European Parliament
2019-2024

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

22.7.2021

WORKING DOCUMENT

on Draft general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2022 - General Introduction - Total expenditure - General statement of revenue - Statement of revenue and expenditure by section

Committee on Industry, Research and Energy

Rapporteur: Christian Ehler

Amendment 1
Tabled by George GEORGIOU
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 01 01 01 01 – Expenditure related to officials and temporary staff implementing Horizon Europe- Indirect research

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
01 01 01 01	150 000 000	150 000 000			**160 000 000**	**160 000 000**
Difference	*+ 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.

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Amendment 2
Tabled by George GEORGIOU,
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 01 01 02 03 – Other management expenditure for the Euratom Research and Training Programme- Indirect research

Type of amendment (EP note): Delete line

Justification:
Money should be used for renewable energy.

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Amendment 3
Tabled by Rasmus Andresen on behalf of the Greens/EFA
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SECTION III – HEADING 1

Budget line 01 01 03 – Support Expenditure for ITER

Type of amendment (EP note): Delete line

Justification:
In view of the substantial technological delays and accumulated costs overruns of the ITER project, the EU should spend its funds into the development and deployment of energy efficiency measures and sustainable renewable energy solutions that are already available, or available in the near future to deliver the EU climate and energy goals.

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Amendment 4
Tabled by George GEORGIOU
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 01 01 03 03 – Other management expediture for ITER

Type of amendment (EP note): Delete line

Justification:
Money should be used for renewable energy.

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Amendment 5
Tabled by Valérie Hayer, Nicola Danti, Iskra Mihaylova, Martina Dlabajová, Ivars Ījabs, Christophe Grudler
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 01 02 01 01 – European Research Council

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
01 02 01 01	2 084 994 377	747 922 579			**2 293 493 815**	**822 714 837**
Difference	*+ 208 499 438*	*+ 74 792 258*	*+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.

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Amendment 6
Tabled by Christian Ehler, Valérie Hayer
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 01 02 02 10 – Cluster 'Health'

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB / Remarks

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
01 02 02 10	571 730 809	248 972 336			**647 730 809**	**286 972 336**
Difference	*+ 76 000 000*	*+ 38 000 000*	*+ 647 730 809*	*+ 286 972 336*		

Remarks:
Add the following
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.

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Amendment 7
Tabled by George GEORGIOU, Rasmus Andresen on behalf of Greens
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 01 02 02 10 – Cluster Health

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
01 02 02 10	571 730 809	248 972 336			**771 730 809**	**448 972 336**
Difference	*+ 200 000 000*	*+ 200 000 000*	*+ 771 730 809*	*+ 448 972 336*		

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 channel the funds allocated to the European Defence Fund into public health care.

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Amendment 8
Tabled by George GEORGIOU, Rasmus Andresen on behalf of Greens
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 01 02 02 11 – Cluster Health -Innovative Health Initiative joint undertaking

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
01 02 02 11	150 928 000	30 939 689			**180 928 000**	**60 939 689**
Difference	*+ 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.

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Amendment 9
Tabled by George GEORGIOU
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 01 02 02 20 – Cluster Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
01 02 02 20	258 071 012	113 149 231			**310 000 000**	**164 000 000**
Difference	*+ 51 928 988*	*+ 50 850 769*	*+ 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.

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Amendment 10
Tabled by Rasmus Andresen on behalf of Greens/EFA
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 01 02 02 50 – Cluster Climate, Energy and Mobility

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
01 02 02 50	1 281 577 680	630 134 825			**1 350 000 000**	**690 000 000**
Difference	*+ 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.

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Amendment 11
Tabled by George GEORGIOU
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 01 02 02 50 – Cluster Climate, Energy and Mobility

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
01 02 02 50	1 281 577 680	630 134 825			**1 310 000 000**	**660 000 000**
Difference	*+ 28 422 320*	*+ 29 865 175*	*+1 310 000 000*	*+ 660 000 000*		

Justification:
In order to fight climate change and achieve a net zero greenhouse gas economy, as well as the sustainable development goals, the EU needs to invest more on the protection of the environment.

