coherent, well-structured strategy, which can be a basis of an European-wide crisis management tool. The EC put in place different instruments to mitigate the impact of covid-19, however we need a single crisis management mechanism, with shared responsibility for the EU, the MS, regional and local authorities, all playing key roles in managing and maintaining the Tourism industry, in order to give a uniform European response to future crisis. The European Parliament accepted a JMR on Tourism, where this strategy was included and 587 MEPs voted with YES.

=====

**Draft amendment 1140**

=== BUDG/3672 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Add: PA 03 21 02

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 03 21 02							2 000 000	500 000	2 000 000	500 000
Reserve										
Total							2 000 000	500 000	2 000 000	500 000

Heading:

*Preparatory action — Development of non-aversion stunning methods for pigs*

Remarks:

Add following text:

*The action will include the collection of information on the relevant socio-economic impacts of the most welfare-friendly alternatives, such as, but not limited to: investment and operating costs and return on investment required to shift to the new system(s); throughput per hour; meat quality and safety; occupational health and safety; sustainability.*

*The action will be concluded with a comparative analysis of the alternatives investigated both from an animal welfare and socio-economic point of view, in order to highlight the pros and cons of each alternative method under a common methodology.*

*All the results of this action will have to be made publicly available. The action will include the publication of one or more scientific papers in relevant peer-reviewed journals as well as technical factsheet for market operators. The action will also include the organisation of a final conference presenting the key findings.*

Legal basis:

Add following text:

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

Justification:

AGRI/2803

Exposure to high concentrations of CO2 as a stunning method for pigs is currently allowed under EC Regulation 1099/2009 and is being increasingly used across the EU. However, this method causes acute and unnecessary suffering to pigs. In spite of the EFSA's recommendation to carry out more research on alternative methods, such research has lagged behind. Public research into alternatives that allow for better pig welfare at the time of death and that can be used in industrial operations is therefore urgently needed.

Compromise amendment between AGRI/2803

-----

Draft amendment 1146

=== BUDG/3678 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3678 = Compromise amendment

-----

**Item PA 07 19 06** — Preparatory action — Sport as a tool for integration and social inclusion of refugees**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 07 19 06	1 750 000	437 500	p.m.	1 185 500	p.m.	1 185 500	2 000 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	2 185 500
Reserve										
Total	1 750 000	437 500	p.m.	1 185 500	p.m.	1 185 500	2 000 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	2 185 500

**Justification:**

Sport initiatives aiming at integrating refugees and promoting social inclusion have proven to be successful in the European context as well as conflict zones and their neighbours. However existing programmes, even if open to social inclusion, do not provide sufficient support to sport organisations, in particular in terms of capacity building and possibility to work with non EU partners, in order to contribute efficiently to the integration of refugees through sport. These practices can be adapted and scaled to effectively engage refugee and host.

Compromise amendment between CULT/5901

=====

**Draft amendment 1147**

=== BUDG/3679 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3679 = Compromise amendment

-----

**SECTION III — COMMISSION****Item PA 07 20 02** — Preparatory action — Grassroots sports programmes and infrastructure innovation**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 07 20 02	1 500 000	375 000	p.m.	655 500	p.m.	655 500	2 000 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	1 655 500
Reserve										
Total	1 500 000	375 000	p.m.	655 500	p.m.	655 500	2 000 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	1 655 500

**Justification:**

Grassroots sport is a traditional and slowly evolving area. Participation figures indicate there is a rising mismatch between the supply of sports via traditional sports organizations and the demand for sports by individuals. The system of sports associations and clubs and their lack of innovation inhibits them from bridging this gap. This project aims to propose innovative solutions to make supply of sports meet the demand of individual athletes on all levels. In addition, provide a sports innovation ecosystem for new ways of playing sports to be offered.

Compromise amendment between CULT/5902

=====

**Draft amendment 1148**

=== BUDG/3680 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3680 = Compromise amendment

-----

**SECTION III — COMMISSION**

**Item PA 07 20 06** — Preparatory action — Roma Civil Monitor — Strengthening capacity and involvement of Roma and pro-Roma civil society in policy monitoring and review

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 07 20 06	2 000 000	500 000	p.m.	600 000	p.m.	600 000	1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	1 100 000
Reserve										
Total	2 000 000	500 000	p.m.	600 000	p.m.	600 000	1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	1 100 000

### Justification:

The Roma Civil Monitoring PA requires further support as independent reports are needed besides MS reports to get a real overview of the impact of inclusion programmes and political commitments at different levels. In particular, appropriations must take into account the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic as additional monitoring and reporting will be required to ensure that the health crisis doesn't negatively affect Roma inclusion and the fight against discrimination of the Roma community.

Compromise amendment between LIBE/5815

### Draft amendment 1169

=== BUDG/4021 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: PA 07 21 01

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 07 21 01							6 000 000	3 000 000	6 000 000	3 000 000
Reserve										
Total							6 000 000	3 000 000	6 000 000	3 000 000

### Heading:

*Preparatory action — European media platforms*

### Remarks:

Add following text:

*With a view to contributing to Europe's digital sovereignty and to a European Open Space, this preparatory action intends to pull together existing technological means and solutions to create a platform capable of improving European citizens' access to trusted information from across Europe.*

*Such platform will support collaborative editorial and media projects, involving broadcasters and publishers, across Europe to extend their reach. Technical tools provided by the platforms include translation modules (text to text, speech to text and speech to speech), AI-based technologies, search engines, transparent algorithms and/or content recommendation. This platform provides an underlying basis to offer citizens contextualized information from across Europe which they can access via well-established online offers, thus ensuring high audience rates and supporting pan-European cooperation in original reporting.*

*An identification system will provide citizens with a cross-device access as well as personalization of their experience. Broadcasters and publishers will cooperate with technology developers to ensure user-friendly solutions. The technical solutions which are developed for the action can be applied to other content genres (e.g. educational, sports, entertainment) and can be integrated into different digital applications (e.g. (Re) Players apps, News apps) of broadcasters.*

*In the first year of the Preparatory Action translation facilities would be ready for up to 8 to 10 languages (English, German, French, Italian, and Spanish plus three to five other European languages, representing the different geographic regions).*

*During the Preparatory Action, the partner base will be extended, and the number of languages increased. The technical solutions will combine AI-based and open-source technologies and apply maximum transparency with regard to the algorithms; users will be informed about why they see what they see.*

*The project will be based on common values, the respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and human rights, providing European citizens with a safe environment. The project can be complemented by other projects offered by broadcasters (e.g. documentary collections, specific programmes for young audiences); and other stakeholders, e.g. museums and libraries, will be welcome to join if they subscribe to the same values.*

**Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

**Justification:**

The unprecedented COVID-19 crisis brings to the fore the need for a trusted European Open Space. However, companies from outside Europe provide nearly all digital platforms. In the media field, the lack of European digital sovereignty has potentially serious consequences for democracy and pluralism. This project will be an important element of the European sphere, created in the European public interest.

=====  
**Draft amendment 258** === CULT/5908 ===

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PA 07 21 02**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 07 21 02							1 950 000	650 000	1 950 000	650 000
Reserve										
Total							1 950 000	650 000	1 950 000	650 000

**Heading:**

*Preparatory action —A Europe-wide rapid response mechanism for violations of press and media freedom*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*According to the 2019 World Press Freedom Index compiled by Reporters without Borders, the European Union as well as the Balkans registered the second biggest deterioration in its regional score measuring the level of constraints and violations on press freedom. The 2019 report shows that the number of countries in the EU and the Balkans regarded as safe, where journalists can work in complete security,*

*continues to decline.*

*With the deterioration of press and media freedom in EU Member States and candidate countries for several years in a row showing a worrying trend, it is crucial to continue providing concrete protection to journalists including fact-finding, advocacy, monitoring, informing the European public and awareness-raising through the pan-European rapid response mechanism on violations of media freedom.*

*The right to freedom of expression needs strong defence to protect democracy strengthen public discourse and guarantee an enabling environment for investigative and independent journalists.*

*The pan-European response mechanism on violations of press and media freedom will continue to make violations visible and provide practical help to journalists under threat, in collaboration with European, regional and local stakeholders in the field of media freedom. The practical help must encompass tools to protect journalists under threat: providing direct advice and legal support as well as offering shelter and assistance so they can continue their profession. Delegates will be sent to affected countries and advocacy will support fighting impunity. Monitoring of the situation will provide reliable and comprehensive information to the public as well as European authorities. This will help promoting awareness raising and allow early warnings. Instruments will be adjusted according to individual needs on a case-by-case basis. This unique toolkit contained in the rapid response mechanism will prevent further violations and will improve press and media freedom.*

*The pan-European response mechanism has been funded over the last two years in the context of a pilot project. Building on the success of the pilot project and to ensure its continuity, the pan-European response mechanism shall now continue as a preparatory action.*

**Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

**Justification:**

EU-Treaties establish obligations to guarantee fundamental rights, including freedom of expression and media pluralism. The mechanism shall serve these rights, supporting journalists under threat to continue their profession. The instrument is adjustable to individual needs case-by-case after a professional quick analysis of their current situation. It is an appropriate measure to reduce dangerous situations especially for investigative journalists. This preparatory action shall ensure the continuity of the pilot project with the same name coming to an end this year.

=====

**Draft amendment 1149**

=== BUDG/3681 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3681 = Compromise amendment

-----

**SECTION III — COMMISSION**

**Add: PA 07 21 03**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 07 21 03							3 000 000	1 500 000	3 000 000	1 500 000
Reserve										



	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
Total							3 000 000	1 500 000	3 000 000	1 500 000

## Heading:

*Preparatory action — Writing European*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*In a moment of increased global competition in the audio-visual sector, international cooperation in scriptwriting becomes ever more crucial to create works that can travel across borders. More cooperation is also necessary at European level to allow European players to scale up and face the increasing risk of 'brain-drain' of European audio-visual professionals towards non-EU countries.*

*The ambition of the proposed scheme is to respond to the need for European story telling suitable for co-production.*

*There is an untapped potential to foster a community of writers from all across Europe with comparable understanding of the craft of writing series for television. In addition, in order to bring out stories that reflect our European culture, both the one that we have in common or the one specific to our different respective countries, we must encourage the emergence of strong teams of creators (e.g. Screenwriters, showrunners, other authors, etc.) from several European countries.*

## Legal basis:

Add following text:

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

## Justification:

In a context where the audiovisual sector has been severely hit by the COVID-19 outbreak the purpose of this new action is to support the prompt recovery of the audiovisual sector by fostering directly the creative process and notably the writing and creation of European TV series projects, which are intended to become future European co-productions. It aims at fostering the collaborative creation process within an intercultural context, bringing creators from different nationalities together.

Compromise amendment between CULT/5903

=====

## Draft amendment 1150

=== BUDG/3682 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3682 = Compromise amendment

-----

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### Add: PA 07 21 04

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 07 21 04							1 800 000	900 000	1 800 000	900 000

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
Reserve										
Total							1 800 000	900 000	1 800 000	900 000

## Heading:

*Preparatory action — Emergency support fund for investigative journalists and media organisations to ensure media freedom in the EU*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*The work of independent media organisations and investigative journalists is crucial to reveal wrongdoing throughout the Union and beyond its borders, including money laundering and corruption. Quality investigative journalism requires proper tools and resources. Yet, investigative journalists are extremely vulnerable professionals with very limited resources.*

*The aim of this preparatory action (PA) is to create an emergency support fund for investigative journalists and media organisations to improve press and media freedom and to prevent violations thereof by supporting the production of quality independent journalistic content in the public interest, including through cross-border cooperation.*

*The PA should build on the successful IJ4EU 2018 pilot project (PP) which aims to ensure continued trust in independent media sources and the protection of journalists across the EU by providing EU funding for cross-border investigative journalism in the public interest based on an expert jury model.*

*The PA should promote pan-European, collaborative projects which contribute to bottom up change by modifying incentives for ethical and trusted journalism through innovative tools and processes. Such projects are particularly important in the midst of the Covid-19 crisis when the capacity for dedicated support of news organisations is limited.*

*Funding from this budget line should be accessible to professional organisations and associations, consortiums, editors, publishers as well as freelancers provided that they meet adequate criteria. To meet the needs of media organisations and to safeguard media independence, funding should inter alia be provided to cover expenditure for fact-finding missions, for trainings and tools contributing to the development of investigative capabilities, for TV-related investigative projects, for the subscription to software programmes correlating data and databases, and for the production of expensive documents required to support an investigation. Subject to strict conditions, the PA should also provide funding to cover a bail and/or the legal fees of investigative journalists concerned if they are clearly related to a past or ongoing investigation.*

*When necessary, this pan-European emergency support fund could also be used as a model for longer-term core funding for media organisations and investigative journalists under threat. It should be flexible enough to adjust to changing needs to ensure that they can perform their work safely and independently, thus ensuring the sustainability of media and a greater diversity of journalistic sources in EU member states and candidate countries.*

*The assessment of applications and the selection of beneficiaries from EU funding through this PA should be carried out by an independent expert jury based on clear and transparent criteria to ensure a high degree of trust in beneficiaries and audiences.*

## Legal basis:

Add following text:

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

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

Justification:

Despite being an essential element of any functioning democracy, independent media organisations and investigative journalists face numerous challenges, currently exacerbated by the Covid-19 pandemic. The proposed PA should ensure the continuation of the successful PP (2019/2020) Investigative journalism and media freedom in the EU. Funding should be provided to support the production of independent quality journalistic content, to help and protect journalists under threat and, when necessary, as core support for media organisations.

Compromise amendment between BUDG/4022

Draft amendment 1165 === BUDG/3697 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3697 = Compromise amendment

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Item PA 09 20 02 — Preparatory action — Environmental monitoring through honey bees

Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 09 20 02	3 000 000	750 000	p.m.	900 000	p.m.	900 000	2 000 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	1 900 000
Reserve										
Total	3 000 000	750 000	p.m.	900 000	p.m.	900 000	2 000 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	1 900 000

Remarks:

After table:

07 02 77 54

Delete following text:

~~This appropriation is intended to cover commitments remaining to be settled from previous years under the preparatory action.~~

Amend text as follows:

The objective of this **ongoing** preparatory action is to put in place a tool for collecting environmental data with the help of honey bees and bee **‘products’**.~~products~~. This will enable evaluation of pollution exposure and diffusion in the environment at landscape level. It will also enable evaluation of plant diversity across landscapes.

Despite **having large impacts**~~the considerable impact of various environmental pollutants, in particular pesticides~~, on human wellbeing and nature, there are still **considerable**~~major~~ data and information gaps regarding **exposure to various environmental pollutants, in particular pesticides**.~~exposure~~. Honey bees come **into**~~in~~ contact with diverse matrices due to their biological needs and behaviour. During their wide-ranging foraging activity (up to 15 km radius) they are exposed to pollutants present in the atmosphere, soil, **vegetation**,~~vegetation~~ and water. Numerous plants are visited every day to collect nectar, secretions from sap-feeding insects, pollen and/or water, while plant gums are collected for propolis production. While flying they also come into contact with airborne particles, which stick to their body hairs or are inhaled via spiracles. Contaminants are brought back to the beehives and may be found in **the beekeeping**~~bee~~ products, such as honey, wax, propolis, **pollen**,~~pollen~~ and bee bread. **Besides pesticides, honey**~~Honey~~ bees and their

products could ~~be~~ also be an excellent tool for monitoring other environmental pollutants ~~besides pesticides,~~ such as heavy metals, particulate ~~matter (PM), matter,~~ volatile organic compounds (VOC) ~~or~~ and sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>). ~~dioxide.~~

Honey bees are already used as bioindicators of the level of environmental contamination. Studies have been performed using bees and ~~beekeeping~~ bee products as biological '*monitoring instruments*' ~~monitoring instruments~~ to measure environmental quality. Various levels of environmental monitoring with honey bees have already been described, *differing in their degree* ~~with varying degrees~~ of complexity and sensitivity. ~~Concerned about~~ Prompted by concern for honey bee colony losses, beekeepers, beekeeper technicians and scientists in *specific areas* ~~parts~~ of Europe ~~started~~ ~~began~~ analysing the contaminant content of bees and bee products. The results are often the same: bees are exposed to a wide variety of contaminants simultaneously and consecutively.

Furthermore, there are considerable knowledge gaps as regards plant species richness and abundance across various landscapes in the ~~EU Union.~~ Such knowledge is essential for evaluation of habitat quality as well as evaluation of pressures ~~that~~ different land uses may exert on habitats. Collection and analysis of pollen from beehives offers a promising avenue to gather invaluable data and information that can help to ~~cover~~ ~~close~~ those knowledge gaps.

Environmental data and information generated through monitoring using honey bees would support ~~EU Union~~ policies in the following areas:

After paragraph:

It would in particular support effective actions under:

Amend text as follows:

- Directive 2009/128/EC on the sustainable use of pesticides;
- ~~Regulation (EC)~~ Regulation (EC) 1107/2009 concerning the placing of plant protection products on the market;
- ~~EU Common Agricultural Policy;~~ the common agricultural policy;
- EU biodiversity policy, including the EU Pollinators Initiative;
- Directive (EU) 2016/2284 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants;
- Directive 2010/75/EU on industrial emissions.

In this way, environmental monitoring through honey bees would contribute towards the ~~implementation~~ ~~achievement~~ of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) *in the EU,* ~~in the Union,~~ in particular Goals 2 ('Zero hunger'), 3 ('Good health and wellbeing'), 12 ('Responsible consumption and production'), 14 ('Life below water') and 15 ('Life on land').

In 2018, the ~~European~~ Parliament *has* funded the pilot project 'Environmental monitoring of pesticide use through honey bees'. This preparatory action ~~would~~ ~~will~~ build on ~~this~~ ~~that~~ pilot project. It ~~would~~ ~~will~~ further expand ~~its~~ ~~the~~ scope to other environmental pollutants as well as monitoring of plant diversity. *This preparatory action would* ~~The preparatory action will~~ be a citizen science *project, where* ~~project in which~~ beekeepers ~~would~~ ~~will~~ play a key role by collecting samples from beehives.

After paragraph:

Activities of the preparatory action:

Amend text as follows:

- The preparatory action will fund *an EU-wide* ~~Union-wide~~ implementation of the monitoring methodology currently being developed and tested by the pilot project. Furthermore, the action ~~would~~ ~~will~~ look to expand the monitoring to ~~include~~ other environmental pollutants *as well as* ~~and~~ plant diversity.

Specifically, activities under this preparatory action ~~would:~~ ~~will:~~

- explore how to expand the monitoring protocol to include environmental pollutants besides pesticides, and develop *due modules in this regard*; ~~relevant modules~~;
- ~~implement~~ *implement* the monitoring protocol by sampling beehives across various land uses in all Member States;
- carry out chemical and pollen analysis of samples;
- develop IT infrastructure to create, store, manage, process and share *collected* data;

This *ongoing preparatory action passed* ~~preparatory action will run for three years and will have a successful re-assessment to increase its budget by 2.000.000 EUR. The budget increase is requested by EC services and stakeholders in order to ensure its optimal and successful implementation. The increased amounts compensate for the cuts executed during the PPPAs budget negotiations in 2019 and thus restore the initial budget of the action.~~ budget of EUR 4 000 000.

Add following text:

*The preparatory action and its results should be integrated in and help shaping new EU policies and programmes, including the Zero Pollution Action Plan and other actions within the EU Biodiversity strategy for 2030.*

### Justification:

Restoring requested budget level: Pesticides and other environmental pollutants have large impacts on human wellbeing and nature. There are considerable data and information gaps regarding exposure of humans and wildlife to pollutants in the environment. By building on an existing pilot project, this preparatory action will put in place a tool that uses honey bees for collecting data necessary to cover those gaps. In this way it will contribute to more effective EU environmental, health and food safety policies and actions.

Compromise amendment between ENVI/5410

=====

### Draft amendment 1119

=== BUDG/3651 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3651 = Compromise amendment

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: PP 01 21 01

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 01 21 01							1 500 000	750 000	1 500 000	750 000
Reserve										
Total							1 500 000	750 000	1 500 000	750 000

### Heading:

*Pilot project — Feasibility study on reduction of traffic-related particulate emissions by means of vehicle-mounted fine dust filtration*

### Remarks:

Add following text:

*Despite of the existing legislation, air pollution remains one of the major environmental problems in Europe, see [1]. Thereby transportation is one of the main contributors for air quality issues within cities. Transport-related emissions cover nitrogen oxide (NOx) and carbon dioxide (CO2) caused by combustion*

*engine vehicles as well as fine dust (particulate matter PM2.5 and PM10). Especially PM emissions will continue to be a challenge not only in the existing fleet with a majority of combustion engine vehicles. Even after full electrification of the fleet this challenge is likely to continue since electrification itself will avoid NOx and CO2 emissions, but will only have little contribution to fine dust emissions (PM2.5 and PM10), see [2]. This is due to the fact that only tailpipe emissions are avoided, but the main emitters of fine dust are considered to be brakes, tires and road wear, see [2-5] and the references therein.*

*In recent years, great efforts have also been made by tire manufacturers (wear optimized tires) and brake manufacturers (optimized materials and coatings) to reduce emissions directly at the source. However, the emission reductions achieved is not sufficient. Also the actual fleet renewal would be too slow to give immediate impact on the air quality in polluted cities. Therefore it has to be expected that also in coming years air quality issues will remain within European cities.*

*This indicates that other solutions are needed to reduce particulate emissions and improve air quality, beyond working towards the replacement of all conventional vehicles by electric vehicles or the incremental improvement of car engines and limitation of exhaust emissions.*

*In current legislation only exhaust emissions are regulated via European standards. Especially the regulations on emission limit standards Euro 5 and 6 for light passenger and commercial vehicles as well as EURO VI for heavy duty vehicles have introduced stricter emission limits for exhaust emissions, see e.g. [6]. Currently there are no active regulations for non-exhaust emissions, but most recently several working groups are in elaboration of regulations for tire and brake emissions, which are expected to be included in the Euro7 standard.*

*Lately it has been shown that also new upcoming filtration technologies have the ability to compensate part of the vehicles emissions, see [7-8]. The potential of these new approaches shall be addressed in this pilot project. The concrete filtration technologies to be investigated within this pilot project are*

*a. Brake Dust Particle Filter which consist of a housing and a non-woven media. It is mounted behind the brake caliper. Due to this mounting location the filter is able to confine particles in a non-woven filter media directly after they are emitted at the contact area of the brake pad and the brake disc.*

*b. Fine Dust Particle Filter which is installed on the top of or underneath a vehicle. An installed fan actively conveys polluted ambient air through a filter media where the fine dust can be separated. In this way the filter is able to separate the own generated emissions as well as the emissions of ambient air and surrounding vehicles.*

*Both systems could in general be applied to all kind of vehicles, covering light, commercial and heavy duty vehicles. To maximize the impact on the overall air quality e.g. the entire public transport bus fleet, taxi fleets or delivery vehicles could be equipped with these solutions, cleaning the air while driving or charging. In this way these equipped vehicles are leaving the air cleaner than before.*

*Within the project, the focus is on particulate matter reduction by application of filtration solutions, confining emissions from brake (close to its source) and filtration of ambient polluted air through fine dust filters. Amongst the expected deliverables, this pilot project shall provide quantifiable evidence on how such systems have to be tested to assess their performance, which impact on air quality such filtration technologies can have and how these solutions can supplement the measures in air pollution control plans to provide clean air to residents.*

*Therefore the concrete and specific objectives to be achieved during the pilot project are:*

*1) Identification and assessment of the possible impact of retrofit filtration solutions for light, commercial and heavy duty road vehicles*

*A holistic technology review for filtration retrofit solutions for light, commercial and heavy duty road vehicles shall be provided, to give an overview on available solutions on the market, including their respective potential impacts identified in publications and studies.*

*2) Definition of a measurement procedure for the performance evaluation of active fine dust filters and brake dust particle filters*

*The performance of the described filtration systems do not only depend on their technical specifications but also on the environment in which they are operated. This includes environmental conditions like ambient temperature, humidity but also the current dust concentration since the separated particle mass of a filter is higher at higher concentrations. Currently there is no generally defined measuring procedure available to assess the performance of such systems and to be used for future regulations. Therefore it is the aim of this pilot project to build the experimental foundation for defining a measuring procedure. This shall be done via the following steps:*

*a. Laboratory tests evaluating the emission footprint reduction by brake dust particle filtration*

*The emission reduction potential by filtration of brake dust shall be evaluated. Due to the complex conditions in the vicinity of the brake and the wheelhouse, laboratory tests on an inertia dynamometer test bench shall be done as a first step, following the approach of the PMP working group. The laboratory tests shall comprise at least 3 vehicles, covering light and commercial vehicle brakes.*

*b. Additional field tests evaluating the emission footprint reduction by brake dust filtration*

*The complex conditions in the wheelhouse near the brake cannot be properly covered by laboratory tests. Therefore additional field test shall be performed for at least 3 vehicles, covering light and commercial vehicle brakes. Based on gravimetric measurement, the PM reduction under real-driving conditions shall be shown and compared to the laboratory results.*

*c. Laboratory tests evaluating the emission footprint reduction by active ambient air filtration systems*

*The volume flow rate through the active air filter system shall be determined for several driving velocities on the lab scale. The laboratory setup allows a reproducible testing independent on environmental conditions. Therefore wind tunnel experiments shall be performed. Based on the determined volume flow rates, the emission reduction can be calculated based on the knowledge of typical ambient duct concentrations. The wind tunnel tests shall comprise at least 3 vehicles, covering light, commercial and heavy duty vehicles.*

*d. Additional field tests evaluating the emission footprint reduction by active ambient air filtration systems*

*The reduction potential of the identified solutions shall be tested in addition in a field test under real-driving conditions. At least two retrofit solutions shall be tested and the PM10 and PM2.5 reduction quantified under various ambient conditions (temperature, humidity, particulate matter concentration, traffic intensity). The field test shall comprise at least 20 vehicles, covering light, commercial and heavy duty vehicles, in at least 3 European cities. The field test results should give indication for further legislation about the influence of environmental condition on the overall PM footprint of vehicles.*

*3) Feasibility study and demonstrator vehicle for integrated fine dust particle filtration systems*

*A feasibility study to investigate the possibilities to integrate the previously described retrofit solutions within future vehicles shall be performed. Especially it should be outlined up to which extent filtration systems can be integrated into the future fleet. A holistic technical review has to be given to estimate the overall impact on the vehicle emission footprint.*

*Further a prototype vehicle (demonstrator car) shall be build up which shows the integrated concepts and which can be used for further field tests.*

*4) Estimation of possible impact on air quality in cities*

*Within the previously defined field and laboratory tests, the performance of the filtration systems can only be assessed for a small number of vehicles. To transfer and to extrapolate these results to a possible coverage of the fleet, several scenarios shall be investigated via simulations, e.g. assuming that a certain percentage of*

*busses in public transport*

*inner-city delivery vehicles*

*private cars in the future fleet*

*will be equipped with these filtration systems. This will give a clear indication for the legislation which emission reduction targets can be achieved.*

#### **5) Lifecycle analysis**

*In order to evaluate the sustainability of the filtration systems under investigation, a life cycle analysis shall be performed for production phase, use phase and recycling phase especially including the aspects of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, primary energy consumptions and PM<sub>10</sub> emissions during production. Further it shall be assessed how the filtration systems influence fuel consumption and thus greenhouse gas emissions.*

**6) Assessment of short-comings in the current measurement procedure and regulation as well as creating the basis for future legislation for non-exhaust emissions with a specific focus on retrofit solutions**

*Based on the findings a suggestion for future legislation shall be given. In contrast to past regulations for exhaust emission, the case of integrated or retrofitted filtration systems poses the challenge that a vehicle needs to be considered in a certain environment and cannot be characterized as an independent object. Currently this aspect is not taken into account in current regulations.*

*In this way, the pilot project will be a key enabler not only for realizing sustainable transport within the existing fleet, but it will also drive the development of solutions for clean electro mobility.*

*Furthermore it can boost innovation in the European automotive industry and catalyze the development of other retrofit solutions and products outside of the scope of this project (e.g. cabin air filter, helmet filter, etc.). At the same time the results can significantly improve healthy living and promote wellbeing of city inhabitants.*

#### **References**

**[1] European Environment Agency (2018) Air Quality in Europe – 2018. Report.**

**[2] Amato, F., ed. Non-exhaust emissions: an urban air quality problem for public health; impact and mitigation measures. Academic Press, 2018.**

**[3] Notter, B., et al. HBEFA 4.1.**

**[4] Timmers, V. RJH, & Achten, P AJ. Non-exhaust PM emissions from electric vehicles. Atmospheric Environment 134 (2016): 10-17.**

**[5] Kole, P. J., Löhr, A. J., Van Belleghem, F. G., & Ragas, A. M. Wear and tear of tyres: a stealthy source of microplastics in the environment. International journal of environmental research and public health (2017), 14(10), 1265.**

**[6] Regulation (EC) No 715/2007**

**[7] Bock, L., et al. The brake dust particle filter for fine dust reduction, Eurobrake 2019, Dresden, Deutschland**

**[8] Lehmann, M. J., et al. A setup for measuring passenger car brake dust particles emissions, Filtech 2019, Cologne.**

#### **Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

#### **Justification:**

According to the EEA, air pollution is the biggest environmental health risk in Europe. A key generator of emissions is transportation. Particulate matter (PM) is mostly generated by brake, tire and road wear which



is not regulated yet. Hence PM will persist to be a challenge even after electrification of the existing fleet. Currently, new promising technological approaches using filtration are known to reduce traffic related emissions as well as to improve the air quality in cities.

