

# 2022 BUDGETARY PROCEDURE

Doc No:

**3**

\*\*\*\*\*

03.09.2021

COMMITTEE ON BUDGETS

RAPPORTEURS:

KARLO RESSLER - SECTION III (COMMISSION)

DAMIAN BOESELAGER - OTHER SECTIONS

## PARLIAMENT'S POSITION

Amendments tabled with the Sitings Service

OR

OR



## Draft amendment 190

=== ITRE/5000 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 01 01 01 01** — Expenditure related to officials and temporary staff implementing Horizon Europe — Indirect research

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 01 01 01	163 695 814	163 695 814	150 000 000	150 000 000	150 000 000	150 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	160 000 000	160 000 000
Reserve										
Total	163 695 814	163 695 814	150 000 000	150 000 000	150 000 000	150 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	160 000 000	160 000 000

### Justification:

Investment in science, knowledge and advanced training of human resources is recognized as a fundamental factor in promoting economic, social and cultural development in all countries of the European Union. The proposal to increase this budget line is related to the valorization of science and the consequent need to base it on the stable and long-lasting employment ties.

## Draft amendment 222

=== ITRE/5033 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 01 01 01 11** — Expenditure related to officials and temporary staff implementing Horizon Europe — Direct research

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 01 01 11	149 135 000	149 135 000	151 373 000	151 373 000	149 373 000	149 373 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	151 373 000	151 373 000
Reserve										
Total	149 135 000	149 135 000	151 373 000	151 373 000	149 373 000	149 373 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	151 373 000	151 373 000

### Justification:

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

## Draft amendment 223

=== ITRE/5034 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 01 01 01 12** — External personnel implementing Horizon Europe — Direct research

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 01 01 12	35 361 000	35 361 000	35 892 000	35 892 000	34 892 000	34 892 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	35 892 000	35 892 000
Reserve										
Total	35 361 000	35 361 000	35 892 000	35 892 000	34 892 000	34 892 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	35 892 000	35 892 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 224**

=== ITRE/5035 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 01 01 01 13** — Other management expenditure for Horizon Europe — Direct research

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 01 01 13	52 400 000	52 400 000	53 186 000	53 186 000	52 186 000	52 186 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	53 186 000	53 186 000
Reserve										
Total	52 400 000	52 400 000	53 186 000	53 186 000	52 186 000	52 186 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	53 186 000	53 186 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 225**

=== ITRE/5036 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 01 01 02 13** — Other management expenditure for the Euratom Research and Training Programme — Direct research

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 01 02 13	30 239 259	30 239 259	31 376 880	31 376 880	30 876 880	30 876 880	500 000	500 000	31 376 880	31 376 880
Reserve										
Total	30 239 259	30 239 259	31 376 880	31 376 880	30 876 880	30 876 880	500 000	500 000	31 376 880	31 376 880

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 188**

=== FEMM/6175 ===

Tabled by Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Chapter 01 02** — Horizon Europe

**Amend remarks as follows:**

## Remarks:

After paragraph:

Horizon Europe shall:

Amend text as follows:

- develop, promote and advance scientific excellence, support the creation and diffusion of high-quality new fundamental and applied knowledge, skills, technologies and solutions, training and mobility of researchers, attract talent at all levels and contribute to full engagement of Union's talent pool in actions supported under Horizon Europe,
- generate knowledge, strengthen the impact of research and innovation in developing, supporting and implementing Union policies and support the access to and uptake of innovative solutions in European industry, notably in SMEs, and in society to address global challenges, including climate **change, gender equality, change** and the Sustainable Development Goals,
- foster all forms of innovation, facilitate technological development, demonstration and knowledge and technology transfer, strengthen deployment and exploitation of innovative solutions,
- optimise Horizon Europe's delivery for strengthening and increasing the impact and attractiveness of the European Research Area, to foster the excellence-based participations from all Member States, including low R&I performing Member States, in Horizon Europe and to facilitate collaborative links in European research and innovation.

The Programme shall ensure the effective promotion of equal opportunities for all and the implementation of gender mainstreaming, including the integration of the gender dimension in R&I **content and via the collection of gender-aggregated data.**~~content.~~

## Justification:

Women make up 52% of the EU population yet account for 2 out of 5 scientists and engineers. In order for innovative technologies to be free of biases, gender equality must be mainstreamed within Horizon Europe. Gender disaggregated programme data is vital for effective gender mainstreaming.

The regulation of Horizon Europe states that the gender dimension should be integrated in R&I content and followed through at all stages of the research cycle. In line with the stated goal of gender mainstreaming, gender equality is a key global challenge for Horizon Europe to address.

---

## Draft amendment 191

=== ITRE/5001 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

---

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Item 01 02 01 01 — European Research Council

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 01 01	1 894 517 764	9 839 026	2 084 994 377	747 922 579	2 014 994 377	724 922 579	278 499 438	97 792 258	2 293 493 815	822 714 837
Reserve										
Total	1 894 517 764	9 839 026	2 084 994 377	747 922 579	2 014 994 377	724 922 579	278 499 438	97 792 258	2 293 493 815	822 714 837

## Justification:

The European Research Council contributes to the Union's excellence in Research. In the light of the coronavirus crisis, the EU needs more than ever to support research and researchers. The ERC should benefit from additional resources in this regard.

-----  
**Draft amendment 226**

=== ITRE/5037 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 01 02 01 02** — Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 01 02	770 337 666	134 772 346	847 934 717	373 700 613	837 934 717	370 700 613	10 000 000	3 000 000	847 934 717	373 700 613
Reserve										
Total	770 337 666	134 772 346	847 934 717	373 700 613	837 934 717	370 700 613	10 000 000	3 000 000	847 934 717	373 700 613

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

-----

**Draft amendment 227**

=== ITRE/5038 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 01 02 01 03** — Research infrastructures

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 01 03	271 883 882	4 813 754	305 433 485	192 186 924	292 433 485	188 186 924	13 000 000	4 000 000	305 433 485	192 186 924
Reserve										
Total	271 883 882	4 813 754	305 433 485	192 186 924	292 433 485	188 186 924	13 000 000	4 000 000	305 433 485	192 186 924

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

-----

**Draft amendment 163**

=== ENVI/6057 ===

Tabled by Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 01 02 02 10** — Cluster 'Health'

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 02 10	866 476 221	58 461 973	571 730 809	248 972 336	526 730 809	233 972 336	45 000 000	15 000 000	571 730 809	248 972 336
Reserve										
Total	866 476 221	58 461 973	571 730 809	248 972 336	526 730 809	233 972 336	45 000 000	15 000 000	571 730 809	248 972 336

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

-----  
**Draft amendment 192**

=== ITRE/5002 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy  
-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 01 02 02 10** — Cluster ‘Health’

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 02 10	866 476 221	58 461 973	571 730 809	248 972 336	526 730 809	233 972 336	121 000 000	53 000 000	647 730 809	286 972 336
Reserve										
Total	866 476 221	58 461 973	571 730 809	248 972 336	526 730 809	233 972 336	121 000 000	53 000 000	647 730 809	286 972 336

**Remarks:**

After paragraph:

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

Add following text:

*In line with Article 15(3) of the Financial Regulation, the 2022 appropriations for this budget line will be brought to the same level as under the 2021 budget, by reallocating 2020 decommitments from the research programme, to ensure continued investment in frontier health research, for example in the area of cell-based interceptive medicine to cure cancer, in a year in which the world will have to invest significantly in applied health research to fight the ongoing pandemic.*

**Justification:**

Horizon spending from the Union budget on the Health Cluster is lower in the 2022 draft budget than in the 2021 budget. In a year that we are still struggling with a pandemic globally, lowering spending on health research is unacceptable and more pressure for spending on applied research will remain, threatening frontier research spending. By using decommitments to re-establish spending ensures that this additional spending does not affect future spending agreed under the Regulation.

-----  
**Draft amendment 193**

=== ITRE/5003 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy  
-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 01 02 02 11** — Cluster Health — Innovative Health Initiative joint undertaking

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 02 11	p.m.	p.m.	150 928 000	30 939 689	150 928 000	30 939 689	30 000 000	30 000 000	180 928 000	60 939 689
Reserve										
Total	p.m.	p.m.	150 928 000	30 939 689	150 928 000	30 939 689	30 000 000	30 000 000	180 928 000	60 939 689

**Justification:**

The impact and consequences of the outbreak of COVID-19 exacerbated persistent weaknesses in health systems in several countries and demonstrated the need for strong public health systems, prepared to protect and raise the quality of life of citizens. It is therefore proposed to increase the funding for the health public sector.

-----  
**Draft amendment 177**

=== FEMM/6152 ===

Tabled by Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality  
-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 02 20	317 197 862	19 899 964	258 071 012	113 149 231	208 071 012	97 149 231	88 710 652	32 972 385	296 781 664	130 121 616
Reserve										
Total	317 197 862	19 899 964	258 071 012	113 149 231	208 071 012	97 149 231	88 710 652	32 972 385	296 781 664	130 121 616

**Remarks:**

After paragraph:

An increase required for a better integration of gender perspective.

Add following text:

*The additional appropriation are meant to better integrate a gender perspective in each programme and to support gender mainstreaming knowledge and tools, gender studies, as well as research on women, gender relations and structures within the society.*

**Justification:**

The additional appropriation are meant to better integrate a gender perspective in each programme and to support gender mainstreaming knowledge and tools, gender studies, as well as research on women, gender relations and structures within the society.  
-----

**Draft amendment 194**

=== ITRE/5004 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy  
-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 02 20	317 197 862	19 899 964	258 071 012	113 149 231	208 071 012	97 149 231	101 928 988	66 850 769	310 000 000	164 000 000
Reserve										
Total	317 197 862	19 899 964	258 071 012	113 149 231	208 071 012	97 149 231	101 928 988	66 850 769	310 000 000	164 000 000

**Justification:**

Research should contribute to tackle social and economic inequalities and protect quality jobs, rights and incomes. Furthermore, there is an urgent need to release critical resources to overcome the unprecedented challenges facing cultural and creative sectors due to the pandemic.  
-----

**Draft amendment 228**

=== ITRE/5039 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy



SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 02 30	p.m.	p.m.	202 756 055	178 056 054	182 756 055	172 056 054	20 000 000	6 000 000	202 756 055	178 056 054
Reserve										
Total	p.m.	p.m.	202 756 055	178 056 054	182 756 055	172 056 054	20 000 000	6 000 000	202 756 055	178 056 054

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 229**

=== ITRE/5040 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 01 02 02 40** — Cluster ‘Digital, Industry and Space’

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 02 40	1 693 456 363	168 847 223	1 264 161 905	1 133 029 778	1 239 161 905	1 125 029 778	25 000 000	8 000 000	1 264 161 905	1 133 029 778
Reserve										
Total	1 693 456 363	168 847 223	1 264 161 905	1 133 029 778	1 239 161 905	1 125 029 778	25 000 000	8 000 000	1 264 161 905	1 133 029 778

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 195**

=== ITRE/5005 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 02 50	1 693 456 363	24 898 340	1 281 577 680	630 134 825	1 281 577 680	630 134 825	68 422 320	59 865 175	1 350 000 000	690 000 000
Reserve										
Total	1 693 456 363	24 898 340	1 281 577 680	630 134 825	1 281 577 680	630 134 825	68 422 320	59 865 175	1 350 000 000	690 000 000

**Justification:**

In order to tackle Climate change, to implement the EU Green Deal and to reach the 30% climate-related spending target over the 2021-2027 financial period, climate-related spending budget lines must be significantly increased.

**Draft amendment 273**

=== TRAN/5451 ===

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 01 02 02 51** — Cluster Climate, Energy and Mobility — Single European Sky ATM Research 3 joint undertaking

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 02 51	p.m.	p.m.	86 280 927	61 928 697	86 280 927	61 928 697	86 280 927	61 928 697	172 561 854	123 857 394
Reserve										
Total	p.m.	p.m.	86 280 927	61 928 697	86 280 927	61 928 697	86 280 927	61 928 697	172 561 854	123 857 394

**Justification:**

Clean Sky 2 and SESAR joint undertakings are key in reducing CO2 emissions per passenger

**Draft amendment 196**

=== ITRE/5006 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 01 02 02 52** — Cluster Climate, Energy and Mobility — Clean Aviation joint undertaking

**Amend remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 02 52	p.m.	p.m.	150 583 000	174 035 411	150 583 000	174 035 411			150 583 000	174 035 411
Reserve										
Total	p.m.	p.m.	150 583 000	174 035 411	150 583 000	174 035 411			150 583 000	174 035 411

**Remarks:**

Before paragraph:

The Clean Aviation Joint Undertaking shall contribute ..... demonstration phase at a high technology readiness levels.

Delete following text:

*New item*

After paragraph:

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

Add following text:

***Proceeds from EURI 240 000 000 5 0 4 0***

***EFTA-EEA 3 719 400 6 6 0 0***

***Other countries 32 587 450 6 0 1 0***

Delete following text:

**Justification:**

Maintaining the appropriations while raising budget through the assigned revenues, because:

JU is perfect fit with NGEU objectives as it creates economic activity and aviation is hard hit by crisis.

NGEU amounts should be deducted from EURI allocation to Item 01 02 02 50.

Also the allocation of third country contributions should be proportional to the international engagement of the JU.

Assigned revenues should add 800mio EUR to JU budget over MFF period.

=====

**Draft amendment 274**

==== TRAN/5453 ====

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 01 02 02 52** — Cluster Climate, Energy and Mobility — Clean Aviation joint undertaking

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 02 52	p.m.	p.m.	150 583 000	174 035 411	150 583 000	174 035 411	150 583 000	174 035 411	301 166 000	348 070 822
Reserve										
Total	p.m.	p.m.	150 583 000	174 035 411	150 583 000	174 035 411	150 583 000	174 035 411	301 166 000	348 070 822

**Justification:**

Bearing in mind that clean and sustainable aviation is a vital element for Europe’s success as well as in order to ensure a fair balance based on the funding received and in-kind contributions committed to Clean Aviation joint undertaking, Union contribution has to be increased proportionately with regards to the new entrants established in countries associated to the Horizon Europe Programme.

=====

**Draft amendment 275**

==== TRAN/5454 ====

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 01 02 02 53** — Cluster Climate, Energy and Mobility — Europe's Rail joint undertaking

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 02 53	p.m.	p.m.	90 590 298	97 408 922	90 590 298	97 408 922	90 590 298	97 408 922	181 180 596	194 817 844
Reserve										
Total	p.m.	p.m.	90 590 298	97 408 922	90 590 298	97 408 922	90 590 298	97 408 922	181 180 596	194 817 844

**Justification:**

To cover the new responsibilities following the establishment of the Clean Aviation, Europe’s Rail, Single European Sky Air Traffic Management Research Joint Undertaking 3 (SESAR 3) and Clean Hydrogen partnerships.

=====

**Draft amendment 197**

==== ITRE/5007 ====

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 02 60	1 132 849 508	21 841 347	1 003 750 348	921 360 948	1 003 750 348	921 360 948	5 249 652	5 639 052	1 009 000 000	927 000 000
Reserve										
Total	1 132 849 508	21 841 347	1 003 750 348	921 360 948	1 003 750 348	921 360 948	5 249 652	5 639 052	1 009 000 000	927 000 000

**Justification:**

More money is needed to implement the goals of sustainable development, tackle the problem of climate change, guarantee the production and consumption of safe and healthy food and bio-based products, promote sustainable practices in agriculture, ensuring access to clean water as public good and restore the planet's natural ecosystems and environment.

=====

**Draft amendment 198**

=== ITRE/5008 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 03 03	350 008 827	242 163 302	384 247 983	352 736 567	364 247 983	346 736 567	20 250 000	6 250 000	384 497 983	352 986 567
Reserve										
Total	350 008 827	242 163 302	384 247 983	352 736 567	364 247 983	346 736 567	20 250 000	6 250 000	384 497 983	352 986 567

**Remarks:**

After paragraph:

The overall mission of the EIT is to boost sustainable ..... collaboration and disseminates results and good practices.

Add following text:

**Resources for additional external personnel:**

5 CAs

**Justification:**

Between 2008 and 2020 the EIT budget and the number of KICs increased 8-fold, while the EIT staff numbers did not change at the same pace. On low staff numbers of the EIT, the ECA 2016 audit report said ‘this gives rise to a clear risk that the Institute will not have sufficient capacity to deal with the expanded workload’. This risk rises further as EIT will launch the 9th KIC in 2022 so additional staff is needed.

=====

**Draft amendment 230**

=== ITRE/5041 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Item 01 02 04 02 — Reforming and enhancing the European R&I system

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 04 02	45 313 980	3 151 490	83 177 114	91 764 076	77 177 114	89 764 076	6 000 000	2 000 000	83 177 114	91 764 076
Reserve										
Total	45 313 980	3 151 490	83 177 114	91 764 076	77 177 114	89 764 076	6 000 000	2 000 000	83 177 114	91 764 076

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 231**

=== ITRE/5042 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Article 01 02 05 — Horizontal operational activities

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 02 05	152 210 469	70 343 975	161 663 030	147 117 092	158 663 030	146 117 092	3 000 000	1 000 000	161 663 030	147 117 092
Reserve										
Total	152 210 469	70 343 975	161 663 030	147 117 092	158 663 030	146 117 092	3 000 000	1 000 000	161 663 030	147 117 092

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 232**

=== ITRE/5043 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Article 01 03 01 — Fusion research and development

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 03 01	102 364 137	96 224 627	106 793 598	101 623 000	104 793 598	101 023 000	2 000 000	600 000	106 793 598	101 623 000
Reserve										
Total	102 364 137	96 224 627	106 793 598	101 623 000	104 793 598	101 023 000	2 000 000	600 000	106 793 598	101 623 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 233**

=== ITRE/5044 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
01 03 02	46 752 776	769 797	48 775 972	52 140 300	47 775 972	51 840 300	1 000 000	300 000	48 775 972	52 140 300
Reserve										
Total	46 752 776	769 797	48 775 972	52 140 300	47 775 972	51 840 300	1 000 000	300 000	48 775 972	52 140 300

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 120**

=== ECON/5950 ===

Tabled by Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 02 01 10** — Support expenditure for the InvestEU Programme

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 01 10	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Reserve										
Total	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB). InvestEU is a cornerstone of the recovery strategy in a postpandemic context. The budgetary efforts must be deploy rapidly and not await for the second half of the MFF

**Draft amendment 121**

=== ECON/5951 ===

Tabled by Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 02 02	637 555 000	100 000 000	1 163 727 000	50 000 000	1 133 727 000	40 000 000	30 000 000	10 000 000	1 163 727 000	50 000 000
Reserve										
Total	637 555 000	100 000 000	1 163 727 000	50 000 000	1 133 727 000	40 000 000	30 000 000	10 000 000	1 163 727 000	50 000 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB). InvestEU is a cornerstone of the recovery strategy in a postpandemic context. The budgetary efforts must be deploy rapidly and not await for the second half of the MFF

**Draft amendment 122**

=== ECON/5952 ===

Tabled by Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 02 02 03** — InvestEU Advisory Hub, InvestEU Portal and accompanying measures

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 02 03	15 000 000	6 000 000	31 900 000	21 760 000	16 900 000	16 760 000	15 000 000	5 000 000	31 900 000	21 760 000
Reserve										
Total	15 000 000	6 000 000	31 900 000	21 760 000	16 900 000	16 760 000	15 000 000	5 000 000	31 900 000	21 760 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB). InvestEU is a cornerstone of the recovery strategy in a postpandemic context. The budgetary efforts must be deployed rapidly and not await for the second half of the MFF

**Draft amendment 123**

==== ECON/5953 ====

Tabled by Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 02 02 03** — InvestEU Advisory Hub, InvestEU Portal and accompanying measures

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 02 03	15 000 000	6 000 000	31 900 000	21 760 000	16 900 000	16 760 000	15 000 000	5 000 000	31 900 000	21 760 000
Reserve										
Total	15 000 000	6 000 000	31 900 000	21 760 000	16 900 000	16 760 000	15 000 000	5 000 000	31 900 000	21 760 000

**Justification:**

The InvestEU Advisory Hub complements the InvestEU Fund by supporting the identification, preparation and development of investment projects across the European Union. Together with the InvestEU Portal it aims to strengthen Europe's investment and business environment. Given their significance, the amendment aims to restore Draft Budget (DB).

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 277**

==== TRAN/5458 ====

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 03 01	1 772 331 878	45 758 512	1 750 762 023	860 500 000	1 750 762 023	860 500 000	100 000 000	64 881 011	1 850 762 023	925 381 011
Reserve										
Total	1 772 331 878	45 758 512	1 750 762 023	860 500 000	1 750 762 023	860 500 000	100 000 000	64 881 011	1 850 762 023	925 381 011

**Justification:**

Additional resources are requested to assist Member States in making car-parking areas safe and secure in line with the requirements of Regulation 885/2013. With the adoption of the Mobility Package, the EU committed itself to the guaranteeing of certified safe and secure rest areas for lorry drivers. Such rest areas should provide a minimum level of services and security systems in case of emergency. Currently, the majority of the EU Member States are in urgent need of secure parking areas. This budgetary increase will serve the installation of safety measures in parking areas.

=====

**Draft amendment 199**

=== ITRE/5009 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 02 03 02** — Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) — Energy

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 03 02	783 149 971	53 200 000	795 674 488	245 580 000	795 674 488	245 580 000	79 567 449	24 558 000	875 241 937	270 138 000
Reserve										
Total	783 149 971	53 200 000	795 674 488	245 580 000	795 674 488	245 580 000	79 567 449	24 558 000	875 241 937	270 138 000

**Justification:**

The European Union needs adequate funding to complete its energy transition and reach its energy and climate objectives. Substantial investments in cross border projects and infrastructure are needed to develop smart grids, support the uptake of renewable energy and increase the European Union's connectivity.

=====

**Draft amendment 200**

=== ITRE/5010 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 02 03 03 01** — Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) — Digital

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 03 03 01	273 003 108	7 799 769	277 220 439	164 183 100	273 220 439	162 883 100	31 722 044	17 718 310	304 942 483	180 601 410
Reserve										
Total	273 003 108	7 799 769	277 220 439	164 183 100	273 220 439	162 883 100	31 722 044	17 718 310	304 942 483	180 601 410

**Justification:**

The digital and green transitions should be at the core of the European Union's economic recovery. Substantial investments in cross border projects and infrastructure are needed to develop smart grids, reach the Union's digital objectives and increase the European Union's connectivity. The Connecting Europe Facility instrument should benefit from an increased budget accordingly.

=====

**Draft amendment 234**

=== ITRE/5045 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----



SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 02 04 03 — Artificial intelligence**

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 04 03	318 383 274	23 726 034	332 511 489	294 811 860	315 511 489	289 211 860	17 000 000	5 600 000	332 511 489	294 811 860
Reserve										
Total	318 383 274	23 726 034	332 511 489	294 811 860	315 511 489	289 211 860	17 000 000	5 600 000	332 511 489	294 811 860

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 178**

=== FEMM/6153 ===

Tabled by Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 02 04 04 — Skills**

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 04 04	83 591 442	6 227 106	92 948 068	57 000 000	81 948 068	53 400 000	24 942 210	12 150 000	106 890 278	65 550 000
Reserve										
Total	83 591 442	6 227 106	92 948 068	57 000 000	81 948 068	53 400 000	24 942 210	12 150 000	106 890 278	65 550 000

**Remarks:**

After paragraph:

The Digital Europe programme shall ensure the effective ..... implementation of gender mainstreaming in its actions.

Add following text:

*Additional budgetary appropriations are required to finance enhancement of women's digital literacy and skills in order to advance gender equality in the digital age.*

**Justification:**

The rise of digitalisation has a substantial impact on the labour market and the type of skills required in the modern economy and society, what has been particularly exposed during the Covid-19 crisis.

Yet, women remain under-represented in the digital economy and the science, technology, engineering and maths (STEM) sectors in terms of education, training and employment. Additional resources are therefore needed to support women and girl's empowerment through digital inclusion and to advance gender equality in the digital age.

**Draft amendment 235**

=== ITRE/5046 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 02 04 04 — Skills**

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 04 04	83 591 442	6 227 106	92 948 068	57 000 000	81 948 068	53 400 000	11 000 000	3 600 000	92 948 068	57 000 000
Reserve										
Total	83 591 442	6 227 106	92 948 068	57 000 000	81 948 068	53 400 000	11 000 000	3 600 000	92 948 068	57 000 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

=====

**Draft amendment 236**

=== ITRE/5047 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 02 04 05 01 — Deployment**

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 04 05 01	133 051 260	4 576 193	143 241 850	163 973 807	131 241 850	159 973 807	12 000 000	4 000 000	143 241 850	163 973 807
Reserve										
Total	133 051 260	4 576 193	143 241 850	163 973 807	131 241 850	159 973 807	12 000 000	4 000 000	143 241 850	163 973 807

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

=====

**Draft amendment 237**

=== ITRE/5048 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 02 04 05 02 — Deployment / Interoperability**

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 04 05 02	19 773 775	6 807 757	29 619 225	19 757 200	19 619 225	16 457 200	10 000 000	3 300 000	29 619 225	19 757 200
Reserve										
Total	19 773 775	6 807 757	29 619 225	19 757 200	19 619 225	16 457 200	10 000 000	3 300 000	29 619 225	19 757 200

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

=====

**Draft amendment 278**

=== TRAN/5461 ===

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 10 01	38 900 000	38 900 000	37 325 380	37 325 380	37 325 380	37 325 380	6 874 620	6 874 620	44 200 000	44 200 000
Reserve										
Total	38 900 000	38 900 000	37 325 380	37 325 380	37 325 380	37 325 380	6 874 620	6 874 620	44 200 000	44 200 000

**Justification:**

To provide necessary resources to EASA in order to cover new responsibilities

=====

**Draft amendment 279**

=== TRAN/5463 ===

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 10 02	80 333 886	80 333 886	82 696 601	82 696 601	81 946 601	81 946 601	4 884 830	4 884 830	86 831 431	86 831 431
Reserve										
Total	80 333 886	80 333 886	82 696 601	82 696 601	81 946 601	81 946 601	4 884 830	4 884 830	86 831 431	86 831 431

**Justification:**

There is a need to further reinforce the agency's resources, in particular with regard to its tasks in the field of response to marine pollution caused by ships and oil and gas installations, as well as monitoring the reporting of vessels' emissions.

=====

**Draft amendment 280**

=== TRAN/5466 ===

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 10 03	25 703 674	25 703 674	26 164 199	26 164 199	26 164 199	26 164 199	5 249 452	5 249 452	31 413 651	31 413 651
Reserve										
Total	25 703 674	25 703 674	26 164 199	26 164 199	26 164 199	26 164 199	5 249 452	5 249 452	31 413 651	31 413 651

**Justification:**

The European Union Agency for Railways (ERA) has a strong contribution to the EU agenda to ensure sustainable, safe, affordable and accessible transport and to strengthen rail's role in the transport mix. However, despite its strong link with the political agenda, it suffers from insignificant budget allocation that does not cover the new tasks attributed pursuant to the 4th railway package.

=====

**Draft amendment 201**

=== ITRE/5011 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 10 04	21 668 887	21 668 887	22 283 440	22 283 440	22 283 440	22 283 440	300 000	300 000	22 583 440	22 583 440
Reserve			610 000	610 000	610 000	610 000			610 000	610 000
Total	21 668 887	21 668 887	22 893 440	22 893 440	22 893 440	22 893 440	300 000	300 000	23 193 440	23 193 440

**Justification:**

In the light of the forthcoming duties ENISA need to fulfil, the Agency should benefit from additional funding to cover their staff needs.

**Draft amendment 202**

=== ITRE/5012 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 02 10 05** — Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) — Office

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 10 05	7 250 381	7 250 381	7 337 683	7 337 683	7 337 683	7 337 683	351 188	351 188	7 688 871	7 688 871
Reserve										
Total	7 250 381	7 250 381	7 337 683	7 337 683	7 337 683	7 337 683	351 188	351 188	7 688 871	7 688 871

**Justification:**

This correction is intended to increase the budget of the BEREC Office to address existing critical physical and information security vulnerabilities to ensure secure operation and to establish and manage an information and communication systems as requested by Article 41 of BEREC Regulation.

**Draft amendment 203**

=== ITRE/5013 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 10 06	14 236 015	14 236 015	14 429 947	14 429 947	14 429 947	14 429 947	300 000	300 000	14 729 947	14 729 947
Reserve			77 000	77 000	77 000	77 000			77 000	77 000
Total	14 236 015	14 236 015	14 506 947	14 506 947	14 506 947	14 506 947	300 000	300 000	14 806 947	14 806 947

**Remarks:**

After table:

EFTA-EEA

364 124 6 6 0 0

Add following text:

*The increase in resources will cover additional external personnel as follows: 4 SNEs and 2 CAs.*

**Justification:**

ACER is to be granted 6 additional posts to cover the imminent staffing needs identified and endorsed by the ACER Administrative Board. The additional posts will include:

- 1) two CA posts for information activities and one SNE post for REMIT transaction reporting guidance and data quality analysis, to be financed from REMIT fees
- 2) two SNE positions for enhanced work on cybersecurity and demand side flexibility and one SNE post for tackling horizontal BREXIT matters per new administrative arrangements agreed with the UK authorities

=====

**Draft amendment 281**

=== TRAN/5472 ===

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 02 20 04 01** — Support activities to the European transport policy, transport security and passenger rights including communication activities

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 20 04 01	15 650 000	14 000 000	14 150 000	15 000 000	14 150 000	15 000 000	3 500 000	1 000 000	17 650 000	16 000 000
Reserve										
Total	15 650 000	14 000 000	14 150 000	15 000 000	14 150 000	15 000 000	3 500 000	1 000 000	17 650 000	16 000 000

**Justification:**

Important to support activities that require more resources.

=====

**Draft amendment 276**

=== TRAN/5456 ===

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 02 20 04 04**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
02 20 04 04							42 857 000	42 857 000	42 857 000	42 857 000
Reserve										
Total							42 857 000	42 857 000	42 857 000	42 857 000

**Heading:**

*Tourism*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*Dedicated budget line on tourism that reflects the importance of the tourism sector in the EU economy - as already recognised in the EC's New Industrial Strategy, where tourism is identified as one of the main EU industrial ecosystems. The amount proposed is in line with EP request for 300 million euros on the MFF 2021-2027 period.*

*Tourism has been one of the most affected sectors by the Covid-19 pandemic throughout the Union. With*

*a big part of its players being SMEs, which are indeed the backbone of the Union's economy, it is imperative that in these moments of difficulty the Union shows its added value by providing support to the sector. Nonetheless, this cannot simply become a one-off unconditional support. Instead, it is necessary to develop a structured common tourism recovery policy, which makes the sector fully resilient and consistent with the principles of the European Green Deal and committed with the climate objectives and the associated emission reduction targets.*

**Justification:**

Tourism sector, which plays an essential role for the economy, competitiveness, employment and promotion of social well-being in the EU, has been among the sectors hardest hit by the recent COVID-19 crisis. Its recovery is key to the proper functioning of the EU internal market.

**Draft amendment 34**

=== IMCO/6250 ===

Tabled by Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
03 02 01 01	34 534 719	8 730 000	28 406 000	23 000 000	28 406 000	23 000 000	6 094 000		34 500 000	23 000 000
Reserve										
Total	34 534 719	8 730 000	28 406 000	23 000 000	28 406 000	23 000 000	6 094 000		34 500 000	23 000 000

**Justification:**

The Commission has proposed a cut compared to the Budget 2021. This AM is to restore the level of 2021 in this program.

**Draft amendment 124**

=== ECON/5954 ===

Tabled by Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 03 02 01 04** — Company law

**Amend figures and conditions for releasing the reserve as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
03 02 01 04	947 796	190 421	1 000 000	769 000	1 000 000	769 000			1 000 000	769 000
Reserve							400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000
Total	947 796	190 421	1 000 000	769 000	1 000 000	769 000	400 000	400 000	1 400 000	1 169 000

**Conditions for releasing the reserve:**

Add following text:

*This budget line covers, inter alia, the implementation and enforcement of Union law in the area of the internal market and anti-money laundering rules. In light of the strong deficiencies in the assessment, implementation and enforcement of the AML/CFT legislation identified in the ECA Special Report 13/2021, additional resources should be allocated to AML/CFT tasks on the condition that the Commission complies with all the relevant ECA recommendations outlined in ECA Report.*

## Justification:

This budget line covers, inter alia, the implementation and enforcement of Union law in the area of the internal market and anti-money laundering rules. In light of the strong deficiencies in the assessment, implementation and enforcement of the AML/CFT legislation identified in the ECA Special Report 13/2021, additional resources should be allocated to AML/CFT tasks on the condition that the Commission complies with all the relevant ECA recommendations outlined in ECA Report.

---

## Draft amendment 125

=== ECON/5955 ===

Tabled by Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

---

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
03 02 02	117 443 450	26 315 500	121 450 000	67 600 000	120 450 000	67 300 000	1 000 000	300 000	121 450 000	67 600 000
Reserve										
Total	117 443 450	26 315 500	121 450 000	67 600 000	120 450 000	67 300 000	1 000 000	300 000	121 450 000	67 600 000

## Justification:

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

---

## Draft amendment 204

=== ITRE/5014 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

---

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
03 02 02	117 443 450	26 315 500	121 450 000	67 600 000	120 450 000	67 300 000	279 550 000	302 700 000	400 000 000	370 000 000
Reserve										
Total	117 443 450	26 315 500	121 450 000	67 600 000	120 450 000	67 300 000	279 550 000	302 700 000	400 000 000	370 000 000

## Justification:

With the outbreak of COVID-19, and the consequences of attempted containment, many SMEs are struggling with serious problems in the development of their activity. SMEs represent millions of workers in the EU, who for the same reason, see their jobs and rights threatened. The purpose of this increase is to provide the support that SMEs need and to promote and guarantee all workers' labor rights and incomes.

---

## Draft amendment 282

=== TRAN/5473 ===

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
03 02 02	117 443 450	26 315 500	121 450 000	67 600 000	120 450 000	67 300 000	39 507 979	300 000	159 957 979	67 600 000
Reserve										
Total	117 443 450	26 315 500	121 450 000	67 600 000	120 450 000	67 300 000	39 507 979	300 000	159 957 979	67 600 000

**Justification:**

Following COVID 19, higher amounts are needed for actions to support capacity building of tourism businesses, in particular SMEs, in areas such as sustainability, digitalisation and innovation; actions to promote cross-border cooperation and peer learning among tourism stakeholders and public authorities responsible for tourism; foresight and socio-economic analysis regarding, among other, the long-term competitiveness of tourism sector and promotion of EU tourism business.

**Draft amendment 126**

==== ECON/5957 ====

Tabled by Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 03 02 03 02** — International financial and non-financial reporting and auditing standards

**Amend figures and conditions for releasing the reserve as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
03 02 03 02	8 439 058	4 880 729	8 450 000	9 018 000	8 450 000	9 018 000	-2 000 000	-2 000 000	6 450 000	7 018 000
Reserve							2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
Total	8 439 058	4 880 729	8 450 000	9 018 000	8 450 000	9 018 000			8 450 000	9 018 000

**Conditions for releasing the reserve:**

Add following text:

*This appropriation covers funding for the activities of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) operating under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation. The reserve should be lifted on the condition that the IFRS Foundation and the IASB follow up on the relevant demands made in the European Parliament resolution of 7 June 2016 (2016/2006(INI) - Rapporteur MEP Stolojan).*

**Justification:**

This appropriation covers funding for the activities of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) operating under the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation. The reserve should be lifted on the condition that the IFRS Foundation and the IASB follow up on the relevant demands made in the European Parliament resolution of 7 June 2016 (2016/2006(INI) - Rapporteur MEP Stolojan).

**Draft amendment 35**

==== IMCO/6251 ====

Tabled by Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection



## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 03 02 04 01** — Ensuring high level of consumer protection and product safety**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
03 02 04 01	23 174 531	7 130 585	23 500 000	17 459 000	23 500 000	17 459 000	1 500 000	541 000	25 000 000	18 000 000
Reserve										
Total	23 174 531	7 130 585	23 500 000	17 459 000	23 500 000	17 459 000	1 500 000	541 000	25 000 000	18 000 000

**Justification:**

The COVID 19 pandemic showed the importance of a robust consumer policy, that gives protection and predictability to consumers both offline and online, safeguard their interests and rights, safety and information.

**Draft amendment 127**

=== ECON/5959 ===

Tabled by Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 03 02 05** — Producing and disseminating high quality statistics on Europe**Amend figures and conditions for releasing the reserve as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
03 02 05	74 000 000	8 600 000	75 000 000	37 000 000	75 000 000	37 000 000	-2 000 000	-3 000 000	73 000 000	34 000 000
Reserve							2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
Total	74 000 000	8 600 000	75 000 000	37 000 000	75 000 000	37 000 000		-1 000 000	75 000 000	36 000 000

**Conditions for releasing the reserve:**Add following text:

*An additional amount of EUR 2 000 000 is put on reserve and should be released on the basis of the progress made by Eurostat in implementing the actions outlined in Annex II of the ‘Single Market Programme’ under Regulation (EU) 2021/690, in particular on the condition that Eurostat adopts a clear action plan to develop without delay new statistics and indicators underpinning EU priorities, including statistics inequality, gender-based violence, the impact of digitalisation on Union businesses and citizens and on anti-money laundering.*

**Justification:**

An additional amount of EUR 2 000 000 is put on reserve and should be released on the basis of the progress made by Eurostat in implementing the actions outlined in Annex II of the ‘Single Market Programme’ under Regulation (EU) 2021/690, in particular on the condition that Eurostat adopts a clear action plan to develop without delay new statistics and indicators underpinning EU priorities, including statistics inequality, gender-based violence, the impact of digitalisation on Union businesses and citizens and on anti-money laundering.

**Draft amendment 128**

=== ECON/5960 ===

Tabled by Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

## Article 03 02 05 — Producing and disseminating high quality statistics on Europe

### Amend figures and conditions for releasing the reserve as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
03 02 05	74 000 000	8 600 000	75 000 000	37 000 000	75 000 000	37 000 000	-2 000 000	-3 000 000	73 000 000	34 000 000
Reserve							2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
Total	74 000 000	8 600 000	75 000 000	37 000 000	75 000 000	37 000 000		-1 000 000	75 000 000	36 000 000

### Conditions for releasing the reserve:

Add following text:

*The reserve should be released on the basis of the adoption by Eurostat of a new action plan to implement more effectively the objective of providing users with more relevant, timely and high-quality statistics. In particular, such action plan should include ambitious milestones and concrete targets aimed at substantially increasing, by the end of 2022, the user friendliness of its website, including support to produce usable graphs, and at ensuring the accessibility to data and information in all EU official languages.*

### Justification:

The reserve should be released on the basis of the adoption by Eurostat of a new action plan to implement more effectively the objective of providing users with more relevant, timely and high-quality statistics. In particular, such action plan should include ambitious milestones and concrete targets aimed at substantially increasing, by the end of 2022, the user friendliness of its website, including support to produce usable graphs, and at ensuring the accessibility to data and information in all EU official languages.

## Draft amendment 129

=== ECON/5961 ===

Tabled by Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

Article 03 03 01 — Preventing and combatting fraud, corruption and any other illegal activities affecting the financial interests of the Union

### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
03 03 01	15 160 000	6 668 473	15 425 034	12 700 000	15 425 034	12 700 000	1 542 503	1 270 000	16 967 537	13 970 000
Reserve										
Total	15 160 000	6 668 473	15 425 034	12 700 000	15 425 034	12 700 000	1 542 503	1 270 000	16 967 537	13 970 000

### Justification:

The efforts to prevent and combat fraud, corruption and any other illegal activities affecting the financial interests of the Union should be enhanced since such cases continue to damage the EU budget.

## Draft amendment 130

=== ECON/5962 ===

Tabled by Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
03 04 01	35 915 550	8 545 655	36 639 861	27 387 974	36 639 861	27 387 974	3 663 986	2 738 797	40 303 847	30 126 771
Reserve										
Total	35 915 550	8 545 655	36 639 861	27 387 974	36 639 861	27 387 974	3 663 986	2 738 797	40 303 847	30 126 771

**Justification:**

FISCALIS needs to be further enforced in order to underpin enhanced cooperation between the tax administrations, including shared efforts to fight tax evasion and tax avoidance. This cooperation should be deepened and coordinated more effectively, since tax evasion and tax avoidance continue to damage national budget, fair competition and the single market.

**Draft amendment 164**

=== ENVI/6058 ===

Tabled by Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 03 10 01 01** — European Chemicals Agency — Chemicals legislation

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
03 10 01 01	62 261 005	62 261 005	64 146 439	64 146 439	63 846 439	63 846 439	300 000	300 000	64 146 439	64 146 439
Reserve										
Total	62 261 005	62 261 005	64 146 439	64 146 439	63 846 439	63 846 439	300 000	300 000	64 146 439	64 146 439

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 131**

=== ECON/5964 ===

Tabled by Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
03 10 04	19 003 911	19 003 911	16 231 953	16 231 953	16 231 953	16 231 953	2 771 958	2 771 958	19 003 911	19 003 911
Reserve			69 000	69 000	69 000	69 000	-69 000	-69 000	p.m.	p.m.
Total	19 003 911	19 003 911	16 300 953	16 300 953	16 300 953	16 300 953	2 702 958	2 702 958	19 003 911	19 003 911

**Justification:**

The proposal to increase this appropriation to the previous level of 2021 is justified by new competences and tasks for the ESAs, which should be matched by adequate resources. Notably, the adoption of legislation pertaining to EU central clearing counterparty (CCPs) has resulted in upgraded mandates and tasks for ESMA which could put a strain on ESMA's ability to deliver on its CCPs supervisory and regulatory

agenda).

=====

**Draft amendment 205**

==== ITRE/5015 ====

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
04 10 01	35 900 091	35 900 091	68 300 905	68 300 905	68 300 905	68 300 905	1 589 595	1 589 595	69 890 500	69 890 500
Reserve										
Total	35 900 091	35 900 091	68 300 905	68 300 905	68 300 905	68 300 905	1 589 595	1 589 595	69 890 500	69 890 500

**Remarks:**

After table:

Total Union contribution	68 345 460
<i>of which amount coming from the recovery of surplus (revenue Article 6 6 2)</i>	44 555
Amount entered in the budget	68 300 905

Add following text:

*Additional funds for external personnel consisting of 19 CA posts.*

**Justification:**

EUSPA will obtain under the current MFF 101 new TA posts. The planned increase is 41 TAs in 2021, 40 TAs in 2022 and 20 TAs in 2023. At the same time, EUSPA is expected to reduce its CA posts from 65 to 34 in 2022. A more gradual reduction in CA posts is crucial to prevent disruptions, especially when it comes to security related activities. EUSPA could undertake activities of 12 CAs differently in 2022, but to guarantee the secure functioning of the EU space programme and to facilitate the phase in of TAs and the phase out of a number of CAs, it will need to keep at least 19 CAs over the current proposal.

=====

**Draft amendment 292**

==== TRAN/5484 ====

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 05 02 02** — ERDF — Operational technical assistance

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
05 02 02	96 419 103	35 504 052	96 922 412	43 900 000	96 922 412	43 900 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	100 922 412	47 900 000
Reserve										
Total	96 419 103	35 504 052	96 922 412	43 900 000	96 922 412	43 900 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	100 922 412	47 900 000

**Justification:**

Regrets the decreased funds for technical assistance available under the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) reduced by EUR 4 million.

=====

**Draft amendment 293**

=== TRAN/5485 ===

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 05 03 03** — Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) — Transport — Cohesion Fund (CF) allocation**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
05 03 03	1 435 892 000	40 000 000	1 487 773 834	841 200 000	1 487 773 834	841 200 000	292 826 166	49 100 000	1 780 600 000	890 300 000
Reserve										
Total	1 435 892 000	40 000 000	1 487 773 834	841 200 000	1 487 773 834	841 200 000	292 826 166	49 100 000	1 780 600 000	890 300 000

**Justification:**

To increase it to 2020 Budget levels.

**Draft amendment 165**

=== ENVI/6059 ===

Tabled by Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 06 05 01** — Union Civil Protection Mechanism (rescEU)**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
06 05 01	90 203 000	25 613 000	95 254 030	94 547 220	93 254 030	94 547 220	2 000 000		95 254 030	94 547 220
Reserve										
Total	90 203 000	25 613 000	95 254 030	94 547 220	93 254 030	94 547 220	2 000 000		95 254 030	94 547 220

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 166**

=== ENVI/6060 ===

Tabled by Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 06 06 01** — EU4Health Programme**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
06 06 01	311 684 898	60 549 168	764 213 775	310 800 000	694 213 775,00	287 466 666,67	70 000 000	23 333 333	764 213 775	310 800 000
Reserve										
Total	311 684 898	60 549 168	764 213 775	310 800 000	694 213 775,00	287 466 666,67	70 000 000	23 333 333	764 213 775	310 800 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

-----  
**Draft amendment 186**

==== FEMM/6172 ====

Tabled by Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality  
-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 06 06 01 — EU4Health Programme**

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
06 06 01	311 684 898	60 549 168	764 213 775	310 800 000	694 213 775,00	287 466 666,67	184 632 066	69 953 333	878 845 841	357 420 000
Reserve										
Total	311 684 898	60 549 168	764 213 775	310 800 000	694 213 775,00	287 466 666,67	184 632 066	69 953 333	878 845 841	357 420 000

**Remarks:**

Before paragraph:

The EU4Health Programme is to cater for a solid legal ..... be a strong determinant of mortality from COVID-19.

Amend text as follows:

This appropriation is intended to cover the operational expenditure under the EU4Health Programme. Its objective is to protect people in the Union from serious cross-border threats to health; to improve the availability, accessibility and affordability, in the Union, of medicines, medical devices and crisis relevant products, and support innovation regarding such products; to strengthen health systems and the healthcare workforce, including by digital transformation and by increased integrated and coordinated work among the Member States, sustained implementation of best practice and data sharing; *to achieve universal health coverage, encompassing access to free and quality services on sexual and reproductive health and rights (S&D), and reduce inequalities and inequities in health;* and to increase the general level of public health.

**Justification:**

SRHR are an integral part of health fundamental human rights (S&D, RE) and lead to people's well-being and the achievement (RE) of gender equality (S&D, RE). SRHR must be placed at the heart of health policy of the Union. Access to these services is key for the realisation of the fundamental right to health (RE).  
-----

**Draft amendment 8**

==== CULT/5750 ====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education  
-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 07 01 02 01 — Support expenditure for Erasmus+**

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 01 02 01	15 839 025	15 839 025	23 533 315	23 533 315	16 155 315	16 155 315	7 378 000	7 378 000	23 533 315	23 533 315
Reserve										
Total	15 839 025	15 839 025	23 533 315	23 533 315	16 155 315	16 155 315	7 378 000	7 378 000	23 533 315	23 533 315

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

EU operational programmes need to be adequately financed in terms of technical and administrative assistance directly linked to their implementation. Actions covered by this budget line, such as the organisation of calls for proposals, monitoring, control, audits and evaluations, are needed to achieve value for money. Council's cuts in this regard are unacceptable, as they undermine sound financial management.

=====

**Draft amendment 9**

==== CULT/5751 ====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 07 01 04 01** — Support expenditure for Creative Europe

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 01 04 01	3 000 000	3 000 000	5 560 000	5 560 000	3 060 000	3 060 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	5 560 000	5 560 000
Reserve										
Total	3 000 000	3 000 000	5 560 000	5 560 000	3 060 000	3 060 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	5 560 000	5 560 000

**Justification:**

EU operational programmes need to be adequately financed in terms of technical and administrative assistance directly linked to their implementation. Actions covered by this budget line, such as the organisation of calls for proposals, monitoring, control, audits and evaluations, are needed to achieve value for money. Council's cuts in this regard are unacceptable, as they undermine sound financial management.

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

=====

**Draft amendment 180**

==== FEMM/6155 ====

Tabled by Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Chapter 07 02** — European Social Fund Plus (ESF+)

**Amend remarks as follows:**

**Remarks:**

After paragraph:

In addition, and in accordance with Regulation 2020/2094 ..... the expected amount of legal commitments in 2021.

Add following text:

*The ESF+ is intended to contribute to the promotion of equality between women and men in accordance with Article 8 TFEU to foster equality of treatment and opportunities between women and men in all areas, including regarding participation in the labour market, terms and conditions of employment and career progression.*

**Justification:**

Women have been significantly impacted by job losses due to the COVID-19 crisis, further exacerbating the EU's gender employment gap of 11.6% and gender pay gap of 14%. In order to address these systemic challenges, the ESF+ should promote gender equality in the labour market, education and training.

---

**Draft amendment 135**

=== EMPL/5550 ===

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 02 01** — ESF+ shared management strand — Operational expenditure**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 02 01	12 767 289 538	510 157 974	13 142 458 498	1 000 000 000	13 142 458 498	1 000 000 000	3 000 000 000	500 000 000	16 142 458 498	1 500 000 000
Reserve										
Total	12 767 289 538	510 157 974	13 142 458 498	1 000 000 000	13 142 458 498	1 000 000 000	3 000 000 000	500 000 000	16 142 458 498	1 500 000 000

**Remarks:**After list ending with:

- more developed regions, with a GDP per capita above 100 % of the average GDP of the Union.

Amend text as follows:

Promotion of equality between women and men horizontally and through specific actions should be part of the support provided by the ESF+, in order to improve the participation of women in the labour market, combat the feminisation of poverty, and gender discrimination in the labour market and in education and training. *Moreover, this appropriation covers expenditure intended to implement the newly established European Child Guarantee in light with the 2030 headline target to lift at least 5 million children out of poverty or social exclusion.*

**Justification:**

There are more than a quarter of all children in the EU in or at risk of poverty or social exclusion. The EU has committed to eradicate child poverty by establishing the Child Guarantee and meet the EPSR Action Plan headline target of lifting at least 5 million children out of poverty by 2030. The ESF+ budget 2022 needs an increase of 3 billion in order to effectively contribute to meeting this target. Covid-19 crisis will only exacerbate the precarious situation of children. This requires an ambitious response. It is in line with the EP call for an investment of 20 billion into ECG in 2021-2027.

---

**Draft amendment 294**

=== TRAN/5488 ===

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 02 02** — ESF+ shared management strand — Operational technical assistance**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 02 02	36 842 462	4 082 693	23 880 000	18 000 000	23 880 000	18 000 000	12 962 462		36 842 462	18 000 000
Reserve										
Total	36 842 462	4 082 693	23 880 000	18 000 000	23 880 000	18 000 000	12 962 462		36 842 462	18 000 000

**Justification:**

Regrets the decreased funds for technical assistance available under the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+)



reduced by EUR 13 million. It is highly important to restore the amount for technical assistance to 2021 level.

=====

**Draft amendment 185**

==== FEMM/6171 ====

Tabled by Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 02 04** — ESF+ — Employment and Social Innovation strand

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 02 04	99 982 373	28 104 556	102 482 000	50 800 000	102 482 000	50 800 000	15 372 300	7 620 000	117 854 300	58 420 000
Reserve										
Total	99 982 373	28 104 556	102 482 000	50 800 000	102 482 000	50 800 000	15 372 300	7 620 000	117 854 300	58 420 000

**Remarks:**

Before paragraph:

To achieve the general objectives of promoting a high ..... safety and health, the EaSI strand shall in particular:

Amend text as follows:

This appropriation is intended to finance the implementation of the Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI) strand of the ESF+ Programme. The general objective of the EaSI strand is to promote employment, equal access to the labour market, education and training, *gender equality*, and social inclusion by providing financial support for the Union’s objectives. ***In particular to support programmes and trainings targeted at advancing women’s participation and address their precarity on the post pandemic labour market (S&D).***

**Justification:**

Women are disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly women working in feminised sectors and the informal economy (S&D). Additional measures are needed to support heavily feminised sectors that have been essential during the pandemic and the recovery or have been severely affected by the subsequent economic crisis (S&D).

In order to address these systemic challenges, the EaSI strand should build evidence-based policy making to promote gender equality in the labour market, education and training (RE).

=====

**Draft amendment 136**

==== EMPL/5553 ====

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 07 02 05 01** — ESF — Operational expenditure — Financing under REACT-EU

**Amend remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 02 05 01	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			p.m.	p.m.

**Remarks:**

Before paragraph:

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

Amend text as follows:

This appropriation is intended to cover ESF support under the Investment for growth and jobs goal to support operations fostering crisis repair in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic in the regions whose economy and jobs have been more hardly hit and preparing a green, digital and resilient recovery of their economies. ***Support should be provided for job creation and quality employment, in particular for people in vulnerable situations, and for social inclusion and poverty eradication measures, in particular for the European Child Guarantee.***

**Justification:**

Support should be provided for job creation and quality employment, in particular for people in vulnerable situations, and for social inclusion and poverty eradication measures, in particular for the European Child Guarantee.

-----  
**Draft amendment 137** ==== EMPL/5554 ====

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

-----  
SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 07 02 06 01** — FEAD — Operational expenditure — Financing under REACT-EU

**Amend remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 02 06 01	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			p.m.	p.m.

**Remarks:**

After paragraph:

This appropriation is intended to cover appropriations ..... the Most Deprived (FEAD) from the REACT-EU envelope.

Add following text:

***The resources shall provide material and food assistance to the most deprived and support poverty eradication measures, with a particular focus on child poverty and enhance equal access to social services of general interest, including for children through the European Child Guarantee, the elderly, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities and the homeless.***

**Justification:**

The resources available shall also provide support to eradication of child poverty through the European Child Guarantee.

-----  
**Draft amendment 14** ==== CULT/5756 ====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 03 01 01	1 755 470 446	1 468 151 286	2 331 521 972	2 220 525 000	2 331 521 972	2 220 525 000	17 000 000	17 000 000	2 348 521 972	2 237 525 000
Reserve										
Total	1 755 470 446	1 468 151 286	2 331 521 972	2 220 525 000	2 331 521 972	2 220 525 000	17 000 000	17 000 000	2 348 521 972	2 237 525 000

**Justification:**

A limited reinforcement is requested to better support recovery, in particular by ‘greening’ the Erasmus+ programme, for instance by promoting the use of more sustainable means of transportation, and by further supporting social and civic engagement of young people. Particular attention must be paid to ensure good outreach to vulnerable people, by means of a temporary top-up to finance inclusion measures while awaiting the adoption of the Commission's inclusion framework by December 2021.

**Draft amendment 15**

==== CULT/5757 ====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 03 02	272 637 560	199 878 603	346 973 114	310 000 000	346 973 114	310 000 000	4 530 000	4 530 000	351 503 114	314 530 000
Reserve										
Total	272 637 560	199 878 603	346 973 114	310 000 000	346 973 114	310 000 000	4 530 000	4 530 000	351 503 114	314 530 000

**Justification:**

A limited reinforcement is requested to better support recovery, in particular by ‘greening’ the Erasmus+ programme, for instance by promoting the use of more sustainable means of transportation, and by further supporting social and civic engagement of young people. Particular attention must be paid to ensure good outreach to vulnerable people, by means of a temporary top-up to finance inclusion measures while awaiting the adoption of the Commission's inclusion framework by December 2021.

**Draft amendment 28**

==== CULT/5777 ====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 03 03** — Promoting learning mobility of sport coaches and staff, as well as cooperation, inclusion, creativity and innovation at the level of sport organisations and sport policies

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021	Draft budget 2022	Council's position 2022	Difference	New amount
--	-------------	-------------------	-------------------------	------------	------------

	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 03 03	48 805 483	27 914 525	64 216 157	55 000 000	64 216 157	55 000 000	470 000	470 000	64 686 157	55 470 000
Reserve										
Total	48 805 483	27 914 525	64 216 157	55 000 000	64 216 157	55 000 000	470 000	470 000	64 686 157	55 470 000

### Justification:

A limited reinforcement is requested to better support recovery, in particular by ‘greening’ the Erasmus+ programme, for instance by promoting the use of more sustainable means of transportation, and by further supporting social and civic engagement. Particular attention must be paid to ensure good outreach to vulnerable people, by means of a temporary top-up to finance inclusion measures while awaiting the adoption of the Commission's inclusion framework by December 2021.

### Draft amendment 29

==== CULT/5778 ====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Article 07 04 01 — European Solidarity Corps

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 04 01	129 127 673	84 098 975	131 710 226	93 000 000	128 710 226	92 000 000	8 000 000	6 000 000	136 710 226	98 000 000
Reserve										
Total	129 127 673	84 098 975	131 710 226	93 000 000	128 710 226	92 000 000	8 000 000	6 000 000	136 710 226	98 000 000

### Justification:

A limited reinforcement is requested for ‘greening’ the ESC, for instance by promoting even more strongly the use of more sustainable means of transportation for volunteers to reach their destination. Particular attention must be paid to ensure that greening approaches also reach vulnerable people, whose exclusion has been worsened by the pandemic, by means of a temporary top-up to finance inclusion measures while awaiting the adoption of the Commission’s inclusion framework by December 2021.

### Draft amendment 30

==== CULT/5779 ====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Article 07 05 01 — Culture

#### Amend remarks as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 05 01	94 679 904	48 155 879	125 597 589	125 000 000	125 597 589	125 000 000			125 597 589	125 000 000
Reserve										
Total	94 679 904	48 155 879	125 597 589	125 000 000	125 597 589	125 000 000			125 597 589	125 000 000

### Remarks:

#### After paragraph:

This appropriation is intended to cover the cultural ..... international relations through cultural diplomacy.

#### Add following text:

*The funds from this strand may not be used for financing the New European Bauhaus initiative.*

**Justification:**

No funding from any of Creative Europe’s three strands should be used for financing projects in the framework of the New European Bauhaus initiative, in line with Commissioner Gabriel’s repeated commitment to the Committee on Culture and Education to this effect, to prevent diversion of funds from this already underfinanced programme towards new, unforeseen political priorities. Other sources of funding, such as Horizon Europe, are available.

=====

**Draft amendment 31**

=== CULT/5780 ===

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 05 01 — Culture**

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 05 01	94 679 904	48 155 879	125 597 589	125 000 000	125 597 589	125 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	135 597 589	135 000 000
Reserve										
Total	94 679 904	48 155 879	125 597 589	125 000 000	125 597 589	125 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	135 597 589	135 000 000

**Justification:**

A limited reinforcement is requested for cooperation projects under the Culture strand to support organisations and artists in their recovery following the pandemic and to ‘green’ the programme, to provide more targeted support for the performing arts, in particular the music sector. These additional funds may not be used for financing the New European Bauhaus initiative.

=====

**Draft amendment 32**

=== CULT/5781 ===

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 05 02 — Media**

**Amend remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 05 02	167 489 652	71 819 978	220 518 209	158 239 044	220 518 209	158 239 044			220 518 209	158 239 044
Reserve										
Total	167 489 652	71 819 978	220 518 209	158 239 044	220 518 209	158 239 044			220 518 209	158 239 044

**Remarks:**

After paragraph:

The priorities of the Media strand shall take into ..... size and specificities of the respective markets.

Add following text:

*The funds from this strand may not be used for financing the New European Bauhaus initiative.*

**Justification:**

No funding from any of Creative Europe’s three strands should be used for financing projects in the

framework of the New European Bauhaus initiative, in line with Commissioner Gabriel's repeated commitment to the Committee on Culture and Education to this effect, to prevent diversion of funds from this already underfinanced programme towards new, unforeseen political priorities. Other sources of funding, such as Horizon Europe, are available.

=====

**Draft amendment 16**

==== CULT/5758 ====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 05 03** — Cross-sectorial strands

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 05 03	26 971 139	10 248 669	34 037 298	23 130 332	34 037 298	23 130 332	2 000 000	2 462 500	36 037 298	25 592 832
Reserve										
Total	26 971 139	10 248 669	34 037 298	23 130 332	34 037 298	23 130 332	2 000 000	2 462 500	36 037 298	25 592 832

**Justification:**

The EU treaties impose obligations to protect fundamental rights, including media freedom and pluralism. As attacks on journalists and media professionals, especially investigative reporters, are on the rise, the EU needs to provide them with a rapid response mechanism and a toolkit to support them on a case-by-case basis. These measures were previously covered by the Preparatory Action "A Europe-wide rapid response mechanism for violations of press and media freedom" and should now become part of the Creative Europe cross-sectorial strand.

=====

**Draft amendment 33**

==== CULT/5782 ====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 05 03** — Cross-sectorial strands

**Amend remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 05 03	26 971 139	10 248 669	34 037 298	23 130 332	34 037 298	23 130 332			34 037 298	23 130 332
Reserve										
Total	26 971 139	10 248 669	34 037 298	23 130 332	34 037 298	23 130 332			34 037 298	23 130 332

**Remarks:**

After paragraph:

This appropriation is intended to cover activities ..... cooperation within the cultural and creative sectors.