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Amendment 12
Tabled by Christian Ehler, , Maria da Graça Carvalho
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 01 02 02 52 – Cluster Climate, Energy and Mobility - Clean Aviation joint undertaking

Type of amendment (EP note): Restore DB / Remarks

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
01 02 02 52	150 583 000	174 035 411			**150 583 000**	**174 035 411**
Difference	*0*	*0*	*+ 150 583 000*	*+ 174 035 411*		

Remarks:
Amend as follows
The Clean Aviation Joint Undertaking shall contribute to the implementation of Horizon Europe, in particular cluster Climate, Energy and Mobility. It puts aviation en route to climate neutrality, by accelerating the development, integration, and validation of mainly disruptive research and innovation solutions so that they can be deployed as soon as possible. It also aims to develop the next generation of ultra-efficient low-carbon aircraft, with novel power sources, engines, and systems, which will emerge from the research and demonstration phase at a high technology readiness levels.

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

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

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.

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Amendment 13
Tabled by George GEORGIOU, Rasmus Andresen on behalf of Greens
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 01 02 02 60 – Cluster Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and

Environment

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
01 02 02 60	1 003 750 348	921 360 948			**1 009 000 000**	**927 000 000**
Difference	*+ 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.

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Amendment 14
Tabled by Christian Ehler, Rapporteur
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 01 02 03 03 – European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB / Remarks

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
01 02 03 03	384 247 983	352 736 567			**384 497 983**	**352 986 567**
Difference	*+ 250 000*	*+ 250 000*	*+ 384 497 983*	*+ 352 986 567*		

Remarks:
Add the following
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.

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Amendment 15
Tabled by Rasmus Andresen on behalf of Greens/EFA

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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 01 03 01 – Fusion research and development

Type of amendment (EP note): Delete line

Justification:
In view of the substantial technological delays and accumulated costs overruns of the ITER project, the EU should spend its funds into the development and deployment of energy efficiency measures and sustainable renewable energy solutions that are already available, or available in the near future to deliver the EU climate and energy goals.

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Amendment 16
Tabled by George GEORGIOU,
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 01 03 03 – Nuclear direct actions of the Joint Research Center

Type of amendment (EP note): Delete line

Justification:
Money should be used for renewable energy.

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Amendment 17
Tabled by Rasmus Andresen on behalf of the Greens/EFA
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 01 04 01 – ITER

Type of amendment (EP note): Delete line

Justification:
In view of the substantial technological delays and accumulated costs overruns of the ITER project, the EU should spend its funds into the development and deployment of energy efficiency measures and sustainable renewable energy solutions that are already available, or available in the near future to deliver the EU climate and energy goals.

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Amendment 18
Tabled by George GEORGIOU,
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 01 04 01 – Construction, operation and exploitation of the ITER facilities - European Joint Undertaking for ITER- and the Development of Fusion Energy

Type of amendment (EP note): Delete line

Justification:
Money should be used for renewable energy.

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Amendment 19
Tabled by Rasmus ANDRESEN on behalf of the Greens/EFA
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 01 04 99 01 – Completion of previous ITER activities (prior to 2021)

Type of amendment (EP note): Delete line

Justification:
In view of the substantial technological delays and accumulated costs overruns of the ITER project, the EU should spend its funds into the development and deployment of energy efficiency measures and sustainable renewable energy solutions that are already available, or available in the near future to deliver the EU climate and energy goals.

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Amendment 20
Tabled by George GEORGIOU,
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 02 02 99 01 – Completion of previous programmes in the field of small and medium-sized enterprises, including the Programme for the competitiveness of enterprises and small and medium-sized entreprises (COSME) (prior to 2021)- Financial instruments

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
02 02 99 01	p.m.	159 700 000			**5 000 000**	**165 000 000**
Difference	*+ 5 000 000*	*+ 5 300 000*	*+ 5 000 000*	*+ 165 000 000*		

Justification:
Given the current economic situation, funding for micro and small enterprises is highly important for the sector. It is necessary to strengthen funding facilities to micro and small

enterprises.