Compromise amendment between ENVI/5403

-----

**Draft amendment 1120**

=== BUDG/3652 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3652 = Compromise amendment

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 01 21 02**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 01 21 02							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000
Reserve										
Total							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project —Support service for citizens led renovation projects*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The pilot project aims to overcome financial, legal and technical barriers to citizen-led renovation projects. We, therefore, propose the creation of a specific EU support service for Citizens Energy Communities (CEC) and Renewable Energy Communities (REC) new actors enshrined in the EU legislations able to catalyse citizens’ engagement in various aspects of the ecological transition, including renovation projects. The creation of such a service could build upon the experience of cooperatives that are successfully bundling projects at a neighbourhood scale. The support service would aim to strengthen community building, to scale up and replicate successful programmes. It should include:*

- 1. A platform for sharing experience and models, in order to build strong community dynamics to mobilize European citizens around integrated building renovation and renewable deployment (through the tool of energy communities).*
- 2. Support for the development of investment plans, as identifying financing options is a key element for the creation of project pipelines. (Looking for commonalities in order to scale the development of citizen-led projects. Investigating the development of models supporting renovation in conjunction with renewable deployment.)*
- 3. Providing evidence and indicators in order to raise awareness among existing energy communities about the value of energy renovations.*
- 4. Providing technical assistance and coaching to citizens groups, existing community organisations as well as local authorities to set up citizen and renewable energy communities dealing with building renovation, access to home ownership and energy poverty.*
- 5. Monitoring and supporting a strong transposition of Clean Energy Package provisions concerning Citizens Energy Communities (CEC) and Renewable Energy Communities (REC), which should be an opportunity for Member States to strengthen the role of citizens in the energy transition.*

*The goal of the pilot project will be to coach renewable and citizen energy communities through the*

*process of creating and implementing a territory transition.*

## Legal basis:

Add following text:

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

## Justification:

Renovating the European building stock requires engaging a broad coalition of actors and specific actions. Citizen and renewable energy communities can play an important role in bundling projects and thus making them attractive for investments. A ‘Support service for citizens led renovation projects’ will especially help to overcome financial, legal and technical barriers and create demand for integrated energy renovation of residential buildings, a hard-to-reach market segment of the buildings sector.

Compromise amendment between ITRE/5031

## Draft amendment 1121

=== BUDG/3653 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3653 = Compromise amendment

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### Add: PP 01 21 03

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 01 21 03							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000
Reserve										
Total							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000

## Heading:

*Pilot project — Promote worldwide a European way to digital innovation rooted in culture*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*The international activities shall comprise events (fairs, exhibitions, workshops, hackathons...) where local and European businesses meet with local and European artists and representatives of cultural sectors. The goal will be to create collaborations that can lead to a rethinking of the innovation cycle rooted in cultural priorities and to emerging business opportunities with Europe.*

*It is proposed to limit the activities to a number of selected regions where we expect that innovation rooted in culture and the arts will resonate with local thinking. Sub-Saharan Africa and Middle East are chosen as regions where European presence could be reinforced by a culture-driven approach to innovation. Silicon Valley is suggested as a region where such considerations could be based on increasing sensitivity of dominant players in the digital.*

## Legal basis:

Add following text:

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

**Justification:**

The European Union is part of a global innovation race. One might argue that this race is based mainly on priorities put forward by US and China rooted in markets and growth as the dominant drivers. There is now an opportunity to promote worldwide a European model of social and environmental innovation rooted in culture. This action will help start a process on an international level where a European way is presented as an alternative to think more holistically and bring more and more the creative sector in the debate where the EU is a global champion.

Compromise amendment between BUDG/4009

-----

**Draft amendment 1122**

==== BUDG/3654 ====

Tabled by Committee on Budgets  
BUDG/3654 = Compromise amendment

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 01 21 04**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 01 21 04							500 000	250 000	500 000	250 000
Reserve										
Total							500 000	250 000	500 000	250 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project —Europe-wide solutions for free and open source software use by public services in the EU*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The Pilot project takes an EU/wide view of open source with a view of establishing common solutions to the challenges faced by public services in the EU and enhance the continued adaptation of open source by the following:*

*Solutions Catalogue*

*Creation of an online catalogue of open source software used in MSs and EU institutions to allow for the identification of similar systems that are easily modifiable thus reducing redevelopment and proprietary systems due to lack of awareness of alternatives. It will also examine in which way local software can be made fit for Europe-wide use and suggest a European perspective for future open source solution developments.*

*Inventory*

*Creation of an inventory of open software used the public services in the EU, also facilitating identification of the most critical open source use within Europe, and allow for further initiatives to protect and safeguard such software.*

**Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

### **Justification:**

Free open source software enables technological sovereignty by providing public services with the required transparency to allow independent inspections of their systems and validate their processes. Open source allows for lower costs, quicker solutions and more freedom to innovate. Their use by public services has created pockets of expertise across Europe, but many turn to proprietary solutions due to lack of knowledge and awareness of available alternatives which hinders update of open source and weakens technological sovereignty.

Compromise amendment between VERT/7662

-----

### **Draft amendment 1123**

=== BUDG/3655 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3655 = Compromise amendment

-----

### **SECTION III — COMMISSION**

#### **Add: PP 01 21 05**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 01 21 05							400 000	200 000	400 000	200 000
Reserve										
Total							400 000	200 000	400 000	200 000

### **Heading:**

*Pilot project — European entrepreneurial E-learning platform helping SMEs to adapt to the current context*

### **Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The pilot project has received an B grading following the EC assesment and should complement the current actions that support SMEs during the Covid-19 crisis, but can also support entrepreneurs facing the challenges posed by becoming more digital and sustainable. Such a project can equip entrepreneurs with the right mind-set, resilience and skills they need to adapt to a changing and difficult context. In the current context, entrepreneurs need to find solutions to pressing problems such as funding, management, scaling or becoming green. In order to face the challenges posed by the Covid-19 crisis, as well as by digitalization and becoming sustainable, entrepreneurs need flexible and interactive training modules on areas such as financial literacy, pitching to investors or expanding one's business, as well as coaching and mentoring from either peers or experienced practitioners. This information can be hosted/linked to existing platforms, such as EEN, Digital Skills and Jobs Platform, EntreComp360, WEGate, and early warning mentors, so as to allow easy access to relevant information to all SMEs in Europe.*

### **Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

**Justification:**

The SARS-COV2 pandemic has changed business models and, as a result, European entrepreneurs should be equipped with the skills to fully enjoy the benefits of the Single Market regardless of the period we are passing through. Unfortunately, the low integration of new technologies and tools in the activities of SME’s across Europe has led to an incapacity to adapt to the current crisis.

Compromise amendment between BUDG/4013

=====

**Draft amendment 1124**

=== BUDG/3656 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3656 = Compromise amendment

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item PP 02 20 01** — Pilot project — Model social impact approaches to social housing and empowerment of Roma: testing the use of innovative financial instruments for better social outcomes

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 20 01	1 000 000	250 000	p.m.	500 000	p.m.	500 000	1 800 000	900 000	1 800 000	1 400 000
Reserve										
Total	1 000 000	250 000	p.m.	500 000	p.m.	500 000	1 800 000	900 000	1 800 000	1 400 000

**Justification:**

The original budget of EUR 1.950.000 was substantially reduced to EUR 1.000.000 in 2019. The EC had officially communicated to the EP that this amount will be insufficient to develop and test the methodology in 3 countries as originally accepted. This proposal therefore requests the additional EUR 1.800.000. This top-up to the current budget would allow the comprehensive implementation in SVK, BG and ROM according to the scope outlined above. The multi-country approach is of utmost importance to support development under InvestEU and to ensure true EU value for the pilot, as intended.

Compromise amendment between EMPL/5615

=====

**Draft amendment 1125**

=== BUDG/3657 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3657 = Compromise amendment

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### Item PP 02 20 07 — Pilot project — Engaging companies for energy transition

#### Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 20 07	875 000	218 750	p.m.	218 750	p.m.	218 750	875 000	437 500	875 000	656 250
Reserve										
Total	875 000	218 750	p.m.	218 750	p.m.	218 750	875 000	437 500	875 000	656 250

#### Remarks:

##### After table:

32 02 77 19

##### Amend text as follows:

A European private-sector dimension will be developed to complement existing bottom-up energy/climate initiatives of cities local municipalities (e.g. the Covenant of Mayors). By engaging **companies and especially SMEs** ~~leading (industrial and commercial) companies~~ to form a Union-wide (voluntary) movement, the scale, impact and synergies of actions taken by different levels of governance can be increased. Voluntary incentives **will play a key role** ~~for action are needed as the share of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from industry is expected to grow in~~ **reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and action is needed especially among Europe's SMEs. Moreover, a range of support programmes for economic recovery following the COVID-19 outbreak will be needed, as this will be a decisive moment for businesses to revisit their priorities and investments. The initiative should contribute to channelling a fair share of companies funds into sustainable investments supporting the European Green Deal. Those include, among others, investments improving energy efficiency, sourcing of clean energy and deployment of demand response and sustainable technologies.** ~~relative terms compared to energy supply and road transport towards 2050.~~

#### Justification:

Companies around the EU have been taking steps to decarbonise operations and embrace policies in line with the clean energy transition and, more recently, the European Green Deal. This initiative brings together private sector companies and especially SMEs to share practices and develop concrete scalable ideas in a post Covid-19 world. The proposal builds upon the existing Pilot Project and requests an increase in order to allow the initiative to have a stronger impact and involve more SMEs in times when many will be rethinking their priorities.

Compromise amendment between R-E//7472

=====

### Draft amendment 1126

=== BUDG/3658 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3658 = Compromise amendment

-----

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### Item PP 02 20 08 — Pilot project — Developing artificial intelligence (AI) for diagnosis and treatment of paediatric cancer

#### Amend figures and heading as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 20 08	1 000 000	250 000	p.m.	500 000	p.m.	500 000	1 350 000	675 000	1 350 000	1 175 000
Reserve										

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
Total	1 000 000	250 000	p.m.	500 000	p.m.	500 000	1 350 000	675 000	1 350 000	1 175 000

## Heading:

Pilot project — ~~Developing~~ artificial intelligence (AI) for diagnosis and treatment of paediatric cancer

## Justification:

The particularity of paediatric cancers being rare diseases necessitates a collaborative approach to collate and integrate the data collected in all Member States, including best practices and new technologies in order to further develop common solutions. Artificial intelligence and machine learning are future tools to digest complex data sets and foster precision cancer medicine for all young people in Europe. Development of applications of Artificial Intelligence technologies will improve disease diagnosis, management, and the development of effective therapies.

Compromise amendment between ITRE/5033

=====

## Draft amendment 1127

=== BUDG/3659 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3659 = Compromise amendment

-----

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item PP 02 20 10** — Pilot project — Developing a strategic research, innovation and implementation agenda and a roadmap for achieving full digital language equality in Europe by 2030

## Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 20 10	1 800 000	450 000	p.m.	900 000	p.m.	900 000	1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	1 400 000
Reserve										
Total	1 800 000	450 000	p.m.	900 000	p.m.	900 000	1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	1 400 000

## Remarks:

After table:

09 05 77 12

Amend text as follows:

The ~~EU Union~~ has 24 official Member State languages. In addition, there are unofficial regional languages as well as minority *languages, languages of languages and languages used by* immigrants and important ~~tradetrading~~ partners. Several studies have found a striking imbalance in terms of digital *Language Technologies. Only verylanguage technologies.* Very few languages, such as English, French and Spanish, are well-supported *well* technologically, while more than 20 languages are in danger of digital extinction. The recent study 'Language equality in the digital age', commissioned by the *EP's STOA* European Parliament's Science and Technology Options Assessment (STOA) panel, *makesmade* 11 general recommendations on how to address this growing threat. It was followed up by *the EP Resolution P8\_TA-PROV(2018)0332, also called 'Language equality in the digital age' (a European Parliament resolution of 11 September 2018 on language equality in the digital age (on the basis of a joint CULT/ITRE report), which was adopted by the EP with 592 votes in favour. The resolution providesmaking* 45 general recommendations, several of which follow the STOA study.

Technology-enabled multilingualism is missing one crucial and mission-critical piece – a strategic research

and implementation agenda. ~~*The objective of this*~~ This pilot project ~~*is to*~~ will develop an agenda and a roadmap for achieving full digital language equality in Europe by 2030. In close collaboration with the European ~~*Institutions*~~, institutions, the project will ~~*assemble*~~ bring together all stakeholders (including industry, ~~*research, innovation*~~, research and innovation communities, national ~~*innovation*~~, innovation organisations, national and international public ~~*administrations*~~, administrations and associations), ~~*it will*~~ initiate a structured dialogue and public consultations, ~~*it will*~~ organise brainstorming sessions and conferences throughout Europe, ~~*it will*~~ and pull together all initiatives that are currently ~~*operating in an*~~ isolated and fragmented way in order to produce a sustainable and interwoven strategy for human language technologies in Europe in all relevant sectors and areas of ~~*life*~~: life, including trade, education, health, tourism, culture and ~~*governance among others*~~. governance. This will also ~~*include*~~ extend to an investigation ~~*of*~~ into the impact of ~~*AI*~~ artificial intelligence technologies on the linguistic landscape in ~~*Europe*~~ Europe, including the ~~*ever increasing*~~ ever-increasing brain drain of young talent to other continents.

**Justification:**

Technology-enabled multilingualism is missing one crucial and mission-critical piece – a strategic research and implementation agenda. The objective of this pilot project is to develop an agenda and a roadmap for achieving full digital language equality in Europe by 2030. The project will pull together all initiatives that are currently operating in an isolated and fragmented way in order to produce a sustainable and interwoven strategy for human language technologies in Europe in all relevant sectors and areas of life.

Compromise amendment between CULT/5910

-----

**Draft amendment 1171**

=== BUDG/4032 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION										
Add: PP 02 21 01										
	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 21 01							1 200 000	600 000	1 200 000	600 000
Reserve										
Total							1 200 000	600 000	1 200 000	600 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Completing the green and digital transitions: a European Green Digital Alliance*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The European Union has the ambition to be a global leader in the fight against climate change and sustainability, mobilizing the entire European economy with the objective to reach climate neutrality and change towards a circular economy while twinning this effort with the ongoing digital transformation. The green transition and the digital transformation will also constitute the two major pillars of the European post-Covid-19 economic recovery.*

*On the one hand, Europe must leverage the potential of digital technologies and solutions as enablers of the green transition since digital technologies have the potential to cut emissions across sectors by 10 times more than they themselves emit. A recent report produced by the GSMA and the Carbon Trust calculated that in 2018, mobile technology enabled a cut in CO2 emissions almost 10 times greater than the global carbon footprint of the mobile industry itself. It is estimated that by 2030 digital solutions could help reduce CO2 emissions by 20%.*



*On the other hand, making ‘Europe fit for the Digital Age’ can also be at odds with the Green Deal objectives. The ICT sector accounts for 5-9% of global energy consumption and without proper greening adjustment actions; this could increase to 20% by 2030. With more than 12 million tons per year, Europe ranks second only behind Asia in terms of e-waste. The generation of e-waste grows 3-5 % per year in the EU and we recycle less than 40%. Value lost in e-waste, such as rare earth minerals and precious metals, is estimated at 55B EUR/year globally.*

*To ensure that new digital technologies, infrastructures and solutions enable the European climate goals (ICT for Green) and that the ICT sector itself reduces its carbon footprint (Green ICT), all relevant stakeholders must commit. They must improve energy efficiency, decrease overall energy consumption and utilise renewable sources where possible, as well as improve the material efficiency and circularity of their products to minimise e-waste and maximise the value for our economy and our consumers.*

*Swift and resolute steps needs to be taken by the market and policy makers towards a more digital, circular, climate neutral and modernised economy. Yet, the EU does not have the forum to bring all relevant actors together. The Green Digital Alliance (GDA) is proposed as an initiative that aims to foster a strong commitment of the digital sector in favour of the environment. It should create a coherent and trusted framework that can underpin the digital industry’s efforts not only to become climate neutral but also to contribute to the climate objectives of other sectors such as agriculture, mobility, energy, urban development, and manufacturing.*

*Under the supervision of the European Commission, the GDA will:*

- 1. Collect, screen and monitor commitments and results by market players and other organisations based on an agreed assessment and monitoring framework.*
- 2. Publish, examine and debate a study on the impact of the new digital technologies on the environment.*
- 3. Propose and implement a Green ICT Scoreboard and a European Green Digital Award, to the most eco-friendly and disruptive European innovation, to be given at a yearly event co-organised by GDA. These initiatives will give visibility and reward good environmental practices.*

*The GDA will comprise of ICT industry and relevant stakeholders, including policymakers from local and regional representatives and environmental NGOs. A trusted cooperative environment will be built to assess and monitor the commitments and their implementation, to share good practices and to develop policy recommendations.*

*Events are to be organised by the GDA and under the auspices of the European Commission, in cooperation with local partners. These can take place in different Member States, focusing on key policy areas linking the European Green Deal and the new EU digital and industrial strategies.*

*Areas linking the European Green Deal and the new EU industrial and digital strategies covers among other elements:*

- 1. Collection of pledges of the different organisations regarding their green targets to accelerate the progress towards the European Green Deal goals.*
- 2. Up-to-date methods assessing impact of green digital technologies and services and monitoring the pledges of the members.*
- 3. Contribute to greening the ICT sector, with particular focus on the priorities of the European Commission as defined in the European Green Deal, Digital Strategy package and Circular Economy Action Plan.*
- 4. Maximising the potential of ICT for Green, e.g. ensuring that artificial intelligence, 5G, cloud and edge computing and the internet of things can accelerate and maximise the impact of our environmental policies.*
- 5. Support to national and regional players implementing green public procurements for digital solutions.*
- 6. Improving the availability of information on the green characteristics of electronic devices sold in the*

*EU.*

*This list is not exhaustive.*

*The events should be web-streamed to ensure a broad public coverage and accessibility to as many European citizens as possible. The outcomes of the events would contribute to policy evaluation.*

**Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

**Justification:**

The Covid-19 crisis will further necessitate the alignment of the two commonly set main priorities for our mandate: the ecological and digital transitions. Europe will not manage one without the other. The success of the recovery will depend on the timely realization of both transitions. A strong commitment by all stakeholders accompanied by monitoring mechanism is therefore needed in the form of a structure of GDA.

-----

**Draft amendment 1176**

=== BUDG/3612 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3612 = Compromise amendment

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 02 21 02**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 21 02							1 600 000	800 000	1 600 000	800 000
Reserve										
Total							1 600 000	800 000	1 600 000	800 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Enabling sustainable Management and Development of Ports in the Rhine-Main-Danube basin*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The ports on the Rhine-Main-Danube basin are significant nodes in the logistics and transport chains that form the economic backbone of the Danube region. While efficient ports are vital to the socio-economic development of their hinterland, the related ship traffic, the handling of cargoes in the ports and the land-based hinterland connections can impact negatively the environment (i.e. pollution, CO2), the people and the economic potential of the port itself. Notwithstanding, ports are also affected by environmental impacts (i.e. climate change i.e. extreme weather events, sea level rise, floods, droughts). Increasing environmental and climate awareness creates new challenges for the sustainable development of ports.*

*These challenges require the ports to identify and implement new environmentally friendly and sustainable solutions including energy efficiency improvements, environmental strategies and monitoring tools supporting the transition to renewable energy and zero-emissions, as well as full compliance with*

*relevant EU environmental and climate legislation. Having in mind one important goal of the EU Green Deal, the shift of cargo to IWT and rail, inland and sea-river ports in the Rhine-Main-Danube basin will become a focal point for a sustainable development of the TEN-T Rhine-Main-Danube corridor.*

*To best manage the challenges in an effective way, a two-phase approach is envisaged:*

- Phase 1 – Pilot Project (PP) – addressing environmental impacts stemming from the port activities of selected river and sea ports in the Rhine-Main-Danube basin by developing and implementing specific tools (EMS) and by defining a port specific Action Plan for sustainable port operations.*
- Phase 2 – Preparatory Action (PA) – building upon the findings of the PP and enabling the wide scale roll out of an integrated "Green Danube Ports Action Plan" as part of a new PA. To this end, the recently established coordination and collaboration platform, the Rhine-Main-Danube basin Ports Network (DPN) shall function as multiplying governance structure.*

*In the PP, seven (7) selected river and sea-river ports portraying a representative sample of the about seventy (70) ports of the Danube region will jointly address their environmental responsibilities through the development and implementation of Environmental Management Systems (EMS) as well as the elaboration of port specific Action Plans creating a nucleus for wide-scale roll-out of environmentally sustainable port management and operations.*

*While each EMS is unique to an organization's culture, structure, activities and environmental priority issues, within the project, the Plan-Do-Check-Act Model and the eco-management and auditing shall be transferred from the PP's beneficiary partners to other Rhine-Main-Danube basin ports as well as to identified target groups (users of the port, cargo owners, logistic service providers, general public). Therefore, an accessible generic framework supporting the planning of sustainable port operations, facilitating the mitigation of potential risks and encouraging Port Authorities and Port and Terminal Operators to engage with sustainability agendas and plan their port operations and future capacity expansions and emerging port infrastructure project in a sustainable and smart manner will be defined. The elaborated port specific Action Plans of the seven model ports shall serve as Good Practices for the followers. Some of the measures proposed in the Action Plans will be of commercial relevance and even be bankable. Their implementation with the help of loans shall be considered. Financial institutions like EIB, EBRD but also new means of finance (energy contracting, crowd funding) will be investigated.*

**Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

**Justification:**

Many ports in the Rhine-Main-Danube basin suffer from previous environmental pollution and backlog of eco-prevention & restoration investments. Developing a network of Green Rhine-Main-Danube basin Ports tackling environmental & climate issues in an integrated manner will ensure their sustainable development, in line with the EU Green Deal's Roadmap and key policies. Besides, the need to recover from the COVID-19 crisis by creating jobs and green growth reinforces the case for this PP which can be developed into an PA.

Compromise amendment between TRAN/5518

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3662 = Compromise amendment

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 02 21 03**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 21 03							1 500 000	750 000	1 500 000	750 000
Reserve										
Total							1 500 000	750 000	1 500 000	750 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Fostering digitisation of public sector and green transition in Europe through the use of an innovative European GovTech platform*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*Former item*

09 05 77 13

*The pilot project involves proposing that grants be provided by the Commission to one or more NGOs in order to support initiatives for the swift removal of child sexual abuse material on the internet. It is important to help organisations already working proactively to build platforms and umbrella organisations so as to cooperate across all Member States. If stakeholders receive more funds, they will be able to cooperate more effectively to prevent the dissemination of such material. The pilot project will support cooperation between actors in the provision of training for staff, development of digital resources and exchange of information to detect and remove potential harmful material. As communication in this area needs to be safe and quick, such solutions should also be supported.*

**Objectives:**

*This pilot project aims to support public administrations in the adoption of cost-effective and flexible digital solutions through the introduction of the GovTech ecosystem to the European public sector.*

*By following and scaling up the GovTech platform model, public administrations across Europe can work together more easily to solve shared challenges and more cost-effectively adapt existing projects to their individual needs. This includes, where feasible, the use of open source licensing.*

*The use of the GovTech model across the EU-27 would offer the benefits of scale to both public administrations and providers of digital services, as stated in the New SME Strategy (2020). Moreover, this project would help to develop the European GovTech market and support the public sector to access tailor made digital solutions quickly and efficiently. By creating a hub for different public administrations, participating businesses and citizens will be able to collaborate and exchange ideas, best practices can be circulated, and project costs shared, thereby enhancing interoperability and cross-border cooperation.*

*At the same time providers, in particular European SMEs and start-ups offering environmentally friendly, cutting-edge technologies or innovative solutions, would gain recognition as trusted partners in the delivery of modern digital solutions for public services. The project should be developed making use of the latest standards of service design available and in dialogue with a wide array of stakeholders, including public bodies and SMEs from across the EU.*

*This would support the modernisation of public administrations across the EU, by reinforcing efforts to achieve Europe's green transition through a more efficient adoption of innovative solutions. It is also an important tool to engage EU citizens.*

*This initiative also aims at supporting the European Commission's objective to stimulate a digital transformation that will benefit everyone, including citizens and businesses. If fully implemented, the project will positively contribute to attaining the following EU objectives: (a) Digital Strategy, (b) New SMEs Strategy, (c) Industrial Strategy and (d) 'the European Green Deal'. This initiative also provides an important input into the new e-Government Action Plan, for which preparatory works are already underway, and as a response to the increasing digital needs. The innovative GovTech platform and solutions provided by cost-efficient and environmentally friendly enterprises will further contribute to the EU economic recovery, which is of critical importance in the post-COVID19 reality.*

*The project will achieve its objectives by combining top-down activities, bottom-up activities and direct research of citizens' views.*

#### *Top-down activities:*

*This action shall engage with public administration in a foresight exercise to promote the alignment of their strategies and implementation roadmaps of digital solutions. By doing so, the project will support the streamlining of public services and contribute towards Europe's sustainable transition. The scenario building approach, combined with the sharing of success stories, will be used to reveal the dynamics of a fast-evolving ecosystem. It shall also identify where the use and joint sourcing of the digital solutions by public administrations may create new opportunities for SMEs and start-ups. This analysis will support efforts to use digital solutions in public administration to attain the EU's strategic objectives, including the fight against climate change and promoting the digital transition.*

#### *Bottom-up activities:*

*This action shall engage with the fast growing GovTech ecosystem to harvest ideas that help public administrations in adopting digital solutions. It will support the development or use of one common platform to gather challenges and allow other public administrations to contribute or form part of a consortium involved in a particular challenge and source solutions from providers. In the pilot phase, the action shall concentrate on ideas to support one or more of the EU's objectives as mentioned in the strategic documents presented by the EC in 2020.*

*For example: The Digital Innovation Challenge, launched by the pilot project 'Reuse of digital standards to support the SME sector', and approved under the 2019 budget, can be used as a source of inspiration given that this format has proven to be successful by engaging a wide ecosystem of players and crowdsource innovative ideas (\*).*

#### *Direct research with citizens:*

*In addition to the above-mentioned activities, this action shall also use innovative service design methods to include the views of citizens in the above streams of work. This all-inclusive/ all-embracing approach shall try to unveil how citizens perceive the new opportunities offered by digital solutions in streamlining communication between administrations and citizens, or combating climate change and the role of public administrations in this process.*

=====

#### *(\*) The Digital Innovation Challenge generated:*

*+6.000 unique visits to its website*

*Contact with +1.500 SMEs and Startups*

*Dialogue with +320 SMEs e.g. in workshops, e-mails, info sessions*

*+100 registrations to the challenge (30% conversion)*

*+49 complete applications with innovative ideas around the reuse of solutions provided by EU Programmes (50% conversion) The top ideas touch upon (1) mobility / smart cities (2) CyberSecurity and (3) FinTech.*

*+10 applications will be shortlisted and join us to a co-creation Bootcamp.*

## Legal basis:

Add following text:

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

## Justification:

The ideas at the core of the proposal have already been proven successful during a pilot in PL, DK and LT. Compared to traditional tendering processes, the pilot showed significantly higher engagement with SMEs (22 times more SMEs participated compared to SME involvement in regular tenders) and cost savings for public authorities (in one project, final costs were 98% lower than tenders submitted by multi-national competitors). Examples show that, given a level playing field and a simple system to engage with, European SMEs can provide best in class and affordable digital solutions.