Add following text:

***The funds from this strand may not be used for financing the New European Bauhaus initiative.***

**Justification:**

No funding from any of Creative Europe's three strands should be used for financing projects in the framework of the New European Bauhaus initiative, in line with Commissioner Gabriel's repeated commitment to the Committee on Culture and Education to this effect, to prevent diversion of funds from

this already underfinanced programme towards new, unforeseen political priorities. Other sources of funding, such as Horizon Europe, are available.

=====

**Draft amendment 189**

==== FEMM/6178 ====

Tabled by Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 06 01** — Promote equality and rights

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 06 01	35 409 000	10 622 790	39 860 945	33 800 229	39 860 945	33 800 229	5 979 142	5 070 034	45 840 087	38 870 263
Reserve										
Total	35 409 000	10 622 790	39 860 945	33 800 229	39 860 945	33 800 229	5 979 142	5 070 034	45 840 087	38 870 263

**Remarks:**

After paragraph:

This appropriation will also support the EU Network of Equality Bodies – EQUINET.

Add following text:

*Additional appropriations should be used to support women's rights organisations, especially those dealing with promotion of SRHR, service and support provisions for victims of gender based violence, and LGBTI rights organisations.*

*The percentage of funds dedicated to the civil society organisations, as agreed in the negotiations, in the field of gender equality, should be respected as it includes the local and regional ones, which are more knowledgeable regarding the problems faced on the ground at local level.*

*Flexible margins on those projects should be also guaranteed in order to be able to react to the current situation and to possible upcoming needs steaming from the covid-19 crisis.*

**Justification:**

Promoting women's rights and LGBTI organisations is key to achieving equality in the EU. Women's rights organisations, particularly those dealing with SRHR, play a fundamental role in progressing the societies towards gender equality. Supporting LGBTI organisations is needed for promoting equal rights, awareness rising campaigns and fighting discrimination.

It is important to focus at local level, especially in the pandemic times, to give voice to the outermost regions. This to consider gender inequalities that are amplified by regional differences.

=====

**Draft amendment 301**

==== LIBE/6465 ====

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 06 01** — Promote equality and rights

**Amend figures, heading and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 06 01	35 409 000	10 622 790	39 860 945	33 800 229	39 860 945	33 800 229	4 090 961	2 947 015	43 951 906	36 747 244

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
Reserve										
Total	35 409 000	10 622 790	39 860 945	33 800 229	39 860 945	33 800 229	4 090 961	2 947 015	43 951 906	36 747 244

## Heading:

~~Equality~~ Promote equality and rights *and gender equality*

## Remarks:

Amend text as follows:

~~This *budget line reflects* appropriation is intended to contribute to: promoting equality and preventing and combating inequalities and discrimination on grounds of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation and respecting the principle of non-discrimination on the grounds provided for in Article 7(6) of Regulation (EU) 2021/692 on the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme (CERV), which lays down that at least 15% of the amount set out in point (b) of paragraph 3 and point (b) of paragraph 4 of the same article shall be allocated to support activities to promoting women's full enjoyment of rights, gender equality, including work-life balance, women's empowerment and gender mainstreaming. This strand is reinforced to help fighting against gender discrimination, and promote the~~21 of the Charter; supporting, advancing and implementing comprehensive policies; protecting and promoting Union citizenship rights *of the child and persons with disabilities, as well as Union citizenship rights, which are under increasing pressure as a result of the pandemic and increasing challenges to fundamental and union rights.* and the right to the protection of personal data.

Delete following text:

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

~~This appropriation will also support the EU Network of Equality Bodies — EQUINET.~~

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 06 02** — Promote citizens engagement and participation in the democratic life of the Union

Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 06 02	33 655 983	10 296 393	39 671 295	22 387 480	39 671 295	22 387 480	4 500 000	2 250 000	44 171 295	24 637 480
Reserve										
Total	33 655 983	10 296 393	39 671 295	22 387 480	39 671 295	22 387 480	4 500 000	2 250 000	44 171 295	24 637 480

## Remarks:

Before paragraph:

This appropriation is intended to contribute to:

Add following text:

*The proposed increase should reinforce the promotion of citizens' participation in the democratic life of the Union through better dissemination and information of available tools, including ECI, and new participatory mechanisms as a way to counteract increasing pressures seeking to erode the EU project. It shall contribute to the development of European citizenship education, as an area identified by the European Parliament as in need of major reinforcement in order to counteract disinformation about the Union among citizens, particular young people. As well as participatory mechanisms, with a particular focus on elevating the voices of people in the most vulnerable situation, which should also ensure meaningful participation in decision-making.*



SECTION III — COMMISSION

Article 07 06 03 — Daphne

Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 06 03	20 444 304	6 244 139	29 581 401	14 515 044	29 581 401	14 515 044	4 224 309	2 387 811	33 805 710	16 902 855
Reserve										
Total	20 444 304	6 244 139	29 581 401	14 515 044	29 581 401	14 515 044	4 224 309	2 387 811	33 805 710	16 902 855

Remarks:

Amend text as follows:

*Minorities and people in vulnerable situations require of additional support as a result of the effects of the pandemic, in particular, victims of gender based violence have increased as a result of the pandemic, thus projects which contribute to implementing the specific objective to prevent and combat all forms of gender-based violence, in line with Regulation (EU) 2021/692 on the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme (CERV) should be vigorously supported. 40 % of the budget shall be allocated to support activities to prevent and combat at all levels all forms of gender-based violence.* This appropriation is intended to contribute to:

Delete following text:

- ~~preventing and combating at all levels all forms of gender based violence against women and girls and domestic violence, also by promoting the standards laid down in the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the Istanbul Convention); and~~
- ~~preventing and combating all forms of violence against children, young people, as well as violence against other groups at risk, such as LGBTIQI persons and persons with disabilities;~~
- ~~supporting and protecting all direct and indirect victims of such violence, such as domestic violence exerted within the family or violence in intimate relationships, including children orphaned by domestic crimes, and supporting and ensuring the same level of protection throughout the Union for victims of gender based violence.~~

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

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Article 07 06 04 — Protection and promotion of Union values

Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 06 04	500 000	161 667	91 787 552	60 970 543	91 787 552	60 970 543	8 212 448	4 029 457	100 000 000	65 000 000
Reserve										
Total	500 000	161 667	91 787 552	60 970 543	91 787 552	60 970 543	8 212 448	4 029 457	100 000 000	65 000 000

Remarks:

Amend text as follows:

*Union values are being increasingly challenged from within and outside the Union. In particular, This appropriation is intended to focus on protecting, promoting and raising awareness on rights by providing financial support to civil society organisations active at local, regional and transnational level in promoting and cultivating these rights, thereby also strengthening the protection and promotion of Union values and the respect for the rule of law is suffering from continuous backsliding. Citizens are mostly unaware of the*

*values that bind the Union together. The proposed increase should serve to counteract this worrying trend of systemic importance for the future of the Union, including through reinforced action regarding European citizenship education, democratic dialogue, transparency and good governance.*

Delete following text:

~~The above specific objective will be pursued in particular through supporting civil society organisations and non-profit stakeholders active in the areas of the Programme to increase their capacity to react, to carry out advocacy activities to promote rights, and to ensure adequate access for all citizens to their services, counselling and support activities.~~

**Justification:**

These budget lines reflect Article 7(6) of Regulation (EU) 2021/692 on the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme (CERV). The proposed increases should strengthen the rights and values in the EU, since gender equality, the rights of children and people with disabilities and citizenship rights are under increasing pressure as a result of the pandemic. Lockdowns derived from the Covid-19 pandemic have increased violence against women and children, and also the LGTBI+ community has seen an increase in the levels of harassment.

=====

**Draft amendment 1**

==== AFCO/6375 ====

Tabled by Committee on Constitutional Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 06 02** — Promote citizens engagement and participation in the democratic life of the Union

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 06 02	33 655 983	10 296 393	39 671 295	22 387 480	39 671 295	22 387 480	1 983 565	1 119 374	41 654 860	23 506 854
Reserve										
Total	33 655 983	10 296 393	39 671 295	22 387 480	39 671 295	22 387 480	1 983 565	1 119 374	41 654 860	23 506 854

**Remarks:**

Delete following text:

~~This appropriation is intended to contribute to:~~

- ~~– supporting projects aimed at commemorating defining events in modern European history, including the causes and consequences of authoritarian and totalitarian regimes, and at raising awareness among European citizens, of their common history, culture, cultural heritage and values, thereby enhancing their understanding of the Union, its origins, purpose, diversity and achievements and of the importance of mutual understanding and tolerance,~~
- ~~– promoting citizens and representative associations’ participation in and contribution to the democratic and civic life of the Union by making known and publicly exchanging their views in all areas on Union action,~~
- ~~– promoting exchanges between citizens of different countries, in particular through town twinning and networks of towns, so as to afford them practical experience of the wealth and diversity of the common heritage of the Union and to make them aware that these constitute the foundation for a common future.~~

~~The above specific objectives will be pursued in particular through support to the following activities: town twinning activities, network of towns and remembrance projects, awareness raising, mutual learning, analytical and monitoring activities, training, ICT tools development and maintenance, support to civil~~

society organisations.

~~This appropriation will also contribute to the technical and organisational support of the European citizens' initiatives.~~

**Justification:**

The levels of the appropriations for this line need to be increased in order to equip the Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values (CERV), the European Citizen's Initiative (EIC) and other participatory instruments and programmes with adequate funding to meet their objectives. This will help to intensify the participatory democracy processes in the EU and to build citizens' trust and understanding for European policies and politics as well as nurture historical memory.

**Draft amendment 17**

=== CULT/5759 ===

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 06 02** — Promote citizens engagement and participation in the democratic life of the Union

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 06 02	33 655 983	10 296 393	39 671 295	22 387 480	39 671 295	22 387 480	5 000 000	5 000 000	44 671 295	27 387 480
Reserve										
Total	33 655 983	10 296 393	39 671 295	22 387 480	39 671 295	22 387 480	5 000 000	5 000 000	44 671 295	27 387 480

**Justification:**

In order to enable funding all high-quality projects, the budget for the Citizens engagement strand (formerly Europe for Citizens programme) needs to be increased. The amendment proposes an increase of 12,5% to reinforce actions and to tackle the historically low application success rate.

**Draft amendment 187**

=== FEMM/6174 ===

Tabled by Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 06 03** — Daphne

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 06 03	20 444 304	6 244 139	29 581 401	14 515 044	29 581 401	14 515 044	4 437 210	2 177 257	34 018 611	16 692 301
Reserve										
Total	20 444 304	6 244 139	29 581 401	14 515 044	29 581 401	14 515 044	4 437 210	2 177 257	34 018 611	16 692 301

**Remarks:**

After paragraph:

Those specific objectives will be pursued in particular ..... activities, training, ICT tools development and maintenance.

Add following text:

*The additional appropriation is required to prevent gender-based violence and ensure support and service*

provision for victims (S&D).

*It would be important to provide a flexible margin in Daphne strand:*

*- for adequate projects which would envisage awareness raising, promotion and the dissemination of information on where and how to seek help in case of violence against women especially during the pandemics and lockdown when it is extremely difficult to get away from the perpetrator being a part of the same household - especially in peripheral and rural areas where the access to adequate information and services is non existant;*

*- for analytical and monitoring activities to improve the understanding of the situation of women and children – victims of increased domestic violence especially during pandemics - in Member States and at Union level (EPP).*

*- to draft a new EU protocol for violence against women in times of crises, issuing specific guidelines to Member States to prevent gender-based violence and to support victims in the event of crisis and emergency situations, such as the COVID-19 pandemic (RE).*

### Justification:

Gender-based violence (GBV) has escalated as a result of the pandemic with a 60% increase in emergency calls from women subjected to violence by their intimate partners. UN calls this the ‘shadow pandemic’. Lockdowns, social isolation, increased levels of financial stress, and weak institutional response have led to limited access to support services contributing to increased levels of GBV.

It is important to focus on the deteriorating situation of women and children particularly in peripheral and rural areas (EPP). Daphne budget should receive steady increases in future years.

=====

### Draft amendment 302

=== LIBE/6466 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Article 07 07 01 — Promoting judicial cooperation

#### Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 07 01	11 319 945	4 527 978	11 443 600	7 713 912	11 443 600	7 713 912	1 000 000	500 000	12 443 600	8 213 912
Reserve										
Total	11 319 945	4 527 978	11 443 600	7 713 912	11 443 600	7 713 912	1 000 000	500 000	12 443 600	8 213 912

### Remarks:

Amend text as follows:

~~*Maintain a slight increase of*~~ This appropriation is intended to cover funding ~~to contribute to the correct implementation of EU activities facilitating and supporting judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, and promoting the rule of law instruments and to raise awareness of these legal instruments.~~ ~~including by supporting the efforts to improve the effectiveness of national justice systems and the enforcement of decision.~~

~~*The*~~ Those objectives will be pursued in particular through support to the following activities: awareness raising, mutual learning, analytical and monitoring activities, training, ICT tools development ~~of new tools of judicial cooperation, for strengthened support to the promotion of judicial cooperation.~~ and maintenance and support to European networks and to civil society organisations.

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Article 07 07 02 — Supporting judicial training

Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 07 02	18 682 268	7 472 907	16 606 200	4 416 776	16 606 200	4 416 776	4 076 068	2 038 034	20 682 268	6 454 810
Reserve										
Total	18 682 268	7 472 907	16 606 200	4 416 776	16 606 200	4 416 776	4 076 068	2 038 034	20 682 268	6 454 810

Remarks:

Amend text as follows:

~~*Slight increase*~~ This appropriation is intended to cover funding activities supporting and promoting judicial training, with a view to fostering a common legal, judicial and rule of law culture as well as the consistent and effective implementation of the Union's legal instruments relevant in the context of *the importance to promote trainings in the field of rule of law and improved mutual trust between legal practitioners in cross-border judicial cooperation.* ~~this programme.~~

*Given the fast digitalisation and the increased use of AI systems in criminal justice, the propose increase also intends to promote trainings for legal practitioners to better understand how these systems are used to make or assist criminal justice decisions, the impact they may have on individuals and society, in particular concerning the exacerbation of discrimination, racism and social exclusion, and on how these systems can be challenged.* That objective will be pursued in particular through support to the following activities: awareness raising, mutual learning, analytical and monitoring activities, training, ICT tools development and maintenance and support to European networks and to civil society organisations.

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Article 07 07 03 — Promoting effective access to justice

Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 07 03	15 290 325	6 116 130	14 477 200	14 165 859	14 477 200	14 165 859	3 522 800	2 834 141	18 000 000	17 000 000
Reserve										
Total	15 290 325	6 116 130	14 477 200	14 165 859	14 477 200	14 165 859	3 522 800	2 834 141	18 000 000	17 000 000

Remarks:

Amend text as follows:

~~*Slight increase to contribute to the effective application of EU*~~ This appropriation is intended to cover funding activities facilitating effective and non-discriminatory access to justice for all and effective redress, including by electronic means, by promoting efficient civil and criminal *law in the area of* procedures and by promoting and supporting the rights of all victims of *crime, the strengthening* crime as well as the procedural rights of suspects and accused persons in criminal *proceedings and the maintenance and extension of the e-Justice portal.* ~~proceedings.~~

Delete following text:

~~That objective will be pursued in particular through support to the following activities: awareness raising, mutual learning, analytical and monitoring activities, training, ICT tools development and maintenance and support to European networks and to civil society organisations.~~

Justification:

Slight increase to contribute to the correct implementation of EU civil, criminal law instruments and to raise awareness of them. Slight increase to promote trainings in the field of rule of law and mutual trust between

legal practitioners in cross-border judicial cooperation, taken into account a need to reply to the fast digitalisation. Slight increase to the effective application of EU criminal law (rights of victims of crime, the strengthening the procedural rights of suspects and accused persons in criminal proceedings) and the maintenance and extension of the e-Justice portal.

=====

**Draft amendment 138**

==== EMPL/5556 ====

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 10 01** — European Foundation for the improvement of living and working conditions (Eurofound)

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 10 01	21 600 000	21 600 000	21 777 810	21 777 810	21 777 810	21 777 810	3 222 190	3 222 190	25 000 000	25 000 000
Reserve										
Total	21 600 000	21 600 000	21 777 810	21 777 810	21 777 810	21 777 810	3 222 190	3 222 190	25 000 000	25 000 000

**Justification:**

Eurofound provides a useful service, guaranteeing relevant knowledge for the characterization of the socio-economic reality of the various Member States. It is essential that Eurofound has an adequate and robust budget allocation that allows it to respond technically and humanely to the mission assigned to it.

=====

**Draft amendment 181**

==== FEMM/6166 ====

Tabled by Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 10 01** — European Foundation for the improvement of living and working conditions (Eurofound)

**Amend remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 10 01	21 600 000	21 600 000	21 777 810	21 777 810	21 777 810	21 777 810			21 777 810	21 777 810
Reserve										
Total	21 600 000	21 600 000	21 777 810	21 777 810	21 777 810	21 777 810			21 777 810	21 777 810

**Remarks:**

Before paragraph:

Part of this appropriation is intended for studies ..... sustainable and strengthening social dialogue in Europe.

Amend text as follows:

The European Foundation for the improvement of living and working conditions (Eurofound) delivers and disseminates important knowledge on work-related and social matters to contribute to sound and evidence-based policies in those fields. Its core activity relates to research in the areas of employment, working conditions, industrial relations and quality of life. The activities of Eurofound contribute to the following priorities: increasing labour market participation and combating unemployment by creating jobs, improving labour market functioning and promoting *integration and gender equality*; ~~integration~~; improving working

conditions and making work sustainable throughout the life course, developing industrial relations to ensure equitable and productive solutions in a changing policy context, improving standards of living and promoting social cohesion in the face of economic disparities and social *inequalities such as the gender employment gap and gender pay gap*.

**Justification:**

Women have been significantly impacted by job losses due to the COVID-19 crisis, further exacerbating the EU's gender employment gap of 11.6% and gender pay gap of 14%. Eurofound's research on the gender aspects of living and working conditions are vital for the EU's recovery.

**Draft amendment 139**

==== EMPL/5558 ====

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 10 02** — European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (EU-OSHA)

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 10 02	15 346 768	15 346 768	15 659 825	15 659 825	15 659 825	15 659 825	141 000	141 000	15 800 825	15 800 825
Reserve										
Total	15 346 768	15 346 768	15 659 825	15 659 825	15 659 825	15 659 825	141 000	141 000	15 800 825	15 800 825

**Remarks:**

After table:

Total Union contribution	15 912 000
<i>of which amount coming from the recovery of surplus (revenue article 6 6 2)</i>	252 175
Amount entered in the budget	15 659 825

Add following text:

*EU-OSHA successfully completed its 2020 Work Programme despite receiving many additional tasks, such as providing multilingual guidance rapidly to workplaces throughout Europe on COVID-19 and on the challenges of teleworking, and a survey of labour inspectors on high risk occupations. The new Strategic Framework calls on the agency to further update the COVID-19 guidelines as the pandemic progresses. It further asks the agency to produce an OSH Overview on the health and care sector by Q1 2024 and to develop an online interactive risk assessment (OiRA) tool for the healthcare sector.*

*In addition, the Agency will also have to comply with the new draft regulation on Cybersecurity that foresees that all EU bodies, including agencies, will have to put more financial and human resources into cybersecurity to meet a common baseline (to be established) within 15 months of the regulation coming into force. The regulation appears to oblige all bodies to have an internal expertise in cybersecurity, which EU-OSHA does not have in its very small ICT team. Cybersecurity is as an urgent matter and priority action for all EU bodies and the regulation foresees possible punishments (including budget cuts) for agencies that do not meet the common baseline that will be established.*

*For both of these challenges ahead, EU-OSHA requires additional posts.*

**Justification:**

This appropriation is needed to cover increased tasks and needs in relation to the new EU OSH Strategic Framework 2021-2027 published on 28 June 2021, recognising the important role of the agency in the current pandemic and in the three-pronged approach for the future: Change, Prevention, and Preparedness; it would also allow the EU-OSHA to comply with the new requirement for all EU bodies, including agencies,

to put more financial and human resources into cybersecurity.

**Draft amendment 10**

=== CULT/5752 ===

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 10 03** — European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (Cedefop)

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 10 03	17 804 621	17 804 621	18 232 999	18 232 999	18 196 999	18 196 999	36 000	36 000	18 232 999	18 232 999
Reserve										
Total	17 804 621	17 804 621	18 232 999	18 232 999	18 196 999	18 196 999	36 000	36 000	18 232 999	18 232 999

**Justification:**

Council's cut is unacceptable at a time when VET remains high on Europe's economic and social agenda as a key instrument to implement the EU recovery plan, the 2020 Skills agenda and the Council recommendation on VET, by developing human capital to manage the twin transitions, develop resilience, create prosperity and alleviate social disadvantage. Cedefop is in a unique position to guide European cooperation in VET with high-quality, evidence-based advice that underpins EU objectives.

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 140**

=== EMPL/5559 ===

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 10 03** — European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (Cedefop)

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 10 03	17 804 621	17 804 621	18 232 999	18 232 999	18 196 999	18 196 999	36 000	36 000	18 232 999	18 232 999
Reserve										
Total	17 804 621	17 804 621	18 232 999	18 232 999	18 196 999	18 196 999	36 000	36 000	18 232 999	18 232 999

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 270**

=== LIBE/6461 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 10 04** — European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)

**Amend figures, remarks and legal basis as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments



	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 10 04	23 749 695	23 749 695	23 634 390	23 634 390	23 634 390	23 634 390	7 365 610	6 365 610	31 000 000	30 000 000
Reserve										
Total	23 749 695	23 749 695	23 634 390	23 634 390	23 634 390	23 634 390	7 365 610	6 365 610	31 000 000	30 000 000

**Remarks:**

Amend text as follows:

*Additional posts are requested to ensure the implementation of the new mandate and new tasks (police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters) and intensify its cooperation with Frontex, Europol and EASO, as well as to be able to carry out additional tasks derived from a number of recent legislative proposals and EU strategies. To the officials also 5 new Contract Agents in Function Group IV and 5 Contract Agents in Function Group III should be added.*~~The objective of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) is to provide assistance and expertise in the area of fundamental rights to Union institutions bodies, offices, agencies, and Member States authorities, when they implement Union law. By providing such assistance and expertise, the FRA supports them to fully respect fundamental rights when they take measures or formulate courses of action within their respective spheres of competence.~~

Add following text:

*Council Regulation (EC) No 168/2007 of 15 February 2007 establishing a European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (OJ L 53, 22.2.2007, p. 1).*

*Council Decision (EU) 2017/2269 of 7 December 2017 establishing a Multiannual Framework for the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights for 2018–2022 (OJ L 326, 9.12.2017, p. 1).*

Delete following text:

**Legal basis:**

Delete following text:

~~Council Regulation (EC) No 168/2007 of 15 February 2007 establishing a European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (OJ L 53, 22.2.2007, p. 1).~~

~~Council Decision (EU) 2017/2269 of 7 December 2017 establishing a Multiannual Framework for the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights for 2018–2022 (OJ L 326, 9.12.2017, p. 1).~~

**Justification:**

The increase is intended to allow the Agency to continue to operate effectively, in particular in the area of emerging technologies and AI, migration and security as well as social and economic rights and discrimination, considering also the new tasks in these domains entrusted to the Agency. In addition, it covers the needs derived from the amendment of its Founding Regulation, which expanded its mandate

=====

**Draft amendment 182**

=== FEMM/6167 ===

Tabled by Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 10 05	8 926 628	8 926 628	7 983 093	7 983 093	7 983 093	7 983 093	1 197 463	1 197 463	9 180 556	9 180 556
Reserve										
Total	8 926 628	8 926 628	7 983 093	7 983 093	7 983 093	7 983 093	1 197 463	1 197 463	9 180 556	9 180 556

## Remarks:

After list ending with:

- provide information to the Union Institutions on gender ..... mainstreaming in the accession and candidate countries.

Add following text:

*Urges the Council to increase additional allocation for the EIGE in order to increase the agency's recruitment capacity and for a research on gender impact of COVID-19 crisis, which has hit women disproportionately.*

## Justification:

Calls an increase of the budget of the EIGE in order to promote gender equality across the Union, particularly in the light of the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on women, underlying the EIGE's role in collecting, analysing and disseminating data and information as regards gender equality and in developing, analysing, evaluating and disseminating methodological tools to support the integration of gender equality into all Union policies and the resulting national policies. This increase will allow EIGE to fully develop and monitor gender mainstreaming across all EU policies.

## Draft amendment 238

=== LIBE/5676 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 10 07	42 845 006	42 845 006	45 423 578	45 226 899	44 898 578	44 701 899	525 000	525 000	45 423 578	45 226 899
Reserve										
Total	42 845 006	42 845 006	45 423 578	45 226 899	44 898 578	44 701 899	525 000	525 000	45 423 578	45 226 899

## Justification:

Restore Draft Budget

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

## Draft amendment 239

=== LIBE/5677 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 10 08	44 952 790	44 952 790	45 851 846	45 851 846	45 851 846	45 851 846	9 848 154	9 848 154	55 700 000	55 700 000
Reserve										
Total	44 952 790	44 952 790	45 851 846	45 851 846	45 851 846	45 851 846	9 848 154	9 848 154	55 700 000	55 700 000

## Justification:

EPPO is a prosecutorial body with mandatory competences and obligations to investigate. In its first year of operation, EPPO has already 2000 cases and estimates that will process 3,000 investigations in 2022, the proposed increase would allow adjusting the funding level to the growing trend of investigations carried out by EPPO

**Draft amendment 141**

==== EMPL/5560 ====

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 07 10 09** — European Labour Authority (ELA)

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 10 09	24 219 500	24 219 500	34 689 842	26 397 342	34 689 842	26 397 342	750 000	1 000 000	35 439 842	27 397 342
Reserve										
Total	24 219 500	24 219 500	34 689 842	26 397 342	34 689 842	26 397 342	750 000	1 000 000	35 439 842	27 397 342

**Justification:**

The budget is increased in order to allow ELA to develop as planned in accordance with the financial statement and be able to reach its full capacity by its drafting programme for 2022 - 2024. ELA needs sufficient resources to be able to play a key role in ensuring fair labour mobility, in particular in the Covid-19 crisis.

**Draft amendment 27**

==== CULT/5769 ====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 07 20 04 01** — Multimedia actions

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 20 04 01	20 212 100	19 786 800	20 384 213	18 747 358	20 384 213	18 747 358	-20 384 213	-18 747 358	p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total	20 212 100	19 786 800	20 384 213	18 747 358	20 384 213	18 747 358	-20 384 213	-18 747 358	p.m.	p.m.

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 07 20 04 10**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 20 04 10							16 000 000	16 000 000	16 000 000	16 000 000
Reserve							5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
Total							21 000 000	21 000 000	21 000 000	21 000 000

**Heading:**

*Multimedia actions - Partnerships with Union information channels*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*This appropriation is intended to increase the availability of general information given to citizens on topics concerning Europe and the Union, so as to allow citizens to make full use of their right to be informed about and involved in European policies as well as increasing the visibility of the work of the Union institutions, the decisions taken and the stages in the building of Europe. It concerns essentially the funding or co-funding of the production and/or dissemination of multimedia (TV, internet, etc.), information products, including by pan-European media and networks made up of local and national media delivering news on European affairs, as well as the tools necessary to develop such a policy. Where appropriate, the procurement and grant procedures may include the conclusion of framework partnerships, with a view to promoting a stable financing framework for the pan-European media funded under this appropriation.*

**Conditions for releasing the reserve:**

Add following text:

*The reserve may be lifted after an adequate solution has been found for the long-term, strategic financing of radio networks covering at least two years.*

-----  
SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 07 20 04 11**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 20 04 11							4 400 000	4 400 000	4 400 000	4 400 000
Reserve										
Total							4 400 000	4 400 000	4 400 000	4 400 000

**Heading:**

*Multimedia actions - Radio Network*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*This appropriation is intended to increase the availability of general information given to citizens on topics concerning Europe and the Union, so as to allow citizens to make full use of their right to be informed about and involved in European policies as well as increasing the visibility of the work of the Union institutions, the decisions taken and the stages in the building of Europe. It concerns essentially the funding or co-funding of the production and/or dissemination of multimedia (radio, internet, etc.), information products, including by pan-European media and networks made up of local and national media delivering news on European affairs, as well as the tools necessary to develop such a policy. Where appropriate, the procurement and grant procedures may include the conclusion of framework partnerships, with a view to promoting a stable financing framework for the pan-European media funded under this appropriation.*

-----  
SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 07 20 04 12**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 20 04 12							2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000
Reserve										
Total							2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000

**Heading:**

*Multimedia actions - Multilingual EU affairs using a European media platform*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*This appropriation is intended to increase the curation, production and circulation of professional audiovisual news and news media content, as well as non-fictional programming in European open and digital media platforms.*

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 07 20 04 13**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 20 04 13							200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000
Reserve										
Total							200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000

**Heading:**

*Multimedia actions - Evaluation and audits*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*This appropriation covers support expenditure such as studies, meetings, ex post controls, expert technical and administrative assistance not involving public authority tasks outsourced by the Commission under ad hoc service contracts, evaluation and audit on current or future activities, feasibility studies, publications, and the repayment of travel and related expenses of experts related to the Multimedia Actions programme.*

**Justification:**

Creating 4 lines for the Multimedia Actions programme is necessary to enhance budgetary transparency and oversight. By organising a one-year call for proposals for actions starting in 2022, the Commission has ignored Parliament's political will to offer a more stable framework for financing radio networks covering EU affairs. By allocating EUR 4,4 million to radio, the Parliament aims to provide more stability and predictability for radio networks with EU funding covering at least two years.

**Draft amendment 11**

==== CULT/5753 ====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 07 20 04 02** — Executive and corporate communication services

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 20 04 02	47 105 200	39 676 000	47 506 000	45 004 000	44 506 000	44 004 000	3 000 000	1 000 000	47 506 000	45 004 000
Reserve										
Total	47 105 200	39 676 000	47 506 000	45 004 000	44 506 000	44 004 000	3 000 000	1 000 000	47 506 000	45 004 000

**Justification:**

Council's cut would lead to a reduction of the activity on and possibly quality of the EUROPA website, the cancellation or downscaling of certain Eurobarometer surveys and fewer available resources to fight against

disinformation. This is unacceptable at a time when providing high-quality political and economic data for decision-makers and countering disinformation, e.g. in the pandemic and vaccination context, are more important than ever.

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 2**

=== AFCO/6376 ===

Tabled by Committee on Constitutional Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Item 07 20 04 03 — Commission Representations

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 20 04 03	27 356 000	23 497 000	27 589 000	23 059 000	26 589 000,00	22 725 666,67	2 379 450	1 486 283	28 968 450	24 211 950
Reserve										
Total	27 356 000	23 497 000	27 589 000	23 059 000	26 589 000,00	22 725 666,67	2 379 450	1 486 283	28 968 450	24 211 950

**Remarks:**

Delete following text:

~~The Commission Communication's products and services are directly addressed to citizens in all Member States providing information for and engagement with citizens ensuring that communication services for citizens are made available through simple, clear and understandable messages tailored to their needs, either via a mix of channels and media (traditional and new) or by directly communicating with citizens and stimulating exchange and engagement face to face. Together, this helps citizens to access up-to-date and user-friendly information on European Union policies and EU values. It contributes to citizens' increased awareness and understanding of European affairs and, in turn, stimulate citizens' interest to directly engage with "the faces of the Commission" be it locally, nationally or Europe-wide.~~

~~This appropriation is intended to cover expenditure to corporate communication actions which include costs for the production of content; provision of corporate technical services; dissemination of information through integrated communication actions; organisation of and participation in events; studies and evaluations, where relevant.~~

~~This appropriation is intended to fund general information and communication or engagement activities addressed at citizens and stakeholders in all Member States, mainly incurred in the Commission Representations in the Member States, and covers:~~

- ~~– communication actions linked to specific annual or multiannual political priorities of the Commission, as per the State of the Union Address of the Commission President, the Commission's Work Programme and the Joint Declaration (in the context of implementing the Interinstitutional Agreement of 13 April 2016 between the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission on Better Law-Making (OJ L 123, 12.5.2016, p. 1));~~
- ~~– ad hoc communication actions on a regional, national or international scale that fit in with the political priorities;~~
- ~~– the above communication actions can be organised in partnership with the European Parliament, the European Committee of the Regions, the European Economic and Social Committee and/or the Member States (national, regional and local level) in order to create synergies between the partners and to coordinate their information and communication activities on the European Union. open door events for citizens from all walks of life,~~
- ~~– open door events for citizens from all walks of life,~~

- dialogues with citizens in the Member States including virtual and hybrid formats, and covering events in the context of the Conference on the Future of Europe,
- seminars and conferences as well as workshops with more specific target groups, such as young people, and by applying participatory methods, and using modern communication technologies,
- organisation of or participation in European events, exhibitions and public relations activities, organisation of individual visits, etc.,
- direct communication actions targeting the general public (e.g. citizens' advice services),
- communication activities to fight disinformation,
- direct communication measures targeting stakeholders and opinion multipliers, in particular stepped-up measures involving the regional and national media, which is a major information outlet for a large number of Union citizens,
- management of information centres and multimedia installations for the general public,
- social media outreach in the Member States, including data analytics,
- local support activities for the Europe Direct and other EC supported networks, such as training, coordination, assistance and promotion, which also includes production, storage and distribution of information material and communication products by these outlets as well as for them,
- expenditure on studies, logistical services, technical assistance, in particular for IT including web maintenance, meetings of experts and expert technical and administrative assistance not involving public authority tasks outsourced by the Commission under ad hoc service contracts as well as the repayment of travel and related expenses of persons invited to follow the work of the Commission,
- IT expenditure for relevant information and management systems development and maintenance,
- support the exchange of best practices, knowledge transfer and professionalisation by financing visits of digital communication experts and practitioners,
- information, seminars and support for journalists,
- the evaluation and professionalisation expenditure.

Online tools make it possible to gather citizens' questions or reactions on European issues and have become an important tool to engage with them. The information covers all the Union institutions. These tools must be made accessible to people with disabilities, in accordance with Web Accessibility Initiative guidelines.

The main types of tool concerned are:

- the internet sites, multimedia and written products of the Commission Representations in the Member States,
- online press releases, databases and other online communication information systems,
- complementary online channels in Commission Representations, like local social media, blogs and other web 2.0 technologies,
- related data analytics.

This appropriation also covers the expenditure relating to the production for various target groups of (paper or digital) publications concerning the Union's activities that are often distributed through a decentralised network, mainly:

- the Representations' publications
- the dissemination (also through a decentralised network) of specific basic information on the European Union (in all the official Union languages) for the general public, coordinated from headquarters, and promotion of the publications.

Publishing costs cover, among other things,

~~This appropriation covers also local outreach cooperation between Commission Representation and European Parliament Liaison Offices in the Member States. The Commission manages the expenditure of joint actions and in particular the cost of joint communication projects for the benefit of both institutions (the European Parliament and the Commission). The local outreach cooperation of the two institutions must be based on principles jointly agreed by the two institutions and on joint work programmes approved both by Heads of Representations and Heads of European Parliament Liaison Offices. The representatives of both institutions should also compile an annual assessment report on the implementation of joint work programmes.~~

~~It is also intended to support the design, development and up-date of communication content for the Europa Experience projects in the Member States.~~

*Legal basis*

~~Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 249(2) thereof.~~

**Justification:**

It is important to increase the level of the appropriations for this line. Commission Representations play an important role in informing citizens about the EU's activities and fostering public debate on European matters, in particular they raise awareness of the European Citizens Initiative. They are also responsible for countering disinformation at local level. Their scope of activities and the work load will further increase through their direct engagement in the Conference on the Future of Europe.

=====

**Draft amendment 12**

==== CULT/5754 ====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 07 20 04 03** — Commission Representations

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 20 04 03	27 356 000	23 497 000	27 589 000	23 059 000	26 589 000,00	22 725 666,67	1 000 000	333 333	27 589 000	23 059 000
Reserve										
Total	27 356 000	23 497 000	27 589 000	23 059 000	26 589 000,00	22 725 666,67	1 000 000	333 333	27 589 000	23 059 000

**Justification:**

Council's cut would have a detrimental effect on outreach activities of the 27 Representations, which should rather increase, to ensure they reach also remoter areas and all strata of society. It would also have a negative impact on cooperation between the Commission and Parliament's Liaison Offices. This is unacceptable in the post-pandemic situation and in an important political year that will see the rollout of the recovery plan, Next Generation EU and the digital and green transitions.

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

=====

**Draft amendment 3**

==== AFCO/6377 ====

Tabled by Committee on Constitutional Affairs

-----



## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### Item 07 20 04 04 — Communication services for citizens

#### Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 20 04 04	32 228 600	28 943 000	32 504 000	29 790 000	31 504 000,00	29 456 666,66	2 625 200	1 822 833	34 129 200	31 279 500
Reserve										
Total	32 228 600	28 943 000	32 504 000	29 790 000	31 504 000,00	29 456 666,66	2 625 200	1 822 833	34 129 200	31 279 500

#### Remarks:

##### Delete following text:

~~The Commission's products and services are directly addressed to citizens providing information for and engagement with citizens and ensure communication services for citizens across the Union are made available through simple, clear and understandable messages, either via a mix of channels and media (traditional and new) or by directly communicating with citizens and stimulating exchange and engagement face to face. Together, this helps citizens to access up to date and user friendly information on the policies and values of the Union. It contributes to citizens' increased awareness and understanding of European affairs, and in turn, stimulate citizens' interest to directly engage with "the faces of the Commission" be it locally, nationally or Europe wide.~~

~~This appropriation is intended to cover expenditure to corporate communication actions which include costs for the production of content; provision of corporate technical services; dissemination of information through integrated communication actions; organisation of and participation in events; studies and evaluations, where relevant.~~

~~This appropriation is intended to fund general information to citizens, mainly incurred at Commission Head-Quarters in Brussels, and covers:~~

- ~~– the financing of the Europe Direct network throughout the Union (Europe Direct Information Centres, European documentation centres, Team Europe speakers); this network supplements the work of the Commission Representations and the European Parliament liaison offices in the Member States,~~
- ~~– support, training, coordination and assistance for the Europe Direct network,~~
- ~~– the financing of production, storage and distribution of information material and communication products by these outlets as well as for them,~~
- ~~– the operation of the Europe Direct Contact Centre (multilingual service centre),~~
- ~~– the financing of citizens' dialogues and similar face to face events or related online platforms in order to promote open dialogue between citizens and the Members of the College or Commission's senior officials with regular attendance of representatives of other Union institutions and the Member States, in order to improve citizens' knowledge of Union topics and to allow citizens to make their voice heard to European policymakers,~~
- ~~– ad hoc communication actions on a regional, national or international scale that fit in with the communication priorities,~~
- ~~– open door events for citizens from all walks of life,~~
- ~~– seminars and conferences as well as workshops with more specific target groups, such as young people, and by applying participatory methods,~~
- ~~– organisation of or participation in European events, exhibitions and public relations activities, organisation of individual visits, etc.,~~
- ~~– direct communication actions targeting the general public (e.g. citizens' advice services),~~
- ~~– direct communication measures targeting opinion multipliers, in particular stepped up measures involving the regional daily press, which is a major information outlet for a large number of Union~~

citizens,

- expenditure on issuing, in whatever medium, publications on matters of topical importance relating to Commission activities and the work of the Union, as well as the publications provided for in the Treaties and other institutional or reference publications, such as the General Report. The publications may be targeted at specific groups such as the teaching profession, young people, opinion leaders or the general public;
- the expenditure relating to the production for various target groups of written publications concerning the Union's activities that are often distributed through a decentralised network;
- the dissemination (also through a decentralised network) of specific basic information on the Union (in all the official Union languages) for the general public, coordinated from headquarters, and promotion of the publications;
- the IT expenditure for relevant information and management systems development and maintenance;
- the evaluation and professionalisation expenditure.

Communication actions can be organised in partnership with the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee, the European Committee of the Regions and the Member States in order to create synergies between the partners and to coordinate their information and communication activities on the Union.

This appropriation could furthermore serve to fund awareness raising and information activities on European Citizens' Initiatives in cooperation with the European Commission Representations and local Europe Direct Centres in the Member States.

This appropriation is intended to cover the cost of organising visits to the Commission, including administrative expenditure related to the visits. The Commission manages the related logistical arrangements, including operational costs and the organisation of contracted services as well as it covers for establishing and creating or updating the installations of new information centres.

It is also intended to support the design, development and up-date of communication content for the Europa Experience projects in the Member States.

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

### Justification:

Further increase of appropriations is needed in 2022 for this line in order to finance activities aiming at awareness raising and information activities on European Citizens Initiative and communication activities in the context of the Conference on the Future of Europe.

=====

### Draft amendment 13

==== CULT/5755 ====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Item 07 20 04 04 — Communication services for citizens

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 20 04 04	32 228 600	28 943 000	32 504 000	29 790 000	31 504 000,00	29 456 666,66	1 000 000	333 333	32 504 000	29 790 000
Reserve										
Total	32 228 600	28 943 000	32 504 000	29 790 000	31 504 000,00	29 456 666,66	1 000 000	333 333	32 504 000	29 790 000

### Justification:

Council's cut would lead to reduced communication and outreach to citizens, via a mix of channels, media and tools, such as the Citizens' Dialogues, as well as insufficient DG COMM resources available to meet agreed targets for its contributions to the Europa Experiences in the Member States. This is unacceptable in a year that will see the Conference on the Future of Europe brought to a close with physical and virtual events igniting citizens' interest in and interaction with the EU.

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

=====

## Draft amendment 142

=== EMPL/5562 ===

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 20 04 06	28 326 381	23 234 000	23 020 900	21 080 000	23 020 900	21 080 000	5 000 000	2 154 000	28 020 900	23 234 000
Reserve										
Total	28 326 381	23 234 000	23 020 900	21 080 000	23 020 900	21 080 000	5 000 000	2 154 000	28 020 900	23 234 000

### Remarks:

After paragraph:

This appropriation is intended to cover expenditure ..... measures, in particular for the following activities:

Amend text as follows:

- studies, consultations, meetings of experts, negotiations, publications and other actions directly linked to the achievement of the objectives of the budget heading and any other expenditure on technical and administrative assistance not involving public authority tasks outsourced by the Commission under ad hoc service contracts,
- actions undertaken by social partners to promote social dialogue (including capacity building of social partners in Member States and candidate countries) at cross-industry, sector and company level, including actions undertaken to promote equal participation of women and men in the decision-making bodies of both trade unions and employers’ organisations,
- actions to improve knowledge and expertise on industrial relations across the Union and to exchange and disseminate relevant information,
- actions to improve the degree and quality of involvement of workers’ and employers’ representatives in European policy- and law-making,
- actions on preliminary consultation meetings between European trade union representatives, notably to cover costs with a view to help them form their opinions and harmonise their positions regarding the development of Union ~~policies, policies~~.
- ***actions to maintain, develop and improve the capacity of national social partners, together with EU cross-industry social partners, specifically following the Covid crisis, as well as measures related to technical assistance provided by EU cross-industry social partners for the coordination and support of these Covid related activities of national social partners.***

### Justification:

The one-shot support post-Covid in 2021 (5M EUR via EaSI + 5M EUR via the Social Dialogue budget heading) was helpful but not sufficient: the long-term consequences of the Covid crisis are going to affect

different organisations at different times, and we can expect more organisations to need support in 2023 and 2024. The AM is restoring the amount which was budgeted in 2021 for this budget line and which included an extra 5M EUR for support / technical assistance / capacity-building for national social partners.

-----  
**Draft amendment 143**

==== EMPL/5563 ====

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

-----  
SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 07 20 04 10**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
07 20 04 10							5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
Reserve										
Total							5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000

**Heading:**

*Strengthening the role of social partners in mitigating the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*This appropriation is intended to cover expenditure on preliminary consultation meetings between European trade union representatives with a view to helping them form their opinions and harmonise their positions regarding the development of Union policies. This appropriation is also intended to strengthening the role of social partners in mitigating the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis.*

**Justification:**

The new line is proposing a new budget item, of 5 Million EUR, to ‘reconduct’ the one-off Financial Instrument for Social Partners post-Covid (call VP/2020/012) which was published under the EaSI programme (Employment and Social Innovation) in 2020: ‘Strengthening the role of social partners in mitigating the economic and social impact of the COVID-19 crisis’.

-----  
**Draft amendment 307**

==== JURI/6360 ====

Tabled by Committee on Legal Affairs

-----  
SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 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 — REGULATED PROFESSIONS - Study on the identification of common principles and criteria for the conduct and evaluation of the tests for the qualifying examination for the legal profession.*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*Access to the legal profession in the different countries of the Union is not always functional or equal. The project, also in the light of Directive 2006/123/EC, aims at the elaboration of a study on the compatibility and the gaps of the existing access to the profession, compared to the fundamental European principles on the subject of regulated professions. In a subsequent phase, the study would turn to the possibility of implementing the opportunities of the labour market and vocational training, through the specific identification of principles for a transparent and meritocratic selection that respects the principle of equal treatment and non-discrimination.*

### **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:**

EU citizens must have the same opportunities in employment. The study is therefore essential to ensure that the conditions for access to and exercise of service activities are clear, unambiguous and egalitarian, proportional and non-discriminatory. The project also aims to promote cohesion between the Member States, rationalisation of access to the professions in general, and the mobility of workers within the European area.

=====

### **Draft amendment 92**

==== AGRI/5850 ====

Tabled by Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 08 02 03 02** — Promotion of agricultural products — Simple programmes under shared management

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
08 02 03 02	86 000 000	86 000 000	89 000 000	89 000 000	89 000 000	89 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	99 000 000	99 000 000
Reserve										
Total	86 000 000	86 000 000	89 000 000	89 000 000	89 000 000	89 000 000	10 000 000	10 000 000	99 000 000	99 000 000

### **Justification:**

The ongoing COVID-19 related health crisis has been deeply impacting the European agriculture, while several sectors have faced unprecedented effects. Any possible cuts in the amounts allocated for 2022 will lead to a deepening of the crisis, while incapacitating the sector to deliver at its full capacity.

=====

### **Draft amendment 93**

==== AGRI/5851 ====

Tabled by Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 08 02 03 03** — Promotion of agricultural products — Multi-programmes and actions implemented by the Commission under direct management

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
08 02 03 03	96 900 000	99 587 234	96 900 000	109 434 447	96 900 000	109 434 447	13 100 000	565 553	110 000 000	110 000 000
Reserve										
Total	96 900 000	99 587 234	96 900 000	109 434 447	96 900 000	109 434 447	13 100 000	565 553	110 000 000	110 000 000

**Justification:**

The ongoing COVID-19 related health crisis has been deeply impacting the European agriculture, while several sectors have faced unprecedented effects, which will continue in the year 2022.

**Draft amendment 94**

==== AGRI/5852 ====

Tabled by Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 08 02 03 04 — School schemes****Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
08 02 03 04	205 000 000	205 000 000	185 000 000	185 000 000	185 000 000	185 000 000	30 000 000	30 000 000	215 000 000	215 000 000
Reserve										
Total	205 000 000	205 000 000	185 000 000	185 000 000	185 000 000	185 000 000	30 000 000	30 000 000	215 000 000	215 000 000

**Justification:**

To maintain School schemes programme at its 2020 level.

**Draft amendment 95**

==== AGRI/5853 ====

Tabled by Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 08 02 03 05 — Olive oil****Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
08 02 03 05	43 000 000	43 000 000	43 000 000	43 000 000	43 000 000	43 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	46 000 000	46 000 000
Reserve										
Total	43 000 000	43 000 000	43 000 000	43 000 000	43 000 000	43 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	46 000 000	46 000 000

**Justification:**

To maintain market related expenditure for olive oil at its 2020 level.

The ongoing COVID-19 related health crisis has been deeply impacting the European agriculture, while several sectors have faced unprecedented effects. The amounts allocated for 2022 must be ambitious in order to help the sector recover, while, at the same time, deliver at its full capacity.

**Draft amendment 96**

==== AGRI/5854 ====

Tabled by Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 08 02 03 06 — Fruit and vegetables**

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
08 02 03 06	867 000 000	867 000 000	931 000 000	931 000 000	931 000 000	931 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000	981 000 000	981 000 000
Reserve										
Total	867 000 000	867 000 000	931 000 000	931 000 000	931 000 000	931 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000	981 000 000	981 000 000

**Justification:**

The ongoing COVID-19 related health crisis has been deeply impacting the European agriculture, while several sectors, including fruit and vegetables, have faced unprecedented effects. The amounts allocated for 2022 must be more ambitious in order to help the sector recover, while, at the same time, deliver at its full capacity.

**Draft amendment 97**

=== AGRI/5855 ===

Tabled by Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 08 02 03 08 — Apiculture**

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
08 02 03 08	59 000 000	59 000 000	59 000 000	59 000 000	59 000 000	59 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	60 000 000	60 000 000
Reserve										
Total	59 000 000	59 000 000	59 000 000	59 000 000	59 000 000	59 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	60 000 000	60 000 000

**Justification:**

The ongoing COVID-19 related health crisis has been deeply impacting the European agriculture, while several sectors have faced unprecedented effects. The amounts allocated for 2022 must be ambitious in order to help the sector recover, while, at the same time, deliver at its full capacity.

**Draft amendment 98**

=== AGRI/5856 ===

Tabled by Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 08 02 03 10 — Public and private storage measures**

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
08 02 03 10	9 000 000	9 000 000	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	25 000 000	25 000 000	25 000 000	25 000 000
Reserve										
Total	9 000 000	9 000 000	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	25 000 000	25 000 000	25 000 000	25 000 000

**Justification:**

The crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic will have effects also in the year 2022 especially for certain sectors,

therefore an increase in appropriations for market interventions is advised to ensure a swift response where needed.

=====

**Draft amendment 99**

==== AGRI/5857 ====

Tabled by Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 08 02 03 11** — Exceptional measures

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
08 02 03 11	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	340 000 000	340 000 000	340 000 000	340 000 000
Reserve										
Total	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	340 000 000	340 000 000	340 000 000	340 000 000

**Remarks:**

Delete following text:

~~This appropriation is intended to cover expenditure on exceptional measures under Articles 219, 220 and 221 of Regulation (EU) No 1308/2013, if adopted before the entry into force of a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the financing, management and monitoring of the common agricultural policy.~~

**Justification:**

The Covid-19 crisis has strongly hit some agricultural sectors in the European Union, including flowers, wine, cheese and some meat sectors. According to the draft budget, in 2022 there will be a margin of 340,1 million euros after assigned revenues. The EU could use the margin to help farmers overcome the current crisis through the implementation of exceptional measures.

=====

**Draft amendment 100**

==== AGRI/5858 ====

Tabled by Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 08 02 05 05** — Payment for agricultural practices beneficial for the climate and the environment

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
08 02 05 05	10 778 000 000	10 778 000 000	10 780 000 000	10 780 000 000	10 780 000 000	10 780 000 000	1 000 000 000	1 000 000 000	11 780 000 000	11 780 000 000
Reserve										
Total	10 778 000 000	10 778 000 000	10 780 000 000	10 780 000 000	10 780 000 000	10 780 000 000	1 000 000 000	1 000 000 000	11 780 000 000	11 780 000 000

**Justification:**

Taking into account the importance the ambitions of the Union in this domain, the appropriations should be adapted to the needs of the agri-food sector.

=====

**Draft amendment 101**

==== AGRI/5859 ====



Tabled by Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Item 08 02 05 07 — Payment for young farmers

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
08 02 05 07	574 000 000	574 000 000	569 000 000	569 000 000	569 000 000	569 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000	575 000 000	575 000 000
Reserve										
Total	574 000 000	574 000 000	569 000 000	569 000 000	569 000 000	569 000 000	6 000 000	6 000 000	575 000 000	575 000 000

**Justification:**

The ongoing COVID-19 related health crisis has been deeply impacting the European agriculture, while several sectors have faced unprecedented effects. The amounts allocated for 2022 must be more ambitious in order to help the sector recover, while, at the same time, deliver at its full capacity.

**Draft amendment 102**

=== AGRI/5860 ===

Tabled by Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Item 08 02 05 09 — Voluntary coupled support scheme

Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
08 02 05 09	4 019 000 000	4 019 000 000	4 006 000 000	4 006 000 000	4 006 000 000	4 006 000 000	13 000 000	13 000 000	4 019 000 000	4 019 000 000
Reserve										
Total	4 019 000 000	4 019 000 000	4 006 000 000	4 006 000 000	4 006 000 000	4 006 000 000	13 000 000	13 000 000	4 019 000 000	4 019 000 000

**Remarks:**

Delete following text:

~~This appropriation is intended to cover expenditure for the voluntary coupled support provided for in Chapter 1 of Title IV of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013.~~

**Justification:**

To maintain voluntary coupled support scheme at its 2021 level. The ongoing COVID-19 related health crisis has been deeply impacting the European agriculture, while several sectors have faced unprecedented effects. The amounts allocated for 2022 must be ambitious in order to help the sector recover, while, at the same time, deliver at its full capacity. The EU should maintained the same level of coupled support to some fragile sectors, which play an essential role from the economic, social or environmental point of view.

**Draft amendment 103**

=== AGRI/5861 ===

Tabled by Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 08 02 05 10** — Small farmers scheme

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
08 02 05 10	707 061 720	707 061 720	621 000 000	621 000 000	621 000 000	621 000 000	179 000 000	179 000 000	800 000 000	800 000 000
Reserve										
Total	707 061 720	707 061 720	621 000 000	621 000 000	621 000 000	621 000 000	179 000 000	179 000 000	800 000 000	800 000 000

**Justification:**

The ongoing COVID-19 related health crisis has been deeply impacting the European agriculture, while several sectors have faced unprecedented effects. The amounts allocated for 2022 must be ambitious in order to help the sector recover, while, at the same time, deliver at its full capacity.

**Draft amendment 272**

==== PECH/6301 ====

Tabled by Committee on Fisheries

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 08 04 02** — EMFAF — Operational expenditure under direct and indirect management

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
08 04 02	99 107 185	17 942 309	91 785 953	55 687 237	91 785 953	55 687 237	45 892 977	27 843 619	137 678 930	83 530 856
Reserve										
Total	99 107 185	17 942 309	91 785 953	55 687 237	91 785 953	55 687 237	45 892 977	27 843 619	137 678 930	83 530 856

**Justification:**

The impacts of COVID-19 continue to be strongly felt in the fisheries sector, particularly small scale and artisanal fisheries. The current situation demands pressing beyond the measures taken which were insufficient. Further urgent actions are needed to protect incomes and assure food security, to safeguard the sector, to defend small scale and artisanal fisheries and the sustainable use of oceans. An increase of 50% is thus proposed, which should be accompanied by measures to facilitate access to the funds.

**Draft amendment 106**

==== DEVE/5300 ====

Tabled by Committee on Development

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 09 01 04**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
09 01 04									p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total									p.m.	p.m.

**Heading:**

*European Union Climate Envoy*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

***This appropriation is intended to cover the expenditure connected with the appointment of a high-ranking EU Climate Envoy.***

**Justification:**

This new budget line should be used to appoint as soon as possible a high-level EU Climate Envoy to promote the fight against climate change at international level. To this end, this person would need a mandate that covers climate and Green Deal diplomacy, the horizontal aspects of the sustainable transformation and adaptation (energy production, agriculture, development aid, etc) and that is distinct from the tasks of other Commissioners or the High Rep.. Ideally, the EU Climate Envoy also coordinates and bundles the external climate activities of the individual departments.

=====  
**Draft amendment 157**

==== ENVI/6051 ====

Tabled by Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

-----  
SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 09 02 01** — Nature and biodiversity

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
09 02 01	274 720 400	7 297 067	265 601 888	79 910 000	255 601 888	76 580 000	89 680 566	27 303 000	345 282 454	103 883 000
Reserve										
Total	274 720 400	7 297 067	265 601 888	79 910 000	255 601 888	76 580 000	89 680 566	27 303 000	345 282 454	103 883 000

**Justification:**

To strengthen Union action on climate change, environmental degradation and halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity.

=====  
**Draft amendment 158**

==== ENVI/6052 ====

Tabled by Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

-----  
SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 09 02 02** — Circular economy and quality of life

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
09 02 02	178 933 566	11 040 188	169 866 127	54 900 500	163 866 127	52 900 500	56 959 838	18 470 150	220 825 965	71 370 650
Reserve										
Total	178 933 566	11 040 188	169 866 127	54 900 500	163 866 127	52 900 500	56 959 838	18 470 150	220 825 965	71 370 650

**Justification:**

To strengthen Union action on climate change, environmental degradation and halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity.

=====  
**Draft amendment 159**

==== ENVI/6053 ====

Tabled by Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 09 02 03** — Climate change mitigation and adaptation

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
09 02 03	128 975 334	2 438 284	120 050 994	40 803 484	116 050 994	39 403 484	40 015 298	13 641 045	156 066 292	53 044 529
Reserve										
Total	128 975 334	2 438 284	120 050 994	40 803 484	116 050 994	39 403 484	40 015 298	13 641 045	156 066 292	53 044 529

**Justification:**

To strengthen Union action on climate change, environmental degradation and halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity.

**Draft amendment 160**

=== ENVI/6054 ===

Tabled by Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 09 02 04** — Clean energy transition

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
09 02 04	135 247 937	2 068 280	128 996 883	32 890 000	123 996 883	31 290 000	43 699 064	11 467 000	167 695 947	42 757 000
Reserve										
Total	135 247 937	2 068 280	128 996 883	32 890 000	123 996 883	31 290 000	43 699 064	11 467 000	167 695 947	42 757 000

**Justification:**

To strengthen Union action on climate change, environmental degradation and halting and reversing the loss of biodiversity.

**Draft amendment 172**

=== ENVI/6070 ===

Tabled by Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 09 10 02** — European Environment Agency

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
09 10 02	45 179 739	45 179 739	49 447 574	49 447 574	49 447 574	49 447 574	5 010 000	5 010 000	54 457 574	54 457 574
Reserve										
Total	45 179 739	45 179 739	49 447 574	49 447 574	49 447 574	49 447 574	5 010 000	5 010 000	54 457 574	54 457 574

**Justification:**

EEA's new tasks received in recent years were covered with operational staff, but the ratio of support staff has decreased significantly. We suggest adding 6 TA positions and EUR 1,08 m to the budget.

Legislation in the areas of water, energy and the digital transformation, transfer of tasks to the EEA from the JRC under SEVESO, a much needed network officer, as well as obligations of the 8EAP, especially on

Planetary Boundaries, require additional funding. We suggest adding 10 TA and 6 CA FGIV resulting in EUR 2,93m and EUR 1m for operational budget.