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Amendment 21
Tabled by VALERIE HAYER, Nicola Danti, Iskra Mihaylova, Martina Dlabajová, Ivars Ījabs, Christophe Grudler

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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 02 03 02 – Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) - Energy

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
02 03 02	795 674 488	245 580 000			**875 241 937**	**270 138 000**
Difference	*+ 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.

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Amendment 22
Tabled by VALERIE HAYER, Nicola Danti, Iskra Mihaylova, Martina Dlabajová, Ivars Ījabs, Christophe Grudler

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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 02 03 03 01 – Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) — Digital

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
02 03 03 01	277 220 439	277.220.439 164.1 83.100			**304 942 483**	**180 601 410**
Difference	*+ 27 722 044*	*+ 180 601 410*	*+ 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 ojectives and increase the European Union's connectivity. The Connecting
Europe Facility instrument should benefit from an increased budget accordingly.

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Amendment 23
Tabled by Valérie Hayer, Nicola Danti, Iskra Mihaylova, Martina Dlabajová, Ivars Ījabs, Christophe Grudler
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 02 10 04 – European Union Agency for Cybersecurity (ENISA)

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
02 10 04	22 893 440	22 893 440			**23 193 440**	**23 193 440**
Difference	*+ 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.

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Amendment 24
Tabled by Evžen Tošenovský, Pilar Del Castillo
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 02 10 05 – Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) — Office

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
02 10 05	7 337 683	7 337 683			**7 688 871**	**7 688 871**
Difference	*+ 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.

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Amendment 25
Tabled by Rasmus ANDRESEN, Jutta PAULUS, Ciaran CUFFE on behalf of the Greens/EFA
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 02 10 06 – European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB / Remarks

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
02 10 06	14 506 947	14 506 947			**14 806 947**	**14 806 947**
Difference	*+ 300 000*	*+ 300 000*	*+ 14 806 947*	*+ 14 806 947*		

Remarks:
Add the following
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

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Amendment 26
Tabled by Morten Helveg PETERSEN, Valérie HAYER, Josianne CUTAJAR, Pernille WEISS, Iskra MIHAYLOVA, Claudia GAMON, Christophe GRUDLER
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 02 10 06 – European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB / Remarks

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
02 10 06	14 506 947	14 506 947			**14 806 947**	**14 806 947**
Difference	*+ 300 000*	*+ 300 000*	*+ 14 806 947*	*+ 14 806 947*		

Remarks:
Add the following
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

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Amendment 27
Tabled by Rasmus Andresen on behalf of the Greens/EFA
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 03 02 02 – Improving the competitiveness of enterprises, particularly SMEs, and supporting their access to markets

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
03 02 02	121 450 000	67 600 000			**127 000 000**	**70 300 000**
Difference	*+ 5 550 000*	*+ 2 700 000*	*+ 127 000 000*	*+ 70 300 000*		

Justification:
In order to maintain the competetiveness od small and medium size enterprises, a better and higher financial support especially after the COVID crisis, where many of them have suffered, is essential.

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Amendment 28
Tabled by George GEORGIOU
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 03 02 02 – Improving the competitiveness of enterprises, particular SMEs, and supporting their access to markets

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
03 02 02	121 450 000	67 600 000			**400 000 000**	**370 000 000**
Difference	*+ 278 550 000*	*+ 302 400 000*	*+ 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.

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Amendment 29
Tabled by VALERIE HAYER, Nicola Danti, Iskra Mihaylova, Martina Dlabajová, Ivars Ījabs, Christophe Grudler

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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 03 02 02 – Improving the competitiveness of enterprises, particularly SMEs, and supporting their access to markets

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
03 02 02	121 450 000	67 600 000			**133 595 000**	**74 360 000**
Difference	*+ 12 145 000*	*+ 6 760 000*	*+ 133 595 000*	*+ 74 360 000*		

Justification:
SMEs have been significantly impacted by the coronavirus. Additional ressources should be dedicated to supporting SMEs, in particular in the Single Market Programme, helping them scaling up and having access to the European market.