Compromise amendment between IMCO/6357

## Draft amendment 1131

=== BUDG/3663 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3663 = Compromise amendment

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### Add: PP 02 21 04

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 21 04							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000
Reserve										
Total							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000

## Heading:

*Pilot project — RESTwithEU*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*The COVID-19 outbreak has dramatically affected the EU's tourism sector, as a result of the forced closure of restaurants, bars, snack-bars, hotels and others all over Europe. It seems reasonable to expect that the aftermath of the crisis will bring changes to the way this sector operates. Particularly, consumers may become more concerned in ensuring the safety of the processes, that the staff is well-trained and that hygienic conditions are verified.*

*This pilot project aims at developing the digital infrastructure of SMEs operating in the tourism sector around the EU. It must be stated that while digitisation has always been important, this situation has significantly increased its value and importance for SMEs, which studies have shown are generally less digitalised than larger companies. If these companies do not adapt, many will go out of business.*

*In practice, this pilot project will support companies of the tourist sector, in particular SMEs, so they can develop and implement digital solutions as a strategy to overcome the challenges posed by this crisis. These solutions should include booking systems taking into account social distancing, AI solutions*

*managing crowds, and disinfection robots to clean quickly public spaces.*

*These solutions should be implemented on two levels. First: creating a free public digital platform for the different industries operating in the tourism sector. This platform will promote interaction between clients and companies through booking systems taking into account social distancing and AI solutions managing crowds, for instance, allowing to order food to take away or making bookings according to the plant of the restaurants, bars, hotels, etc.. In practice, the owners may introduce videos, photos and other sources of information in the app, allowing clients to decide exactly where and when to sit and be provided services and make their bookings accordingly. On the other hand, owners can improve part of their systems by developing and implementing the necessary tools and infrastructure to better connect them with their clients. With this app, consumers will thus feel much more confident to go to bars, restaurants, hotels and other companies in the tourism sector.*

*Second: introducing digitisation in the in-house operations of companies operating in the sector, so that restaurants, bars or hotels not only increase their productivity, but also become safer for all the parties involved, which may prove to be particularly important in the near future. To attain this, companies can, for example, use disinfection robots to clean quickly public spaces or develop and implement solutions that decrease the need for person-to-person interactions, such as QR code systems or cashless payments systems.*

*The project will furthermore support the tourism sector by providing consultancy services to the owners. These contents are particularly designed for their type of businesses. And the fact that it is an EU app will not leave anyone - that is to say, any company - behind.*

*This pilot project will have as its main outcome an increased level of digitisation of the SMEs in the tourism sector, through which they are expected to become more prepared to deal with the changes brought on by the COVID-19 outbreak. Supporting the digitalisation of European SME's is a clear priority of the European Commission that has become even more important in the current situation. Given the importance of SME's in the different industries of the tourism sector, both as a source of value-added and jobs, it is critical that an effort is made to support the companies of this sector during this crisis.*

## **Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

## **Justification:**

This pilot project addresses the specific challenge of the tourism sector while promoting digitalisation and supporting SMEs and the EU industry. Health will also be promoted, since the pilot project will allow consumers to be safer inside and outside restaurants, bars, etc. Last but not the least, this app will foster the tourism sector in the EU.

Compromise amendment between BUDG/4017

=====

## **Draft amendment 1132**

=== BUDG/3664 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3664 = Compromise amendment

-----

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### Add: PP 02 21 05

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 21 05							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000
Reserve										
Total							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000

### Heading:

*Pilot project — Sustainable rural mobility for Covid-19 resilience and support of ecotourism*

### Remarks:

Add following text:

*Across the EU, rural villages and regions suffer from chronic isolation, resulting in loss of cultural and economic dynamism, aging population, and a strong mobility dependence on individual transport. The COVID19 crisis has severely weakened these areas and created enormous challenges - i.a. for the European tourism sector. Pre-crisis trends show that there is a strong and growing demand for rural sustainable touristic destinations. Rural areas have significant natural, human, economic and cultural potential and their development supports regional growth. Offering sustainable rural transport solutions, whilst at the same time supporting the sustainability of touristic destinations away from mainstream pathways is a win-win situation, contributing to the reduction of negative transport-related consequences of tourism as well as promoting more sustainable mobility alternatives for the citizens in rural areas. Insufficient sustainable mobility choices often disincentivize tourists from choosing rural touristic destinations thus preventing the development of sustainable tourism. Insufficient connection to local public transportation networks also discourages the efforts of the local providers to offer sustainable and low-carbon destinations and activities.*

*The EU policy process of sustainable mobility in rural areas is still at an early stage of development. The pilot project will therefore draw on the success story of SUMP's in the urban context and establish a rural equivalent of integrative sustainable rural mobility plans including both the needs of local populations and tourists. The project will also build on the good practices identified through SMARTA and SMARTA 2 concerning sustainable shared mobility solutions interconnected with public transport and supported by multimodal travel information services. The new proposal will have a broader focus than the previous projects and would be complementary, focusing on interconnecting mobility needs, and extending to rural tourism mobility. A particular focus will be on the recovery of rural and remote areas in the post COVID-19 period. Building on SUMP's' guiding principles, the PP shall identify the respective 'functional rural areas' based on actual flows of people and goods as well as with the aim of interconnecting and promoting local sustainable tourism destinations. This twofold orientation will create synergies between mobility needs of local populations and tourists. Improving sustainable mobility solutions in the high season will create jobs for locals (both in the transport and in the touristic sector) and it will create seasonal income that will be able to finance permanent sustainable mobility solutions. At the end of the PP period, the assessment shall include levels of utilization and user satisfaction as well as GHG emissions reduction.*

*The PP will look at how to best organise and develop rural areas with their mobility solutions to connect with neighbouring urban agglomerations. This includes the mobility behavioural impact of changed labour markets, including companies' mobility plans and cross-border aspect, the impact of digitalisation as well as the green deal and its impact on sustainable smart mobility in rural areas as well as tourism. Possibilities with links to other ongoing projects can be found by focusing on interoperability, inter-connectivity, inter-modality (including walking and cycling), sustainable regional development, cohesion, employment, Just Transition, digitalisation, research and development and innovation. Another link to existing European goals would be further research into establishing a European multimodal transport information, management and payment system. To further support rural tourism in Europe, the PP should work towards the development of an App/website providing recommendation of ecotourism based*



on the current location and supplied with information about distance and facilities in each ecotourism region.

The PP shall promote:

Carpooling, car sharing and e-bikes sharing interconnected with public transport

Demand responsive vehicles, receiving bookings via phone calls as well as digitally and pooling similar journey request to save energy and offer door-to-door transportation

Further digital and organisational solutions to increase frequency of passage in mountainous regions with dispersed villages

The PP will support local authorities and sustainable rural tourism providers to connect their touristic destinations to existing sustainable mobility networks and to adapt public transportation offers to tourists needs (time scheduling, frequencies, lines and modes coherence and information, possibility to buy inter-modal day tickets). The PP shall support the identification and promotion of activities and destinations that can be done/reached using sustainable mobility. For local sustainable tourism providers, the PP will make available EU financing to invest in sustainable mobility infrastructure connecting their destinations to local transport network such as:

New cycling and hiking tracks in combination with public transport

EU financing for e-bikes

Legal basis:

Add following text:

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

Justification:

The goal of the European Green Deal to ‘leave no one behind’ and to ensure a ‘just transition’ needs to be applied also to rural mobility. This pilot project should therefore aim, on the one hand, to reduce CO2 emissions from transport and, on the other, to promote better mobility connections in remote and rural areas (including isolated regions), as well as capacity building. This should also specifically include people who cannot, or do not, want to own a car - e.g. women, young, elderly, disabled and socially disadvantaged people - to foster accessibility and inclusion.

Compromise amendment between REGI/6251

-----

**Draft amendment 1133**=== BUDG/3665 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3665 = Compromise amendment

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Add: PP 02 21 06

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 21 06							550 000	275 000	550 000	275 000
Reserve										

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
Total							550 000	275 000	550 000	275 000

## Heading:

*Pilot project — Smart Industrial Remoting: remote working in non-digitalized industries*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*The pilot project has received an A grading following the EC assesment and addresses industries that lack digitalization. It should seek to identify the regions with a low Digital Technology Integration Index (DTII) and Digital Transformation Enablers' Index (DTEI). The operationalization of the current preparatory will seek to identify the best match between digital technologies (Social Media, Big Data, Internet of Things, Robotics, 3d printing, Cybersecurity, Mobile services, Artificial Intelligence, Cloud Technologies, etc) and each industry (Aeronautics, Automotive, Biotechnology, Food, Chemicals, Construction, Cosmetics, Defence, Electrical and Electronic Engineering, etc) but also to involve stakeholders from the most affected industries by the lack of digitalization and operationalization of remote working. The project could also provide contingencies plans for each industry, providing the protection mechanisms for processes and workers in order to ensure the continuation of their activities. The pilot project should also address industries deemed of strategic importance.*

## Legal basis:

Add following text:

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

## Justification:

The SARS-COV2 pushes all economic sectors to adapt, to digitalize and to adapt to remote working in order to continue their activities. Unfortunately, the coronavirus caught unprepared a big number of industries. The solutions are adopted individually instead of working together. The European Union should develop based on the know-how and experiences existing at European level a new concept of smart industrial remoting allowing and helping the most complex industries to adapt their work and activities to the current context.

Compromise amendment between BUDG/4018

=====

## Draft amendment 1134

=== BUDG/3666 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3666 = Compromise amendment

-----

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### Add: PP 02 21 07

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 21 07							350 000	175 000	350 000	175 000
Reserve										
Total							350 000	175 000	350 000	175 000

## Heading:

*Pilot project — Smart Contracts - European standards for automated transaction protocols executing contracts*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*The objective of this pilot project is to assess the technical and legal feasibility of the Europe-wide uptake of smart contract technology and establish requirements for smart contract protocols in order to allow for smart contracts to constitute legally valid contracts under the contract law of Member States. This pilot project should therefore assess what requirements must be met for smart contracts to comply with the principles of European contract law and safeguard the interests of European citizens and consumers.*

## Legal basis:

Add following text:

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

## Justification:

Smart contracts are automated transaction protocols based on distributed ledger technology that govern the execution of the terms of a contract. As the uptake of such technologies increases, so does the necessity to clarify requirements towards smart contracts in order to ensure their full compliance with the principles of European contract law. An EU Pilot Project would explore common requirements throughout the Union, preventing fragmentation on the Digital Single Market as regards the validity of smart contracts.

Compromise amendment between JURI/6412

=====

## Draft amendment 1135

=== BUDG/3667 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3667 = Compromise amendment

-----

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### Add: PP 02 21 08

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 21 08							600 000	300 000	600 000	300 000
Reserve										
Total							600 000	300 000	600 000	300 000

## Heading:

*Pilot project — Single European Railway Area - Prototype Corridor Munich-Verona*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*This Pilot Project intends to provide support, knowledge and, in a later stage, invaluable lessons to accelerate the ongoing completion of the Single European Railway Area. The Pilot Project should identify*

*and address shortcomings within the rail ecosystem by analysing one select route with a holistic approach centered on cross border operations.*

*The route for the Pilot Project should be the one between Munich and Verona. Three Member States (DE/Bavaria, AT/Tyrol and IT/Veneto) would be involved along the line that includes one of the flagships of the TEN-T infrastructure cross border construction projects: the Brenner Base Tunnel.*

*The holistic approach should ensure that all aspects and needs are identified and considered on an equal footing. The aim is to cover the entire transport chain. Ranging from customers, to transport operators, to RUs, as well as infrastructure managers and regulatory bodies.*

*The main goal is to establish a joint set of rules for the corridor infrastructure spanning three jurisdictions and eliminating the ensuing obstacles for rail traffic. Today, this type of joint arrangements are not foreseen by legislation. The actions required to prepare for this, and which could benefit other European infrastructure, should include:*

*Obligatory requirements to engage in collaborative decision making in rail traffic operations and to engage in binding performance agreements between all stakeholders in a (multimodal) rail freight transport.*

*Strategic allocation of rail infrastructure capacity for different types of traffic (i.e. several years in advance), in this case in particular for international rail freight traffic, taking into account the overall needs and requirements from Italy, Austria and Germany, and the alternative road transport transiting the Alps.*

*Capacity management and traffic management at the level of the proposed corridor, e.g. by ensuring governance or appointing a supra-national entity in charge of defining and imposing such rules and procedures in a binding manner.*

*Requirements for joint decision-making by rail regulatory bodies as concerns international traffic going beyond the provisions on cooperation between regulatory bodies defined in Article 57 of Directive 2012/34/EU.*

*Joint centralised and automated traffic management, including interfaces with interlocking/signalling system, on networks of different rail infrastructure managers.*

*The methodology that emerges over the course of the work will be closely documented so the output will go beyond producing a recipe to optimise the pilot route in order to provide a European best practice guideline potentially applicable throughout the entire Single European Railway Area.*

## **Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

## **Justification:**

Despite an increase in freight volumes, the modal share for road and rail freight transport remained substantially unchanged during the last 20 years. Looking at future projections, road transport is expected to keep its predominant position. Since the key determinants for choosing a mode in freight transport are related to cost, time and quality of the service demanded and offered, this Pilot Project consequently aims to identify and address the main problems within the rail sector related to the key determinants.

Compromise amendment between TRAN/5520

-----

## Draft amendment 1144

=== BUDG/3676 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: PP 02 21 09

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 21 09							700 000	350 000	700 000	350 000
Reserve										
Total							700 000	350 000	700 000	350 000

#### Heading:

*Pilot project — IRS Smart Cities Project: New Railway Station concept for green and socially inclusive Smart Cities*

#### Remarks:

Add following text:

*The Pilot Project intends to develop a shared methodology for transforming existing stations, or designing new ones into socio-technical systems operating simultaneously as city's greening engines for the surrounding environment, and new urban hubs aggregating multiple services fully integrated with energy-efficient and socially-inclusive mobility.*

*The PP is meant to contribute to the achievement of a climate-neutral society, as well as to the implementation of the UN SDGs concerned with sustainable, smart and inclusive cities, transport and infrastructure, resources management, climate mitigation and adaptation, GHG emission reduction, health, environmental protection and biodiversity regeneration, sustainable land use, and gender equality. As such it can furthermore contribute to the research and innovation activities of the Shift2Rail Joint Undertaking, or its successor in the context of infrastructure, digital and multimodality.*

*Railway stations connect multimodal mobility services and the rest of the urban environment. In most cases they also are nodes of the transportation, energy, telecommunications, water distribution and waste disposal infrastructure networks, with a high density of installed technical equipment. As such, they have a big unexploited potential both as new urban vital centres and as installations of advanced engineering solutions for environmental protection, sustainable solutions concerned with mobility, collaborative economy, and social services, contributing to pursue the objectives of the Green New Deal in terms of: Mobilisation of the industry for a circular economy, clean and affordable energy supply, smart and resource-efficient building, zero urban pollution ambitions, respecting ecosystems and biodiversity, implementing the from farm to fork strategy, etc, in organic connection with smart and multimodal mobility (rail, e-mobility, car sharing, bike-sharing, etc.). Moreover, stations can give a response to sanitary crises (e.g. COVID19) and natural disasters (due to climate change), as they can be readapted or converted to temporary reception facilities, shelters, hospitals, and any other typology that needs availability of big spaces.*

*All these goals will be integrated and achieved within the project proposals developed for Stations with a common methodology.*

*The model is aimed to develop a new concept analysis that should represent a paradigm shift in designing all the social activities connected with the railway stations in all the areas in which they operate, broadening its original purpose and functions as a simple departure/arrival point of rail transportation. The new railway station can be not only a less energy-wasting, less polluting facility, but in fact a greening plant in the city that contributes a net positive balance to the environment. At the same time, it can become a dense node of economic and social activities inherently integrated with energy-efficient*

*mobility solutions, multiplying opportunities for economic growth and social inclusion.*

*At the same time, it can become a dense node of economic and social activities inherently integrated with energy-efficient mobility solutions, multiplying opportunities and solutions for economic growth, collaborative economy, and social inclusion.*

*In order to achieve an adequate level of interoperability of the transportation networks in the EU, a certain degree of standardization of the essential features of the railway stations is required and, as a consequence, most of the fundamental elements of the railway station design and operation can contribute to deliver innovation to a greater extent. For this reason, the new railway station concept design, operation and management must be conducted according to a common European-wide framework or methodology that, while enabling a sufficient latitude to accommodate specific local conditions or prevailing opportunities, may still guarantee the necessary degree of harmonization and common objectives.*

*Furthermore, the European Union needs to establish methods and tools to better assess the impacts – in all their dimensions – of innovative patterns affecting urban planning practices and urban mobility in general. A common methodology to streamline and coordinate these instruments will help decision-makers to develop policies in support of the participation from public and private actors to the implementation of innovative and coordinated solutions for mobility. Therefore, the resulting methodology should incorporate business modelling principles, behavioural-economic models and co-design approaches targeted at incorporating the inception into the design of the technical infrastructure. The inclusion of the socio-economic drivers of mobility, climate-friendly and social-inclusive behaviours and businesses will drive and complement the innovation brought in the stations and their surrounding areas, while providing economic actors with incentives for investments at the same time.*

*Bringing together station managers and railway operators, mayors and local administrations, public and private transport operators, European Institutions, Citizens representative bodies, NGOs, and Research Institutions around a common plan targeted to the urban environment surrounding and including the public stations will streamline public interventions and private investments, while providing an institutional framework to the model that will be created.*

*The project will be developed through the implementation of at least 4 ‘Living Labs’ in 4 different EU countries. It will follow an applied research pathway mixing fundamental research with the design and creation of new models that would be scalable and applicable to real contexts.*

*On the one hand, the project’s partners will cooperate in order to know, understand, and explain which operative options can make railway stations and their surrounding neighbourhoods becoming the primary driver of sustainable practices of mobility, logistics and work, and resilient infrastructures able to readapt when necessary. Successively, taking advantage of the outcomes of basic urban research, the project will investigate how stakeholders can fully benefit from the new model proposed which aims to create value for stakeholders and citizens.*

*Living Labs will be developed in the following way:*

- 1) Conducting workshops with committed stakeholders to establish a working methodology and management structure for the pilot, and to launch the project co-design activities in open collaboration and interface with the JU Shift2Rail or its successor.*
- 2) Conducting workshops to assess under-developed railway stations potential as multi-service, mobility-hub, urban greening infrastructures, with respect to their possible contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the EU Green Deal’s objectives.*
- 3) Developing methodological criteria and defining quantitative and qualitative deliverables for the co-design and the transformation of railway stations into multi-service, mobility-hub, urban greening infrastructures, while ensuring adequate evaluation of the results achieved once the plan is implemented compared to the initial expectations.*
- 4) An open and constantly upgrading approach to the management of the stations will empower citizens*

to co-develop alternate mobility solutions for social inclusion, collaborative economy, and e-and smart-mobility and implementing it more flexibly. The coherent adoption of the model should help local and national administrations achieving the following objectives:

- *Fostering territorial cohesion through public transport and alternative mobility solutions*
- *Decarbonisation of mobility and urban energy sources*
- *Defining mechanisms to ensure implementation of the circular economy principles within the each and every businesses and services operated in station and in uninterrupted continuity with its surrounding environment*
- *Promoting new partnerships, especially between Public administrations, large industrial groups, local institutions and SMEs while integrating citizens and collaborative small-sized solutions into the overall planning and policy-making process*
- *Understanding how these infrastructures can be helpful for the community in case of emergency / sanitary crisis / natural disaster.*

5) *Organising a final conference presenting the project's results in every living lab and showcasing the attained models of transformed railway stations.*

**Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

**Justification:**

TRAN/5519

Cities can be primary contributors to the solution of climate change and social inclusion challenges by their ability to address environmental, economic and social problems through innovation potential, local action and improved infrastructures. As an integral element of the city utilities and mobility infrastructure, a new concept of railways station co-developed by citizens, administrations and transport operators is needed to multiply the impact of cities as a socio-technical solution to sustainable mobility, climate change, collaborative economy, and social inclusion.

Compromise amendment between TRAN/5519

=====

**Draft amendment 1128**

=== BUDG/3660 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3660 = Compromise amendment

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Add: PP 02 21 10

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 21 10							3 500 000	1 750 000	3 500 000	1 750 000
Reserve										
Total							3 500 000	1 750 000	3 500 000	1 750 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project —Effect of energy efficient and solar power generating vehicles on grid capacity and charging infrastructure*

## **Remarks:**

Add following text:

*As expanding the charging infrastructure and increasing grid capacity are important issues for the EU Green Deal to succeed, this can be improved from the demand side by increasing both the energy efficiency and on-board power generation to vehicles. Study programmes do mention both energy efficiency of vehicles and innovations on grid/charging infrastructure utilizing smart charging solutions. However, no studies have linked the combination of energy efficiency on vehicle-level, on-vehicle energy generation and the impact on charging infrastructure and tested this in real-life using pilot projects. The EU Green Deal has announced that 1 million charging stations are needed to keep up with the introduction of electric vehicles. Focusing on energy efficiency and on-board solar power generation might offer less energy demand on this charging infrastructure. Policy can then be adapted to fit this opportunity. Early studies show promising results. An increase of 20% to 40% of the vehicle efficiency for vehicles decreases energy demand of these vehicles by almost 60%. Additionally, a grid operator in the Netherlands has shown that investments in charging infrastructure for electric vehicles might drop by over 30%. This is a result of self-charging energy-efficient vehicles able to charge at a fast charging rate even on 220 – 230v grids. Energy flow models of RTOs could be used to determine this effect in greater detail.*

*The goal of this Pilot project is to assess the energy efficiency of personal vehicles, public transport vehicles and delivery vehicles (in terms of kilometres driven per kWh consumed), on the potential for on-board solar power generation by experimenting with real-life use cases. This pilot project will be one of the first experiments with on-board solar generation on a larger scale over different modalities and locations. The resulting charging requirements of each vehicle could provide evidence for strengthening EU policy on reducing emissions from transport further and faster. Such adapted policy moreover will stimulate the development of EU value chains for on-board solar power generation, which in turn has the potential to increase employment opportunities.*

*A comparative study will be conducted on charging needs of high and low energy efficient vehicles. The vehicles aim to have comparable specifications in terms of person capacity, load or volume. Besides energy efficiency, energy generating vehicles and non-energy generation vehicles will be assessed as well. Energy generation potential on vehicles differs per location, therefore different locations in the EU will be evaluated with a special focus on southern and eastern countries in the EU.*

*Finally, it will be assessed how specifically the quantity and spacing of elements in the charging infrastructure could be decreased. Concluding, this Pilot Project is able to yield insights in the effect of vehicle efficiency and on-board solar power generation which can provide added value to the drafting of EU policies to enable electric vehicles and stimulating EU value chains and employment in this field.*

## **Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

## **Justification:**

The proposal is to evaluate the correlation between the energy conversion economy and the on-board solar power generation capacity of electric vehicle modalities and the requirements that a vehicle has for energy demand from charging infrastructure. Energy efficiency combined with on-board solar power generation in a vehicle has a positive impact on battery range, charging speed (in terms of km/h) and will lower the owner's



grid charging need in terms of energy demand.

Compromise amendment between ITRE/5034

=====

## Draft amendment 1136

=== BUDG/3668 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3668 = Compromise amendment

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item PP 03 20 02** — Pilot project — Assessing the challenges and opportunities for market surveillance activities in relation to new technologies and the digital supply chain

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 03 20 02	300 000	75 000	p.m.	150 000	p.m.	150 000	90 000	45 000	90 000	195 000
Reserve										
Total	300 000	75 000	p.m.	150 000	p.m.	150 000	90 000	45 000	90 000	195 000

### Justification:

Since the PP has only started in 2020, these additional appropriations would ensure proper implementation of the PP. In addition, since new perspectives are suggested on this substance, additional appropriations should be needed.

Compromise amendment between IMCO/6355

=====

## Draft amendment 1137

=== BUDG/3669 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3669 = Compromise amendment

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 03 21 01**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 03 21 01							650 000	325 000	650 000	325 000
Reserve										
Total							650 000	325 000	650 000	325 000

### Heading:

*Pilot project — European Consumer Food Waste Forum*

### Remarks:

Add following text:

*The amount of food wasted during its production and consumption is staggering. Currently it is estimated that 88 million tonnes of food waste are generated in the EU each year and the estimated costs of the wasted food are EUR 143 billion. While around 20% of food produced in the EU is lost or wasted, every*

*second day some 36 million people cannot afford a quality meal. On top of that, the food waste has a huge environmental impact, accounting for about 6% of total EU Greenhouse Gas emissions and puts unnecessary burden on limited natural resources, such as land and water use.*

*Over 50% of food waste (47 million tonnes) is estimated to come from households and the consumer level. Household and consumer-focused interventions are, thus, essential to deliver ambitious overall food waste reduction, with significant environmental, economic and social benefits. According to Eurobarometer, consumers recognise that they themselves have a role to play in preventing food waste.*

*The Recommendations for Action in Food Waste Prevention developed by the EU Platform on Food Losses and Food Waste already contains a list of recommendations for action at the consumer level. However, there is a clear necessity to develop these recommendations further, substantiate them by data and find new ways to educate consumers about their actions.*

*Therefore, the pilot project aims to mobilise a network of researchers and practitioners in the context of the already existing EU Platform on Food Losses and Food Waste to gather data and develop a variety of evidence-based, practical solutions to reduce food waste at the household/consumer level. The experts of the Forum will work on a set of evidence-based tools and recommendations on reduction of consumer food waste.*

*The experts of the Forum from the Member States will develop ways to bring closer multidimensional interventions in a variety of fields and will identify campaign tools, which can be applied to reduce consumer food waste. The campaign managers together with researchers will evaluate the effectiveness of various approaches. The multidimensional tools will include recommendations on nutrition, recycling, publicity, donations, community actions, ICT solutions etc.*

*These recommendations will be multilevel, aimed at consumers directly, at national governments, local authorities, educational institutions, enterprises and other relevant target groups. The EU would act within its competences to offer databased tools, which can be implemented nationally.*

*The Forum will issue researched, evidence-based recommendations towards the reduction of consumer food waste and a compendium of best practices will be the desired result. The European Commission will coordinate the administrative part and it will run initially for one year, with a possible extension, depending on results.*

*Objectives and expected outcomes of the pilot project:*

- Review of existing measures related to consumer food waste in Member States;*
- Evaluation of identified existing activities based on their feasibility, reach and effectiveness;*
- Research and data collection on various actions to prevent consumer food waste;*
- Definition of research protocols and recommendations for further research, to be tailored and carried out on the national and regional levels;*
- Development of a multidimensional, multi-level, evidence-based set of tools that can be applied by Member States, regional and local administrations.*

*At the end of the pilot project, a report will be published, informing Parliament and Member States of the outcome. The report and the results of the pilot project will be translated in all official EU languages and made available to stakeholders in Member States. A presentation of the research results will be organised at the European Parliament.*

*This Pilot Project would clearly contribute to the EU's efforts to address climate and environment-related challenges, thus aligning with the Parliament's political vision for the future.*

**Legal basis:**

Add following text:

*Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget*

of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

**Justification:**

Food waste prevention is among the priorities of the European Commission and a key element of the European Green Deal’s ‘Farm to Fork’ strategy.

Furthermore, the EP's resolution of 16 May 2017 on ‘initiative on resource efficiency: reducing food waste, improving food safety’ urged to facilitate stakeholder cooperation on food waste prevention initiatives emphasizing the importance of exchanging best practices and combining knowledge. Consumer education is recognised as a critical area where a concerted effort is needed to reduce food waste.