=====

**Draft amendment 271**

=== LIBE/6462 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 10 02 01** — Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund

**Split as follows:** 10 02 01 01, 10 02 01 02, 10 02 01 03, 10 02 01 04

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

**Remarks:**

Delete following text:

~~This appropriation is intended to cover actions contributing to an efficient management of migration flows in line with the relevant Union acquis and in compliance with the Union's commitments on fundamental rights.~~

~~In particular, the Asylum, and Migration and Integration Fund shall contribute to strengthening and developing all aspects of the Common European Asylum System, including its external dimension; to supporting legal migration to the Member States including to the integration of third country nationals; and finally to countering irregular migration and ensuring effectiveness of return to and readmission in third countries.~~

~~The Fund will promote common measures in the area of asylum, including Member States' efforts in receiving persons in need of international protection through resettlement and the transfer of applicants for or beneficiaries of international protection between Member States, supporting integration strategies and a more effective legal migration policy, so as to ensure the Union's long-term competitiveness and the future of its social model and reduce incentives for irregular migration through a sustainable return and readmission policy. The Fund will support the strengthening of cooperation with third countries to reinforce the management of flows of persons applying for asylum or other forms of international protection and avenues of legal migration and to counter irregular migration and ensure sustainability of return to and effective readmission in third countries.~~

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

-----

**Add: 10 02 01 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
10 02 01 01							482 440 200	291 177 040	482 440 200	291 177 040
Reserve										
Total							482 440 200	291 177 040	482 440 200	291 177 040

**Heading:**

*Strengthening and developing all aspects of the Common European Asylum System*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*This appropriation is intended to cover actions contributing to an efficient management of migration flows in line with the relevant Union acquis and in compliance with the Union's commitments on fundamental rights.*

*In particular, the Asylum, and Migration and Integration Fund shall contribute to strengthening and*

*developing all aspects of the Common European Asylum System, including its external dimension; to supporting legal migration to the Member States including to the integration of third-country nationals; and finally to countering irregular migration and ensuring effectiveness of return to and readmission in third countries.*

*The Fund will promote common measures in the area of asylum, including Member States' efforts in receiving persons in need of international protection through resettlement and the transfer of applicants for or beneficiaries of international protection between Member States, supporting integration strategies and a more effective legal migration policy, so as to ensure the Union's long-term competitiveness and the future of its social model and reduce incentives for irregular migration through a sustainable return and readmission policy. The Fund will support the strengthening of cooperation with third countries to reinforce the management of flows of persons applying for asylum or other forms of international protection and avenues of legal migration and to counter irregular migration and ensure sustainability of return to and effective readmission in third countries.*

*These appropriations are intended to strengthen and develop all aspects of the Common European Asylum System, including its external dimension, in line with the first specific objective of the recently adopted Regulation establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund ('AMIF') for 2021-2027.*

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

Other assigned revenue

1 6 3 0 0

**Add: 10 02 01 02**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
10 02 01 02							250 000 000	150 000 000	250 000 000	150 000 000
Reserve										
Total							250 000 000	150 000 000	250 000 000	150 000 000

**Heading:**

*Legal migration and Integration*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*This appropriation is intended to cover actions contributing to an efficient management of migration flows in line with the relevant Union acquis and in compliance with the Union's commitments on fundamental rights.*

*In particular, the Asylum, and Migration and Integration Fund shall contribute to strengthening and developing all aspects of the Common European Asylum System, including its external dimension; to supporting legal migration to the Member States including to the integration of third-country nationals; and finally to countering irregular migration and ensuring effectiveness of return to and readmission in third countries.*

*The Fund will promote common measures in the area of asylum, including Member States' efforts in receiving persons in need of international protection through resettlement and the transfer of applicants for or beneficiaries of international protection between Member States, supporting integration strategies and a more effective legal migration policy, so as to ensure the Union's long-term competitiveness and the future of its social model and reduce incentives for irregular migration through a sustainable return and readmission policy. The Fund will support the strengthening of cooperation with third countries to reinforce the management of flows of persons applying for asylum or other forms of international protection and avenues of legal migration and to counter irregular migration and ensure sustainability of return to and effective readmission in third countries.*

*These appropriations are intended to strengthen and develop legal migration to the Member States in*

accordance with their economic and social needs, and to promote and contribute to the effective integration and social inclusion of third country nationals, in line with the second specific objective of the recently adopted Regulation establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) for 2021-2027.

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

Other assigned revenue

1 6 3 0 0

**Add: 10 02 01 03**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
10 02 01 03							328 936 500	198 529 800	328 936 500	198 529 800
Reserve										
Total							328 936 500	198 529 800	328 936 500	198 529 800

**Heading:**

*Countering irregular migration and enhancing effective, safe and dignified returns and readmission*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*This appropriation is intended to cover actions contributing to an efficient management of migration flows in line with the relevant Union acquis and in compliance with the Union's commitments on fundamental rights.*

*In particular, the Asylum, and Migration and Integration Fund shall contribute to strengthening and developing all aspects of the Common European Asylum System, including its external dimension; to supporting legal migration to the Member States including to the integration of third-country nationals; and finally to countering irregular migration and ensuring effectiveness of return to and readmission in third countries.*

*The Fund will promote common measures in the area of asylum, including Member States' efforts in receiving persons in need of international protection through resettlement and the transfer of applicants for or beneficiaries of international protection between Member States, supporting integration strategies and a more effective legal migration policy, so as to ensure the Union's long-term competitiveness and the future of its social model and reduce incentives for irregular migration through a sustainable return and readmission policy. The Fund will support the strengthening of cooperation with third countries to reinforce the management of flows of persons applying for asylum or other forms of international protection and avenues of legal migration and to counter irregular migration and ensure sustainability of return to and effective readmission in third countries.*

*These appropriations are intended to contribute to countering irregular migration, enhancing effective, safe and dignified return and readmission, and promoting and contributing to effective initial reintegration in third countries, in line with the third specific objective of the recently adopted Regulation establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund ('AMIF') for 2021-2027.*

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

Other assigned revenue

1 6 3 0 0

**Add: 10 02 01 04**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
10 02 01 04							120 610 050	72 794 260	120 610 050	72 794 260
Reserve										

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
Total							120 610 050	72 794 260	120 610 050	72 794 260

## Heading:

*Enhancing solidarity and fair-sharing of responsibility*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*This appropriation is intended to cover actions contributing to an efficient management of migration flows in line with the relevant Union acquis and in compliance with the Union's commitments on fundamental rights.*

*In particular, the Asylum, and Migration and Integration Fund shall contribute to strengthening and developing all aspects of the Common European Asylum System, including its external dimension; to supporting legal migration to the Member States including to the integration of third-country nationals; and finally to countering irregular migration and ensuring effectiveness of return to and readmission in third countries.*

*The Fund will promote common measures in the area of asylum, including Member States' efforts in receiving persons in need of international protection through resettlement and the transfer of applicants for or beneficiaries of international protection between Member States, supporting integration strategies and a more effective legal migration policy, so as to ensure the Union's long-term competitiveness and the future of its social model and reduce incentives for irregular migration through a sustainable return and readmission policy. The Fund will support the strengthening of cooperation with third countries to reinforce the management of flows of persons applying for asylum or other forms of international protection and avenues of legal migration and to counter irregular migration and ensure sustainability of return to and effective readmission in third countries.*

*These appropriations are intended to enhance solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility between the Member States, in particular as regards those most affected by asylum and migration challenges, including through practical cooperation, in line with the fourth specific objective of the recently adopted Regulation establishing the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund ('AMIF') for 2021-2027.*

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

*Other assigned revenue*

*1 6300*

## Justification:

The appropriations for the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund should be divided appropriately among the four specific objectives of the Fund. Relevant budgetary amendments have been proposed in that regard. The Budgetary Authority should be in a position to ensure that all the specific objectives of AMIF are adequately funded over the course of this multi-annual financial framework period. Accordingly, and to increase budgetary transparency, specific budget lines are required for each of the specific objectives of the Fund.

## Draft amendment 245

=== LIBE/5703 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Split as follows:** 11 02 01 01, 11 02 01 02



Amend remarks as follows:

**Remarks:**

Delete following text:

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

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

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

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

**Add: 11 02 01 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
11 02 01 01							579 705 830	172 702 206	579 705 830	172 702 206
Reserve										
Total							579 705 830	172 702 206	579 705 830	172 702 206

**Heading:**

*Integrated Border Management*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*These appropriations are intended to support effective European Integrated Border Management at the external borders, implemented by the European Border and Coast Guard as a shared responsibility of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and the national authorities, to facilitate legitimate border crossings, to prevent and detect illegal immigration and cross-border crime and to effectively manage migratory flows, in line with the first specific objective of the Regulation establishing, as part of the Integrated Border Management Fund, the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy ('BMVI')*

**Add: 11 02 01 02**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
11 02 01 02							64 411 759	19 189 134	64 411 759	19 189 134
Reserve										
Total							64 411 759	19 189 134	64 411 759	19 189 134

**Heading:***Common Visa Policy***Remarks:**Add following text:

*These appropriations are intended to support the common visa policy to ensure a harmonised approach with regard to the issuance of visas and to facilitate legitimate travel, while helping prevent security and migratory risks, in line with the second specific objective of the Regulation establishing, as part of the Integrated Border Management Fund, the Instrument for Financial Support for Border Management and Visa Policy ('BMVI').*

**Justification:**

The Budgetary Authority should be in a position to ensure that both the specific objectives of BMVI are adequately financed over the course of this multi-annual financial framework. Accordingly, and to increase budgetary transparency, specific budget lines are required for each of the specific objectives of the instrument.

**Draft amendment 263**

==== LIBE/6454 ====

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 11 02 02**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
11 02 02									p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total									p.m.	p.m.

**Heading:***EU Search and Rescue Fund***Remarks:**Add following text:

*This appropriation is intended to support Member States in their obligations under international maritime law to render assistance to persons in distress, notably in search and rescue situations.*

**Justification:**

The Commission should present a legislative proposal to set up a Search and Rescue Fund. Given the challenges faced in the Mediterranean, and the humanitarian tragedy unfolding there, the EU must do more to encourage the saving of lives and to show solidarity among Member States in the carrying out of SAR operations. It is more appropriate to create such a Fund than to increase, on an ad-hoc and non-transparent manner, Frontex's budget for SAR. The operations reimbursed through the Fund could also cover a wider range of operations than those carried out by Frontex.

## Draft amendment 264

LIBE/6455

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

##### Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
11 10 01	505 949 620	505 949 620	757 793 708	757 793 708	667 793 708	667 793 708	-25 000 000	-25 000 000	642 793 708	642 793 708
Reserve					45 000 000	45 000 000	70 000 000	70 000 000	115 000 000	115 000 000
Total	505 949 620	505 949 620	757 793 708	757 793 708	712 793 708	712 793 708	45 000 000	45 000 000	757 793 708	757 793 708

##### Remarks:

Amend text as follows:

~~*Keeping in mind the current OLAF investigation on the Agency and the conclusions of the LIBE* The European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) promotes, coordinates and develops European border management in line with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the concept of integrated border management. Frontex's main tasks are to coordinate cooperation between Member States in external border management, assist Member States in training of national border guards, carry out risk analyses and follow research relevant for the control and surveillance of external borders. Furthermore, Frontex *Scrutiny Working group, and in line with Regulation No 2019/1896 ('the Regulation), the Agency must fulfil the following conditions for the reserve to be lifted:* helps Member States requiring technical and operational assistance at external borders and provides Member States with the necessary support in organising joint return operations.~~

~~*(i) recruit the remaining 20 fundamental rights monitors in AD grade in line with Article 110 of the Regulation;* An amount of EUR 45 million is put in reserve in accordance with point (b) of Article 49(1) of the Financial Regulation<sup>1</sup>. During the course of the financial year 2022, the Commission may present one or more transfer proposals in accordance with Article 31 of the Financial Regulation to release the amount or part of it, where justified on the basis of a thorough assessment of needs, while taking into account the Agency's progress in complying with Recommendations 1-5 made by ECA in its Special report 08/2021 "Frontex's support to external border management: not sufficiently effective to date".~~

Add following text:

~~*(ii) recruit three deputy executive directors in line with Article 107 of the Regulation;*~~

~~*(iii) adopt a detailed specific procedure for the implementation of Article 46 of the Regulation.*~~

Delete following text:

##### Justification:

Keeping in mind the current OLAF investigation on the Agency and the conclusions of the LIBE Frontex Scrutiny Working group, and in line with Regulation No 2019/1896 ('the Regulation), the Agency must fulfil a number of conditions for the reserve to be lifted, which are detailed in the remarks section.

<sup>1</sup> 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).

-----  
**Draft amendment 300**

=== LIBE/6464 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs  
-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
11 10 02	228 320 425	219 995 425	327 416 885	304 284 752	327 416 885	304 284 752			327 416 885	304 284 752
Reserve			1 713 000	1 713 000	1 713 000	1 713 000			1 713 000	1 713 000
Total	228 320 425	219 995 425	329 129 885	305 997 752	329 129 885	305 997 752			329 129 885	305 997 752

**Remarks:**

Amend text as follows:

The European Union Agency for the Operational Management of Large-Scale IT Systems in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice ('eu-LISA') provides a long-term solution for the operational management of large-scale IT systems, which are essential instruments in the implementation of the asylum, border management and migration policies of the Union. It manages large-scale integrated IT systems that maintain internal security in the Schengen countries, enables Schengen countries to exchange visa data, and determines which Member State is responsible for examining a particular asylum application. eu-LISA also plays a key role in the implementation of ETIAS.

Add following text:

*The Agency needs to employ 10 Contractual Agents in Group Function IV, 2 Contractual Agents in Group Function III and 2 Seconded National Experts.*

Delete following text:

**Justification:**

The Agency needs to employ 10 Contractual Agents in Group Function IV, 2 Contractual Agents in Group Function III and 2 Seconded National Experts.

-----  
**Draft amendment 248**

=== LIBE/5716 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs  
-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 12 02 01** — Internal Security Fund (ISF)

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
12 02 01	174 143 000	33 682 000	224 642 000	122 280 000	204 642 000,00	115 613 333,30	20 000 000	6 666 667	224 642 000	122 280 000
Reserve										
Total	174 143 000	33 682 000	224 642 000	122 280 000	204 642 000,00	115 613 333,30	20 000 000	6 666 667	224 642 000	122 280 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

=====

**Draft amendment 298**

==== TRAN/5493 ====

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 12 02 01** — Internal Security Fund (ISF)

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
12 02 01	174 143 000	33 682 000	224 642 000	122 280 000	204 642 000,00	115 613 333,30	20 000 000	6 666 667	224 642 000	122 280 000
Reserve										
Total	174 143 000	33 682 000	224 642 000	122 280 000	204 642 000,00	115 613 333,30	20 000 000	6 666 667	224 642 000	122 280 000

**Justification:**

The restoring of the Draft Budget is requested in order to allow the Internal Security Fund to tackle organised crime and manage the risks in the transport sector. According to an EC study published in 2019, the losses incurred by the EU due to cargo thefts are estimated to be 8.2 EUR billion annually. At the same time cargo crime, including cargo thefts are underreported and underinvestigated. This puts at significant risk the safety of transport workers, as well as the delivery of critical goods.

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

=====

**Draft amendment 299**

==== LIBE/5718 ====

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 12 10 02** — European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL)

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
12 10 02	10 419 804	10 419 804	10 072 258	10 072 258	10 072 258	10 072 258	750 000	750 000	10 822 258	10 822 258
Reserve										
Total	10 419 804	10 419 804	10 072 258	10 072 258	10 072 258	10 072 258	750 000	750 000	10 822 258	10 822 258

**Justification:**

This increase would help CEPOL to address digital transition and its residential and e-learning capacities, and to contribute its work on providing Fundamental Rights and anti-racism trainings to law enforcement officials.

=====

**Draft amendment 265**

==== LIBE/6456 ====

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
12 10 03	16 593 733	16 593 733	16 838 623	16 838 623	16 838 623	16 838 623	1 661 377	1 661 377	18 500 000	18 500 000
Reserve										
Total	16 593 733	16 593 733	16 838 623	16 838 623	16 838 623	16 838 623	1 661 377	1 661 377	18 500 000	18 500 000

**Justification:**

This increase for the EMCDDA will allow covering the financial resources costs of the agency without hampering its scientific activities in 2022; the 2021 budget was already insufficient, and as a result, EMCDDA was obliged to downsize a significant part of its work programme.

=====

**Draft amendment 56**

==== AFET/5162 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 13 02 01 — Capability development**

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
13 02 01	660 068 000	94 000	624 924 000	341 500 000	624 924 000	341 500 000	62 492 400		687 416 400	341 500 000
Reserve										
Total	660 068 000	94 000	624 924 000	341 500 000	624 924 000	341 500 000	62 492 400		687 416 400	341 500 000

**Justification:**

The European Defence Fund is a crucial instrument for further harmonisation of the defence activities of the European Union. Increase in of appropriations in capability development by 10% (62.492.400 EUR) reflects priorities in common security and defence policy (CSDP).

=====

**Draft amendment 57**

==== AFET/5165 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 13 03 01 — Defence research**

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
13 03 01	270 232 000	82 000	311 838 621	171 000 000	311 838 621	171 000 000	31 183 862		343 022 483	171 000 000
Reserve										
Total	270 232 000	82 000	311 838 621	171 000 000	311 838 621	171 000 000	31 183 862		343 022 483	171 000 000

**Justification:**

The European Defence Fund is a crucial instrument for further harmonisation of the defence activities of the European Union. Increase in defence research spending by 10% (31.183.862 EUR) reflects priorities in common security and defence policy (CSDP).

=====

## Draft amendment 58

=== AFET/5167 ===

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Article 13 04 01 — Military mobility

##### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
13 04 01	225 398 198	15 000 000	230 067 893	96 500 000	230 067 893	96 500 000	69 932 107	23 500 000	300 000 000	120 000 000
Reserve										
Total	225 398 198	15 000 000	230 067 893	96 500 000	230 067 893	96 500 000	69 932 107	23 500 000	300 000 000	120 000 000

##### Justification:

Among the different programmes of the MFF, military mobility has been one of those that suffered the most cuts. So much in fact that the ability to deliver on its premises has been put into question because of the greatly reduced budget. Still military mobility is strategic for EU security and defence, its preparedness and resilience, as well as for EU CSDP missions and operations. It will also have beneficial spillover effects on civilian domains, such as civil protection. For this reason I believe it's important to devote more funds to it.

## Draft amendment 59

=== AFET/5168 ===

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Article 14 02 01 — Geographic programmes

##### Amend remarks as follows:

##### Remarks:

After paragraph:

based on the following areas of cooperation:

Amend text as follows:

- good governance, democracy, rule of law and human rights, including gender equality,
- eradicating poverty, fighting against inequalities and discrimination, and promoting human development,
- migration, forced displacement and mobility,
- environment and climate change,
- inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent employment,
- peace, stability and conflict prevention,
- partnership.
- *international connectivity*

##### Justification:

This is to address the new needs and challenges identified in the European Parliament resolution of 21 January 2021 on connectivity and EU-Asia relations and the Council Conclusions of 12 July 2021 on A Globally Connected Europe by implementing the outlined EU global connectivity agenda with a focus on concrete projects and investments.

-----  
**Draft amendment 61**

==== AFET/5191 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 14 02 01 10** — Southern neighbourhood

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 01 10	1 470 187 766	153 274 953	1 604 861 026	261 992 500	1 604 861 026	261 992 500	89 344 480	74 672 240	1 694 205 506	336 664 740
Reserve										
Total	1 470 187 766	153 274 953	1 604 861 026	261 992 500	1 604 861 026	261 992 500	89 344 480	74 672 240	1 694 205 506	336 664 740

**Remarks:**

After paragraph:

This appropriation is intended to provide support ..... areas, related institution building and investment.

Add following text:

*In line with the High level geopolitical dialogue (HLGD) following ambitions should be reflected in the financial envelope assigned to the region:*

- *Support for the regional economic outlook in northern Africa in light of the migration from Sub-Saharan Africa;*
- *Support for women activists across the Southern Neighbourhood in regional programming;*
- *Active cultural diplomacy, bilateral or multilateral, coupled with promotion of EU values.*

After paragraph:

Part of the appropriation can also be used to implement the performance-based approach set out in the NDICI — Global Europe.

Add following text:

*The EU should provide predictable funding to UNRWA in 2022 to preserve uninterrupted basic services to millions of Palestinian refugees. The total EU contribution to UNRWA should be at least 142 million Euro in 2022.*

**Justification:**

Increase of appropriations covered partly by transfer from the Emerging challenges and priorities cushion to better reflect priorities of the high-level geopolitical dialogue related to the Southern Neighbourhood.

With respect to the proposed increase, 60 million shall be dedicated to UNRWA, for a total EU contribution of 142 million to the Agency for 2022. UNRWA is a unique provider of vital services for millions of Palestine refugees, therefore contributing to regional stability and human development in the Middle East, managing migration flows and counter radicalisation.

-----

**Draft amendment 107**

==== DEVE/5302 ====

Tabled by Committee on Development

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION



**Item 14 02 01 10** — Southern neighbourhood

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 01 10	1 470 187 766	153 274 953	1 604 861 026	261 992 500	1 604 861 026	261 992 500	89 344 480		1 694 205 506	261 992 500
Reserve										
Total	1 470 187 766	153 274 953	1 604 861 026	261 992 500	1 604 861 026	261 992 500	89 344 480		1 694 205 506	261 992 500

**Remarks:**

After paragraph:

This appropriation is intended to provide support ..... areas, related institution building and investment.

Add following text:

*In line with the High level geopolitical dialogue (HLGD), the European parliament asks to reflect the following ambitions with the financial envelope assigned to the region:*

*-Support for the regional economic outlook in northern Africa in light of the migration from Sub-Saharan Africa;*

*-Support for women activists across the Southern Neighbourhood in regional programming;*

*-Active cultural diplomacy, bilateral or multilateral, coupled with promotion of EU values.*

*The EU should provide predictable funding to UNRWA in 2022 to preserve uninterrupted basic services to millions of Palestinian refugees. The total EU contribution to UNRWA should be at least 142 million Euro in 2022.*

**Justification:**

Increase of appropriations covered partly by transfer from the Emerging challenges and priorities cushion to better reflect priorities of the high level geopolitical dialogue related to the Southern Neighbourhood. With respect to the proposed increase, 60 million shall be dedicated to UNRWA, for a total EU contribution of 142 million to the Agency for 2022. UNRWA is a unique provider of vital services for millions of Palestine refugees, therefore contributing to regional stability and human development in the Middle East, managing migration flows and counter radicalisation.

=====

**Draft amendment 79**

==== AFET/5244 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 14 02 01 11** — Eastern neighbourhood

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 01 11	730 004 692	p.m.	699 703 445	148 288 322	699 703 445	148 288 322	39 672 240	32 336 120	739 375 685	180 624 442
Reserve										
Total	730 004 692	p.m.	699 703 445	148 288 322	699 703 445	148 288 322	39 672 240	32 336 120	739 375 685	180 624 442

**Remarks:**

After paragraph:

Part of the appropriation can also be used to implement the performance-based approach set out in the NDICI — Global Europe.

Add following text:

*In line with the High level geopolitical dialogue (HLGD) following ambitions should be reflected in the financial envelope assigned to the region:*

- *Good governance reforms, state building, rule of law, peace and security should be at least as important as economic cooperation and investment;*
- *Address preventively state and societal resilience, including economic recovery and integration in light of Russian destabilisation in the Eastern Neighbourhood;*
- *Apply the principle of differentiation, including a clearer path to EU future membership, including support to potential closer participation in EU affairs;*
- *Investment must be based on strong rule of law as well as reflect varied level of interest in the EU integration. Need to motivate partners, employ rule of law conditionality in assistance;*
- *Focus on gender mainstreaming policies in the region.*

*This appropriation is also intended to provide support to Belarusian civil society in Belarus and abroad, including the opposition leader Sviatlana Tsikhanouskaya and the efforts to free Roman Protasevich and advance their common cause to strive for a democratic Belarus. Priority is for following activities: legal aid, humanitarian assistance, healthcare services, professional conversion training and job creation for laid off activists, and support for children and students' education, as well as activities of pro-democracy Belarusian actors, independent media and human rights defenders.*

### **Justification:**

Increase of appropriations covered partly by transfer from the Emerging challenges and priorities cushion in order to better reflect priorities of the High-level geopolitical dialogue (HLGD) related to the Eastern Neighbourhood and provide support to Belarusian civil society in Belarus and abroad.

The increase should also support the activities addressing discrimination of LGBTIQ community, promoting fight against homophobia and equal rights to LGBTIQ people

=====

### **Draft amendment 108**

==== DEVE/5303 ====

Tabled by Committee on Development

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Item 14 02 01 11 — Eastern neighbourhood

#### **Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 01 11	730 004 692	p.m.	699 703 445	148 288 322	699 703 445	148 288 322	39 672 240		739 375 685	148 288 322
Reserve										
Total	730 004 692	p.m.	699 703 445	148 288 322	699 703 445	148 288 322	39 672 240		739 375 685	148 288 322

### **Remarks:**

After paragraph:

Part of the appropriation can also be used to implement the performance-based approach set out in the NDICI — Global Europe.

Add following text:

*In line with the High level geopolitical dialogue (HLAD) the European Parliament asks to reflect the following ambitions with the financial envelope assigned to the region:*

- *Good governance reforms, state building, rule of law, peace and security should be at least as important as economic cooperation and investment;*
- *Address preventively state and societal resilience, including economic recovery and integration in light of Russian destabilisation in the Eastern Neighbourhood;*
- *Apply the principle of differentiation, including a clearer path to EU future membership, including support to potential closer participation in EU affairs;*
- *Investment must be based on strong rule of law as well as reflect varied level of interest in the EU integration. Need to motivate partners, employ rule of law conditionality in assistance;*
- *Focus on gender mainstreaming policies in the region.*

*This appropriation is also intended to provide support to Belarusian civil society in Belarus and abroad, including the opposition leader Sviatlana Tsikhanouskaya and the efforts to free Roman Protasevich and advance their common cause to strive for a democratic Belarus. Priority is for following activities: legal aid, humanitarian assistance, healthcare services, professional conversion training and job creation for laid off activists, and support for children and students' education, as well as activities of pro-democracy Belarusian actors, independent media and human rights defenders.*

**Justification:**

Increase of appropriations covered partly by transfer from the Emerging challenges and priorities cushion in order to better reflect priorities of the High level geopolitical dialogue (HLGD) related to the Eastern Neighbourhood and provide support to Belarusian civil society in Belarus and abroad. The increase should also support the activities addressing discrimination of LGBTIQ community, promoting fight against homophobia and equal rights to LGBTIQ people.

**Draft amendment 60**

==== AFET/5180 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 14 02 01 21 — East and Central Africa**

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 01 21	986 324 040	26 232 600	1 287 651 427	160 277 656	1 287 651 427	160 277 656	50 000 000	20 000 000	1 337 651 427	180 277 656
Reserve										
Total	986 324 040	26 232 600	1 287 651 427	160 277 656	1 287 651 427	160 277 656	50 000 000	20 000 000	1 337 651 427	180 277 656

**Justification:**

East and Central Africa are key regions whose stability is a strategic necessity for the EU. It is of the utmost importance that the EU is present with substantial financial means in these regions also to counterbalance a growing presence of China, Russia, Turkey and other foreign actors.

**Draft amendment 117**

==== DEVE/5312 ====

Tabled by Committee on Development

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 14 02 01 23**

	Budget 2021	Draft budget 2022	Council's position 2022	Difference	New amount

	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 01 23									p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total									p.m.	p.m.

## Heading:

### *PanAfrican Program*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*The PanAfrican Program is the only EU program designed to "treat Africa as One".*

*The PanAfrican Program focuses on social protection as a means to achieve several Sustainable Development Goals. This includes achieving universal health coverage (UHC) and implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems as well as supporting social assistance schemes such as predictable and reliable transfers of cash, food or other goods.*

*The PanAfrican Program should finance, in the first instance, technical assistance to build social protection systems that reach and benefit all and avoid the planning and implementation of different programs in isolation, which results in fragmentation, inefficiencies and loss of scarce resources.*

## Justification:

The NDICI - Global Europe regulation provides for the "establishment of geographic programmes of a continental or trans-regional scope, in particular a pan-African programme covering African countries". Through its continental scope, the PanAf Program would complement EU support at regional and country level.

This Program should focus on social protection systems as a means to achieve several SDGs and thus help people, households and communities to reduce and prevent poverty, and contribute to long-term social and economic development.

## Draft amendment 72

==== AFET/5225 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### Item 14 02 01 40 — The Americas

#### Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 01 40	220 262 360	p.m.	253 148 189	29 000 000	253 148 189	29 000 000	7 594 445		260 742 634	29 000 000
Reserve										
Total	220 262 360	p.m.	253 148 189	29 000 000	253 148 189	29 000 000	7 594 445		260 742 634	29 000 000

## Justification:

Increase of appropriations reflects the ambitions specified by the EP during the HLGD to increase the budget to reflect its geopolitical importance, help social cohesion by implementing social security systems and to address the fallout of COVID-19 pandemic.

Central and South American countries continue to be epicentres of COVID-19 pandemic, with high mortality rates and insufficient access to vaccines.

Several countries of the region are also coping with the hosting of Venezuelan refugees, which presents the largest external displacement crisis in Latin America recent history.

-----  
**Draft amendment 113**

==== DEVE/5308 ====

Tabled by Committee on Development

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 14 02 01 40** — The Americas

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 01 40	220 262 360	p.m.	253 148 189	29 000 000	253 148 189	29 000 000	7 594 445		260 742 634	29 000 000
Reserve										
Total	220 262 360	p.m.	253 148 189	29 000 000	253 148 189	29 000 000	7 594 445		260 742 634	29 000 000

**Justification:**

Increase of appropriations reflects the ambitions specified by the European parliament during the High level geopolitical dialogue to increase the budget allocated to the region in order to reflect its geopolitical importance, help social cohesion by implementing social security systems and to address the hard fallout of COVID-19 pandemic (very high mortality rates and insufficient access to vaccines).

Several countries of the region are also coping with the hosting of Venezuelan refugees, which presents the largest external displacement crisis in Latin America recent history.

-----

**Draft amendment 118**

==== DEVE/5313 ====

Tabled by Committee on Development

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 14 02 01 42**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 01 42									p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total									p.m.	p.m.

**Heading:**

*ACP Programme*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*This programme will be designed to cover the common and intersecting objectives and strategic priorities under the new EU-OACPs agreement, which will enter into force in 2022.*

**Justification:**

Article 4 of the Global Europe-NDICI Regulation provides for the creation of geographic programmes of continental or trans-regional scope, including a programme covering African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. This programme would complement EU programming at regional and country level in these parts of the world. It should be dedicated primarily towards vulnerable populations, facing climate change and biodiversity loss, and support the financing of COVID-19 related policies to facilitate access to quality medical care and vaccines for all.

-----  
**Draft amendment 116**

==== DEVE/5311 ====

Tabled by Committee on Development  
-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 14 02 01 60** — European Development Fund — ACP Investment Facility reflows

**Amend remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 01 60	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.			p.m.	p.m.

**Remarks:**

After paragraph:

This item is intended to receive capital repayments ..... European Development Funds, in particular Article 2.

Add following text:

*Given the shortcomings assessed for EFSD, it is essential to ensure that actions supported by its successor, EFSD+ EAG priorily fulfil development objectives and guarantee development additionality.*

*Alongside, when operating outside of Europe the EIB is acting under various development mandates based on the EU treaties and should make its utmost to ensure that all its operations are compliant with the external action goals of the EU as defined in Article 21 TEU, including respect and promotion of human rights, eradication of poverty, and the management of environmental risks.*

**Justification:**

EDF reflows will be ring-fenced to ACP countries and channelled exclusively through the EIB via budgetary guarantees and blending operations under EFSD+. Appropriations should be counted within the indicative amount for the EIB windows set by the Regulation at EUR 26 725 million, out of a maximum ceiling of operations under the EAG of EUR 53 449 million.

Appropriations should help remedy the current lack of presence of the EIB on the ground to analyse the reality of the situation around the project it finances. Stronger involvement of EU delegations could also play a positive role.

-----  
**Draft amendment 82**

==== AFET/5248 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs  
-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 14 02 02 10** — Election observation missions — Human Rights and Democracy

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 02 10	50 297 224	23 717 000	51 949 241	19 524 000	51 949 241	19 524 000	5 000 000	3 000 000	56 949 241	22 524 000
Reserve										
Total	50 297 224	23 717 000	51 949 241	19 524 000	51 949 241	19 524 000	5 000 000	3 000 000	56 949 241	22 524 000

## Remarks:

### After paragraph:

This appropriation is intended to cover actions linked ..... the partner country and complementary activities.

### Add following text:

*The increased support should in particular be dedicated to the support of local election observation organisations.*

## Justification:

Given the increased global pressure on democracy and democratic election processes around the world more efforts are needed to support elections, the preparation of elections and organisation of election observation missions. Election observation contributes to strengthening democratic institutions and building public confidence in electoral processes, thus promoting stability and peacebuilding in fragile states. A special focus should be put on the support for local election observation organisations.

=====

## Draft amendment 114

=== DEVE/5309 ===

Tabled by Committee on Development

-----

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### Item 14 02 02 10 — Election observation missions — Human Rights and Democracy

#### Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 02 10	50 297 224	23 717 000	51 949 241	19 524 000	51 949 241	19 524 000	5 000 000	3 000 000	56 949 241	22 524 000
Reserve										
Total	50 297 224	23 717 000	51 949 241	19 524 000	51 949 241	19 524 000	5 000 000	3 000 000	56 949 241	22 524 000

## Remarks:

### After paragraph:

This appropriation is intended to cover actions linked ..... the partner country and complementary activities.

### Add following text:

*The increased support should in particular be dedicated to the support of local election observation organisations.*

## Justification:

Given the increased global pressure on democracy and democratic election processes around the world more efforts are needed to support elections, the preparation of elections and organisation of election observation missions and local election observation organisations. Election observation contributes to strengthening democratic institutions and building public confidence in electoral processes, thus promoting stability and peacebuilding in fragile states. A special focus should be put on the support for local election observation organisations.

=====

## Draft amendment 83

=== AFET/5249 ===

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 02 11	150 891 672	10 781 000	155 899 677	32 000 000	155 899 677	32 000 000	15 589 968	10 000 000	171 489 645	42 000 000
Reserve										
Total	150 891 672	10 781 000	155 899 677	32 000 000	155 899 677	32 000 000	15 589 968	10 000 000	171 489 645	42 000 000

**Justification:**

Increase of appropriations covered partly by transfer from the Emerging challenges and priorities cushion - in order to scale up the actions linked to the Fundamental rights, Human Rights and Democracy area, especially in advancing the fundamental values of democracy, the rule of law, human rights, respect for human dignity, the principles of non-discrimination, equality and solidarity, promoting effective multilateralism and strategic partnership, contributing to reinforcing capacities of instruments promoting and protecting human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

**Draft amendment 115**

==== DEVE/5310 ====

Tabled by Committee on Development

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 02 11	150 891 672	10 781 000	155 899 677	32 000 000	155 899 677	32 000 000	15 589 968	10 000 000	171 489 645	42 000 000
Reserve										
Total	150 891 672	10 781 000	155 899 677	32 000 000	155 899 677	32 000 000	15 589 968	10 000 000	171 489 645	42 000 000

**Justification:**

Increase of appropriations covered partly by transfer from the Emerging challenges and priorities cushion - in order to scale up the actions linked to the Fundamental rights, Human Rights and Democracy area, especially in advancing the fundamental values of democracy, the rule of law, human rights, respect for human dignity, the principles of non-discrimination, equality and solidarity, promoting effective multilateralism and strategic partnership, contributing to reinforcing capacities of instruments promoting and protecting human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

**Draft amendment 84**

==== AFET/5251 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 14 02 02 20** — Civil Society Organisations

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 02 20	201 188 896	2 156 000	207 866 235	80 000 000	207 866 235	80 000 000	10 000 000	5 589 968	217 866 235	85 589 968



	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
Reserve										
Total	201 188 896	2 156 000	207 866 235	80 000 000	207 866 235	80 000 000	10 000 000	5 589 968	217 866 235	85 589 968

**Remarks:**

After paragraph:

This appropriation is intended to cover actions linked ..... the NDICI — Global Europe, including the following:

Amend text as follows:

- inclusive, participatory, empowered and independent civil society civic and democratic space in partner countries,
- inclusive and open dialogue with and between civil society actors,
- awareness, understanding, knowledge and engagement of European citizens regarding development ~~issues,issues.~~
- *empowering women and protecting vulnerable groups, such as children, through the role of civil society organisations.*

**Justification:**

Increase of appropriations covered partly by transfer from the Emerging challenges and priorities cushion - in order to scale up support for Civil Society Organisations. Considering the continuous degradation of human development standards worldwide, the EU should step up its support to civil society organisations, including with the objective of empowering women and protecting vulnerable groups, such as children.

=====

**Draft amendment 109**

=== DEVE/5304 ===

Tabled by Committee on Development

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 14 02 02 20 — Civil Society Organisations**

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 02 20	201 188 896	2 156 000	207 866 235	80 000 000	207 866 235	80 000 000	10 000 000		217 866 235	80 000 000
Reserve										
Total	201 188 896	2 156 000	207 866 235	80 000 000	207 866 235	80 000 000	10 000 000		217 866 235	80 000 000

**Remarks:**

After paragraph:

This appropriation is intended to cover actions linked ..... the NDICI — Global Europe, including the following:

Amend text as follows:

- inclusive, participatory, empowered and independent civil society civic and democratic space in partner countries,
- inclusive and open dialogue with and between civil society actors,
- awareness, understanding, knowledge and engagement of European citizens regarding development ~~issues,issues.~~

- *empowering women and protecting vulnerable groups, such as children, through the role of civil society organisations.*

**Justification:**

Increase of appropriations covered partly by transfer from the Emerging challenges and priorities cushion - in order to scale up support for Civil Society Organisations including the following:

- inclusive, participatory, empowered and independent civil society civic and democratic space in partner countries;
- inclusive and open dialogue with and between civil society actors, organisations on development policy;
- awareness, understanding, knowledge and engagement of European citizens regarding development issues.

**Draft amendment 62**

==== AFET/5192 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 14 02 02 30 — Stability and Peace**

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 02 30	134 125 930	32 342 000	137 931 623	35 000 000	137 931 623	35 000 000	68 000 000		205 931 623	35 000 000
Reserve										
Total	134 125 930	32 342 000	137 931 623	35 000 000	137 931 623	35 000 000	68 000 000		205 931 623	35 000 000

**Justification:**

Due to the instability, crisis and armed conflicts in the Union's neighbourhood and beyond, it is important to significantly increase funds for actions under this thematic programme. The Commission proposes an increase of 15% compared to the 2021 level of spending in the context of the Instrument for Stability and Peace (IcSP) and its Articles 4 and 5 measures, which are identical with this thematic programme. While this is welcomed, it remains insufficient and an increase of 50% of the Commission's proposed budget is more appropriate given the numerous challenges.

**Draft amendment 85**

==== AFET/5252 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 14 02 02 40 — People — Global Challenges**

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 02 40	132 944 671	5 376 430	137 191 715	150 000 000	137 191 715	150 000 000	160 000 000		297 191 715	150 000 000
Reserve										
Total	132 944 671	5 376 430	137 191 715	150 000 000	137 191 715	150 000 000	160 000 000		297 191 715	150 000 000

**Remarks:**

After paragraph:

This appropriation is intended to cover actions of ..... decent work, social protection and inequality,

culture.

Add following text:

***Prioritise investment in human development guided by the SDGs and the Agenda 2030 to reflect the fact that NDICI – Global Europe Regulation refers to human development as a programming principle for the geographic programmes and reiterates the EU’s commitment to allocate at least 20% of ODA to human development.***

**Justification:**

Increase of appropriations by 160.000.000 partly by transfer from the Emerging Challenges and Priorities Cushion - which in the draft budget for 2022 is foreseen with 1.463.311.470 Euro in commitments - in order to scale up investment in human development advancing the SDGs in particular for health care, food security and nutrition, as well as education, social protection and gender equality. This is to address the new needs that arose because of the Covid19 pandemic, which dealt a heavy blow to developing countries, their public finances and therefore the provision of public services.

=====

**Draft amendment 110**

==== DEVE/5305 ====

Tabled by Committee on Development

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 14 02 02 40** — People — Global Challenges

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 02 40	132 944 671	5 376 430	137 191 715	150 000 000	137 191 715	150 000 000	160 000 000		297 191 715	150 000 000
Reserve										
Total	132 944 671	5 376 430	137 191 715	150 000 000	137 191 715	150 000 000	160 000 000		297 191 715	150 000 000

**Remarks:**

After paragraph:

This appropriation is intended to cover actions of ..... decent work, social protection and inequality, culture.

Add following text:

***Prioritise investment in human development guided by the SDGs and the Agenda 2030 to reflect the fact that NDICI – Global Europe Regulation refers to human development as a programming principle for the geographic programmes and reiterates the EU’s commitment to allocate at least 20% of ODA to human development.***

**Justification:**

Increase of appropriations by 160.000.000 partly by transfer from the Emerging Challenges and Priorities Cushion - which in the draft budget for 2022 is foreseen with 1.463.311.470 Euro in commitments - in order to scale up investment in human development advancing the SDGs in particular for health care, food security and nutrition, as well as education, social protection and gender equality. This is to address the new needs that arose because of the Covid19 pandemic, which dealt a heavy blow to developing countries, their public finances and therefore the provision of public services.

=====

**Draft amendment 86**

==== AFET/5253 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Item 14 02 02 41 — Planet — Global Challenges

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 02 41	128 760 893	5 174 720	133 034 390	36 000 000	133 034 390	36 000 000	53 000 000		186 034 390	36 000 000
Reserve										
Total	128 760 893	5 174 720	133 034 390	36 000 000	133 034 390	36 000 000	53 000 000		186 034 390	36 000 000

**Remarks:**

Amend text as follows:

This appropriation is intended to cover actions of the Global Challenges thematic programmes, corresponding to the areas of interventions specified in the NDICI — Global Europe, including the following: healthy environment and climate change, sustainable *energy and energy partnerships which do not contribute to climate change through the use and import of fossil fuels.*~~energy.~~

Add following text:

*Climate action is focused on responding to the most urgent adaptation needs and support for mitigation action of particular importance for facilitating adoption of ambitious Nationally Determined Contributions and the reaching of global agreement on adequate climate action overall.*

*This appropriation is also used for actions for the protection of biodiversity in support of the 2030 Agenda, in particular through the SDGs 14 ‘Life below water’ and 15 ‘Life on land’. This expenditure contributes to the reaching of the Union’s targets for biodiversity expenditure laid down in the Multiannual Financial Framework, in accordance with recital 49 of the NDICI-Global Europe regulation.*

*Actions financed through this appropriation include actions to support re-direction of investments harmful to biodiversity and climate goals, towards climate and biodiversity friendly funding, support for combatting of illegal logging and wildlife trafficking and support for indigenous peoples’ and local communities’ sustainable use and protection of forests and biodiversity..*

**Justification:**

Limiting the adaptation deficit in developing countries is acutely necessary for counteracting the relentless increase in the number of victims of impacts of climate change and the human suffering, migration and security repercussions of this. Helping to give developing countries the means to pursue green development paths is also one of the keys to ambitious international climate action and biodiversity protection. Renewable energy expansion is of great importance and private sector cooperation can accelerate this.

**Draft amendment 111**

=== DEVE/5306 ===

Tabled by Committee on Development

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Item 14 02 02 41 — Planet — Global Challenges

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 02 41	128 760 893	5 174 720	133 034 390	36 000 000	133 034 390	36 000 000	50 000 000		183 034 390	36 000 000
Reserve										

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
Total	128 760 893	5 174 720	133 034 390	36 000 000	133 034 390	36 000 000	50 000 000		183 034 390	36 000 000

## Remarks:

### After paragraph:

This appropriation is intended to cover actions of ..... environment and climate change, sustainable energy.

### Add following text:

*Prioritise investments for the protection of biodiversity in line with dedicated SDGs and the 2030 Agenda, as well as the ambition set in Global Europe-NDICI to align with the MFF biodiversity objectives.*

*Alongside OECD recommendations, re-direct investments harmful to biodiversity - which globally represents five to six times more than all government spending on biodiversity - towards biodiversity friendly funding.*

## Justification:

Strengthening appropriations by 50000000 from the Emerging Challenges and Priorities Cushion to finance actions involving Indigenous People and Local Communities, in order to halt biodiversity loss, fight against illegal logging and wildlife trade and trafficking and ensure sustainable use and management of ecosystems.

New investment tools to support resource mobilisation can be used to this end (e.g biodiversity-relevant taxes, fees and charges), and investments to better track and reform harmful subsidies and channel them towards biodiversity friendly activities instead

=====

## Draft amendment 63

==== AFET/5196 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

-----

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### Item 14 02 02 42 — Prosperity — Global Challenges

#### Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 02 42	108 642 004	4 366 170	112 247 768	40 000 000	112 247 768	40 000 000	100 000 000		212 247 768	40 000 000
Reserve										
Total	108 642 004	4 366 170	112 247 768	40 000 000	112 247 768	40 000 000	100 000 000		212 247 768	40 000 000

## Remarks:

### After paragraph:

This appropriation is intended to cover actions of ..... and sustainable green and blue and circular economy.

### Add following text:

*Facilitate the planning and implementation of the EU's global connectivity agenda.*

## Justification:

Increase of appropriations by 100.000.000 from the Emerging challenges and priorities cushion. This is to address the new needs and challenges identified in the European Parliament resolution of 21 January 2021 on connectivity and EU-Asia relations and the Council Conclusions of 12 July 2021 on A Globally Connected Europe with a focus on facilitating the planning and implementation of the outlined EU global

connectivity agenda including identified partnerships and projects, thereby complementing actions under geographic programming.

=====

**Draft amendment 64**

==== AFET/5197 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 14 02 03 10** — Crisis response

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 03 10	261 039 460	128 074 000	268 446 201	165 000 000	268 446 201	165 000 000	134 000 000		402 446 201	165 000 000
Reserve										
Total	261 039 460	128 074 000	268 446 201	165 000 000	268 446 201	165 000 000	134 000 000		402 446 201	165 000 000

**Justification:**

Due to the instability, crisis and armed conflicts in the Union's neighbourhood and beyond, it is important to significantly increase funds for crisis response measures on peace, peacebuilding and mediation. The Commission did not propose an increase compared to the 2021 level of spending in the context of the Instrument for Stability and Peace (IcSP) and its Article 3 measures. This level of spending remains insufficient and an increase of 50% of the Commission's proposed budget is more appropriate given the numerous challenges.

=====

**Draft amendment 87**

==== AFET/5254 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 14 02 03 20** — Resilience

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 03 20	159 524 114	22 235 000	165 259 323	95 000 000	165 259 323	95 000 000	1 000 000		166 259 323	95 000 000
Reserve										
Total	159 524 114	22 235 000	165 259 323	95 000 000	165 259 323	95 000 000	1 000 000		166 259 323	95 000 000

**Justification:**

The nexus between humanitarian aid and development has become a critical component of international efforts, specially in the context of the new NDICI-Global Europe Instrument and post-COVID-19 world. It is a structural shift that requires more appropriations.

=====

**Draft amendment 112**

==== DEVE/5307 ====

Tabled by Committee on Development

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 14 02 03 20** — Resilience

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 03 20	159 524 114	22 235 000	165 259 323	95 000 000	165 259 323	95 000 000	1 000 000		166 259 323	95 000 000
Reserve										
Total	159 524 114	22 235 000	165 259 323	95 000 000	165 259 323	95 000 000	1 000 000		166 259 323	95 000 000

**Justification:**

The nexus between humanitarian aid and development has become a critical component of international efforts, specially in the context of the new NDICI-Global Europe Instrument and post-COVID-19 world. It is a structural shift that requires more appropriations.

**Draft amendment 65**

==== AFET/5199 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Article 14 02 04** — Emerging challenges and priorities cushion**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 02 04	1 407 907 936	264 126 000	1 463 311 470	1 000 000 000	1 063 311 470	870 000 000	230 000 000	-870 000 000	1 293 311 470	p.m.
Reserve										
Total	1 407 907 936	264 126 000	1 463 311 470	1 000 000 000	1 063 311 470	870 000 000	230 000 000	-870 000 000	1 293 311 470	p.m.

**Justification:**

Transfer of 170.000.000 EUR from Emerging challenges and priorities cushion to support priorities in geographical and thematic programmes under the NDICI - Global Europe.

**Draft amendment 66**

==== AFET/5203 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 14 20 04 03** — Information policy and strategic communication for external action**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
14 20 04 03	43 384 564	35 112 542	43 660 461	42 597 789	43 660 461	42 597 789	6 549 069	3 274 535	50 209 530	45 872 324
Reserve										
Total	43 384 564	35 112 542	43 660 461	42 597 789	43 660 461	42 597 789	6 549 069	3 274 535	50 209 530	45 872 324

**Justification:**

Increase support for strategic communication especially measures to counter global disinformation through the systematic tracking and exposing of disinformation spread by state and other actors;

**Draft amendment 88**

==== AFET/5255 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Item 15 02 01 01 — Preparation for accession

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
15 02 01 01	585 017 632	p.m.	538 410 644	153 574 456	538 410 644	153 574 456	-538 410 644	-153 574 456	p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total	585 017 632	p.m.	538 410 644	153 574 456	538 410 644	153 574 456	-538 410 644	-153 574 456	p.m.	p.m.

**Remarks:**

Delete following text:

~~This appropriation is intended to cover actions to support IPA III beneficiaries in order to fulfil the following specific objectives:~~

~~(a) to strengthen the rule of law, democracy, the respect of human rights, fundamental rights and international law, civil society and security, as well as improve migration management including border management;~~

~~(b) to reinforce the effectiveness of public administration and support structural reforms and good governance at all levels;~~

~~(c) to shape the rules, standards, policies and practices of the beneficiaries listed in Annex I in alignment to those of the Union and to reinforce reconciliation and good neighbourly relations, as well as people-to-people contacts and communication.~~

~~In addition, this appropriation is intended to cover expenditure related to multi-annual TAIEX (Technical Assistance and Information Exchange), monitoring, communication and audit actions covering the pre-accession beneficiaries.~~

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
15 02 01 02	3 500 000	1 026 000	62 400 000	35 500 000	62 400 000	35 500 000	-62 400 000	-35 500 000	p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total	3 500 000	1 026 000	62 400 000	35 500 000	62 400 000	35 500 000	-62 400 000	-35 500 000	p.m.	p.m.

**Remarks:**

Before paragraph:

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

Delete following text:

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

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 15 02 01 03**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
15 02 01 03							424 260 374	153 574 456	424 260 374	153 574 456
Reserve										



	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
Total							424 260 374	153 574 456	424 260 374	153 574 456

### Heading:

*Preparation for accession (Fundamentals, Union policies and people-to-people) - Western Balkans*

### Remarks:

Add following text:

*This appropriation is intended to cover actions to support IPA III beneficiaries in order to fulfil the following specific objectives:*

*(a) to strengthen the rule of law, democracy, the respect of human rights, fundamental rights and international law, civil society and security, as well as improve migration management including border management;*

*(b) to reinforce the effectiveness of public administration and support structural reforms and good governance at all levels;*

*(c) to shape the rules, standards, policies and practices of the beneficiaries listed in Annex I in alignment to those of the Union and to reinforce reconciliation and good neighbourly relations, as well as people-to-people contacts and communication.*

*In addition, this appropriation is intended to cover expenditure related to multi-annual TAIEX (Technical Assistance and Information Exchange), monitoring, communication and audit actions covering the pre-accession beneficiaries.*

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: 15 02 01 04

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
15 02 01 04							167 991 334	60 809 775	167 991 334	60 809 775
Reserve										
Total							167 991 334	60 809 775	167 991 334	60 809 775

### Heading:

*Preparation for accession (Fundamentals, Union policies and people-to-people) - Turkey*

### Remarks:

Add following text:

*The support for Turkey should be limited to support for civil society as well as people-to-people contacts.*

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: 15 02 01 05

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
15 02 01 05							62 400 000	35 500 000	62 400 000	35 500 000
Reserve										
Total							62 400 000	35 500 000	62 400 000	35 500 000

### Heading:

*Erasmus+ - IPA III contribution*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

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

## Justification:

New nomenclature increasing transparency, predictability and proper Parliament influence over choices. It is important to reinforce funding for key programmes related to the EU fundamentals with the aim of supporting the freedom of press, the fight against corruption and organised crime, as well as the rule of law, fundamental freedoms and people-to-people contacts in pre-accession countries of Western Balkans. Due to the lack of progress on democracy, the rule of law and the protection of human rights, the allocations for Turkey should remain at 2021 levels.

## Draft amendment 89

==== AFET/5260 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Item 15 02 02 01 — Preparation for accession

##### Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
15 02 02 01	926 663 798	p.m.	933 237 847	201 900 000	933 237 847	201 900 000	-933 237 847	-201 900 000	p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total	926 663 798	p.m.	933 237 847	201 900 000	933 237 847	201 900 000	-933 237 847	-201 900 000	p.m.	p.m.

## Remarks:

Delete following text:

~~This appropriation is intended to prepare beneficiaries for accession, with the exception of rural development.~~

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Item 15 02 02 02 — Transition to the rules of the Union

##### Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
15 02 02 02	100 000 000	p.m.	113 000 000	31 950 000	113 000 000	31 950 000	-113 000 000	-31 950 000	p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total	100 000 000	p.m.	113 000 000	31 950 000	113 000 000	31 950 000	-113 000 000	-31 950 000	p.m.	p.m.

## Remarks:

Delete following text:

~~This appropriation is intended to support rural development and to support beneficiaries to transition to Union rules once they are sufficiently close to accession.~~

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Item 15 02 02 03 — IPA III — Provisioning of the common provisioning fund

**Amend figures, remarks, legal basis and reference acts as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
15 02 02 03	174 957 142	14 111 549	179 518 533	101 131 673	179 518 533	101 131 673	-179 518 533	-101 131 673	p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total	174 957 142	14 111 549	179 518 533	101 131 673	179 518 533	101 131 673	-179 518 533	-101 131 673	p.m.	p.m.

**Remarks:**

Delete following text:

~~This appropriation is intended to provide the financial resources for the provisioning of the common provisioning fund, for budgetary guarantees and financial assistance to IPA III beneficiaries. Assigned revenue may give rise to additional appropriations, also under budgetary guarantees or financial assistance from previous multiannual financial frameworks.~~

**Legal basis:**

Delete following text:

~~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), and in particular Title X thereof.~~

**Reference acts:**

Delete following text:

~~Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, adopted by the Commission on 14 June 2018, establishing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe (COM(2018) 460).~~

-----  
SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 15 02 02 04**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
15 02 02 04							1 007 896 875	239 229 514	1 007 896 875	239 229 514
Reserve										
Total							1 007 896 875	239 229 514	1 007 896 875	239 229 514

**Heading:**

*Preparation for accession (Investment in Growth and Employment) - Western Balkans*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*This appropriation is intended to support beneficiaries from the Western Balkans to transition to Union rules, including those concerning rural development and to support beneficiaries to transition to Union rules once they are sufficiently close to accession.*

-----  
SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 15 02 02 05**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
15 02 02 05									p.m.	p.m.

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
Reserve										
Total									p.m.	p.m.

**Heading:**

*Preparation for accession (Investment for Growth and Employment) - Turkey*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The support for Turkey should be limited to support for civil society as well as people-to-people contacts.*

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 15 02 02 06**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
15 02 02 06							113 000 000	31 950 000	113 000 000	31 950 000
Reserve										
Total							113 000 000	31 950 000	113 000 000	31 950 000

**Heading:**

*Transition to the rules of the Union - Western Balkans*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*This appropriation is intended to support rural development and to support beneficiaries to transition to Union rules once they are sufficiently close to accession.*

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 15 02 02 07**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
15 02 02 07									p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total									p.m.	p.m.

**Heading:**

*Transition to the rules of the Union - Turkey*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The support for Turkey should be limited to support for civil society as well as people-to-people contacts.*

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 15 02 02 08**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
15 02 02 08							179 518 533	101 131 673	179 518 533	101 131 673
Reserve										

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
Total							179 518 533	101 131 673	179 518 533	101 131 673

### Heading:

*IPA III - Provisioning of the Common Provisioning Fund*

### Remarks:

Add following text:

*This appropriation is intended to provide the financial resources for the provisioning of the common provisioning fund, for budgetary guarantees and financial assistance to IPA III beneficiaries. Assigned revenue may give rise to additional appropriations, also under budgetary guarantees or financial assistance from previous multiannual financial frameworks.*

*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), and in particular Title X thereof.*

### Reference acts:

Add following text:

*Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council, adopted by the Commission on 14 June 2018, establishing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe (COM(2018) 460).*

### Justification:

BL number change as a consequence of new nomenclature.

=====

### Draft amendment 90

==== AFET/5261 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 15 02 02 09**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
15 02 02 09									p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total									p.m.	p.m.

### Heading:

*Albania*

### Remarks:

Add following text:

*New nomenclature increasing transparency, predictability and proper Parliament influence over choices. Dedicated amounts to be filled in based on Draft MIP.*

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 15 02 02 10**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
15 02 02 10									p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total									p.m.	p.m.

**Heading:***Bosnia and Herzegovina***Remarks:**Add following text:

*New nomenclature increasing transparency, predictability and proper Parliament influence over choices. Dedicated amounts to be filled in based on Draft MIP.*

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 15 02 02 11**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
15 02 02 11									p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total									p.m.	p.m.

**Heading:***Kosovo***Remarks:**Add following text:

*New nomenclature increasing transparency, predictability and proper Parliament influence over choices. Dedicated amounts to be filled in based on Draft MIP.*

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 15 02 02 12**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
15 02 02 12									p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total									p.m.	p.m.

**Heading:***North Macedonia***Remarks:**Add following text:

*New nomenclature increasing transparency, predictability and proper Parliament influence over choices. Dedicated amounts to be filled in based on Draft MIP.*

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 15 02 02 13**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
15 02 02 13									p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total									p.m.	p.m.

**Heading:***Montenegro***Remarks:**Add following text:

*New nomenclature increasing transparency, predictability and proper Parliament influence over choices.  
Dedicated amounts to be filled in based on Draft MIP.*

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: 15 02 02 14**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
15 02 02 14									p.m.	p.m.
Reserve										
Total									p.m.	p.m.

**Heading:***Serbia***Remarks:**Add following text:

*New nomenclature increasing transparency, predictability and proper Parliament influence over choices.  
Dedicated amounts to be filled in based on Draft MIP.*

**Justification:**

New nomenclature increasing transparency, predictability and proper Parliament influence over choices.

**Draft amendment 67**

=== AFET/5217 ===

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item 20 02 03 04** — Training of junior experts and seconded national experts**Amend remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
20 02 03 04	1 948 000	1 948 000	2 019 000	2 019 000	2 019 000	2 019 000			2 019 000	2 019 000
Reserve										
Total	1 948 000	1 948 000	2 019 000	2 019 000	2 019 000	2 019 000			2 019 000	2 019 000

**Remarks:**After paragraph:

Relating to external personnel of the Commission posted ..... international organisations, this appropriation is intended:

Amend text as follows:

- to finance or co-finance the expenditure related to the posting of junior experts (university graduates) in Union delegations,
- to meet the costs of seminars organised for young diplomats from the Member States and third countries,
- to cover expenditure relating to the secondment or temporary assignment of officials from the Member States to Union delegations.

Add following text:

***10 % of the budget for trainings should be dedicated to mandatory trainings and initiatives to foster gender equality, sensitivity and fight gender bias, including on harassment, in line with the provisions in the Gender Action Plan III and the related Staff Working Document.***

**Justification:**

The proposed spending target for mandatory trainings and initiatives to foster gender equality, sensitivity and fight gender bias in our own institutions, is in line with the provisions in the Gender Action Plan III (GAP III) and the related Staff Working Document, which the EEAS and the Commission have adopted. Thus, it should contribute to the effective implementation of GAP III.

=====

**Draft amendment 132**

=== ECON/5970 ===

Tabled by Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

-----

**SECTION III — COMMISSION**

**Article 20 03 17 — European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF)**

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
20 03 17	61 088 564	61 088 564	61 623 650	61 623 650	61 473 650	61 473 650	10 150 000	10 150 000	71 623 650	71 623 650
Reserve										
Total	61 088 564	61 088 564	61 623 650	61 623 650	61 473 650	61 473 650	10 150 000	10 150 000	71 623 650	71 623 650

**Remarks:**

Before paragraph:

This appropriation is intended to cover expenditure ..... out in detail in the specific annex to this section.

Add following text:

***NextGenerationEU and its Recovery and Resilience Facility require significant anti-fraud monitoring and oversight, especially given the magnitude of the funds and the potential risk of misspending. In this context, OLAF faces urgent needs for additional financing, especially given the fact that OLAF has been losing staff for the last decade.***

**Justification:**

Despite acknowledging the need for additional resources to scrutinize NexGenEU, the Commission has only provided OLAF with a 0.9% budget increase in 2022. Given the magnitude of the RRF, this amendment proposes a 10 million EUR budget increase for OLAF. This increase is estimated based on the expected increase of funds that OLAF will have to scrutinize in 2022, as well as on the amount of work that similar programs (like European Structural and Investment Funds) have required of OLAF.



-----  
**Draft amendment 206**

=== ITRE/5016 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PA 01 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 01 22 01							2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000
Reserve										
Total							2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000

**Heading:**

*Preparatory action - Preparatory Action New European Bauhaus Knowledge Management Platform*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*reach out to potential partners in order to establish the NEB stakeholders fora;*

*2. to establish the NEB Knowledge Management Platform designed in a user-centric manner which - on the one hand - will disseminate the collected information about standards, guidance and project funding opportunities among the identified NEB partners and a broader public and - on the other hand - will serve as a depository of ideas and platform for discussion, exchange of best practices for the interested parties;*

*3. to develop a methodology for project self-assessment and design a dedicated practical toolkit to guide the preparation and implementation of individual local transformation projects. For each requirement to be aligned to the New European Bauhaus principles (from the integration of inclusion, sustainability and quality of experience values to the multidisciplinary and collaborative approach) a number of indicators and their related assessment criteria will be established to assist a proper identification and assessment of NEB projects.*

**Justification:**

The New European Bauhaus is an environmental, economic, social and cultural project, aiming to combine sustainability, investment, affordability, accessibility and design in order to help deliver the European Green Deal. Given its interdisciplinary nature and complexity of interlinkages between existing structures, frameworks, regulations and financial instruments it is important to streamline the standards and guidance in one platform and make them available to potential partners and project beneficiaries.