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Amendment 30
Tabled by George GEORGIOU

SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 03 02 99 01 – Completion of previous programmes in the field of small and

medium-sized enterprises, including the Programme for the competitiveness of enterprises and small and medium-sized entreprises (COSME) (prior to 2021)

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
03 02 99 01	p.m.	68 100 000			**5 000 000**	**73 000 000**
Difference	*+ 5 000 000*	*+ 4 900 000*	*+ 5 000 000*	*+ 73 000 000*		

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.

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Amendment 31
Tabled by Massimiliano SALINI, Cristian Silviu BUSOI, Evžen TOŠENOVSKÝ, Christian EHLER

SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line 04 10 01 – European Union Agency for the Space Programme

Type of amendment (EP note): Above DB / Remarks

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
04 10 01	68 390 500	68 390 500			**69 890 500**	**69 890 500**
Difference	*+ 1 500 000*	*+ 1 500 000*	*+ 69 890 500*	*+ 69 890 500*		

Remarks:
Add the following
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.

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Amendment 32
Tabled by Jerzy BUZEK, Cristian-Silviu BUŞOI, Ciarán CUFFE, Martina DLABAJOVÁ, Christian EHLER, Eva MAYDELL, Iskra MIHAYLOVA, Dan NICA, Morten PETERSEN, Susana SOLÍS PÉREZ, Evžen TOŠENOVSKÝ, Inese VAIDERE, Pernille WEISS, Henrike HAHN

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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line PA 01 22 XX – Preparatory action - Preparatory Action New European Bauhaus Knowledge Management Platform

Type of amendment (EP note): New PA

Line title:
Preparatory action - Preparatory Action New European Bauhaus Knowledge Management Platform

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
PA 01 22 XX	0	0	0	0	**2 000 000**	**2 000 000**
Difference	*+ 2 000 000*	*+ 2 000 000*	*+ 2 000 000*	*+ 2 000 000*		

Remarks:
Add the following
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.

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Amendment 33
Tabled by Dan NICA, Patrizia Toia, Christian Ehler, Jerzy BUZEK, Eva KAILI, CARVALHO Maria, GONZALES CASARES Nicolas, JERKOVIC Romana, Georgios GEORGIOU, Evzen TOSENOVSKI
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line PA 01 22 XX – Preparatory action - Developing artificial intelligence (AI) for diagnosis and treatment of paediatric cancer

Type of amendment (EP note): New PA

Line title:
Preparatory action - Developing artificial intelligence (AI) for diagnosis and treatment of paediatric cancer

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
PA 01 22 XX	0	0	0	0	**1 350 000**	**1 187 500**
Difference	*+ 1 350 000*	*+ 1 187 500*	*+ 1 350 000*	*+ 1 187 500*		

Remarks:
Add the following
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. 1.350.000huh11

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.

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Amendment 34
Tabled by Ciarán CUFFE, Maria CARVALHO, Ignacio CORRAO, Martin HOJSIK, Sean KELLY, Iskra MIHAYLOVA, Jutta PAULUS, Susana SOLIS PEREZ, Maria SPYRAKI, Pernille WEISS, Inese VAIDERE, Rasmus ANDRESEN

SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line PP 01 21 02 – Pilot project - Support service for citizens led renovation projects (continuation of 2021 PP)

Type of amendment (EP note): Ongoing PP / Above DB

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
PP 01 21 02	0	0	0	0	**2 000 000**	**1 000 000**
Difference	*+ 2 000 000*	*+ 1 000 000*	*+ 2 000 000*	*+ 1 000 000*		

Remarks:
Add the following

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.

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Amendment 35
Tabled by Christian Ehler, Maria da Graca Carvalho, Martina Dlabajova, Dan Nica
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line PP 01 22 XX – Pilot project - European Cultural and Creative Industries Innovation Platform

Type of amendment (EP note): New PP

Line title:
Pilot project - European Cultural and Creative Industries Innovation Platform

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
PP 01 22 XX	0	0	0	0	**2 500 000**	**1 250 000**
Difference	*+ 2 500 000*	*+ 1 250 000*	*+ 2 500 000*	*+ 1 250 000*		

Remarks:
Add the following
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 communcation strategies through media contacts and/or coverage including transnational and national media partners.