Compromise amendment between ENVI/5404

-----

**Draft amendment 1138**

==== BUDG/3670 ====

Tabled by Committee on Budgets  
BUDG/3670 = Compromise amendment

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 03 21 02**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 03 21 02							500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000
Reserve										
Total							500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project —Pilot project - Media Ownership Monitor*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*Digital technology has lowered the entry cost to mass media and opened up a tightly regulated market to a whole range of new players. As, however, the business model of traditional media disintegrates with it, a trend towards concentration of ownership can be observed. While the Internet remains a technological tool for accessing an unlimited variety of offer - market failures, regulatory shortcomings and the nature of algorithmic news distribution lead to significant limitations of media pluralism, which is an important precondition for the freedom of information and expression.*

*Thus, transparency of media ownership is considered a key prerequisite for safeguarding these freedoms. It elevates the public’s level of media literacy and enables meaningful concentration control and regulatory action.*

*The pilot project will*

*- Create publicly available, searchable databases for up to 6 European countries in the respective relevant languages to provide profiles of the most relevant media outlets that shape public opinion, as well as of the corporate entities and individuals behind. The methodology of selecting the sample, of data research, analysis and presentation shall be based on an existing one that is well documented, already tested and implemented in other parts of the world and thus can be considered as a widely accepted and legitimate*

- instrument in this field;*
- *Feature a narrative part to accompany the database and contextualize the county-specific environment in which media operates, including a detailed legal assessment that is based on a widely applied template to allow for comparative global analysis;*
  - *Include the measurement, computation and publication of up to ten indicators of risks to media pluralism in the legal, economic and technical domains, based on a reliable and tested methodology that builds on the already existing work of the MPM (Media Pluralism Monitor) in this field;*
  - *Publish and promote the findings and its usage by means of the online resource itself, but also through supporting actions, such as launch events and press conferences.*

**Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

**Justification:**

Building on the lessons learned from the implementation of the Media Ownership Monitoring Pilot Project funded under the 2020 budget in the selected number of Member States, this Pilot Project will ensure, with additional commitment and payment appropriations, the implementation of the Media Ownership Monitor in at least the same number of additional Member States as those covered by the 2020 project.

Compromise amendment between CULT/5909

=====

**Draft amendment 1139**

=== BUDG/3671 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3671 = Compromise amendment

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 03 21 03**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 03 21 03							300 000	150 000	300 000	150 000
Reserve										
Total							300 000	150 000	300 000	150 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Monitoring the impacts of free zones and guidelines for future modernisation in light of the European Green Deal*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*To contribute to regional development and to increase competitiveness, some Member States have created free zones , which offer an attractive combination of tax-and-tariff incentives, streamlined customs procedures and/or reduce legislation. Despite free zones existing for years in the EU, there is only very*

*few researches on their impact and few comprehensive processes for monitoring and evaluating their performance. In addition, free zones are being increasingly used outside the European Union, especially in developing countries, with the objective to attract foreign direct investments.*

*In July 2019, the European Commission presented a proposal for a Council decision to meet the OECD recommendation on enhancing transparency in free zones. While this proposal is welcome, this pilot project will help the Commission to develop an impact assessment of the most relevant free zones in the Member States, such as ‘logistics hubs’, zones specialised in a certain industry or ‘multi-activity’ free zones (a zone being a mix of the two or specialised in several industries). to analyse their direct and indirect economic contributions, their social and environmental impacts as well as their support to regional integration and competitiveness and weight them against an estimation of the costs of these free zones for all Member States in the Union. In addition, the project would compare the use of free zones in the European Union with their used by third country jurisdictions.*

*With the overall objective to look at whether the fiscal incentives of these free zones are effective, this study should specifically look at the estimations of job creation (and the quality of jobs created) and the impact of free zones in terms of foreign direct investments for the Member State (e.g. would these investments have been made in the country even without the free zone?). To the extent possible, the study could also look at the impact on the risk for existing domestic businesses to relocate from the national territory to the free zone and provide examples if it finds any. To the extent possible, the project should compare these results with existing literature looking at similar indicators for zones outside the European Union.*

*In addition, this study should include some reflection on how to develop European guidelines to ensure the social and environmental impacts of free zones are in line with the European green deal’s objectives. This project will develop proposals to ensure fiscal incentives by Member States are also conditional to a range of social and environmental indicators in order to drive existing and potential future free zones towards a sustainable development impact, e.g. for example specialising them into manufacturing activities in renewable energy or innovative products offering low-cost solutions to meet the Paris agreement’s objectives.*

## **Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

## **Justification:**

The EU lists over 70 free zones in different Member States: some have several, when some have none. While created originally to promote regional development and increase competitiveness, certain free zones have raised concerns either by the Commission (e.g. state aid investigation) or by the European Parliament (e.g. PANA study on freeports). This pilot project aims at ensuring that the Commission assesses the impact and efficiency of these free zones, compare with their use in third countries and proposes improvement to align them with the objectives of the European Green Deal.

Compromise amendment between ECON/6109

=====

## **Draft amendment 1141**

=== BUDG/3673 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3673 = Compromise amendment

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Add: PP 04

Heading:

Space

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Add: PP 04 21

Heading:

2021

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Add: PP 04 21 01

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 04 21 01							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000
Reserve										
Total							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000

Heading:

*Pilot project — Pilot project - Pandemic EU - wide management*

Remarks:

Add following text:

*Add the following*

*The COVID-19 EU-wide management needs long term support for the implementation of valuable monitoring of social distancing measures.*

*In consideration of the way the Covid 19 pandemics affected EU countries for both with regards the death toll and the dramatic impact that EU economies, the use of a European-wide geolocation based on the European GNSS system Galileo able to act as a point of contact between authorities and citizens could support countries to tackle this issue long term and provide significant socio-economic benefits.*

*The project aims at building an exit and post Covid-19 emergency strategies, covering also other potential pandemics through developing a spread monitoring EU standardized solution with EU-wide coverage and endorsed by Member States authorities. It would integrate national solutions designed for limited EU areas and synchronise with national ongoing initiatives such as "social distancing", 'mandatory quarantine' or "shelter in place".*

*The project must be coordinated with all Member States to get the specificity of each country and it could be endorsed by each local/national authority in their own language and integrated in their own IT infrastructure.*

*Civil protection and National Public Health authorities at the Member States level and at EU level should be involved in the development, in order to define the needs. These authorities will collect and manage the anonymized data at EU level.*

*Virtually all new smartphones sold in the EU are Galileo-enabled. Galileo will provide one of the most promising enhancements to position accuracy with the introduction of 'dual-frequency to refine position accuracy up to 1 meter level and thus be able to perform monitoring of the movements of the users and*

*provide more accurate monitoring and statistics to the public authorities. Galileo will be supported by innovative methodology and technology (e.g. new algorithms and other sensors' data integration) using other proximity-indoor technologies such as Bluetooth, and cross check telecom operator data. In this way, once all different sources have been combined by means of AI algorithms, all these data can be combined together in 'heat maps' and provide in one single repository a more complete view to authorities.*

*The features of the project should in particular aim at:*

- sending useful generic information and daily updates to users on how to behave during the emergency*
- offering users the possibility to interact with authorities and healthcare systems e.g. informing authorities about early symptoms or booking tests*
- sending a posteriori alerts to users who crossed their paths to users who have been later found infected, supporting thus the smart isolation and quarantine issued by authorities*
- creating a heat map with crowd-sourced location information from all users adequately anonymised and marks the 'high risk infection points'*
- enabling the authorities to retrieve travel histories of the infected person and alert all the persons who had contacts with them within the contagion risk space and time window.*
- sending a preliminary alert to people entering within 10 meters of a location recently visited by an infected person*

*The functionalities of the pilot project would have an added value for:*

- the cross border and cross-regional cooperation, safeguarding uninterrupted movement of citizens and goods and avoiding large scale lock-downs (the pilot would involve several Member States/regions)*
- the scalability and the reliability of the information generated*
- better monitoring and control of the spread of the disease regionally or globally and thus facilitating related decisions, e.g. allocating the distribution of respirators to specific areas, support medical research, preventing cases of super spreaders, monitoring and verifying the digital mobility authorizations.*
- access to better statistics and artificial intelligence models based on the collected data about the spreading of correlated symptoms (i.e. not only based on confirmed tests)*

*The pilot project will also explore possible integration with other sources or other applications based on bluetooth signals or data from the telecoms operators. All data collected and treated should be based on robust protection of privacy and data, including where appropriate on data anonymization and informed consent by the users. It should comply with EDPS recommendations with regards to the data collection feature and with all GDPR provisions in terms and conditions on allowing an individual collection of data in the pandemic situation.*

## **Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

## **Justification:**

The Galileo solution would be based on the good practices of Member States and would constitute a model for cross-border and transnational cooperation, avoiding thus existing fragmentation. The accuracy of 5-10m provided by standard mass market GNSS receivers (and between 20-30 meters in urban environments) is not perfectly calibrated and might generate a high number of 'false positives'. Galileo's dual-frequency GNSS

means that the receiver tracks more than one radio signal from each satellites on different frequencies. Such capacity is a key Galileo differentiator.

Compromise amendment between ITRE/5038

=====

## Draft amendment 1151

=== BUDG/3683 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3683 = Compromise amendment

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item PP 07 20 06** — Pilot project — A European public sphere: a new online media offer for young Europeans

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 20 06	2 500 000	625 000	p.m.	1 250 000	p.m.	1 250 000	2 000 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	2 250 000
Reserve										
Total	2 500 000	625 000	p.m.	1 250 000	p.m.	1 250 000	2 000 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	2 250 000

### Justification:

The project supports the goals of the EU Youth Strategy and the EU Agenda for Culture: bring the EU closer to youngsters; address issues of concern to them; encourage them to become active citizens; connect them with more languages implemented by an increased budget of 2 € Mio.; fosters social cohesion through culture and creativity; foster innovation, jobs and growth in creative sectors. It goes in line with the Communication on strengthening European Identity through Education and Culture.

Compromise amendment between BUDG/4024

=====

## Draft amendment 1145

=== BUDG/3677 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 21 01**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 01							1 200 000	600 000	1 200 000	600 000
Reserve										
Total							1 200 000	600 000	1 200 000	600 000

### Heading:

*Pilot project — European Narrative Observatory to fight Disinformation post-COVID19*

### Remarks:

Add following text:

*The current pandemic is not only a situation of unprecedented hazard for the life and wellbeing of the European citizens. It is also a major challenge for the fragile web of trust that connect the citizens with*



*their states and the EU. The proposed observatory will examine the shift in narratives towards Europe and the nation state during and following the COVID19 pandemic, providing basic recommendations for effective communication and to protect against disinformation campaigns.*

*The availability and quality of information is crucial to effective functioning of society, especially in a time of crisis. A lot of false information regarding COVID19 is currently spreading in societies, especially via social media. One of the main strategies for fighting fake news is debunking, a strategy of confronting it with facts and accepted theories. Unfortunately, existing debunking strategies have proven very ineffective, especially as it does not work with individuals that have strong belief in false information.*

*Research shows that Twitter, YouTube, Facebook and other influential social media provide a crucial boost for the international network of disinformation (Smith and Graham 2019). Feeding on fear and chaos, spreading fake news and misinterpreting the data, these agents are stronger than ever (Fernández-Luque and Bau 2015). However, social media provide not only a new set of tools for spreading disinformation but also a great weapon against it.*

*Recent research demonstrates the important role of narratives in framing facts and information in a package that can be easily transmitted across society and how studying narratives can be the key to better understanding how ideas spread across social media and why certain ideas take hold over others. The use of this methodology in understanding the flow of information during the COVID19 outbreak could be vital in finding a different way to inform society and to keep disinformation and misinformation at bay.*

*The project will create a European Observatory on the Narrative Distribution to monitor and analyse how new narratives are created and spread within European public discourse, decipher the emotional values that guide successful narratives, map sources and key actors active in the spreading of these narratives and develop recommendations for effective communication and policy.*

*Building on the work developed for the European Commission funded study on ‘Mechanisms that Shape Social Media and their Impact on Society’ the project developed by Re-Imagine Europa and the Center for Systemic Risk Research at the University of Warsaw, the Observatory would identify the dominant narratives by combining Natural Language Processing and more traditional methods of qualitative narratology. Using advanced algorithms and analysing the most qualitatively representative examples it would establish dominant narrative patterns and answer questions such as: ‘How is the ongoing crisis influencing the dominant models, metaphors and narratives shaping our perception of identity and community?’ ‘Are the European values at risk in an increasing polarized and weaponized information ecosystem?’ ‘How are external actors manipulating European public discourse to sow discord and fracture society?’ ‘What are the values and narratives that unite and separate us?’ ‘How are our different value systems and experiences shaping the development of a European identity?’*

*Remembering the words of Ludwig Wittgenstein: ‘the world we see is defined and given meaning by the words we choose. In short, the world is what we make of it.’*

*The Observatory would be coordinating with existing European projects and infrastructures including the European Digital Media Observatory (EDMO) and SoBigData++ to ensure that there is no duplication of effort and that resources are put to support the investigative and research work and make use of the infrastructures and technical support available. The project would support action at national and multi-national level focussed on detecting and analysing disinformation campaigns linked to COVID-19. The results of the PP would be made available to other European and national projects and ensure sharing of best practices and recommendations for effective communication.*

## **Legal basis:**

Add following text:

*Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision*

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

## **Justification:**

LIBE/5816

Recent research demonstrates the important role of narratives in framing facts and information in a package that can be easily transmitted across society and how studying narratives can be the key to better understanding how ideas spread across social media and why certain ideas take hold over others. The use of this methodology in understanding the flow of information during the COVID19 outbreak could be vital in finding a different way to inform society and to keep disinformation and misinformation at bay.

Compromise with LIBE/5816

=====

## **Draft amendment 1170**

=== BUDG/4031 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

-----

### **SECTION III — COMMISSION**

#### **Add: PP 07 21 01**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 01							1 500 000	750 000	1 500 000	750 000
Reserve										
Total							1 500 000	750 000	1 500 000	750 000

## **Heading:**

*Pilot project — Building investigative capacity to better fight doping in sport in Europe*

## **Remarks:**

Add following text:

*Add the following*

*The fight against doping in sport is essential to safeguard the integrity of sport and its values of fair play, respect and solidarity. It also promotes a healthy lifestyle and well-being for all citizens. But fighting doping is increasingly challenging. Today, to unveil cheats, the anti-doping system relies on more sophisticated tools than just conducting "blood and urine-testing". Nowadays, most of the doping infractions can be detected through investigations. The anti-doping system is thus confronted with a need to have the capacity to conduct investigations, to collaborate with law enforcement agencies and to protect whistleblowers.*

*The reality is, however, that an insufficient number of Anti-Doping Organizations (ADOs), operating in too few countries, meet those conditions and this compromises the emergence of the strongest possible anti-doping system worldwide. The situation is critical and deserves the implementation of a specific strategy that includes close collaboration with the law enforcement agencies in all European countries.*

*Considering that law enforcement and government agencies possess investigative powers*

*to attack source and supply of illegal substances, which in many cases uncover evidence of anti-doping rule violations, the core of the project is to develop protocols for the European ADOs to ensure evidence gathering and information sharing between them and the law enforcement. Furthermore, this approach requires a broad implementation of the project. It shouldn't be limited to a few Member States, but rather aimed at covering all the European countries, including the non-EU ones, to allow for a sufficient harmonization of the investigative standards in the region and to avoid weakening its efficiency by leaving too many stakeholders outside of the harmonized system.*

*As a result, this project will go much beyond sport and require cross-sectoral cooperation and significant investments, estimated at around EUR 1.5 million.*

*Taking the abovementioned into account, this project cannot be funded by the existing programs, such as the Erasmus+ program.*

*The goals of the project are as follows:*

- to develop a set of complementary measures and activities that would address the issues mentioned above and that would be concretely beneficial to a maximum number of European ADOs and more globally to the anti-doping system;*
- to allow for ADOs to partner with the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) to conduct investigations, protect whistleblowers and to cooperate on joint investigations with law enforcement agencies and the global network of investigators;*
- to build capacity of the European anti-doping system, reduce the prevalence of doping in sport and maximize the health benefits generated by the practice of clean sport by the European youth.*

*The Program would be built on the following four pillars:*

- 1. Assistance to develop a robust legislative framework allowing for the sharing of information between ADOs, law enforcement agencies and WADA and for the protection of whistleblowers;*
- 2. Assistance to develop the best mechanism (forums, conferences or online platforms) for sharing information on legislations and best practices, on investigations, and on the protection of whistleblowers;*
- 3. Assistance to build capacity of ADOs in investigations through the provision of training sessions to employees or through the hiring of experts; and,*
- 4. Assistance to allow ADOs to contribute to the global networks of investigators.*

*The project will contribute in many ways to the objectives of the EU, including by:*

- protecting public health – doping is not just a problem affecting elite athletes and sport; but also, a threat to the society as a whole; especially youth. Research can attest a growth in the use of steroids and other prohibited substances by amateur athletes and youth to look and perform better.*
- providing new tools to combat the organized crime – selling doping substances is a ‘low risk – highly profitable activity’. Research demonstrate the involvement of organized crime in the manufacturing and trafficking of doping substance in sports along other illicit substances. Sharing of information between ADOs and law enforcement ADOs will help optimizing the fight against manufacturing and trafficking in doping substances.*
- improving sports governance in and outside Europe - this project will contribute to strengthening the governance of sport organizations and to share EU values with other partners through the involvement of non-EU countries in the implementation of the project.*

*Furthermore, this project will help mitigate the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the anti-doping sector. The increase in expenditure on key branches of national economies due to the pandemic will result in a halt to the development of many ADOs. The project will allow for a partial restoration of their capacity. It will help ADOs increase their activities, including the economic ones and compensate from some potential diminution of government contribution to ADOs moving forward.*

## **Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

## Justification:

Only WADA and few ADOs have the capacity to investigate, collaborate with law enforcement and to protect whistleblowers. Most ADOs face certain challenges (lack of a solid legislative framework, no robust structure or lack of necessary resources). This weakens the anti-doping system worldwide. The situation is critical and requires a coordinated response. The project will contribute to the objectives of the EU by protecting the public health and providing new tools to combat the organized crime.

-----

## Draft amendment 1152

=== BUDG/3684 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3684 = Compromise amendment

-----

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### Add: PP 07 21 03

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 03							1 600 000	800 000	1 600 000	800 000
Reserve										
Total							1 600 000	800 000	1 600 000	800 000

## Heading:

*Pilot project — Cross-Border Crisis Response Integrated Initiative (CB-CRII)*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

### *I. Context*

*The COVID-19 crisis is extremely challenging not only for inter-state relations, but also for relations between neighbouring territories divided by national borders. It has generated deep pressure on cross-border regions which represent 40 % of the territory of the European Union, and also on cross-border workers who represent 2 million people.*

*At the same time, the crisis revealed lack of cooperation and coordination across borders as well as strong interdependencies of border areas seen as functional areas. One decision on one side of the border has had a direct impact on the other side of the border.*

*At the beginning of 2020, the crisis first provoked uncoordinated border closures, as well as several uncooperative actions by both public and private actors. While some Member States decided to close entirely their borders, others drastically reduced the number of border-crossing points in order to slow down the spread of COVID-19. Although the free movement of people and goods is a cornerstone of the single market, the COVID-19 crisis has hindered the application of this key principle. Border bans or controls put cross-border workers, primarily in the health sector, but also in the field of construction, agriculture, or in the transport sector in an alarming situation. Border shutdowns have had a strong negative impact on cross-border citizens, the local economy, businesses, the transport of essential goods and cross-border public services (education, healthcare). In some city regions or even States like Luxembourg, where the health system is heavily dependent on cross-border workers, the interruption of cross-border public transport connections created complicated situations. The situation has also had an impact on trust between partners across the borders which has been built over the years, and which is essential for cross-border cooperation.*

*Despite many years of institutionalised (Interreg) and informal cooperation between border regions, the existing relations did not always allow an efficient and quick response to cope with the outbreak of such a crisis. Existing cross-border structures such as the European Grouping for Territorial Cooperation were*

*rarely involved in the elaboration or in the implementation of emergency measures despite their knowledge on the functioning of administrative and political organisation on both sides of the borders.*

*Nonetheless, the COVID-19 crisis has also allowed the development of new forms and initiatives of cross-border cooperation, regarding particularly the healthcare sector. Several neighbouring regions to Grand Est (FR) demonstrated solidarity by welcoming hundreds of patients in their intensive care units and covering hospital transfer costs. In the cross-border conurbation of Gorizia (IT)-Nova Gorica (SI), although border controls were restored, the Mayors of these two cities continued collaborating and exchanging on this common emergency. Thanks to daily updates from the Mayor of Gorizia, Nova Gorica was therefore able to better anticipate the situation and to adopt faster measures to keep the number of people infected in Nova Gorica lower than in the rest of Slovenia. The cross-border Cerdanya hospital (ES-FR) positively benefitted from its double belonging to two different healthcare systems, allowing a sound supply of masks and medicines and the reinforcement of cooperation with larger hospitals on both sides of the border (Barcelona and Perpignan), where intensive care units are available. Around Geneva, a new vignette for cross-border healthcare workers and dedicated traffic lanes were conceived in order to speed border crossing for these essential workers. These new forms of cooperation revealed the creativity and ability to reinforce cross-border cooperation.*

*Cross-border territories are unique laboratories of territorial cohesion and European policies. The experience of border regions during the unfolding COVID-19 crisis has illustrated a strong need for new solutions to empower cross-border territories in managing such emergencies. At the same time, this crisis is an opportunity to promote a new model of 'co-development' for integrated cross-border regions, by improving existing multilevel governance tools and by strengthening and establishing new cross-border public services.*

## ***II.Objectives***

*The overall objective of this pilot project is to improve the life of citizens in border regions by supporting more integrated and functional cross-border areas. Border regions are a very strong and visible example of the immediate effects of the COVID-19 crisis. Re-establishing border controls has hampered a whole eco-system. Therefore, based on a thorough analysis of the experience of border regions during the COVID-19 outbreak, this pilot project shall help border regions to better face future crises and to promote a new model of elaborating public policies, including public services, in border regions based on co-development and through improved multilevel governance. The pilot project combines therefore a short-term and a mid-term approach to provide practitioners and decision-makers with concrete tools and methodology that can be directly translated into reality, tangible for citizens, and applicable to all European borders.*

## ***III. Expected results***

### ***1. An in-depth assessment of the COVID-19 crisis management in all European border regions.***

*This assessment will give a comprehensive picture of the reaction and non-reaction to the crisis in border regions and their consequences. This implies gathering evidence and concrete examples on the difficulties faced by the border regions during the crisis, on the impact on different sectors and on cooperation initiatives emerging from the crisis. It should also analyse the role of existing cross-border structures in the management of the crisis. This assessment will make the EU able to objectively measure the costs of non-cooperation. Through collecting practical and statistical evidence (cross-border functional urban areas, ...), the analysis should also point out the strong interdependence of border territories, and should reveal that an uncoordinated measure on one side of the border has an impact on the other side of the border. Finally, it should point out the double nature of borders: boundaries of sovereign States guaranteeing the security of their own citizens; and local areas where people live; this requiring the establishment of sound multilevel governance of the border, involving local actors.*

### ***2. A platform mapping out cross-border public services, obstacles and solutions to cross-border cooperation.***

*The platform should have a strong operational aspect by collecting information on public services in*

*different sectors in border regions (health sector, judicial sector, economy...). This would help in identifying the gaps, the needs and the existing structures to facilitate better integration of border regions. This platform should build on the work already carried out on cross-border public services (CPS), more specifically on cross-border public services operating in the field of civil protection and disaster management. Taking the health sector as an example, the platform may also gather information about the capacity of existing public services in the health sector, mapping key contacts over the borders and providing data on hospitals. Moreover, this online platform will provide an overview of obstacles and existing solutions to cross-border cooperation in different domains. It should build on the experience gathered during the implementation of other initiatives such as the b-solutions project. The conditions to secure the updating of the platform, on the basis of a European network, shall be defined.*

### ***3. An action plan to ease and to systematise solidarity across neighbouring regions.***

*Through this mechanism, border regions should be better equipped to react swiftly to different types of crisis (pandemic, environmental, security, natural disasters, migration, terrorist attacks, etc.) impacting borders and requiring the coordinated action of national and local authorities.*

*Based on the lessons learnt from the COVID-19 crisis, and from existing cross-border mechanisms, Interreg projects, dealing with civil protection, a protocol model should be developed in case of a crisis to ensure the free movement of cross-border workers and essential goods, social protection, harmonised communication, etc. This protocol of actions involving national and local authorities should guide, step by step, decision makers' actions. The protocol should integrate the development of new tools such as a 'laissez-passer' for frontier workers that would be mutually recognised by neighbouring regions.*

### ***4. Boosting the potential of border regions through co-development, cross-border spatial planning and multilevel governance.***

*The COVID-19 outbreak has shown that often the socio-economic cross-border interdependence is not tackled by means of systematic and coherent cooperation between public authorities across the border. Thus, the management of cross-border regions requires multilevel governance, as these regions are deeply interlinked and they share joint interests. The co-development approach should guide the elaboration of cooperative public policies including common spatial planning and the development of public services in different sectors (health sector, mobility, education, etc.), including a sustainable system for funding cross-border investment and management. This should include issues such as the social and fiscal status of cross-border working (including teleworking, etc.), that has proved essential during the crisis. This implies strong and permanent dialogue between policy makers from different levels of governance, with the involvement of cross-border institutions. Nowadays, there are many political structures on border regions which encourage political dialogue. However, the COVID-19 outbreak has shown that existing structures had difficulties to react swiftly. Paradoxically, border regions that were the most integrated had difficulties to coordinate a joint response. The natural reaction of these regions was to close borders while an efficient response would have been co-ordination. Based on the example of the French-German 'Cross-border Cooperation Committee', created by the Aachen Treaty, a similar political platform could be replicated at all EU borders and could have three tasks:*

***1. Producing evidence of cross-border integration and flows, analysing the role of joint investment and of cross-border public services.***

***2. Working on the resolution of legal and administrative obstacles to cooperation through different mechanisms (bilateral agreements, the European Cross-Border Mechanism (ECBM), conventions, etc.) involving local and national authorities as well.***

***3. Joint development of a common strategy for priority projects including public services. This cross-border committee should reflect and act in a wide range of sectors that are essential for the development of both sides of the borders.***

*In the light of the COVID-19 crisis, such political platforms should also be in charge of a coordinated plan for cross-border multi-level management of crisis impacting cross-border regions.*

## Legal basis:

Add following text:

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

## Justification:

Uncoordinated border shutdowns, due to the COVID19 crisis, generated negative socio-economic consequences for border regions and their citizens (30% of the EU population) while showing that these areas are deeply intertwined. This situation revealed the necessity of empowering border regions to respond to crises by elaborating an emergency action plan to ensure a more coordinated approach. At the same time, the emerging forms of solidarity paved the way for a new model of co-development in these regions, by reinforcing cross-border public services, based on multilevel governance

Compromise amendment between EMPL/5616

=====

## Draft amendment 1153

=== BUDG/3685 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3685 = Compromise amendment

-----

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### Add: PP 07 21 04

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 04							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000
Reserve										
Total							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000

## Heading:

*Pilot project — Study on Loneliness, focus on mental health*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*Worldwide academic evidence shows that loneliness, the absence of support networks or communicative skills have health (physical and mental) and social consequences on an individual level, as well as an economic impact on the working capacity of people and on the interconnectedness of society. Loneliness has many symptoms (e.g. depression) which sometimes get medical treatment, while the root causes of the problem remain unsolved. The effect of loneliness has been showcased on a large scale during the Covid-19 crisis, proving the negative effects of isolation on social cohesion and mental health. The impact of loneliness and the Covid-19 will have a major impact on European's demography, not only in terms of health and social connectedness, but also on the economy by way of productivity.*

*In a fast moving and changing world, with frequently more virtual than physical contact, especially during times of confinement, self-isolation or quarantine, with ageing and culturally diverse populations and with complex demands on the skills of workers an increasing number of people feel left behind. The individuality of society erodes into isolation and cumulate in loneliness. In the few countries, where loneliness studies have been carried out before the Covid-19 crisis, about 80% of the population states to*

*feel lonely occasionally and a consistent 10-13% feel lonely permanently. Not only the elderly but especially the young population is deeply affected, with peaking numbers at the young adolescent age. At this moment, the few existing studies use different criteria, varying age groups and definitions. On the EU level several small scale initiatives have taken place:*

*The policy brief on ‘Loneliness – an unequally shared burden in Europe’, presenting evidence and data on the subject .*

*The project ‘VulnerABLE’ aimed at better understanding of how best to improve the health of people living in vulnerable and isolated situations, identify and recommend evidence-based policy strategies, and raise awareness of the findings and support capacity-building within Member States.*

*A peer review with the participation of several Member States focusing on projects, measures and strategies for tackling social isolation, loneliness and social exclusion in older age took place in Germany in September 2019.*

*The European Quality of Life Survey, providing information on loneliness, amongst others the upcoming report on ‘Living, working and COVID-19’.*

*While these activities provide for different and partial perspectives to loneliness, it is evident that a comprehensive study using comparable data is needed to gain more a complete insight in order to provide for effective and sustainable solutions with the involvement of stakeholders. The study should thus provide new added value, while avoiding duplications.*

*Loneliness and its lasting effect on social exclusion and mental health issues occurs in every age and gender group, in most countries loneliness hits men harder, yet the data is sparse. Apparently, the East-West and North-South divide also reflects in the gender disparities, with mostly women reporting loneliness in the East, while more men seem to suffer loneliness in Western Europe.*

*Some EU countries have commenced an active policy to combat loneliness on national, regional or local level. Many initiatives have been launched by charity/phone projects, developers of housing of mixed age groups, living room meet ups for elderly people. Ireland, for example, has a national plan on tackling loneliness amongst senior citizens. Yet, a European approach is missing and the disparities between countries are significant. A European perspective as well as an EU-wide network and data are crucial to understand loneliness and its impact on the social exclusion and mental health of the population to then be able to counteract and find tangible solutions together with the regional and local level.*

### *The Project*

*This pilot project aims to study and compare current national and regional loneliness policies, to gather comprehensive and comparable EU-wide data, to analyse the impact of the Covid-19 crisis and to coherently provide best practices and recommendations to combat the social exclusion and mental health issues related to loneliness.*

*The project is divided into four phases:*

- 1) The first phase will be taking stock of loneliness studies and initiatives on local, regional and (inter)national level, be it private or public. These initiatives will be subject to analysis as to what extent and in which specific areas they are suitable to help to alleviate or prevent loneliness. An integral part of this first phase would be to conduct a comprehensive EU-wide study on the impacts of loneliness based on existing and newly gathered data, including the (lasting) impact of Covid-19, disaggregated by gender differences and reflecting regional disparities.*
- 2) The second phase will bring all the initiatives together in an easily accessible and user-friendly platform, to directly support stakeholders and afflicted persons and to provide information on road maps to alleviate loneliness.*
- 3) The third phase will (virtually) bring together actors and stakeholders dealing with the topic of loneliness ("patients", organisations, unions, charity/volunteer organisations, policy makers, societal innovators). A summit will provide the opportunity to discuss aspects/root causes/symptoms of loneliness*



and its impact on social exclusion and mental health, different phases and profiles of loneliness (age groups, gender, cultural background, location, etc.) to define where and when loneliness starts as well as to debate the role of social media and digitalisation (online hate speech impact on mental health, etc).