-----

**Draft amendment 207**

=== ITRE/5017 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PA 01 22 02**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 01 22 02							1 350 000	1 187 500	1 350 000	1 187 500
Reserve										
Total							1 350 000	1 187 500	1 350 000	1 187 500

**Heading:**

*Preparatory action - Developing artificial intelligence (AI) for diagnosis and treatment of paediatric cancer*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*Paediatric cancers are a collection of diverse rare diseases that together represent individually life-threatening diseases and collectively a major public health issue. With 35,000 new cases and more than 6,000 children and young people dying each year in Europe, paediatric cancer remains the leading cause of death from disease for children and adolescents. Moreover, there are more than 300,000 European childhood cancer survivors (nearly half a million by 2020). Two-thirds of survivors live with the long-term treatment-related side effects that can be severe and impact on the daily life of half of those affected.*

*The effective implementation of machine-learning and Artificial Intelligence technologies can bring solutions to many societal challenges, including improved diagnostic and treatment pathways. Integrated healthcare and research data platforms that collate information on clinical phenotypes, diagnostic tests (including pathology, genomics, radiological imaging), treatment interventions and clinical outcomes will be powerful tools towards early and accurate diagnoses, enable precision in stratification of patient cohorts according to therapeutic needs and facilitate development of new therapeutic innovation.*

*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. The use of big data for better insights in cancer genesis, outcomes and the long-term side effects of treatments is currently under-developed. Artificial intelligence and machine learning are future tools to digest complex data sets and foster precision cancer medicine for all young people in Europe.*

*Further advances in the diagnosis and treatment of paediatric oncology will require multi-national, multi-disciplinary integrated healthcare and research data platforms that will allow real world data simulations of machine-learning algorithms and artificial intelligence that can be exploited in data-driven clinical decision support applications that directly benefit patients.*

*The proposed project should support research in Artificial intelligence technologies with precise application for diagnosis and treatment of paediatric cancers.*

*The preparatory action should follow a two-stage approach:*

*1. Development of multi-national approaches to facilitate capture of data from multiple sources. Building on existing multi-disciplinary platforms/ datasets, develop integrated healthcare and research data platforms that collate clinical data, including, for example, clinical history, relevant diagnostic tests (pathology, genomics, radiological imaging), treatment interventions and clinical outcomes for childhood cancers, connecting all relevant stakeholders from paediatric oncology and technology developers.*

*2. Development of applications of Artificial Intelligence technologies to improve disease diagnosis, management, and the development of effective therapies: Utilising integrated healthcare and research data platforms to develop clinically relevant Machine-Learning and Artificial Intelligence technology applications. The Project could focus on one or more applications including in radiological imaging, digital pathology, integrated genotyping and outcome prediction algorithms and clinical decision making.*

**Justification:**

Number of the previous Pilot Project transformed into Preparatory Action - PP 02 20 08.

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. Development of applications of Artificial Intelligence technologies will improve disease diagnosis, management, and the development of effective therapies.

-----  
**Draft amendment 283**

==== TRAN/5474 ====

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism  
-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PA 02 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 02 22 01							900 000	450 000	900 000	450 000
Reserve										
Total							900 000	450 000	900 000	450 000

**Heading:**

*Preparatory action — EU Road Safety Exchange +*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*EURSE (II) will consolidate the work on exchange of knowledge and best practice of the pilot project and expand the scope to a larger number of Member States. A longstanding programme ensures continuous peer support, essential to achieving both national and European targets for reducing road deaths and serious injuries, as well as high-level visibility and ownership for road safety in the Member States. It provides new tools and solutions based on international good practice and establishes consistent partnership between countries. Targeted action on key topics will help close the significant road safety performance gap between Member States.*

*The preparatory action would expand the number of participants of the EU Road Safety Exchange project and identify participating countries based on their potential for achieving significant road safety improvements. Twinning experts would be selected based on their proven record of implementing effective road safety measures on the subjects of interest. The preparatory action would set up a new mechanism for exchange and systematic follow-up to ensure that professionals in participating Member States have the necessary knowhow and tools to introduce long-term reforms in road safety, in line with national resilience and recovery plans. The activities foreseen include online thematic workshops, study visits on the ground, as well as systematic follow-up and a final conference to share knowledge and experience with a wider audience.*

**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 has set a new target to reduce by 50% road deaths and serious injuries by 2030. There is a very significant road safety gap across Member States and the Road Safety Exchange project has been a very useful tool in improving road safety. In the following years the pilot project should become a preparatory action to contribute to the EU 2030 goal.

-----

## Draft amendment 134

=== ECON/5980 ===

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 as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 03 20 04	1 200 000	1 200 000	p.m.	900 000	p.m.	900 000	1 200 000	600 000	1 200 000	1 500 000
Reserve										
Total	1 200 000	1 200 000	p.m.	900 000	p.m.	900 000	1 200 000	600 000	1 200 000	1 500 000

### 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 and 2021.

## Draft amendment 104

=== AGRI/5862 ===

Tabled by Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PA 03 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 03 22 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 — Developing a system for the automated measuring of tail length and tail lesions of pigs at the slaughter line*

### Remarks:

Add following text:

*In spite of the substantial efforts of the European Commission and of the European parliament to disseminate information and best practise on keeping pigs with intact tails, routine tail docking is still practised in most EU Member States, in violation of Council Directive 2008/120/EC (Pigs Directive). To make progress towards compliance with the provisions of the Pigs Directive, it is of uttermost importance to reliably and cost-efficiently monitor the levels of tail docking and tail lesions in all pig farms. Such data would be extremely useful for advisory, benchmarking and enforcement purposes. The automatic detection of pig tail length and lesions at the slaughterhouse provides the most promising tool for uniform and fair monitoring of tail condition across slaughterhouses and Member States. Several slaughterhouses and Member States are interested in adopting automated systems to score pig tail length and damage at slaughter, but return on investment has so far not been perceived as high enough, especially as there is no system ready for commercial application.*

*This preparatory action will consist of a joint effort between researchers, governments, industry partners*

*and NGOs across Member States, to achieve a validated, harmonised and fair system of tail length and lesion assessment by automatically measuring lesions at the slaughterhouse. The projects will consist of the following work packages: a) developing, calibrating and testing an automated system based on the analysis of camera footage in slaughterhouses characterised by different conditions and docking levels; b) developing the software to connect the system to the ICT system of the participating slaughterhouses, and converting the data automatically into reports; c) validating the system and comparing the outcomes to other data sources, such as visual assessments by trained assessors; d) assessing the functionality and impact of the system (including the costs) by discussing the outcomes with relevant stakeholders and e) piloting the system in practise, in the first instance as an aid for farmers to further refine their farm management so as to prevent tail biting and avoid routine tail docking.*

**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:**

Council Directive 2008/120/EC prohibits the routine tail docking of pigs. Farmers must provide pigs with adequate environmental enrichment and implement other measures to prevent tail biting. However, 25 MS are currently non-compliant with this and 24 presented inadequate action plans. As a result, the vast majority of pigs in the EU are still being unlawfully tail-docked. Tail length and tail damage are very important indicators of compliance with the Pigs Directive and should be systematically monitored in all Member States. Automatic monitoring is a cost-effective tool.

**Draft amendment 175**

==== ENVI/6074 ====

Tabled by Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PA 03 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 03 22 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 — Analysis of life-cycle GHG emissions of EU buildings*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*Buildings are responsible for approximately 40% of EU energy consumption and 36% of the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions because of their energy consumption. However, over their whole life-cycle they consume more energy than this. It is estimated that the life-cycle GHG emissions of buildings currently add up to something closer to 50% of the EU total, but there is no precise figure at the EU level.*

*Therefore, the concept of the ‘whole life-cycle carbon’ of a building should be used to fully consider the total amount of operational and embodied carbon emissions throughout its life-cycle. It comprises four*

*main phases: production, construction process, operation and end of life.*

*There is data available on emissions from industries related to construction (e.g. manufacture of steel and glass), however, this is only one part of the picture and other approaches are also relevant to fully comprehend the GHG emissions of buildings. Examples include urban mining and reuse of construction products, more efficient use of built spaces, action to lengthen the service life of buildings, and optimal use of low carbon materials. Without understanding the precise scale of the issue across the whole construction ecosystem, it is difficult to formulate effective policy responses, which would achieve maximum GHG reductions in a cost-effective manner.*

*There are various sources of potential data that could enable a study to calculate an estimate of embodied emissions of buildings at the EU level. Typically, such a calculation would require estimates of the volume of construction work carried out, which materials have been manufactured and used in construction, which building types have been constructed/renovated, floor areas and heights/volumes built, how far the materials have been transported to the site. But the sources of such data are disparate, and nobody has carried out such calculations at the EU level or in the vast majority of Member States. The use of reference building typologies would greatly aid such calculations, and also enable modelling of scenarios that are based on typical buildings.*

*The aim: this Preparatory Action aims to devise and put into practice a methodology to gather new and existing data on the embodied emissions of the EU building stock.*

*The project will make use of reference building typologies to model:*

- A complete picture of the current embodied GHG emissions of the EU building stock and*
- The impact of scenarios of increased activity, such as accelerated rates of renovation and uptake of more circular approaches in construction.*

*The project will make use of various sources of data available from existing national initiatives, and assess the usefulness of other data sources. Examples of such sources could include the EU Building Stock Observatory, the European Construction Sector Observatory, Eurostat, national data (for example on housing and construction output), information contained in Energy Performance Certificates (e.g. construction characteristics, dates of construction/renovation, building floor area/dimensions), and research work including new surveys where necessary.*

*Expected outcome:*

- The data gathered on the embodied emissions of the EU building stock will provide a basis for future interventions, including legislation, in the fields of resource efficiency, energy and climate policies, as well as creating a valuable resource for further research.*
- The project will develop a methodology to integrate and make use of existing data sources on buildings embodied carbon, identify gaps and collect new data sources, enabling much needed comparability and interoperability of data.*
- It would thus provide new data on the GHG emissions embodied in the various life-cycle phases of buildings, for each Member State across the EU's building stock.*

*Contribution to the EU legislation:*

- The PA would greatly contribute to the European Green Deal and its objectives of reducing GHG emissions in the building sector.*
- This PA would feed into the Renovation Wave action 'Developing a 2050 whole life-cycle performance roadmap to reduce carbon emissions from buildings and advancing national benchmarking with Member States', which is due by 2023.*
- The Construction Products Regulation, the Waste Framework Directive, and the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive would benefit from the results of this PA.*
- New legislation to specifically tackle whole life-cycle emissions of EU buildings could be foreseen in the*

future.

**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:**

For the EU to reach climate neutrality by 2050 and to cut net GHG emissions, it is urgent to make buildings less carbon-intensive over their full life-cycle. As the building stock becomes more energy efficient, the proportion of buildings’ overall life-cycle emissions emanating from the use phase is expected to diminish. For most new constructions, the majority of the life-cycle GHG emissions will be emitted before they are occupied. Action is needed to tackle these embodied emissions, but very little data is currently available at the EU level to do so effectively.

=====

**Draft amendment 36**

==== IMCO/6252 ====

Tabled by Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PA 03 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 03 22 01							900 000	450 000	900 000	450 000
Reserve										
Total							900 000	450 000	900 000	450 000

**Heading:**

*Preparatory action — Developing tools for the digitalisation of market surveillance authorities*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The objective of the preparatory action (PA) is to support the leverage of new technologies to improve market surveillance activities, also with the view to overcome the challenges posed by new technologies and e-commerce. Building on the pilot project "Assessing the challenges and opportunities for market surveillance activities in relation to new technologies and digital supply chain" and its final study, the PA's aim is to help developing technologies, including artificial intelligence, that have the highest potential to support market surveillance authorities in their daily tasks. One example is the developing of a product tracking compliance control tool, allowing market surveillance authorities to digitally obtain the product information needed to perform their inspections by using a scanning system reading the product ID. The preparatory action could also help financing the development of ecommerce surveillance systems.*

**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 proliferation of IoT, the increased number of connected devices and the increase of online sales require a more automated market surveillance procedure. Building on the successful pilot project 'Assessing the challenges and opportunities for market surveillance activities in relation to new technologies and digital supply chain' and its study, the proposed PA is aiming at developing concrete tools helping market surveillance authorities all over EU in detecting non-compliant products.

=====

**Draft amendment 284**

=== TRAN/5475 ===

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PA 03 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 03 22 01							3 000 000	1 500 000	3 000 000	1 500 000
Reserve										
Total							3 000 000	1 500 000	3 000 000	1 500 000

**Heading:**

*Preparatory action — Better Places to Live Better Places to Visit*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The Barcelona Declaration (April 2018) Better Places to Live Better Places to Visit translates the consensus of key stakeholders committed to demonstrate what tourism and cultural heritage sectors can achieve by working more closely together, for the benefit of European citizens and cultural heritage as well as businesses, visitors and destinations, in line with the SDGs. It sets the path for a sustainable recovery of regions and cities willing to attract temporary residents (business and talent, leisure, creativity) as they become innovative hubs of sustainability.*

*Destinations across the European Union are building their respective recovery plans around the pillars greening, digital transformation and resilience. Yet building the capacity to invest in community building and reaching out socio-cultural balance of tourist destinations is crucial to secure a sustainable grow, in line with the new Bauhaus initiative.*

*Moreover, building resilience of our economies goes through a change of the tourism governance as societal changes are accelerated by the effects of the COVID-19. The key driver of this new governance is to put residents at the core of all the governmental actions to attract temporary visitors, for leisure, talent, etc: product/experience development, marketing, consumption.*

*This preparatory action will consist in implementing UNWTO Guidelines for Institutional Strengthening Destination Management Organisations (DMOs), preparing the DMOs for the future challenges. The aim is to adapt governance structure engaging the resident and local community in the tourism policy and decision making process by a truly public and private community approach.*

*The implementation of the pilot project will include the following work packages including deliverables like:*



1) *Development of the Better Places to Live Better Places to Visit methodology – linked to the existing recovery plans mitigating the effects of COVID-19 in the territory and including digitalisation of processes - ready for implementation and testing of the DMOS*

2) *Combined training sessions local and trans-national for the benefit of DMOs and their ecosystems where residents and private sector are engaged;*

3) *Testing and implementation phase including interviews and mapping good practices and Peer-to-peer workshops*

4) *Communication material*

5) *Centralisation of lessons learnt for replication and mainstreaming*

6) *Network development for capitalisation and multiplier effect*

7) *Sustainability plan to maintain the commitment to achieve the SGDs.*

**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 aim of this proposal is to develop a European ecosystem based on destinations’ ecosystems through a public-private partnerships leading to long-term investment in sustainability. It allows a transition from DMO to DMMos in a coordinated way engaging a broader range of EU destinations. Moreover, as proposed in the report on establishing an EU strategy for sustainable tourism, it is a tool for developing a European network of destinations, SMEs and citizens.

**Draft amendment 285**

=== TRAN/5476 ===

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PA 03 22 02**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 03 22 02							3 000 000	1 500 000	3 000 000	1 500 000
Reserve										
Total							3 000 000	1 500 000	3 000 000	1 500 000

**Heading:**

*Preparatory action — Operationally of the Tourism of Tomorrow Lab (To of To Lab)*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The Tourism of Tomorrow Lab aims at creating the ‘European business intelligence Centre for Tourism’. It is a public and private European partnership of regions, destinations, tech travel providers, travel companies and other agents. A cooperation platform among destinations and for European tourism*

*stakeholders with data providers (big data, intermediaries).*

*Since the outbreak, this project is even more necessary in the situation of managing the pandemic impacts and recovery of tourism as well as the design of the post-pandemic tourism regeneration. Having the correct tools to assess the impact of COVID-19 on the tourism sector, will allow destinations to prepare possible scenarios to be expected. Once the destinations understand the different situations ahead, it is useful to test the evolution of the main tourism origin markets and quickly detect signs of reactivation at a global level, national, regional or even local level.*

*Decision making process already integrates traditional data, however, still in a very limited way (for initial diagnosis, for a specific policy action, for a final analysis). Moreover, big data, involves high cost of many of the solutions available, requires a technical infrastructure and a high skilled technical team, not only for aggregating the great amount of data to be readable, but also data analysts that are able to make sense of this data. Big data is fragmented and requires an important normative work of conceptualization and measurement.*

*Most DMOs are engaged into (commercial) relationship with big data players. The Tourism of Tomorrow Lab will complement and enrich these relations. Many different big data solutions are being implemented, but due to their cost, they are just ‘one -time’ experience, and many times they are not used to solve a real problem or to ask a specific question.*

*This preparatory action will support aggregation of fragmented data to produce reliable information in a coherent manner, so this data can be used for evidence-based policymaking.*

*As such, the To of To Lab will deliver services as a common data department for any destination involved in a cooperative manner. It will offer space for cooperative competition. It will not be a data warehouse where destinations can obtain any kind of big or traditional data, but a place where traditional data and big data make sense together in order to solve real life problems, to adapt to the EU green deal, the EU climate Law, the SDGs and become climate neutral by 2050.*

*Furthermore, the report on establishing an EU strategy for sustainable tourism adopted in March 2021 by the European Parliament asked for a European Agency for Tourism in the long-term and a short-term solution – creation of a tourism department in one of the existing executive agencies. The aim, among others, is providing the EU and its Member States with data to allow them to implement informed strategies. This preparatory action is a first phase for the implementation of this European Parliament’s objective. It is also in line with the European Data Strategy and the call for the Commission to incorporate tourism in the governance framework for common data spaces.*

*Thus, the preparatory action will consist of making possible to launch To of To Lab operationally:*

- 1. Recruit the team;*
- 2. Gather the users – investors and other public private players across DMOs and travel-tech players;*
- 3. Ensure the systematic connection with official statistic bodies to insert To of To Lab methodology in the Sustainable Tourism Measurement principles and ETIS already well established;*
- 4. Create a common methodology searching coherence and supporting destinations monitor SDG and Green Deal;*
- 5. Implement the methodology through a pilot exercise involving destinations and using real data.*

## **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 report on establishing an EU strategy for sustainable tourism adopted in March 2021 by the European Parliament asked for a European Agency for Tourism, with one of the aims, among others, providing the EU and its Member States with data to allow them to implement informed strategies and the EC priorities. This preparatory action is a first phase for the implementation of this European Parliament's objective. It is also in line with the European Data Strategy and the call on the Commission to incorporate tourism in the governance framework for common data space.

---

## Draft amendment 286

=== TRAN/5477 ===

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

---

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: PA 03 22 03

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 03 22 03							3 000 000	1 500 000	3 000 000	1 500 000
Reserve										
Total							3 000 000	1 500 000	3 000 000	1 500 000

## Heading:

*Preparatory action — EU vouchers for staycations and workations*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*The pandemic made tourism flows stop or refrain for several months in different countries. No other crisis so far has had such an impact on the tourism industry. Several Member States are supporting the sector and a wave of unemployment is expected. Many SMEs are lacking liquidity and capitalisation.*

*There is a need to redesign tourism flows through campaigns and communication with the aim of welcoming travellers throughout the year and not only during high seasons. As it is a transnational problem, the Union may act to revert the situation and support destinations to cope with the decrease of tourism flows.*

*This preparatory action intends to create a European voucher for 'staycations' and 'workations' off-season in the less crowded destinations. It can be targeted to a specific public, such as lower-income households, young people or families. The implementation should cover destinations that voluntary participate in the project. In addition, to create attractiveness the destinations involved can give special benefits to the travellers, such as discount on museums, touristic routes, among others.*

*The implementation of this preparatory action should be similar to discover EU keeping the application process open throughout the year.*

## 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 pandemic stop tourism flows for several months in different countries. No other crisis so far has had such an impact on the tourism industry. As stated in the report on establishing an EU strategy for sustainable tourism adopted in March 2021 by the European Parliament there is an urgent need to financially support the Tourism sector. To avoid fragmentation in the internal market, with different national vouchers schemes, the Union has to come up with one common answer. This initiative is also supported by the Slovenian Presidency representatives for TRAN.

## Draft amendment 156

==== EMPL/5579 ====

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: PA 06 22 01

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 06 22 01							1 000 000	750 000	1 000 000	750 000
Reserve										
Total							1 000 000	750 000	1 000 000	750 000

## Heading:

*Preparatory Action - Towards a European Directive on work-related psychosocial risks*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*Psychosocial risks are among the most challenging and growing health and safety concerns at work. There is an increasing prevalence of work-related psychosocial risks (PSR) and as a result, of cases of sick leave in the EU. Over half of EU workers report that stress is common in their workplace; this affects the wellbeing of workers, and implies extreme costs for companies and welfare systems, triggering health care and social security expenditure.*

*Last year, the WHO revealed that more than 300 million people worldwide suffer from work-related mental disorders such as burnout, anxiety, depression or post-traumatic stress disorder. The COVID-19 pandemic and measures adopted to mitigate the spread of virus are exacerbating this trend, with an alarming increase of work-related mental health diseases due to multiple factors such as teleworking, digitalisation and an unstable labour market deeply affected by the recent economic crisis. People working from home are twice as likely to work over 48 hours and more likely to suffer repeatedly interrupted sleep. The pandemic has revealed the different risks posed by today's work environment: millions of employees overworking under stressful and precarious conditions, isolated or having difficulties to combine personal and professional spheres, and risking their physical and mental health, and lives in the frontline because of a lack of protection.*

*Ensuring mental wellbeing for all and preventing psychosocial risks at work must be on top of the European agenda. While it is evident that psychosocial risks are linked to negative health outcomes such as stress, burnout, cardio-vascular diseases, anxiety and depression, there is no EU-level legislation addressing these risks and protecting mental health and wellbeing of workers. The importance of work-related PSR prevention is acknowledged across the EU Member States, social partners, and OSH experts, but the levels and ways through which action should be taken remain ambiguous. Therefore, additional analysis is required to establish what type of action is needed.*

*The Evaluation of the Practical Implementation of the EU Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Directives in EU Member States by DG EMPL (2015) shows that considerable uncertainty remains over appropriate measures to apply at the workplace, or more broadly in society. The evaluation states: 'none*

*of the individual directives specifically address these [psychosocial] risks, despite clear evidence that ill-health attributable to such risks is a significant problem. This reflects another clear “gap” in terms of workplace risks for which no specific legislative provision exists at present and therefore for which no legislation provides protection to workers’. The evaluation asserts that ‘With evidence that psychosocial problems are, if anything, increasing across the EU workforce the absence of any significant legislative measures must be seen as a gap in the EU OSH acquis’. Notably, this was the situation prior to the Covid-19 pandemic that has evidently intensified work-related PSRs. The European Framework for Action on Mental Health and Wellbeing or the Strategic framework for health and safety at work 2014-2020, also make only few references to psychosocial risks but again without a binding capacity.*

*The new Strategic framework for Health and Safety at work 2021-2027 rightly notes that tackling hazards to psychosocial wellbeing requires a process with different stages implying changes in the work environment. The many initiatives that are specifically mentioned in the new Strategy, provide individual level mental health interventions, such as e-Health tools. This PA further contributes to worker protection with focusing on the sources of PSR that are beyond an individual worker’s control, and stem from how work is organized and other working conditions (e.g. high psychological demands, low decision latitude, long working hours, low rewards, job insecurity). As per the hierarchy of prevention and control measures, that is embedded in the EU ‘OSH Framework’ Directive 89/391, the aim is to develop collective protective measures.*

*Despite all the efforts invested - and foreseen to be invested via the new Strategic Framework - in preparing useful guiding documents and tools, data collection and sharing best practices, the EU lacks a binding legal instrument that ensures a common approach. There are 19 single Directives (the 'Daughter Directives') that set out the principles and instruments of the Framework Directive with regards to specific hazards at work (e.g. exposure to dangerous substances, or physical agents). Such principles and instruments are needed with regards to PSRs that are specific hazards at work.*

*Evidence shows that non-legislative measures are insufficient for PSR prevention, and the rapid and profound changes anticipated in the future world-of-work will have implications for occupational safety and health, making it crucial for the OSH field to expand its focus.*

*According to EU-OSHA ESENER Survey, the main reason that motivates enterprises to manage OSH is fulfilling the legal obligation; 89% in 2019, up from 85% in 2014. Guidance on PSR alone is, alas, unlikely to protect workers from PSR. The degree to which psychosocial risks are included or explicitly mentioned in the legislation varies significantly between the Member States. Consequently, workers are not protected to the same level across the countries.*

*This Preparatory Action helps to pave the way to a Directive on work-related psychosocial risks to solve the increasing mental health crisis at the workplace. The aim is to establish common risk indicators, recognise mental disorders such as anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression and burnout as occupational diseases, and protect workers through prevention and reintegration of employees into the workforce, decreasing the risk of poverty, long-term unemployment and social exclusion.*

*The objectives will be achieved through independent research, technical workshops, and a public consultation, according to the following action plan:*

*1. The first part of the preparatory action will be dedicated to mapping - research.*

*Due to the COVID-19 crisis and the impact experienced in the world of work, it is crucial to update and gather detailed data during the pandemic and beyond, on:*

*- sources of work-related psychosocial risks*

*- the economic costs of mental illnesses for social security and unemployment benefits*

*- the incidence and prevalence of common work-related mental disorders in the EU*

*The mapping will build on the forthcoming comparative research on the overall situation related to psychosocial risks and workers’ mental health in EU workplaces by the EU-OSHA.*

*All collected data will serve the elaboration of a framework on work-related psychosocial health risk factors, common work-related mental disorders, and linked socio-economic costs. The outcome of the first part is a sound knowledge base for empirical testing.*

*2. The second part of the Preparatory Action will be dedicated to the development of technical workshops driven by experts.*

*The developed framework of risk indicators will then be used to map out the existing legislation in the EU 27- that corresponds to the factors. The Framework of the factors and preventative measures will be tested by conducting a state-of-the-art review of the EU-27 Member States legislation. A network of legal experts on OSH and employment law in each country will be in charge of the analysis of existing legislation on the prevention of the identified risk factors and the existing gaps. The analysis of the legislation on preventative measures – or the lack thereof – enables the identification of areas that could become the further focus of regulation at the supranational level that sets the minimum standards.*

*A concluding evidence analysis will be conducted in technical workshops with PSR experts.*

*3. The final part of the Preparatory Action will serve to analyse and review evidence.*

*This analysis will bring together the findings of previous phases and evaluate the feasibility of an EU Directive proposal on work-related psychosocial risks, focusing on the form, content, and approach in this important area of workers' health.*

*The evaluation will be delivered by a group of PSR experts representing institutions, local-regional authorities, social partners, EU agencies and stakeholders in the field that will react to a publicly launched consultation.*

*This Preparatory Action adopts a very different approach and methodology to respond to the acknowledged problem of PSR in the world of work.*

*It differs from EU-OSHA research initiatives, adopting a different approach and methodology to respond to the acknowledged problem of PSR at the workplace. Conversely, the EU-OSHA research aims only to provide an overview of PSR, a picture of current challenges, and collate good practices and workplace interventions. A repository of information that does not indicate what actions are taken based on the accumulated information, if any. The rollout of best practices and awareness-raising via the Public Health Platform is not addressing the major challenge of preventing PSR in the world of work per se. In addition, The EU-OSHA work does not seem to cover 'the economic costs of mental illnesses for social security and unemployment benefits and 'the incidence and prevalence of common work-related mental disorders in the EU' that are addressed by this PA.*

*The proposal is very innovative and thus not covered by existing legislation or EU initiatives. While the new Strategic Framework for Health and Safety at work, rightly notes that changes in the work environment are required to tackle hazards to psychosocial wellbeing, the initiatives that are mentioned (e.g. the Horizon 2020 projects) focus mainly on individual-level interventions. These are only one aspect of PSR mitigation, and do not suffice to prevent the numerous PSRs that concern how work is organized, and the working and employment conditions (e.g. high psychological demands, low decision latitude, long working hours, job insecurity and job strain). Moreover and in terms of subsidiarity, the PA does not represent an issue as there are already single Directives (the 'Daughter Directives') that set out the principles and instruments of the Framework Directive with regards to specific hazards at work (e.g. exposure to dangerous substances, or physical agents). Such principles and instruments are needed with regards to PSRs that are acknowledged, and specific hazards at work.*

*Finally and regarding a public health perspective, this PA is completely valid for implementation as occupational safety and health is an area of expertise that is not synonymous with public health. Public health measures cannot replace OSH.*

*Moreover, the current health policy platform as the WP EU4Health 2021 provides a forum for awareness-raising, but does not mention work-related psychosocial risks; and mental health is mentioned in relation to the healthcare workforce.*

## 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:

Ensuring mental health and preventing psychological risks at work must be on top of EU priorities. The Union currently lack binding legal instruments to protect workers from work-related psychosocial risks that affect their mental health.

This Preparatory Action adopts a very different approach and methodology to respond to the acknowledged problem of PSR in the world of work. It employs an action plan, which is well suited to the context of today's pressing political, social, economic, and environmental crises that require effective policy responses.

=====

## Draft amendment 21

==== CULT/5763 ====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

-----

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item PA 07 20 02** — Preparatory action — Grassroots sports programmes and infrastructure innovation

### Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 07 20 02	2 000 000	1 155 500	p.m.	1 182 364	p.m.	1 182 364	2 000 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	2 182 364
Reserve										
Total	2 000 000	1 155 500	p.m.	1 182 364	p.m.	1 182 364	2 000 000	1 000 000	2 000 000	2 182 364

## Remarks:

Before paragraph:

Grassroots sports is a traditional and slowly evolving ..... sports to be offered to the general public faster.

Delete following text:

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

After paragraph:

This preparatory action aims to identify and test ..... programmes and new (small) sports infrastructure.

Delete following text:

~~The final aim of the preparatory action is to include tested innovations in the ecosystem of existing sports clubs and infrastructure. Examples of soft programmes might be three a side football, cross-overs between different sports (e.g. fitness and football) or recurring local mini tournaments. Examples of new small infrastructure innovations might be flexible pitch line marking systems or sensors to indicate what pitches are available and which is in current use. Successfully tested examples will be shared with European stakeholders via an online platform, with the cooperation of European governing bodies such as UEFA.~~

The action will:

- ~~unlock innovative solutions for non-traditional sports by organising open innovation challenges;~~
- ~~increase the number of people practising sports by offering new concepts;~~
- ~~increase the use of existing sports infrastructure.~~

Amend text as follows:

The expected outcomes *of this preparatory action should* include:

Add following text:

*-the development of new forms of practices as well as soft programmes to promote it;*

*-better integration of new ways of practicing sport and physical activity in the offer of traditional sport federations and organisations;*

*-an increased participation of young generations to sport;*

*-the development of light sport facilities, which directly complement the previous expected results.*

Delete following text:

- ~~a number of tested innovative soft programmes that can be integrated into grassroots sports clubs;~~
- ~~a number of tested innovative small infrastructure elements that can be incorporated into existing sports infrastructure;~~
- ~~new methods to increase sports participation through innovation, which will have beneficial effects on public health and social integration;~~
- ~~learning how to include non-traditional stakeholders in bringing innovation to the sports landscape, to be shared through European association structures.~~

Amend text as follows:

*The applicant organisation has to be based in one of the EU Member States.* ~~Since the expected outcomes of this action include changes to the existing sports infrastructure, it is not eligible under the Erasmus+ programme.~~

### **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 the supply of sports meet the demand of individual athletes on all levels, and to provide a sports innovation ecosystem for new ways of playing sports to be offered to the general public faster.

=====

## **Draft amendment 18**

==== CULT/5760 ====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### **Item PA 07 21 03** — Preparatory action — Writing European

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 07 21 03	3 000 000	750 000	p.m.	1 800 000	p.m.	1 800 000	3 000 000	1 500 000	3 000 000	3 300 000
Reserve										
Total	3 000 000	750 000	p.m.	1 800 000	p.m.	1 800 000	3 000 000	1 500 000	3 000 000	3 300 000



## Justification:

In a context where the audiovisual sector has been severely hit by the COVID-19 outbreak the purpose of this 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.

---

## Draft amendment 22

==== CULT/5764 ====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

---

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: PA 07 22 01

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 07 22 01							9 000 000	3 000 000	9 000 000	3 000 000
Reserve										
Total							9 000 000	3 000 000	9 000 000	3 000 000

## Heading:

*Preparatory action — A European public sphere: a new online media offer for young Europeans*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*The Preparatory Action will fill the existing gap in communicating Europe to young European generations, by creating a truly transnational public media sphere and better portraying the sense of togetherness, which is at the heart of European identity and which is reflected in a common culture, similar lifestyle and shared values. Existing policy is predominantly geared towards the bolstering and digital transformation of a struggling media sector severely impacted by the pandemic. Support for the growth of media spaces generating European public exchange however is limited, despite its importance and lack of tested viable initiatives.*

*In order to enter into a new dialogue about Europe via relevant themes and topics; in order to attract younger Europeans to European ideas and values; and in order to empower truly European citizens through digital platforms, the preparatory action will sustain and widen a radically new approach of providing trustworthy information and a safe space of debate to youngsters via social media, their main source of information and communication channel.*

*Foreign interference on social media has become a real threat to democracy and the cohesion of Europe. The narrative on the EU and Europe must be driven by Europeans and not handed over to foreign sources intended on weakening European cohesion. The contents and platforms funded as part of this preparatory action aim to make an important contribution to the process of attaining Europe's 'Digital Sovereignty', for which the necessary digital infrastructure and the capacity for the creation of engaging and trustworthy media content are equally important.*

*The preparatory action will be based on a pilot project that set up a cooperation between European media organisations to create successful social media content and innovative concepts of pan-European collaborative editorial thinking. Since the pilot project was initially directed to be implemented in at least 5 EU Languages, the preparatory action will ensure widening the project to a larger number of EEU languages, a crucial step to reach more representative share of European youth. Complemented by the European Democracy Action Plan, the Digital Services Act aims to curb the spread of illegal content and societal harms online. While illegal content needs to be identified, highlighted and removed, it is crucial to simultaneously counter it with reliable and trustworthy information. This preparatory action*

*contributes greatly to this aim by focusing on social media platforms, which is an environment in which disinformation is particularly prevalent. The content will deal with topics that are of proven interest or concern for young Europeans, such as education & skills, the Covid-19 pandemic, gender and diversity or sustainability and climate change, and will be put into context in order to make it compelling and appealing to the target group. The European perspective is created by comparing and contrasting regional experiences and points of view on matters of pan-European importance. The aim is to address relevant topics of pan-European importance and at the same time give a forum to local perspectives, allowing young users to identify strongly with the content. The preparatory action will pay particular attention to addressing non-cosmopolitan audiences and young Europeans with fewer opportunities in their mother tongue.*

*This ambitious pan-European and multilingual initiative will create offline and online, open, true, deep and constructive debates about current and future life in Europe among young Europeans, using innovative formats on digital platforms, with the ultimate goal of creating greater awareness about European visions and realities and greater engagement of Europeans towards European values and ideas and subsequently contributing to a more active civil society. The Action Plan to support recovery and transformation of the media and audio-visual sectors aims not least to promote collaborative and cross-border journalism, relying on the sharing and networking of best practices in this domain. The preparatory action is of great benefit to this aim, as it supports such best practices relating to cross-border cooperation and also to innovation in the media sector.*

*Aligning with a multitude of EU objectives as well as building on existing initiatives, this preparatory action will fill the gap of decisively supporting the European Public Sphere by driving innovation in the European media space to stimulate a lasting debate on a common future among European youth.*

**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 action supports the Youth Strategy and Agenda for Culture: bring the EU closer to youngsters; address issues of concern to them; encourage to become active citizens; foster social cohesion through culture; foster innovation and growth in creative sectors. Supports the Communication on strengthening European Identity through Education and Culture. It supports the DSA, the EDAP, the Action Plan to support the Media and Audio-visual Sectors and the Conference on the Future of Europe.

=====

**Draft amendment 153**

=== EMPL/5576 ===

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PA 07 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 07 22 01							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000
Reserve										
Total							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000

## Heading:

*Preparatory action - Legal framework inclusive enterprises*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

### *Preliminary note:*

*According to EC assessment this Preparatory Action overlaps to a large extent with the 2021 PP "Improving the employment for persons with disabilities through the inclusive enterprise model" which is still under implementation. This PP was adopted by the budgetary authority last year. In case it is being implemented, This PA will be a continuation of that PP. Therefore, this PA will be adjusted depending on the implementation progress of the PP. A more detailed explanation can be found at the end of the text.*

### *1. Background*

*Approximately one in six people in the European Union (EU) aged 15 and over live with some kind of disability. Even if there has been an overall improvement in the employment situation of persons with disabilities in the EU, they remain among the most disadvantaged groups as regards employment. This phenomenon considerably affects the EU's ability to achieve social integration and economic growth.*

*A recent EU-wide survey amongst people with disabilities shows that 96 % find that access to the open labour market is inadequate or that it requires improvement, while only 10 % find that the existing legislation is adequate enough to protect people with disabilities against discrimination in the open labour market. 18 % were not aware of the existence of legislation in their country that would protect them against discrimination.*

*Alongside and in support of Member States' policies, the EU has introduced a series of legal provisions, initiatives, actions and strategies to improve the employment situation of people with disabilities. In 2010, the EU signed the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which is a legally binding international treaty. According to the CRPD, the right to work and employment is a fundamental right (Article 27). The main instrument supporting the CRPD's implementation in the EU is the European disability strategy, the new one for the next 10 years period has just been recently published under the Action Plan for the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights.*

*Since 2017, the European Pillar of Social Rights has provided further impetus to the active social inclusion of people with disabilities. In relation to the European disability strategy, the European Pillar of Social Rights and the European Semester, the EU supports a number of initiatives designed to assist people with disabilities as regards employment.*

*There are also a number of financial incentives at EU level. Such aid (financial support to companies) is, therefore, allowed to a certain degree. In 2009, the Commission published a communication establishing criteria for analysing the compatibility of State aid with EU law for the training and employment of disadvantaged and disabled workers. In particular, aid for employing workers with disabilities is allowed if the Member State can demonstrate that granting such aid pursues an objective of common interest and can show the necessity and proportionality of such aid.*

*The European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) aims to promote social inclusion in the EU. The ESF+ finances many thousands of projects to help people in difficulties and those from disadvantaged groups to acquire skills, to get a job and have the same opportunities as others do. Currently, there are a number of projects underway promoting the inclusive enterprise model and helping workers with disabilities into fulfilling jobs.*

*However, the main financial incentives to promote the employment of persons with disabilities are provided at national level. A complete overview of such practices in all EU Member States can be found in the database of the Academic Network of European Disability Experts (ANED).*

### *2. Introduction*

*Inclusive enterprises are ordinary businesses with a special status. Their business plan consists in putting economic performance at the service of social issues, but they are not necessarily social enterprises. Inclusive enterprises and social economy are not always in the same box. There can be enterprises with inclusive business models in the private market, as there can be social enterprises which are not inclusive at all.*

*Inclusive businesses can operate within both the social economy and the free market.*

*Despite the proximity in values and positions between the inclusive enterprises and the social economy, the lack of awareness of disability continues to be a barrier for the recruitment of such workers, also within the social economy companies. However, companies within the social economy are more likely to contribute to the job-market integration of people with disabilities than those in the free market. In Spain, for example, within companies and entities of the social economy, 6.2% of workers have a recognized disability, a percentage much higher than that observed in the free enterprises (1.7%).*

*Social enterprises, for their part, combine entrepreneurial activity with a positive social, environmental or community impact. However, no consensus exists still on a definition of 'social enterprise' and one of the objectives of this proposal is to find a definition based on common practices and differentiate an inclusive company with a social objective from an inclusive for-profit-company .*

### **3. Narrative**

*Considering the above and taking into account all the actions carried out so far in the field of the inclusive enterprises (European and national projects) and all data already collected, we propose to gather all this huge experience and use it as a working material for a preparatory action. The final objective would be to fulfil the lack of regulation for inclusive enterprises.*

*The new disability strategy published by the Commission establishes a number of binding objectives and initiatives between now and 2030, including an Action Plan on the social economy.*

*It is important to take advantage of this momentum to strengthen the link between the social economy and inclusive business, since the level of interaction between the field of disability and the social economy is still insufficient and there is a need for a stronger, regulatory approach. There is a legal gap at the European level regarding the relationship between inclusive companies and the social economy. A legal instrument is required to define and structure the wide range of companies whose objective is the labour-market integration of people with disabilities. Some of them do so under the umbrella of the social economy, others in the ordinary market. The different existing models and the differences between the MS in this regard show the need for a common European regulatory framework.*

*In parallel to this social economy framework, a legal framework for inclusive enterprises would help to clarify ideas, set up different realities and establish common definitions. In addition, it would facilitate the integration of people with disabilities into the labour market, removing disincentives to work, promoting quality jobs and preventing poverty of workers. This legal framework would be linked to the action plan for social economy and the Disability Strategy.*

*The new disability strategy also states that 'A large number of persons with severe disabilities do not work in the open labour market, but in facilities offering so-called sheltered employment. Such schemes are diverse and not all ensure adequate working conditions or labour-related rights for persons with disabilities, nor pathways to the open labour market.' However, the Strategy does not offer effective solutions apart from guidelines on entrepreneurship and social economy. Sheltered workshops are often a segregated environment in which workers with disabilities do not have an employee status, labour rights, or a guaranteed minimum wage. This clearly constitutes a violation of the UNCRPD. They should serve only as a transition to the open labour market as soon as possible. This clearly constitutes a violation of the UNCRPD. Thus, a European initiative supporting and encouraging open labour market solutions is necessary.*

*The European Parliament resolution of 18 June 2020 on the European Disability Strategy post-2020 can be of help and a source of inspiration for more concrete solutions. The resolution calls on the Member States to adopt sustainable inclusive employment policies, using fiscal incentives and other financial*

*support measures for companies that recruit people with disabilities and supporting inclusive enterprises that provide employment for people with disabilities in the open labour market through public procurement. It also calls on the Member States to increase the capacity of public employment services to create a network of inclusive companies, to recruit, at every level, specialised employment auxiliaries such as job coaches, providing individualised needs assessment, training and support to people with disabilities who are looking for a job, and job delivery assistants for as long as needed to help people with disabilities to perform their work in the open labour market.*

*A clear vision to improve the situation of people with disabilities in the open labour market is clearly missing in the strategy. Therefore, a legal framework for inclusive enterprises would help to fulfil this gap. It would help as well to reinforce the working conditions of the people with disabilities.*

*The action plan for the preparatory action will be as follows:*

- 1. Research the situation of the inclusive enterprises legal framework in EU countries, improving the database of the Academic Network of European Disability Experts (ANED);*
- 2. Collect all the successful projects on inclusive enterprises under the ESF+;*
- 3. 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 people with disabilities, companies, society, national budgets*
  - b. Develop impact criteria for inclusive enterprises – objectives/target groups, concept/approach, customers, participation, diversity, resource orientation.*
  - c. Conduct surveys with a comparative objective on the situation of social economy and inclusive business in the open labour market at national level.*
  - d. Compare approaches / compare impact (inputs - impact).*
  - e. Develop a good practices model / indicators for identifying best practices.*
  - f. Provide recommendations for action by the European Union.*
- 4. Conduct a comparative study at European level of inclusive companies within the social economy and in the open labour market;*
- 5. Call for experts to assist the European Commission, fostering relevant partnerships and creating working groups to shape the proposal;*
- 6. Involve the Enterprise Europe Network to share its expertise;*
- 7. Launch of a public consultation to gather views on actions that could be taken at EU level to promote a legal framework for inclusive enterprises. The results of the consultation will feed into the development of the EU Framework for Inclusive Enterprises;*
- 8. With the results of the call for experts, the public consultation, and the extensive comparative research undertaken in the framework of this Preparatory Action, the European Commission would gather input from a broad range of stakeholders (national, regional and local authorities, civil society organisations, social and economic partners, businesses, and training providers, academia and private individuals). This would enable it to present a regulatory framework for the inclusive enterprise model that addresses the current gaps, increases support and incentives and effectively promotes the labour-market integration of people with disabilities.*

*Conclusions: According to the assessment of this PA, a project that matches in title and content with the one adopted last year by the budgetary authority is being implemented: The assessment stated that: 'The proposal overlaps to a large extent with the 2021 pilot project "Improving the employment for persons with disabilities through the inclusive enterprise model using ESF+", which is still under implementation. The launch of a study is under preparation. The planned study aims at exploring how to improve the employment situation of persons with disabilities through inclusive enterprises. The proposal includes measurement of impact, a comparison of legal frameworks in the Member States and asks to draft and*

*promote a universal European legal framework for inclusive enterprises. Thus, it includes all relevant aspects of the new proposal. ‘*

*However, evidence suggests that the PP is not being implemented. According to the Commission interim report on the implementation of PPs and PAs 2021, it cannot be implemented. On the implementation status (p.23), this is the information provided: “In line with the information provided in the Commission’s Letter of Executability of 17 November 2020, the proposal cannot be implemented. The Commission will thus propose a transfer to budget line 07 02 04 (ESF+ - Employment and Social Innovation strand).” Moreover, the PP also appears in the list of PPs and PAs 2021 that could be renewed for 2022, which seems contradictory given that it was assessed that it could not be implemented. In this context, clarification from the European Commission has been requested, and it has been decided to table this PA as an amendment, proposing that were the PP to be implemented, this PA became its prolongation (phase 2).*

**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 most important positive result from the implementation of this preparatory action would be, on the one hand, to provide the basis for a future legal framework on inclusive enterprises that would allow to increase the employment rate of people with disabilities and improving the quality of employment, using an inclusive enterprise for people with disabilities 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.

=====

**Draft amendment 154**

==== EMPL/5577 ====

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PA 07 22 02**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 07 22 02							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000
Reserve										
Total							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000

**Heading:**

*Preparatory action - Paving the way to the Directive on the Right to disconnect (R2D)*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*Today we live in an always-connected world. Digitisation and digital tools have brought many new opportunities to workers and new challenges, such as the constant pressure to always be reachable and available at any time. The use of information and communication technologies and digital tools have created a “digital obesity” that can intensify work and extend working hours with a detrimental effect on*

*workers' fundamental rights, fair working conditions, fair remuneration, working time and work-life balance, health and safety at work and the equality between men and women.*

*Eurofound data shows that people who work regularly from home are more than twice as likely to surpass the maximum of 48 working hours per week, compared to those working on their employer's premises and are less likely to have access to the legally mandated 11 hours of minimum daily rest. Individuals in such work arrangements are also far more likely to report work intensification and declare that work impacts negatively on their private life. Furthermore, home-based teleworkers are most likely to declare working in their free time (30%) compared 5% of workers based on the employer's premises (Eurofound, 2020). Depending on national regulations, collective and individual agreements, such additional working time can be unpaid and long hours can contribute to physical and psychological health risks such as headaches, eyestrain, stress and burnout, contributing to absences and reduced productivity. They can also negatively impact work-life balance and equality between men and women.*

*The measures taken as a result of the COVID-19 crisis have also changed the way in which people work with over a third of Union workers working from home during the lockdown, compared to 5 % who usually worked from home, and with a substantial increase in the use of digital tools for work purposes. Post-pandemic more hybrid working patterns are likely to emerge with higher levels of take-up of remote working that was the case prior to the COVID-19 crisis.*

*Constant connectivity combined with high job demands and the rising expectation that workers are reachable at any time can negatively affect workers' fundamental rights and their physical and mental health and well-being. To this end, the Right to Disconnect (R2D) should be a fundamental right at the EU level and an important social policy objective to ensure workers' rights in the new digital era.*

*In response to those new developments and challenges brought about by the digitalisation of the workplace, on 21 January 2021, the European Parliament adopted a Resolution based on the legislative own-initiative report on the right to disconnect. In its Resolution, the European Parliament sets out a number of requests to ensure that European workers are able to exercise effectively their right to disconnect and to regulate the use of existing and new digital tools for work purposes. To that end, the European Parliament calls on the Commission to adopt a Union directive on the Right to Disconnect (R2D). In its action plan on implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights, published on the 4th of March, the European Commission committed to providing an appropriate follow-up to the European Parliament Resolution with recommendations to the Commission on the Right to disconnect.*

*Furthermore, the European Commission, in its response to the European Parliament Resolution, which was discussed by the College on the 24 March 2021, welcomed the European Parliament's initiative and in accordance with the political commitment made by President von der Leyen in her Political Guidelines, committed to follow up with a legislative act, in full respect of the proportionality, subsidiarity, and better law-making principles and in accordance with Article 154 TFEU.*

*In its letter to the European Parliament, the Commission took note of the Parliament's concerns on the need to address the challenges posed by digitalisation in the world of work, while seizing the opportunities brought about by the digital transition. Furthermore, The Commission acknowledged the importance of advancing digitalisation in the world of work and respecting working time arrangements, upholding sound working conditions, ensuring health and safety, and preserving the boundaries between professional and private life.*

*Some Member States have taken steps to regulate the right to disconnect, others promote the use of digital tools for work purposes without explicitly addressing the risks. A third group of Member States applies general legislation to the use of digital tools, and a fourth group has no specific legislation. Since the right to disconnect is currently not explicitly regulated in Union law, action at the Union level in form of a legislative framework in this area is needed to ensure minimum requirements to protect all workers in the Union who use digital tools for work purposes, and, more specifically, safeguard their fundamental rights with regard to fair working conditions.*

*To this end, this Preparatory Action is designed to provide further evidence for the assessment of the challenges linked to greater workplace digitalisation, the challenges associated with constant connection*

*and the implementation and impact of the Right to disconnect on workers' fundamental rights, equal opportunities, and physical and mental health and well-being. Being able to gather evidence on a larger scale will help contribute to any impact assessment of the Commission of EU level initiatives in this area.*

*Currently the Eurofound and EU-OSHA are carrying out and planning research on R2D and telework to provide evidence to further the debate. However, on R2D the knowledge is emerging and mostly still based on a small number of case studies and does not cover the evidence that exists in languages beyond English, German and French. To this end, this PA will in particular provide insights into issues that have not been fully unearthed yet such as an extensive monitoring of the scale, scope, nature, signatories and coverage of sectoral and company level agreements, including the R2D in countries with and without legislation. An inventory on R2D initiatives over a longer period of time by monitoring how the EU cross-sectoral social partner framework agreement on digitalisation affects existing practice and the number of sectoral and company-level agreements which has not taken place until now. Currently we also don't have any evidence on regulations, collective agreements and the practical implementation of the monitoring of working hours performed remotely, any data privacy concerns arising and how these have been addressed.*

*Most importantly the PA is proposing to analyse and compare workplace outcomes in relation to the experience of work-life balance, wellbeing, working hours and above-mentioned aspects of company culture in companies with and without the R2D and where possible drawing on existing company surveys carried out prior to and following the operationalisation of the R2D. There is currently not evidence nor any plans to carry out such research, and it seems of utmost importance to be able to have an idea of the outcome of R2D measures in order to be able to draw conclusions on good practice to promote.*

*Last, but not least the main objective of the Preparatory Action is to pave the way to a European Directive on the Right disconnect by using the knowledge and information collected in the areas where there are currently gaps as well as in areas where policymakers would benefit from more particular and specific evidence. Therefore, the preparatory action's objectives will be to carry out research projects and help the Commission work for a legislative initiative of the R2D at the EU level.*

*The preparatory action will improve existing knowledge and update the current information and studies in order to improve existing research and data collection, including complementing the Commission plan to drawing-up a large-scale study on the implications of remote work, digitalisation and the right to disconnect for the working conditions and health and safety of people working in the European Union. This PA goes beyond the scope of the Commission study and focuses in particular on the R2D covering all workers and not only remote work and teleworking arrangements. The project will conduct a detailed assessment of the problems, explained below, as the importance of addressing those issues increases in light of the predicted expansion of digitalisation at the work place and in light of the short and longer term challenges triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, the preparatory action should look at:*

*Expanding and complementing existing knowledge on the impact of increased workplace digitalisation, ICT-enabled flexible working as well as of the COVID-19 pandemic and associated measures on time of connection to workplace digital devices and its impact on workers' fundamental rights, work-life balance, and physical and mental health and well-being, including psycho-social risks.*

*Updating the information on national legislation and other policy instruments concerning the R2D and building upon the data and any existing mapping available so far at a European and national level.*

*Monitoring of the scale, scope, nature, signatories and coverage of sectoral and company level agreements, including the R2D in countries with and without legislation. There is some evidence that countries with legislation have seen an acceleration in such agreements. Still, since those legislations are relatively new, such information needs to be updated and adequately monitored. Existing databases, such as Eurofound's COVID-19 EU Policy Watch database and the EF Project on Telework: Prevalence and Regulations could provide a starting point for such a compilation, whilst drawing on existing databases on national collective agreements available in some of Member States.*

*Examining the link between national working time legislation and national industrial relations*



*frameworks and the implementation of the R2D. Of particular importance are provisions regarding the monitoring of working hours for remote workers, the treatment (and compensation) of overtime and on-call time, as well as the presence and role of working time accounts in the context of the R2D. The impact of industrial relations systems and social partner capacity on the implementation and coverage of collective agreements is also of particular relevance in the context of emphasising the implementation of the R2D through social dialogue.*

*Investigating the implementation of the R2D in existing agreements in terms of the modalities of connection and disconnection (soft or hard approaches) at company level and their operationalisation through awareness raising, training, complaints processes, measures to address risk factors linked to new work processes in a digital age, management of out of hours communication, addressing the link with the monitoring of working hours, management culture and other factors impacting the ability to disconnect such as workload and work processes during working hours.*

*Monitoring the operationalisation of the R2D (e.g. through trend developments in out of hours communication, working hours, complaints, existence of protections for workers who exercise the right to disconnect etc.) and evaluating the impact of the operationalisation of the R2D on working time (including paid and unpaid overtime), work intensity, work-life balance and worker wellbeing (physical and psychological factors).*

*Evaluating the impact of the R2D on company culture, ensuring a ‘no blame culture’ which guarantees that refusing to work out of hours regularly does not impact career potential.*

*Examining the impact on working practices in globalised companies where working hours might be required to link up with colleagues in other countries. Evaluating also the effect on the flexibility required by employers and wished for by workers;*

*Using appropriate survey design to compare workplace outcomes in relation to the experience of work-life balance, wellbeing, working hours and above-mentioned aspects of company culture in companies with and without the R2D and where possible drawing on existing company surveys carried out prior to and following the operationalisation of the R2D;*

*Examining regulations, collective agreements and the practical implementation of the monitoring of working hours performed remotely, any data privacy concerns arising and how these have been addressed. Considering the development of output-based management for a remote and hybrid workforce versus new types of ‘presence’-based management systems linked to employee surveillance in the context of ensuring the implementation and enforcement of the right to disconnect.*

*The preparatory action will mark an essential step in safeguarding workers’ rights in the new digital realities. It will be the first joint effort to test conditions for the Right to disconnect at the EU level paving the way for a European Directive.*

## **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 Parliament’s resolution on the R2D aims to regulate the use of existing and new digital tools for work purposes and ensure that workers can effectively exercise their right to disconnect. The PA, therefore, will mark an essential step in safeguarding workers’ rights in the new digital realities. It will be the first joint effort to test conditions for the Right to disconnect at the EU level. Being able to gather evidence on a larger

scale would pave the way for the Directive on the Right to disconnect and contribute to any impact assessment of EU level initiatives in this area.