Justification:
Funding programs, e.g. Horizon Europe, do not sufficienly 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.

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Amendment 36
Tabled by Dan NICA, Patrizia Toia, Jerzy BUZEK, Christian Ehler, Eva KAILI, CARVALHO Maria, GONZALES CASARES Nicolas, JERKOVIC Romana, Georgios GEORGIOU, Evzen TOSENOVSKI

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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line PP 01 22 XX – Pilot project - PRAGMATIC RESEARCH - EUROPEAN RECOMMENDATIONS ON NUTRITIONAL STANDARDS OF CARE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH CANCER

Type of amendment (EP note): New PP

Line title:
Pilot project - PRAGMATIC RESEARCH - EUROPEAN RECOMMENDATIONS ON NUTRITIONAL STANDARDS OF CARE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH CANCER

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
PP 01 22 XX	0	0	0	0	**3 000 000**	**1 500 000**

Difference	*+ 3 000 000*	*+ 1 500 000*	*+ 3 000 000*	*+ 1 500 000*		

Remarks:
Add the following
Background: Current practices in assessing nutritional status of children and adolescents with cancer at diagnosis, treatment and follow up may vary across Europe. Nutrion 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 nutrion could play an important role during treatment, in recovery and in life after cancer, idealy would be have a European Nutritional Health Framework for Children and Adolescents with Cancer.

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Amendment 37
Tabled by Maria Spyraki
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line PP 01 22 XX – Pilot project - Operative Citizen Science Hubs in Local Government Authorities

Type of amendment (EP note): New PP

Line title:
Pilot project - Operative Citizen Science Hubs in Local Government Authorities

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
PP 01 22 XX	0	0	0	0	**750 000**	**375 000**
Difference	*+ 750 000*	*+ 375 000*	*+ 750 000*	*+ 375 000*		

Remarks:
Add the following
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.

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Amendment 38
Tabled by Ivo Hristov, Eva Kaili
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line PP 02 22 XX – Pilot project - 5G public concerns assessment

Type of amendment (EP note): New PP

Line title:
Pilot project - 5G public concerns assessment

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
PP 02 22 XX	0	0	0	0	**1 500 000**	**750 000**
Difference	*+ 1 500 000*	*+ 750 000*	*+ 1 500 000*	*+ 750 000*		

Remarks:
Add the following
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 adressing 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).

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Amendment 39
Tabled by Ivo Hristov, Eva Kaili
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line PP 02 22 XX – Pilot project - Development of methodology for exposure and risk assessment of radiofrequency fields emitted by base stations for mobile communication including 5G technology

Type of amendment (EP note): New PP

Line title:
Pilot project - Development of methodology for exposure and risk assessment of radiofrequency fields emitted by base stations for mobile communication including 5G technology

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
PP 02 22 XX	0	0	0	0	**2 000 000**	**1 000 000**
Difference	*+ 2 000 000*	*+ 1 000 000*	*+ 2 000 000*	*+ 1 000 000*		

Remarks:
Add the following
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 incude 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 whitin 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 relevent data to be accessible to the public.

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Amendment 40
Tabled by Jacek Saryusz-Wolski
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line PP 02 22 XX – Pilot project - The Coal Regions Leaders Academy

Type of amendment (EP note): New PP

Line title:
Pilot project - The Coal Regions Leaders Academy

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
PP 02 22 XX	0	0	0	0	**1 895 000**	**947 500**
Difference	*+ 1 895 000*	*+ 947 500*	*+ 1 895 000*	*+ 947 500*		

Remarks:
Add the following
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.