4) The fourth phase will be a follow-up at EU level and will comprise the presentation of best practices and recommendations to combat the social exclusion and mental health issues related to loneliness, based upon the outcome of the former phases. A clear outline will be presented on focus groups and the most effective measures, on short- and long-term goals, as well as an overview of stakeholder groups.

**Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

**Justification:**

Loneliness is a distressing and growing phenomenon with a wide range of negative effects, amongst others on social exclusion and mental health, as showcased by the Corona-quarantine. People increasingly feel left behind as a result of weakening social cohesion, digitalisation, income inequality and changes in communication. To effectively combat loneliness and its divisive effects on the society, the EU needs data, research and an overview of current existing policies and best practices.

Compromise amendment between BUDG/4026

**Draft amendment 1156**

=== BUDG/3688 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3688 = Compromise amendment

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 21 05**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 05							450 000	225 000	450 000	225 000
Reserve										
Total							450 000	225 000	450 000	225 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project —Understanding the value of a European gaming society*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*It is widespread concern that technological advances (especially in the AI era) could create unemployment. However, although many jobs may be lost, new ones will be created. Gaming is transforming our culture and redefining the ways that young people consume entertainment. Gaming is rapidly becoming the most important and influential medium of our time.*

*There are now more than 2.5 billion gamers across the world that will spend \$152.1 billion on games in 2019. These numbers grow year on year at rates close to +10%. In Europe, 54 % of the EU’s population*

*play video games, which equals to some 250 million players in EU and their average playtime per week, is 8.7 hours.*

*Games are not only an increasing economic and cultural powerhouse, but also the new social medium where people get together for any excuse. To learn, to connect, to express themselves, to share knowledge and experience, and even to engage in new work or economic activities.*

*Sports are exploding and beginning to compete with traditional sports events. In 2019, more than 100 million people watched the 'League of Legends' World Championship, cementing not only its place as the most popular esports but as one of the most popular cultural events in the world.*

*Another example of the power of gaming is Roblox, an interactive blocky world that enables young programmers to make a living creating and sharing games in a community of over 120 million players, announced that its seventh annual Bloxy Awards ceremony staged inside Roblox's game world, drew more than 4 million concurrent players during the peak of the show, and raised \$100,000 for non-profits.*

*Just observing the facts and looking at the big impact videogames is already having in current generations, it seems quite urgent for our governments and policy makers to gain a better understanding of it, and to learn how could Europe play a smarter and more active role not only in its use but also in its creation.*

#### *Measures and outcomes*

*This pilot project will create an interdisciplinary European network of experts, thinkers and leaders willing to share their vision about the value and potential of gaming in the future of our society, our culture and our economy.*

*The network will hold a series of exchange meetings with stakeholders of key sectors and influence groups in areas like politics, finance, law, education, culture, science and health, looking to shape a European agenda for games.*

*In order to preserve the full independence of all the discussions and conclusions, it is important that the network stay from the beginning out of the influence of the commercial / economic driven entities and lobbies. These means that members will participate at a personal level and not representing a particular company or organisation*

*Observations and conclusions of all these meetings will lead to shareable reports that will point out strategic areas of collaboration between the games industry and the public sector, particularly at European level, in order to promote the understanding of the opportunities and challenges ahead for the European video game sector.*

#### **Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

#### **Justification:**

Creative Europe program gathers only one action to the video game sector, the development of European Video Games, with a very limited scope and a relative success.

However, we consider necessary to create a more comprehensive European agenda for games that would focus on understanding the importance of gaming in society and to help the creation of networks as meeting point of independent stakeholders, in order to promote the sharing of the opportunities and challenges ahead for the European video game sector

Compromise amendment between CULT/5904

-----  
**Draft amendment 1157**

=== BUDG/3689 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3689 = Compromise amendment

-----  
**SECTION III — COMMISSION**

**Add: PP 07 21 06**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 06							60 000	30 000	60 000	30 000
Reserve										
Total							60 000	30 000	60 000	30 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Enabling greater gender budget responsiveness of the next MFF through a gender impact assessment*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*In order to achieve EU's core values on promoting gender equality as well as to implement the Gender Equality Strategy (GES) published by the European Commission on 5 March 2020, it is essential that a gender budget impact assessment is conducted to measure the impact of the new EU Multi-Annual Financial Framework (MFF). Although the Gender Equality Strategy reaffirms the EU commitment to gender budgeting and the Commission willingness to 'look at the gender impact of its activities and at how to measure expenditure related to gender equality at programme level in the 2021-2027 MFF', it does not include concrete budgeted measures to conduct a gender budget impact assessment. Such an assessment is necessary to assess the impact of budget proposals on gender inequalities and the fulfillment of girls' and women's rights.*

*EU institutions have identified gender budgeting as a need to achieve gender equality, and tools have been made available on how the EU could conduct gender budgeting (e.g guide to gender budgeting produced in 2016 by the European Institute for Gender Equality). However, the EU has not undertaken an actual gender budgeting exercise of its upcoming or current framework. A comprehensive gender impact assessment is a critical step for the implementation of a gender budgeting approach and must be conducted at the outset of the new MFF.*

*Due to the COVID public health crisis, the Commission might publish a new MFF proposal. It is crucial that the Commission assesses how women and girls have been and will continue to be affected by the crisis, and ensures that the new MFF proposal addresses their specific needs, especially with regards to their access to health, but also to social protection, education and economic opportunities.*

*This pilot project therefore proposes the following actions to be taken:*

- Identification of gender- and age-disaggregated data needed to measure the impact of EU policies and programmes on women and girls;*
- Collection of such disaggregated data when knowledge gaps exist;*
- Conduction of the actual gender budget impact assessment;*
- Based on the gender budget impact assessment, identification of programmes which could be gender-transformative or on the contrary could indirectly strengthen gender inequalities;*

- *Adaptation of the new MFF programmes to ensure that they are gender-transformative;*
- *Setting up of initial grounds for an ex-post evaluation of the MFF programmes impact on gender equality in 2027.*

### Legal basis:

Add following text:

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

### Justification:

To implement the GES and its objective of gender mainstreaming including gender budgeting, the EU must assess how its policies, programmes and funding impact gender equality. The GES does not include concrete measures to assess the new MFF impact on gender equality. This pilot project is therefore an initiative to fill this gap and ensure that resources and capacities are allocated to this assessment, as a first step towards ensuring that the EU achieves gender equality.

Compromise amendment between FEMM/6216

=====

### Draft amendment 1158

=== BUDG/3690 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3690 = Compromise amendment

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: PP 07 21 07

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 07							2 000 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	1 000 000
Reserve										
Total							2 000 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	1 000 000

### Heading:

*Pilot project — BIG (Basic Income Guarantee) E-pay cards for marginalised people: innovative financial & policy instrument to promote the more effective delivery of welfare benefits for people in extreme poverty*

### Remarks:

Add following text:

#### Initial Situation:

*According to the 2016 FRA Minorities and Discrimination Survey[1], 80 % of Roma are at-risk-of-poverty (86% in Bulgaria, 58% in Czechia, 70% in Romania, 87% in Slovakia). This rate is much higher than the overall EU poverty rate of 24% (40% in Bulgaria, 13% in Czechia, 39% in Romania, 18% in Slovakia)[2]. Poverty is particularly high among Roma living in marginalized communities, notably in Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and the Czech Republic. Furthermore, Roma rank among those who are the most affected by long-term poverty and inter-generational reproduction of poverty.*

*Figures from the 2011 joint study by the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the European Commission showed that one-third of Roma children go to bed hungry at least once a month because there is not enough food. Experiences of deprivation in the early years of childhood significantly influence people's later life chances and trajectories.*

*Being poor is not just about a lack of income and material assets, it also implies being disadvantaged in many other ways. Material poverty is often coupled with experiencing disadvantage in (or being excluded from) access to education, employment, health- and social care, and housing; as well as importantly, from social relations and networks[3]. Moreover, there is a strong interdependence of poverty with spatial segregation, which further restrains access to such material, skills and social assets. It narrows the chances for secure livelihoods and thus leads to absolute poverty and social exclusion.*

*Perceptions implying that the individual is responsible for being poor and that Roma poverty is an issue of ethnicity or ethnic minority fail to recognize that poverty is a complex multidimensional phenomenon resulting from numerous factors. Many of these lie outside one's personal control, and are indeed linked to broader transformations in social policy and governance regimes. It is however clear that persons excluded from the labour market are the most threatened by poverty.*

*Social protection policies instituted under the new political regimes in CEE countries, which to a large extent rely on the means-tested assessment and payment of welfare benefits, have so far not been effective in getting the long-term poor, including Roma, out of poverty. State support comes in a form of social benefits, which serve to cover basic life needs, childcare, and housing or to support work activation. However, there are significant limitations of system design, when it comes to both preserving dignity and allowing for access to a wider range of assets, and providing tailored support and incentives for people to effectively climb out of the poverty conditions and lifestyles.*

*This decreases the effectiveness of help and over time translates into the following more visible symptoms:*

- *Socially excluded communities frequently settle on vacant sites, owned by the state, municipalities and more rarely on private land, which are unsuitable for residential use or are too remote from the urban web. This has direct implications on both the quality of housing conditions and access to viable employment opportunities. Most Roma and vulnerable people are engaged in primarily temporary, precarious and unofficial work.*

- *In addition to income from seasonal employment and often unregistered labour activities, many Roma households rely on means-tested welfare benefits provided to large families and citizens of no financial means. Because of poor economic and living conditions and lack of financial literacy, Roma frequently spend their income from work and welfare benefits in the first days of the month and are then not able to provide for their basic needs during the rest of the month.*

- *Living in prolonged scarcity also has important psychological effects, and sometimes engenders dependencies and addictions that enhance precarity and the inability to make effective decisions or plan for the long term (or even the full month ahead).*

- *Most Roma households lack access to financial services, have low levels of savings and limited knowledge of effective household finance. Consequently, Roma often become indebted and fall victims of usury, which drags them in to a vicious circle of worsening poverty.*

*Efforts to promote Roma inclusion without ensuring a welfare benefits distribution system that is 'fit for purpose', and without the availability of financial services, will overlook a major barrier that can be addressed relatively effectively.*

*There is at present an acute need for further adjustment and piloting experimentation models for welfare benefits redistribution and effective support to answer the needs of vulnerable people in a multi-dimensional way. Starting from a whole-person approach and rolling out into the different areas of life.*

*The proposed pilot seeks to overcome conceptions of poverty as transitory or individualised phenomenon alone, attributed to a person or group's own failings. It starts from seeing poverty and marginality also as societal phenomena to be addressed from a systems-level perspective. And from an intent for preserving*

*the dignity of those being helped. This also includes the assumption that the poor are often in the best place to decide what to spend their resources on (which is supported by economic research and longitudinal data[4]), but also that they should be supported and empowered in a number of additional ways.*

*Furthermore, the current coronavirus crisis spells an important turning point, revealing the danger of responses that expose or produce divides in society between those who are protected and those who are not. It prompts to look at new universal solutions with broader and more comprehensive coverage- both in mitigating the consequences of the crisis and in planning for the changing economy and world of work in the aftermath and longer term.*

*There is need for experimenting with innovative financial and policy instruments which to pave further for the more effective welfare delivery and investments supporting better outcomes for marginalised people. The proposed pilot would thus combine elements and seek to:*

- Support social policy experimentation, through the delivery of welfare benefits coupled with a progressive incentive package, through E-pay cards*
- Support empowerment, notably through strategies of entrepreneurship and restored sense of dignity and agency, for bridging social isolation stemming from long-term poverty*

*Using financial inclusion to give Roma access to the basic and vital services is as important a component of Roma inclusion as employment, housing, health or education. Households that can access and understand basic financial services and handle a savings account are likely to use social benefits more productively.*

*Policymakers in cooperation with project management can link financial inclusion and personal+ business development support with human development outcomes.*

*The pilot project:*

*The aim of this proposed pilot project is, while respecting competencies and responsibilities of Member States in defining and organizing their social protection systems, including the way in which benefits are distributed, to test an alternative delivery mechanism of welfare benefits, paid weekly under E-pay cards, combined with continuous empowerment through entrepreneurship and self-development coaching work and financial literacy trainings.*

*The BIG scheme is envisioned as the combination of existing welfare benefits , with a scaled incentive package, which could allow additional transfers for individuals taking initiative in their personal and community/social life. It will be combined with measures, which help build the capacity of individuals to (re)integrate the labour market. This could serve as steps of a ladder allowing individuals and families to restore their agency and progressively climb out of poverty circles.*

*The proposal will directly support policy experimentation through testing an alternative approach to understanding and addressing poverty:*

- Security – living with a mind-set of scarcity and deprivation puts psychological pressure and constricts the mental bandwidth of persons living in deprivation, thereby preventing them from planning for the long-term or making better decisions in the now. This calls for experimentation with reducing conditional transfers in order to give a sense of security, plus additional transfers to stimulate personal initiative and support people in becoming actors in their lives.*
- Expanded range of assets – emphasising poverty as more than a distributional (cash-poor) or material issue, seeing the relation to social isolation and access to a spectrum of ‘assets’ (material, skills, social and citizenship) to enable households to pursue new and more viable livelihood strategies.*
- ‘Human venturing’– investing in people as an alternative approach to benefit provisioning, essentially serving as ‘venture capital for the people’; and representing a new way for investing in human capacities (just as we do for companies) and breaking through socio-cultural environments.*

*In relation to the first, the policy experimentation is underlined by multi-country research showing that*

*poor people receiving unconditional welfare benefits do not blow the money on desires rather than needs. In relation to the second, it will help recipients of social benefits, especially vulnerable and socially excluded communities, to sustain different livelihood strategies in order to get out of the vicious circle of poverty and indebtedness. It will also create the conditions for economic development and for improving the standards of living of the poorest.*

*Innovative financial instruments would be used to support the financing of the expanded benefits provision, through the combination of public and private (notably philanthropic) resources for better social outcomes.*

*This action is part of the European Union's efforts to:*

*Support social innovation and new, holistic approaches to social service provision, the empowerment of disadvantaged groups and delivering transformative solutions to key social challenges, in particular Roma inclusion.*

*Stimulate cross-sectoral collaborations and social impact partnerships (public-private and civic engagement) as a new avenue for public value creation.*

*Pioneer the use of new financial instruments and blended support (financial instruments, grant and capacity building) for projects with high social externalities.*

*In the longer term, support the development of the social investment market and social impact interventions, through the testing/ refinement of models which could be scaled up across Europe.*

*Activities:*

*The PP would explore how innovative, impact-oriented approaches could allow to improve the effectiveness of social policies currently based on the payment of means-tested welfare benefits by shifting towards a system based on smart activation. This approach would also reduce the administrative costs associated with the current delivery system of social benefits to marginalised Roma communities; and increase public spending efficiency in the long run.*

*This PP would test and develop innovative solutions, under a multi-country, pan-European approach, which could be further replicated and scaled to deliver improved sustainable outcomes and societal well-being in the EU.*

*The PP would include the following elements:*

*An enhanced delivery mechanism of welfare benefits, to be implemented in several Member States with large concentration of Roma; 500 recipients per Member State.*

*- Concerning existing welfare benefits*

*- paid to each individual (on a weekly basis): each man and each woman would receive welfare benefits, paid directly to them and not to a 'household head'. Paying individually is a vital feminist principle, which has been systematically abused in all social security systems over the past century.*

*- unconditional. Recipients should not be required to spend the money in any specific way. However, pre-existing conditions in national legislation such as those linked to the mandatory school attendance of children would need to be respected as a prerequisite for additional incentives.*

*- non-withdrawable: recipients will not have their welfare benefits withdrawn for any reason during the course of the pilot project. The incentive transfers beyond this amount would be linked to specific elements and activities in a gradation (e.g. connected to kindergarten attendance, social and work occupations, progressively providing stepping stones in the path out of poverty and dependence).*

*- delivered through basic E-pay cards linked to a free or low cost bank account.*

*Capacity and capability building through empowerment and self-development coaching, job training, economic and financial literacy courses. In addition to the need to improve the financial literacy of families, the project will also aim at promoting an approach linking financial incentives to participation*

*in active inclusion measures effectively leading to employment and empowerment.*

*Provision of micro-loans for personal projects aiming at improving the living conditions (optional).*

*Engagement of all stakeholders (national, regional and local authorities, financial institutions, employers, not-for-profit organisations, etc.).*

*While contributing to the objectives of the Action Plan for the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights, this pilot project would also be closely aligned with and seek to provide input to the EU Action Plan for a Strong Social Europe for Just Transitions, , the European Semester as well as the implementation of the EU initiative for Roma equality and inclusion.*

*It could be implemented under a social outcome contracting mechanism.*

*After being tested in multiple sites with significant Roma communities, the model could inspire reforms of the welfare systems in Bulgaria, Czechia, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia and other countries.*

**References:**

- [1] <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2016/second-european-union-minorities-and-discrimination-survey-roma-selected-findings>
- [2] Eurostat 2016
- [3] Michael Burawoy theory which states that the structure of the labour process, via its relative autonomy and key mechanisms manufactures consent; presented in Poverty, segregation and social exclusion of Roma communities in Slovakia, <https://www.ceeol.com/search/article-detail?id=737888>
- [4] Esther Duflo, Good Economics for Hard Times (Public Affairs: New York) 277-323

**Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

**Justification:**

The pilot project targets the ineffectiveness of existing social protection policies to get the long-term poor, including Roma, out of poverty, through innovative policy and financial instruments. It seeks to reform the delivery system of welfare benefits via the introduction of e-pay cards and empower recipients to sustain different livelihood strategies.. It will support local social policy experimentation and as such contribute to the Commission’s broader social inclusion and finance policy.

Compromise amendment between EMPL/5617

=====

**Draft amendment 1159**

=== BUDG/3691 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3691 = Compromise amendment

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 21 08**

	Budget 2020	Draft budget 2021	Council's position 2021	Difference	New amount
--	-------------	-------------------	-------------------------	------------	------------



	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 08							500 000	250 000	500 000	250 000
Reserve										
Total							500 000	250 000	500 000	250 000

## Heading:

*Pilot project — Media representation and inclusion for refugees and migrants*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*Duration of the pilot project: 2 years.*

*Media (re)presentation and visibility of vulnerable groups like migrants and refugees remains very marginal in the mainstream media across Europe. Migration and refugee movements are global issues, the impact of which affects Europe locally, nationally and at the EU level. Before the migration management crisis of 2015, migrants and refugees were mostly missing in the mainstream media. Disinformation and stigmatising is happening mostly in national discourses, rather than on EU level, but the impact of them is felt at much larger scale. After 2015, media started exploiting migration issues to fuel negative, anti-European and nationalist rhetoric in EU Member States, creating dangerous precedents in shifting public opinion, and even affecting electoral results, let alone the challenges posed on EU solidarity.*

*Information about media representation of migrants and refugees is not abundant, but there are numerous examples collected and featured across the literature. The EC 2018 Special Eurobarometer 469: Integration of immigrants in the European Union, confronts the public opinion with facts and figures that bring clarity to the distorted image and perceptions promoted across the Union, about migration. The refugees and migrants of different backgrounds are rarely asked or quoted in the media stories. They are pointed at, but rarely heard. Decided for, but rarely involved. Portrayed predominantly in a stigmatising ways in the media: as dangerous outsiders, as victims, as criminals, as those who would take your jobs – migrants and refugees perspectives and voices have been mostly missing in the mainstream media.*

*This Pilot project aims to address these recurring issues by promoting and investing in inclusive media in Europe, which takes into account those voices. It aims to change current media narratives and break stigmas about the place and role of the refugees and migrants in European societies and communities. It will enable their voices to be integrated in the common media discourses and digital platforms. It will ensure that non-Euro-centric perspectives and visions of people outside of, but relevant to the idea of Europe, permeate and become integral part of the European media discourses. It will contribute to the values of non-discrimination, diversity, fair inclusion of newcomers – refugees and migrants- in the European media. It will help dealing with disinformation and polarising media discourses, through cooperation and skills development. The project will involve EU citizens, local, national and European policymakers, media (public, national and international), migrants and refugees, professional and civic platforms and stakeholders engaged in the topic.*

### Key actions:

*Map out and study existing good practices (policies, legal basis, instruments, programmes, tools, etc.) related to inclusive media and disseminate them across the EU through experts' conference, multi-stakeholder activities and publications (online and offline).*

*Develop specific recommendations to mainstream inclusive media narratives and communication throughout EU programmes.*

*Expand and build upon the existing good practices and community of knowledge across all EU Member States, in order to mainstream successful inclusion and ethical media models involving media, public broadcasters, European Broadcasters Union etc.*

*Professional knowledge exchange and peer learning for journalists in sensitive reporting.*

*Establish new collaborative practices, peer learning and professional training for newcomers-refugees and migrants) to foster their critical media and internet approaches, knowledge, skills and consumption; Provide them with skills and tools to change the way news are created and spread.*

*Complement the existing and develop new tools to deal with disinformation targeting refugees and migrants, and to allow for greater cooperation between fact-checkers and researchers on how to shape positive narratives on migration. Work closely with the European Digital Media Observatory (EDMO) in analyzing the phenomenon of disinformation and developing joint solutions.*

**Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

**Justification:**

This Pilot project aims to address these recurring issues by promoting and investing in inclusive media in Europe, which takes into account those voices. It aims to change current media narratives, join forces with fact-checkers and researchers, and break stigmas about the place and the role of refugees and migrants in European societies, thus combatting disinformation. It will enable migrants’ voices to permeate the common media discourses and online platforms, thus ensuring non-Euro-centric perspectives of people outside of, but relevant to the idea of Europe to be integrated.

Compromise amendment between CULT/5905

-----  
**Draft amendment 1160** === BUDG/3692 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets  
BUDG/3692 = Compromise amendment

-----  
**SECTION III — COMMISSION**

**Add: PP 07 21 09**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 09							2 000 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	1 000 000
Reserve										
Total							2 000 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	1 000 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Temporary citizens’ assemblies: transforming societal consensus into a way of acting and establishing best practices to engage citizens more in EU public life*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The number of significant crises the Union has undergone demonstrates that EU needs to involve citizens more closely in a bottom-up exercise. Citizens’ assemblies are exercises in deliberative democracy which bring together a cross-section of society to debate and advise on specific societal challenges. Although EU citizens’ dialogues took place in the past, those temporary assemblies would be a rare chance for citizens*

to take the reins from their representatives and hash out the issues for themselves. If formulated correctly, citizens can transform consensus on important issues to consensus on a way to act better. Positive outcomes would help bring citizens closer to the EU.

**Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

**Justification:**

The Pilot project aims at creating temporary randomly selected EU-wide citizens’ assemblies to discuss one or several important societal questions that are relevant for the EU and at establishing best practices to engage citizens more in EU public life.

Compromise amendment between AFCO/6431

-----

**Draft amendment 1161**

==== BUDG/3693 ====

Tabled by Committee on Budgets  
BUDG/3693 = Compromise amendment

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 21 10**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 10							400 000	200 000	400 000	200 000
Reserve										
Total							400 000	200 000	400 000	200 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Education Platform on Rule of Law*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

**OBJECTIVE**

*This pilot project will develop an educational package with interactive modules on the Rule of Law for pupils in secondary education across the EU. The modules will be available at an online platform that will also facilitate virtual exchange between teachers all over the EU. These interactive modules on Rule on Law will be in all the official languages of the EU, meant to help schools and teachers to develop knowledge about the Rule of Law.*

**BACKGROUND**

*Respect for the rule of law is a critical component for membership of the Union and it is essential to ensure the democratic functioning of both the Member States and the Union as a whole. Respect for the rule of law is a prerequisite for people’s enjoyment of their fundamental rights. Similarly, a European area of justice, as well as an internal market in which laws are applied uniformly, cannot exist without*

*full adherence to the rule of law. The rule of law underpins any democratic society and fosters citizen's trust in public institutions, including in the justice system.*

*In recent years however, the rule of law in the EU has been put to the test on several occasions. European institutions and several Member States' governments have voiced their concern about Rule of Law backsliding. In its many resolutions regarding the deterioration of the rule of law, the European Parliament has emphasized that the Commission is responsible under the Treaties for guaranteeing respect for the rule of law as a fundamental value of the Union.*

*As part of its response to these challenges, the Commission presented its Communication 'Further strengthening the Rule of Law within the Union' in April 2019, in which it identified three pillars for the effective enforcement of the rule of law. The first pillar is promotion, and refers to building knowledge on the rule of law and fostering a common rule of law culture. Following this Communication, the Commission received contributions from a broad diversity of stakeholders. A large majority of the contributions emphasize that more awareness needs to be raised among the general public on the existing rule of law standards, such as through civil society and education.*

*Studies confirm the lack of knowledge of EU citizens regarding the rule of law. The July 2019 Special Eurobarometer study on the rule of law shows that even though the vast majority considers the principles of the rule of law highly important, most EU citizens do not feel sufficiently informed about the EU's fundamental values. Citizens, particularly younger people, can benefit from a deeper understanding of the Rule of Law. As the Venice Commission has pointed out: 'The rule of law can only flourish in a country whose inhabitants feel collectively responsible for the implementation of the concept, making it an integral part of their own legal, political and social culture.'*

*In the Commission's July 2019 'Blueprint for Action', it acknowledges that Member States' education systems play a part in strengthening the rule of law 'by ensuring a place for the rule of law in public debate and education'. However, understanding and awareness of the rule of law is hardly ever taught in schools within the EU. Since the 2015 'Declaration on promoting citizenship and the common values of freedom, tolerance and non-discrimination through education' adopted in Paris, many Member States have integrated citizenship education in their national curricula. A 2017 study by the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency however shows that Rule of Law is not a focus point in teaching on citizenship education, leading to a knowledge gap in the younger generation.*

*The Education Platform on Rule of Law seeks to fill this gap. This pilot project will make steps in strengthening the knowledge and respect for the rule of law through education by developing tools and content, which teachers in the EU can integrate in their teaching and learning practices.*

*Despite existing EU programmes that provide funding for the development of educational packages, such as the Erasmus+ programme, the e-Twinning platform and the School Education Gateway multilingual platform, there is currently no dedicated EU education platform promoting the rule of law in secondary education. This pilot project is unique in this sense, as it will offer educational material on the rule of law to all secondary schools in the EU in a proactive manner, rather than having to rely on a consortium applying under the existing EU funding opportunities that would produce only limited content specific to their particular interests. Creating a dedicated fund for this purpose will thus ensure that the same educational package is available throughout the Union in all the EU's languages, rather than only the languages used by the organisations that would apply for EU funding through existing channels.*

## **IMPLEMENTATION**

*Educational package: interactive modules and exchange space for teachers*

*In order to fill the abovementioned knowledge gap, this pilot project will focus on the generation of knowledge on the rule of law among young people. To achieve this, the fund will:*

*Develop an educational package of interactive modules that will be available online in all official EU languages, which will be offered to teachers in secondary schools all over the EU as a means to complement their learning materials related to society, justice and citizenship education;*

*Create an online space of exchange for teachers across the EU that work with the package.*

*The educational package should contain at least the following elements:*

*Understanding the rule of law and its main principles (such as equality before the law, separation of powers, access to justice, etc.)*

*The importance and history of the rule of law in national constitutions and within the European Union*

*The interconnectedness between the rule of law and fundamental rights, democracy and citizenship;*

*Practical tools, videos and interactive exercises to debate the rule of law in relation to the pupils' life, society and community.*

*Organisational set up*

*The content of the educational package should be developed by an independent organisation or network, with expertise on the rule of law, didactics and online platforms to ensure that the content of the package is both relevant and factual, as well as accessible to secondary school pupils.*

*The 2019 guide 'Strengthening the Rule of Law through Education' published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), can be a useful starting point.*

## **DESIRED RESULTS**

*assisting teachers and schools in developing courses on the rule of law in their member states and the EU  
fostering knowledge on the rule of law among young EU citizens and contributing to a common rule of law culture*

*increasing the sense of ownership of European values by paying attention to the rule of law in each Member State's constitutional order*

*building capacity related to rule of law education on an European, national and local level by increasing the availability of guidance material and facilitating the exchange of best practices*

*contributing to the development and critical thinking skills of the younger generation by supporting existing citizenship education*

## **Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

## **Justification:**

Despite existing EU programmes which support the development of content and educational packages and the exchange of best practices, such as the Erasmus+ programme, the e-Twinning platform and the School Education Gateway multilingual platform, there is currently no dedicated EU education platform promoting the rule of law in secondary education. Given that education can aid in strengthening the rule of law, this project aims to fill this gap by fostering knowledge on the rule of law among young EU citizens and thereby contributing to a common rule of law culture.