=====

## Draft amendment 155

=== EMPL/5578 ===

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PA 07 22 03**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 07 22 03							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000
Reserve										
Total							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000

### Heading:

*Preparatory action - The future of telework in the EU post Covid-19-pandemic*

### Remarks:

Add following text:

*The COVID-19 pandemic prompted governments to take the unprecedented steps of shutting down workplaces, apart from those providing essential goods and services, in order to control the spread of the virus. Every worker, who was able to do so, began to work from home, initiating a social experiment of unprecedented kind and scale. Many argue that the world of work will never be the same again. This event has accelerated the transition from a regular, bureaucratic and ‘factory-based’ organisation of work to one based on flexible organisation of working time and place. In short, a new work environment.*

*More people are working from their homes than at any time since the Industrial Revolution. In July 2020, an online survey of Europeans conducted by Eurofound found that 48% worked partly or completely from home. Previously, Eurostat had estimated that just 14% of the EU working population worked occasionally or regularly from home in 2019 – surprisingly low, given that 57% of workers reported working with ICT to a medium or high degree of intensity to Eurofound’s 2015 European Working Conditions Survey (EWCS).*

*Teleworking and flexible working arrangements have undergone unprecedented expansion during the pandemic and the chances are that a large number of work processes will continue to be carried out remotely. Many employers are starting to recognize the potential of telework as a means to enhance business resilience in the face of disruptive situations. Recent news abounds with company announcements of extended work-from-home policies, with some even deciding to allow employees to work from home permanently. Twitter, Facebook, Shopify and Coinbase are examples of companies publicly announcing a long-term shift to permanent telework while claiming that office centrality is part of the past. According to a recent survey, 80% of European employers require or are considering to require more employees to work remotely once the pandemic is over. The WEF report states that globally, 84 % of employers are set to move quickly to digitalise working processes, including the significant expansion of remote work, potentially moving 44 % of their workforce to operate remotely.*

*Telework practices will likely be more prevalent after the Covid-19 crisis than before. This is also confirmed by the results of the Eurofound Company Survey and the above-mentioned online survey of Europeans, which shows that most companies and workers would like to continue teleworking on occasional or regular basis. However, countries, companies and employees will experience a continued process of adaptation to more flexible ways of working with digital tools. It is in this context that some work arrangements will crystallise while others will remain residual. Very likely, in a first phase ‘teleworkable’ jobs will be carried out partly remotely by many workers (Hybrid model). However, it is*

*also possible that for different reasons, regular home based telework remains an important part of the European labour market together with the development of remote work from third places (IT-hubs) avoiding commuting to city centres and improving work-life balance. Next to these developments and in a context of growing possibilities of working anytime anywhere, an increasing number of employees will work from a different Member State than the Member State of their employer with implications for the application of the labour law.*

*In view of those changes, it is important to recognise that telework has a number of advantages, but it also poses several known and unknown challenges and risks that can create undesirable effects on workers and negatively affect their fundamental rights including risks for employees' working conditions (data protection, work-life balance, health and safety, etc.). For example, the flexibility it provides offers opportunities for improving work-life balance and can contribute to increased productivity. Moreover, it has environmental benefits resulting from reduced commuting, and telework has also proven to be essential for saving countless lives and ensuring business continuity during a crisis like the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the blurring of boundaries and constant connectivity facilitated by ICTs can lead to long and unmonitored working hours involving working beyond contractual time and insufficient rest periods. When such patterns become regular practice, they might have a negative impact on work-life balance, as well as physical and psychological well-being that can lead to harmful side-effects, such as technostress, isolation, fatigue, depression, sleep deprivation, anxiety or even burnout, musculoskeletal or eye illnesses. Several studies showed that the negative effects of telework are exacerbated when it exceeds two or three days a week, but may be mitigated by a broad range of organizational factors.*

*Telework is also linked to the increased fading of clear-cut distinctions between working and non-working time, as well as between private and professional physical spaces. Another important challenge is the tracking of employees (of their presence and their performance) during working hours through digital software and applications and the potential interference with workers' privacy and data protection rights while workers are teleworking. Those trends come with inherent risks for workers that may not be sufficiently covered by the Framework Directive (89/391/EEC) and the European Framework Agreement on Telework signed in 2002 and raise important questions on how to strike the right balance between telework and digitalisation and safeguarding workers' rights in the new digital realities.*

*Some of the findings mentioned above were already reported before the Covid-19 pandemic and have been confirmed by the online Eurofound Survey carried out in July 2020. Research also shows that the higher levels of autonomy experienced by employees teleworking have the downside of possibly increasing the intensity of work arising from constant interruptions, pressure from colleagues and managers, and a heavy workload. In these circumstances, autonomy turns from being an asset (a resource that gives workers the freedom to choose when, where and how to work) into a liability (the obligation to deal with an increased workload). In the telework environment, this work context might take the form of 'self-exploitation'. Overall, research highlights that teleworking is not a quick fix nor a one-size fits all solution as it requires employers to take a number of precautions to avoid negative outcomes. Telework may represent either a resource or a constraint depending on the specific management context and the degree of autonomy given to the worker.*

*Before the pandemic, there were differences between countries as regards the prevalence of telework and while the gaps have been reduced, it is very likely that in the post-pandemic world high differences will emerge again due to the different economic structure, the development, application and enforcement of digital technologies, culture of work and varying regulations. Governments and social partners are aware of the expansion of telework and the challenges that it represents. During the Covid-19 pandemic, some countries developed new legislation on telework and some are currently considering introducing changes, but others do not have on their agendas to implement any modifications despite the expansion of telework. More worrying is the fact that the content of the provisions seems to diverge across Member States, creating a potentially unequal picture as regards minimum standards in working conditions in telework arrangements. Some examples of this are the provision of equipment and economic support to pay utilities expenses, how legislation addresses the health and safety of employees working remotely, or the consideration or not of the right to disconnect, modalities of connection and disconnection, respect of*

*workers maximum working hours, rest time and work-life balance.*

*The Commission in its European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan acknowledges that telework has become the norm for many because of the pandemic and it is likely to remain common in the long term. Furthermore, the Commission also recognises that while telework offers opportunities, generalised teleworking raises the need to reflect, for example, on the boundaries of contractual working time, and the balance between work and personal life. In its Action Plan, the European Commission is inviting social partners to find commonly agreed solutions to address the challenges raised by telework and to explore measures to ensure fair working conditions. Given the challenges presented by the significantly increasing use of digital tools for work purposes, atypical employment relationships and teleworking arrangements, in particular in the context of the increase in teleworking that arose as a result of the COVID-19 crisis, any voluntary actions must be complemented by legally binding solution and uniform regulation for the implementation of telework in the EU to ensure that workers' rights and working conditions, including workload and performance standards of teleworkers are equivalent to comparable workers.*

*Despite the importance of telework and its increasing relevance for the future, there are currently no uniform regulations for the implementation of telework in the EU, except for the European Framework Agreement from 2002, which only contains a general legal framework not legally binding for the Member States. Furthermore, what we currently have are the European Framework Agreements on Telework (2002) and Digitalisation (2020). However, the first might not be entirely in line with the existing and future challenges of digital remote work and the second should be monitored as regards how far it addresses the real challenges of the pandemic and post-pandemic world of work. Moreover, there is no EU legislation providing minimum working conditions in telework as it is the case in some of the Member States. With greater adoption of structural telework across Europe, the relative flexibility conferred to employers in dealing with these exceptional circumstances is in danger of being taken for granted. The potential risk of negative impact associated with telework practices stresses the need of additional analyses and evaluation to establish what types of action and legal framework at Union level is needed. In light of the developments since adoption of the framework agreement on telework in 2002, we have therefore reached a pivotal period, and the lack of framework must be rectified if telework is to become a pervasive feature of our working lives. To this end, the European Parliament in the resolution on the Right to Disconnect (21 January 2021) showed the need to address some of the mentioned challenges of telework arrangements and calls for a legislative framework with a view to establishing minimum requirements for remote work across the Union ensuring that teleworking does not affect working and employment conditions of teleworkers.*

*As part of its follow-up response to the European Parliament Resolution on the right to disconnect adopted on 21 January 2021, the European Commission envisaged a research and analysis on the context, evolution and implications of remote work (including telework). While the study planned by the Commission will, as part of broader research on remote work, look into some aspects of telework, its primary goal and objectives will not overlap with this proposal for a PA, which is specifically tailored only to telework with the goal of testing a common EU framework as a means of strengthening workers' protection at Union level.*

*Furthermore, the Commission also plans a research and analysis envisaged by Eurofound and there are some existing data and research already collected by Eurofound. However, those studies including EF EWCS-CATI 2021 will collect data on teleworking at a very particular point of time, in Q2 2021. Therefore this PA will be complementary and will allow for more data gathering and hence allow for a deeper and better understanding of hybrid work and its effects on working conditions, for example on new ways of organisation of working time (irregularity, constant availability, etc.) and consequences for work-life balance. Furthermore the role of regular and updated risks assessments and presence of strong workplace health and safety representation is also not covered by EWCS CATI.*

*To this end, this Preparatory Action will help identify and assess the potential adverse effects of telework and new digital technologies on workers' fundamental rights and test a common EU approach as a means of strengthening workers' protection at Union level. The goal of this Preparatory Action is to develop*

*recommendations and solutions for the improvement of the legal framework of teleworking and assessing the need for a modification of existing EU rules or possible new legislation on Telework including all the multifaceted elements for ensuring fair working conditions.*

*The Preparatory Action will aim to further improve the knowledge and information in the areas where there are currently gaps, as well as in areas where policymakers would benefit from more evidence and actions. Therefore, this Preparatory Action will aim to carry out different research projects and help and complement the Commissions' current work and research. Furthermore, the project will complement the EU efforts to protect the health and safety of teleworkers and to ensure decent working conditions, including its voluntary nature, respect for working hours, leave, work-life balance, and other digital rights at work such as the right to disconnect or the protection of workers' privacy. Being able to gather evidence on a larger scale would pave the way to a legal instrument and contribute to any impact assessment or preparatory work carried out by the Commission in this area.*

*The overarching questions in the Preparatory action are: Firstly, whether the past and present challenges linked to telework will increase or decrease in the future and/or if new risks will emerge. Secondly, if the EU, Member States and social partners are putting in place or plan to put in place the appropriate policies to prevent the potential negative consequences of remote work while fostering the positive elements for employees' working conditions. Thirdly, evidence from the previous two phases will be compiled to assess the usefulness and feasibility of actions, with a view in particular to identifying those considered to be the most efficient – building on successful national initiatives in the Member States. This Preparatory action will take stock of the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic and elaborate the content of innovative supranational policies allowing for a socially responsive transition to the new world of work.*

*The preparatory action will in particular focus on improving existing knowledge and updating the current information and past and ongoing studies in order to improve existing research and data collection, including from EU-OSHA and Eurofound, which have been limited in scope and research and to conduct a comprehensive and detailed assessment on the problems and challenges, explained below. Furthermore, with the current developments there definitely seems to be the need for a continuous monitoring of trends in the regulatory framework (legislation and collective agreements) of working remotely. For example, to this end the Preparatory Action should look at:*

*Companies' and workers' experience of telework during the Covid-19 pandemic and possible future developments in work organisation involving working remotely with digital tools (hybrid models combining telework and work from the employer's premises, third places such as office hubs, virtual workplaces with workers working in a country different from the country of the employer's premises, etc.). The PA will assess the implications for workers, and could also engage with the implications for companies. Understanding the opportunities and challenges for workers and employers in one of the most profound changes to the way of working Europe has experienced the past two years needs an in-depth assessment in order to ensure that the EU framework agreements on telework (2002) and digitalisation (2020) sufficient to address the challenges of telework.*

*Impact on working conditions, for example on new ways of organising working time (irregularity, constant availability, etc.) and consequences for work-life balance. Moreover, the causes and consequences of work intensification in telework will be studied and solutions will be proposed. In this regard, the levels of autonomy and workload are important elements but so is the working culture. The social environment is an important dimension to be considered because the work organisation in telework creates challenges related to isolation, communication and work relations.*

*Effects on workers' health and particularly on psychosocial risks and MSDs and measures and actions needed to protect workers' physical and mental health and well-being and ensuring their right to health and safety at work in the new digital realities. Further, evaluating the importance of establishing more committees on health and safety and providing more frequent and accurate psychosocial risk assessments at company level adapted to the new realities. The aim is to elaborate a comprehensive framework on occupational risks associated with teleworking, paving the way for the prevention of occupational health and safety issues faced by a growing number of teleworkers. The European Agency for Safety and Health*

*at Work (EU-OSHA) is actively working in the field of psychosocial risks. EU-OSHA launched in 2020 a new research project on ‘Teleworking, MSDs and psychosocial risk’ to investigate the impact of teleworking on a number of aspects directly and indirectly related to workers’ health and safety (with a specific focus on MSDs and psychosocial risks and risk assessment in general). However, the approach of the PA differs from EU-OSHA research and it does not overlap with the initiatives, in particular because EU-OSHA does not seem to cover the committees on health and safety and the psychosocial risk assessments at company level.*

*The raising concerns regarding privacy and disproportionate and illegal collection of personal data, surveillance, and monitoring of workers. Safeguarding that the use of digital tools and digital monitoring will not lead to a misuse of personal data and workers’ privacy. This could lead to deterioration of working conditions and the well-being of workers. Therefore, sector-specific analyses on the challenges posed by teleworking, including with regard to cybersecurity, privacy or the exposure of confidential information and policies addressing these issues should be evaluated. Collection of data and evidence in relation to raising concerns regarding privacy and disproportionate and illegal collection of personal data, surveillance, and monitoring of workers is definitely needed, as currently such information is not covered in a comprehensive manner by any planned or existing EU research.*

*Studying if these new ways of organising work are leading to a modification of the terms of work and employment and/or to a trend of more self-employment and less social protection. The project should reflect the heterogeneity of remote-working arrangements and teleworker profiles, including the distinction between regular home-based teleworkers, highly mobile teleworkers, and occasional teleworkers with mid-to-low mobility and frequency of work outside the employer’s premises. Such evidence collection is necessary to evaluate if these new ways of organising work are leading to a modification of the terms of work and employment and/or to a trend of more self-employment and less social protection and especially because such aspects are not covered in a comprehensive manner by planned or existing EU research.*

*Trends in the current regulatory framework at national level (legislation and collective agreements) of working remotely, in order to collect data on the current approaches, gaps and insufficiencies and propose European solutions. Recent developments can create a situation in which Member States might diverge in relation to the minimum standards in working conditions. For example, provisions related to the right to disconnect, the provision of equipment and economic support for utility expenses, risk assessment, etc are not the same or are not in place in all countries. This could create potential inequalities in an important part of the European work force with consequences on access to fair working conditions. The PA will also explore the drivers behind these different developments and will attempt to propose solutions accordingly. Furthermore with the current developments and changes in the MS there seems to be the need for a continuous monitoring of trends in the regulatory framework (legislation and collective agreements) of working remotely at national level.*

*Mapping out the existing legislation in the EU 27. The analysis will focus on how the organizational, physical, environmental and psychosocial dimensions of telework are addressed in the current legislation of EU Member States comparing the current level of harmonisation between the different Member States. Drawing up an overview of the disparate legal landscape across Member States will provide recommendations regarding the areas that could become the further focus of regulation at the EU level and elaborated blueprints for supranational regulation and highlight the gaps that require innovation.*

*Considerations about the virtual work in which the employee is physically working in a Member State different from the Member State in which the employer is based and the employment contract is registered. This specific phenomenon and its expanding in the future should be researched to help address the impact of telework performed from another MS than the place of business and look into possible conflicts and legal issues in relation to what labour regulation, working conditions and rights should apply and how policies should help homogenise an ensure equal rights for workers when teleworking from another Member States. In this context, how would this new phenomenon facilitate the freedom of intra-EU mobility and how can we safeguard the equal respect of workers’ rights across the whole Union and the effective application of national rules and regulation, when such situations are*

*likely to become more prevalent in the future. The cross-border dimension of teleworking is often evoked, and objective evidence is needed in order to understand the phenomena as well as its implications. Currently, there is no evidence of any projects engaging with this question.*

*Since social dialogue is key to improving working conditions, the project should also look into the role and prerogatives of Trade Unions to collectively bargain on telework. As well as whether the expansion of telework affects collective rights and collective organisation and bargaining. In this context, are the EU framework agreements on telework (2002) and digitalisation (2020) sufficient to address the challenges of telework? Is the content adequate to the new realities? Would an EU level legislation be the right tool to address the challenges posed by the recent developments of working flexibly with digital tools? The expansion of telework and its impact on collective rights and collective organisation and bargaining is often evoked, and objective evidence is needed in order to understand the phenomena as well as its implications. Currently the question whether the expansion of telework affecting collective rights and collective organisation and bargaining is not covered in planned projects and research. This project will also provide a good evidence basis for Social Partners to engage in discussions as well as provide the European institutions and member states with a comparative solid evidence basis on which they can base their decisions.*

*Working remotely with digital tools has expanded and it will be a typical feature of the post-pandemic world of work. This way of working poses several known and unknown challenges including risks for employees' working conditions (data protection, work-life balance, health and safety, etc.). Findings in this area could contribute to the implementation of the Pillar of Social Rights. Moreover, the existence or not of minimum standards across EU Member States and the ability to develop a meaningful social dialogue and collective bargaining. These aspects and the cross-border potential of telework are critical for the functioning of the European labour market.*

*The proposed PA responds to the changes in the world of work by employing an 'action research' framework. The approach is well-suited to the context of today's pressing political, social, economic, and environmental challenges that require effective policy responses that are supported by sound knowledge base and developed in collaboration between stakeholders. It further complements the Council's conclusions on telework that further research and exchange of experiences on the impacts of telework on a post-pandemic recovery is needed. The PA will combine the production of scientific knowledge with its use in policy formulation. The research objectives will be achieved through independent research, technical workshops, and a public consultation.*

## **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:**

Telework (TW) has expanded and will be a typical feature of the post-COVID world of work. No EU legislation provides minimum working conditions in TW and practices differ across MS. The PA is designed to provide further evidence of the challenges linked to TW and the pandemic, in relation to working conditions, work-life balance, health and safety, ensuring data protection and monitoring, and to assess how far MS rules differ, the cross-border aspect of telework and consequences of TW for social dialogue, collective bargaining and with a view to adopt a future EU legislation.

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PA 09 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 09 22 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 — EU Grassland Watch*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*Natural and semi-natural grasslands are amongst the richest European ecosystems in terms of plant, insect and bird species diversity. Many Natura 2000 sites throughout the EU have been legally designated to maintain and restore this extraordinary grassland biodiversity and the ecosystem services that flow from them. Grasslands often depend on dedicated management regimes like mowing or grazing. Despite a high level of protection on paper and several successful conservation and restoration initiatives at local level, the biodiversity of Natura 2000 grasslands has suffered further declines over the last few decades. The key to turning this around is to maintain the necessary mowing and grazing practices, with low fertilizer input, at a landscape scale as part of sustainable and economically viable farming system.*

*The evolution of grassland cover in Natura 2000 is increasingly well monitored in certain parts of the EU. This information is still highly heterogeneous and often not easily accessible to the public. Moreover, data on relative effectiveness of Natura 2000 site management is largely lacking. The strengthened earth observation capacities of the EU through its COPERNICUS programme offer unprecedented observation potential to map and monitor land cover with high accuracy. The current Copernicus catalogue of land cover products for Natura 2000 is only updated once every 6 years and offers mostly generic land cover information that is predominately used by experts. As such, the potential to apply these observation capacities for grassland monitoring and management is not yet fully exploited.*

*First-phase: pilot project `Copernicus for Natura 2000`*

*In late 2019, the pilot project `Copernicus for Natura 2000` (COP4N2K) was launched to use Copernicus technology to better monitor Natura 2000 sites. This project created an automated model system for tracking the evolution of grassland cover in Europe's Natura 2000 network on a yearly basis, producing detailed land cover maps since 1992 (when Habitats Directive was adopted). Efforts are being made to ensure that a large audience, including Member States' administrations, protected area managers, land users and the general public, will be able to access and understand the provided grassland trends and its related indicators. All data are being made public through a dedicated online Viewer `EU Grassland Watch`.*

*Second-phase: preparatory action `EU Grassland Watch`*

*The first-phase pilot project will come to an end in late-2021 with promising results. An interim evaluation made clear that a second-phase EU pilot support would be required to assure timely follow-up for full implementation and accessibility. The preparatory action will focus on four main items that need significant further development:*

- 1) The available resources in the first phase only covered half of all Natura 2000 sites with significant grassland occurrence. Scaling up will allow the completion of the (historical) picture of EU Natura 2000 grasslands.*
- 2) The quality of the available maps will benefit from recent improvements in identification of different*



grassland types and higher spatial resolutions.

3) Information on the current grassland cover will also be further refined at site level by linking-up with existing administrative databases, such as national Land Parcel Identification Systems (LPIS). This will help inform appropriate site management.

4) The project will help bring the geospatial information on grasslands closer to decision makers and other key stakeholders by (1) an interactive and regularly updated public website; and (2) a series of direct interactions (e.g. webinar training, site visits, etc.) with selected actors at national or regional levels. These initiatives could bridge technological gaps by helping stakeholders to understand the benefit of these tools and use the available information, and in turn share their practical needs to inform future developments.

The fully functional 'EU Grassland Watch' can help the EU and its Member States to better monitor biodiversity, the pressures it faces and the sustainability of Natura 2000 protected grasslands. The increased transparency and accessibility will not only help to prevent future negative impacts, but also to reverse historical declines by identifying priority areas for grassland restoration.

### 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:

Natural & semi-natural grasslands are amongst the richest, but also the most threatened ecosystems. The key challenge to their long-time survival is the need to maintain the necessary management practices & monitor their evolution. The EU has developed strong earth observation capacities allowing high-quality N2K grassland sites monitoring. The action will take advantage of this potential and generate transparent & accessible geospatial information for a wide range of stakeholders to monitor better the N2K protected grasslands biodiversity, pressures and sustainability.

=====

### Draft amendment 246

=== LIBE/5714 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Article PA 10 22 — 2022

#### Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 10 22							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000
Reserve										
Total							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000

### Remarks:

Add following text:

*Pilot project - The PP aims to address the problem of identifying the bodies of migrants who died in the attempt to reach EU starting from an analysis of the legal and administrative barriers across the EU, and*

*to work towards a structured process of data collection and matching. The final objective is also to facilitate access to this data for the relatives of the dead.*

*In the last two decades, especially the Mediterranean Sea has become the scene of a humanitarian tragedy; it has been reported that between 2014 and 2020 at least 20014 have died trying to cross it and flee from wars and human rights violations in Africa and the Middle East and more than 60% of the bodies recovered were not identified.*

*As the Geneva Conventions, state the identification of a body is a universal value, and no less a legal, civic and humanitarian obligation. Although the problem is still little known and considered in the EU, the tragedies that have occurred in recent years have begun to raise the issue of unidentified bodies and of the right to know of the living behind these bodies.*

*Migrant deaths that occur in the Mediterranean Sea and in the larger European territory, entail peculiar aspects that make identification more challenging than in other mass catastrophic events and standard procedures not sufficient: i.e. deaths distributed over years, dispersal of bodies, absence of official lists, difficulty in contacting the country of origin and/or relatives.*

*Member States have different methods and systems of identification, different administrative and legal procedures, and they do not have specific databases, nor is there clear knowledge of the exact extend of the problem known. In addition to that, bodies, even from the same event (e.g. a shipwreck), often end up or are taken to different countries. This last aspect, in particular, makes coordination of information and data collection even more difficult.*

*There is a general lack of data regarding the appropriate strategies needed to address this issue. Instead, there are several reasons behind the need to identify the bodies of dead migrants:*

- Humanitarian and ethical: identification is critical in the scenario of individual deaths, war crimes, and disasters: all human beings have the right to be buried and mourned and their relatives (many of which may live in or already be EU citizens) to find relief in the certainty of their death and to be able to claim the body.*
- Legal and Criminal: without identification of crime victims, it is nearly impossible to begin necessary investigations; in addition, improper identification of bodies can facilitate voluntary identity exchanges.*
- Administrative: without identification of a body many civil procedures cannot be completed, e.g. inheritance matters, reunification or orphans who may be minors with relatives, payment of insurance obligations.*
- For public health purposes: the disappearance of a loved one can adversely affect the mental health of a substantial number of those left behind.*

*Regardless of the initiatives of raising awareness and of effective attempts to conceive a solution on behalf of NGO's and single governments, the problem is far from being appropriately handled .*

*The PP proposes to achieve the following objectives:*

- Improve forensic analysis, documentation and identification of dead migrants.*
- Raise awareness and the necessary political and institutional support and involvement at national, regional and international levels.*
- Enhance communication, coordination and cooperation of forensic and investigative agencies involved in the recovery, analysis, documentation and management of dead migrants.*
- Establish centralised institutional databases with information on migrant deaths and unidentified missing migrants*
- Improve the possibility for relatives of missing migrants to gather and find certain and legally valid information.*
- Set the basis to improve, in the long-term, national and European legislations.*

**Activities:**

- Review the administrative, legal and scientific (e.g. methods and criteria) framework of the management of unidentified bodies in Member States more involved (e.g. Italy, Greece, Spain, Malta, Portugal, France), in order to identify gaps and problems that need to be addressed.
- Elaboration of an appropriate strategy for the collection of PM and AM data, also through the evaluation of the state of play of artificial intelligence and identification of technology to this specific end.
- Collection of PM information on unidentified corpses, with a special focus on migrant deaths, and input into an ad hoc database.
- Creation of a network among government agencies, national and local authorities and NGOs of Member States where relatives of the disappeared are known to currently reside. Creation of strategies to define reference points across Europe where AM data can be securely collected from these relatives. Transfer of data to a centralised database linked to the PM database.
- Creation of a single access point for the identification of death migrants linked to administrative services (e.g. municipalities) in Member States to provide certificates and information to relatives, as well as communication campaigns on this opportunity.
- The results of the activities will be discussed at regular conferences and scientific meetings that will be held in Member States in order to improve the diffusion of new regulations and strategies for the identification of migrant deaths.

**Justification:**

There is a legal, civic and humanitarian need to address the issue of unidentified dead migrants and to respect the rights of their living relatives and loved ones. The PP will provide, for the first time, a clear picture of the legal and administrative voids and a possible future framework, will devise a shared database of PM and AM, common EU strategies and standards of analysis, while providing a single access point for the identification of dead migrants.

=====

**Draft amendment 119**

==== DEVE/5314 =====

Tabled by Committee on Development

-----

**SECTION III — COMMISSION**

**Add: PA 14 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PA 14 22 01							5 000 000	2 500 000	5 000 000	2 500 000
Reserve										
Total							5 000 000	2 500 000	5 000 000	2 500 000

**Heading:**

*Preparatory action - Upscaling the use of Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM) in Tanzania and Kenya*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*In Tanzania and Kenya, pastoralism, agro-pastoralism and smallholder farming play a key role in economic development and food security. In arid and semi-arid stretches of land with unpredictable or rare rainfalls, pastoralism is the only livelihood option and also the best means of using and conserving the land. Pastoralists cope with the unpredictability of droughts and climate events in flexibly moving around in order to find grazing land and water that feeds their livestock. Population growth, expansion of*

*settlements and large-scale agriculture, and climate change however, have resulted in conflicts and violence over land and natural resources, their overuse and degradation.*

*The preceding 48-months pilot project ‘Piloting the use of Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM) in Tanzania and Kenya’ bears successful results under the management of the EU Delegation in Kenya. The project should continue as preparatory action titled ‘Upscaling the use of Participatory Rangeland Management (PRM) in Tanzania and Kenya’, by enlarging the size of the participating clusters. As pastoralists cross county borders, it would be useful to include several neighbouring counties (Samburu, West Pokot, Laikipia) to the Baringo county cluster in Kenya, and also identifying additional clusters or an expanded cluster in Tanzania. PRM would align with multi-annual indicative programmes in these countries as they would be part of integrated landscape management approaches in the context of Green Deal actions.*

*Furthermore, as the Community Lands Act 2016 is now being implemented more fully in Kenya, a large scale-up of community lands registration and management (such as PRM) will require many NGOs and other actors to get involved in the coming years, as well as for expanding further into livelihoods activities that should be benefiting youth, women and other vulnerable groups. Innovative and green livelihoods activities in communities to add value to PRM lands could include e.g. marketing gums and resins, ecotourism and conservation, bee-keeping, micro-irrigation by youth and women and other value chain activities to create jobs.*

*For these reasons, the suggestion for appropriations is adapted to 5 Million Euros. In order to obtain sustainable results, the duration of the preparatory action should be calculated for at least three years. In order to obtain the most effective results, competent implementing partners, such as local or international NGOs and/or International Organisations, should be identified in competitive recruitment procedures, such as an open Call for Proposals.*

**Justification:**

The preceding project ‘Piloting the use of Participatory Rangeland Management in Tanzania and Kenya’ has made sound progress under all project result areas. Participating pastoral communities are securely and sustainably using rangelands. Functional structures and integrated conflict management have been build up. The preparatory action should upscale participating counties/regions, select competent implementing partners and further strengthen livelihoods of youth, women and vulnerable populations and be integrated in the NDICI programming.

**Draft amendment 208**

=== ITRE/5018 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item PP 01 21 02** — Pilot project —Support service for citizens led renovation projects

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 01 21 02	1 000 000	250 000	p.m.	300 000	p.m.	300 000	2 000 000	700 000	2 000 000	1 000 000
Reserve										
Total	1 000 000	250 000	p.m.	300 000	p.m.	300 000	2 000 000	700 000	2 000 000	1 000 000

**Justification:**

The continuation of this Pilot in the 2022 budget would be relevant in light of boosting the renovation wave and achieving increased EU energy and climate ambition for 2030 and 2050. In fact, citizen and energy communities play an important role in bundling building renovation projects and thus making them attractive for investments. A ‘Support service for citizens led renovation projects’ 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.

=====

## Draft amendment 168

==== ENVI/6066 ====

Tabled by Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: PP 01 22 01

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 01 22 01							500 000	250 000	500 000	250 000
Reserve										
Total							500 000	250 000	500 000	250 000

#### Heading:

*Pilot project — Development of an automated database to collect and structure non-animal methods (NAMs) for use in biomedical research*

#### Remarks:

Add following text:

*The overall objective of this pilot project is to create the first EU public database of human biology- based models and non-animal methods, providing open access to the scientific community with project evaluators and ethical review committees among others.*

*Roughly 10 million animals are used in procedures for research and testing across the EU each year and about 200 million worldwide. In 2017, the European Commission DG JRC EURL ECVAM embarked on a series of studies to review available and emerging non-animal models (NAM) being used for research in seven disease areas: 1) respiratory tract diseases 2) breast cancer 3) immune-oncology 4) immunogenicity of advanced therapeutic medicinal products 5) neurodegenerative disorders, 6) cardiovascular diseases and 7) autoimmunity. In 2020, the two first studies (on respiratory tract diseases and breast cancer) were published while the others will follow in 2021. In spite of this remarkable effort, this work is in danger of quickly becoming outdated, given that the rapid increase in knowledge is accompanied by a decrease in the useful lifespan of that knowledge. Therefore, the aim of this pilot project is to develop an artificial intelligence (AI) automated database that collects and structures the NAMs in use for biomedical research. NAMs corresponds to in vitro methods based on human cells and engineered tissues or in silico approaches employing computer modelling and simulation. Using AI to mine the vast body of published literature enables the creation and maintenance of an up-to-date, state of the art knowledge source collating NAMs applied to biomedical research. Moreover, the AI approach will allow the development of a sustainable design and implementation of the platform, which can be easily maintained by a third party and further refine through a community based support.*

*By understanding and sharing information on successful NAMs in biomedical research, it is expected that the transition of the scientific community towards human biology-based methodologies will be encouraged, facilitated and potentially accelerated. In fact, the use of human biology-based models and methods is vital to improve the relevance of biomedical research, to enhance the likelihood that results will translate to patients and to accelerate the transfer of research results into clinical and public health practices.*

*The use of AI is vital for the automation and cost-effective retrieval of the huge amount of data which will be required to ensure that the knowledge remains updated and current. In fact, the application of AI has already proven its worth and is frequently used by EU institutions such as EFSA for the automation of evidence-based science.*

**Objectives:**

*Ultimately, this project will result in the development of the first EU public database of human biology-based NAM for biomedical research. This will be achieved through the following objectives:*

- *Combine the results of the existing seven studies from DG JRC EURL ECVAM to create an initial database.*
- *Apply these results to enable training of an AI-boosted algorithm that will further populate the database and ensure it is kept up-to-date.*
- *Design further integrations to expand the database to include NAMs for other human diseases.*
- *Develop a user-friendly web interface to facilitate public searches of content and allow filtering for NAM for specific human diseases.*
- *Provide recommendations on how to successfully deploy this AI-boosted NAM database to the scientific community.*
- *Provide specific recommendations to ensure long term sustainability of the database to all stakeholders (scientific community at large as well as Member States and competent authorities responsible for project 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:**

Europe should lead the human-biology-based biomedical research era by providing a NAM database, in the same way that the USA has provided public databases such as PubMed and Clinicaltrials.gov. Collecting NAM in one coherent, up-to-date AI-driven database will reinforce the leading position of Europe to contribute to the 3Rs (replacement, reduction, refinement) principles enshrined in Directive 2010/63/EU and ensures continual alignment with rapid advances in the non-animal technologies to help promote the use of data for a better understanding of human diseases.

=====

**Draft amendment 179**

==== FEMM/6154 ====

Tabled by Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality

-----

**SECTION III — COMMISSION**

**Add: PP 01 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 01 22 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 — Travel patterns of women as carers during COVID-19*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*Travel patterns of women as carers (performing informal/unpaid care providing 80% of all care in EU) and impact of COVID-19 / general comparable EU wide data set and study*

- *What does COVID-19 meant for women carers now and how can we mitigate its consequences in the light of future pandemic, this relates to female carers' transport choices as well as access to aforesaid transport*
- *What can cities do as part of the immediate and longer-term response in regard to travel patterns and means of transportation of female carers to deliver adequate services designed for their specific needs; encompassing their transportation needs whilst taking into account female carers travels between urban areas and peripheral/rural areas*
- *The impact of the development of sustainable transport system on the travel patterns of female carers.*
- *Additionally, the research on mobility during COVID-19 pandemic related to care encompassing different categories of care (in view of potential future lockdowns or new pandemics, rapidly ageing societies, climate change challenges ahead)*
- *Ways to address challenges and women carers' (having often lower income, being more susceptible to threats of violence etc.) commuting patterns while planning a city (especially when cities are envisaging the cars ban in their centres and to promote urban sustainable transport and phasing out of fossil fuel cars which are cheaper than the electric ones) to avoid deepening economic exclusion of female carers, actions at various levels (municipal/regional/european) developing as well new tools thanks to new technologies.*

**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:**

EC is working on the Carers Strategy, the key employees in the face of the pandemic, thus we should identify their travel patterns to assess the future urban and suburban planning. The Commission's SUMP package doesn't cover and mention the position of female carers and the specifics of travel patterns and its implications of female carers between cities and rural/peripheral areas. EC's ongoing study on social dimension and EU transport does not focus on women carers and the impact of COVID-19.

=====

**Draft amendment 209**

==== ITRE/5019 ====

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 01 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 01 22 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:**

*Pilot project - European Cultural and Creative Industries Innovation Platform*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*In light of the wide integration of the Cultural and Creative Industries (CCI) as one of the 14 industrial ecosystems and thereby into the heart of the European Union policies, accompanied by different funding opportunities, we need to ensure a high diversity of innovation in Europe and a leading role for European industries combining innovation, education, research, especially in the CCIs.*

*The objective of the pilot project is to close the gap between program funding opportunities for innovators and the involvement of potential participants from different sectors of the cultural and creative industries through a bridging format, an online platform.*

*The aim is to build, launch, implement and importantly scale-up a pilot online platform as central point of reference, connection, and execution for funding innovation in the cultural and creative industries, and target SMEs and start-ups.*

*The platform provides a new dimension of networking, knowledge exchange and application execution to facilitate more innovators to participate and leverage the EU innovation policy for the full diversity of stakeholders, from different cultures, nations, and regions in Europe.*

*The following actions need to be done to ensure that the EU innovation funding is reaching the CCI innovators as it should do:*

*Monitoring and Knowledge: Offering knowledge exchange and peer-to-peer learning to facilitate more innovators to participate and leverage the EU innovation policy.*

*Match Making: connecting partners and capacity building of stakeholders to collaborate and to participate in innovation policies and programs.*

*Planning and Execution: Increase of capacity and knowledge building of stakeholders through technical support with the Preparation, drafting and implementation of applications.*

*Communication: Help setting up communication strategies through media contacts and/or coverage including transnational and national media partners.*

**Justification:**

Funding programs, e.g. Horizon Europe, do not sufficiently manage to involve stakeholders from the CCI sector into their funding due to existing gaps between funding opportunities and participation of, e.g. SMEs and start-ups. To ensure the programs work effectively and stimulate a new impetus for cross sectoral innovations through CCI, it is important to facilitate collaborative platform networks early on. This new platform will support engagement approaches, provide knowledge, stimulate European creative pioneers and cross-sectoral innovations.

=====

**Draft amendment 47**

==== JURI/6357 ====

Tabled by Committee on Legal Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 01 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 01 22 01							1 000 000	800 000	1 000 000	800 000
Reserve										
Total							1 000 000	800 000	1 000 000	800 000



## Heading:

*Pilot project — Democratic Forum on Artificial Intelligence*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*When we talk about artificial intelligence (AI), we talk about benefits and/or risks on a scale not previously known, taking into account its intrinsic power. The massive rollout of AI entails a technological leap that is already causing very substantial changes in the labour market, in the relationship with public authorities, in personal relationships and even in our own domestic life, and these trends will only increase in the near future.*

*Striking the right balance between benefits and costs requires debate and conversation. There is a need to incorporate the public into the debate for them to grow fully cognisant of the implications of AI. As the ethical debate goes beyond algorithms or data, it cannot be reduced to a group of experts, engineers, operators, legislators nor even companies, associations or groups of users, and leave the citizens behind. Such a disruptive technology has to be subject to democratic scrutiny. The whole society has to be aware of this reality and count with all the elements to make informed decisions about the model of society they want.*

*The Democratic Forums on AI will be organised to guarantee a mature public debate around AI technologies, its future design and uses, in order to support our public services and enhance our common European principles and values (inclusion, plurality, solidarity, cooperation, etc.) defining the democratic AI of the future. The conclusions of the Democratic Forums for AI will be compiled and summarised into guidelines for experts, engineers, operators, companies, associations and legislators.*

## 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:

It is our duty to guarantee a mature public debate around AI. Citizens need to understand the main concepts so they can take their own informed decisions. Democratic Forums of AI will raise society awareness on the opportunities and challenges that AI technologies entails, to guide the democratic technological development of our societies, including an ethical perspective of AI from the external.

## Draft amendment 308

=== JURI/6359 ===

Tabled by Committee on Legal Affairs

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### Add: PP 01 22 01

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 01 22 01							600 000	300 000	600 000	300 000
Reserve										
Total							600 000	300 000	600 000	300 000

## Heading:

*Pilot project — Novel forms of contracting in the digital economy*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The objective of this PP is to analyse novel forms of contracting in the digital economy, such as for example, contracts exclusively concluded through smart products that operate autonomously or through voice-enabled smart assistance. While these technologies are promising for both citizens, consumers and businesses, new forms of AI-based contracting raise the question if national and EU private laws are adapted to these situations. Existing problems and obstacles in national and EU private laws to the (cross-border) use of those novel forms of contracting needs to be assessed. Potential contract law issues to be looked at:*

- *the conclusion of a contract (under which conditions and to what extent are contracts, in which autonomous devices are involved, binding for the parties)*
- *the consequences of errors (who bears the responsibility of errors caused by a smart product/incorrect voice transmission)*
- *information requirements imposed on the trader*

**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:**

Possible actions at EU level to allow citizens and businesses, in particular start-ups and SMEs, to use the novel forms of contracting (for example through smart products operating autonomously or through voice-enabled smart assistance) in a way which safeguards the interests of both sides of the contract need to be analysed. Legal uncertainty could be the consequence if contract law is not adapted. Different approaches in national laws could lead to fragmentation. Both would restrict the potential of the EU digital economy which is important for the post COVID recovery.

=====

**Draft amendment 210**

==== ITRE/5020 ====

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 01 22 02**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 01 22 02							3 000 000	1 500 000	3 000 000	1 500 000
Reserve										
Total							3 000 000	1 500 000	3 000 000	1 500 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project - PRAGMATIC RESEARCH - EUROPEAN RECOMMENDATIONS ON NUTRITIONAL STANDARDS OF CARE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH CANCER*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

**Background:** *Current practices in assessing nutritional status of children and adolescents with cancer at diagnosis, treatment and follow up may vary across Europe. Nutrition could play an important role during treatment, in recovery and in life after cancer. The practice of identifying patients in need of targeted nutritional approaches may also be heterogeneous and potentially associated with differences in treatment outcomes.*

**Goal:** *Deliver high quality, consistent and evidence-based nutritional assessment and care to children and adolescents with cancer across Europe, including identification of and tailored interventions to high-need groups.*

**Objective/Expected Outcome:** *To establish a European Nutritional Health Framework for Children and Adolescents with Cancer*

**Methods:**

*Constitution of a Pan-European Expert Steering Group, including multi-disciplinary professionals and parent/patient representatives;*

*Mapping of existing nutritional assessment practices across paediatric cancer units in Europe;*

*Literature review on best practices;*

*Analysis of mapping and systematic review results;*

*Formulation of European Recommendations through an inclusive participative approach;*

**Manuscript**

**Justification:**

Current practices in assessing nutritional status of children and adolescents with cancer at diagnosis, treatment and follow up vary across Europe. There is a need to deliver high quality, consistent and evidence-based nutritional assessment and care to children and adolescents with cancer across Europe, including identification of and tailored interventions to high-need groups. As nutrition could play an important role during treatment, in recovery and in life after cancer, ideally would be have a European Nutritional Health Framework for Children and Adolescents with Cancer.

=====

## Draft amendment 211

=== ITRE/5021 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 01 22 03**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 01 22 03							750 000	375 000	750 000	375 000
Reserve										
Total							750 000	375 000	750 000	375 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project - Operative Citizen Science Hubs in Local Government Authorities*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*Promoting excellent research and transparency with regards to decision making represent key challenges for the European Union. The development of a fertile environment for fruitful stakeholder interaction*

*could secure scientific integrity and organizational governance but also increase their extroversion to society. Yet, for substantial cooperation among society, government, business, research, and academic actors to take place, we need to adopt more porous institutional governance and operating models, which would allow enhancing the use of citizen science as a way of improving the quality, depth, and impact of research.*

*Citizen participation in research could ensure local expert knowledge and support a cost-effective, large scale, joint collection of information. Supporting increased participation could contribute to higher public awareness and could provide the evidence needed to structure societal perceptions. To effectively promote citizen science as an acknowledged way of doing and supporting science in Europe, we must first understand which stakeholder interactions drive citizen science, how these are supported institutionally -if they are at all and with what results. Next, we need to establish sustainable, operative, transdisciplinary hubs for mainstreaming, stimulating and supporting excellent citizen science.*

*The objective of this project is to set up and operate Citizen Science Hubs in Local Government Authorities. The goal is to understand the institutional structure and capacity as well as the requirements and motivations of the quadruple helix stakeholders with respect to the establishment of Citizen Science Hubs. Drawing on the conclusions of the project, the best practices will be examined in order to proceed with sustainable institutional changes that would allow the establishment of transdisciplinary hubs for stimulating and supporting citizens' science excellence.*

**Justification:**

Citizen Science Hubs in Local Government Authorities will provide a more effective framework for the wealth and sustainability of research results. At the same time, these hubs will offer to citizens to get active roles in the dissemination of scientific results at the highest policy and advisory levels, bring closer local society and Local Government Authorities themselves, and thus supporting societal, democratic, economic and scientific principles.

=====

**Draft amendment 37**

==== IMCO/6253 ====

Tabled by Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection

-----

**SECTION III — COMMISSION**

**Item PP 02 21 03** — Pilot project — Fostering digitisation of public sector and green transition in Europe through the use of an innovative European GovTech platform

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 21 03	1 500 000	375 000	p.m.	450 000	p.m.	450 000	2 000 000	550 000	2 000 000	1 000 000
Reserve										
Total	1 500 000	375 000	p.m.	450 000	p.m.	450 000	2 000 000	550 000	2 000 000	1 000 000

**Remarks:**

Delete following text:

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

~~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 Union.

This would support the modernisation of public administrations across the Union, 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 Union citizens.

This initiative also aims at supporting the 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 objectives of the Union: (a) Digital Strategy, (b) New SMEs Strategy, (c) Industrial Strategy and (d) 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 economic recovery of the Union, which is of critical importance in the post-COVID19 reality.

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

Top-down activities:

This action aims to 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 should 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 Union's strategic objectives, including the fight against climate change and promoting the digital transition.

Bottom-up activities:

This action aims to 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 should concentrate on ideas to support one or more of the Union's objectives as mentioned in the strategic documents presented by the Commission 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 crowdsourcing innovative ideas (\*).

Direct research with citizens:

In addition to the above-mentioned activities, this action aims also to use innovative service design methods to include the views of citizens in the above streams of work. This all-inclusive and all-embracing approach

~~should 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:~~

- ~~–more than 6000 unique visits to its website,~~
- ~~–contact with more than 1500 SMEs and start-ups,~~
- ~~–dialogue with more than 320 SMEs, e.g. in workshops, e-mails, info sessions,~~
- ~~–more than 100 registrations to the challenge (30% conversion),~~
- ~~–more than 49 complete applications with innovative ideas around the reuse of solutions provided by Union programmes (50% conversion) The top ideas touch upon (1) mobility / smart cities (2) CyberSecurity and (3) FinTech,~~
- ~~–more than 10 applications will be shortlisted and join us to a co-creation Bootcamp.~~

**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.

**Draft amendment 287**

=== TRAN/5478 ===

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item PP 02 21 05** — Pilot project — Sustainable rural mobility for COVID-19 resilience and support of ecotourism

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 21 05	1 000 000	250 000	p.m.	750 000	p.m.	750 000	1 000 000	250 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Reserve										
Total	1 000 000	250 000	p.m.	750 000	p.m.	750 000	1 000 000	250 000	1 000 000	1 000 000

**Remarks:**

Amend text as follows:

*The current pilot project pursues the ideas of the European Green Deal, the goal to ‘leave no one behind’ and to ensure a ‘just transition’, which need to be applied also to rural mobility. This pilot project aims indeed, on the one hand, to reduce CO2 emissions from transport in line with the targets set by the European Climate Law and, on the other, to promote better mobility connections in remote and rural areas as well as capacity building, taking into account and specifically including 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. This appropriation is intended to cover commitments remaining to be settled from previous years under the pilot project.*

*After one year of the COVID-19 pandemic, with all its socioeconomic* Across the Union, 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—inter alia 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 tourist destinations away from mainstream pathways is a win-win situation, contributing to the reduction of negative transport-related consequences *besides the devastating loss of lives, there have been obvious impacts among other aspects of the labour market into aef tourism as well as promoting more remote working culture. If certain aspects of the tele-working patterns are maintained, both for public and private sectors, this could trigger a remarkable amount of individuals and families consider settling in rural areas, in order to benefit from cleaner air quality, closer contact to nature and a calmer and less noisy environment. Whether they do it or not might be highly dependent on whether they can be guaranteed a mobility not necessarily dependent on the use of private car in order to be able commute to urban area when required professionally and to satisfy the needs of daily lives within the region. This, together with the already existing needs for population currently living in rural areas to be able to keep performing their existing economic activities while reducing their carbon footprint, requires further sustainable solutions at the rural level, making use and further developing smart and shared mobility options. Those could be also extremely useful also in view the ever-growing demand for rural ecotourism, one natural component of which is making use of the most sustainable travel mode to reach the destination and move within the region.* sustainable mobility alternatives for citizens in rural areas. Insufficient sustainable mobility choices often disincentivise tourists from choosing rural tourist 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.

*With all this in mind, it is crucial from a public policy point of view to be aware of the current scenario and the* The Union 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 Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans (SUMPs) 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 pilot 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. It 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 SUMPs' guiding principles, the pilot project should 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 *opportunity it represents of both mitigating and even reverting the current trend of rural exodus, which has aggravated the territorial imbalances* orientation will create synergies between *urban nodes and remote areas, while ensuring that also rural transport, which nowadays is heavily dependent on fossil fuels, contributes with its share to the timely emission reduction efforts required by the European Climate Law. In this regard, it is important to stress that transport accounts for a quarter of the overall emissions and is indeed the main sector who has not achieved to reduce those in the last decades, which makes action in each of its components crucial, and particularly fostering a modal shift.* 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 pilot project period, the assessment should include levels of utilisation and user satisfaction as well as reduction in the emissions of greenhouse gases.

*While still maintaining the need for structural goals and related concrete initiatives proposed in the original proposal (i.e. increased availability and connectivity with public transport and commuting lines, as well as coordinated cooperative solutions for increased frequency of passage in mountainous regions with dispersed villages, among others) and particularly advancing on the opportunities that digitisation*

*and the aimed digital transition offers for door-to-door journeys and sustainable and smart mobility, for instance in terms of shared e-bikes or car pooling also at the rural level, the latter can also be fostered by some creative simple solutions, such as the widespreading of the LEADER-supported "Mitfahrbänke" (co-riders' benches, in English). Those are indeed simple benches designed and placed strategically in villages to make it easier to take along and ride along on routes that are rarely used by public transport, offering both structural and punctual mobility solutions (for instance related to ecotourism) and hence promoting the shared mobility culture and hence protecting the environment.* The pilot project 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 European 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 pilot project should work towards the development of an app or a website providing recommendation of ecotourism based on the current location and supplied with information about distance and facilities in each ecotourism region.

*In conclusion, beyond ideas for possible concrete additions, it is important to grant this pilot project continuity, as the EU policy process of sustainable mobility in rural areas is still at an early stage of development. The pilot project will therefore continue focusing on interconnecting mobility needs with already ongoing projects like 'smart villages', 'SMARTA' and others, and will in particular focus on the recovery potential of rural and remote areas in the post COVID-19 period. As mentioned, it should keep its aim to look at how to best organise and develop rural areas with their mobility solutions to connect smoothly and in the most sustainable way with the nearest urban agglomerations, as well as with neighbouring villages. In this sense, drawing on the success story of SUMP in the urban context, work could be considered on the establishment of a rural equivalent of integrative sustainable rural mobility plans.* The pilot project should promote:

*Finally, and while awaiting the upcoming Commission Communication on a long-term vision for rural areas, this Pilot Project clearly falls within the scope of the objectives of the recently presented Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy (SSMS), and in particular its Flagship n.9 "Making mobility fair and just for all", which points out that it is crucial that mobility is available, accessible and affordable for all, and particularly that rural and remote regions are better connected. As explained, it has also clear links with other European objectives such as connectivity, inter-modality (including walking and cycling, as active modes historically enrooted in rural mobility), sustainable regional development, cohesion, employment, Just Transition, digitalisation, research and development and innovation, and as such possibilities to establish links to other ongoing projects could be found, and particularly with the goal of establishing a European multimodal transport information, management and payment system, also present within the SSMS objectives.* carpooling, car sharing and e-bike sharing inter-connected with public transport,

Delete following text:

~~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 pilot project will support local authorities and sustainable rural tourism providers to connect their tourist 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 pilot project should support the identification and promotion of activities and destinations that can be done using sustainable mobility. For local sustainable tourism providers, the pilot~~



~~project will make available Union 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,~~

~~Union financing for e-bikes.~~

**Justification:**

The continuation for a second year of the existing Pilot Project "PP 02 21 05 - Sustainable rural mobility for COVID-19 resilience and support of ecotourism" is crucial to continue pursuing, with regard to rural mobility, the objectives of the European Green Deal, particularly the goal to 'leave no one behind' and to ensure a 'just transition', as well as the emissions reduction targets by the European Climate Law. It is also a concrete contribution to the goals of the recently presented Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy, particularly that rural regions are better connected.

**Draft amendment 288**

=== TRAN/5479 ===

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item PP 02 21 08** — Pilot project — Single European Railway Area — Prototype Corridor Munich-Verona

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 21 08	600 000	150 000	p.m.	450 000	p.m.	450 000	800 000	400 000	800 000	850 000
Reserve										
Total	600 000	150 000	p.m.	450 000	p.m.	450 000	800 000	400 000	800 000	850 000

**Justification:**

The overall aim of the PP - getting a train without interruptions from Germany to Italy and vice versa - is well defined. However, due to historic developments operating a train from A to B is linked to a broad range of laws, operational guidelines and regulations, which are (slightly) different in each Member State. Consequently, seamless cross-border operations are not possible. The PP aims to address these shortcomings and the EC already started to develop an "issue log" to address the various issues, but due to the sheer scale of the project, the PP needs to be prolonged for another year.

**Draft amendment 212**

=== ITRE/5022 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 02 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 22 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 - 5G public concerns assessment*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The main objective of the pilot project would be to investigate and analyze people's fears concerning the possible harmful effects related to the development of different generations in telecommunication - 2G, 3G, 4G, as well as with regard to the introduction of 5G technology.*

*The research could be carried out by applying modern tools for communication as an interactive methods (surveys, websites, press conferences, media, others), as well as by developing platforms, methods, electronic system for informing the population about electromagnetic fields (EMF) sources and real-time exposure. Methodologically, this can be done by organizing discussions on European level with the participation of different countries at different stages of 5G-technology introduction, as well as experience in communication methods and providing information to general public.*

*To realize the aim of the project, it might be necessary to use the actual measurement data obtained in urban areas in order to analyze the adequacy of changes in the fears of the population.*

*The project could include the following activities:*

- Study and literature review of the available scientific knowledge in the field of 5G: implementation, international policies, public concern, health effects, exposure assessment, etc.*
- Development of an electronic system for the sources of RF radiation including technical information for new telecommunication generation (5G)*
- Study of the public concern related to the introduction of 5G-technology in member states*
- Analysis of the public concern on the base of real data of RF exposure in urban areas.*

### **Justification:**

The forthcoming 5G deployment within the EU is expected to bring new opportunities for citizens and businesses, but also new challenges when it comes to human health and environment. There are growing public concerns over the possible health impact of 5G networks deployment. The pilot project could help addressing the need for a specific legislation based on the analysis and the state of electromagnetic exposure from modern telecommunications technologies, in order to reduce both - health risks of these technologies and public concern (to quell fears).

---

## **Draft amendment 306**

=== REGI/6205 ===

Tabled by Committee on Regional Development

---

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### **Add: PP 02 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 22 01							480 000	120 000	480 000	120 000
Reserve										
Total							480 000	120 000	480 000	120 000

### **Heading:**

*Pilot project — Digitalisation to develop Europe's Sustainable and E-Attractiveness Tourism models in Marginal Areas*

### **Remarks:**

Add following text:

*We consider the proposed approach useful to answer the following issues: lack of data among players to support data sharing practices; unfair practices in collaborative economy; low level of digitalization of*

*SMEs operating in marginal areas tourism; low level of digital reskilling and upskilling of tourism SMEs and local communities.*

**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 corona pandemic has generated an unimaginable level of economic loss in every part of the world, with particularly devastating effects on the tourism and hospitality sector, this condition also gives an open door to the digital era on the marginal areas. Particularly, to put the potential of digital marketing and social networking into practice needs to pay attention on the e-hospitality area to spread more information on the less-known European heritages promoting and disseminating the attractiveness of "marginal areas" tourism, local authenticity, food selling and booking.

=====

**Draft amendment 213**

=== ITRE/5023 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 02 22 02**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 22 02							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 - Development of methodology for exposure and risk assessment of radiofrequency fields emitted by base stations for mobile communication including 5G technology*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*At present, there is no clarity on the methods of exposure assessment of the electromagnetic fields (EMFs) emitted by 5G-technology on workers and the general public. The main purpose of the pilot project would be to develop a methodology for measuring and evaluating this exposure that will be a basis for risk assessment. In measurement of 5G EMFs it seems necessary to apply a new approach to evaluate the exposure taking into account the specifics of the 5G standard. This project could include two exposure scenarios corresponding to the phased implementation of 5G technology.*

*The first case could take into account - non stand alone 5G - the introduction of new 5G antennas running in parallel with existing 2G / 3G / 4G, in which case the evaluation will cover all existing technologies;*

*The second exposure scenario could include stand alone 5G, and would need evaluation of 5G new radio (NR), taking into account massive MIMO technology and microcells radiating over the millimeter range.*

*The project could include the following activities:*

- *Development of methods for measurement and exposure assessment of EMFs emitted by sources in 5G technology;*
- *Organization and participation in workshops for discussion of possible methods for evaluation of EMF exposure on population and for applying the best European practices in this area;*
- *Pilot implementation of developed method for measuring and estimating radio frequency exposure from 5G technology; analysis and evaluation of the results;*
- *Performing risk analysis for general population based on measurements and exposure assessment.*

**Justification:**

There are growing public concerns over the possible health impact of 5G networks deployment within the EU. Consumers have the right to objective and science-based information on the thermal and non-thermal risks caused by the new waves of electromagnetic radiation as regard the 5G technology. The aim of the pilot project would be therefore to develop new methodology for exposure evaluation that would allow the relevant data to be accessible to the public.

=====

**Draft amendment 289**

=== TRAN/5481 ===

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 02 22 02**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 22 02							1 600 000	900 000	1 600 000	900 000
Reserve										
Total							1 600 000	900 000	1 600 000	900 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Comprehensive handbook for building local Urban Air Mobility (UAM) ecosystems in Europe*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The objective of this pilot action is twofold:*

- *Propose a draft comprehensive EU strategy on UAM addressing all aspects that will impact the local decision-makers (national, regional or local level): vehicles, airspace management, safety, security, environmental impact, ground infrastructure, local transport network, energy, privacy, local economic impact, insurance, funding/financing, etc;*
- *Prepare a holistic guidance material or a handbook for local decision makers providing concrete support for the local deployment of UAM including the development of certification of vertiports operators.*

**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 objective of this pilot action is twofold: to propose a draft comprehensive EU strategy on UAM addressing all aspects that will impact the local decision-makers (national, regional or local level); and to prepare a holistic guidance material or a handbook for local decision makers providing concrete support for the local deployment of UAM.

---

## Draft amendment 214

=== ITRE/5024 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

---

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: PP 02 22 03

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 02 22 03							1 895 000	947 500	1 895 000	947 500
Reserve										
Total							1 895 000	947 500	1 895 000	947 500

## Heading:

*Pilot project - The Coal Regions Leaders Academy*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*The Coal Regions Leaders Academy is an initiative aiming to educate leaders in designing and implementing policies for coal regions transition, both in the EU and in Ukraine and the Western Balkans. It will facilitate preparation of strategies and just transition plans in line with the EU legislation and commitments under Paris Agreement. The Academy will use and search for digital solutions and tools that enable sharing best practices of making a just transition while keeping jobs, alleviating energy poverty, enhancing energy security and affordability throughout deploying renewables.*

*The Academy will research on just transition case studies in the EU and in non-EU coal regions, looking into success stories and errors committed. The research activities will include policies and actions on site revitalisation and re-use, jobs reskilling, social protection, regional economic transformation and governance. Moreover, it will serve to analyse planned and in-force EU legislation governing support for transition of coal regions and technical assistance methodologies and tools applied by the IFIs.*

*The Academy will bring together for executive training sessions mid-level experts from both EU and non-EU countries working on daily basis on coal regions' transformation plans, representing central and local governments, coal regions authorities and industries, IFIs and social partners, including NGOs, trade unions and media. To this end, the Academy will work through on- and offline workshops, study visits and e-learning modules. This component will be implemented in close cooperation with other internationally respected institutions, including IFIs, and it will build upon to-date experience from existing cooperation.*

*Finally, the Academy will offer a specialisation path for students of European interdisciplinary studies focused on climate and energy transition. Bringing together students and practitioners by organising workshops, simulations and study visits it will allow to analyse changes to-date and discuss first-hand experience. Moreover, scholarships will be offered to students selected from EU and non-EU coal regions so that they can benefit from the European Interdisciplinary Studies programme.*

## Justification:

Only three inseparably combined elements, i.e. high quality research, academic education and executive training will contribute effectively to strengthening human capital for climate transition in EU and non-EU

coal regions. Significant experience in education European leaders, cooperating closely with relevant international institutions, including IFIs and providing education and training, including for partners from Ukraine and the Western Balkans is required from an institution to be up to the task.

-----  
**Draft amendment 176**

==== ENVI/6075 ====

Tabled by Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

-----  
SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item PP 03 21 01** — Pilot project — European Consumer Food Waste Forum

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 03 21 01	650 000	162 500	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000
Reserve										
Total	650 000	162 500	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000

**Justification:**

The continuation of this PP would make an important contribution towards the EU Green Deal. Consumers produce over half of all food waste, therefore, consumer-focused interventions are essential to achieve food waste reduction. The first phase of the PP will produce important recommendations aimed at various relevant stakeholders. The second phase will make these recommendations available to the respective target groups through an interactive, user-friendly platform in all EU official languages to maximise their impact.

-----  
**Draft amendment 38**

==== IMCO/6254 ====

Tabled by Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection

-----  
SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 03 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 03 22 01							800 000	400 000	800 000	400 000
Reserve										
Total							800 000	400 000	800 000	400 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Empowering consumers for green transition: development of multi-criteria lifecycle environmental performance index for products in the internal market*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*This pilot project should focus on developing via cooperation between the Commission and all relevant stakeholders of a multi-criteria lifecycle environmental performance index that will provide information to consumers on durability, reparability and recyclability of products throughout their entire lifecycle. Such index could be reflected in labelling in an accessible, understandable way for consumers, including for vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities, and independantly of their socio-economic background or level of education, so that to facilitate them in making sustainable choices.*

**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:**

Green transition is high on Europe's political agenda as contributing to Europe's strategic autonomy, enhanced resilience and global leadership in circular economy. We need sustainable single market with sustainable production and consumption. Often consumers lack easily accessible information with regards to the environmental characteristics of products, such as their durability, reparability and recyclability. Developing an index that would indicate the environmental performance of products could facilitate sustainable choices for consumers.

=====

**Draft amendment 215**

==== ITRE/5025 ====

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 03 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 03 22 01							400 000	200 000	400 000	200 000
Reserve										
Total							400 000	200 000	400 000	200 000

**Heading:**

***Pilot project - An App and related campaign that promotes EU programmes and (funding) opportunities for SMEs and start-ups***

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

***As we are in the beginning of a new MFF period that has seen both changes to existing MFF programmes as well as a rise of new programmes, tools, and SME focus areas, this pilot project puts forward the idea of a new App and related campaign that aims to promote EU programmes and (funding) opportunities for SMEs, focusing especially on those companies that have previously not taken part in EU programmes.***

***In order to attract SMEs and start-ups who are not yet familiar with EU programmes, the App and related information must be designed in a user-friendly and tailor-made way, whenever possible taking into account the diverse nature of Europe's SMEs. This pilot project aims to send a positive message and encourage SMEs to post-crisis growth and innovation and reach as many SMEs as possible.***

**Justification:**

SMEs have suffered greatly during the crisis, and we have encouraged them to participate in EU-programmes and funding opportunities. Yet it is not easy for them to understand what might be the most appropriate programme or tool for their needs. Given the many stakeholders involved in disseminating EU SME-related details, multilingual information is inevitably scattered and not always collected in easily readable formats. Consequently SMEs, and especially those SMEs that are new to EU programmes / opportunities, often give up or do not even bother to explore this avenue.

## Draft amendment 48

=== JURI/6358 ===

Tabled by Committee on Legal Affairs

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: PP 03 22 01

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 03 22 01							800 000	400 000	800 000	400 000
Reserve										
Total							800 000	400 000	800 000	400 000

#### Heading:

*Pilot project — Best practices in online court proceedings*

#### Remarks:

Add following text:

*Add the following text:*

*In a setting of pandemic and the following closures of prisons and courthouses, judicial systems across the world have implemented remote justice tools rapidly and on a massive scale, pushing the introduction of video and audio technologies, as well as AI-supported tools into the judicial systems, now being courts allowed to use these technologies to conduct ordinary criminal proceedings.*

*For example, in France, the use of electronic means of communication is now allowed before all courts without the need to receive prior consent of the parties. The Netherlands has also recently withdrawn previously established categorical exceptions to video hearings, now allowing cases involving minors or defendants with a mental disability to be heard online. These technologies are also used to ensure access to a lawyer in police stations and to enable lawyer-client consultations from prisons and detention facilities. Remote jury trials are also increasingly being considered.*

*However, not all the courts are assimilating the transition swiftly, nor the personnel are digitally prepared to cope with confidential files of a criminal proceeding in the digital environment. Other drawbacks of the use of these technologies in criminal proceedings are the ones provided by studies that show that defendants appearing via video are more likely to be unrepresented and thus unable to navigate the proceedings, or those that confirm that lawyer-client consultations on video are frequently overheard by others because of the improperly soundproof of the rooms or the deficient quality of the line.*

*This pilot project will create a European network of legal and court experts willing to share their vision on court proceedings in the digital environment. The network will hold a series of meetings to exchange expert views with AI specialists, and together will look at drafting a booklet of best practices to be embraced by the different European court systems personnel who have the responsibility to work in courts proceedings in the digital environment. Observations and conclusions of the meetings will lead to shareable reports that will point out to strategic areas of collaboration between the justice system, particularly at European level, in order to excel at the service they provide to society.*

#### 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 right to a fair trial has long been recognised by the international community as a basic human right that has to be respected. Fair trials are the only way to prevent miscarriages of justice and are an essential part of a just society, regardless the setting is real or virtual. Every person accused of a crime should have their guilt or innocence determined by a fair and effective legal process. It's not just about protecting suspects and defendants, but also about making societies safer and stronger.