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Amendment 41
Tabled by Martina DLABAJOVÁ, Mauri PEKKARINEN, Nicola DANTI
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line PP 03 22 XX – Pilot project - An App and related campaign that promotes EU programmes and (funding) opportunities for SMEs and start-ups

Type of amendment (EP note): New PP

Line title:
Pilot project - An App and related campaign that promotes EU programmes and (funding) opportunities for SMEs and start-ups

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
PP 03 22 XX	0	0	0	0	**400 000**	**200 000**
Difference	*+ 400 000*	*+ 200 000*	*+ 400 000*	*+ 200 000*		

Remarks:
Add the following
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 previuosly 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, multlingual information is invevitably 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.

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Amendment 42
Tabled by CHRISTOPHE GRUDLER
VALERIE HAYER
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SECTION III – HEADING 1
Budget line PP 04 22 XX – Pilot project - A European In-Orbit Data Centre

Type of amendment (EP note): New PP

Line title:
Pilot project - A European In-Orbit Data Centre

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
PP 04 22 XX	0	0	0	0	**2 500 000**	**2 500 000**
Difference	*+ 2 500 000*	*+ 2 500 000*	*+ 2 500 000*	*+ 2 500 000*		

Remarks:
Add the following
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.

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Amendment 43
Tabled by Maria Spyraki
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SECTION III – HEADING 3
Budget line PP 09 22 XX – Pilot project - Marine Decarbonization via a Holistic treatment of the Ship-Port Transportation System

Type of amendment (EP note): New PP

Line title:
Pilot project - Marine Decarbonization via a Holistic treatment of the Ship-Port Transportation System

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
PP 09 22 XX	0	0	0	0	**1 500 000**	**750 000**
Difference	*+ 1 500 000*	*+ 750 000*	*+ 1 500 000*	*+ 750 000*		

Remarks:
Add the following
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 CO2. This is attained by the creation of a full chemical cycle where Carbon Capture by-product can is 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 CaCO3 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 CO2 and can be easily stored. The process is intended to capture CO2 emissions with minimal energy. In parallel NOX and SOX 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 CO2 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 CO2. This is attained by the creation of a full chemical cycle where Carbon Capture by-product can is 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 CaCO3 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 CO2 and can be easily stored. The process is intended to capture CO2 emissions with minimal energy. In parallel NOX and SOX 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 CO2 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.

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Amendment 44
Tabled by Maria Spyraki
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SECTION III – HEADING 3
Budget line PP 09 22 XX – Pilot project - Port Electricity Commercial Model

Type of amendment (EP note): New PP

Line title:
Pilot project - Port Electricity Commercial Model

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
PP 09 22 XX	0	0	0	0	**400 000**	**200 000**
Difference	*+ 400 000*	*+ 200 000*	*+ 400 000*	*+ 200 000*		

Remarks:
Add the following
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.

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Amendment 45

Tabled by Rasmus Andresen on behalf of the Greens/EFA

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SECTION III – HEADING 5
Budget line 13 – Defence

Type of amendment (EP note): Delete line

Justification:
There should be no military use of the EU Budget. Instead, Member States should, to the maximum extent possible, pool national resources in an off-budget facility for military cooperation. Such national contributions would be the expression of clear will and strong committments for an in-depth cooperation on effective CSDP capabilities.

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Amendment 46
Tabled by George GEORGIOU,
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SECTION III – HEADING 5
Budget line 13 01 01 – Support expenditure for the European Defence Fund- Non research

Type of amendment (EP note): Delete line

Justification:
There should be no military use of the EU budget. The EU must prioritise measures to promote peace, solidarity and cooperation between sovereign states with equal rights. Funding should be reallocated to assistance to Member states to overcoming the consequences of the pandemic as well as to strengthening our response to climate change.

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Amendment 47
Tabled by George GEORGIOU,
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SECTION III – HEADING 5
Budget line 13 01 02 – Support expenditure for the European Defence Fund - Research

Type of amendment (EP note): Delete line

Justification:
The EU must prioritise measures to promote peace, solidarity and cooperation between sovereign states with equal rights. Funding should be reallocated to promote research for social development and prosperity.

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Amendment 48

Tabled by George GEORGIOU,

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SECTION III – HEADING 5
Budget line 13 01 02 03 – Other management expenditure for the European Defence Fund - Research

Type of amendment (EP note): Delete line

Justification:
The EU must prioritise measures to promote peace, solidarity and cooperation between sovereign states with equal rights. Funding should be reallocated to promote research for social development and prosperity.