Compromise amendment between R-E//7470

-----

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3694 = Compromise amendment

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 21 11**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 11							160 000	80 000	160 000	80 000
Reserve										
Total							160 000	80 000	160 000	80 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Internationalization of the European Capital of Culture experiences and models. Sharing governance models and inter-cultural exchanges towards more co-creation and partnership.*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The project taps the currently unused internationalisation potential of the European Capitals of Culture in order to support a better sharing of governance models and experiences of the interesting and successful European Capitals of Cu experiment in order to:*

- o steer, bundle and network with international partners,*
- o propose training and coaching purposes,*
- o address together common questions,*
- o fully use synergies for international programmes development,*
- o cover accurately point of views on shared history and heritage,*
- o reach out to diverse target groups and*
- o allow for more inter-cultural exchanges.*

*This global initiative could be started in a first phase with the African continent that already expressed interest to start an African Capitals of Culture model*

*Through these actions should be reached a wider participation of European Capitals of Culture in global (cultural / policy) city networks', in contributing to the achievement UN Sustainable Development Goals and to different regional Capitals of Culture initiatives in the world. At the same time European Capitals of Culture programmes would benefit from more co-creation with new artistic and creative industries from outside the EU, contributing to overcome persisting stereotypes in parts of the cultural sector and the EU population, and increasing the visibility of the European Capitals of Culture programmes for an international audience and non-European participation.*

*Preferred DG: DG DEVCO in collaboration with DG EAC/EACEA*

**Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

**Justification:**

The project contributes to the EU strategy for international cultural relations especially to the strands of enhanced city-to-city and people-to-people cooperation and to the International Partnership objectives of the new Commission, sharing the 'Capitals of Culture' model worldwide". This runs in parallel with the increasing number of initiatives for 'Capitals of Culture' in other world regions – the latest being the African Capital of Culture. It relates also to the enhanced cooperation between the European and the African Union highlighted e.g. in the EU Africa Strategy plans

Compromise amendment between CULT/5907

=====

## Draft amendment 1163

=== BUDG/3695 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3695 = Compromise amendment

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: PP 07 21 12

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 12							150 000	75 000	150 000	75 000
Reserve										
Total							150 000	75 000	150 000	75 000

### Heading:

*Pilot project — Improving the employment for persons with disabilities through the inclusive enterprise model*

### Remarks:

Add following text:

#### 1. Introduction

*Persons with disabilities run the highest risk of being excluded from jobs – discrimination still happens in many European countries. At EU level, Eurostat figures confirm that persons with disabilities are far more affected by unemployment than those without disabilities. On average, only 48.1 % of persons with disabilities in the EU are employed compared to 73.9 % among the general population. Women with disabilities and persons with high support needs show even lower employment rates.*

*These data demonstrate that the employment for people with disabilities has been one of the least developed objectives within the European Disability Strategy (EDS) 2010-2020. Unemployment may lead to poverty and social exclusion. Guaranteeing access to employment and occupation is a key issue, as it is a crucial aspect for the economic and social inclusion of around 80 million persons with disabilities in Europe.*

#### 2. Justification

*The current EDS is coming to an end in the year 2020. The importance of a European Disability Strategy is key to the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and, therefore, to promotion and protection of the rights of all persons with disabilities. At this point, it is extremely important to guarantee employment rights of persons with disabilities, through an inclusive enterprise model for people with disabilities, based on respect for Article 27 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: equal opportunities, equal remuneration and safe and healthy working conditions.*

*It calls for a pilot project that focuses on strengthening the obligations to offer reasonable wages based on*

*the minimum wage, and works to better implement the existing directives on non-discrimination in employment. Moreover, the agenda should focus on the use of EU funds to facilitate employment of persons with disabilities in the open labour market, in part through the recognition, promotion and protection of an inclusive enterprise as a social economy agent aiming at integration into the labour market, as a worker, any person with a disability.*

### *3. Definition and characteristics of an inclusive enterprise model for persons with disabilities.*

*Inclusive enterprise is an employment model for people with disabilities that is present in more than 13 European countries and involves more than 8.000 companies. They provide goods, services, and livelihoods hiring persons with disabilities as equal workers, while also engaging an important part of the population in the value chain of companies as suppliers, distributors, and retailers.*

*An inclusive enterprise works as a vehicle to answer the need of the majority of persons with disabilities for a dignified and productive life just like any individual. Equal employment provides not only income but also social impact generating opportunities for social participation, which is especially important for persons with disabilities.*

*Concerning the organisation of inclusive enterprises, they can be structured as for-profit or non-for-profit, and may take the form (depending on in which country the entity exists and the legal forms available) of a co-operative, mutual organisation, a disregarded entity, a social business, a benefit corporation, a community interest company, a company limited by guarantee or a charity organisation. They can also take more conventional structures.*

*Nevertheless, inclusive enterprises have both enterprise goals and social goals, but they focus on the employment of persons with disabilities. As a result, their social goal is embedded in their objective, which differentiates them from other organisations and corporations. An inclusive enterprise's main purpose is to promote, encourage, and make social change by employing in their workforce the maximum possible number of persons with disabilities. Furthermore, this social purpose is carried out in a financially sustainable way and they can sustain themselves over long term. Their models can be expanded or replicated to other communities to generate more impact.*

*Moreover, unlike other employment models such as sheltered workshops or socio-medical entities, the most outstanding characteristic of inclusive enterprises is that they are based on the fundamental right to work and employment enshrined in Article 27 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (equal opportunities, equal remuneration and safe and healthy working conditions). It means:*

*An ordinary enterprise or entity with social aims*

*Active in the ordinary work sector*

*30 % to 80 % of the employees in an inclusive enterprise are recognised as disabled workers*

*Ordinary salaries*

*Long-term contracts*

*A virtuous system*

*The State supports inclusive enterprises (according to the legislation in force)*

*Investment aid / various subsidies*

*o Tax deductions*

*o Percentage of the disabled worker's salary*

*Return on investment for the State:*

*o Taxation of the worker and the inclusive enterprise*

*o Optimisation of social benefits expenditure*

*Impact on the well-being of the worker with disabilities:*



## *Integration into working life*

*Social impact on people with disabilities, on enterprises, on customers and on society.*

## *Stable and disability-friendly employment*

*What are the EU's obligations to foster employment for persons with disabilities in the open labour market through the inclusive enterprise?*

*UN CRPD: Article 27 – Work and Employment;*

*Social Pillar principles: 3. on equal opportunities, 4. on active support to employment, 5. on secure and adaptable employment, 6. on wages, 7. on information about employment conditions and protection in case of dismissals, 8. on social dialogue and involvement of workers, 10. on healthy, safe and well-adapted work environment and data protection and 17. on the inclusion of people with disabilities;*

*Sustainable Development Goals: 8. on decent work and economic growth, and 10. on reduced inequality.*

## *4. Pilot Project Objectives:*

*The pilot project aims to achieve the following goals:*

*Taking stock of the legal and socio-economic situation of an inclusive enterprise for people with disabilities in the European countries.*

*Determining the social impact for the disabled person and the impact on society, clients and others.*

*Reporting and legitimising this employment model – proving the social and economic benefits inclusive enterprises have on people with disabilities. Unlike the protected environment that is linked to the socio-medical framework, inclusive enterprises aim to integrate into the labour world, as a worker, any person with a disability. An inclusive enterprise generally benefits from public financial support. Thanks to the employment of disabled workers, savings are made on many social benefits.*

*Drafting and promoting a universal European legal framework for inclusive enterprises to create permanent employment that guarantees the realisation of professional projects of people with disabilities in the ordinary labour market.*

*The most important result that needs to be maximised through an inclusive enterprise is to improve the quality of employment and increase the employment rate of people with disabilities.*

## *5. Pilot Project Actions:*

*The actions which will be carried out under this pilot project are the following:*

*1. Research of the situation and legal framework of inclusive enterprises framework in the European countries.*

*2. Measure the impact of inclusive enterprises on the basis of impact chains (inputs – outputs - outcomes-impact) in a comparison of countries.*

*a. Define fields of impact: on persons with disabilities, companies, society, national budget*

*b. Develop impact criteria for inclusive enterprises – objectives/target groups, concept/approach, customers, participation, diversity, resource orientation*

*c. Conduct surveys*

*d. Compare approaches / compare impact (inputs - impact)*

*e. Develop best practices model*

*f. Recommendations for action by the European Union*

*3. Results of socio-economic study report on Return on Investment (ROI). An inclusive model should not be perceived as costly burden; it is a successful model that capitalises on the ROI of employing people with disabilities.*

**6. Partners in the Pilot Project:** *organisations representing the inclusive enterprises for people with disabilities in Europe, and organisation that work to promote access to employment for people with disabilities at European level*

*In the implementation phase of this pilot project, the European Confederation of Inclusive Enterprises (EuCIE) could be a good partner which provides to the EU Institutions its knowledge and data since this organisation is the main representative of inclusive enterprises for people with disabilities in Europe.*

*EuCIE is the union of several countries to promote access to employment for people with disabilities at European level. In fact, the Confederation shares the same model of inclusive company whose organisations represent the main inclusive employers in Belgium-Wallonia (Eweta), France (UNEA), Germany (Bag-if) and Spain (CONACEE) despite the fact that they have established contacts with more European countries where inclusive enterprises exist. According to this pilot project, EuCIE mission is to represent all European inclusive enterprises at European level and its workers with disabilities, working for their recognition, promotion and protection at European level.*

**7. Conclusions**

*The most important positive result from the implementation of this pilot project would be to provide the basis for increasing the employment rate of people with disabilities and improving the quality of employment, using an inclusive enterprise for disabled people as a vehicle or tool to achieve it.*

*On the other hand, access to work on the open labour market is a right that persons with disabilities are entitled to enjoy equally to others. Inclusive employment practices can enable persons with disabilities to have economic independence and to be socially active, helping them to participate in their community. It means building an inclusive society As a result, inclusive employment practices have been proven to benefit individuals, taxpayers and the wider community.*

**Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

**Justification:**

Some EU countries recognize the inclusive enterprise but there is no EU legal framework that admits this employment model for people with disabilities, guaranteeing access for all to the labour market and ensuring that persons with disabilities accede to quality jobs in line with the European Disability Strategy. It also needs to strengthen obligations for decent wages based on the minimum wage for inclusive enterprise and to better implement existing directives on non-discrimination at work.

Compromise amendment between EMPL/5621

=====

**Draft amendment 1164**

=== BUDG/3696 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Add: PP 07 21 13

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 13							150 000	75 000	150 000	75 000
Reserve										
Total							150 000	75 000	150 000	75 000

## Heading:

*Pilot project — Domestic Violence - Assessment of the impact of programs targeting aggressors as an instrument to prevent their recurrence in different European countries*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*Preventing and combating domestic violence against women imposes a wide range of measures aimed at ensuring their economic and social independence, fulfilling their right to equality in life and at the same time ensuring adequate protection for women victims.*

*In addition, the fight against domestic violence also requires special attention to the prevention of recurrence of domestic violence by the aggressor.*

*This Pilot Project aims to carry out a Study that allows to know the programs directed to the aggressors, in what circumstances they are applied, to whom they are directed, an evaluation that is made of them in their impacts in the prevention of the recurrence of violence.*

*It must contain information, whether in any country of the European continent on the way of accompanying the aggressor, whether it is flagged or monitored by the competent authorities, what actions involve him in order to know his psychological profile, to avoid the recurrence of domestic violence including the death of the victim or recurrence in other future victims.*

*It must also develop guidelines and tools that allow a concrete and real analysis of the measures that are or will be implemented on the social problem that domestic violence is. The development of guidelines should help to define policies to be adopted in the field of prevention.*

*It is extremely important to characterize the programs that different European countries have implemented to prevent the recurrence of domestic violence against women. .*

*This pilot project will contribute to:*

- *Have concrete data to prevent future behavior of the aggressors;*
- *Reflect on different strategies to be implemented;*
- *Have knowledge about all the models adopted in European countries on this subject.*

## Legal basis:

Add following text:

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

## Justification:

Domestic violence is a social scourge that requires urgent and appropriate prevention and combat measures to be taken.

Compromise amendment between GUE/8009

=====

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Add: PP 07 21 14

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 14							800 000	400 000	800 000	400 000
Reserve										
Total							800 000	400 000	800 000	400 000

Heading:

*Pilot project — BELE – Building Europe with Local Entities*

Remarks:

Add following text:

*This project will offer financing to facilitate the identification in local governments of a councilman or councilwoman responsible for disseminating not only the programs and projects financed by the European Union in that municipality but also communicating to the citizens of his municipality the general political initiatives and measures carried out by the Union through periodical declarations to local media, debates and seminars.*

*European values and policies need to be disseminated to the widest audience, particularly in the context of the Conference on the Future of Europe. Once we will count with the Interinstitutional Agreement that will open up the Conference on the Future of Europe, this Pilot Project will complement the perimeter of this important event and will be adapted to this goal.*

Legal basis:

Add following text:

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

Justification:

This proposal, by involving in a permanent and systematic way potentially all local entities in the EU, can provide a substantial and measurable impact in terms of educating the public about the integration process, so often unknown or misunderstood, during the Conference on the Future of Europe. No other current EU program has this profile. The use of impact evaluation can be easily deployed in order to assess the success of this Pilot Project.

Compromise amendment between AFCO/6429

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: PP 07 21 15

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 15							150 000	75 000	150 000	75 000
Reserve										
Total							150 000	75 000	150 000	75 000

#### Heading:

*Pilot project — Establishing an EU app for domestic violence victims*

#### Remarks:

##### Add following text:

*The outbreak of the COVID-19 has shone a light on and exacerbated the pervasive and well known problem of domestic violence across Europe. Addressing domestic violence has long been problematic due to the fear and unjustified stigma victims feel, and the subsequent the lack of reporting and lack of data to inform concrete policy measures. Next to the measures that were in place before the crisis, some Member States have developed new measures to address the specific worrying situation of victims in isolation with their abusers where reaching out for help becomes even more difficult.*

*The pilot project aims to build on lessons learned during the crisis as regards the role technology can play as well as on the European Commission's NON.NO.NEIN. campaign and have an overarching approach to reporting of domestic violence with EU added value. The project would fund the development and launch of a free app, which collates information and resources for women suffering from domestic violence for example information on warning signs of abusive behaviour, how to prepare to leave a violent situation, local shelters and national helplines' contact details, legal rights and remedies etc. Crucially, women, through a discreet app, which could be disguised as something innocuous, would be connected to their national helpline through a real time chat service. An emergency button could also call for police assistance without the need to speak thereby avoiding alerting abusers in volatile situations. Furthermore, national services and NGOs supporting domestic violence victims would feed into the app's design and be supported in connectivity of the app with their existing structures. The app launch should be accompanied by a European Commission awareness campaign to promote the app in order to reach as many women as possible.*

*This would provide a harmonized EU approach in helping to address and support victims of domestic violence. The European Parliament has previously proposed the establishment of a coherent system for collecting statistics on gender-based violence in Member States and this EU app could help to further inform national and EU policy making by having a more complete and accurate view of the domestic violence cases through anonymised data collection in full respect of the GDPR. This APP would collect evidence of domestic abuse in order to assist victims with applying for protection against abusers. Also to helps users better understand what is happening to them with recordings.*

#### Legal basis:

##### Add following text:

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

#### Justification:

This pilot project would build on the previous work done by the European Parliament and Commission to

raise awareness of and combat domestic violence. It is in line with the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025's aim of ending gender-based violence, the Istanbul Convention, the UN Sustainable Development Goal 5 and previous calls from Parliament in its resolutions 28 November 2019 on the EU's accession to the Istanbul Convention and other measures to combat gender-based violence and of 25 February 2014 with recommendations to the Commission on combating Violence against Women.

Compromise amendment between FEMM/6215

-----

**Draft amendment 1142**

==== BUDG/3674 ====

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3674 = Compromise amendment

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Add: PP 09 21 01

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 09 21 01							60 000	30 000	60 000	30 000
Reserve										
Total							60 000	30 000	60 000	30 000

Heading:

*Pilot project — Integrating AI into the circular economy*

Remarks:

Add following text:

*Europe is well placed to benefit from the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a user, as a creator, and as a producer. It has excellent research centres, innovative start-ups, a world-leading position in robotics, and competitive manufacturing and services sectors. Europe produces more than a quarter of all industrial and professional service robots, and plays an important role in developing and using software applications for companies and organisations, as well as applications to support e-government.*

*Europe has developed a strong computing infrastructure, and it holds large volumes of public and industrial data. However, although the European digital solutions can advance the circular economy, support the decarbonisation of all sectors and reduce the environmental and social footprint of products placed on the EU market, the sector needs to undergo its own green transformation yet. The significant environmental footprint of the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector is estimated at 5-9% of the world's total electricity use, and more than 2% of all emissions. These figures will only increase in the coming years.*

*Europe needs energy-efficient data centres, telecommunications and ICT-related industries that use renewable energy sources, reuse waste energy in every step of their activity, are corporate socially responsible and committed to the community where they execute their activity. All AI-related equipment should be designed, bought, consumed and recycled under energy efficient principles and fully circular processes -long-lasting designs, proper maintenance, built with recycled material and easy dismantling and recycling.*

*The push to advance AI leads companies towards competing to build stronger models that deliver better performance. However, this market race poses a great threat to the environment, as the larger the model, the more energy it consumes.*

*Some studies indicate that the computations required for deep-learning research -a branch of AI that*

*configures computers to perform tasks through experience- have increased 300.000 times from 2012 to 2018. Testing AI models is energy-intensive as it is very "data hungry" -the more data it consumes, the more energy is required. The fundamentals of AI testing also involve taking large matrices and multiplying them to make them larger and more skilled. As they grow, the model becomes more accurate, as the same time that the more energy is wasted since more computations are needed to execute the training.*

*In order to see all-sized AI-related European corporations thrive as they contribute to reach the EU climate neutral objectives, and become socially responsible, the Pilot Project will provide guidance for AI-related industries to access the technology, the systems and the best practices that allow them to incorporate all their industry processes into the circular economy.*

**Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

**Justification:**

The Pilot Project will provide the guidance needed for all AI-related industries to access the technology, the systems and the best practices that allow them to incorporate all their industry processes into the circular economy.

In a series of events, it encourages industry, science and academia to exchange strategies and best practices.

Compromise amendment between JURI/6413

=====

**Draft amendment 1143**

=== BUDG/3675 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets  
 BUDG/3675 = Compromise amendment

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 09 21 02**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 09 21 02							1 500 000	750 000	1 500 000	750 000
Reserve										
Total							1 500 000	750 000	1 500 000	750 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Best Belt - more power for the Green Belt*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*Where once the iron curtain separated countries from each another, nature now connects them in a unique continuity of natural habitats which span the length of the European continent.*

*The European Green Belt runs along/through 16 EU countries, five candidate countries, one potential*

*candidate and two non-EU countries. This is Europe's longest green network, a flagship of green infrastructure, which must be protected and conserved for future generations.*

*Building on the success of the BEST (voluntary scheme for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Territories of European overseas) initiative, we suggest implementing a similar scheme for such services along the European Green Belt for young volunteers or jobseekers.*

*The project shall therefore be called BEST BELT (Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services and Training along the European Green BELT)*

*Actions could be based on:*

*Training and education of young volunteers/jobseekers for biodiversity and ecosystem services:*

*Volunteers and jobseekers from all over Europe and participating countries should have the possibility to apply via a platform offered by the EU Commission to different projects along the European Green Belt. These projects can be facilitated by NGOs/ Universities /Companies/ State or regional authorities. Before diving into fieldwork, the volunteers/jobseekers shall receive a training on biodiversity and ecosystem services facilitated and they shall be prepared for the work they are going to do on site. Also, units for working in a multicultural environment as well as harassment courses shall be part of the trainings before the field work. This would increase their knowledge and networks.*

*Ecosystem and Biodiversity services in combination with climate change adaptation and mitigation:*

*The work facilitated in the area of the European Green Belt shall be used to explore the synergies of providing ecosystem and biodiversity together with climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. Activities for designation and management of protected areas shall be carried out in the field. Together with experts, specific goals shall be set for each project, identifying the work needed on the ground.*

*Capacity building and outreach activities and involving organisations in the Region:*

*This project should also involve local communities and different actors in the field. The works happening on the ground shall be explained to the communities and also local authorities shall be trained on the links between interconnected environmental issues (biodiversity, climate change and land degradation) and related processes.*

*Best practice examples shall be shared along projects on the belt and each year a competition between the projects for innovative ideas/work shall be held.*

*For further outreach also Member States, NGOs, regional organisations and International Organisations shall be involved in a multi stakeholder approach. A blueprint could be the Green List approach developed by the IUCN.*

*Setting up of a network/database:*

*The participating organisations shall contribute to a European Green Belt wide open source database, setting out different parameters from biodiversity to climate change relevant information. This database could help monitor the situation on the ground and provide valuable information for scientists and researchers from different areas.*

*Raising awareness for the importance of biodiversity:*

*By connecting activities for ecosystem preservation and restoration with information given to tourists travelling the Iron Curtain Trail, education on environmental issues can be spread easily and in a low-threshold fashion. Different levels of knowledge, adapted to e.g. families, can make the Iron Curtain Trail more attractive, thus fostering sustainable tourism.*

**Legal basis:**

Add following text:

*Pilot project within the meaning of Article 58(2) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of*



the Union, amending Regulations (EU) No 1296/2013, (EU) No 1301/2013, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 1304/2013, (EU) No 1309/2013, (EU) No 1316/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) No 283/2014, and Decision No 541/2014/EU and repealing Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 (OJ L 193, 30.7.2018, p. 1).

**Justification:**

The connection between biodiversity, climate change and land degradation becomes more obvious every day. Restoring and protecting Europe’s longest green network, the European Green Belt, is an integral part of strengthening the Green Infrastructure in the EU.

This project could contribute to the Green Deal as well as to the Biodiversity Strategy, strengthen the social pillar and explain the value of nature protection not only to the project participants but also to a wide audience of inhabitants and tourists.

Compromise amendment between ENVI/5414

=====

**Draft amendment 1166**

=== BUDG/3698 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets  
BUDG/3698 = Compromise amendment

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 09 21 03**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 09 21 03							180 000	90 000	180 000	90 000
Reserve										
Total							180 000	90 000	180 000	90 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Assessing Options for use of hydrogen in shipping*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*For transport modes that are most difficult to decarbonise, as shipping, different options are being explored. Maersk for example, the biggest cargo shipper worldwide, is examining for their fleet propulsion with alcohols as well as with ammonia and also with biomethane. Other carriers are collecting first experiences with hydrogen/fuel cell propulsion. A multitude of questions about hydrogen in shipping is open, inter alia:*

- 1. How to guarantee that the hydrogen is "green" (won with electrolysis of water with renewable energy), not "blue", and that it is produced from surplus energy, hence not taking away renewable energy from the grid that would be needed elsewhere?*
- 2. In which use cases is hydrogen an alternative to battery-electric shipping? And when using hydrogen as a fuel, in which case is the propulsion with fuel cell technology the smartest option to use, in which case it is more efficient to use hydrogen-generated ammonia or alcohols? Both questions can be addressed in a Pilot Project that assesses the options for production and utilisation of hydrogen in a coastal area with shipping infrastructure. Harbours are the natural hub for hydrogen, since they are the infrastructure nodes for the connection to offshore wind farms; delivery and storage of hydrogen from overseas; fuelling of different transport carriers; injection into pipelines for the transport inland.*

*The questions can be addressed in a combined field study with the following tools:*

1. cost benefit analysis for different scenarios of hydrogen production for shipping: onshore vs. offshore wind with the offshore scenario differentiating between onshore vs. offshore electrolysis (and hence connection to the coast via electricity line vs. hydrogen pipeline)

2. cost benefit analysis for different uses of hydrogen for shipping in a closed production cycle within the harbour area: Fuell Cell propulsion vs. methanol/ethanol vs. ammonia

The analysis should also include an assessment of the respective legal and licensing obstacles and costs.

**Legal basis:**

Add following text:

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

**Justification:**

All over Europe, laboratories and first mover projects using hydrogen for different applications are being conceived and implemented. Europe is preparing for the next "Energiewende" - the transformation of transport. Fuels generated with renewable electricity is a huge opportunity for making the Green Deal ambition become reality in the transport sector. At the same time, scaling up hydrogen production and use is a project of big european added value, since enormous investment costs for research and development have to be covered collectively to overcome free riders problems.