---

## Draft amendment 53

=== JURI/6363 ===

Tabled by Committee on Legal Affairs

---

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### Add: PP 03 22 01

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 03 22 01							700 000	400 000	700 000	400 000
Reserve										
Total							700 000	400 000	700 000	400 000

## Heading:

*Pilot project — The protection of quality journalism in the digital area: the role of advertising revenue models*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*Directive 2019/790 has introduced an EU-wide ancillary right for press publications concerning online uses. Which assessment can be made on the impact of this measure on the revenue streams of the press industry, and more broadly on quality journalism, in consideration of the digital advertising models?*

*The Advertising technologies ('Ad tech') seem to be an inextricable aspect of e-commerce, meaning that both parts potentially benefit and harm each other. On the internet, the model of personalised advertising is now prevailing at the expense of contextual advertising. The latter was conducted in a way in which the placement of the advertisement was based on the context of the place visited - website, store etc - considering that the audience would be interested in the advertised service or good. The new model focusing on personally-tailored advertisement, based on the collection and the use of a high amount of personal data. This phenomenon also affects the field of journalism through online news services. In order to better understand and tackle the pervasive model of personalised advertising and its impact on the revenue streams of the press industry, we need to have a better insight into how the ad revenue pertaining to quality journalism digital services has developed since the appearance of personalised advertising. It is relatively easy to find data about how the ad tech industry revenue has grown but much harder to demonstrate how journalists and press publishers have benefited from it. Mapping the digital advertisement solutions being currently used, but also exploring potential alternative models like contextual ads would help to fill the gap in what is currently available and often presented as a 'one size fits all' solution. In addition, the Pilot Project would provide great assistance to EU and national legislators during the consideration and implementation of respective legislation, notably the one deriving from the Digital Market Act.*

## 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 correlation between ad tech and qualitative journalism would need further demonstration. The impact of poor quality journalism, fake news and disinformation has affected the way users browse for news online, thereby raising the value of quality journalism and the need for fair competition between online news offers. In light of the upcoming DSA and DMA such Pilot Project would give useful insight into how digital advertisement can serve quality journalism and citizens.

**Draft amendment 290**

=== TRAN/5482 ===

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 03 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 03 22 01							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 — Transparency in public procurement*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*A significant amount of public investment is spent through public procurement, and e-procurement was beneficial in fighting fraud, resulting in savings for all parties, increased transparency, and simplified and shortened processes.*

*In this context, the creation of a European framework for enhancing transparency in public procurement would be a crucial step forward. Such a framework could be implemented through the Tenders Electronic Daily (TED) website, which already allows access to public procurement notices and could become a valuable tool to analyse and expose procurement data (e.g. values of contracts awarded per country, per company, by sector of activity, etc.; number of bids per procedure; information about subcontracting, namely towards third countries).*

*The project should focus on improving data normalization, accessibility and transparency:*

- retrieve, process and appropriately store data contained in the notices published, for improved search and generation of predefined and customised reporting;*
- implement user-friendly, clear and self-explanatory visualisation of relevant data in TED, using graphics, dynamic tools and machine translation;*
- further automatize exchange and validation of data between national authorities and TED in order to limit discrepancies and errors, reduce red tape and facilitate reuse;*
- privilege the use of normalized information, i.e. predefined lists of values rather than free text descriptions, and promote the use of key identifiers, e.g. buyer, seller;*
- collect expertise to find patterns and define rules to be used in building automated expert systems for infringement/fraud detection based on TED data;*

- gather best practices regarding automatized data exchange in the procurement workflow within and between Member States;
- promote innovative projects to increase the completeness, accuracy, accessibility and readability of TED data.

**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 enhance transparency in public procurement as measure to reduce red tape and prevent fraud in spending EU money.

**Draft amendment 39**

==== IMCO/6255 ====

Tabled by Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 03 22 02**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 03 22 02							950 000	475 000	950 000	475 000
Reserve										
Total							950 000	475 000	950 000	475 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — A more resilient and innovative European economy: supporting SMEs in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The economic impact of the crisis caused by COVID-19 varies from one industrial sector to another and from one enterprise to another. In the context of this crisis, it is SMEs that have suffered and felt its effects the most. A pilot project that would support European SMEs to create value chains for innovative and sustainable products would help mitigate the effects of the crisis. It is necessary to support the production at the European level in order to restart our economy.*

*Such a pilot project aims to encourage, motivate and support SMEs wishing to create value chains for innovative, sustainable and reusable products and to overcome the challenges created by the crisis, which will also contribute to the promotion of circular economy at the European level. SMEs need to be helped to invest in research and development that will lead to the launch of innovative products on the market.*

*It is also important that SMEs are funded in order to have access to training on marketing strategies and how to succeed in placing and promoting their innovative products on the market.*

*In order to implement the new industrial strategy in Europe, it is necessary for SMEs to be supported in the production process in order to achieve their ambitious goals and to face the increasing competition. Supporting the manufacturing of innovative and sustainable products will also contribute to achieving the*

*objectives of the European Green Deal.*

## **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 will increase the productivity of SMEs, competitiveness and the quality and number of innovative products manufactured by them. The insufficient level of financial support and the COVID-19 pandemic are preventing SMEs from producing innovative products. This complicates their development process and prevents them from keeping up with market developments, therefore a pilot project of 950 000 EUR would increase their production capacity.

---

## **Draft amendment 54**

==== JURI/6364 ====

Tabled by Committee on Legal Affairs

---

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### **Add: PP 03 22 02**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 03 22 02							700 000	400 000	700 000	400 000
Reserve										
Total							700 000	400 000	700 000	400 000

## **Heading:**

*Pilot project — The impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on Education, Research and Library institutions: the role of copyright laws in facilitating distance education and research*

## **Remarks:**

Add following text:

*In 2016, the CJEU clarified in its VOB decision (C-174/15) that the lending of e-books is permitted under the public lending exception enshrined in Directive 2006/115, but practical problems prevent libraries in Europe from using this exception. During the pandemic, lending of physical books was not always possible due to the closure of libraries' premises. The Pilot Project could look at what practical improvements are needed in order to allow libraries to genuinely benefit from the public lending exception for e-books in practice.*

*Directive 2019/790 has introduced an EU-wide exception that allows libraries to digitise their collections, but not to make them available online. According to Directive 2001/21, Member States can introduce exceptions that allow libraries to make available their digital collections through dedicated terminals on the premises of the institutions, not online. As libraries had to close their physical establishments during the pandemic, they were no longer able to give access under those conditions. The Pilot Project could assess whether legal changes in the EU framework are needed in order to give Member States more flexibility to rapidly address access needs when libraries' premises are closed to the public.*

*Schools and universities had to rapidly improvise digital learning and collaborative work solutions, in some cases on the basis of solutions from commercial vendors. The Pilot Project could assess what*

*copyright issues have arisen in the context of education & research at a distance, and what legal and technical solutions could be found to address the growing needs in the field of distance education and research.*

**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 recent developments due to the pandemic of COVID-19 have been a 'stress test' for our societies; they have brought on the surface issues of discontinuity in the fields of Education, Research and Library institutions, thereby revealing the need to improve supporting digital solutions. The social and economic consequences on students and researchers, on citizens, on youth and on innovation are significant. What legal and technical solutions could be found at EU level to address the growing needs in the field of distance education and research?

=====

**Draft amendment 291**

=== TRAN/5483 ===

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 03 22 02**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 03 22 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 — Single European Digital Enforcement Area*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*Within Europe, a broad framework of rules applies to commercial road transport. These rules concern minimum social, market and technical standards to be complied with by drivers, operators, vehicles and cargo.*

*Effective and efficient enforcement of these EU rules is crucial for improving road safety for all road users, ensuring adequate working conditions for those who earn their living carrying goods or passengers and safeguarding fair business conditions for those who invest in establishing a road transport company.*

*However, due to the ever-increasing cross border nature of transport operations, traditional enforcement came to its limits and is now broadly conceived as insufficient, burdensome and costly for the whole sector. Carriers and drivers lose money and business opportunities due to lengthy, random and unnecessary controls while enforcement authorities are facing insufficient human and financial resources to effectively control compliance with the complex framework of rules. In addition, the difficult access to data related to drivers, operators, vehicles and cargo leads to even more constrains for enforcement authorities.*

*The COVID-19 pandemic additionally showed the shortcomings of traditional enforcement based on physical controls and paper documents. The existing cross border enforcement tools in road transport allowing for electronic exchange of data for control purposes, such as ERRU, RESPER, TACHOnet have their own limitations and consequently they fall short of providing substantial efficiency gains and relief for authorities, operators and drivers alike.*

*In addition, the introduction of new provisions under Mobility Package 1 extends the scope of necessary controls thus requiring even more efforts from enforcement authorities. Future improvements of the smart tachograph and the equipment of control officers with remote detection devices to communicate with the tachograph while the vehicle is in motion is first step. Furthermore harmonising risk-rating systems and enabling electronic exchange of documents on posting of drivers via IMI system as well as incorporation of the recently adopted eFTI regulation will be important next steps towards improving the effectiveness of road enforcement.*

*However, these systems and tools are insufficient to bring significant gains in simplification and efficiency of controls. In addition they are being deployed unconnectedly, which does not guarantee synergy effects.*

*Therefore, the necessity to create a connected modern road transport enforcement system is undisputed. Especially targeted risk-based controls, contactless and paperless inspections based on access to real-time digital data on drivers, operators, vehicles and cargo needs to become a reality across Europe. This would make controls less burdensome, less time consuming, less costly and more efficient.*

*The first step to create such a SEDEA (Single European Digital Enforcement Area), requires in-depth testing on the ground in order to draw the right conclusions on how to gradually replace traditional random physical controls at the roadside and at the premises with digital and targeted ones. This particular Pilot Project aims to provide the necessary data, which would allow the EC to come up with sound strategy on digital enforcement in the future.*

#### **SCOPE:**

*The digital enforcement pilot project should cover the compliance with EU rules in three dimensions: human (drivers and operators), vehicle and freight. It would cover the controls of driving and rest time rules, posting, cabotage, all kind of licenses such as community license, driving license, driver's attestation, tachograph cards, roadworthiness test of vehicles, weights and dimensions, with the aim to gradually give controllers an access to this comprehensive set of data in real time. The ultimate goal is to provide solutions for replacing physical controls at the roadside and at the premises of road transport undertakings by remote/automated controls without stopping the vehicle and/or visiting the premises of the undertaking.*

#### **Geographical AREA:**

*The large share of international transport on particular stretches of the SCAN-MED Corridor, makes the problem of conventional roadside controls for hauliers and enforcement authorities visible. Consequently, the digitalisation of transport documents and data exchange systems between Member States are both in the interest of hauliers and of the responsible enforcement authorities and therefore comparatively well advanced on the SCAN-MED Corridor. In addition, the Austrian stretch is almost completely upgraded with ITS-G5. The proposed Pilot Project would face favourable conditions from the industry, the enforcement authorities, backed up by the already existing ITS G5 infrastructure.*

#### **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:

Digitisation has already resulted in convergence between enforcement systems and applications in many Member States, but it is the slow pace of harmonisation and connection between Member States and businesses alike that has been an obstacle for a broad unified role out of digital enforcement for road transport within Europe.

---

## Draft amendment 216

=== ITRE/5026 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

---

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: PP 04 22 01

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 04 22 01							2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000
Reserve										
Total							2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000	2 500 000

## Heading:

*Pilot project - A European In-Orbit Data Centre*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*The pilot project would primarily look at the potential for installing internet data centres in orbit.*

*The installation of internet data centres in orbit would bring a solution to the decarbonisation of the global digitalisation, as Internet has emerged as a major global greenhouse gas contributor.*

*In orbit, data centres would therefore enable us to reach our climate objectives as their energy would be drawn directly from the sun, used locally, and heat would be dissipated in space outside the earth's atmosphere.*

*The project shall be focused on placing an operational in-orbit demonstrator that could develop into a large space platform in orbit, associated with high-capacity power stations and multiple standard data centre modules, assembled, maintained, and upgraded using robotics.*

*The steps of the project would be the following:*

*- Making a detailed feasibility study, emphasising on an overall system study that would define the space system's architecture, confirm the feasibility and costs, as well as the carbon footprint. This study would include climate specialists to verify and quantify the environmental benefit of the project, which would justify its investment in the context of the Green Deal.*

*- Defining more precisely the space data centre infrastructure, in terms of power station network orbital positions, size and number, necessary optical data relays, etc.*

*- A first operational objective would be a small scale in-orbit station (typically 5-10 MW), as a minimum viable product (MVP) to demonstrate performance and provide feedback for the final development leading to assembling a station in orbit by 2025.*

*On a longer term, such orbital stations could be replicated in order to have a larger impact on the climate at planet level. Having demonstrated the carbon footprint benefit of the first full scale data centre in orbit, Europe would be in position to lead an international cooperation for a worldwide-level deployment.*

*This project could change the scale of the European digital and space industry, giving it a worldwide role in on-orbit operations and access to space with huge competitive benefits for other sectors.*

*This privileged position in space would also offer a number of intrinsic advantages: easier cyber security protection, 5G connectivity, edge computing, etc. For Europe, it would provide cloud independence, and strengthen the EU's industrial excellence in the domains of processors, microelectronics, memories, as well as launchers, satellites, solar generators, batteries, robotics, etc.*

*The decarbonisation of data servers, which are now among the world's fastest-growing energy users, would contribute substantially to Europe's commitment to become the world's first climate neutral continent by 2050 while contributing to EU data sovereignty.*

**Justification:**

In 2019, data centres' CO2 footprint equated to that of the aviation industry. By 2025, it is set to double. It is disconcerting that digitalisation, which helps solve many climate challenges, is also a major contributor to rising emissions, to the point that internet usage limitations are envisioned.

Space technology has now reached a level of maturity to make this solution feasible.

This project will help the EU achieve its climate goals, all the while opening the door for innovative projects that will boost European competitiveness.

=====

**Draft amendment 144**

==== EMPL/5564 ====

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 05 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 05 22 01							750 000	375 000	750 000	375 000
Reserve										
Total							750 000	375 000	750 000	375 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Establishing a Youth Event for citizens of the Overseas Countries and Territories*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*Add the following*

*Despite the eligibility by principle stated in the Overseas Association Decision (OAD), the actual access by individuals and legal entities based in the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) to the programmes of the EU remains a challenge, and their success in accessing EU funds remains very limited.*

*Given the special status of the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT's) as enshrined in the Treaties, a dedicated Youth Event for young citizens of the OCT's will be of great value for those citizens and the European Union. During the event, they would get the opportunity to exchange knowledge, to meet the representatives in the European Parliament and to learn about the many opportunities that the European Union is providing for the OCT's.*

*Such an event would among other things be informative and provide the youth on the OCTs with information on what the EU and its institutions entail, and how youth can get involved with the EU by, for instance, applying for EU programmes and funds. In this way, this event is a complementary and preparatory component to the existing student mobility programmes.*

**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 pandemic has detrimental consequences with long-term effects for youth on the OCTs. Key sectors like tourism have been hit severely and the mobility opportunities of youth have further declined. A Youth Event dedicated to the specific needs of youth on the OCTs should contribute to a stronger relationship and engagement between youth on the OCTs and the EU and make them ambassadors of the EU globally.

The European Union has a duty to engage with its citizens. This should also include the citizens in the Overseas Countries and Territories.

=====

**Draft amendment 304**

== REGI/6203 ==

Tabled by Committee on Regional Development

-----

**SECTION III — COMMISSION**

**Add: PP 05 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 05 22 01							800 000	400 000	800 000	400 000
Reserve										
Total							800 000	400 000	800 000	400 000

**Heading:**

***Pilot project — Transatlantic cooperation scheme delivering the Green Deal locally***

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

***The PP will encourage the green and blue recovery in the Atlantic by creating a precursor of a cooperation scheme at transatlantic level to foster exchanges of best practices and joint projects on the green recovery of maritime sectors important to Atlantic coastal regions, including outermost regions and non-EU regions. This pilot is strongly innovative as it will go beyond the traditional INTERREG EA projects which only connect Atlantic EU regions. This pilot will include EU Atlantic outermost and non-EU regions and thus promote the EU Green Deal beyond EU borders. Besides, it will go beyond the Galway and Belém Statements on Cooperation on Research as it will be a tool to improve regional development strategies such as regional investment in green marine leisure infrastructure and innovation policies to adapt to and mitigate climate change, which are key challenges identified in Atlantic RIS3 and the Atlantic Strategy Action Plan 2.0.***

***Developing a transatlantic cooperation will produce the following outcomes:***

- improving policy making at regional level;***
- internationalisation of SMEs of the Atlantic area;***
- upskilling and reskilling stakeholders active in the key Atlantic sectors;***
- enhancing the territorial cohesion of the Atlantic Area and the appropriation of the Green Deal and Atlantic Strategy principles by EU and non-EU regional and local authorities.***

*To achieve this goal, the PP will support:*

- *Three trans-sectorial and transatlantic workshops online with the aim to generate knowledge, exchange practices on how to enhance the sustainable development of the sector across the Atlantic. It will foster cross-fertilisation of existing projects, will enhance a dialogue between the four pillars of the Atlantic Strategy and will reflect on transversal topics such as SMEs development and youth entrepreneurs.*
- *Three study visits and three capacity-building trainings directed towards regional administrations, wishing to develop their skills and strengthen their cooperation at a transatlantic level. The capacity-building exercise will derive from the challenges identified in the workshops and will be a privileged tool for administration to enhance their transatlantic cooperation.*
- *The development of a database of contacts at a transatlantic level to foster dialogue and best practice exchanges.*
- *Key capitalisation activities such as the development of a catalogue of best practices compiling innovations identified in the workshops and study visits, the development of a roadmap on the transatlantic cooperation to foster sustainable development of Atlantic coastal territories, and other actions helping the transfer of best practices outside the consortium and enabling cross-fertilisation and capitalisation with current projects.*

*Such strategic actions for the Atlantic could only be developed if the area key players are involved as a network of regional authorities and key technical partners. Regional authorities have strong links with the clusters and SMEs operating in their territories. They also have developed links at a transatlantic level, which will be able to be mobilised quickly and will provide the pilot project with a network of stakeholders from the other side of the Atlantic.*

**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 Atlantic seaboard is lagging behind some other regions in terms of GDP/capita, unemployment rates, investment in R&D, and training. Atlantic States are deeply affected by the COVID-19 crisis and face a further economic crisis as a result of Brexit. The Atlantic area is also affected by a global issue which is the climate change. A stronger transatlantic cooperation would strengthen innovation and regional cohesion for a sustainable development of the area.

**Draft amendment 305**

==== REGI/6204 ====

Tabled by Committee on Regional Development

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 05 22 02**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 05 22 02							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 — Recovery of old vineyards for the development of a sustainable economy in the Extremadura Region***

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The proposal aims to rehabilitate centenary native vineyards which are part of the agriculture history of the local producers in Extremadura. This project strives to work with researchers, local producers and distributors, as well as local and regional authorities. Old vineyards have demonstrated to be more sustainable in terms of water use and resistance to plagues, but they have been replaced by more resource-intensive ones. This project's endeavour is to recuperate, as intangible heritage, the various wine grape varieties, wine-growing and wine-making techniques, and to put those old (new) products into today's competitive wine market.*

**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 aims at recovering old techniques, fighting depopulation on certain areas and creating sustainable long-term jobs, as well as upskilling workers, with the collaboration of the research centres and the workers from a lagging-behind region, as well as at developing a market for old (new) products. It can be applied at a European Union level at a later stage since there is a Europe-wide tradition of local vineyards.

**Draft amendment 295**

==== TRAN/5490 ====

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 05 22 02**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 05 22 02							500 000	250 000	500 000	250 000
Reserve										
Total							500 000	250 000	500 000	250 000

**Heading:**

***Pilot project — Study on health and safety impacts in the commercial aviation sector***

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*In recent decades, commercial aviation has gained more relevance in global social and economic relations. For example, over the last three decades, cabin crews have gone from flying 50/55 hours/month to 95/100 hours/month, and during the same period, cabin crews have worked on 3 long-haul flights to 6.*

*Commercial aviation has changed in a way that cabin crews are now more exposed to ionizing radiation and to the deplorable air quality inside planes. This has major impacts on health and safety.*

*This study, which should involve employee representatives, will contribute to a better understanding of the*

*impacts of commercial flights on the health and safety of frequent passengers, cabin crew and pilots. This study should contribute to an Action Plan to reduce these impacts.*

*Improving the working conditions of cabin crew and the safety of frequent flyers and cabin crew is key to increasing the sector's capacity in terms of job quality and passenger reliability.*

*The European Parliament discussed, at the July 2021 plenary session, an oral question focused on the rights of workers in the aviation sector, reflecting many of the issues that this study should highlight, contributing to objective and useful information for the intended legislative work.*

**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 growing number of cabin crew members and passengers with cancer, infertility and teratogenicity (defects in offspring), sleep disturbances or social isolation show that changes (labour and technical) in commercial aviation have likely worsened working conditions and safety of workers and passengers. This phenomenon needs to be properly evaluated and subsequently addressed in its various dimensions (health, family life, etc.).

=====

**Draft amendment 167**

=== ENVI/6065 ===

Tabled by Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 06 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 06 22 01							500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000
Reserve										
Total							500 000	500 000	500 000	500 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Best practice and information sharing across EU laboratories and Member States in genetic testing for rare diseases: the case of genetic Neuromuscular Diseases (NMD) and Inherited Retinal Degenerations (IRDs)*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

**1. Context:**

*For people living with a rare disease obtaining an accurate and timely diagnosis is fundamental, to ensure access to care, as well as to enable essential social support. For people living with NMDs and IRDs, getting a timely and accurate diagnosis is often a challenge, due to the significant clinical and genetic heterogeneity. This can impact their survival and quality of life, especially at a time when new transformative therapies are being approved and potentially bringing new hope for these patients.*

*Genetic testing is the laboratory process of analysing human genetic material. Multiple methods are*

*available, and many are currently being developed at an unprecedented and unforeseen pace. At the same time, the overall number of genes identified as the cause of rare diseases is continuously increasing. There is significant variation across Europe in terms of number of genetic tests available, with some countries testing for fewer than 20 genes, whilst others for over 2000.*

*People living with a rare disease, as well as those not yet diagnosed, have the right to access the same quality care as any other patient, despite the rarity of their condition and independent of where they live. The European Reference Networks (ERNs) play a fundamental role in ensuring that high-quality, cost-effective care is provided to patients across Europe. Ensuring best-practice and information exchange in genetic testing for rare disease across laboratories and Member States can improve rare disease patients' lives, enabling access to the most up-to-date information and best practice examples on genetic testing.*

*The need to foster harmonisation across Europe on genetic testing for rare diseases via the exchange of best practice is defined by the following EU policy documents:*

- Council Recommendation on an action in the field of Rare Diseases (2009/ C151/02)*
- Commission Communication on Rare Diseases: Europe's challenge (COM (2008) 679)*
- Directive 2011/24/EU on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare*
- The Commission Expert Group on Rare Diseases' Recommendation on cross border genetic testing of Rare Disease in the European Union (published in November 2015)*

## **2. Objectives:**

*The ultimate objective of this Pilot Project is to ensure that patients living with a rare disease (like NMDs and IRDs) can access information on the most appropriate genetic testing via the exchange of best practice and examples from across the EU. Building on the Recommendation on Cross Border Genetic Testing of Rare Diseases in the European Union formulated by the EUCERD, and on the coordination role of ERNs, the project will focus on access to best practice examples and up-to-date information on genetic testing for NMD and IRDs patients across EU borders with the objective of building recommendations valid also for other rare disease areas.*

*Specific objectives of the Pilot Project will be:*

- Overview of existing testing capacity for NMDs and IRDs across Europe*
- Set up collaboration, information and best practice sharing mechanisms between laboratories via appropriate databases, supported and monitored by ERNs as appropriate*
- Identification of challenges and opportunities associated with diagnostic access*
- Recommendations on how to ensure timely access to genetic testing on a cross-border basis*

## **3. Method:**

### **Implementation**

*The Pilot Project would perform a Survey of Clinical Genetics Units and Genetics Laboratories across Europe to investigate their experiences with NMDs and IRDs.*

*In the first phase, the Survey will look into:*

- availability of genetic testing centres and test coverage for the NMDs and IRDs*
- current standard for genetic testing for NMDs and IRDs*
- diagnostic pathway: identification of centres and HCPs responsible for ordering and interpreting genetic testing*
- availability and quantity of cross-border genetic testing (CBGT) for NMDs and IRDs*
- evidence of any significant variation in access to CBGT for NMDs and IRDs*
- issues compounding the difficulties of CBGT*

*The second phase will focus on the results, presented in the following documents:*

- a comprehensive mapping of the situation in Europe*
- an interactive dashboard collecting key information*
- identification of best practices directed at improving NMDs and IRDs genetic testing but applicable to other rare diseases*
- a policy workshop to present best practices, and identify channels for implementation and further exchange*
- a guidance toolkit supporting the potential implementation of best practice at national level, developed in cooperation with relevant ERNs*

**Possible collaboration**

*The project could be conducted in collaboration with the two relevant ERNs for the above-mentioned conditions: EURO-NMD and ENR-EYE.*

**Outcomes**

*The Survey aims at identifying concrete gaps in genetic testing laboratories across Europe, define a concrete action plan on how these could be addressed and set the basis for best practice and information sharing across EU. We also suggest sharing the outcomes of this pilot to the Steering Group on Health Promotion, Disease Prevention and Management of Non-Communicable Diseases and explore the integration of best practice in their database.*

**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:**

Genetic testing for rare diseases plays a crucial role in the patient pathway, ensuring timely and correct diagnosis. The objective of this Pilot Project is to create an EU framework for information and best practice sharing amongst laboratories and between Member States, to ensure timely access to genetic testing at national level, or on a cross-border basis. The system should be developed under the coordination and monitoring of European Reference Networks (ERNs).

**Draft amendment 240**

==== LIBE/5680 ====

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 06 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 06 22 01							1 200 000	800 000	1 200 000	800 000
Reserve										
Total							1 200 000	800 000	1 200 000	800 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Research Plan to develop a free-open source tool to tackle non-consensual published*

*pornography*

## **Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The proposed pilot project will conduct research to develop a free open-source tool to tackle the phenomenon of non-consensual published pornography (NCPP).*

*By now, it is evident that the issue of non-consensual published pornography is a serious problem, which has been poorly tackled across the EU. The source of the problem lies in multiple instances, among them the lack of in-depth research on the phenomenon and on how it can be tackled, as well as the lack of harmonised legislative approach, and consequently, of effective law enforcement. Victims of non-consensual published pornography are mentally overstrained with the burden of having to manually and constantly search the global Internet for illegal publications of depictions of their bodies, asking the relevant platforms for removal and reporting the criminal activities to the competent law enforcement agency. Although certain support tools and services are on the market, there is so far no free tool that supports searching for both non-consensual published pornography on imagery and videos that allows for continuous monitoring for new publications and reporting to platforms and authorities.*

*The proposed Pilot Project aims to cover the research phase through a Research Plan in order to come up with a solution for a free-open source tool. The proposed Research Plan will be divided in the following phases:*

*Phase 1: the project will conduct research with the objective of developing a free-open source tool that facilitates searching for non-consensual published pornography on imagery and videos, as well as the continuous monitoring for new publications and reporting to platforms and authorities. By identifying and analysing the causes, challenges, trends, as well as collecting best practices of the phenomenon of non-consensual published pornography, the initiative seeks to develop a suitable free-open source tool which can contribute to eradicate the problem. Once developed, the tool will contribute to support victims and victim help NGOs to find occurrences of non-consensual dissemination of depictions of their bodies, to continuously monitor for new publications, semi-automatise the notification process and to monitor the take-down process by platforms. In addition, the tool to be developed will also support victim reporting to the competent law enforcement authority, in order to strengthen the reaction, response and efficiency of law enforcement.*

*Phase 2: the proposal will include the testing of the free-open source tool once developed. During this phase, the project will come up with the findings of the testing and with recommendations about how the tool has to be applied. Education as regards the use of the free-open source tool and of the process shall be part of this phase of the project.*

## **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:**

In-depth research coordinated at the EU level is necessary to find suitable tools to tackle NCPP from a horizontal approach, which is a growing and poorly tackled phenomenon. Therefore, it is instrumental to conduct research on possible solutions, such as a free-open source tool, and to test them in order to assess their effectiveness. The outcome of the Research Plan can contribute to support victims and NGOs to find occurrences of NCPP and to simplify the monitoring and takedown process by the platforms, which is essential to eradicate the problem.

-----  
**Draft amendment 296**

==== TRAN/5491 ====

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism  
-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 06 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 06 22 01							985 000	492 500	985 000	492 500
Reserve										
Total							985 000	492 500	985 000	492 500

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Supporting European ecotourism in the context of the crisis created by COVID-19*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The tourism sector is one of the most affected by the crisis created by COVID-19. For this reason, a pilot project is needed to support promoters such as businesses, individuals, entities that promote ecotourism, especially in rural areas of the Member States, where traditional handicrafts are made. Promoters could create online and offline information campaigns, advertise on social networks, organize events with European leaders and experts in the field of ecotourism.*

*Ecotourism offers opportunities for nature experiences that provide a better understanding of this environment and the opportunity to discover and protect nature, culture and local traditions by tourists. Ecotourism and traditional handicraft products attract those tourists who want to interact with the natural environment and broaden their level of knowledge, understanding of local values.*

*Promoters must encourage tourists to adopt best practices in tourism and planning methods in terms of nature conservation and protection and sustainable development.*

*In order for promoters to be able to foster European ecotourism, to make European rural areas more attractive to tourists, they need to be financially supported. As we do not have a special budget line for tourism at European level, it is essential to have a pilot project to promote tourist areas where handicrafts are produced and to finance promoters that have this object of activity.*

**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 financial support to ecotourism promoters to encourage people to travel to EU ecotourism areas and provide them with more information on where ecotourism can be practiced in the EU. It is important to promote the natural and cultural resources we have at Union level. Ecotourism involves participation in the conservation of the natural areas visited, providing constructive ways for good management and conservation of these natural areas, therefore it is necessary to have a pilot project of 985,000 EUR to achieve these objectives.



**Draft amendment 241**

=== LIBE/5681 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item PP 07 21 02** — Pilot project — European Narrative Observatory to fight Disinformation post-COVID19**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 02	1 200 000	300 000	p.m.	600 000	p.m.	600 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 800 000
Reserve										
Total	1 200 000	300 000	p.m.	600 000	p.m.	600 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 200 000	1 800 000

**Justification:**

Continuation of the ongoing pilot project.

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.

**Draft amendment 152**

=== EMPL/5575 ===

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item PP 07 21 03** — Pilot project — Cross-Border Crisis Response Integrated Initiative (CB-CRII)**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 03	1 600 000	400 000	p.m.	800 000	p.m.	800 000	1 900 000	1 350 000	1 900 000	2 150 000
Reserve										
Total	1 600 000	400 000	p.m.	800 000	p.m.	800 000	1 900 000	1 350 000	1 900 000	2 150 000

**Remarks:**Before paragraph:

I. Context

Amend text as follows:

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

After paragraph:

I. Context

Amend text as follows:

*After more than one year since the breakout of the pandemic, the* The COVID-19 crisis is *still* 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 *which* represent 2 million people.

At the same time, the crisis revealed a lack of *adequate* cooperation and coordination across borders as well as strong interdependencies *within cross-border* areas seen as functional areas. *Each decision taken on one side of the border 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 *stakeholders*. 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. *Repetitive border* shutdowns have had a strong negative impact on cross-border citizens, *their family life*, the local economy, businesses, the transport of essential goods and cross-border public services (education, healthcare). In some *regions, 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 *a negative impact on mutual* trust between partners across the borders which *took many years to be* built over the years, and which is essential for cross-border cooperation.

Despite many years of institutionalised (*Interreg, CB organisations*) 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. *Despite* 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, existing cross-border structures such as the European Groupings for Territorial Cooperation have rarely been involved in the elaboration or in the implementation of emergency plans.*

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 to better anticipate the situation and to more quickly adopt measures to keep the number of people infected lower while preserving the local intertwined economy.* 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 *were* 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 *the* strong need for *tailored* 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 *sound* cross-border public services.

After paragraph:

## II. Objectives

Amend text as follows:

The overall objective of this pilot project is to improve the life of citizens *and businesses* in border regions by supporting *functional cross-border areas with specific tools. All throughout, border regions have been* ~~amore 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 aims at helping 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 eye-opener of the immediate effects of the COVID-19 crisis. Re-establishing border controls has hampered a whole eco-system. Therefore, based on the existing analyses on the experience of border regions during the COVID-19 outbreak, this pilot project shall help LRAs to better tackle future crises and to promote a new model of elaborating public policies for resilient cross-border regions, including public services, 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 from all European borders with operational tools and processes, to avoid future unexpected disruptions in the daily life of cross-border citizens.* ~~for citizens, and applicable to all European borders.~~

## III. Expected results

Delete following text:

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

Amend text as follows:

*1. Completing the analysis commissioned by the DG REGIO ‘The effects of COVID-19 induced border closures on cross-border regions - An empirical report covering the period March to June 2020’ by integrating the follow-ups to the first wave (spring 2020) until now and by proceeding to a more economic* ~~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 Union able to objectively measure the costs of non-cooperation. Through collecting practical and statistical~~ *analysis of the effects of the sanitary crisis in borders areas (NUTS 3 level) and of the risks they face in the near future. The objective will be to measure the resilience of border areas compared to other EU regions by collecting evidence in different thematic fields: employment rate, cross-border flows, evolution in GDP, etc.* ~~evidence (cross-border functional urban areas, etc.), 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 requires 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, with a focus on health, emergency management and civil protection. Building on the work already carried out on cross-border public services (CPS) by ESPON, DG REGIO intends to consolidate a platform, collecting information on public services in different sectors in border regions ,with a strong operational aspect, identifying the gaps, the needs and the existing structures to facilitate better integration of border regions. The pilot project should contribute on the specific topic, the maintenance of cross-border public services in the case of crises, with a focus in the field of health, civil protection and disaster management. It should gather information about the capacity of existing public services to answer crisis situations in some key sectors (health, transport, basic services, ...), mapping key contacts*

*over the borders and providing data. The conditions to secure the updating of the platform, on the basis of a European network, shall be defined. cooperation.*

Delete following text:

~~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, etc.). 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, 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, should be defined.~~

Amend text as follows:

3. An action plan to ease and to systematise solidarity **and crisis management** 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...**)~~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 **government and Interreg projects, especially those already dealing with civil protection, a European regulation on cross-border emergency plans should be developed in order to better react in front of future crisis and to ensure the free movement of cross-border workers and essential goods, social protection, harmonised communication... The delegation to local EGTCs of the preparation of joint cross-border Emergency plans, guaranteeing minimum standards for cross-border cooperation will increase the involvement and the readiness of**~~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 to tackle future border crises...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~~ **and inhabitants of CB living areas** that would be mutually recognised by neighbouring **regions, possibly using opportunities designed at EU level, such as the digital green pass.**~~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 the socio-economic cross-border interdependence is often not tackled by means of systematic and coherent cooperation between public authorities across the border. Thus, the management of cross-border areas requires multilevel governance, as these regions are deeply interlinked and often depend on decisions taken at National or European level. 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,...), 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, which has known a significant growth since the beginning of the pandemic, and may remain as a contribution to a more sustainable development). 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 in border regions which encourage political and citizen dialogue. However, the COVID-19 outbreak has shown that existing structures had difficulties to react swiftly, because they were often excluded by the decision-making processes. The natural reaction of Member States was to close borders while an efficient response would have been bilateral and multilevel coordination. Based on the example of the French-German 'Cross-border Cooperation Committee', created by the Aachen Treaty, a similar political platform could be replicated in other EU**

**borders and could cover three main tasks:**

Delete following text:

~~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 Union borders and could have three tasks:~~

Amend text as follows:

- ~~1. Producing evidence of cross-border integration and flows, the CB functional areas they create,~~ **1. Producing evidence of cross-border integration and flows, the CB functional areas they create, and producing evidence of cross-border integration and flows, analysing the role of joint investment and of cross-border public services.**
- ~~2. Workingworking on the resolution of legal and administrative obstacles to cooperation through different mechanisms (bilateral agreements, the European Cross-Border Mechanism (ECBM), conventions ...)(conventions, etc.) involving local and national authorities as well.~~ **2. Working on the resolution of legal and administrative obstacles to cooperation through different mechanisms (bilateral agreements, the European Cross-Border Mechanism (ECBM), conventions ...)**
- ~~3. Developing a common recoveryjoint development of a common strategy by identifyingfor priority projects including public services. This cross-border committeepolitical platform should reflect and act in a wide range of sectors that are essential for the development of both sides of the borders.~~ **3. Developing a common recovery joint development of a common strategy by identifying for priority projects including public services. This cross-border committee political platform 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 **armed to react more swiftly to manage future crises** ~~in charge of a coordinated plan for cross-border multi-level management of crisis impacting their respective cross-border region.~~ ~~cross-border regions.~~

**Justification:**

Uncoordinated border shutdowns, due to the COVID-19 crisis, have generated negative consequences for border regions and their citizens while showing that these areas are deeply intertwined. This situation has revealed the necessity of empowering border regions to respond to crises, by elaborating a emergency action plans to ensure a more coordinated approach. At the same time, the emerging forms of solidarity have paved the way for a new model of co-development for these regions, based on multilevel governance CB planning and reinforcing cross-border public services.

=====

**Draft amendment 151**

=== EMPL/5574 ===

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item PP 07 21 04** — Pilot project — Study on loneliness, focus on mental health

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021	Draft budget 2022	Council's position 2022	Difference	New amount
--	-------------	-------------------	-------------------------	------------	------------

	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 04	1 000 000	250 000	p.m.	350 000	p.m.	350 000	1 800 000	550 000	1 800 000	900 000
Reserve										
Total	1 000 000	250 000	p.m.	350 000	p.m.	350 000	1 800 000	550 000	1 800 000	900 000

## Remarks:

### Before paragraph:

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

### Amend text as follows:

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

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~~ *COVID-19* crisis, proving the negative effects of isolation on social cohesion and mental health. The impact of loneliness and the ~~Covid-19~~ *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~~ *workers*, an increasing number of people feel left behind. The individuality of society erodes into isolation and ~~cumulative~~ *culminates* in loneliness. In the few countries, where loneliness studies have been carried out before the ~~Covid-19~~ *COVID-19* crisis, about 80% of the population states ~~to they~~ 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~~ *Union* level several ~~small scale~~ *small-scale* initiatives have taken place:

### After paragraph:

While these activities provide for different and partial ..... provide new added value, while avoiding duplications.

### Amend text as follows:

Loneliness and its lasting effect on social exclusion and mental health issues occurs in every age and gender ~~group, ingroup.~~ *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~~ *Member States have started* an active policy to combat loneliness on national, regional or local level. Many initiatives have been launched by ~~charity/phone~~ *charity or 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~~ *Member States* are significant. A European perspective as well as ~~an EU-wide~~ *Union-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~~ *pilot project*

This pilot project aims to study and compare current national and regional loneliness policies, to gather comprehensive and comparable ~~EU-wide~~ *Union-wide* data, to analyse the impact of the ~~Covid-19~~ *COVID-19*

crisis and to coherently provide best practices and recommendations to combat the social exclusion and mental health issues related to loneliness.

The ~~pilot~~ project is divided into four phases:

1)~~(1)~~ The first phase will be taking stock of loneliness studies and initiatives on local, **regional and (inter)national**~~regional, national and international~~ 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**~~Union-wide~~ study on the impacts of loneliness based on existing and newly gathered data, including the (lasting) impact of **Covid-19, COVID-19**, disaggregated by gender differences and reflecting regional disparities.

Add following text:

***Add: In addition, the closing of schools and restriction of activities during the pandemic seem to have affected young people in school and education especially hard in particular in low-income households. Thus, the short and long-term effects of loneliness experienced by the younger population has to be included by disaggregating data not only and as already proposed by gender and region but also by age and social situation.***

Amend text as follows:

2)~~(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)~~(3)~~ The third phase will (virtually) bring together actors and stakeholders dealing with the topic of loneliness ("patients", organisations, unions, **charity/volunteere**~~charity and volunteer~~ organisations, policy makers, societal innovators). A summit will provide the opportunity to discuss **aspects/root causes/symptoms**~~aspects, root causes and 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)~~(4)~~ The fourth phase will be a follow-up at **EU**~~Union~~ 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.

Add following text:

***The proposed budgetary commitments for 2022 would be used to set up an experimental European network on the root causes of and solutions for loneliness and supporting policy makers in introducing successful policies and relevant organisations by providing best practices and recommendations to combat mental health issues related to loneliness (could start with phase 3 of the study). By this an experimental European Network in support of afflicted persons, by directly connecting to local and regional initiatives can be brought together and the dire impact especially of Covid-19 on young people and the society addressed properly. Based on the results by the study, such an experimental network would thus be a necessary next step in the goal of addressing and eradicating root causes of loneliness and its costly aftereffects on mental health especially.***

***This addition would imply a change in the current title of this project to add the experimental network.***

## **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 Covid-19. 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. A top-up to the budget is requested, to allow the full

implementation and extension of the pilot project.

=====

## Draft amendment 150

==== EMPL/5573 ====

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item PP 07 21 07** — Pilot project — Basic Income Guarantee (BIG) e-pay cards for marginalised people: innovative financial and policy instrument to promote more effective delivery of welfare benefits for people in extreme poverty

#### Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 07	2 000 000	500 000	p.m.	800 000	p.m.	800 000	2 000 000	1 700 000	2 000 000	2 500 000
Reserve										
Total	2 000 000	500 000	p.m.	800 000	p.m.	800 000	2 000 000	1 700 000	2 000 000	2 500 000

#### Remarks:

##### Before paragraph:

Initial situation:

##### Amend text as follows:

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

##### After paragraph:

Initial situation:

##### Add following text:

##### *Amend as follows*

##### Amend text as follows:

According to the 2016 FRA Minorities and Discrimination ~~Survey~~ *Survey* [1], ~~Survey~~, 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 Union~~ poverty rate of 24% (40% in Bulgaria, 13% in Czechia, 39% in Romania, 18% in ~~Slovakia~~) [2]. ~~Slovakia~~). Poverty is particularly high among Roma living in marginalised communities, notably in Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and ~~the Czech Republic~~. ~~Czechia~~. 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 healthcare~~, social care, and ~~housing~~; ~~housing~~, as well as importantly, ~~from~~ social relations and ~~networks~~ [3]. ~~networks~~. 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~~ *recognise* 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~~Central and Eastern Europe 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.

After paragraph:

There is at present an acute need for further adjustment ..... and rolling out into the different areas of life.

Amend text as follows:

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 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]*), ~~data~~, but also that they should be supported and empowered in a number of additional ways.

After paragraph:

Furthermore, the current coronavirus crisis spells ..... and world of work in the aftermath and longer term.

Amend text as follows:

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* ~~pilot project~~ 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~~ *E-pay* cards

After paragraph:

Policymakers in cooperation with project management ..... development support with human development outcomes.

Amend text as follows:

~~The pilot project:~~ *The pilot project:*

The aim of this *proposed* pilot project is, while respecting competencies and responsibilities of Member States in defining and organising 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 *allowances to cover for costs associated to the participation in capacity building activities, and incentives to beneficiaries for reaching the goals stipulated in their individual/family action plan*. ~~a scaled incentive package, which could allow additional transfers for individuals taking initiative in their personal and community or social life.~~ It will be combined with measures, which help build the capacity of individuals to (re)integrate the labour ~~market and society~~ *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* ~~pilot project~~ 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.~~

After paragraph:

In relation to the second, it will help recipients ..... improving the standards of living of the poorest.

Amend text as follows:

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 pilot project is part of the *European* Union's efforts to:

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

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

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

~~Activities:~~ Activities:

After paragraph:

The pilot project would explore how innovative, impact-oriented ..... increase public spending efficiency in the long run.

Amend text as follows:

~~The~~ This pilot project 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 Union.

The ~~PP~~ pilot project 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

After paragraph:

- paid to each individual (on a weekly basis): each ..... all social security systems over the past century.

Amend text as follows:

- **unconditional. Recipients**—~~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 ~~allowances.~~ ~~incentives.~~

- non-withdrawable: recipients will not have their welfare benefits withdrawn for any reason during the course of the pilot project. The ~~allowances~~ ~~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~~ ~~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 ~~allowances~~ ~~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~~ ~~semester~~ as well as the implementation of the EU initiative for Roma equality and inclusion.

After paragraph:

After being tested in multiple sites with significant ..... Czechia, Romania, Hungary, Slovakia and other countries.

Add following text:

*The increased budget for the second year of the pilot project's implementation will enable to implement all activities of the pilot project in three Member States selected from those with large share of Roma communities, namely Romania, Bulgaria and Slovakia. It would also enable to lay strong foundation for possible scale-up activities of the pilot project.*

*The need to implement pilot project has been highlighted by the disproportionated impact of the pandemic on Roma Communities. The Coronavirus outbreak has widened long-standing exclusion, poverty and discrimination against some of the disadvantaged and rights deprived groups in the EU, including its largest ethnic minority, the Roma people. [5] The offer of occasional jobs in precarious employment, where Roma are engaged, has decreased leaving them unemployed. The informal nature of the jobs makes it impossible to claim the special benefits aimed at preservation of the job because those benefits are connected with the formal employment. [6] Likewise, the social protection systems providing extra protection during the pandemic do not cover informal jobs. This in turn has led to increasing already alarmingly high level of poverty and marginalisation of Roma. The lack of the ability to make long-term decision as well as insufficient financial literacy has been particularly highlighted during the pandemic because Roma do not have sufficient savings to overcome the decrease in income resulting from the lack of informal employment. The pandemic also revealed the inadequate sanitary facilities housing in marginalised Roma communities. Moreover, the access to distant learning due to the lack of digital technologies in marginalised Roma communities has been severely impacted by the pandemic.*

*The pandemic has illustrated the shortages of the traditional way of delivery of social benefits. It further justifies the need for social experimentation provided for in the pilot project. The innovative approaches to delivery of social benefits through the E-pay card combined with the activities aimed at capacity building, financial literacy courses as well as possible micro loans for will thus pave the way out of poverty. It would help to remedy the serious situation fully revealed by the pandemic. This would contribute to target of the Action Plan for the implementation of the European Pillar of Social Rights to lift 15 million people out of poverty, including 5 million children. The pilot project would also contribute to the implementation of the Council Recommendation on Roma equality, inclusion and participation as well as the Recommendation for Child Guarantee.*

*According to the assessment of the beneficiary selected through Financing Decision C(2021)3754, the full and effective implementation of the project described above would require a budget of at least 4 million EUR, for an estimated duration of 2.5 years. The proposed increased budget (additional 2 million EUR in commitments for 2022) for the second year of the pilot project's implementation will thus enable to*

*implement all activities of the pilot project in three Member States selected from those with large share of Roma communities, namely Romania, Bulgaria and Slovakia. It will also enable to lay strong foundation for possible scale-up activities of the pilot project.*

**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

[5] [https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/overview\\_of\\_covid19\\_and\\_roma\\_-\\_impact\\_-\\_measures\\_-\\_priorities\\_for\\_funding\\_-\\_23\\_04\\_2020.docx.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/overview_of_covid19_and_roma_-_impact_-_measures_-_priorities_for_funding_-_23_04_2020.docx.pdf)

[6] <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2020/covid19-rights-impact-september-1#TabPubKeyfindings1>

**Justification:**

This ongoing PP 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. It will support local social policy experimentation and as such contribute to the Commission’s broader social inclusion and finance policy. A top-up to the budget is requested to allow the full and effective implementation of the project activities in RO, SK, BG to ensure true EU value of the project

=====

**Draft amendment 19**

==== CULT/5761 ====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item PP 07 21 08** — Pilot project — Media representation and inclusion for refugees and migrants

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 08	500 000	125 000	p.m.	250 000	p.m.	250 000	500 000	250 000	500 000	500 000
Reserve										
Total	500 000	125 000	p.m.	250 000	p.m.	250 000	500 000	250 000	500 000	500 000

**Remarks:**

After paragraph:

This pilot project aims to address these recurring ..... civic platforms and stakeholders engaged in the topic.

Add following text:

*Extending the pilot project by one year will ensure continuity and scaling up of its outcomes (e.g. good practices, knowledge transfer, recommendations) that benefit newcomers as well as other excluded groups by investing in skills and competences in critical journalism, diversity media content production, as well as informed consumption. In order to achieve a Europe-wide effect, the pilot project will in its second year expand its network and enable cross-border media collaborations across more EU Member states.*

After paragraph:

(2) Develop specific recommendations to mainstream ..... narratives and communication throughout Union programmes.

Amend text as follows:

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

**Justification:**

Building on the first year of financing, this pilot project aims to address the effects that the protracted Covid-19 pandemic has had on freedom of media and democracy. It will address the issue of non-representation, stigma, disinformation or exclusion by national and European media; it will contribute to open and inclusive European public space, as it will facilitate professional integration of newcomers and transnational professional and content exchanges among [digital] media in areas and topics of European relevance.

**Draft amendment 7**

==== AFCO/6381 ====

Tabled by Committee on Constitutional Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item PP 07 21 09** — 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

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 09	2 000 000	500 000	p.m.	450 000	p.m.	450 000	2 000 000	1 350 000	2 000 000	1 800 000
Reserve										
Total	2 000 000	500 000	p.m.	450 000	p.m.	450 000	2 000 000	1 350 000	2 000 000	1 800 000

**Remarks:**

Delete following text:

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

Amend text as follows:

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 Union.~~

Add following text:

*Positive outcomes would help bring citizens closer to the EU.*

*This should particularly be the case with young people throughout the EU. Making them part of the conversation about Europe's future is crucial: they will live with consequences of the decisions we make in the years to come.*

**Justification:**

The Pilot project aims at creating temporary randomly selected EU-wide citizens’ assemblies, including

young people, 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.

**Draft amendment 4**

=== AFCO/6378 ===

Tabled by Committee on Constitutional Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item PP 07 21 14** — Pilot project — Building Europe with Local Entities (BELE)

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 21 14	800 000	200 000	p.m.	180 000	p.m.	180 000	1 200 000	320 000	1 200 000	500 000
Reserve										
Total	800 000	200 000	p.m.	180 000	p.m.	180 000	1 200 000	320 000	1 200 000	500 000

**Remarks:**

Delete following text:

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

Amend text as follows:

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

*The strategy should be oriented to cooperate with Europe Direct network using instruments hosted by local authorities and regional governments and linked with other activities ongoing in order to reinforce the role of existing structures and tools.* ~~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 an Interinstitutional Agreement opens 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.~~

Add following text:

*Building an interactive platform to join, put in connection and fidelise these local representatives will be very helpful.*

**Justification:**

This proposal, by involving in a permanent and systematic way potentially all local entities beyond the capitals 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 a digital platform for the exchanging of experiences between the councilman/women and the use of impact evaluation can be easily deployed in order to assess the success of this Pilot Project.

**Draft amendment 5**

=== AFCO/6379 ===

Tabled by Committee on Constitutional Affairs

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 01							1 250 000	625 000	1 250 000	625 000
Reserve										
Total							1 250 000	625 000	1 250 000	625 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Learning European and Global citizenship*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*More than a democratic deficit, the EU and international institutions face a knowledge deficit.*

*There is a lack of understanding on how to teach and assess European and global citizenship. This project seeks to facilitate the teaching of European and global citizenship, bring together a global community of European and international academics, policy makers, students and teachers to design and test a demonstrative European and global citizenship curriculum.*

*Through the development of a demonstrative curriculum, the next generation of Europeans should gain a better understanding of the European project and their belonging to the global community. Students in primary and secondary education should learn the history and heritage of the European Union, its institutions and functioning, how to work and live in multicultural environments, how to actively participate in European affairs, as well as understand their rights and obligations as European citizens. In an increasing globalised world, it is also important that they gain knowledge of the international and multilateral architecture, particularly in times where international cooperation is under pressure. European history and values should be integrated within a global perspective and avoid Eurocentric biases. Moreover, as the economy is increasingly globalised, learning to work with others at an international level will be a fundamental skill for the next generations.*

*This composite mosaic of skills and knowledge has never been put together under a coherent framework. The present pilot project aims to support the conceptualisation of such framework by designing and testing the feasibility of a demonstrative European and global citizenship curriculum for primary and secondary education, its teaching and assessment, as a non-prescriptive reference for Member States. This is in no way whatsoever tantamount to harmonisation of national legislation.*

*Scope: The ‘Learning European and global citizenship’ project has both a European and international scope as it includes European and international experts, teachers, researchers, students, policy makers, European and international organisations and NGOs from all Member States and is open to participation to all countries at an international level.*

**Implementation and outcomes****Module 1 -**

*Action 1: Set up of an expert group composed by academics, teachers and practitioners, Member States and international representatives with the objective to map and analyse EU and global initiatives, reports, academic research and policies in the field.*

*Action 2: Delimitation of the components of EU and global citizenship, synthesis of good practices, design of a test curriculum, selection of the pedagogical approaches and the assessment tools to evaluate the competences and skills associated to the test curricula.*

**Module 2 -**

*Action 3: Selection of at least 3 schools to test the proposed curricula in 3 different Member States, monitoring and evaluation of the acquisitions of skills and competences.*

*Action 4: Test different active European and global citizenship approaches adequate for the age group. This could include participation in European or global youth networks, visits to European or international institutions, designing activities for celebrations such as Europe's day or the International Day of Peace, peer-to-peer digital exchange between schools, volunteering in activities linked to European and global values such as the promotion of peace or diversity, among others.*

*Module 3 - Evaluation of Actions 3 and 4 and design of a final demonstrative curriculum for teaching European and global citizenship in schools across the Union on a voluntary basis and the accompanying material with pedagogical guidance for teaching and assessment.*

**Justification:**

Erasmus Jean Monnet, Key Actions 2, 3 partially cover elements of the PP but none of them fully addresses all the intended actions, the proposed comprehensive approach, or the full geographical scope. The PP advances the will of legislators as expressed in Council Declaration 17 March 2015, Council Recommendation 22 May 2018, Council Resolution 19 February 2021. The demonstrative nature of the curriculum, thus acting solely as a reference or recommendation, places the PP within the competences of the Commission, as per the answer to WQ E-005358/2020, and supported by Article 10 TEU.

=====

**Draft amendment 20**

=== CULT/5762 ===

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 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 — European Festival of Journalism and Media Information Literacy*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*New technologies are dramatically and constantly changing the opinion-making dynamics and the media landscape. While they allow to easily distribute information of public interest to wider audiences, fostering plurality, the way information is created, searched and distributed online, they also may accentuate polarisation in which a person is exposed to news, sources and ideas that adhere to her expressed preferences. This in combination with the profit driven platforms, which share data for purely commercial reasons, can significantly undermine the potential to encounter and debate opposing viewpoints and, as such, may poses a risk for ethical journalism, media pluralism and European democracy itself.*

*At the same time, journalists and other media actors face violence, threats, harassment or public shaming in the European Union mainly because of their investigative activities to protect the public interest from the misuse of power, corruption, human rights violations or criminal activities, and according to the Council of Europe Platform for the Protection of Journalism and Safety of Journalists, more than half of the cases of abuses against media professionals are committed by state actors.*

*We have witnessed a tidal wave of disinformation and propaganda rapidly disseminated through the internet and other media. Given the social and political consequences, it is more crucial than ever that our citizens be critical users of both media and social media the media. It is necessary to invest adequate*



*financial resources in media and digital literacy and in developing common EU strategies, together with journalists, academics, international and civil society organisations, in order to empower citizens and online users to recognise and be aware of dubious sources of information and to spot and expose deliberately false content and propaganda.*

*The proposal of a ‘European Festival of Journalism and Media Information Literacy’ is aimed at reinforcing dialogue, cooperation and partnership in the EU, among journalists, media outlets including public service media, civil society organizations and media literacy professionals, focusing on the crucial questions of our time. With a special attention on youth, including journalists’ students, people and social media: how to tackle disinformation in the age of post-truth.*

*Each year, journalists from all over Europe would be invited to submit online prior contributions, on a dedicated platform, and bring forward concrete proposals for improving legislation and working conditions for the sector at both European and national levels. Under the hospices of this event, media professionals could elaborate new proposals, monitor the implementation of existing rules and set out deliverables in areas such as the protection and safety of journalists, social security, a new business model for media, the role and impact of digitalisation on the media sector, the role of media in tackling disinformation or increasing media literacy. The event would then gather media professionals from different backgrounds, i.e. large media corporations, freelancers, independent investigative journalists, local media outlets, as well as representatives of press associations and media freedom NGOs, inviting national and European authorities’ representatives as guest speakers or observers. This format would not only improve journalists’ awareness of existing measures and of best practices, but would also allow national and European authorities to connect and better understand the needs of the sector in the form of an annual structured dialogue. Every year, the event would produce a list of policy recommendations, taking into account contributions submitted by journalists all around Europe together with the conclusions of the conference. These recommendations should then constitute the basis for policy actions in the field of media freedom, included in the working programmes of the European Commission, as well as other relevant*

*European and national authorities.*

*The ‘European Festival of Journalism and Media Information Literacy’ should become a powerful tool to raise awareness on the valuable but ever more difficult work of journalists and press freedom violations in the EU. To reach this purpose, it will be a traveling festival, taking place in a different Member State every year, on the basis of the most alarming situation of press freedom, rising disinformation also with regard to the pandemic and climate crisis and journalists’ working conditions. With regard to implementation, the European Commission would launch a yearly call for tenders addressed to media professionals, media organisations, relevant NGOs and academic partners, in order to ensure the organisation of the event.*

*For the purpose of increasing inclusiveness and encouraging participation to the event, the entity in charge of the organisation would dedicate a part of the budget to subsidising costs associated with the participation in this event of journalists and representatives of media associations with limited financial means such as small and local media representatives or freelancers.*

## **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 Treaties establish obligations to guarantee the respect of Fundamental Rights, including freedom of

expression and media pluralism, which cannot be carried out without ethical journalism and media literate citizens. Candidate countries must prove to respect, according to article 49 TEU, the EU values listed in article 2 TEU. The proposed pilot project is in line with the objectives set out and pursued by the European Democracy Action Plan, which is based on the assumption that informed and empowered citizens are the best guarantee for the resilience of European democracy.

**Draft amendment 23**

==== CULT/5765 ====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 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 — Sport for People and Planet - a new approach on sustainability through sport in Europe*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*For sport to maximize its relevance and assume its responsibility in creating a more sustainable Europe, an innovative concept is needed that contributes to people and planet. This project will use the power of sport to make European citizens aware of the importance of sustainability and help them to understand how they can contribute to social cohesion and environmental protection. In addition, this initiative will be in line with the objectives of the New European Bauhaus.*

*The aims of the proposed project are to:*

- 1. Raise awareness, inspire behaviour, and lead the thinking in European society on how sport can enable and accelerate social and environmental transformation;*
- 2. Engage EU citizens to actively participate in sustainable measures using the communicative power of sport, its major events and leading ambassadors.*

*The action should focus on examples of inspirational behaviour and practices at grassroots level that can be multiplied and on methods to engage citizens and sport stakeholders in communities to co-create and cooperate on sustainable sport practices.*

**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:**

It is necessary to accelerate our work towards achieving the Agenda 2030 and towards a smarter and greener Europe that is more connected, more social and more inclusive. With its truly global reach, sport has the potential and the duty to contribute to all aspects of sustainability. We need a coordinated and action-

oriented approach to harness the influence and resources of sport, bridging, connecting and blending social, environmental and digital transformations in Europe and beyond.