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Amendment 49
Tabled by George GEORGIOU,

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SECTION III – HEADING 5
Budget line 13 02 99 01 – Completion of the European Defence Industrial Development Programme (EDIDP) (2019-2020)

Type of amendment (EP note): Delete line

Justification:
There should be no military use of the EU budget. The EU must prioritise measures to promote peace, solidarity and cooperation between sovereign states with equal rights. Funding should be reallocated to promote research for social development and prosperity as well as to strengthening the response to climate change.

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Amendment 50
Tabled by George GEORGIOU,

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SECTION III – HEADING 5
Budget line 13 03 01 – Defence Research

Type of amendment (EP note): Delete line

Justification:
The EU must prioritise measures to promote peace, solidarity and cooperation between sovereign states with equal rights. Funding should be reallocated to promote research for social development and prosperity as well as to strengthening our response to climate change.

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Amendment 51
Tabled by Maria Spyraki
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SECTION III – HEADING 5
Budget line PP 12 22 XX – Pilot project - European Cyber Diplomacy Ecosystem: Towards societal resilience

Type of amendment (EP note): New PP

Line title:
Pilot project - European Cyber Diplomacy Ecosystem: Towards societal resilience

Appropriations (EUR):

	Draft Budget		Council Position		**New EP amount**	
	Commitments	Payments	Commitments	Payments	**Commitments**	**Payments**
PP 12 22 XX	0	0	0	0	**600 000**	**300 000**
Difference	*+ 600 000*	*+ 300 000*	*+ 600 000*	*+ 300 000*		

Remarks:
Add the following
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.

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.

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Amendment 52
Tabled by Evžen Tošenovský, Pilar Del Castillo
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SECTION III – HEADING 7
Budget line S 03 01 10 – Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) — Office

Type of amendment (EP note): Establishment plan

Remarks:
Amend as follows:

AD7: +2
AD5: +2
AST/SC2: +4
Contract Agents to AD: -4
External service providers to AST/SC: -4

Justification:

While it is appreciated that the BEREC Office as the smallest decentralized agency is closer to the minimum critical size (around 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 establisment plan posts from 16 to 24 to rebalance this ratio: 4 existing Contract Agent posts would be transfered to 4 Temporary Agent posts and 4 additional assistant/secretary posts would replace 4 external service providers.

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Amendment 53
Tabled by Rasmus Andresen, Jutta Paulus, Ciaran Cuffe on behalf of the Greens/EFA
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SECTION III – HEADING 7

Budget line S 03 01 14 – Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)

Type of amendment (EP note): Establishment plan

Remarks:
Add the following
Addition of 6 TA posts to the establishment plan

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

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Amendment 54
Tabled by Morten Helveg PETERSEN, Valérie HAYER, Josianne CUTAJAR, Pernille WEISS, Iskra MIHAYLOVA, Claudia GAMON, Christophe GRUDLER
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SECTION III – HEADING 7
Budget line S 03 01 14 – Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER)

Type of amendment (EP note): Establishment plan

Remarks:
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Addition of 6 TA posts to the establishment plan

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

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Amendment 55
Tabled by Christian Ehler, Rapporteur
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SECTION III – HEADING 7
Budget line S 03 03 – European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)

Type of amendment (EP note): Establishment plan

Remarks:
Add the following
Addition of 10 TA posts to the establishment plan

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.

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Amendment 56
Tabled by Christian Ehler, Rapporteur
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Vote on 'restore Draft Budget' amendments

Justification:
Given the fact that the ITRE vote on budgetary amendments needs to take place before the Council position is available, the Rapporteur is empowered to table on behalf of the committee amendments on all budget lines within the ITRE remit (see list in annex) for which the Council reduces the appropriations. The Rapporteur will consequently table amendments to restore the amounts presented in the Draft Budget. This provision does not apply for budget lines where ITRE already voted increases or decreases during its meeting on 15 July.