Compromise amendment between BUDG/4028

=====

**Draft amendment 1167**=== BUDG/3699 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets  
BUDG/3699 = Compromise amendment

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Article PP 15 21 — 2021

Amend figures as follows:

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Add: PP 15 21 01

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 15 21 01							175 000	87 500	175 000	87 500
Reserve										
Total							175 000	87 500	175 000	87 500

**Heading:**

*Pilot project - European Observatory on the fight against Impunity*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The Pilot Project (PP) aims at setting up a European Observatory on the fight against impunity (EOI) built on the necessity to promote the fight against impunity for serious violations of human rights and crimes against humanity having the principle of accountability as a central pillar of the architecture of international justice.*

*The objective of the EOI should be to provide an EU-wide approach aimed at ensuring a proper involvement of the parliamentary dimension and scrutiny both at European and National levels.*

*The PP should be based on the Right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law. To fill the gap of impunity, the PP would serve the purpose of addressing the most sensitive issues in the international human rights law context (e.g. extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances) as well as the needs of the most vulnerable groups (e.g. children, youth, women, minorities and internally displaced persons). This includes shaping solutions for eliminating possible obstacles for victims to access justice and to promote international justice systems, including transitional justice where accountability is most at risk.*

*Putting in place a permanent EU structure for monitoring and delivering activities in this field could really improve the fight against impunity and the principle of accountability.*

*The main activities of the EOI would include:*

*1) Raising awareness on unreported situations and human rights violations, notably as a concrete follow-up to European Parliament's urgency resolutions, identifying and supporting relevant bodies and actors on the ground and coordinating actions in close cooperation with all relevant EU and international bodies and mechanisms; establishing a platform to amplify the voice of the victims and the EU's response in that respect.*

*Monitoring widespread impunity for human rights violations and attacks on the role of the International Criminal Court, considering the joint communication to the European Parliament and the Council on the EU action plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2020 -2024;*

*2. Supporting the work of the European Genocide Network and create synergies in order to ensure a parliamentary dimension via a close cooperation between national authorities (Parliaments), European Parliament, parliamentary assemblies in third countries and civil society organisations; giving support to the judiciary to investigate and prosecute international crimes and assessing the common efforts of the EU Member States and the European Union in enforcing criminal law and jurisprudence notably by the adoption of relevant legislation and building necessary networks with official and non-official representatives at national and European levels;*

*3. Advocating in favour of multidisciplinary accountability systems (including the ICC) and reparation processes in challenging environments, bridging the gap between mechanisms and victims (also called "survivors") by ensuring a victim-centred approach;*

*4. Enhancing the profile and visibility of the EU engagement on the fight against impunity through an annual high-level event (eg. European Days to Combat impunity), targeted campaigns and the publication of reports, and creating new partnerships and networks worldwide with a potential multiplying effect at multilateral, regional and local level;*

*5. Contributing to implement the 2030 UN Agenda for Sustainable Development (goal 16) and its objective of designing better accountability mechanisms, providing access to justice for all and promoting peaceful and inclusive societies.*

## **Justification:**

Impunity constitutes a severe threat to international peace and security, as well as a major challenge and a priority objective for the EU. It is necessary for the EU to contribute to the efforts to respond effectively to serious crimes and gross violations of human rights. It is crucial to have a consistent and effective EU-wide approach aimed at ensuring a proper involvement of the parliamentary dimension and scrutiny both at European and National levels throughout a dedicated mechanism. This action is a contribution to the SDG

16.

Compromise amendment between AFET/6572

=====

## Draft amendment 1115

==== BUDG/3602 ====

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

BUDG/3602 = Compromise amendment

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### S 03 01 02 — European Union Agency for the Space Programme (EUSPA)

#### Amend remarks as follows:

#### Amend text as follows:

Function group and grade	European Union Agency for the Space Programme (EUSPA)					
	2021		2020			
	Authorized under the Union budget		Actually filled as at 31 December 2019		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16						
AD 15						
AD 14		1		1		1
AD 13		3		2		3
AD 12		8		1		8
AD 11		10		6		9
AD 10		16		10		16
AD 9		30		18		27
		28				
AD 8		49		35		46
		47				
AD 7		32		38		27
		30				
AD 6		4		15		4
		2				
AD 5		3		8		6
<i>AD Subtotal</i>		156		134		147
		148				
AST 11						
AST 10						
AST 9						
AST 8						
AST 7		1				
AST 6		1		1		1
AST 5		1		1		2
AST 4				1		
AST 3		1		1		
AST 2						
AST 1						
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		4		4		3
		2				
AST/SC 6						
AST/SC 5						
AST/SC 4						
AST/SC 3						
AST/SC 2						
AST/SC 1						
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>						

Total		160 150		138		150
Grand total		160 150		138		150

### Justification:

The agency needs considerably more permanent staff due to its increased mandate and the fact that for reasons of security and business continuity temporary agents are needed instead of short-term contract agents and outsourcing.

Compromise amendment between ITRE/5047

-----

### Draft amendment 828

=== S&D//7254 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

**S 03 01 10** — Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) — Office

#### Amend remarks as follows:

Amend text as follows:

Function group and grade	Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) — Office					
	2021		2020			
	Authorized under the Union budget		Actually filled as at 31 December 2019		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16						
AD 15						
AD 14		1		1		1
AD 13						
AD 12						
AD 11		1				1
AD 10		2		1		2
AD 9		2		1		2
AD 8		2		3		2
AD 7	2	2				2
AD 6		2		5		2
AD 5	2	1				1
<i>AD Subtotal</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>13</i>		<i>11</i>		<i>13</i>
AST 11						
AST 10						
AST 9						
AST 8						
AST 7						
AST 6		1				1
AST 5		1		1		1
AST 4		1		1		1
AST 3				1		
AST 2						
AST 1						
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		<i>3</i>		<i>3</i>		<i>3</i>
AST/SC 6						
AST/SC 5						
AST/SC 4						
AST/SC 3						
AST/SC 2	4					
AST/SC 1						
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>	<i>4</i>					

<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>14</b>		<b>16</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>24</b>		<b>14</b>		<b>16</b>	
	<b>16</b>					

## Justification:

The request is budgetary neutral. The agency would replace current contract agents and external personnel with more permanent staff to ensure sustainability in the work of the BEREC Office.

=====

## Draft amendment 825

=== S&D//7251 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### S 03 01 15 — European Environment Agency (EEA)

#### Amend remarks as follows:

#### Amend text as follows:

Function group and grade	European Environment Agency (EEA)					
	2021		2020			
	Authorized under the Union budget		Actually filled as at 31 December 2019		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16						
AD 15		1		1		1
AD 14		2				2
AD 13	1	6		2	1	6
AD 12		16	1	8		16
AD 11		10		8		10
AD 10		11		11		11
AD 9		9		10		9
AD 8		4		8		4
AD 7	7	3		6		3
AD 6	8	1		5		1
AD 5		3				3
<i>AD Subtotal</i>	<b>16</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>66</b>
	<del>4</del>					
AST 11	1	2				2
AST 10	2	5		2	1	5
AST 9		12	1	6	2	12
AST 8		11	1	5		11
AST 7		11		8		11
AST 6		11		9		11
AST 5		7		9		7
AST 4		1		11		1
AST 3				7		
AST 2				1		
AST 1						
<i>AST Subtotal</i>	<b>3</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>60</b>
AST/SC 6						
AST/SC 5						
AST/SC 4						
AST/SC 3						
AST/SC 2						
AST/SC 1						
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>126</b>
	<b>4</b>					
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>145</b>		<b>120</b>		<b>130</b>	
	<b>130</b>					

## Justification:

Additional financial and human resources are needed, since the EEA is expected to play a key role in supporting Green Deal related actions in the field of monitoring and reporting on the EU biodiversity strategy, circular economy, climate change adaptation Covid-19 and zero pollution initiatives.

-----

## Draft amendment 829

=== S&D//7255 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### S 03 01 19 — European Medicines Agency (EMA)

#### Amend remarks as follows:

#### Amend text as follows:

Function group and grade	European Medicines Agency (EMA)					
	2021		2020			
	Authorized under the Union budget		Actually filled as at 31 December 2019		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16						
AD 15		3		3		3
AD 14		9		7		8
AD 13		13		10		12
AD 12		45		43		44
AD 11		51		43		47
AD 10		50		43		44
AD 9		55		43		46
AD 8	25	71		59		66
AD 7		76		65		76
AD 6	29	46		23		46
AD 5				25		3
<i>AD Subtotal</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>419</i>		<i>364</i>		<i>395</i>
AST 11		2		2		2
AST 10		7		7		7
AST 9		9		6		8
AST 8		10		16		19
AST 7		19		22		15
AST 6		20		25		15
AST 5		38		33		39
AST 4		44		55		52
AST 3		28		46		44
AST 2				7		
AST 1						
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		<i>177</i>		<i>219</i>		<i>201</i>
AST/SC 6						
AST/SC 5						
AST/SC 4						
AST/SC 3						
AST/SC 2						
AST/SC 1						
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>596</b>		<b>583</b>		<b>596</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>650</b> <b>596</b>		<b>583</b>		<b>596</b>	

## Justification:

EMA urgently needs staff with specialised scientific and technical competences to respond to the Covid-19 crisis (i.e. scientific evaluation work, safety monitoring, support on medicines shortages and publication of

clinical data).

-----

**Draft amendment 1172**

=== BUDG/4411 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

S 03 01 24 — European Asylum Support Office (EASO)

Amend remarks as follows:

Amend text as follows:

Function group and grade	European Asylum Support Office (EASO)					
	2021		2020			
	Authorized under the Union budget		Actually filled as at 31 December 2019		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16						
AD 15		1				1
AD 14				1		
AD 13		3				3
AD 12		6				
		5		3		5
AD 11		4				
		3		2		3
AD 10		18				
		16		5		16
AD 9		24				
		22		4		22
AD 8		63				
		58		21		58
AD 7		75				
		70		29		70
AD 6		40				
		35		26		30
AD 5		20				
		18		41		23
AD Subtotal		254		132		231
		231				
AST 11						
AST 10						
AST 9						
AST 8						
AST 7						
AST 6		4				4
AST 5		20				
		18		2		18
AST 4		53				
		49		27		49
AST 3		61				
		55		39		55
AST 2		11				
		9		1		9
AST 1				13		
AST Subtotal		149		82		135
		135				
AST/SC 6						
AST/SC 5						
AST/SC 4						
AST/SC 3						
AST/SC 2						



AST/SC 1						
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>						
<b>Total</b>		<b>403</b> <b>366</b>		<b>214</b>		<b>366</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>403</b> <b>366</b>		<b>214</b>		<b>366</b>

## Justification:

EASO is playing a vital role in managing asylum flows. Recent events have shown the need for stronger EU action and a coordinated approach. This amendment is in line with the original agency request.

-----

## Draft amendment 827

=== S&D//7253 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### S 03 01 26 — European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)

#### Amend remarks as follows:

#### Amend text as follows:

Function group and grade	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)					
	2021		2020			
	Authorized under the Union budget		Actually filled as at 31 December 2019		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16						
AD 15		1				1
AD 14		4		2		3
AD 13		3		2		3
AD 12		4		3		2
AD 11		7		1		5
AD 10		12		5		10
AD 9		9		8		11
AD 8		5		11		8
AD 7		3		11		2
AD 6	2			4		3
AD 5						
<i>AD Subtotal</i>	<b>2</b>	<b>48</b>		<b>47</b>		<b>48</b>
AST 11						
AST 10		4				4
AST 9		3		2		2
AST 8		4		4		3
AST 7		5		1		7
AST 6		6		6		6
AST 5		2		7		2
AST 4				4		
AST 3						
AST 2						
AST 1						
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		<b>24</b>		<b>24</b>		<b>24</b>
AST/SC 6						
AST/SC 5						
AST/SC 4						
AST/SC 3						
AST/SC 2						
AST/SC 1						
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>72</b>		<b>71</b>		<b>72</b>

Grand total	74 72	71	72
-------------	----------	----	----

## Justification:

Additional financial and human resources are needed to implement five new projects that the agency has identified following its stakeholders consultation process.

=====

## Draft amendment 826

=== S&D//7252 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

#### Amend remarks as follows:

#### Amend text as follows:

Function group and grade	European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation (Eurojust)					
	2021		2020			
	Authorized under the Union budget		Actually filled as at 31 December 2019		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16						
AD 15						
AD 14		1		1		1
AD 13		1				1
AD 12		1				1
AD 11		5		2		5
AD 10		12		4		12
AD 9		22		15		22
AD 8		21		16		21
AD 7	1	29		16		29
AD 6		2		18		2
AD 5	9	6		8		6
<i>AD Subtotal</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>100</i>		<i>80</i>		<i>100</i>
AST 11						
AST 10						
AST 9		1		1		1
AST 8						
AST 7		1				1
AST 6		5		7		5
AST 5		52		24		52
AST 4		48		33		48
AST 3				42		
AST 2				16		
AST 1				1		
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		<i>107</i>		<i>124</i>		<i>107</i>
AST/SC 6						
AST/SC 5						
AST/SC 4						
AST/SC 3						
AST/SC 2						
AST/SC 1						
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>207</b>		<b>204</b>		<b>207</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>217</b> <b>207</b>		<b>204</b>		<b>207</b>	

## Justification:

Additional financial and human resources are needed to run data management, ICT infrastructure and

security, as well as to support national desks and the JIT secretariat.

-----

## Draft amendment 962

=== EPP//7049 ===

Tabled by Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats)

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

#### Amend remarks as follows:

#### Amend text as follows:

Function group and grade	European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO)					
	2021		2020			
	Authorized under the Union budget		Actually filled as at 31 December 2019		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16						
AD 15		1		1		1
AD 14		2	1			1
		1				
AD 13		22	1			22
AD 12		5				
AD 11		9		1		1
		1				
AD 10		10				3
		5				
AD 9		4	1			3
		5				
AD 8		5				2
		2				
AD 7		10			2	7
		8				
AD 6		15		2		3
		10				
AD 5		5		1		1
<i>AD Subtotal</i>		88	3	5	2	44
		60				
AST 11						
AST 10						
AST 9		1				
AST 8		1				
AST 7						
AST 6						
AST 5		8		1		4
		4				
AST 4		14			2	
		5				
AST 3		13				3
		12				
AST 2						
AST 1						
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		35		1	2	7
		23				
AST/SC 6						
AST/SC 5						
AST/SC 4						
AST/SC 3						
AST/SC 2		4				3
AST/SC 1						
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>		4				3

Total		123 87	3	6	4	54
Grand total		123 87	9		58	

### Justification:

EPPO's functionality from the start depends on adequate resources to tackle the backlog and inflow of new cases in a timely and efficient manner.

=====

### Draft amendment 612

=== R-E//7491 ===

Tabled by Renew Europe Group, Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats), Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament, Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance

-----

### SECTION I — EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### Item 1 4 0 0 — Other staff — Secretariat and political groups

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 4 0 0	63 063 000	63 063 000	63 955 000	63 955 000	63 955 000	63 955 000	1 202 000	1 202 000	65 157 000	65 157 000
Reserve										
Total	63 063 000	63 063 000	63 955 000	63 955 000	63 955 000	63 955 000	1 202 000	1 202 000	65 157 000	65 157 000

### Justification:

For the functioning of the five new committees (the event not known at the time of establishing of the EP estimates).

This amendment restores the EP estimates as requested by the Bureau on 14/09/2020.

=====

### Draft amendment 618

=== R-E//7497 ===

Tabled by Renew Europe Group, Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats), Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament, Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance

-----

### SECTION I — EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### Item 1 4 0 1 — Other staff — Security

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 4 0 1	31 622 000	31 622 000	38 160 000	38 160 000	38 160 000	38 160 000	-3 500 000	-3 500 000	34 660 000	34 660 000
Reserve										
Total	31 622 000	31 622 000	38 160 000	38 160 000	38 160 000	38 160 000	-3 500 000	-3 500 000	34 660 000	34 660 000

-----

### SECTION I — EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

#### Item 2 0 2 6 — Security and surveillance of buildings

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 0 2 6	23 750 000	23 750 000	16 030 000	16 030 000	16 030 000	16 030 000	3 500 000	3 500 000	19 530 000	19 530 000
Reserve										
Total	23 750 000	23 750 000	16 030 000	16 030 000	16 030 000	16 030 000	3 500 000	3 500 000	19 530 000	19 530 000

## Justification:

Covid-19 related budgetary neutral adjustment, as requested by the Bureau on 14/09/2020.

=====

## Draft amendment 617

=== R-E//7496 ===

Tabled by Renew Europe Group, Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats), Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament, Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance

-----

## SECTION I — EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

### Item 2 0 0 0 — Rent

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 0 0 0	33 291 000	33 291 000	26 301 000	26 301 000	26 301 000	26 301 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	27 301 000	27 301 000
Reserve										
Total	33 291 000	33 291 000	26 301 000	26 301 000	26 301 000	26 301 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	27 301 000	27 301 000

-----

## SECTION I — EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

### Article 2 1 2 — Furniture

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 1 2	7 400 000	7 400 000	5 910 000	5 910 000	5 910 000	5 910 000	-1 000 000	-1 000 000	4 910 000	4 910 000
Reserve										
Total	7 400 000	7 400 000	5 910 000	5 910 000	5 910 000	5 910 000	-1 000 000	-1 000 000	4 910 000	4 910 000

## Justification:

Covid-19 related budgetary neutral adjustment, as requested by the Bureau on 14/09/2020.

=====

## Draft amendment 613

=== R-E//7492 ===

Tabled by Renew Europe Group, Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats), Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament, Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance

-----

## SECTION I — EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

### Item 2 0 0 7 — Construction of buildings and fitting-out of premises

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 0 0 7	82 730 000	82 730 000	94 859 340	94 859 340	94 859 340	94 859 340	2 067 660	2 067 660	96 927 000	96 927 000
Reserve										

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
Total	82 730 000	82 730 000	94 859 340	94 859 340	94 859 340	94 859 340	2 067 660	2 067 660	96 927 000	96 927 000

### Justification:

To restore EP estimates as requested by the Bureau on 14/09/2020.

=====

### Draft amendment 614

=== R-E//7493 ===

Tabled by Renew Europe Group, Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats), Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament, Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance

-----

## SECTION I — EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

### Article 3 0 2 — Reception and representation expenses

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
3 0 2	910 500	910 500	845 500	845 500	845 500	845 500	13 000	13 000	858 500	858 500
Reserve										
Total	910 500	910 500	845 500	845 500	845 500	845 500	13 000	13 000	858 500	858 500

### Justification:

For the functioning of the five new committees (the event not known at the time of establishing of the EP estimates).

This amendment restores the EP estimates as requested by the Bureau on 14/09/2020.

=====

### Draft amendment 615

=== R-E//7494 ===

Tabled by Renew Europe Group, Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats), Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament, Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance

-----

## SECTION I — EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

### Item 3 0 4 2 — Meetings, congresses, conferences and delegations

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
3 0 4 2	2 671 000	2 671 000	2 780 000	2 780 000	2 780 000	2 780 000	77 000	77 000	2 857 000	2 857 000
Reserve										
Total	2 671 000	2 671 000	2 780 000	2 780 000	2 780 000	2 780 000	77 000	77 000	2 857 000	2 857 000

### Justification:

For the functioning of the five new committees (the event not known at the time of establishing of the EP estimates).

This amendment restores the EP estimates as requested by the Bureau on 14/09/2020.

=====

### Draft amendment 616

=== R-E//7495 ===

Tabled by Renew Europe Group, Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats), Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament, Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance

SECTION I — EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Article 3 2 0 — Acquisition of expertise

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
3 2 0	7 137 000	7 137 000	6 629 500	6 629 500	6 629 500	6 629 500	862 000	862 000	7 491 500	7 491 500
Reserve										
Total	7 137 000	7 137 000	6 629 500	6 629 500	6 629 500	6 629 500	862 000	862 000	7 491 500	7 491 500

Justification:

For the functioning of the five new committees (event not known at the time of establishing of the EP estimates).

This amendment restores the EP estimates as requested by the Bureau on 14/09/2020.

Draft amendment 611

=== R-E//7490 ===

Tabled by Renew Europe Group, Group of the European People's Party (Christian Democrats), Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament, Group of the Greens/European Free Alliance

SECTION I — EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Chapter 10 1 — CONTINGENCY RESERVE

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
10 1	5 151 000	5 151 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	346 000	346 000	2 346 000	2 346 000
Reserve										
Total	5 151 000	5 151 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	346 000	346 000	2 346 000	2 346 000

Justification:

The reserve was cut by EUR 2 500 000 in the DB 2021. The Bureau in its decision of 14/09/2020 asked to restore the EP estimates. However, since the setting up of five parliamentary committees (unforeseen at the time of establishing the estimates) requires total additional appropriations of EUR 2 154 000, the reserve will be restored with EUR 346 000 only to comply with the principle of the budgetary neutrality.

See AMs on lines 1 4 0 0 - 3 0 2 - 3 0 4 2 - 3 2 0 for the EUR 2 154 000 for the setting-up of the five new committees.

Draft amendment 41

=== JURI/6405 ===

Tabled by Committee on Legal Affairs

SECTION IV — COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Article 1 0 4 — Missions

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 0 4	280 000	280 000	280 000	280 000	252 000	252 000	28 000	28 000	280 000	280 000
Reserve										
Total	280 000	280 000	280 000	280 000	252 000	252 000	28 000	28 000	280 000	280 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

The restore DB is necessary to face the cost of Members' missions in 2021. It should be pointed out that the appropriations for this line in the 2021 DB have been kept identical to the 2020 budget. A 10% reduction appears excessive.

=====

**Draft amendment 42**

=== JURI/6406 ===

Tabled by Committee on Legal Affairs

-----

**SECTION IV — COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION****Item 1 2 0 0 — Remunerations and allowances****Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 2 0 0	267 837 000	267 837 000	272 780 000	272 780 000	271 160 000	271 160 000	1 620 000	1 620 000	272 780 000	272 780 000
Reserve										
Total	267 837 000	267 837 000	272 780 000	272 780 000	271 160 000	271 160 000	1 620 000	1 620 000	272 780 000	272 780 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

The very high occupation rate of posts (97 %) and implementation rate of appropriations (99 %) of the Court require the annulment of the 1.62 million cut demanded by Council, so that the Court could create the 24 new permanent posts related to the end of the "Irish derogation" and also avoid any appropriations shortages that could make impossible a full use of its establishment plan and imperil the execution of the Court's mission.

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

=====

**Draft amendment 43**

=== JURI/6407 ===

Tabled by Committee on Legal Affairs

-----

**SECTION IV — COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION****Item 1 4 0 0 — Other staff****Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 4 0 0	8 285 000	8 285 000	8 733 000	8 733 000	8 393 000	8 393 000	340 000	340 000	8 733 000	8 733 000
Reserve										
Total	8 285 000	8 285 000	8 733 000	8 733 000	8 393 000	8 393 000	340 000	340 000	8 733 000	8 733 000

**Justification:**



Restore Draft Budget (DB).

To be able to properly fulfil its mission, the Court needs the appropriations demanded in the DB for this budget line, so as to be able to recruit a limited number of new contract agents in 2021 (8 FTE) tasked, in particular, of legal databases data-entry, of the reinforcement of security and of the introduction of a system for the electronic management of administrative files (HAN).

=====

Draft amendment 44

==== JURI/6408 ====

Tabled by Committee on Legal Affairs

-----

SECTION IV — COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Article 1 6 2 — Missions

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 6 2	478 500	478 500	450 000	450 000	405 000	405 000	45 000	45 000	450 000	450 000
Reserve										
Total	478 500	478 500	450 000	450 000	405 000	405 000	45 000	45 000	450 000	450 000

Justification:

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

The restore DB is necessary to allow the performance of staff missions in 2021. It is importat to underline that this line in the 2021 DB was already reduced by about 6% compared to the 2020 budget. The Council proposal would amount in effect to a 15% reduction in the line compared with 2020.

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

=====

Draft amendment 45

==== JURI/6409 ====

Tabled by Committee on Legal Affairs

-----

SECTION IV — COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Article 2 5 4 — Meetings, congresses, conferences and visits

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 5 4	380 000	380 000	380 000	380 000	342 000	342 000	38 000	38 000	380 000	380 000
Reserve										
Total	380 000	380 000	380 000	380 000	342 000	342 000	38 000	38 000	380 000	380 000

Justification:

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

This line is used notably to finance the organization of meetings and seminars with national judges and EU law experts: these events are essential opportunities to develop the relationship between the ECJ and national courts, with the aim of reinforcing judicial cooperation. It is therefore necessary to restore this line at DB level, also considering that it was already kept at the same level as in 2020.

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

# Draft amendment 40

=== JURI/6404 ===

Tabled by Committee on Legal Affairs

## SECTION IV — COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

### S 1 — Section IV — Court of Justice of the European Union

#### Amend remarks as follows:

#### Amend text as follows:

Function group and grade				
	2021		2020	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16	5		5	
AD 15	12	3	12	3
AD 14	80[1]	57[1]	81[1]	56[1]
AD 13	96		96	
AD 12	<del>92</del> [2] 94[2]	92	84[2]	91
AD 11	146	110	91	107
AD 10	149	52	176	51
AD 9	142	15	179	9
AD 8	103	2	112	1
AD 7	<del>109</del> 90	2	81	1
AD 6	11		11	
AD 5	29		38	
<i>AD Subtotal</i>	<del>974</del> 954	333	966	319
AST 11	12		12	
AST 10	15	1	15	1
AST 9	46		40	
AST 8	39	15	45	15
AST 7	70	40	58	38
AST 6	92	36	94	36
AST 5	118	27	126	22
AST 4	65	64	76	59
AST 3	<del>54</del> 54	39	69	26
AST 2	13	5	13	5
AST 1	<del>2</del> 4		1	
<i>AST Subtotal</i>	<del>526</del> 522	227	549	202
AST/SC 6				
AST/SC 5		3		3
AST/SC 4				
AST/SC 3	8			
AST/SC 2	26		34	
AST/SC 1				
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>	34	3	34	3
<b>Total</b>	<del>1 534</del> [3] 1 510[3]	<b>563</b>	<b>1 549</b> [3]	<b>524</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<del>2 097</del> [4] 2 073[4]		<b>2 073</b> [4]	

(1)Of which 1 AD 15 ad personam.

(2)Of which 1 AD 14 ad personam.

(3)Not including the contingency reserve, without allocation of appropriations, for officials seconded to Members of the Court of Justice or the General Court (6 AD 12, 12 AD 11, 20 AD 10, 15 AD 7, 11 AST 6, 17 AST 5, 21 AST 4, 8 AST 3).

(4)Certain posts occupied part-time may be compensated by the appointment of other staff within the limit of the remaining posts thus left unoccupied by function group.

Justification:

To fully implement Council Regulation 2015/2264 concerning the use of the Irish language, the Court needs the 24 demanded posts. The redeployment of existing staff, as suggested by the Council, is not feasible in a context in which the workload is continually increasing and the Court's services, legal translation service included, have already had to cut 6.5% of their staff between 2013 and 2017.

Draft amendment 785

=== S&D//7211 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

SECTION V — COURT OF AUDITORS

Article 1 0 4 — Missions

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 0 4	290 000	290 000	290 000	290 000	261 000	261 000	29 000	29 000	290 000	290 000
Reserve										
Total	290 000	290 000	290 000	290 000	261 000	261 000	29 000	29 000	290 000	290 000

Justification:

Restore DB

Draft amendment 786

=== S&D//7212 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

SECTION V — COURT OF AUDITORS

Item 1 4 0 0 — Other staff

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 4 0 0	4 660 000	4 660 000	5 001 000	5 001 000	4 916 000	4 916 000	85 000	85 000	5 001 000	5 001 000
Reserve										
Total	4 660 000	4 660 000	5 001 000	5 001 000	4 916 000	4 916 000	85 000	85 000	5 001 000	5 001 000

Justification:

Restore DB

Draft amendment 787

=== S&D//7213 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

SECTION V — COURT OF AUDITORS

Article 1 6 2 — Missions

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 6 2	3 370 000	3 370 000	3 320 000	3 320 000	2 988 000	2 988 000	332 000	332 000	3 320 000	3 320 000
Reserve										
Total	3 370 000	3 370 000	3 320 000	3 320 000	2 988 000	2 988 000	332 000	332 000	3 320 000	3 320 000

### Justification:

Restore DB

=====

### Draft amendment 788

=== S&D//7214 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

## SECTION V — COURT OF AUDITORS

**Article 2 5 6** — Expenditure on the dissemination of information and on participation in public events

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 5 6	17 000	17 000	17 000	17 000	15 300	15 300	1 700	1 700	17 000	17 000
Reserve										
Total	17 000	17 000	17 000	17 000	15 300	15 300	1 700	1 700	17 000	17 000

### Justification:

Restore DB

=====

### Draft amendment 789

=== S&D//7215 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

## SECTION VI — EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

**Item 1 0 0 4** — Travel and subsistence allowances, attendance at meetings and associated expenditure

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 0 0 4	20 595 079	20 595 079	21 006 981	21 006 981	18 906 283	18 906 283	2 100 698	2 100 698	21 006 981	21 006 981
Reserve										
Total	20 595 079	20 595 079	21 006 981	21 006 981	18 906 283	18 906 283	2 100 698	2 100 698	21 006 981	21 006 981

### Justification:

The activities of the EESC following the renewal of the mandate in October 2020 will reach again full cruising speed in 2021. The organisation of and participation in hearings and other events in order to consult organized civil society on key EU policy areas is the core EESC activity, which allows the organisation to fully play its institutional role. Restricting participation of members and the input from these events would significantly jeopardise the ability to efficiently contribute in shaping the EU of tomorrow. This amendment restores the appropriations of the draft budget.