=====  
**Draft amendment 24**

==== CULT/5766 =====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

-----  
SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 01							3 000 000	1 500 000	3 000 000	1 500 000
Reserve										
Total							3 000 000	1 500 000	3 000 000	1 500 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Establishing a European Heritage Hub to support a holistic and cost-effective follow-up of the European Year of Cultural Heritage*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*Europe’s cultural heritage in all its diversity bears enormous multiple values to Europe’s citizens and their communities and living environment, both urban and rural. As such, it is a key asset for the future of Europe. It bridges our past, present and future, by connecting people, including young people, across borders, cultures and generations, and strengthens our sense of pride and belonging (both at local and European levels). It also fosters social cohesion and inclusion and contributes to sustainable development especially by playing a key role in climate action as well as the green and digital transformation of our way of life. The successful European Year of Cultural Heritage in 2018, with its unprecedented mobilisation of heritage actors - both public and private - at all levels and throughout the entire continent, including candidate member states, clearly demonstrated the potential of cultural heritage to raise citizens’ awareness of and engagement in the European project based on shared history and values, especially among the younger generations.*

*The objective of the proposed pilot project is to properly and effectively sustain the legacy of the European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018 by supporting the setting up of a ‘European Heritage Hub’, as an autonomous advocacy and knowledge platform bringing together all heritage stakeholders. It would be working under the auspices of the European Commission’s expert group on cultural heritage to ensure coherent and concerted action with the EC (DG EAC) for the benefit of a continuous and enhanced dialogue and action by all EU Institutions and stakeholders. It would also seek to strengthen the engagement of citizens (especially young generation) with Europe’s cultural heritage. This would be achieved by mainstreaming youth in all activities of the platform.*

*The existing heritage stakeholders’ landscape is extremely rich and varied yet still fragmented and therefore in need of stronger coordination. Everyone would thus hugely benefit from a permanent and dynamic ‘hub’ that will foster, on a continuous basis and in a flexible and cost-effective manner, synergies between various projects (many of which funded by the EU programmes), various (EU) policy programmes which have a direct or indirect impact on cultural heritage, and various heritage-related initiatives and best practices developed by heritage stakeholders at all levels of governance (local, regional, national, European and international). Such a ‘European Heritage Hub’ should serve the interests and reflect the concerns of the entire ‘cultural heritage ecosystem’ covering tangible, intangible and digital cultural heritage, but also create synergies with all other relevant policy areas such as environment, climate action, urban and rural development, research, innovation, education as well as*

*external relations.*

*The main objective of such a platform would be to pool voices, forces and resources – both public and private - for the benefit of a holistic and integrated approach to cultural heritage policies at all levels, notably at the EU level, and ensure that all relevant EU and national policies and priorities duly incorporate a cultural heritage dimension. In doing so, it shall respect the cross-cutting priorities of:*

*Inclusiveness, diversity and equality, notably by targeting young people through communication campaigns, engaging and empowering projects as well as training opportunities;*

*Green transformation and the fight against climate change, notably by mobilising cultural heritage stakeholders to address the most pressing topic of climate change and cultural heritage, both as a threat to cultural heritage and as an opportunity to develop adaptation and mitigation measures.*

*The following add-on activities could be developed (non-exhaustive list):*

- Interactive online advocacy and knowledge platform gathering relevant policy and project documents and news from cultural heritage stakeholders at all governance levels;*
- Meaningful and imaginative communication campaigns (online and offline), including the ones targeting young people;*
- Research and analysis of emerging trends and phenomena with regards to cultural heritage to support evidenced-based policy-making;*
- Capacity-building activities with regards, among others, to EU policies, programmes, funding opportunities as well as the green and digital transition;*
- Joint projects to create better synergies a.o. between the Creative Europe programme (including European Heritage Label), Erasmus+ programme, the European Solidarity Corps and Horizon Europe programme.*

*To function in the most efficient and cost-effective way, the proposed ‘European Heritage Hub’ should be established with:*

- A bottom-up approach: the Hub would be set up and run by a leading civil society organisation representative of Europe’s cultural heritage ecosystem;*
- Target participants: bringing together and mobilising a widest possible spectrum of heritage stakeholders, both public and private, to reflect the richness and variety of Europe’s cultural heritage ecosystem;*
- Partnership: establishing bridges and synergies between various existing European initiatives, including expert working groups, networks and fora, related to cultural heritage;*
- Coherence: Under the auspices of the European Commission’s expert group on cultural heritage, enhance a holistic and integrated approach to cultural heritage by all EU Institutions and their key European and international partners (both intergovernmental and non-governmental).*
- Mainstreaming: developing synergies with similar platforms which are active in related policy fields, such as architecture, urban planning, environment, climate action, cohesion, SDGs, energy, education, tourism, development, cultural diplomacy;*
- Adequate financial support to ensure efficient and cost-effective coordination and outreach.*

## **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*

**Justification:**

Europe’s shared cultural heritage is a powerful catalyst for achieving all key policy priorities of the European Union. It also provides a heart and soul to the European project as the reflection of Europe’s shared history and multi-layered identity and as a vector for boosting the sense of belonging to a wider European community. As such, it ensures the much-needed link between EU Institutions and policies and their citizens and communities, especially young people. This pilot project merges and replaces the two relevant PPs previously submitted by Ms Melbarde and Ms Benjumea.

**Draft amendment 25**

==== CULT/5767 ====

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 01							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 — Supporting local and regional news media in face of emerging ‘news deserts’*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*Local and regional news media play an important role for their communities. Not only do they provide information not available elsewhere and hold local power to account, they act as a binding force for the communities and an empowering force for their audiences. Without strong local media, disinformation and false stories, amplified by social media, can spread more easily at the regional level. Thus, local news has a unique and invaluable role in democratic societies.*

*However, successful operation and in some instances the very existence of local news media have become uncertain across areas of the European Union. Already before the pandemic, their audiences are increasingly shifting to digital and mobile media environments, including social media. Meanwhile, advertisers are primarily moving to mostly US-dominated online platforms. Facing monetisation difficulties online and struggling due to diminishing advertising revenues, the traditional business model of these local news media has been completely undermined. This has resulted in shrinking newsrooms, ‘ghost newsrooms’, consolidations and even bankruptcies which in turn has not only reduced media pluralism subsequently, but in some cases even lead to complete ‘news deserts’ on local level, thus, denting the democratic processes at the local level. The fallout from the COVID-19 outbreak and the consequent abrupt loss of advertising revenues is further challenging the situation for the local media. There is a great risk of further undermining a crucial part of our democratic infrastructure.*

*The goal of the pilot project is to map the local and regional media ecosystem in the Member States, identifying existing and emerging ‘news deserts’ and noticeable lack of media pluralism, thus, creating a better repository of knowledge at a level for which there is insufficient data (‘news deserts’, access to local news); and to provide such local, regional media and community media with a tailored support that is directly linked to situations such as ‘news deserts’, ‘ghost newsrooms’ or a noticeable lack of media pluralism in areas of need.*

*In order to prevent formation of the ‘news deserts’ and to help restore the local and regional media fabric*

*in areas in which there is insufficient provision of quality news and, thus, a pending threat to an effective access to diverse quality content, the pilot project aims to:*

- *Support the mapping of the local and regional media ecosystem in the Member States in order to identify ‘news deserts’ and areas that are at risk of becoming such;*
- *Provide targeted and tailored support to independent local, regional media and community media in already existing or soon to become ‘news deserts’. The support should focus on or include the adoption of new technologies such as AI, data and similar by local, regional and community media, for which the sector is still not comprehensively equipped.*

**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:**

Local and regional news media play an indispensable role by providing quality news content, fighting disinformation and ensuring media plurality and linguistic diversity. In some areas of the European Union support is urgently needed in order to avoid formation or further cementing of ‘news deserts’. By mapping local and regional news media ecosystem in the Member States and providing targeted support, we can help local media in need to transition to the digital environment and stay current, and breed new media players in the already existing ‘news deserts’.

**Draft amendment 26**

=== CULT/5768 ===

Tabled by Committee on Culture and Education

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 01							3 000 000	1 500 000	3 000 000	1 500 000
Reserve										
Total							3 000 000	1 500 000	3 000 000	1 500 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Music at the heart of urban European identity – Rebuilding and reviving places of cultural creation in Europe*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*This proposal aims at strengthening the experimentation of cultural spaces integrated into urban developments, in an innovative way and with the purpose of strengthening European identity. Concretely, this pilot project would help actors through the revival of spaces of cultural and musical creation, and their integration into innovative urban policies built around the notion of culture, such as eco-responsible cultural districts.*

*From societal and economic perspectives, culture supports millions of European citizens in their daily lives. It contributes to employment, creates both economic growth and qualitative values benefitting to the*

*well-being of our societies in uncountable dimensions (creation, heritage preservation, transmission and education, inclusion, innovation, diplomacy, health, social care, gender equality...). This sector is also among the hardest hit by the Covid 19 pandemic, that brought halt to a long period of growth experienced by the sector over the last decade.*

*This relatively new situation has to be understood with the constant evolution of culture, which has slowly begun with new dynamics taking place, with cultural and creative actors having embraced the digital and green transitions.*

*One of the solutions that can be envisaged to support this evolution is therefore to imagine and test new social dynamics adopting music as a key vector of development for communities (urban, local, and rural). Indeed, music, while underused to rethink societies, would allow to build upon existing links and synergies between music and other sectors and realities (sciences, humanities, tourism, digital technologies, health and well-being, European identity, arts dialogue...). To this end, all citizens would become recipients, actors and creators of this revival, in a process of co-construction, erasing borders between territories, socio-economic and educational backgrounds, ages, genders, skills, abilities and capabilities. This project could particularly benefit rural areas and small/middle-sized towns which often have a rich cultural background that could be rebuilt and revived to foster cultural and economic dynamism.*

*Accordingly, synergies should be created between Member States, governmental cultural policies and citizen initiatives. To fully achieve this objective, the development of the pilot project must be based on a finely meshed ecosystem between cultural and creative actors, as well as urban and rural authorities from various territories in Europe, who could exchange good practices as on how to best integrate music and heritage in urban policies. The project could also contribute to showcasing the EU abroad to foster cultural diplomacy.*

**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:**

Ongoing difficulties of the cultural sectors, which were increased by the pandemic, need more than ever the attention of European and local authorities. The EU could provide concrete assistance to local public and private actors for the creation of eco-responsible cultural districts, designed around revived spaces of cultural creation. The networks thus created will then share experience and knowledge and inspire new urban and rural policies, supported by citizen initiatives.

=====

**Draft amendment 145**

=== EMPL/5565 ===

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

-----

**SECTION III — COMMISSION**

**Add: PP 07 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 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 - European Homelessness Count*

## **Remarks:**

Add following text:

*It is estimated that the number of people experiencing homelessness has gone up with 70% in Europe in the last ten years and this number is likely to worsen as a result of the Covid Crisis. At EU level there are however no reliable data on homelessness based on common criteria or indicators. This is recognised by the European Parliament, the European Commission and experts as an important barrier for an effective policy response.*

*Comparable and regularly collected data on homelessness would allow the European Commission to better support Member States to make progress towards ending homelessness by 2030, an objective all Member States, EU institutions and relevant civil society stakeholders have committed to in the Lisbon Declaration, and realise Principle 19 of the European Pillar of Social Rights on 'housing and assistance for the homeless'. Comparable data collected at local level would support evidence-based and better targeted action through the 'European Platform on Combatting Homelessness' that has been set-up as a part of the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan.*

*The pilot project therefore aims to stimulate regular collection of data on homelessness at local level. Local authorities are the best placed to address homelessness together with social services and civil society actors, and need reliable data to inform their policies. The pilot would build on existing robust and effective methodologies, such as point-in-time counts, point of prevalence, and surveys. Complementarity should be explored with the work of EUROSTAT on the different dimensions of homelessness including rough sleeping, people staying in homeless shelters, people about to be released from an institution without having secured accommodation, and people forced to sleep on the sofa with family or friends (sofa surfers).*

*The pilot project would promote a common methodology among interested local authorities and coordinate a common European homelessness count at the same moment/in the same period. The aim would be to repeat such count on a regular basis, and expanding the number of cities participating over time. The results would inform local, national and European authorities and policymakers about the evolution of the nature and scope of homelessness, and the different dimensions and profiles of homelessness. It would also help to create public and political awareness about homelessness and contribute to creating the willingness to solve it. Whilst building on different methodologies the project would work on making data comparable and drawing lessons about the trends at EU level.*

*This PP would be the first concrete action launched by the EP and the Commission following the launch of the European Platform on Combatting Homelessness in Lisbon in June 2021.*

## **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:**

Combatting homelessness is an important social policy priority of the European Union. However the lack of harmonized statistics based on a common methodology impedes the design and implementation of effective policy measures addressing homelessness. That is why this pilot project would be necessary. Furthermore, this pilot project would usefully complement surveys in the income and living conditions domain on housing difficulties, to be undertaken by EUROSTAT, pursuant Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European



**Draft amendment 183**

== FEMM/6169 ==

Tabled by Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 01							80 000	30 000	80 000	30 000
Reserve										
Total							80 000	30 000	80 000	30 000

**Heading:***Pilot project — EU Protocol for violence against women in times of crises***Remarks:**Add following text:

*The pilot project would consist of an evaluation study on the measures each EU country has taken to protect women victims of violence during the pandemic by assessing the positive or negative impact of such measures (monitoring and assessment). The goal is to provide the Commission with ‘best practices’ in order to prepare a new EU protocol for violence against women in times of crises, to issue specific guidelines to the Member States to prevent gender-based violence and to support victims in the event of crisis and emergency situations such as the COVID-19 pandemic.*

*Such guidelines to Member States should include a number of services as “essential services” designed for health, social services, police and justice sectors, working in the field of preventing and combating gender-based violence on how to continue, expand and strengthen service provision, in order to support victims during the crisis and post-crisis recovery period.*

*Based on the measures developed by several EU Member States, it is necessary to guarantee the functioning of essential services such as:*

- First line support and helplines - increased opening hours and increased availability of chats and helplines*
- Communication on internet reporting platforms and development of specific applications for victims*
- Increased and easier access to medical treatment (via tele-medicine as well), including mental health assessment and easy access to sexual and reproductive rights*
- Safe access to shelters and safe accommodations for victims, including through collaboration with the hotel sector*
- Use of warning protocol in collaboration with pharmacists organisations, such as use of ‘code-word’ for victims*
- Guaranteed access to crisis information and counselling, including legal and rights information, advice and representation*
- Psycho-social support and counselling (women and children -centred)*
- Possibility of reporting acts of domestic violence to the police and the public prosecutor by text message, email or social media messaging platforms*
- Awareness raising and information campaign on reporting and protection mechanisms for victims and facilitating communication channels to reach victims*

*- Support to NGOs working with women and girls by providing increased funding and support to local victim support associations to improve the coordinated response to VAWG.*

*Member States must implement complementary risk management measures involving the police, justice and health sectors to ensure a coordinated response to the increased risk of gender-based violence and to provide dedicated contingency measures in view of the persistence of the threats posed by virus and its variants.*

*In conclusion, all measures should be implemented with a holistic and sustainable approach, as the gender dimension have to be integrated in the overall crisis management and the strategic planning of the preparedness and response to the pandemic.*

**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:**

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, an alarming increase of violence against women and girls has been witnessed in EU countries. Many reports have warned of the ‘perfect storm’, manifesting in increased calls to help-lines, online support services, and police reports. Lockdowns, social isolation, increased levels of financial stress, and weak institutional response have contributed to increase and intensified levels of gender-based violence.

=====

**Draft amendment 51**

==== JURI/6361 ====

Tabled by Committee on Legal Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 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 — Domestic Violence - A comparative study of national legislations on domestic violence and child custody rights, to be carried out together with an analysis of relevant gender-disaggregated data on the prevalence, causes, consequences and management of domestic violence and custody rights in the member states*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*A comparative study between national legislations on gender-based violence and custody rights is proposed, to be carried out together with an analysis of relevant gender-disaggregated data on the prevalence, causes, consequences and management of domestic violence, including coercion, manipulation and psychological violence in different national settings.*

*The objective of the Pilot Project, developed at the European level, is to identify gaps and strengths of the*

*different legislations and procedures adopted in the individual countries; this, in order to lay the foundations for the development and the adoption of minimum harmonised standards and obligations, common legal definitions, approaches, procedures, guidelines and best practices that can be shared and implemented by the Member States, for an effective action against these widespread phenomena, which are significantly increasing due to the restrictive measures imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic.*

**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:**

Available statistics on domestic violence, often linked to child protection and custody rights, show that Member States often lack adequate and effective legislation to address, contain and respond to such pathological situations. This can compromise a full and effective protection of children and women. Therefore, the Study aims to guide future harmonised legislative choices at European level to implement higher standards of protection for victims of violence.

**Draft amendment 242**

=== LIBE/5682 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 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 — Developing a Strategic Research and Implementation Agenda as well as Roadmap for Achieving better protection for Freedom of Artistic Expression in Europe*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*There is a tendency of artistic work being evaluated in terms of exclusively non-artistic criteria. Whereas one would expect the rule of law to protect the freedom of artistic expression, legal provisions are becoming a tool for contesting that same artistic expression. The recent report by the EP on ‘strengthening media freedom’ consider artistic freedom as a fundamental pillar of a democratic system and core to the fight against disinformation and misinformation. The Commission in their EDAP commit to ‘continue to promote and to defend the freedom of artists to create without censorship or intimidation’. In their Media Action Plan, they say ‘Europe’s citizens must continue to benefit from the richness of information and entertainment provided by the media sector and count on an open democratic debate, along with media and artistic freedom’.*

*The pilot project will:*

- 1. Identify the key elements that intervene in FoAE regulations and carry out an analysis on specific*

*jurisdiction among a selection of Member States - to reveal major discrepancies between MS and to raise the issue of legal action on the European level in a qualitatively different way. The research should be developed through already existing digital hubs specifically aimed at legislation and case law relevant for the FoAE in the diverse Member States. The research will reflect both the national understanding (and interpretation) of international (e.g. ECHR, ICCPR et al.) and domestic legal instruments (constitutions, laws), while addressing the key elements referred to in (a)*

*2. Initiate a structured dialogue that would bring the worlds of arts and legal expertise together for a better understanding on artistic and legal issues since for any legal action to be meaningful, proportionate and efficient, it needs to be based on the factual realities of the artistic community. The dialogue would end up with national reports co-authored by jurists and artists. The novelty of this project is the combination of the lawyers' view on artistic expression as a legal concept, and the artistic community's view on the intervention of law in the domain of artistic expression. Instead of unilateral monologues of lawyers on art and artists on law, this project will present an interdisciplinary dialogue of artistic community and lawyers on FoAE as a category indispensably requiring the collaboration of both professions to understand the interplay of art and law better;*

*3. Based on the resulting reports from the structured dialogue, a handbook containing guidelines for better protection of the freedom of artistic expression at EU level will be published. The handbook will discuss international and domestic standards of FoAE in the EU, referring to structural elements of decisive importance for the protection of FoAE and providing with interpretational inspirations and directives. It will be translated into all EU official languages and may serve in the future as a reference material for international and national judges deciding cases involving FoAE.*

**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:**

Guaranteeing Freedom of Artistic Expression and the balance thereof with other rights requires a deep understanding of artistic activity as a proactive and process, involving the participation of the artistic community. This brings us to the proposal to initiate a structured dialogue that would bring together the world of arts, legal expertise and decision-making together for a better understanding of how a contemporary and relevant protection for artistic freedom can be shaped.

=====

**Draft amendment 243**

=== LIBE/5683 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 01							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000
Reserve										
Total							1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	500 000

**Heading:**

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*New technologies are dramatically and constantly changing the opinion-making dynamics and the media landscape. While they allow to easily distributing information of public interest to wider audiences, fostering plurality, the way information is created, searched and distributed online, they also may accentuate polarisation in which a person is exposed to news, sources and ideas that adhere to her expressed preferences. This in combination with the profit driven platforms, which share data for purely commercial reasons, can significantly undermine the potential to encounter and debate opposing viewpoints and, as such, may poses a risk for ethical journalism, media pluralism and European democracy itself.*

*At the same time, journalists and other media actors face violence, threats, harassment or public shaming in the European Union mainly because of their investigative activities to protect the public interest from the misuse of power, corruption, human rights violations or criminal activities, and according to the Council of Europe Platform for the Protection of Journalism and Safety of Journalists, more than half of the cases of abuses against media professionals are committed by state actors.*

*We have witnessed a tidal wave of disinformation and propaganda rapidly disseminated through the internet and other media. Given the social and political consequences, it is more crucial than ever that our citizens be critical users of both media and social media the media. It is necessary to invest adequate financial resources in media and digital literacy and in developing common EU strategies, together with journalists, academics, international and civil society organisations, in order to empower citizens and online users to recognise and be aware of dubious sources of information and to spot and expose deliberately false content and propaganda.*

*The proposal of a ‘European Festival of Journalism and Media Information Literacy’ is aimed at reinforcing dialogue, cooperation and partnership in the EU, among journalists, media outlets including public service media, civil society organizations and media literacy professionals, focusing on the crucial questions of our time. With a special attention on youth, including journalists’ students, people and social media: how to tackle disinformation in the age of post-truth.*

*Each year, journalists from all over Europe would be invited to submit online prior contributions, on a dedicated platform, and bring forward concrete proposals for improving legislation and working conditions for the sector at both European and national levels. Under the hospices of this event, media professionals could elaborate new proposals, monitor the implementation of existing rules and set out deliverables in areas such as the protection and safety of journalists, social security, a new business model for media, the role and impact of digitalisation on the media sector, the role of media in tackling disinformation or increasing media literacy. The event would then gather media professionals from different backgrounds, i.e. large media corporations, freelancers, independent investigative journalists, local media outlets, as well as representatives of press associations and media freedom NGOs, inviting national and European authorities’ representatives as guest speakers or observers. This format would not only improve journalists’ awareness of existing measures and of best practices, but would also allow national and European authorities to connect and better understand the needs of the sector in the form of an annual structured dialogue. Every year, the event would produce a list of policy recommendations, taking into account contributions submitted by journalists all around Europe together with the conclusions of the conference. These recommendations should then constitute the basis for policy actions in the field of media freedom, included in the working programmes of the European Commission, as well as other relevant*

*European and national authorities.*

*The ‘European Festival of Journalism and Media Information Literacy’ should become a powerful tool to raise awareness on the valuable but ever more difficult work of journalists and press freedom violations in the EU. To reach this purpose, it will be a traveling festival, taking place in a different Member State*

*every year, on the basis of the most alarming situation of press freedom, rising disinformation also with regard to the pandemic and climate crisis and journalists' working conditions. With regard to implementation, the European Commission would launch a yearly call for tenders addressed to media professionals, media organisations, relevant NGOs and academic partners, in order to ensure the organisation of the event.*

*For the purpose of increasing inclusiveness and encouraging participation to the event, the entity in charge of the organisation would dedicate a part of the budget to subsidising costs associated with the participation in this event of journalists and representatives of media associations with limited financial means such as small and local media representatives or freelancers.*

**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 Treaties establish obligations to guarantee the respect of Fundamental Rights, including freedom of expression and media pluralism, which cannot be carried out without ethical journalism and media literate citizens. Candidate countries must prove to respect, according to article 49 TEU, the EU values listed in article 2 TEU. The proposed pilot project is in line with the objectives set out and pursued by the European Democracy Action Plan, which is based on the assumption that informed and empowered citizens are the best guarantee for the resilience of European democracy.

=====

**Draft amendment 244**

==== LIBE/5684 ====

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 01							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 — Supporting the backbone of EU media freedom: European fund for small and local news media outlets*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*Quality journalism is the main pillar of a free press and a functioning democracy but in order to continue to publish fact-based information and reveal wrongdoing it requires proper resources and tools. This profession is under threat precisely due to the lack of financial resources. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic has significantly increased the pressure these media outlets are facing, due to a sharp decrease in ad revenue, while their work of providing clear and fact based information for the citizens has become crucial in the process of managing the sanitary crisis.*

*Independent local journalists and media professionals working for small media outlets face the prospect of not being able to continue their work providing quality fact-based content independently due to the lack of economic sustainability and limited resources. Meanwhile, the alternatives are either joining large media conglomerates, which could have a negative impact on their editorial independence, or switching to producing more commercial content and abandoning the sphere of news media.*

*An EU financial instrument available to small and local news media outlets would allow journalists to sustainably continue conducting their work. The choice of an EU rather than national instrument is motivated by the increasingly hostile attitude of government representatives and politicians with respect to independent journalists in several Member States. In addition, as media ownership becomes more and more concentrated and large media outlets are controlled and/or under the influence of media oligarchs, sustainability becomes a major challenge for journalists working independently within small media outlets. Furthermore, as attacks against journalists continue to multiply, in both the offline and online environments, journalists and freelancers working for small and local media companies, which dispose of limited financial resources, are more vulnerable to these attacks and have to proportionally dedicate far more resources in order to respond and ensure their safety. These extremely difficult conditions lead to resources being redirected from quality content creation. Quality independent local journalism is under threat as more and more journalists decide to abandon the profession for other more sustainable activities that guarantee their income. Supporting local media would make an important contribution to strengthening press freedom in the EU and the Member States.*

*This dedicated financial instrument would be designed to bring together teams of local journalists in different Member States, pooling resources in increasing the economic sustainability of this specific sector. Grants would therefore be available for projects submitted by small and local media outlets, without precluding the association of freelancers to such initiatives. Such grants would cover projects for developing a sustainable business model in this sector, forming new national or cross-border alliances, digital transformation and acquisition of necessary relevant tools, software innovation, the development of new joint news media platforms that could economically compete with large media platforms, building resilience with respect to online threats and empowering media professionals by investing in digital literacy, combatting false news, developing media literacy tools and improving their reach to the citizens of the EU.*

*The grants available through the fund should be managed by an independent intermediary organization without national links. Assessment of applications for funding should be made by a joint team composed of members of the EC, journalists and other relevant experts.*

### **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:**

Small and local media outlets have limited resources that due to current challenges are often directed away from content creation. A concentrated media landscape, new digital challenges, increased attacks or the consequences of the sanitary crisis, all lead journalists to struggle finding the means to support themselves, while remaining in the profession. Direct financial support for this sector is crucial in protecting media pluralism and freedom, an obligation established by the EU treaties

---

## **Draft amendment 55**

=== PETI/6400 ===

Tabled by Committee on Petitions

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 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 —Mental Ill Health during and after COVID-19*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The rapid spread of COVID-19 pandemic is having dramatic consequences on people's mental ill-health. Even before the virus outbreak, depression and anxiety have been noted as defining features of our times. According to the Commission's Health at Glance: Europe 2018' report states that every sixth adult in the European Union alone was affected by mental ill-health before the COVID-19 outbreak, which is more than 84 million people. Isolation and uncertainty are not helping people to cope with the new realities of our newly digital lives: teleworking, digital schooling, combined with family responsibilities, which are happening under the incredible stress on unknown circumstances. Furthermore, the impact of this crisis, including confinement and social distancing is affecting the most vulnerable groups of our society. Women falling victim to domestic violence, elderly people, LGBTIQ+, people with disabilities, youth and low-wage workers are at a higher risk.*

*The rapidly updating media stories reporting worst-case scenarios are creating panic and uncertainty that affects our mental health. The Pilot Project will contribute to mental ill-health needs in order to create a strong and coordinated action. Europe needs a holistic approach to tackle the negative effects of the COVID-19 on mental ill-health.*

*Expected outcomes of the pilot project:*

- developing an European Union Mental Health Strategy during and after COVID-19*
- adopting comprehensive long-term measures to mitigate the health and socio-economic consequences of the current crisis on people with mental ill-health*
- establishing of mental health friendly policies across all sectors, which will play a key role in the wellbeing of our society*
- investing in online platforms for mental health, accessible to all*
- building more equal, inclusive and sustainable economies and societies to become more resilient against pandemics and other global challenges that affect mental ill-health*
- addressing equal opportunities on the labour market for people with mental ill-health*
- sharing the best practices and recommendations between the Member States*

*At the end of this pilot project a report will be published, informing the European Parliament and the Member States of the findings. The research will be translated in all official languages of the European Union. A presentation of the research results will be organised at the European Parliament.*

**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 make a valuable contribution to achieving these goals. Investing in mental ill-health will bring a positive impact on the labour market and economy at large. With concrete cross-sectoral EU actions on mental ill-health, together we can tackle the COVID-19 crisis so no one will be left behind.

=====

**Draft amendment 6**

=== AFCO/6380 ===

Tabled by Committee on Constitutional Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 22 02**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 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 — Shaping European Parliament’s Inquiry Powers*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The Pilot Project SEPIP - ‘Shaping European Parliament’s Inquiry Powers’ seeks for identifying best practices in the Member States for updating the resources and the scope of European Parliament’s inquiry powers, concerning alleged contraventions and maladministration in the application of the European Union law.*

*Pilot Project SEPIP will consist in setting up a digital platform to register best practices in national parliaments regarding their inquiry powers and results obtained from their inquiry committees beside assessing their level of competences. By pooling these different experiences, we will be able to identify black spots in public management in the EU and new possible ways of implementation in the future European Union framework.*

*It is also suggested to establish a network between the national parliaments and the European parliament representatives to maintain a permanent dialogue to monitor these best practices, that may be in permanent contact with representatives of the European Commission through this digital platform. Therefore, it could increase the cooperation at political and administrative level on this specific field concerning parliamentary inquiry powers. The possibility of including the participation of civil society and citizens through the digital platform can be also considered.*

*This Pilot Project represents the first step to cooperate between national chambers and the European Parliament, beside the European Commission, in order to implement new alternatives in a credible manner at EU level, for developing this crucial parliamentary power of oversight on the EU Institutions and Bodies.*

*Pilot Project SEPIP also seeks to insure the resilience capacities of the EU maintaining an open, transparent and regular dialogue with representative associations and civil society, as layed down in article 11.2 of TEU.*

**Justification:**

New policies and competences developed by the EU such as the Health Union or the introduction of the Recovery and Resilience Facility make necessary to activate new inquiry powers to assess appropriately the implementation of these new public policies and identify cases of breach of the EU rule of law or maladministration.

This PP identifies common points of best practices that can serve as a basis for this future EP's Right of Inquiry. It also can give inputs for the debate with citizens in the framework of the Conference on the Future of Europe. No other current EU program has this profile.

=====

## Draft amendment 52

==== JURI/6362 ====

Tabled by Committee on Legal Affairs

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: PP 07 22 02

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 02							750 000	375 000	750 000	375 000
Reserve										
Total							750 000	375 000	750 000	375 000

#### Heading:

*Pilot project — Domestic Violence - Development of dedicated platforms for training and information exchange between courts, central authorities of the Member States and law enforcement agencies*

#### Remarks:

Add following text:

*Protection systems for victims of domestic violence in the Member States are currently insufficient. To ensure effective protection, it is necessary to collect and exchange consistent and comparable administrative data, based on a solid and coordinated framework. This pilot project aims to train all the operators involved in intimate partner violence proceedings, in particular members of the police and courts, prosecutors and judiciary, to assist victims and to assess necessary safety measures. The project is also a valuable tool for the development at European level of shared and uniform good practices and reliable risk assessment tools for the protection and well-being of children; in particular in relation to cross-border custody cases.*

#### 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:

Current available data collected by law enforcement and judicial authorities in the Member States do not fully reflect the extent of domestic violence, and too often legal and law enforcement professionals are not equipped to deal with all the issues that arise in such cases. In view of the difficulties victims face before and after reporting violence, the institutions and the Member States should create a European data area for training professionals.

=====

## Draft amendment 146

=== EMPL/5567 ===

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: PP 07 22 03

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 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 — - Desegregation of Roma in the education sector*

#### Remarks:

Add following text:

*The new EU Roma Strategic Framework for Equality, Inclusion, and Participation of 2020 sets specific goals in the field of education in order to increase effective access to quality inclusive mainstream education for Roma:*

*„Cut the gap in participation in early childhood education and care by at least half*

*Reduce the gap in upper secondary completion by at least one third“*

*Work towards eliminating segregation by halving (at least) the proportion of Roma children attending segregated primary schools“*

*Furthermore, the EU has a legal framework in place, including the Racial Equality Directive and the Framework Decision on Combating Racism and Xenophobia. However, the reality is that more measures are necessary. The EU’s Anti-racism Action Plan 2020-2025 establishes a series of measures to combat racism, including antigypsyism, using both EU Law and other means, through the collaboration of Member States.*

*The EU has long stressed the need for better Roma inclusion, but overall progress has been limited over the past 10 years. Still 85% of Roma children are at risk of poverty compared to 20% of children in the general population. 62% of Roma youth are not in education, employment or training compared to 10% of youth in the general population. The Country Specific Recommendations of 2019 highlighted in 4 Member States (Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, and Slovakia) the need to improve the inclusiveness, quality and relevance of the education system for people with Romani background.*

*School segregation of Roma - especially their disproportionate schooling in special schools - has already been condemned in several judgments by the European Court of Human Rights. The European Commission is currently running infringement proceedings against Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Hungary, who see a violation of the principle of equal treatment in these countries due to school segregation. School segregation of Roma children is weak in Germany, instead, the educational disadvantage for this minority is particularly evident in the secondary level. There are deficits with regard to school leaving qualifications and the transition to vocational training. Even in the youngest age group, too many Roma do not graduate from school, and too often those with a secondary school leaving certificate fail to make the transition to vocational training (RomnoKher-study 2021).*

*This situation only worsened during the Covid-19 pandemic by the current remote learning situation due to a lack of adequate digital infrastructure, teaching materials and insufficient digital skills. ERGO network (European Roma Grassroots Organisation network) criticizes that only few CSRs explicitly refer to the Roma, despite most of them across Europe experiencing severe discrimination, marginalisation and segregation in the education sector.*

*While in Eastern European countries national and European efforts to include Roma children into the educational system mostly follow the EU framework recommendations explicitly but not exclusively, and including data based national monitoring of the situation, Western European countries often lack both of it. Targeted policies are rejected, the main impact of structural and institutional racism – also in the educational systems- and deeply rooted antigypsyism is ignored and data based evidence of harsh exclusion in the education system is only available through studies provided by self-organisations of the minority.*

*The problem drivers of Roma segregation and inequality in the education sector in Eastern and Western European countries are multiple and often interrelated, varying according to specific country situations:*

*antigypsyism and negative stereotypes among the general public and in educational institutions;*

*misdiagnosis and misplacement of Roma children in special education or other forms of school and class segregation;*

*unequal or no access to online and/or distance learning, teaching materials and insufficient digital skills for Roma pupils;*

*lack of trust among Roma towards mainstream institutions, which often transforms into resentments within Roma communities against formal education and labour structures and underlines so-called ‘traditional’ values of Romani culture (e.g. traditional expectations towards Roma women);*

*lack of political will and imagination and lower levels of investment, which leads to lack of mainstreaming of good practices and working models for inclusion; lack of capacity of local, regional, national authorities to ensure outreach to disadvantaged Roma, effective safeguards and inclusive public services, lack of capacity and ability to structure and implement projects, which are strongly connected with the lack of participation strategies and skills to involve protagonists of change from the Roma community in the design and implementation of measures and policies;*

*lack of East-West inter municipality exchange of best practise in order to focus on the benefits of EU Roma migration and to setup positive political narratives and frameworks.*

*The multifold problem drivers show that the fight against stereotypes, exclusion and segregation in education is on the one hand a major factor for the inclusion of Romani people, yet it is a very complex challenge that cuts across many different policy sectors and Directorate Generals inside the European Commission. Current EU programs as Erasmus+ or ESF+ do not target the specific needs and challenges of Romani youth in order to achieve equal participation in education. Despite the EU goals and expectations towards the national governments, past experience shows clearly the strong need of local protagonists from Roma communities for support to implement effective desegregation measures in order to increase effective access to quality inclusive mainstream education for Roma.*

*This pilot project contributes to the EU Roma strategic frameworks approach of targeted explicit but not exclusive funding of measures to promote equal participation of Roma in educational systems and at the same time contributes to the goals of the Racial Equality Directive and the Framework Decision on Combating Racism and Xenophobia. The ambition is to develop a cooperation between municipalities, protagonists from the local Roma communities, educational institutions from selected Member States to overcome mistrust and stereotypes in order to promote equal participation of Roma in education. The expected results of such a project can be show cases for effective access to quality inclusive mainstream education for Roma. The East-West tandem municipality approach allows to share and potentially replicate such actions in further regions and Member States and potentially make a meaningful contribution to achieving the targets of the EU Framework Strategy for Roma Inclusion.*

*Actions can be implemented in a number of selected Member States (max. 5)*

*1) institutional learning of local administrations and educational services – development of a network of East/West municipality tandem- to make use of the benefits of EU Roma migration (trainings on community development, local strategic planning, diversity management and for the development of positive narratives and political framings);*

- 2) *further education of professional personnel (educators, teachers, social workers, school psychologists) mediators and mentors as protagonists from the Roma communities in a tandem approach;*
- 3) *establishment of local educational funds for scholarships, course fees and learning /teaching materials for members of the Roma 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:**

Segregation of Roma in education has been highlighted in the context of the Country Specific Recommendations for several EUMS. The targets to increase access to quality inclusive mainstream education for Roma are prominent in the new EU Framework Strategy for Roma Inclusion. Nevertheless, there is a lack of a positive framing of EU Roma migration, East-West municipality cooperation and exchange of best practises. Targeted measures, such as scholarships and mediators’ schemes are rarely used in Western MS, while racism and antigypsyism remain root causes of exclusion all over the EU.

**Draft amendment 147**

=== EMPL/5568 ===

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 07 22 04**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 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 - Programme to enhance the rights of hearing loss individuals and deaf individuals*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*This programme will help Member States to develop a comprehensive national policy to enhance accessibility for deaf individuals and individuals experiencing hearing loss.*

*The main objective is the improvement, across all EU Member States, of the wellbeing and quality of life of the referred individuals, and to allow them to fully exercise their rights. The programme will also contribute to ensure the fulfilment of the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030.*

*In order to effectively achieve this, a set of multifaceted, interrelated and integrated actions is needed. Hence, the programme will work along different axes:*

*1. Statistics and research*

*i) supporting periodic and consistent data collection;*

*ii) fostering and supporting research on free from competing and commercial interests, aiming at*

*ensuring that quality hearing systems and hearing aids are accessible for all;*

*iii) supporting and ensuring intensive exchange of expertise public research institutions in Member States.*

*iv) best practices exchange among Member States' competent authorities and relevant institutions, including peer-learning activities, platforms to share best practices, training workshops and seminars.*

## **2. Communication**

*i) supporting the design of national campaigns in both social media and social networks to raise awareness amongst the general public on the accessibility problems faced by both deaf and hearing loss individuals, as well as on the support tools available (such as hearing loops, closed caption, subtitles in real time, transparent masks, among others) to improve their daily life;*

*ii) working closely with the media in order to ensure that deafness and hearing loss problems are portrayed in a correct manner, while raising awareness on the existing discrimination;*

*iii) supporting the production of high quality material to be distributed to relevant workers, namely healthcare and education system workers, and geriatric workers;*

*iv) promoting public debate on deafness and hearing loss.*

**3. Training for all relevant workers, including training on sign language, to make all spaces, services and interpersonal contact barrier-free.**

## **4. Accessibility**

*i) supporting and ensuring that all individuals in need have access to quality hearing systems and hearing aids;*

*ii) best practices exchange among Member States on achieving 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:**

The aim of this programme is to tackle deaf and hearing loss individuals discrimination and enhancing the quality of life of those individuals, while ensuring the achievement of the goals laid down in the Strategy for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030.

The programme will work along different axes: statistics, communication, training and research, and accessibility.

=====

## **Draft amendment 148**

=== EMPL/5571 ===

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

-----

## **SECTION III — COMMISSION**

### **Add: PP 07 22 07**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 07							200 000	50 000	200 000	50 000

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
Reserve										
Total							200 000	50 000	200 000	50 000

## Heading:

*Pilot project - Increasing vulnerable groups' social integration and access to the labour market through a holistic project of training, skills development and empowerment*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*The proposed pilot project's main objective is to increase social integration and access to the labour market for vulnerable groups, who are experiencing social exclusion and long-term unemployment.*

*It aspires to be a holistic programme of skills development and empowerment, providing the selected group of beneficiaries with hygienic services (clean clothes) and skills, which are necessary for their social integration and inclusion.*

*The main beneficiaries will be vulnerable or high-risk social groups with limited or no access to social and public services (including but not exhaustively listed: homeless persons, the unemployed/long-term unemployed, those experiencing serious diseases, ex-convicts, people with addictions or juvenile delinquents, and victims of trafficking).*

*A flexible and mobile laundry unit is key for the implementation of this project. Such unit, equipped by former beneficiaries, will have the capacity to intervene and clean clothes belonging to persons/groups living in institutions/shelters, areas impacted by natural disasters but also in streets/urban places usually frequented by vulnerable groups.*

*This will contribute towards increasing these groups' self-esteem while at the same time providing them with employment opportunities, the ultimate objective being their reintegration in the 'open' labour market.*

*It consists of the following key pillars:*

*1) Training and empowerment programme (with a focus on the skills needed for the deployment and delivery of the aforementioned hygienic services): This pillar consists of a number of actions such as the recruitment of suitable candidates, the provision of training (enhancing communication skills, time and crisis management, service for vulnerable population groups, technical knowledge, training and improvement of required skills such as linguistic or digital skills) and work opportunities in the mobile units or other partners, provision of psychological assistance/empowerment);*

*2) Labour market re-integration and empowerment (focus on the integration of the beneficiaries in the 'open' labour market): The list of actions under this pillar include conducting eligibility surveys for inclusion in the training and empowerment programme, training in the field of action (such as the mobile unit and in the partner institutions/community shelters), language and computer courses, psychological empowerment and job counselling services (writing of CVs and cover letters, familiarisation with job search tools, interview simulations and transfer of CVs to partner institutions and companies).*

## 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 proposed action is in line with the European Pillar of Social Rights principles and complements actions, outlined in the EPSR Action Plan (European Platform on Combating Homelessness).

It is a comprehensive project focusing on material assistance and skills development and such, could be further scaled through EIB financing for individual projects and at a later stage by a long-term capital investment programme for a specific city or region.

=====

## Draft amendment 149

==== EMPL/5572 ====

Tabled by Committee on Employment and Social Affairs

-----

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: PP 07 22 08

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 07 22 08							900 000	450 000	900 000	450 000
Reserve										
Total							900 000	450 000	900 000	450 000

#### Heading:

*Pilot project - Building up capacity of personal and household services as a solution to long-term care in Europe*

#### Remarks:

Add following text:

##### *1st Part:*

*The development of long-term care is a priority issue for the European Institutions, as highlighted by the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan, the European Strategy on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities 2021-2030 (for social services), the Green Paper on Ageing and the Council Conclusions on Mainstreaming Ageing in Public Policies.*

*The provision of long-term care services (and/or social services) is being provided increasingly in people's homes, a process which is re-enforced by the European Pillar of Social Rights Principle 18, which states that 'Everyone has the right to affordable long-term care services of good quality, in particular home-care and community-based services'. In addition, as highlighted in the new European Strategy on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the role of care services is to enable people to live independently and participate in the community; rather than more traditional concepts of care.*

*Personal and Household Services play a major role in enabling people, especially those with support needs to stay at home, live independently and participate in society. Many people benefit from a range of care and non-care services that enable them to do just so. For instance, an older person with disabilities may benefit from a range of care services (getting cleaned, dressed, etc) and non-care services (household cleaning, cooking, etc) to enable them to stay at home. In short, personal and household services can be an effective response to the increasing and evolving demand for personal and household services.*

*Personal and household services (PHS) is defined at European level as a 'broad range of activities that contribute to wellbeing at home of families and individuals: child care, long term care for the elderly and for persons with disabilities, cleaning, home repairs, gardening, etc.' Around 6.3 million individuals currently work in Personal and Household Services (PHS) across Europe, accounting for about 3,4 per cent of total EU employment (9,5 million if we include undeclared PHS workers) . PHS workers – also termed domestic workers at global level - provide both direct care (for elderly, persons with disabilities or children) and indirect care (cleaning, housekeeping) in household and can be employed by service providers or directly employed by the households. In this regard, the ILO considers that they belong to the*



*care workforce . The development of PHS goes hand in hand with the development and future of care services which better respond to the individual needs of people who benefit from such support. Currently, 53% of PHS workers provide mainly direct care and their number is expected to increase in the coming years due to population ageing.*

*The increasing demand for PHS is also an effective and affordable solution of the rising demand for long-term care, in particular as an alternative to residential care settings. However, several issues continue to impact the performance of PHS, including the need to develop effective instruments which guarantee access to qualitative and affordable PHS, ensure decent working conditions for workers (often women), including by tackling undeclared work, and provide the right flexibility for users/clients. Tools such as social voucher programmes, online declarative platforms, social and tax incentives and the introduction of effective social dialogue in PHS can considerably contribute to addressing these care needs, but their implementation can prove challenging in various contexts. Another significant issue in the provision of homecare services are issues related to informal care, usually provided by families and very often women; thus hindering the labour market inclusion of informal carers. Increasing and improving access to PHS is crucial to enabling millions of informal carers to have a better quality of life, improved work life balance and better access to the labour market; in particular for millions of women and therefore helping to reduce the gender employment and care gap, a key part to the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan.*

*The COVID-19 pandemic has once again shed light upon the positive and negative aspects of the current care service system. Thereby, the pandemic has clearly highlighted a need to rethink the current system for the provision of PHS. Therefore, with the support of the main European stakeholders involved in the provision of personal and household services, this project will build upon current PHS platforms by developing new instruments, policies and add a transnational approach. In particular, this project aims to implement capacity building initiatives for EU Member States and national PHS stakeholders and peer-review exchanges, to foster the development of effective national policies and instruments for the different activities and jobs involved.*

*This project builds upon the achievements of previous activities such as the 4Quality project and pilot Ad-PHS project , which include a compilation of information on the state of play of the PHS sectors, the mapping of the key stakeholders in 21 Member States, the identification of good practices and the development of tailored guidance on relevant tools for PHS development. These elements have been compiled on a PHS platform. Despite the success of these last projects, they have encountered challenges due to their exceptionally wide scope (in countries and topics) meaning that less attention has been used to really capitalise on the tools and good practices by focusing on fewer countries, as well as developing tailored-made recommendations and capacity-building solutions for these countries. To truly build on the past achievements in some of the countries with much weaker homecare and PHS policies, the main objective of the project would lead to coalition-building and concrete policy initiatives and proposals to be created in 3 Central and Eastern European countries, where needs were identified as high and with strong interest from national stakeholders: Romania, Czechia, and Slovakia.*

*The project will thus capitalize on the tools and good practices already created in the previous projects, but use them to achieve much more concrete coalition-building and policy proposals/building exercises in 3 countries: Romania, Czechia, and Slovakia. For this purpose, two main sets of activities will take place*

*- Firstly, significant effort will be put towards building a coalition in each of the 3 countries to support the development of Personal and Household Services. The previous projects have demonstrated that bringing together stakeholders involved in the field of PHS is a crucial step towards structuring these sectors and successfully designing and implementing PHS policies. The previous projects, and in particular Ad-PHS, have paved the way towards these coalitions by connecting stakeholder sat the national and European levels together. This new project now ambitions to support the development of these groups into strong and sustainable coalitions. This will be done through a series of exercises at national level – building on what has been successful in other countries – to ensure the national coalitions are strong, cover a broad scope of stakeholders, and can pursue sustainable activities over the course of the project and beyond. This will include events, capacity building workshops, advocacy activities, and more.*

*- Secondly, these national coalitions would work towards building feasible policy proposals regarding the development of PHS in their country, primarily in three areas: development of social dialogue, of social voucher programmes, and of social economy enterprises; which were seen as three promising areas for these countries in past projects. Furthermore, addressing the crucial issue of EU workers mobility (including concerns such as care drain or the status of migrant workers) and global migration is a priority for several European regions and this project thus emphasises transnational approaches and initiatives on the issue. The development of these proposals would have to be built on a strong research base, assessment of the transferability of existing practices in other countries, a broadly agreed scope by the coalition, feasible ambitions within the framework of the countries involved, and serious advocacy and lobbying practices with policy makers involved.*

*Ultimately, these efforts will serve to pave the way towards the development of new instruments in the three countries involved to better support the PHS sectors. Such instruments are crucial to address the consistently increasing demand for personal and household services across Europe and ensuring that a comprehensive approach to the development of the sectors is adopted. Such approach is needed to prioritize the quality of the services and the working conditions of PHS workers and service providers. These instruments will prove essential in the efforts to transfer undeclared workers to declared economy and to maximize the economic returns generated by the significant growth of the PHS sectors. Finally, such instruments, designed and implemented on the basis of co-creation and peer-learning activities, will integrate considerations of sustainability, to ensure that the solutions developed remain pertinent and efficient beyond the end of the project, as the use of structured PHS sectors as an approach to improve care delivery should be envisioned as a long-term solution.*

*The EU added value of this project pertains to both the benefits of the project for EU institutions as well as Member States, and to the transnational nature of the project. The exchange of good practices and the development of connections between stakeholders is only achievable through an action at the EU level.*

*In the broader context of the EU political agenda, Homecare is a significant step in the implementation of the objectives laid out in the Action Plan of European Pillar of Social Rights. This includes the focus on decent working conditions, on supporting training and professional mobility, on access to social protection and to essential social services, as well as on a more gender balanced society and an improved work-life balance for every EU citizen. The Action Plan also places significant focus on homecare and long-term care. It will come within the scope of several actions foreseen in the European Pillar of Social Rights Action Plan such as the new Occupational Safety and Health Strategy, the initiatives on Long-Term Care and on Social Dialogue.*

*Additionally, the project also addresses the priorities laid out in existing initiatives such as the Gender Equality Strategy, the Green Paper on Ageing and the Strategy for the rights of persons with disabilities 2021-2030 which all recognizes the challenges experienced by the care workforce the need to support skills development and access to childcare, social care and household services, as well as prioritizing support towards independent living and inclusion in the community.*

*More specifically, these actions will also help contribute to the European Commission's plans regarding a European initiative on Long-Term Care, as well as a European Framework for Social Services of Excellence for persons with disabilities.*

#### **2nd Part: Objectives:**

- a. To build sustainable Personal and Household Services coalitions in the 3 countries in view of building effective national policies*
- b. To support the development of Personal and Household Services as a solution to long-term care challenges in the 3 countries.*

#### **3rd Part: Target groups:**

*Main target groups are*

- (i) public authorities & policy makers at national and local level in Romania, Czechia and Slovakia.*

*(ii) PHS and Long Term Care stakeholders at local, national, and EU levels (including trade unions, organisations of migrant domestic workers, family carers and PHS & LTC users, employers organisations and the different strands of providers within personal and household services.*

**4th Part: Means of implementation:**

*a. Development of coalition building and capacity-building tools, as well as further detailed thematic guidance targeting the 3 countries involved; Development of Policy Creation tools (research base, strategy, advocacy activities, etc), organisation of peer-learning and dissemination events, production of reports, management of online platform, proactive dissemination to target groups.*

**5th Part: Types of project partners:**

*This pilot project should include:*

- a. Representatives of service providers in the 3 countries involved*
- b. Representatives of employers organisations in the 3 countries involved*
- c. Representatives of trade unions in the 3 countries involved*
- d. Representatives of Civil Society Organisations representing user groups of PHS and Long Term Care services*
- d. European networks with members in several Member States (in particular in Central and Eastern Europe)*
- e. Academic or research organisation*

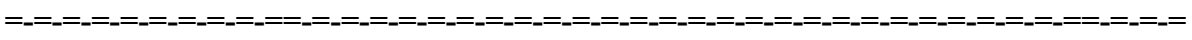
**Legal basis:**

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:**

Main objective of the project is to address the developments of Long-Term Care and Personal and Household Services. COVID-19 has once again shed light onto the need to rethink the current care system. By supporting the development of policies and of capacity building in this sector, this project will result in better services and decent working conditions, through the development of tools such as social voucher programmes, social economy development schemes, declarative and remuneration systems and effective national social dialogue.



**Draft amendment 161**

=== ENVI/6055 ===

Tabled by Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety



SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Item PP 09 21 02** — Pilot project — Best Belt — more power for the Green Belt

**Amend figures and remarks as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 09 21 02	1 500 000	375 000	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	2 000 000	2 125 000	2 000 000	2 125 000
Reserve										

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
Total	1 500 000	375 000	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	2 000 000	2 125 000	2 000 000	2 125 000

## Remarks:

### Before paragraph:

Actions could be based on:

### Delete following text:

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

### Amend text as follows:

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.~~ *continent*.

The European Green Belt runs ~~along/through~~ *along or through* 16 *EU countries*, ~~Member States~~, five candidate countries, one potential candidate and two ~~non-EU~~ *third* 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)* ~~voluntary~~ scheme for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services in Territories of European ~~overseas)~~ *overseas (BEST)* initiative, ***we suggest implementing*** a similar scheme ~~should be implemented~~ for such services along the European Green Belt for young volunteers or jobseekers.

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

### After paragraph:

Actions could be based on:

### Amend text as follows:

~~(1) Training and education of young *volunteers/jobseekers* volunteers and 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 ~~carried out~~ *facilitated* by NGOs, *Universities/Companies/State* ~~universities, companies, state~~ or regional authorities. Before diving into fieldwork, the *volunteers/ jobseekers* ~~shall~~ *volunteers and jobseekers should* receive a training on biodiversity and ecosystem services facilitated and they ~~shall~~ *should* 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~~ *should* be part of the ~~trainings~~ *training* before the field work. This would increase their knowledge and networks.

~~(2) Ecosystem and Biodiversity services in combination with climate change adaptation and mitigation:~~

The work ~~executed~~ *facilitated* in the area of the European Green Belt ~~shall~~ *should* 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~~ *should* be carried out in the field. Together with experts, specific goals ~~shall~~ *should* be set for each project, identifying the work needed on the ground.

~~(3) Capacity building and outreach activities and involving organisations in the Region:~~

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

Best practice examples ~~shall~~ *should* be shared along projects on the belt and each year a competition between

the projects for innovative ~~ideas/work~~ ideas and work shall be held.

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

Delete following text:

(4) Setting up of a database:

~~The participating organisations should 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.~~

Amend text as follows:

(5) 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* families, for example, can make the Iron Curtain Trail more attractive, thus fostering sustainable tourism.

### 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.

## Draft amendment 105

== AGRI/5863 ==

Tabled by Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### Add: PP 09 22 01

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 09 22 01								750 000	p.m.	750 000
Reserve										
Total								750 000	p.m.	750 000

### Heading:

*Pilot project — LIFE project on organic variety testing*

### Remarks:

Add following text:

*The aim of the project is to boost the development of organic plant varieties by supporting temporary experiments. Those experiments should be organised in accordance with Directives 66/401/EEC, 66/402/EEC, 68/193/EEC, 2002/53/EC, 2002/54/EC, 2002/55/EC, 2002/56/EC, 2002/57/EC, 2008/72/EC and 2008/90/EC and last at least two years.*

*The temporary experiment will develop adjusted DUS (Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability) criteria and VCU (Value for Cultivation and Use) protocols for organic varieties of different crop species. DUS (for all crops) and VCU (only for arable crops) tests are mandatory to register new varieties. DUS tests are*

*carried out to ensure that a new variety is Distinct from existing varieties, that its characteristics are Uniform, and that the variety is stable with consistent characteristics from one growing season to the following. Currently, the DUS criteria do not fit for the specific characteristics of the organic varieties. For small organic breeders, it is often too costly to look at a great number of DUS parameters required by law but that are not relevant for the organic agriculture or consumers. Especially for open pollinated populations, there is also a danger to risk inbreeding depression if selection focuses too strictly on uniformity of many parameters.*

*VCU tests are carried out to test the added value of new varieties of arable crops compared to the existing reference varieties. In most Member States, VCU trials take place under conventional conditions. Instead, VCU testing should be conducted under organic farming conditions and special thresholds for each crop species need to be developed to meet the demand of the farmers and organic market.*

**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:**

Under the Regulation 2018/848 on organic production and labelling of organic products, the Commission committed to organise a temporary experiment for seven years to derogate from certain criteria for variety testing (testing for DUS (Distinguish, Uniform and Stable) and VCU (Value of Cultivation and Use)) for organic varieties and support the development and use of organic varieties.

Up until now this experiment has been only financed at national level by a few member states but this issue requires an EU-wide testing and a strong EU coordination.

=====

**Draft amendment 169**

== ENVI/6067 ==

Tabled by Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 09 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 09 22 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 — EU Testing and Information Centre for Hazardous Chemicals*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*This project will establish an EU Testing and Information Centre for Hazardous Chemicals. Transparent and independent testing of consumer products for (potentially) hazardous chemicals can help reduce health risks and create a level playing field for EU businesses, in particular because many hazardous products are imported into the EU, often through online platforms.*

*The Centre will test consumer products from across the EU for (potentially) hazardous chemicals*

*following standardised testing methods. It will establish comparability of results across the EU and contribute to avoiding costly duplication of compliance testing. All tests will be followed-up with targeted consumer information campaigns, thereby ensuring full transparency of the tested products and results. The Centre will follow two testing streams:*

- *Checks of products geared towards enforcement of EU chemicals legislation by national authorities;*
- *Checks for chemicals and products not (yet) regulated by EU law.*

*The Centre will also coordinate a range of activities related to the better enforcement and information on hazardous chemicals including, but not limited to:*

- *Identification of priority products to be tested across the EU;*
- *Developing recommendations on how to further institutionalise already existing methodologies for comparable testing programmes across the EU;*
- *Drafting recommendations to inform future European compliance checks, national enforcement, and consumer information campaigns;*
- *Strengthening cooperation and exchanges of best practices and testing experiences among national authorities and consumer organisations;*
- *Drafting a report on improving the common market, competitiveness of EU industry, and the EU chemicals legislation framework;*
- *Organising a pan-European conference targeted towards citizens as well as relevant stakeholders and EU institutions to inform citizens of the EU's work on safe and sustainable chemicals.*

*The project could start operating in a limited number of Member States (where a lack of enforcement is identified as a priority problem) and if successful could be expanded to other Member States in 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:**

Many consumer products contain harmful chemicals. Most of these products enter the European market unchecked, posing risks to consumers and economic disadvantages to EU businesses. Enforcement of EU chemicals legislation is not equally effective throughout the EU and information about harmful products is fragmented, leading to uneven protection of EU citizens. The project would help implement the EU Chemicals Strategy's zero tolerance approach to non-compliance.

**Draft amendment 217**

=== ITRE/5027 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 09 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 09 22 01							1 500 000	750 000	1 500 000	750 000
Reserve										

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
Total							1 500 000	750 000	1 500 000	750 000

## Heading:

*Pilot project - Marine Decarbonization via a Holistic treatment of the Ship-Port Transportation System*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*Transport is a critical component of our daily life. However, the carbon footprint of our transport activities has grown. Transport currently accounts for a quarter of the European Union's (EU) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and this figure continues to rise as demand grows. The European Commission (EC) constantly tries to tackle the issue towards the formulation of a transport system into a smart, green, and societal friendly system. These efforts culminated in the clear commitment of the recent European Green Deal Strategy, which seeks for a 90% reduction in emissions by 2050 through the introduction of more sustainable, affordable, accessible, healthier, and cleaner alternatives.*

*Analysing the air emissions caused at a mode level, waterborne transport occupies the largest part of global trade and accounts for 13% of GHG emissions in the EU. Despite several measures being in place since the early years of the last decade, greenhouse gas emissions of shipping increased from 977 million tonnes (Mt) in 2012 to 1,076 Mt in 2018, a 9.6% rise, according to the 4th IMO GHG study. A more drastic course of action will need to be deployed before emissions from waterborne transport start to decline. Furthermore, all efforts to this day have focused on treating vessel-based and land-based systems separately trying to decarbonise both. However, traditional logistics principles and common sense suggest treating those two systems in a holistic way and trying to establish synergies so as to achieve a higher overall decarbonisation effect.*

*The current proposal for a pilot project seeks to perform a technical and feasibility study aiming to demonstrate exactly this holistic approach that exploits the synergistic effect of innovative technologies for maritime transport decarbonisation. Its main differentiating point is, that it can easily be scaled up to the existing fleet of vessels. While effort focuses on future vessels and alternative fuels, this technology aims at the decarbonisation and integration of current assets. The effect of this is magnified by the challenges which currently delay the widescale uptake of zero or net zero carbon fuels such as technology, regulatory, commercial in terms of supply chain and financial factors. The current proposal aims primarily at demonstrating a system that can easily be retrofitted on existing vessels but equally well on new vessels currently designed and constructed.*

*The system aims at adopting a process that will address the main drawback of carbon capturing systems onboard, which is management of CO<sub>2</sub>. This is attained by the creation of a full chemical cycle where Carbon Capture by-product can be turned in to a Carbon Storage by-product. Then with further processing on land, the storage by-product is transformed into a carbon capture by-product and so on.*

*There are a number of candidate processes for such a solution and as an example the one involving CaCO<sub>3</sub> Limestone as a storage by-product and CaO lime as a capture by-product can be used. The storage by-product comes in solid (not gas form) as CO<sub>2</sub> and can be easily stored. The process is intended to capture CO<sub>2</sub> emissions with minimal energy. In parallel NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>x</sub> reductions may also be separately targeted while heat released from the recarbonation of CaO along with engine waste heat recovery may be further exploited. In this system key components on board are sorbent storage sufficient for the level of capture required which will also store used sorbent for return to port, exhaust gas lime carbonators/scrubbers, and a waste heat recovery system. Initial estimates suggest over a 1/4 increase in range per tonne of bunker fuel / LNG and cost of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided as low as US\$70/t, depending mainly on lime costs. Bringing all these technologies together at a commercial scale combined with zero emissions lime production on land is an innovation and is also an excellent practice for dealing with existing old and polluting ship designs with the assistance of land-based infrastructure.*

*Transport is a critical component of our daily life. However, the carbon footprint of our transport*



activities has grown. Transport currently accounts for a quarter of the European Union's (EU) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and this figure continues to rise as demand grows. The European Commission (EC) constantly tries to tackle the issue towards the formulation of a transport system into a smart, green, and societal friendly system. These efforts culminated in the clear commitment of the recent European Green Deal Strategy, which seeks for a 90% reduction in emissions by 2050 through the introduction of more sustainable, affordable, accessible, healthier, and cleaner alternatives.