=====

### Draft amendment 790

=== S&D//7216 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

## SECTION VI — EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

**Item 1 0 0 8** — Travel and subsistence allowances, attendance at meetings and associated expenditure of delegates of the Consultative Commission on Industrial Change

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 0 0 8	510 957	510 957	521 176	521 176	469 058	469 058	52 118	52 118	521 176	521 176
Reserve										
Total	510 957	510 957	521 176	521 176	469 058	469 058	52 118	52 118	521 176	521 176

### Justification:

The activities of the EESC following the renewal of the mandate in October 2020 will reach again full cruising speed in 2021. The organisation of and participation in hearings and other events in order to consult organized civil society in Member States on key EU policy areas constitutes a core EESC activity. As is the case for the travel allowances for members, restricting participation of delegates and the input from these events will significantly endanger the political work of the institution. This amendment restores the appropriations of the draft budget.

### Draft amendment 791

=== S&D//7217 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

## SECTION VI — EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

**Item 1 2 0 0** — Remuneration and allowances

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 2 0 0	72 380 869	72 380 869	73 182 577	73 182 577	73 115 077	73 115 077	67 500	67 500	73 182 577	73 182 577
Reserve										
Total	72 380 869	72 380 869	73 182 577	73 182 577	73 115 077	73 115 077	67 500	67 500	73 182 577	73 182 577

### Justification:

The activities of the EESC following the renewal of the mandate in October 2020 will reach again full cruising speed in 2021. The organisation of and participation in hearings and other events in order to consult organized civil society in Member States on key EU policy areas constitutes a core EESC activity. As is the case for the travel allowances for members, restricting participation of delegates and the input from these events will significantly endanger the political work of the institution. This amendment restores the appropriations of the draft budget.

### Draft amendment 792

=== S&D//7218 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

## SECTION VI — EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

**Item 1 4 0 0** — Other staff

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 4 0 0	2 556 480	2 556 480	2 581 058	2 581 058	2 496 058	2 496 058	85 000	85 000	2 581 058	2 581 058

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
Reserve										
Total	2 556 480	2 556 480	2 581 058	2 581 058	2 496 058	2 496 058	85 000	85 000	2 581 058	2 581 058

### Justification:

The activities of the EESC following the renewal of the mandate in October 2020 will reach again full cruising speed in 2021. The organisation of and participation in hearings and other events in order to consult organized civil society in Member States on key EU policy areas constitutes a core EESC activity. As is the case for the travel allowances for members, restricting participation of delegates and the input from these events will significantly endanger the political work of the institution. This amendment restores the appropriations of the draft budget.

=====

### Draft amendment 793

=== S&D//7219 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

## SECTION VI — EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

### Article 162 — Missions

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
162	412 924	412 924	421 082	421 082	378 974	378 974	42 108	42 108	421 082	421 082
Reserve										
Total	412 924	412 924	421 082	421 082	378 974	378 974	42 108	42 108	421 082	421 082

### Justification:

The activities of the EESC following the renewal of the mandate in October 2020 will reach again full cruising speed in 2021. The organisation of and participation in hearings and other events in order to consult organized civil society in Member States on key EU policy areas constitutes a core EESC activity. As is the case for the travel allowances for members, restricting participation of delegates and the input from these events will significantly endanger the political work of the institution. This amendment restores the appropriations of the draft budget.

=====

### Draft amendment 795

=== S&D//7221 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

## SECTION VI — EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

### Item 2007 — Fitting-out of premises

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2007	1 121 655	1 121 655	4 925 895	4 925 895	4 925 895	4 925 895	483 619	483 619	5 409 514	5 409 514
Reserve										
Total	1 121 655	1 121 655	4 925 895	4 925 895	4 925 895	4 925 895	483 619	483 619	5 409 514	5 409 514

### Justification:

The activities of the EESC following the renewal of the mandate in October 2020 will reach again full cruising speed in 2021. The organisation of and participation in hearings and other events in order to consult organized civil society in Member States on key EU policy areas constitutes a core EESC activity. As is the

case for the travel allowances for members, restricting participation of delegates and the input from these events will significantly endanger the political work of the institution. This amendment restores the appropriations of the draft budget.

## Draft amendment 794

=== S&D//7220 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

### SECTION VI — EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

#### Item 2 5 4 2 — Expenditure on the organisation of and participation in hearings and other events

##### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 5 4 2	651 311	651 311	651 311	651 311	586 180	586 180	65 131	65 131	651 311	651 311
Reserve										
Total	651 311	651 311	651 311	651 311	586 180	586 180	65 131	65 131	651 311	651 311

##### Justification:

Restore DB. The activities of the EESC following the renewal of the mandate in October 2020 will reach again full cruising speed in 2021. The organisation of and participation in hearings and other events in order to consult organized civil society in Member States on key EU policy areas constitutes a core EESC activity. As is the case for the travel allowances for members, restricting participation of delegates and the input from these events will significantly endanger the political work of the institution.

## Draft amendment 995

=== BUDG/2400 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

### SECTION VI — EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

#### Item 2 5 4 8 — Interpreting

##### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 5 4 8	7 100 000	7 100 000	6 735 709	6 735 709	6 735 709	6 735 709	590 854	590 854	7 326 563	7 326 563
Reserve										
Total	7 100 000	7 100 000	6 735 709	6 735 709	6 735 709	6 735 709	590 854	590 854	7 326 563	7 326 563

##### Justification:

This amendment is required to reverse the cut introduced by the European Commission. The activities of the EESC following the renewal of the mandate in October 2020 will reach again full cruising speed in 2021. The appropriations requested would allow a return to a bit below the 2018 level, which was considered as the strict minimum for providing sufficient multi-lingual support for the members, who are experts in their fields but do not necessarily speak foreign languages.

## Draft amendment 1173

=== BUDG/4469 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

### SECTION VI — EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

## S 1 — Section VI — European Economic and Social Committee

### Amend remarks as follows:

### Amend text as follows:

Function group and grade	2021		2020	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
Non-category		1		1
AD 16	1		1	
AD 15	5		5	
AD 14	18	1	18	1
AD 13	20	3	24	3
AD 12	53		49	
AD 11	25	2	22	2
AD 10	44	2	40	2
AD 9	56	5	59	5
AD 8	32		38	
AD 7	23	4	23	3
AD 6	19	2	20	3
AD 5	<b>18</b>	1	14	1
	<del>17</del>			
<i>AD Subtotal</i>	<b>314</b>	20	<b>313</b>	20
	<del>313</del>			
AST 11	5		4	
AST 10	5		5	
AST 9	27		25	
AST 8	29	3	28	
AST 7	39	2	39	5
AST 6	51	3	49	2
AST 5	54	2	57	3
AST 4	34	2	39	2
AST 3	27	3	30	3
AST 2	3		2	
AST 1	3		1	
<i>AST Subtotal</i>	277	15	279	15
AST/SC 6				
AST/SC 5				
AST/SC 4				
AST/SC 3	13		13	
AST/SC 2	14	3	13	3
AST/SC 1	12		11	
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>	39	3	37	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>39</b>
	<del>629</del>			
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>669</b>		<b>668</b>	
	<del>668</del>			

### Justification:

The need for an additional permanent post for the Irish Translation Unit in 2021 is due to a legal obligation arising from the end of the derogation for the Irish language. Posts for Irish translation were phased in in the two Committees over the period 2017-2021.

-----

### Draft amendment 797

=== S&D//7223 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

## SECTION VII — EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

### Item 1 0 0 4 — Travel and subsistence allowances, attendance at meetings and associated expenditure



**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 0 0 4	8 962 372	8 962 372	8 862 372	8 862 372	7 976 135	7 976 135	986 237	986 237	8 962 372	8 962 372
Reserve										
Total	8 962 372	8 962 372	8 862 372	8 862 372	7 976 135	7 976 135	986 237	986 237	8 962 372	8 962 372

**Justification:**

In spite of the COVID 19 crisis, the ambition of the institution should be to resume its core political activities as soon as the sanitary conditions allow it. Therefore, the financing of the needed means for these activities should be reinforce above Draft Budget.

=====

**Draft amendment 798**

=== S&D//7224 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

**SECTION VII — EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS****Item 1 2 0 0 — Remuneration and allowances****Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 2 0 0	55 721 000	55 721 000	55 730 342	55 730 342	55 527 842	55 527 842	296 500	296 500	55 824 342	55 824 342
Reserve										
Total	55 721 000	55 721 000	55 730 342	55 730 342	55 527 842	55 527 842	296 500	296 500	55 824 342	55 824 342

**Justification:**

Since the European Council conclusion text does not mention any political agreement on any additional effort to be made on staff after completion of the actual period commitment by all institutions, the needs estimated by the institution are reinstated.

=====

**Draft amendment 799**

=== S&D//7225 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

**SECTION VII — EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS****Item 1 4 0 2 — Interpreting services****Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 4 0 2	3 909 502	3 909 502	3 806 000	3 806 000	3 806 000	3 806 000	260 000	260 000	4 066 000	4 066 000
Reserve										
Total	3 909 502	3 909 502	3 806 000	3 806 000	3 806 000	3 806 000	260 000	260 000	4 066 000	4 066 000

**Justification:**

In spite of the COVID 19 crisis, the ambition of the institution should be to resume its core political activities as soon as the sanitary conditions allow it. Therefore, the financing of the needed means for these activities should be reinforce above Draft Budget.

=====

**Draft amendment 800**

=== S&D//7226 ===

SECTION VII — EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

**Item 1 4 2 0** — Supplementary services for the translation service

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 4 2 0	730 705	730 705	545 000	545 000	545 000	545 000	310 000	310 000	855 000	855 000
Reserve										
Total	730 705	730 705	545 000	545 000	545 000	545 000	310 000	310 000	855 000	855 000

**Justification:**

In spite of the COVID 19 crisis, the ambition of the institution should be to resume its core political activities as soon as the sanitary conditions allow it. Therefore, the financing of the needed means for these activities should be reinforce above Draft Budget.

**Draft amendment 1106**

=== BUDG/4479 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

SECTION VII — EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

**Article 1 6 2** — Missions

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 6 2	440 000	440 000	311 461	311 461	280 315	280 315	169 685	169 685	450 000	450 000
Reserve										
Total	440 000	440 000	311 461	311 461	280 315	280 315	169 685	169 685	450 000	450 000

**Justification:**

This amendment reinstates the appropriations related to missions. Commission has cut these appropriations by € 138,539 in its consolidation of the EU draft budget. The Council has cut further € 31,146. This amendment reinstates the Commission and Council cuts. Reinstatement is needed in order to carry out missions related to the increased political activities and initiatives at regional level, and local events that as a consequence require additional presence of staff alongside CoR members.

**Draft amendment 1107**

=== BUDG/4480 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

SECTION VII — EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

**Item 2 1 0 2** — Outside assistance for the operation, development and maintenance of software systems

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 1 0 2	2 400 381	2 400 381	2 596 378	2 596 378	2 596 378	2 596 378	600 000	600 000	3 196 378	3 196 378
Reserve										
Total	2 400 381	2 400 381	2 596 378	2 596 378	2 596 378	2 596 378	600 000	600 000	3 196 378	3 196 378

## Justification:

This amendment reinstates the appropriations related to the expenditure for development and maintenance of different IT systems and platforms. Commission has cut the requested funding in its reading of the EU draft budget. This amendment reinstates fully the Commission cut. Reinstatement is needed in order to allow the CoR to implement its IT digital strategy and to at least partially address the investment gap in the IT. This is becoming critical in the light of the current Covid-19 crisis.

=====

## Draft amendment 1108

=== BUDG/4481 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

-----

## SECTION VII — EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

### Article 2 1 4 — Technical equipment and installations

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 1 4	1 097 271	1 097 271	1 097 271	1 097 271	1 097 271	1 097 271	164 796	164 796	1 262 067	1 262 067
Reserve										
Total	1 097 271	1 097 271	1 097 271	1 097 271	1 097 271	1 097 271	164 796	164 796	1 262 067	1 262 067

## Justification:

This amendment reinstates the appropriations related to the technical equipment. Commission has cut the requested funding for this expenditure in its consolidation of the EU draft budget. This amendment reinstates fully the Commission cut. Reinstatement is needed in order to ensure the sufficient financing for (i) maintenance of the meeting rooms' equipment and (ii) rent and equipment of interpretation booths for CoR external events in regions and cities with participation of its Members.

=====

## Draft amendment 1109

=== BUDG/4482 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

-----

## SECTION VII — EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

### Item 2 5 4 1 — Third parties

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 5 4 1	66 926	66 926	104 100	104 100	104 100	104 100	200 000	200 000	304 100	304 100
Reserve										
Total	66 926	66 926	104 100	104 100	104 100	104 100	200 000	200 000	304 100	304 100

## Justification:

This amendment reinstates the appropriations related to the travel and subsistence allowance for third parties in the CoR activities. Commission has cut these appropriations by 2/3 in its consolidation of the EU draft budget. This amendment reinstates fully the Commission cut. The reinstatement is needed in order to allow the CoR to finance mainly (i) the participation of young elected politicians in its political activities and (ii) the project of "Regional Hubs".

=====

## Draft amendment 1110

=== BUDG/4483 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

SECTION VII — EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

**Item 2 5 4 2** — Organisation of events in partnership with local and regional authorities, associations and European Institutions

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 5 4 2	538 647	538 647	438 647	438 647	394 782	394 782	143 865	143 865	538 647	538 647
Reserve										
Total	538 647	538 647	438 647	438 647	394 782	394 782	143 865	143 865	538 647	538 647

**Justification:**

This amendment reinstates the appropriations related to the organization of events. Commission has cut these appropriations by €100,000 in its consolidation of the EU draft budget, well below the available 2020 budget. The Council has cut further €43,865. This amendment reinstates fully the Commission and Council cuts. The reinstatement is needed in order to allow the CoR to organize the planned events in 2021.

**Draft amendment 804**

=== S&D//7230 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

SECTION VII — EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

**Article 2 6 4** — CoR Political groups' communication activities

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 6 4	185 143	185 143	195 049	195 049	195 049	195 049	200 000	200 000	395 049	395 049
Reserve										
Total	185 143	185 143	195 049	195 049	195 049	195 049	200 000	200 000	395 049	395 049

**Justification:**

In spite of the COVID 19 crisis, the ambition of the institution should be to resume its core political activities as soon as the sanitary conditions allow it. Therefore, the financing of the needed means for these activities should be reinforced above Draft Budget.

**Draft amendment 1174**

=== BUDG/4476 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

SECTION VII — EUROPEAN COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

**S 1** — Section VII — European Committee of the Regions

**Amend remarks as follows:**

Amend text as follows:

Function group and grade				
	2021		2020	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
Non-category		1		1

AD 16				
AD 15	7		6	
AD 14	26	4	27	4
AD 13	24	1	23	1
AD 12	30	4	31	3
AD 11	29	1	27	1
AD 10	29	4	29	5
AD 9	29	6	31	4
AD 8	45	4	45	6
AD 7	29	9	29	6
AD 6	12	7	11	9
AD 5	6	6	1	
<i>AD Subtotal</i>	<b>266</b>	<b>40</b>		
	<del>260</del>	<del>39</del>	260	39
AST 11	5		5	
AST 10	5		5	
AST 9	17	1	16	
AST 8	17		16	1
AST 7	31	3	31	2
AST 6	23	1	23	1
AST 5	45	7	47	6
AST 4	22	3	22	4
AST 3		1		2
AST 2		<b>1</b>		
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>	<b>165</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>16</b>
		<del>16</del>		
AST/SC 6	1		1	
AST/SC 5	1		1	
AST/SC 4	2		2	
AST/SC 3	1			
AST/SC 2	5		6	
AST/SC 1				
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>	<b>10</b>		<b>10</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>56</b>
	<del>435</del>	<del>56</del>		
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>499</b>		<b>491</b>	
	<del>491</del>			

## Justification:

This amendment reinstates the 8 posts: 5 cut by the Commission in its consolidation of the EU draft budget and 3 cut by the Council in its reading. This amendment reinstates the Commission and Council cuts. Reinstatement is needed in order to be able to finance the cost of 8 new posts (1 for Irish translation, 2 for the Greens political group, 3 for the implementation of IT digital strategy, 2 for the Regional Hubs project) for 3 months in 2021.

=====

## Draft amendment 805

=== S&D//7231 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

## SECTION VIII — EUROPEAN OMBUDSMAN

### Item 1 2 0 0 — Remuneration and allowances

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 2 0 0	8 443 784	8 443 784	8 517 843	8 517 843	8 397 843	8 397 843	120 000	120 000	8 517 843	8 517 843

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
Reserve										
Total	8 443 784	8 443 784	8 517 843	8 517 843	8 397 843	8 397 843	120 000	120 000	8 517 843	8 517 843

## Justification:

Restore DB

=====

## Draft amendment 1111

=== BUDG/4485 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

-----

## SECTION VIII — EUROPEAN OMBUDSMAN

### Item 1 4 0 0 — Other staff

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 4 0 0	545 000	545 000	322 400	322 400	422 400	422 400	-100 000	-100 000	322 400	322 400
Reserve										
Total	545 000	545 000	322 400	322 400	422 400	422 400	-100 000	-100 000	322 400	322 400

## Justification:

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

In the discharge procedure for the financial year 2017, Parliament drew the attention to the need for the Ombudsman to stop using contract agents to perform functions structurally embedded in the Office. In 2020 the Ombudsman started that process and intends to conclude it in 2021. The present amendment aims at reducing the appropriations for contract agents in exchange of an increase of the number of establishment plan posts (see amendment on line 1200).

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

=====

## Draft amendment 833

=== S&D//7286 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

## SECTION VIII — EUROPEAN OMBUDSMAN

### S 1 — Section VIII — European Ombudsman

#### Amend remarks as follows:

#### Amend text as follows:

Function group and grade				
	2021		2020	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16		1		1
AD 15	1		1	
AD 14	2		2	
AD 13	2	2	2	1
AD 12	2		1	1
AD 11	3	1	4	
AD 10	3	2	2	3
AD 9	2	1	2	
AD 8	4		3	1

AD 7	8	2	8	1
AD 6	2	3	4	2
AD 5	1	1		3
<i>AD Subtotal</i>	<b>30</b> <b>29</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>13</b>
AST 11				
AST 10		1		
AST 9		1		1
AST 8	1			1
AST 7	4	2	4	1
AST 6	2	1	2	1
AST 5	2	3	2	3
AST 4	3	3	2	3
AST 3	1		3	1
AST 2				
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>
AST/SC 6				
AST/SC 5				
AST/SC 4				
AST/SC 3	1		1	
AST/SC 2	3	2		2
AST/SC 1				
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>	<b>4</b> <b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b> <b>43</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>73</b> <b>69</b>		<b>69</b>	

### Justification:

Since the European Council conclusion text does not mention any political agreement on any additional effort to be made on staff after completion of the actual period commitment by all institutions, the needs estimated by the institution are reinstated

=====

### Draft amendment 806

=== S&D//7232 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

### SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

#### Item 1 0 1 1 — Mission expenses, travel expenses and other ancillary expenditure

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 0 1 1	59 394	59 394	33 000	33 000	29 700	29 700	3 300	3 300	33 000	33 000
Reserve										
Total	59 394	59 394	33 000	33 000	29 700	29 700	3 300	3 300	33 000	33 000

### Justification:

Restore DB

=====

### Draft amendment 807

=== S&D//7233 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

Item 1 1 1 0 — Contract staff

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 1 1 0	923 815	923 815	1 066 000	1 066 000	938 500	938 500	127 500	127 500	1 066 000	1 066 000
Reserve										
Total	923 815	923 815	1 066 000	1 066 000	938 500	938 500	127 500	127 500	1 066 000	1 066 000

Justification:

Restore DB

Draft amendment 808

=== S&D//7234 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

Item 1 1 2 0 — Mission expenses, travel expenses and other ancillary expenditure

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 1 2 0	135 000	135 000	155 000	155 000	139 500	139 500	15 500	15 500	155 000	155 000
Reserve										
Total	135 000	135 000	155 000	155 000	139 500	139 500	15 500	15 500	155 000	155 000

Justification:

Restore DB

Draft amendment 809

=== S&D//7235 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

Item 2 0 1 5 — Expenditure in connection with the activities of the institution

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 0 1 5	154 000	154 000	184 000	184 000	165 600	165 600	18 400	18 400	184 000	184 000
Reserve										
Total	154 000	154 000	184 000	184 000	165 600	165 600	18 400	18 400	184 000	184 000

Justification:

Restore DB

Draft amendment 810

=== S&D//7236 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament



SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

Item 2 0 1 6 — Experts reimbursements

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 0 1 6	70 000	70 000	75 000	75 000	67 500	67 500	7 500	7 500	75 000	75 000
Reserve										
Total	70 000	70 000	75 000	75 000	67 500	67 500	7 500	7 500	75 000	75 000

Justification:

Restore DB

Draft amendment 811

=== S&D//7237 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

Item 3 0 2 0 — Contract staff

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
3 0 2 0	311 788	311 788	652 000	652 000	397 000	397 000	255 000	255 000	652 000	652 000
Reserve										
Total	311 788	311 788	652 000	652 000	397 000	397 000	255 000	255 000	652 000	652 000

Justification:

Restore DB

Draft amendment 812

=== S&D//7238 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

Item 3 0 3 0 — Mission expenses, travel expenses and other ancillary expenditure

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
3 0 3 0	35 700	35 700	50 000	50 000	45 000	45 000	5 000	5 000	50 000	50 000
Reserve										
Total	35 700	35 700	50 000	50 000	45 000	45 000	5 000	5 000	50 000	50 000

Justification:

Restore DB

Draft amendment 813

=== S&D//7239 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

Item 3 0 4 8 — EDPB Chair and Vice chairs expenses

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
3 0 4 8	55 000	55 000	59 000	59 000	53 100	53 100	5 900	5 900	59 000	59 000
Reserve										
Total	55 000	55 000	59 000	59 000	53 100	53 100	5 900	5 900	59 000	59 000

Justification:

Restore DB

-----

Draft amendment 814=== S&D//7240 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

SECTION X — European External Action Service

Item 1 1 0 0 — Basic salaries

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 1 0 0	111 096 000	111 096 000	117 087 000	117 087 000	114 657 000	114 657 000	2 430 000	2 430 000	117 087 000	117 087 000
Reserve										
Total	111 096 000	111 096 000	117 087 000	117 087 000	114 657 000	114 657 000	2 430 000	2 430 000	117 087 000	117 087 000

Justification:

Restore DB

-----

Draft amendment 815=== S&D//7241 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

SECTION X — European External Action Service

Item 1 2 0 0 — Contract staff

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 2 0 0	12 976 000	12 976 000	18 047 000	18 047 000	14 047 000	14 047 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	18 047 000	18 047 000
Reserve										
Total	12 976 000	12 976 000	18 047 000	18 047 000	14 047 000	14 047 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	18 047 000	18 047 000

Justification:

Restore DB

-----

Draft amendment 816=== S&D//7242 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

SECTION X — European External Action Service

Article 1 4 0 — Missions

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 4 0	8 893 250	8 893 250	9 024 050	9 024 050	8 121 645	8 121 645	902 405	902 405	9 024 050	9 024 050
Reserve										
Total	8 893 250	8 893 250	9 024 050	9 024 050	8 121 645	8 121 645	902 405	902 405	9 024 050	9 024 050

Justification:

Restore DB

Draft amendment 817=== S&D//7243 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

SECTION X — European External Action Service

Item 2 2 0 0 — Organisation of meetings, conferences and congresses

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 2 0 0	700 000	700 000	700 000	700 000	630 000	630 000	70 000	70 000	700 000	700 000
Reserve										
Total	700 000	700 000	700 000	700 000	630 000	630 000	70 000	70 000	700 000	700 000

Justification:

Restore DB

Draft amendment 818=== S&D//7244 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

SECTION X — European External Action Service

Item 2 2 0 1 — Experts’ travel expenses

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 2 0 1	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	36 000	36 000	4 000	4 000	40 000	40 000
Reserve										
Total	40 000	40 000	40 000	40 000	36 000	36 000	4 000	4 000	40 000	40 000

Justification:

Restore DB

Draft amendment 819=== S&D//7245 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

## SECTION X — European External Action Service

### Item 2 2 1 3 — Public information and public events

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 2 1 3	495 000	495 000	995 000	995 000	895 500	895 500	99 500	99 500	995 000	995 000
Reserve										
Total	495 000	495 000	995 000	995 000	895 500	895 500	99 500	99 500	995 000	995 000

#### Justification:

Restore DB

=====

### Draft amendment 443

=== AFET/6573 ===

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

-----

## SECTION X — European External Action Service

### Item 2 2 1 4 — Strategic Communication Capacity

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 2 1 4	2 000 000	2 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000
Reserve										
Total	2 000 000	2 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000

#### Justification:

The EU needs to step up further the fight against disinformation. The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the need for the EU to more actively engage in strategic communication and counter disinformation in its neighbourhood and beyond.

=====

### Draft amendment 444

=== AFET/6574 ===

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

-----

## SECTION X — European External Action Service

### Item 3 0 0 1 — External staff and outside services

#### Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
3 0 0 1	79 423 000	79 423 000	81 190 000	81 190 000	81 190 000	81 190 000	450 000	450 000	81 640 000	81 640 000
Reserve										
Total	79 423 000	79 423 000	81 190 000	81 190 000	81 190 000	81 190 000	450 000	450 000	81 640 000	81 640 000

#### Remarks:

After paragraph:

Amount of assigned revenue in accordance with Article 21(2) and (3) of the Financial Regulation: p.m.

Add following text:

*In countries of specific strategic interest for the EU, particularly the accession countries and the*

associated countries of the Eastern Partnership, the EEAS should foresee, in its establishment plan, the appointment of a local agent dedicated to the monitoring of developments in the national parliament. The tasks covered by this local agent would include, among others: reporting to the different EU institutions on legislation presented / adopted / rejected by the national parliament, notably as regards the approximation with the EU acquis and the implementation of the association agreement; reporting on developments of political relevance for the EU Institutions; reporting on demand on any other relevant development.

Justification:

Improve the cooperation between the European institutions and the parliaments in association and enlargement countries.

-----

Draft amendment 820

=== S&D//7246 ===

Tabled by Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament

-----

SECTION X — European External Action Service

Item 3 0 0 2 — Other expenditure related to staff

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2020		Draft budget 2021		Council's position 2021		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
3 0 0 2	33 947 239	33 947 239	31 598 500	31 598 500	30 598 500	30 598 500	1 000 000	1 000 000	31 598 500	31 598 500
Reserve										
Total	33 947 239	33 947 239	31 598 500	31 598 500	30 598 500	30 598 500	1 000 000	1 000 000	31 598 500	31 598 500

Justification:

Restore DB

-----

Draft amendment 1175

=== BUDG/4504 ===

Tabled by Committee on Budgets

-----

SECTION X — European External Action Service

S 1 — Section X — European External Action Service

Amend remarks as follows:

Amend text as follows:

Function group and grade				
	2021		2020	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16	21		12	
AD 15	38		20	
AD 14	138		162	
AD 13	143		151	
AD 12	208		213	
AD 11	101		86	
	86			
AD 10	98		88	
AD 9	150		147	
AD 8	104		103	
AD 7	44		18	
	30			

AD 6	16		28	
AD 5	4		3	
<i>AD Subtotal</i>	<b>1 065</b> <del>1 036</del>		<b>1 031</b>	
AST 11	31		24	
AST 10	27		24	
AST 9	70	1	65	1
AST 8	<b>86</b> <del>82</del>		86	
AST 7	<b>85</b> <del>84</del>		87	
AST 6	<b>105</b> <del>103</del>		98	
AST 5	146		137	
AST 4	57		70	
AST 3	1			
AST 2	8			
AST 1	4		4	
<i>AST Subtotal</i>	<b>620</b> <del>613</del>	<b>1</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>1</b>
AST/SC 6				
AST/SC 5				
AST/SC 4	1			
AST/SC 3	16		25	
AST/SC 2	23		35	
AST/SC 1	9		12	
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>	<b>49</b>		<b>72</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 734</b> <b>1 698</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1 698</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1 735</b> <b>1 699</b>		<b>1 699</b>	

## Justification:

Restore Establishment Plan (DB).

The EEAS establishment plan in the draft budget would increase by 36 full-time equivalents. The largest part of these (19) are set to replace national experts in line with the commitments taken by the HRVP towards Parliament during the 2017 budget exercise. The remainder reinforce mainly the departments responsible for physical and IT security and the CSDP, and the Council's cuts would leave the EEAS understaffed in these essential areas.