Analysing the air emissions caused at a mode level, waterborne transport occupies the largest part of global trade and accounts for 13% of GHG emissions in the EU. Despite several measures being in place since the early years of the last decade, greenhouse gas emissions of shipping increased from 977 million tonnes (Mt) in 2012 to 1,076 Mt in 2018, a 9.6% rise, according to the 4th IMO GHG study. A more drastic course of action will need to be deployed before emissions from waterborne transport start to decline. Furthermore, all efforts to this day have focused on treating vessel-based and land-based systems separately trying to decarbonise both. However, traditional logistics principles and common sense suggest treating those two systems in a holistic way and trying to establish synergies so as to achieve a higher overall decarbonisation effect.

The current proposal for a pilot project seeks to perform a technical and feasibility study aiming to demonstrate exactly this holistic approach that exploits the synergistic effect of innovative technologies for maritime transport decarbonisation. Its main differentiating point is, that it can easily be scaled up to the existing fleet of vessels. While effort focuses on future vessels and alternative fuels, this technology aims at the decarbonisation and integration of current assets. The effect of this is magnified by the challenges which currently delay the widescale uptake of zero or net zero carbon fuels such as technology, regulatory, commercial in terms of supply chain and financial factors. The current proposal aims primarily at demonstrating a system that can easily be retrofitted on existing vessels but equally well on new vessels currently designed and constructed.

The system aims at adopting a process that will address the main drawback of carbon capturing systems onboard, which is management of CO<sub>2</sub>. This is attained by the creation of a full chemical cycle where Carbon Capture by-product can be turned in to a Carbon Storage by-product. Then with further processing on land, the storage by-product is transformed into a carbon capture by-product and so on.

There are a number of candidate processes for such a solution and as an example the one involving CaCO<sub>3</sub> Limestone as a storage by-product and CaO lime as a capture by-product can be used. The storage by-product comes in solid (not gas form) as CO<sub>2</sub> and can be easily stored. The process is intended to capture CO<sub>2</sub> emissions with minimal energy. In parallel NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>x</sub> reductions may also be separately targeted while heat released from the recarbonation of CaO along with engine waste heat recovery may be further exploited. In this system key components on board are sorbent storage sufficient for the level of capture required which will also store used sorbent for return to port, exhaust gas lime carbonators/scrubbers, and a waste heat recovery system. Initial estimates suggest over a 1/4 increase in range per tonne of bunker fuel / LNG and cost of CO<sub>2</sub> avoided as low as US\$70/t, depending mainly on lime costs. Bringing all these technologies together at a commercial scale combined with zero emissions lime production on land is an innovation and is also an excellent practice for dealing with existing old and polluting ship designs with the assistance of land-based infrastructure.

The main challenge and motivation is to maintain a balance between optimal energy use and the environmental impact it causes. Such balance can only be accomplished with the introduction of novel technologies and concepts that can transform the entire system into a zero-emissions mode of transport with environmentally sustainable operations, low maintenance lifecycle costs and optimised performance. To deploy viable zero-emission technologies and introduce appropriate business models, the sector needs to significantly enhance its innovation efforts in the coming decade and combine them with the investments already being in place.

## **Justification:**

The project aims to make the EU's "blue economy" more sustainable, in line with the European Green Deal. The goal is to aid economic recovery and tackle climate change, in line with the EU's ambitions, by

promoting sustainable products and services that preserve the marine environment and maintain ocean health.

=====

**Draft amendment 303**

==== REGI/6200 ====

Tabled by Committee on Regional Development

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 09 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 09 22 01							350 000	175 000	350 000	175 000
Reserve										
Total							350 000	175 000	350 000	175 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Circular Islands*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*Context*

*European islands are among the regions the COVID-19 crisis has hit the most. Many of them, due to the over-reliance on tourism, have faced an unprecedented economic crisis.*

*The diversification of their economic fabric could represent the way forward not only to enhance the resilience to systemic shocks, but also to grasp the opportunities arising from the environmental transition.*

*Circular economy fits this purpose since this paradigm could enable local communities to embrace a ‘zero waste’ vision, which is beneficial for the environment and has the potential to spur the local ecosystem to create a new economic sector (for example: the reparation market).*

*Unleashing the potential of circular economy in European islands can also have positive effects:*

*1) on innovation, since many islands, with their small size, can contribute to testing circular economy prototypes that can be replicable on a larger scale in other European areas;*

*2) on tourism, as circular economy solutions will help reduce the negative externalities that tourist flows can have on local waste management systems, while enhancing the positioning of islands as sustainable tourism destinations.*

*Goals*

*The pilot project aims:*

*1) to support the uptake of circular economy models in European islands;*

*2) to provide both SMEs and local authorities with technical assistance to develop capacity building in this field.*

*The pilot project would also contribute to enhancing the economic, social and territorial cohesion of these regions, which are among the areas the European Union shall pay ‘particular attention’ to, as stated by article 174 of the TFEU.*

*To achieve these objectives, the pilot project will focus on:*

*1) the diagnostic of main regional and local policy measures promoting circularity in water and waste (organic, plastic, glass, etc..) management in EU islands;*

- 2) *the identification of main barriers (legislative, administrative, geographical, economic, lack of qualified workforce; lack of private and entrepreneurial initiative);*
- 3) *mapping the best practices in the field (including from SMEs and state-owned enterprises);*
- 4) *data collection and creation of a set of indicators to measure the impact of circular economy on the quality of life of islands;*
- 5) *the enhancement of skills in circular economy (including EU tendering) both in public authorities and SMEs through the promotion of permanent dialogue/exchange among public and private sector on how to support the shift to circular economy in the islands (for instance: ad-hoc training, workshops, in-field visits);*
- 6) *the involvement of the EU networks of islands' regional and local public authorities to enhance trans-regional cooperation.*

**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 pandemic has shown the need for European islands to diversify their economic fabric, which is very often over-reliant on tourism. The diversification towards the introduction of circular economy models will improve islands' overall resilience and is consistent with the goals of the Green Deal. Circular economy is also crucial to cope with the high anthropic pressure due to tourist flows. Islands' small scale offers a favourable environment to test innovations on circular economy to find community-centred solutions and replicate them on the mainland.

**Draft amendment 297**

=== TRAN/5492 ===

Tabled by Committee on Transport and Tourism

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 09 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 09 22 01							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 — EU Clearing House for Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAF)*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*This proposed pilot project supports the objectives within the Paris Agreement, the EU Green Deal, the EC Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy and the EASA Sustainable Aviation Programme. It aims to facilitate the uptake of Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF) within the aviation sector and the subsequent reduction in both CO2 and non-CO2 emissions.*

## 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 primary aim of an EU Clearing House would be to support producers wishing to certify Sustainable Aviation Fuels (SAF) against the fuel specification standards providing a single and independent European capability. It would also remove technical barriers to increased SAF use.

It would cover the definition, validation and test of the concept to be implemented in Europe by setting up the required European capabilities and tools.

=====

## Draft amendment 174

=== ENVI/6073 ===

Tabled by Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

-----

## SECTION III — COMMISSION

### Add: PP 09 22 02

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 09 22 02							250 000	125 000	250 000	125 000
Reserve										
Total							250 000	125 000	250 000	125 000

## Heading:

*Pilot project — Biodiversity-climate nexus fund*

## Remarks:

Add following text:

*Climate change and biodiversity loss are strongly interlinked. Climate change impacts the ecosystems and changes the habitats of species, which impacts their ability to survive. The more the temperatures rise, the fewer species will be able to survive. On the other hand, poor ecosystem health exacerbates the effects of climate change, when healthy ecosystems mitigate the impacts of climate change. Still, climate change gets much more attention in the public debates compared to biodiversity.*

*Economic pressures on the use of natural resources are high and growing, and economic growth has not yet been achieved without a loss of biodiversity. Currently, we are losing biodiversity at an alarming rate and there is an urgent need for action.*

*We need more protected areas. According to the EU biodiversity strategy, we should protect at least 30 % of our land and sea areas. Untouched areas are so scarce, that even if we would protect all of them, that would not be enough. Now, with the ongoing negotiations on the biodiversity convention, we should shift from the principle of no-net-loss to the net-plus principle. This means that also the compensation principle should be more ambitious than before. When a new land area is taken to use, an area of the same or bigger size should be restored or it should be compensated by protecting a new area.*

*The EU's biodiversity strategy for 2030 focuses on sustainable use, but more focus should be given to binding targets for conservation, restoration and use.*

*Through carbon offsets and compensations, it is possible to better link climate to biodiversity. This can be done, for example, by connecting the voluntary carbon offsets and compensations, e.g. the ones that you can buy when you buy a flight ticket or the ones companies are using to compensate for their emissions, so that they claim to be carbon neutral, to biodiversity conservation and restoration. This could be done through directing the payments to funds that buy areas to be conserved or restored, or to the conservation of old grown forest and the restoration or conservation of terminal felled forests and peatlands, to support their rewilding in the next decades and centuries.*

*Currently, many voluntary offset schemes exist, but there is no guarantee of their real-life impact and they risk to be greenwashing.*

*The proposed pilot project would discover how the climate offsets and compensations, and maybe ETS in the future, can be linked to directly benefit biodiversity conservation and restoration.*

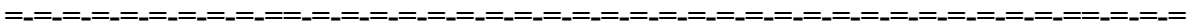
**Legal basis:**

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:**

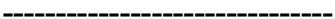
Climate change and biodiversity loss are strongly connected. Economic pressures on the use of natural resources are high and growing, and economic growth has not yet been achieved without a loss of biodiversity. The EU’s biodiversity strategy for 2030 focuses on sustainable use, but more focus should be given to binding targets for conservation, restoration and use. Through carbon offsets and compensations, it is possible to better link climate to biodiversity. Currently, many voluntary offset schemes exist, but there is no guarantee of their real-life impact.



**Draft amendment 218**

=== ITRE/5028 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy



SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 09 22 02**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 09 22 02							400 000	200 000	400 000	200 000
Reserve										
Total							400 000	200 000	400 000	200 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project - Port Electricity Commercial Model*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*As maritime traffic increases, although offering a promising international growth to a port, it creates a concern on the environmental burden to the local and regional community. In an effort to mitigate such an environmental impact, many port authorities have adopted a new strategy envisaging a self-sustained port in terms of energy autonomy and zero-emission production, with the use of new technologies that will help manage resources in a more sustainable and cost-effective manner. In fact, the use of Renewable*

*Energy Sources (RES) to cover the energy needs of port activities along with the availability of electric charging services to hybrid and fully electric vessels and the operation of vessels using electricity provided by the ports while at berth (On-shore Power Supply, OPS) are considered some of the most innovative and impactful characteristics of a modern port. The implementation of such actions can drastically reduce vessel emissions and noise inside the port areas, and are especially critical for a continuously expanding port.*

*In this respect, upgrades and optimisation of the port energy network and the corresponding operational framework can significantly improve the environmental performance of the port transforming it into a greener, technologically advanced pillar of the maritime industry. The introduction of integrated technical applications related to the power grid of the port, the energy storage, the monitoring and the energy management are expected to provide a sustainable holistic solution that will upgrade the future energy profile of the port, providing also the shipping industry with access to more sustainable and greener sources of energy.*

*Ports adopting such a strategy and implementing such investments are becoming de facto energy hubs managing the flow of energy from:*

*o the local electrical grid*

*o RES to ships (wind-, wave-, sun-to-power)*

*o floating power sources (barges that provide additional energy to the port, gas-to-power)*

*o waste (waste-to-power),*

*managing energy storage in batteries other storage means*

*storing green hydrogen (produced from RES) for use in fuel cells*

*managing the flow of energy to:*

*o port's own energy requirements*

*o vessels at berth (OPS)*

*o charging electric or hybrid vessels*

*maintaining an 'electric cooperation' of the port and local grids by integrating both for reasons also of 'peak shaving'.*

*There are certainly technical issues to be tackle dealing with grid capacity and technologies but the problems are not merely or only technical. After the steps of implementing full port electrification and energy management, ports are confronted with several related commercial and financial challenges. In fact, there are various alternative operating models of ports as energy key players; indicatively:*

*Closed distribution network operator: the port acts as the sole operator of a small, closed distribution grid being responsible only for distribution of power from the energy providers to the ship-clients. In this case the port may charge a tariff for the use of the port grid by ship operators. This may be the case for liner vessels (container carriers, Ro-Ro, Ro-Pax vessels) or cruise vessels calling at specific ports regularly. Each vessel manager may select her own power supplier with whom she may have a long-term contract for the purchase of power.*

*Energy provider: the port can deal with the energy transactions performing energy trading (buy and sell) making short- and long-term contracts with producers and ship-clients. This may be the case for charter vessels (tankers, bulk carriers, etc.) who may call at a port circumstantially. The vessel manager will not bother signing a long-term contract with an electricity provider but will instead opt to purchase the electricity directly from the port or from the port supplier.*

*Energy producer: the port can produce energy especially via Renewable Energy Sources or Energy Storage Units aiming at providing ships with it.*

*As the energy market is unbundled, these alternative operating schemes are not always compatible with*

*one another and, hence, the port will be obliged to select which is the most beneficial scheme according to their own business model. Currently the way to deal with this, is for a port to analyze business risks, make an appropriate business plan, but eventually select one single option for the commercial structure of the pricing model on a sub-optimal modus operandi (i.e., not covering all cases).*

*In an era when RES and OPS are essentially necessary measures for the greening of port activities and when to this end significant investments are needed, a pricing model, which is not flexible due to the current regulatory requirements for energy, poses an additional hurdle to the adoption of such beneficial technologies and creates a significant bottleneck in the implementation of Green Deal targets in ports and shipping.*

*Therefore, especially for ports a regulatory framework must be established that overcomes these obstacles and allows the ports (being probably the nodes of the network with the highest concentrated external costs) to flexibly manage their energy system. Moreover, it will create a port network that is free from obstacles and bottlenecks and capable of moving goods, services, capital, and people seamlessly. Finally, it will create new commercial opportunities to companies operating, thus fostering port competitiveness, sustainability, and better integration of ports in the transportation and energy networks and in the international value chain.*

**Justification:**

The project aims to make the EU's "blue economy" more sustainable, in line with the European Green Deal. The goal is to aid economic recovery and tackle climate change, in line with the EU's ambitions, by promoting sustainable products and services that preserve the marine environment and maintain ocean health.

=====

**Draft amendment 247**

=== LIBE/5715 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Add: PP 11

**Heading:**

*Border management*

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Add: PP 11 22

**Heading:**

*2022*

SECTION III — COMMISSION

Add: PP 11 22 01

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 11 22 01							3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000
Reserve										
Total							3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000	3 000 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — Collective fundamental rights monitoring at the land borders of Greece by a consortium of Ombudsman institutions / National Preventive Mechanisms against torture*

## **Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The aim of the pilot project is to ensure ongoing human rights monitoring at the land borders of Greece on a trial basis over a period of two years, by ombudsman institutions and national preventive mechanisms against torture of various Member States who would form a consortium under the leadership of the Greek ombudsman. The creation of this consortium is envisaged in the framework of the proposed project.*

*If the experience proves useful, the approach would be extended to other external borders of the EU, especially those of frontline states, supported by suitable EU legislation to that end.*

*The principle of solidary, collective fundamental rights monitoring as a corollary of solidary, collective border management is drawn from a feasibility study that is presently being conducted.*

*The consortium will need to be made up of national Ombudsmen and National Preventive Mechanisms against torture (NPMs) that have been established under the laws or constitutions of Member States. Their wide human rights mandates are of an operational character and cover law enforcement authorities. They have robust investigative powers and facts provided by these State institutions rely on their own findings; they are therefore normally not disputed.*

*The staffing levels and financial resources do not allow these bodies to take aboard the envisaged task unless the necessary additional means are put at their disposal.*

*With the additional means requested, the members of the consortium will be in a position to hire, train and deploy 15 dedicated fundamental rights monitors, prepare joint reports and subsequent actions resulting from the findings of the monitors as appropriate, and ensure full transparency of their operations.*

*The consortium will provide the relevant EU bodies (Parliament, Commission, Council) as well as the relevant national authorities directly with objective up-to-date assessments of the respect of fundamental rights at the external EU borders. This will allow the recipients of the findings to exercise oversight over the forces deployed at the borders.*

*The consortium will probably be organized as a non-profit organization registered in a Member State.*

*It will need to establish institutional working relations with relevant organizations, agencies, and bodies such as the FRA, Council of Europe, OHCHR, UNHCR as well as with the Fundamental Rights Officer (FRO) of Frontex.*

*It will also need to establish direct channels for communication with relevant civil society organisations.*

## **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:**

Allegations of serious wrongdoings at the external borders by NGOs/media are often contested. The EU Ombudsman investigates ad hoc. LIBE has set up a standing Frontex Scrutiny WG. Internal Frontex compliance mechanisms are being improved. The EC proposal for a Screening Regulation foresees independent monitoring but with a narrow scope. Coherent oversight is missing. If given the means, existing



independent State bodies could ensure robust monitoring that produces reliable information allowing for effective oversight.

=====

**Draft amendment 219**

=== ITRE/5029 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 12**

**Heading:**

*Security*

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 12 22**

**Heading:**

*2022*

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 12 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 12 22 01							600 000	300 000	600 000	300 000
Reserve										
Total							600 000	300 000	600 000	300 000

**Heading:**

*Pilot project — European Cyber Diplomacy Ecosystem: Towards societal resilience*

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

*The pandemic has made imminent the need for a European approach with regards both to promoting its strategic autonomy, as well as its technological sovereignty to ensure a swift transition to a digital, green, and resilient society. The emerging challenge requires that the EU must achieve these targets without compromising one of its core European values, openness, which should be reflected upon its institutional, democratic, and economic dimension.*

*Technological challenges in cyberspace raised by state and non-state actors have risen exponentially in complexity and amount, as has their potential and actual effect. Additionally, there are grave policy challenges to the very existence, function, and governance of cyberspace as we know it, including unprecedented attempts to dismantle democratic processes and a growing push by authoritarian regimes to censor and regulate online debate and undermine internet freedom.*

*As the EU accelerates into its digital transformation, it becomes imperative that statecraft tools, must also be compatible and adequate in addressing the challenges posed in the digital realm. Diplomacy has always served as a tool for fostering openness and dialogue through strategic partnerships, multilateral engagement, negotiations, and agreements. In principle, it favors proactive tools, such as negotiations and confidence building measures to avoid further escalation or conflict.*

*In response to the increasing challenges of cyber space, the EU has been a pioneer in establishing a*

*comprehensive and continuously updated cyber-security and cyber-defense framework to prevent and mitigate cyber threats. Furthermore, with the GDPR Regulation, the EU has set a global standard for data protection, which raised the level of awareness regarding cyber-crime and its implications. Finally, the EU has adopted the Cyber Diplomacy Toolbox, which offers a plethora of instruments, which include the imposition of sanctions, to develop signaling and reactive capacities at an EU and member state level with an aim to influence the behavior of potential aggressors in cyberspace. All the above measures are leaning more towards a reactive approach with regards to preventing and mitigating cyber threats. The Blueprint on a coordinated response for large scale cyber incidents has created operational norms for the governments of all EU member states to work together but it remains limited to the EU.*

*The proposed pilot project aims to establish a comprehensive cyber diplomacy ecosystem, which should be complementary to existing policies and legislation and aligned with EU-wide digital strategies. Its goal would be to increase the scope of cyber diplomacy applications to operationalize proactive diplomatic measures that would formalize the exchange of knowledge and best practices between EU member states, EU institutions, security authorities, public administrations, industry, civil society, and academia. This diplomacy ecosystem should be coupled with the operational potential for coordination amongst like-minded geopolitical actors in case of large-scale incidents.*

*To achieve these objectives, the project should comprise of three sub-projects:*

#### *Cyber Diplomacy Academy*

*The scope of the Cyber Diplomacy Academy is to enhance cooperation and facilitate the development of proactive measures by providing a platform for knowledge generation and information exchange on cyber issues among citizens, EU member states and EU institutions. It will harness the EU's leadership in cyber public awareness campaigns, research and development, and educational programmes and capacity building with an aim to develop and apply best practices with regards to their interactions at the digital realm. One example of such a solution could include cyber-hygiene campaigns and soft-actions to empower citizens in the retainment of their informational self-determination and thus reducing their exposure to cyber threats. Another example could include cyber-diplomacy methodologies shared among public administrations and institutions to create a converging framework on national and transnational cyber issues.*

#### *Cyber Diplomacy Agora*

*The scope of the Cyber Diplomacy Agora is to enhance cooperation and facilitate the development of proactive measures by providing a platform for knowledge generation and information exchange on cyber issues among businesses, public administrations, security authorities, academia, EU member states and EU institutions. The aim will be to trace, develop and adopt best practices with regards to the procurement, management and export of technologies that can be affected or used in the cyber realm and could raise concerns regarding diplomacy, security or defense.*

#### *Cyber Diplomacy White Bible*

*The scope of the Cyber Diplomacy White Bible is to provide a repository for knowledge and data concerning cyber issues. A pan-European and pan-societal approach to cybersecurity means formalizing the exchange of knowledge between institutions, security authorities, academia, and industry. In the European Cyber Diplomacy Eco-system there is a lack of well-founded, systematically accessible facts, data and background information on an open source basis, which promote the understanding, classification and calibration of cyber conflicts in politics, society and science. The goal of the White Bible is to leverage on knowledge and data concerning cyber issues to deliver a trans-European blueprint for joint coordinated actions, in partnership with like-minded geopolitical actors, and with the aim of facilitating Member States and EU institutions practice their operational and political response to large-scale cybersecurity incidents at national and European level.*

#### **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 overall goal is providing for European added-value in the emerging field of EU cyber diplomacy. Knowledge-based decision-making based on facts and figures is becoming a crucial element for a credible EU foreign and security policy. A publicly accessible and comprehensible ecosystem on cyber-diplomacy issues is not only a point of orientation for politics, science and business, but can also help to raise awareness and knowledge about such cyber conflicts.

**Draft amendment 91**

==== AFET/5268 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**Add: PP 14 22 01**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
PP 14 22 01							1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000
Reserve										
Total							1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000

**Heading:**

***Pilot project — Towards the creation of a European Diplomatic Academy***

**Remarks:**

Add following text:

***The main objective of the pilot project would be to investigate and analyse the possibilities for a creation, under the current framework, of a European Diplomatic Academy. This Pilot Project should establish a robust evidence base to decide on options as regards the possibilities for a creation, under the current framework, of a European Diplomatic Academy providing training, including in support of preparation for possible entry into the EEAS and EU Delegations, through a developed teaching of courses and subjects:***

***- A study of existing, national and where appropriate international, Academies and their programmes with the aim of envisaging what a European Academy could add to this landscape. This could also entail an analysis of existing academic institutions such as the European University Institute EUI, the College of Europe and other structures such as the European Security and Defence College (ESDC) and the European School of Administration (EUSA). This study should also analyse potential set-up and delivery model of such an Academy as well as costing.***

***- Several projects could be run in parallel to the study in order to test possible features of the Diplomatic Academy in practice and evaluate their impact and inform the study, such as a EU Diplomatic Academy pilot course / dry run consisting of a 2-month residential pilot programme for a selected group 60 recruits and trainee diplomats from EU Member States and EU institutions; and ‘Erasmus for Diplomats’ allowing some 60 young diplomats in their first years of service to spend up to 2 months in another Member States’ Foreign Service or in the EEAS, including a randomly selected EU Delegation. This pilot course of ‘Erasmus for Diplomats’ could also explore the possibility for EEAS staff to spend up to 2 months in a Member States’ Headquarter different from their nationality. If these pilot courses are***

successful, it could lead to a 1-year academic programme.

The Pilot Project should be able to finance the study, under the actual conditions, of the creation of the forenamed Academy, and the running of these two pilot courses as described above.

**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 External Action Service, EU's Diplomatic Service, is composed of expert staff transferred from the Council of the EU, the European Commission and EU countries' diplomatic services. For the EU to move towards maturity in its External Relations, it needs to develop an own Diplomatic Academy, where EU diplomats are prepared and converge on common EU values and interests, in order to ultimately help to the creation of a network of a European Diplomatic Corps.

=====

**Draft amendment 171**

==== ENVI/6069 ====

Tabled by Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**S 01 01 — Administration**

**Amend remarks as follows:**

Amend text as follows:

Function group and grade[1]	Administration			
	2022		2021	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16	24		24	
AD 15	190	22	190	22
AD 14	637	31	637	31
AD 13	1 493		1 574	
AD 12	1 488	44	1 408	44
AD 11	928	62	928	62
AD 10	1 284	21	1 134	21
AD 9	1 705	10	1 605	10
AD 8	1 474	26	1 474	26
AD 7	1 266	20	1 326	20
AD 6	668	10	708	10
AD 5	<b>964</b>	6	980	6
	<del>924</del>			
<i>AD Subtotal</i>	<b>12 121</b>	252	<b>11 988</b>	252
	<del>12 078</del>			
AST 11	177		177	
AST 10	190	10	190	10
AST 9	658		659	
AST 8	581	12	583	12
AST 7	892	18	892	18
AST 6	733	19	663	19
AST 5	903	16	946	16
AST 4	509		632	

AST 3	318		393	
AST 2	39	13	64	13
AST 1	<b>109</b>		52	
	<del>107</del>			
<i>AST Subtotal</i>	<b>5 109</b>	88	5 251[3]	88[3]
	<del>5 107</del>			
AST/SC 6	5		5	
AST/SC 5	46		46	
AST/SC 4	70	35	30	35
AST/SC 3	122		102	
AST/SC 2	294		303	
AST/SC 1	636		641	
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>	<i>1 173</i>	35	<i>1 127</i>	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>18 403</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>18 366</b>	<b>375</b>
	<del>18 358</del>			
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>18 778[2]</b>		<b>18 741</b>	
	<del>18 733[2]</del>			

(1)The establishment plan includes, pursuant to Article 53 of the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, the following permanent posts which can be available for the Supply Agency: 7 AD and 10 AST function group posts. SC function group appointments are allowed within the limit of AST function group..

(2)The establishment plan accepts the following ad personam appointments: up to 30 AD15 may become AD16; up to 20 AD14 may become AD15; up to 25 AD13 may become AD14.

(3)30 posts in the function group AST may be occupied by officials and temporary staff in the AST/SC function group to reflect the gradual phase-in of the AST/SC function group.

### Justification:

The reinforcement of DG ENV staffing level reflects the needs stemming from the implementation of the EU Green Deal and aims at securing operational functionality of its services. The increase is necessary to deliver on the objectives of the 2030 Biodiversity Strategy and the EU Pollinator Initiative, the Farm to Fork Strategy including pesticide-objectives, the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability, the Circular Economy Action Plan, the Zero Pollution Action Plan, the Soil Thematic Strategy, EU Forest Strategy, new CAP, climate agenda, and for law enforcement.

=====

### Draft amendment 220

==== ITRE/5030 ====

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

-----

### 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			
	2022		2021	
	Authorized under the Union budget		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16				
AD 15				
AD 14		1		1
AD 13				
AD 12		1		
AD 11		1		1
AD 10		2		2
AD 9		3		2
AD 8		2		2
AD 7		3		2
		4		
AD 6		2		2
AD 5		2		1

<i>AD Subtotal</i>		17 <del>13</del>		13
AST 11				
AST 10				
AST 9				
AST 8				
AST 7		1		
AST 6		1		1
AST 5		1		1
AST 4				1
AST 3				
AST 2				
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		3		3
AST/SC 6				
AST/SC 5				
AST/SC 4				
AST/SC 3				
AST/SC 2		4		
AST/SC 1				
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>		4		
<b>Total</b>		24 16		16
<b>Grand total</b>	24 16		16	

**Justification:**

While it's appreciated that the BEREC Office as the smallest decentralized agency is closer to the minimum critical size (+/- 50 staff), the ratio of establishment plan posts to external personnel and agency's dependance on external service providers poses particular concerns. These corrections should be done in a budgetary neutral way, as the correction is intended to increase the establishment plan posts from 16 to 24 to rebalance this ratio: 4 existing CA posts would be transferred to 4 TA posts and 4 additional AST/SC posts would replace 4 external service providers.

**Draft amendment 221**

=== ITRE/5031 ===

Tabled by Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

SECTION III — COMMISSION

S 03 01 14 — Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)

**Amend remarks as follows:**

Amend text as follows:

Function group and grade	Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)			
	2022		2021	
	Authorized under the Union budget		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16				
AD 15		1		1
AD 14				
AD 13		4		4
AD 12		3		3
AD 11		4		4
AD 10		3		3
AD 9		12		12
AD 8		9		9

AD 7		15		12
AD 6		13		10
AD 5		5		1
		4		
<i>AD Subtotal</i>		<b>66</b>		59
		<del>60</del>		
AST 11				
AST 10				
AST 9				
AST 8				
AST 7				
AST 6		2		2
AST 5		4		4
AST 4		3		3
AST 3		3		3
AST 2				
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		12		12
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>		78		71
		<b>72</b>		
<b>Grand total</b>		78		71
		<b>72</b>		

**Justification:**

ACER is to be granted 6 additional posts to cover the imminent staffing needs identified and endorsed by the ACER Administrative Board. The additional posts will include:

- 1) four TA posts for performing market surveillance and case consistency coordination, to be financed by REMIT fees
- 2) two TA posts for reinforcement of the ACER Legal Services team

=====

**Draft amendment 173**

== ENVI/6071 ==

Tabled by Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend remarks as follows:**

Amend text as follows:

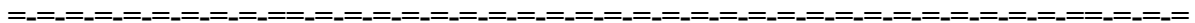
Function group and grade	European Environment Agency (EEA)			
	2022		2021	
	Authorized under the Union budget		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16				
AD 15		1		1
AD 14		2		2
AD 13	1	6	1	6
AD 12		16		16
AD 11		10		10

AD 10		11		11
AD 9		9		9
AD 8		6		4
AD 7		11		6
AD 6		32		8
AD 5		17		3
<i>AD Subtotal</i>	<i>1</i>	<del>104</del> 89	<i>1</i>	76
AST 11		2	1	2
AST 10	1	5	2	5
AST 9	2	11		12
AST 8		11		11
AST 7		11		11
AST 6		10		11
AST 5		7		7
AST 4				1
AST 3		1		
AST 2				
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>	<i>3</i>	<del>58</del> 57	<i>3</i>	60
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>4</b>	<del>162</del> 146	<b>4</b>	<b>136</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<del>166</del> 150	<b>140</b>	

**Justification:**

EEA’s new tasks received in recent years were covered with operational staff, but the ratio of support staff has decreased significantly. We suggest adding 6 new TA positions to the Establishment Table (ET) and EUR 1,08 m to the budget.

Legislation in the areas of water, energy and the digital transformation, transfer of tasks to the EEA from the JRC under SEVESO, a much needed network officer, as well as obligations of the 8EAP, especially on Planetary Boundaries, require additional funding. We suggest adding 10 TA to the ET resulting in EUR 2,93m and EUR 1m for operational budget.



**Draft amendment 162**

==== ENVI/6056 ====

Tabled by Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety



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)			
	2022		2021	
	Authorized under the Union budget		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16				



AD 15		3		3
AD 14		10		9
AD 13		13		13
AD 12		50		45
AD 11		52		51
AD 10		50		51
AD 9		62		55
AD 8		85		71
		<del>77</del>		
AD 7		97		94
AD 6		72		65
		<del>60</del>		
AD 5		3		15
<i>AD Subtotal</i>		497		472
		<del>477</del>		
AST 11		2		2
AST 10		7		7
AST 9		10		9
AST 8		13		10
AST 7		19		19
AST 6		26		20
AST 5		43		38
AST 4		42		46
AST 3		23		32
AST 2				2
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		185		185
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>		682		657
		<del>662</del>		
<b>Grand total</b>		682		657
		<del>662</del>		

### Justification:

This addition, in line with the request of EMA's Management Board, is necessary to support the increasing authorisation and post-marketing application-driven fee-financed workload, which increased by 43% since 2014 whilst the establishment plan was reduced by 10%. It also aims to support other activities for which no posts were granted over many years, such as in the area of clinical trials, transparency, AMR, personal data protection, increased international cooperation. Adequate resources are also needed for strengthening the Agency's IT security.

### Draft amendment 266

=== LIBE/6457 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

### SECTION III — COMMISSION

#### S 03 01 22 — European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL)

#### Amend remarks as follows:

#### Amend text as follows:

Function group and grade	European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Training (CEPOL)
--------------------------	--

	2022		2021	
	Authorized under the Union budget		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16				
AD 15				
AD 14		1		1
AD 13		1		
AD 12		1		1
AD 11		3		4
AD 10				
AD 9		1		1
AD 8		3		
AD 7		7		5
		5		
AD 6		7		6
		5		
AD 5		4		5
		3		
<i>AD Subtotal</i>		<del>28</del> 23		23
AST 11				
AST 10				
AST 9				
AST 8				
AST 7				
AST 6		1		
AST 5		5		4
AST 4		4		5
AST 3				1
AST 2				
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		10		10
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>		<del>38</del> 33		33
<b>Grand total</b>		<del>38</del> 33		33

**Justification:**

This would allow the Agency to reinforce its human capacities in trainings in the field of cybercrime, antiracism and fundamental rights.

5 new FTEs: 1 AD7 training officer, 1 AD5 training officer, 1 AD7 analyst, 1 AD6 learning officer and 1 AD6 ICT Officer

=====

**Draft amendment 267**

=== LIBE/6458 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

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

**Amend remarks as follows:**

Amend text as follows:

Function group and grade	European Union Agency for the operational management of large-scale IT systems in the area of freedom, security and justice (eu-LISA)			
	2022		2021	
	Authorized under the Union budget		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16				
AD 15		1		1
AD 14		1		1
AD 13		3		3
AD 12		4		4
AD 11		9		7
AD 10		11		10
AD 9		19		16
AD 8		32		26
AD 7		15		23
AD 6		36		26
AD 5		44		43
		34		
<i>AD Subtotal</i>		175		160
		<del>162</del>		
AST 11				
AST 10				
AST 9		1		1
AST 8		3		3
AST 7		4		4
AST 6		12		12
AST 5		12		12
AST 4		10		10
AST 3		11		11
AST 2				
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		53		53
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>		228		213
		<del>215</del>		
<b>Grand total</b>		228		213
		<del>215</del>		

**Justification:**

Additional staff to support the implementation of large-scale IT projects and to reduce the dependency on external contractors.

26 additional posts: 13 temporary agents AD5, 10 contract agents FG IV, 2 contract agents FG III, 2 Seconded National experts

=====

**Draft amendment 250**

==== LIBE/5730 =====

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

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)			
	2022		2021	
	Authorized under the Union budget		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16				
AD 15		1		1
AD 14				
AD 13		3		3
AD 12		8		5
		5		
AD 11		3		3
AD 10		17		16
		16		
AD 9		30		22
		22		
AD 8		70		58
		58		
AD 7		76		70
		70		
AD 6		27		35
		30		
AD 5		18		18
		23		
<i>AD Subtotal</i>		253		231
		<del>234</del>		
AST 11				
AST 10				
AST 9				
AST 8				
AST 7				
AST 6		5		4
		4		
AST 5		36		18
		18		
AST 4		49		49
AST 3		43		55
		55		
AST 2		8		9
		9		
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		141		135
		<del>135</del>		
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>		394		366
		<del>366</del>		
<b>Grand total</b>		394		366
		<del>366</del>		

**Justification:**

Reclassification of posts is needed to enable EASO to operate effectively and new posts are necessary to operationalise the EUAA mandate:

Changes compared to the DB2022 establishment plan of EASO: detailed breakdown by readjustement and

additional posts needed to fulfill the new mandate for the EUAA

**Draft amendment 268**

=== LIBE/6459 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

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)			
	2022		2021	
	Authorized under the Union budget		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16				
AD 15		1		1
AD 14		4		4
AD 13		3		3
AD 12		4		4
		4		4
AD 11		7		7
		6		6
AD 10		12		12
		11		11
AD 9		9		9
AD 8		5		5
		10		10
AD 7		3		3
AD 6		7		7
AD 5		2		2
<i>AD Subtotal</i>		57		48
		48		48
AST 11				
AST 10		4		4
		3		3
AST 9		3		3
AST 8		4		4
		3		3
AST 7		5		5
AST 6		6		6
		7		7
AST 5		2		2
		3		3
AST 4		2		2
AST 3		1		1
AST 2				
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		27		24
		24		24
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>		84		72
		72		72

Grand total	84 72	72
-------------	----------	----

**Justification:**

Additional posts are requested to ensure the implementation of the new mandate and new tasks (police cooperation and judicial cooperation in criminal matters) and intensify its cooperation with Frontex, Europol and EASO, as well as to be able to carry out additional tasks derived from a number of recent legislative proposals and EU strategies. To the officials also 5 new Contract Agents in Function Group IV and 5 Contract Agents in Function Group III should be added.

=====

**Draft amendment 184**

=== FEMM/6170 ===

Tabled by Committee on Women's Rights and Gender Equality

-----

SECTION III — COMMISSION

**S 03 01 27** — European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)

**Amend remarks as follows:**

Amend text as follows:

Function group and grade	European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)			
	2022		2021	
	Authorized under the Union budget		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16				
AD 15				
AD 14		1		1
AD 13				
AD 12		2		2
AD 11		2		2
AD 10		4		4
AD 9		2		2
AD 8		4		4
AD 7		3		3
AD 6		3		3
AD 5		3		3
<i>AD Subtotal</i>		<b>24</b>		<b>21</b>
		<del>21</del>		
AST 11				
AST 10				
AST 9		1		1
AST 8		1		1
AST 7		2		2
AST 6		2		2
AST 5				
AST 4				
AST 3				
AST 2				
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		<b>6</b>		<b>6</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>30</b>		<b>27</b>
		<del>27</del>		

Grand total	30 <del>27</del>	27
-------------	---------------------	----

**Justification:**

The proposed increased in the staff of EIGE is justified by the need that the Agency copes with the current context of increasing backlash on women's rights and gender equality, as well as by the consequence of the Covid-19 crises, which is having a disproportionate impact on women and girls.

**Draft amendment 251**

=== LIBE/5737 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

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)			
	2022		2021	
	Authorized under the Union budget		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16				
AD 15				
AD 14		1		1
AD 13		1		1
AD 12		2		1
AD 11		7		5
AD 10		14		12
AD 9		23		22
AD 8		24		21
AD 7		20		29
AD 6		4		2
AD 5		5		6
		<del>3</del>		
<i>AD Subtotal</i>		<b>101</b> <del>99</del>		100
AST 11				
AST 10				
AST 9		1		1
AST 8		1		
AST 7		1		1
AST 6		17		5
AST 5		53		52
AST 4		33		48
AST 3				
AST 2				
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		106		107
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>207</b> <del>205</del>		<b>207</b>

Grand total	207 <del>205</del>	207
-------------	-----------------------	-----

**Justification:**

Small increase in number justified by the increase of the Agency' budget and the continuous growing caseload

=====

**Draft amendment 269**

==== LIBE/6460 ====

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

-----

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)			
	2022		2021	
	Authorized under the Union budget		Authorized under the Union budget	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16				
AD 15		1		1
AD 14		1		1
AD 13		22		22
AD 12				
AD 11		1		1
AD 10		5		5
AD 9		5		5
AD 8		2		2
AD 7		12		12
AD 6		14		14
AD 5		40		5
		5		
<i>AD Subtotal</i>		103		68
		68		
AST 11				
AST 10				
AST 9		1		1
AST 8		1		1
AST 7				
AST 6				
AST 5		4		4
AST 4		5		5
AST 3		41		12
		12		
AST 2				
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>		52		23
		23		
AST/SC 6				
AST/SC 5				
AST/SC 4				
AST/SC 3				
AST/SC 2		4		4
AST/SC 1				
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>		4		4
<b>Total</b>		159		95
		95		



Grand total	159 95	95
-------------	-----------	----

**Justification:**

Increase of staff to cope with the increased number of cases referred to EPPO and the full functioning of the EPPO from 2021 onwards.

**Draft amendment 40**

==== JURI/6350 ====

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 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 2 0 0	272 240 000	272 240 000	287 078 950	287 078 950	286 878 950	286 878 950	465 050	465 050	287 344 000	287 344 000
Reserve										
Total	272 240 000	272 240 000	287 078 950	287 078 950	286 878 950	286 878 950	465 050	465 050	287 344 000	287 344 000

**Justification:**

Considering the very high rates of occupancy of posts and budgetary implementation of the Court, the cuts imposed by the Commission and by the Council within this budget line need to be cancelled in order to avoid any shortfall in appropriations that would weaken the ability of the Court to accomplish its mission. It is thus necessary to reinstate the appropriations needed for the remuneration of 13 new posts for the two Registries (4 posts) and for the IT Directorate (9 posts) for 6 months in 2022.

**Draft amendment 41**

==== JURI/6351 ====

Tabled by Committee on Legal Affairs

SECTION IV — COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

**Item 1 2 0 4** — Entitlements related to entering the service, transfer and leaving the service

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 2 0 4	2 431 000	2 431 000	2 582 050	2 582 050	2 582 050	2 582 050	76 950	76 950	2 659 000	2 659 000
Reserve										
Total	2 431 000	2 431 000	2 582 050	2 582 050	2 582 050	2 582 050	76 950	76 950	2 659 000	2 659 000

**Justification:**

Considering the very high rates of occupancy of posts and budgetary implementation of the Court, the cut imposed by the Commission within this budget line needs to be cancelled in order to avoid any shortfall in appropriations that would weaken the ability of the Court to accomplish its mission. It is thus necessary to reinstate the appropriations needed to guarantee the recruitment of the 13 new posts for the two Registries (4 posts) and for the IT Directorate (9 posts).

**Draft amendment 42**

==== JURI/6352 ====

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 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 4 0 0	8 716 000	8 716 000	9 648 000	9 648 000	9 448 000	9 448 000	200 000	200 000	9 648 000	9 648 000
Reserve										
Total	8 716 000	8 716 000	9 648 000	9 648 000	9 448 000	9 448 000	200 000	200 000	9 648 000	9 648 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB). In order not to impact negatively the Court's ability to fulfil its tasks, it is necessary to restore appropriations to finance the recruitment of a very limited number of new contract agents (about 4 FTE) that are needed in certain services such as the Research and Documentation Directorate (notably for the preparation of a selective digest of the case-law).

**Draft amendment 43**

=== JURI/6353 ===

Tabled by Committee on Legal Affairs

SECTION IV — COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

**Item 1 4 0 4** — In-service training and staff exchanges

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 4 0 4	1 456 000	1 456 000	1 709 000	1 709 000	1 509 000	1 509 000	200 000	200 000	1 709 000	1 709 000
Reserve										
Total	1 456 000	1 456 000	1 709 000	1 709 000	1 509 000	1 509 000	200 000	200 000	1 709 000	1 709 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB). In order not to impact negatively the Court's ability to fulfil its tasks, it is necessary to restore appropriations to finance the recruitment of a limited number of new seconded national experts (around 4 FTE), to be charged with legal research tasks.

**Draft amendment 44**

=== JURI/6354 ===

Tabled by Committee on Legal Affairs

SECTION IV — COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

**Item 2 0 2 2** — Cleaning and maintenance

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 0 2 2	10 187 000	10 187 000	11 289 000	11 289 000	10 689 000	10 689 000	600 000	600 000	11 289 000	11 289 000
Reserve										
Total	10 187 000	10 187 000	11 289 000	11 289 000	10 689 000	10 689 000	600 000	600 000	11 289 000	11 289 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB). It is indispensable to restore the initial budget request for this budget line in

order to finance the costs of the 2022 necessary repairs of the roof of the "Palais" building, which has leaking issues and reduces the energy efficiency of the whole building complex of the Court. The repair works are currently planned over two years, with an estimated cost of around EUR 850 000 per year.

**Draft amendment 45**

==== JURI/6355 ====

Tabled by Committee on Legal Affairs

SECTION IV — COURT OF JUSTICE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

**Article 2 1 4** — Technical equipment and installations

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 1 4	399 000	399 000	856 000	856 000	606 000	606 000	250 000	250 000	856 000	856 000
Reserve										
Total	399 000	399 000	856 000	856 000	606 000	606 000	250 000	250 000	856 000	856 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB). It is necessary to restore the initial budget request for this budget line in order to finance the costs of the planned purchase of 6 vehicle chassis scanners needed to reinforce the security of the Court's building complex. This action is a "one shot" investment, which cannot be further delayed.

**Draft amendment 46**

==== JURI/6356 ====

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				
	2022		2021	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
AD 16	5		5	
AD 15	14	3	12	3
AD 14	78[1]	57[1]	80[1]	57[1]
AD 13	96		96	
AD 12	120[2]	92	92[2]	92
AD 11	163	110	146	110
AD 10	124	52	149	52
AD 9	141	15	142	15
AD 8	84	2	103	2
AD 7	<del>131</del>	2	109	2
	125			
AD 6	11		11	
AD 5	17		29	
<i>AD Subtotal</i>	<del>984</del>	333	974	333
	978			
AST 11	12		12	
AST 10	15	1	15	1
AST 9	46		46	
AST 8	39	15	39	15

AST 7	80	40	70	40
AST 6	105	36	92	36
AST 5	95	27	118	27
AST 4	65	64	65	64
AST 3	56	40	54	39
	49			
AST 2	13	5	13	5
AST 1	2		2	
<i>AST Subtotal</i>	<b>528</b> <del>521</del>	228	526	227
AST/SC 6				
AST/SC 5		3		3
AST/SC 4				
AST/SC 3	8		8	
AST/SC 2	26		26	
AST/SC 1				
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>	34	3	34	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 546[3]</b> <del>1 533[3]</del>	<b>564</b>	<b>1 534[3]</b>	<b>563</b>
<b>Grand total</b>		<b>2 110[4]</b> <del>2 097[4]</del>		<b>2 097[4]</b>

(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 made up by the appointment of other staff within the limit of the remaining posts thus left unoccupied by function group.

## Justification:

It is essential, in order to allow the Court to carry out the tasks conferred on it by the Treaties, to grant the requested 13 new posts (6 AD 7 and 7 AST 3), as it is impossible to use internal redeployment of existing resources, in the context of a continuous increase in the workload of the Institution, to fulfil the specific needs for which these posts are requested. It is important to remind that the administrative services have already undergone a reduction of 6.5 % of their staff during the 2013-2017 period.

## Draft amendment 133

=== ECON/5973 ===

Tabled by Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs

### SECTION V — COURT OF AUDITORS

#### Item 1 2 0 0 — Remuneration and allowances

#### Amend figures and remarks as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 2 0 0	112 928 182	112 928 182	118 344 775	118 344 775	117 994 775	117 994 775	2 225 225	2 225 225	120 220 000	120 220 000
Reserve										
Total	112 928 182	112 928 182	118 344 775	118 344 775	117 994 775	117 994 775	2 225 225	2 225 225	120 220 000	120 220 000

## Remarks:

### After paragraph:

Amount of assigned revenue in accordance with Article 21(3) of the Financial Regulation: p.m.

### Add following text:

***ECA has a responsibility to audit the RRF. Given the unprecedented magnitude of funds being disbursed and the associated challenges, ECA's request for an increase in resources is driven by several key considerations:***

1. ECA's work is closely tied to the amount of EU spending, and not as much to regulatory or policymaking activities. EU spending has nearly doubled with the new MFF and NextGenerationEU, but resources to ECA have not.

2. Auditing the achievement of milestones is a relatively new task for ECA. The new spending logic of Recovery and Resilience Facility requires the development of new expertise and audit methodologies, which will require additional investments.

3. The national plans developed in the context of the RRF are extremely different and diverse. The need to scrutinize several components and different kinds of spending requires a level of specialization that is new to ECAs.

4. RRF funds are expected to have rapid upfront disbursements. This rapid deployment increases the need for solid ex-post checks and last line audits.

**Justification:**

The Commission has only proposed adding 7 auditors to ECA under the 2022 draft budget. Keeping in mind the unprecedented amount of EU spending to be audited, this is a worryingly low figure. With this amendment, ECA would be able to hire the 40 auditors it requested for its scrutiny of NextGenerationEU. Providing the appropriate resources to ECA is critical to allow it to fulfil its mandate of auditing NGEU.

**Draft amendment 252**

=== LIBE/5743 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

Title 1 — PERSONS WORKING WITH THE INSTITUTION

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget.

**Draft amendment 254**

=== LIBE/5745 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

Item 1 1 1 0 — Contract staff

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 1 1 0	1 064 000	1 064 000	1 516 000	1 516 000	1 166 000	1 166 000	350 000	350 000	1 516 000	1 516 000
Reserve										
Total	1 064 000	1 064 000	1 516 000	1 516 000	1 166 000	1 166 000	350 000	350 000	1 516 000	1 516 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 253**

=== LIBE/5744 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

**Item 2 0 1 0** — Information technology equipment and services

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 0 1 0	529 237	529 237	847 000	847 000	647 000	647 000	200 000	200 000	847 000	847 000
Reserve										
Total	529 237	529 237	847 000	847 000	647 000	647 000	200 000	200 000	847 000	847 000

SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

**Item 2 0 1 1** — Furniture, office supplies and telecommunication costs

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 0 1 1	38 000	38 000	35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000			35 000	35 000
Reserve										
Total	38 000	38 000	35 000	35 000	35 000	35 000			35 000	35 000

SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

**Item 2 0 1 2** — Other operating expenditure

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 0 1 2	187 000	187 000	231 000	231 000	201 000	201 000	30 000	30 000	231 000	231 000
Reserve										
Total	187 000	187 000	231 000	231 000	201 000	201 000	30 000	30 000	231 000	231 000

SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

**Item 2 0 1 3** — Translation and interpretation costs

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 0 1 3	650 000	650 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000			400 000	400 000
Reserve										
Total	650 000	650 000	400 000	400 000	400 000	400 000			400 000	400 000

SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

**Item 2 0 1 4** — Expenditure on publishing and information

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 0 1 4	129 500	129 500	159 000	159 000	159 000	159 000			159 000	159 000
Reserve										
Total	129 500	129 500	159 000	159 000	159 000	159 000			159 000	159 000

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 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 0 1 5	184 000	184 000	430 000	430 000	310 000	310 000	120 000	120 000	430 000	430 000
Reserve										
Total	184 000	184 000	430 000	430 000	310 000	310 000	120 000	120 000	430 000	430 000

SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

**Item 2 0 1 6** — Experts reimbursements

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 0 1 6	75 000	75 000	110 000	110 000	90 000	90 000	20 000	20 000	110 000	110 000
Reserve										
Total	75 000	75 000	110 000	110 000	90 000	90 000	20 000	20 000	110 000	110 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 255**

=== LIBE/5746 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

**Item 2 0 1 0** — Information technology equipment and services

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 0 1 0	529 237	529 237	847 000	847 000	647 000	647 000	200 000	200 000	847 000	847 000
Reserve										
Total	529 237	529 237	847 000	847 000	647 000	647 000	200 000	200 000	847 000	847 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 256**

=== LIBE/5747 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

**Item 2 0 1 2** — Other operating expenditure

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021	Draft budget 2022	Council's position 2022	Difference	New amount
--	-------------	-------------------	-------------------------	------------	------------

	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 0 1 2	187 000	187 000	231 000	231 000	201 000	201 000	30 000	30 000	231 000	231 000
Reserve										
Total	187 000	187 000	231 000	231 000	201 000	201 000	30 000	30 000	231 000	231 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 257**

==== LIBE/5748 ====

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

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 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 0 1 5	184 000	184 000	430 000	430 000	310 000	310 000	120 000	120 000	430 000	430 000
Reserve										
Total	184 000	184 000	430 000	430 000	310 000	310 000	120 000	120 000	430 000	430 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 258**

==== LIBE/5749 ====

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR

**Item 2 0 1 6** — Experts reimbursements

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 0 1 6	75 000	75 000	110 000	110 000	90 000	90 000	20 000	20 000	110 000	110 000
Reserve										
Total	75 000	75 000	110 000	110 000	90 000	90 000	20 000	20 000	110 000	110 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 259**

==== LIBE/6450 ====

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR



**Item 3 0 2 0 — Contract staff**

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
3 0 2 0	650 000	650 000	885 000	885 000	685 000	685 000	200 000	200 000	885 000	885 000
Reserve										
Total	650 000	650 000	885 000	885 000	685 000	685 000	200 000	200 000	885 000	885 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

=====

**Draft amendment 260**

=== LIBE/6451 ===

Tabled by Committee on Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs

-----

**SECTION IX — EUROPEAN DATA PROTECTION SUPERVISOR**

**S 1 — Section IX — European Data Protection Supervisor**

**Amend remarks as follows:**

Amend text as follows:

Function group and grade	2022		2021	
	Permanent posts	Temporary posts	Permanent posts	Temporary posts
	AD 16	1		1
AD 15	1		1	
AD 14	2		2	
AD 13	1		1	
AD 12	3		3	
AD 11	7		5	
	5			
AD 10	8		8	
AD 9	7		5	
	5			
AD 8	7		4	
AD 7	10		10	
AD 6	9		9	
AD 5				
<i>AD Subtotal</i>	<b>56</b>		<b>49</b>	
	<del>52</del>			
AST 11	1		1	
AST 10				
AST 9	1		1	
AST 8				
AST 7	2		2	
AST 6	3		3	
AST 5	4		5	
AST 4			2	
AST 3				
AST 2				
AST 1				
<i>AST Subtotal</i>	<b>11</b>		<b>14</b>	
AST/SC 6				
AST/SC 5				
AST/SC 4	1		1	
AST/SC 3	1		2	

AST/SC 2				
AST/SC 1				
<i>AST/SC Subtotal</i>	2		3	
<b>Total</b>	69		66	
	65			
<b>Grand total</b>		69		66
		65		

**Justification:**

The additional staff is justified by the increase in workload, especially given the new context of digitalisation, including the ongoing investigations following the Schrems II judgement and the new mandates of some JHA Agencies. It will allow the EDPS to carry out all the tasks it is entrusted to, provide recommendations on data protection concerns in a faster way when requested, and to ensure there is compliance with EU data protection rules.

**Draft amendment 68**

==== AFET/5221 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

SECTION X — European External Action Service

**Item 1 1 0 0 — Basic salaries**

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 1 0 0	117 425 000	117 425 000	117 082 000	117 082 000	116 682 000	116 682 000	400 000	400 000	117 082 000	117 082 000
Reserve										
<b>Total</b>	117 425 000	117 425 000	117 082 000	117 082 000	116 682 000	116 682 000	400 000	400 000	117 082 000	117 082 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 69**

==== AFET/5222 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

SECTION X — European External Action Service

**Item 1 1 0 0 — Basic salaries**

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 1 0 0	117 425 000	117 425 000	117 082 000	117 082 000	116 682 000	116 682 000	595 000	595 000	117 277 000	117 277 000
Reserve										
<b>Total</b>	117 425 000	117 425 000	117 082 000	117 082 000	116 682 000	116 682 000	595 000	595 000	117 277 000	117 277 000

**Justification:**

Increase Draft Budget (DB).The amount results from the need to reinforce the EEAS in order to allow it to fulfil its functions under the Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime. The increase concerns 3 AD7.

**Draft amendment 70**

==== AFET/5223 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

SECTION X — European External Action Service

**Item 1 1 0 1** — Entitlements under the Staff Regulations related to the post held

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 1 0 1	444 000	444 000	454 000	454 000	454 000	454 000	48 000	48 000	502 000	502 000
Reserve										
Total	444 000	444 000	454 000	454 000	454 000	454 000	48 000	48 000	502 000	502 000

**Justification:**

Increase Draft Budget (DB). The amount results from the need to reinforce the EEAS in order to allow it to fulfil its functions under the Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime. The increase concerns 3 AD7 posts.

**Draft amendment 71**

=== AFET/5224 ===

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

SECTION X — European External Action Service

**Item 1 1 0 3** — Social security cover

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 1 0 3	4 464 000	4 464 000	4 567 000	4 567 000	4 567 000	4 567 000	8 000	8 000	4 575 000	4 575 000
Reserve										
Total	4 464 000	4 464 000	4 567 000	4 567 000	4 567 000	4 567 000	8 000	8 000	4 575 000	4 575 000

**Justification:**

Increase Draft Budget (DB). The amount results from the need to reinforce the EEAS in order to allow it to fulfil its functions under the Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime. The increase concerns 3 AD7 posts.

**Draft amendment 73**

=== AFET/5226 ===

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

SECTION X — European External Action Service

**Item 1 2 0 1** — Non-military seconded national experts

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 2 0 1	3 581 000	3 581 000	3 854 000	3 854 000	3 754 000	3 754 000	100 000	100 000	3 854 000	3 854 000
Reserve										
Total	3 581 000	3 581 000	3 854 000	3 854 000	3 754 000	3 754 000	100 000	100 000	3 854 000	3 854 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 74**

=== AFET/5228 ===

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

SECTION X — European External Action Service

Article 1 4 0 — Missions

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 4 0	8 229 645	8 229 645	8 930 050	8 930 050	8 730 050	8 730 050	200 000	200 000	8 930 050	8 930 050
Reserve										
Total	8 229 645	8 229 645	8 930 050	8 930 050	8 730 050	8 730 050	200 000	200 000	8 930 050	8 930 050

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 75**

==== AFET/5229 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

SECTION X — European External Action Service

Article 1 4 0 — Missions

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
1 4 0	8 229 645	8 229 645	8 930 050	8 930 050	8 730 050	8 730 050	224 000	224 000	8 954 050	8 954 050
Reserve										
Total	8 229 645	8 229 645	8 930 050	8 930 050	8 730 050	8 730 050	224 000	224 000	8 954 050	8 954 050

**Justification:**

Increase DB. The amount results from the need to reinforce the EEAS in order to allow it to fulfil its functions under the Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime. The increase concerns 3 AD7.

**Draft amendment 76**

==== AFET/5230 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

SECTION X — European External Action Service

Item 2 0 1 0 — Cleaning and maintenance

Amend figures as follows:

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 0 1 0	6 070 000	6 070 000	6 958 600	6 958 600	6 333 600	6 333 600	625 000	625 000	6 958 600	6 958 600
Reserve										
Total	6 070 000	6 070 000	6 958 600	6 958 600	6 333 600	6 333 600	625 000	625 000	6 958 600	6 958 600

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 81**

==== AFET/5247 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

SECTION X — European External Action Service

**Item 2 1 0 0** — Information and communication technology

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 1 0 0	16 744 200	16 744 200	19 021 800	19 021 800	17 521 800	17 521 800	1 520 000	1 520 000	19 041 800	19 041 800
Reserve										
Total	16 744 200	16 744 200	19 021 800	19 021 800	17 521 800	17 521 800	1 520 000	1 520 000	19 041 800	19 041 800

**Justification:**

Increase DB. Reinforce the EEAS in order to allow it to fulfil its functions under the Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime.

**Draft amendment 77**

==== AFET/5231 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

SECTION X — European External Action Service

**Item 2 1 1 0** — Furniture

**Amend figures as follows:**

	Budget 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 1 1 0	500 000	500 000	640 000	640 000	500 000	500 000	140 000	140 000	640 000	640 000
Reserve										
Total	500 000	500 000	640 000	640 000	500 000	500 000	140 000	140 000	640 000	640 000

**Justification:**

Restore Draft Budget (DB).

**Draft amendment 78**

==== AFET/5232 ====

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 2021		Draft budget 2022		Council's position 2022		Difference		New amount	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments
2 2 1 4	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000
Reserve										
Total	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	4 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	5 000 000

**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. The recent surge in activities coming from the far east requires the establishment of a dedicated Far East task force.

-----  
**Draft amendment 80**

==== AFET/5246 ====

Tabled by Committee on Foreign Affairs

-----  
SECTION X — European External Action Service

S 1 — Section X — European External Action Service

**Amend heading as follows:**

**Heading:**

Section X — European External Action Service *Establishment plan*

**Justification:**

Increase establishment plan (DB) The EEAS establishment plan in the draft budget would increase by 3 AD7 posts to reinforce the departments responsible for the new Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime.