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Author "MAZUR Sidonia"

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Creation date : 20-04-2024

[Draft amending budget No 1/2024: Amendments required following MFF revision](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 16-04-2024

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Summary The revision of the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF) necessitates amendments to the EU's 2024 general budget. Draft amending budget No 1/2024 (DAB 1/2024) will raise the 2024 budget by €5.83 billion in commitment appropriations and €4.14 billion in payment appropriations. The MFF headings affected are Heading 5 (Security and defence – €376 million) and Heading 6 (Neighbourhood and the world – €501 million). The new Ukraine Reserve will also be mobilised, with €4.8 billion in commitment appropriations and €3.8 billion in payment appropriations. Parliament's plenary vote on the Council's position is planned for the April II session.

At a Glance [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Parliament's guidelines for the 2025 EU budget: Section III – European Commission](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 06-03-2024

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Summary The 2025 EU budget will be the fifth under the multiannual financial framework (MFF) for 2021 to 2027. It will also be the first annual procedure that will fully apply and implement the new provisions under the recently revised MFF. The European Parliament contributes to the shaping of proposals for the forthcoming year's European Union budget through the adoption of its 'guidelines'. The draft guidelines, as adopted by the Committee on Budgets on 4 March 2024, outline Parliament's goals and priorities, in particular to have a people-centred 2025 budget. Parliament is expected to adopt its guidelines during the March plenary session, before the Commission adopts its proposal with the draft 2025 budget in late spring or early summer.

At a Glance [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Adoption of the European Union's 2024 budget](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 17-11-2023

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword amending budget | budget | commitment of expenditure | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | European Union law | FINANCE | general budget (EU) | proposal (EU)

Summary The EU's general budget for 2024 is scheduled for adoption during the European Parliament's November II plenary session. Parliament will vote on the provisional agreement it reached with the Council on 11 November 2023 during budgetary conciliation. The Council has to approve the provisional agreement formally before Parliament puts it to the vote. The agreed 2024 budget sets commitment appropriations at €189.4 billion and payments at €142.6 billion, including special instruments. The provisional agreement includes draft amending budget 4 to the 2023 budget (DAB 4/2023). The annual budgetary negotiations this year took place in the dynamic context of global challenges and the need for a revision of the EU multiannual financial framework, as stressed in Parliament's interim report of 3 October 2023.

At a Glance [EN](#)

[Amending budget 3/2023: Revenue, Defence Industrial Reinforcement Instrument and European Chips Act](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 11-10-2023

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword amending budget | budget | economic analysis | economic forecasting | economic planning | economic policy | ECONOMICS | EU finance | EU financial instrument | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | general budget (EU) | own resources

Summary The purpose of draft amending budget No 3/2023 (DAB 3/2023) to the EU's 2023 general budget is to update the revenue side, taking into account the latest economic forecasts. DAB 3/2023 also adjusts the 2023 budget to cover recent developments such as the Defence Industrial Reinforcement Instrument, the European Chips Act and fisheries agreements. Parliament is expected to vote on the Council's position on DAB 3/2023 during its October II plenary session.

At a Glance [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Parliament's reading of the 2024 EU budget](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 11-10-2023

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword EU budget | EU finance | EU financial instrument | Eurobond | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | financial policy | free movement of capital | geopolitics | humanities | monetary economics | multiannual financial framework | SCIENCE

Summary During the October II plenary session, Parliament is expected to decide its position on amendments to the Council's position on the draft EU budget for 2024. The Committee on Budgets (BUDG) has aligned its reading of the 2024 budget with its call for a revision of the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF). BUDG reverses all the Council's proposed reductions to the Commission's draft and proposes a considerable increase in commitments in the 2024 budget for Parliament's priorities: addressing the new geopolitical and economic challenges, along with the worsening climate and biodiversity crisis. BUDG also increases payment appropriations in accordance with its changes to commitments.

[At a Glance](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Amending budget No 2/2023: 2022 surplus](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 05-07-2023

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword amending budget | budget | ECONOMICS | EU finance | EU financial instrument | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | financial policy | free movement of capital | general budget (EU) | national accounts | national income

Summary The purpose of Draft Amending Budget No 2/2023 (DAB 2/2023) to the EU's 2023 general budget is to enter the €2.5 billion surplus from implementation of the 2022 budget as revenue in the 2023 budget. The surplus is the result of higher than expected revenues from customs duties collected in the last months of 2022 and under-spending on the expenditure side. Inclusion of the surplus will lead to a corresponding reduction in Member States' gross national income (GNI) contributions to the 2023 budget. Parliament is expected to vote on the Council's position on DAB 2/2023 during its July session.

[At a Glance](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Parliament's guidelines for the 2024 EU budget: Section III – European Commission](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 13-04-2023

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword administrative expenditure (EU) | EU budget | EU finance | European Semester | EUROPEAN UNION | European Union law | FINANCE | financial policy | financing and investment | financing policy | free movement of capital | monetary economics | multiannual financial framework | proposal (EU)

Summary The 2024 EU budget will be the fourth under the multiannual financial framework (MFF) for 2021 to 2027. The European Parliament contributes to the preparation of proposals for the forthcoming year's European Union budget through the adoption of its 'guidelines'. The draft guidelines, as adopted by the Committee on Budgets on 28 March 2023, outline Parliament's goals for the Union's 2024 budget. Parliament is expected to adopt its guidelines during the April plenary session, ahead of the Commission's adoption of its proposal of the draft 2024 budget, scheduled for late May or early June.

[At a Glance](#) [EN](#)

[Economic and Budgetary Outlook for the European Union 2023](#)

Publication type Study

Date 31-01-2023

Author D'ALFONSO Alessandro | HOFLMAYR MARTIN | KOWALD KAROLINE | MAZUR Sidonia | MILEUSNIC MARIN | PARI MARIANNA

Policy area Budget

Keyword economic analysis | economic analysis | economic conditions | economic reconstruction | economic situation | ECONOMICS | EU budget | EU finance | EU financial instrument | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | financial policy | forward studies | free movement of capital | long-term forecast | multiannual financial framework

Summary Offering an overview of the economic and budgetary situation in the European Union and beyond, and summarising the main economic indicators in the EU and euro area and their two-year trends, this study is the seventh in an annual series of 'Outlooks' produced by the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS). In seven chapters, the authors of the publication explain and analyse the annual EU budget and give an overview of its headings for 2023, all within the wider budgetary context of the EU's post-2020 multiannual financial framework and the Next Generation EU recovery instrument. This year's special 'economic focus' puts the spotlight on the EU's economic governance framework and its forthcoming revision, looking first at the current framework and then at the European Commission's proposal for its revision, and in particular, at how this framework could support greater investment levels across the EU.

[Study](#) [EN](#)

[Generators of Hope: Delivering energy equipment to Ukraine for the winter ahead](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 09-12-2022

Author MAZUR Sidonia | PRZETACZNIK Jakub | WIDUTO Agnieszka

Policy area Energy

Keyword economic policy | ECONOMICS | ENERGY | energy policy | energy production | energy supply | energy-generating product | EU aid | EU finance | Europe | EUROPEAN UNION | GEOGRAPHY | macro-financial assistance | political geography | Ukraine

Summary On 23 November 2022, the European Parliament partnered with Eurocities to launch the 'Generators of Hope' campaign in order to provide Ukraine with energy equipment for the winter. Russian attacks on civilian infrastructure temporarily left around 10 million Ukrainians without electricity, while temperatures have already dropped below zero. The campaign will facilitate city-to-city donations of power generators, transformers and other devices, sent with the logistical support of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

[At a Glance](#) [EN](#)

[Adoption of the European Union's 2023 budget](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 18-11-2022

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword amending budget | budget | budget policy | budgetary reserve (EU) | commitment of expenditure | draft budget (EU) | EU expenditure | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | general budget (EU) | multiannual financial framework | public finance and budget policy

Summary During its November II plenary session, the European Parliament is expected to adopt the EU's general budget for 2023. Parliament will vote on the provisional agreement reached on 14 November 2022 during the budgetary conciliation between Parliament and the Council, and due to be formally voted by the Council before the Parliament's vote. Once adopted, commitment appropriations for 2023 will amount to €186.6 billion and payments to €168.6 billion, including special instruments. The negotiators also reached agreement on Amending Letter No 1 to the 2023 budget (AL 1/2023) and draft amending budget 5 to the 2022 budget (DAB 5/2022). The annual budgetary negotiations this year took place in the fast-moving context of the Russian war on Ukraine, the post-pandemic recovery and climate, and the energy and humanitarian crises.

[At a Glance](#) [EN](#)

[Parliament's reading of the 2023 EU budget](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 13-10-2022

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword amendment | economic conditions | economic recovery | ECONOMICS | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | European Union law | FINANCE | financial policy | free movement of capital | multiannual financial framework | parliamentary proceedings | parliamentary vote | POLITICS | proposal (EU)

Summary During the October II plenary session, Parliament is expected to vote on amendments to the Council's position on the draft EU budget for 2023. The 2023 budget is the third under the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF). It is also the third and last year of the Next Generation EU recovery instrument, designed to run for the years 2021 to 2023. The report of the Committee on Budgets (BUDG) reverses almost all the reductions proposed by the Council to the Commission's proposal. It also proposes a considerable increase in contributions from the 2023 budget to Parliament's priorities, in particular addressing the consequences of the war in Ukraine, the energy crisis, defence, research, humanitarian aid, Erasmus+, digitalisation and infrastructure. The BUDG report sets the 2023 EU budget at €187.3 billion in commitments. For payments, it proposes €167.6 billion.

[At a Glance](#) [EN](#)

[Amending budget No 2/2022: 2021 surplus](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 07-09-2022

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword amending budget | budget | BUSINESS AND COMPETITION | competition | ECONOMICS | EU competition policy | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | financing and investment | financing policy | fiscal policy | general budget (EU) | gross national product | national accounts | taxation

Summary The purpose of Draft Amending Budget No 2/2022 (DAB 2/2022) to the EU's 2022 general budget is to enter as revenue in the 2022 budget the surplus resulting from implementation of the 2021 budget. The 2021 surplus totals over €3.2 billion. It consists mostly of higher than expected revenues from customs duties (€1.68 billion) and fines for breaking EU competition law that exceeded the forecast by €957 million. The surplus also arises in part from under-spending on the expenditure side. Inclusion of the 2021 surplus will result in a corresponding reduction in EU Member States' gross national income (GNI) contributions to the 2022 budget. The European Parliament is expected to vote on the Council's position on DAB 2/2022 during its September plenary session.

[At a Glance](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Amending budget No 3/2022: Financing reception costs of people fleeing Ukraine](#)

Publication type At a Glance
Date 22-06-2022
Author MAZUR Sidonia
Policy area Budget
Keyword aid to refugees | amending budget | budget | cooperation policy | draft budget (EU) | economic geography | emergency aid | EU finance | EU migration policy | Europe | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | general budget (EU) | GEOGRAPHY | INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS | international security | migration | military intervention | political geography | refugee | Russia | SOCIAL QUESTIONS | Ukraine
Summary Russia's invasion of Ukraine has caused a massive exodus of refugees, many of them children. EU Member States are dealing with urgent migration and border management challenges and facing the costs that these entail. Draft Amending Budget No 3/2022 (DAB 3/2022) to the EU's 2022 general budget aims to assist EU Member States in receiving people fleeing the war in Ukraine. DAB 3/2022 strengthens the financing of the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and the Border Management and Visa Instrument (BMVI). The additional €99.8 million in commitment appropriations and €76 million in payment appropriations for AMIF and €100 million in payment appropriations for BMVI will help to ensure that people fleeing Ukraine benefit from adequate first reception in one of the Member States. The European Parliament is expected to vote on the Council's position on DAB 3/2022 during its June II plenary session.
[At a Glance](#) [EN](#)

[Amending budget 1/2022: Adjustment of the multiannual financial framework](#)

Publication type At a Glance
Date 30-03-2022
Author MAZUR Sidonia
Policy area Budget
Keyword amending budget | budget | budget appropriation | draft budget (EU) | EU budget | EU expenditure | EU finance | EU programme | European construction | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | financial year | fund (EU) | multiannual financial framework
Summary Draft amending budget 1/2022 (DAB 1/2022) aims to strengthen the 2022 EU budget with a transfer of over €12 billion in commitment appropriations from the 2021 EU budget. The transfer concerns eight funds under shared management under Headings 2a, 3, 4 and 5 of the multiannual financial framework (MFF). The MFF ceilings for 2022-2025 are further adjusted following the delay in adopting the legal bases.
[At a Glance](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Parliament's guidelines for the 2023 EU budget: Section III – European Commission](#)

Publication type At a Glance
Date 30-03-2022
Author MAZUR Sidonia
Policy area Budget
Keyword budget | BUSINESS AND COMPETITION | draft budget (EU) | economic and social cohesion | economic conditions | economic recovery | ECONOMICS | EU budget | EU finance | European construction | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | financial management | financial year | management | multiannual financial framework
Summary The 2023 EU budget will be the third under the multiannual financial framework (MFF) for 2021 to 2027. It is also the last year of the EU recovery instrument (Next Generation EU), which is planned to run from 2021 to 2023. The European Parliament contributes to the preparation of proposals for the forthcoming year's budget for the European Union through the adoption of its 'guidelines'. The draft guidelines, as adopted by the Committee on Budgets on 16 March 2022, outline Parliament's goals for the Union's 2023 budget, with the overarching priority of recovering from the coronavirus crisis and facing geopolitical challenges. Parliament is expected to adopt its guidelines during the April plenary session, ahead of the Commission's adoption of its proposal of the draft 2023 budget, scheduled for early June.
[At a Glance](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Russia's war on Ukraine: EU budget response](#)

Publication type At a Glance
Date 04-03-2022
Author MAZUR Sidonia
Policy area Budget
Keyword BUSINESS AND COMPETITION | cooperation policy | crisis management | economic geography | economic policy | ECONOMICS | EU aid | EU budget | EU expenditure | EU finance | Europe | EUROPEAN UNION | GEOGRAPHY | humanitarian aid | INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS | international security | macro-financial assistance | management | military cooperation | military intervention | political geography | Russia | Ukraine
Summary While Ukraine has received considerable support from the EU and European financial institutions since 2014, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, launched on 24 February 2022, has triggered a historic and twofold mobilisation of EU funds – for humanitarian action and military support. The European Commission has announced over €500 million in financing for humanitarian aid and the Council has decided to use the off-budget European Peace Facility (EPF) to assist Ukraine with €500 million in military aid. For the first time, the EU will direct its funds, €450 million, towards purchasing lethal weapons for a country at war, through the EPF. Should this funding prove insufficient, however, further mobilisation of the EU budget might be necessary. In its 1 March 2022 resolution, the European Parliament announced that it expects the EU and EU Member States 'to activate any EU budget instruments available'.
[At a Glance](#) [EN](#), [XL](#)

[Implementation of the UK Withdrawal Agreement: Financial provisions, citizens' rights and the Northern Ireland Protocol](#)

Publication type In-Depth Analysis

Date 20-01-2022

Author HALLAK ISSAM | MAZUR Sidonia | NEVILLE ANN

Policy area EU Law: Legal System and Acts

Keyword civil rights | constitution | economic geography | Europe | European construction | EUROPEAN UNION | European Union law | GEOGRAPHY | LAW | political geography | rights and freedoms | sources and branches of the law | Treaty on the Functioning of the EU | United Kingdom | withdrawal from the EU

Summary This EPRS paper analyses the implementation of the UK Withdrawal Agreement in three areas identified by the EU as key to ensuring the UK's orderly exit from the Union: financial settlement, citizens' rights and the Ireland/Northern Ireland Protocol. The citizens' rights provisions contained in Part Two of the Agreement are designed to protect the rights of both EU and UK citizens who had exercised free movement and made life choices based on the rights flowing from the UK's membership of the EU. The paper focuses on the UK's implementation of the citizens' rights provisions in the Agreement, along with the rights provided to protected UK citizens under the Agreement. The paper also discusses the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland. While the Protocol aims to safeguard peace on the island of Ireland, it has been contentious in the UK, due to perceived effects on domestic supply chains. The paper discusses the issues under consideration and EU-UK negotiations to resolve the issues concerned.

In-Depth Analysis [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[The public sector loan facility under the Just Transition Mechanism](#)

Publication type Briefing

Date 22-11-2021

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget | Economics and Monetary Issues

Keyword BUSINESS AND COMPETITION | business classification | circular economy | climate change | deterioration of the environment | economic policy | ECONOMICS | ENVIRONMENT | environmental policy | EU aid | EU environmental policy | EU finance | EU loan | EUROPEAN UNION | European Union law | green economy | proposal (EU) | public sector | regional aid | regional development | regions and regional policy

Summary The public sector loan facility (PSLF) is the third pillar of the Just Transition Mechanism (JTM), along with the Just Transition Fund and just transition scheme under Invest EU. The facility consists of a grant and a loan component. With the contribution of €1.525 billion for the grant component from the Union budget (including assigned revenues) and EIB lending of €10 billion from its own resources, the aim is for the public sector loan facility to mobilise between €25 and 30 billion in public investment over the 2021-2027 period. Funding will be available to all Member States, while focusing on the regions with the biggest transition challenges. In the European Parliament, the Committee on Budgets (BUDG) and the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs (ECON) had joint responsibility for this file. Their report was adopted at a joint sitting of the two committees on 16 October 2020. The provisional agreement on the proposal reached after trilogue negotiations with the Council was confirmed in plenary session of the Parliament on 24 June 2021. The Council adoption followed on 13 July, the Regulation was then signed on 14 July and published in the Official Journal on 30 July 2021. Second edition of a Briefing originally drafted by Christiaan Van Lierop and Sidonia Mazur. The 'EU Legislation in Progress' briefings are updated at key stages throughout the legislative procedure.

Briefing [EN](#)

Multimedia [The public sector loan facility under the Just Transition Mechanism](#)

[Adoption of the European Union's 2022 Budget](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 19-11-2021

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword amending budget | budget | budgetary reserve (EU) | budgetary resources | draft budget (EU) | EU budget | EU expenditure | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | financial year | multiannual financial framework

Summary During the November II plenary session, the European Parliament is due to adopt the European Union's general budget for 2022. In practice, Parliament will vote on the provisional agreement reached on 15 November 2021 during the budgetary conciliation between Parliament and the Council. If agreed, commitment appropriations for 2022 will amount to €169.5 billion and payments to €170.6 billion. The negotiations also reached agreement on Amending Letter No 1 to the 2022 budget (AL 1/2022) and draft amending budgets 5 and 6 to the 2021 budget (DAB 5/2021 and DAB 6/2021). The annual budgetary negotiations this year took place in the dynamic context of the Covid 19 pandemic, climate debates and humanitarian crises.

At a Glance [EN](#)

[Parliament's reading of the 2022 EU budget](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 14-10-2021

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword accounting | amending budget | budget | budgetary resources | BUSINESS AND COMPETITION | coronavirus disease | economic conditions | economic recovery | ECONOMICS | epidemic | EU expenditure | EU finance | EU migration policy | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | general budget (EU) | health | migration | multiannual financial framework | revenue | SOCIAL QUESTIONS

Summary During the October II plenary session, the Parliament is due to vote on amendments to the Council's position on the draft EU budget for 2022. The 2022 budget is the second under the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). It is also the second year of the EU Recovery Instrument, Next Generation EU (NGEU), planned to run for the years 2021 to 2023. The report of the Committee on Budgets reverses all the reductions proposed by the Council to the Commission's budget. Furthermore, it proposes a considerable increase in contributions of the 2022 budget to Parliament's priorities, in particular the recovery from the Covid 19 crisis. The BUDG report sets the 2022 EU budget at €171.8 billion in commitments. For payments, it proposes almost €172.47 billion.

[At a Glance](#) [EN](#)

[Amending budget No 4/2021: Revenue update](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 13-10-2021

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword accounting | amending budget | budget | budgetary resources | BUSINESS AND COMPETITION | draft budget (EU) | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | financial year | general budget (EU) | own resources | revenue

Summary Draft amending budget No 4/2021 (DAB 4/2021) to the EU's 2021 general budget updates the calculations for revenue following the entry into force on 1 June 2021 of Council Decision (EU, Euratom) 2020/2053 on the system of own resources of the European Union. DAB 4/2021 also incorporates the revised forecast of own resources and other revenue into the 2021 Union budget. The European Parliament is expected to vote on the Council position on DAB 4/2021 during its October II plenary session.

[At a Glance](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Amending budget No 1/2021: Brexit Adjustment Reserve](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 08-09-2021

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword amending budget | budget | budgetary reserve (EU) | draft budget (EU) | economic geography | EU finance | Europe | European construction | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | financial year | general budget (EU) | GEOGRAPHY | political geography | United Kingdom | withdrawal from the EU

Summary Draft Amending Budget No 1/2021 (DAB 1/2021) to the European Union general budget 2021, as amended by the Council, aims to enter almost €1.698 billion in current prices in the Union's annual budget for 2021, in both commitment and payment appropriations. The aim of DAB 1/2021 is to meet the pre-financing needs resulting from the implementation of the Brexit Adjustment Reserve (BAR) in 2021. The new BAR has the objective of countering adverse consequences in the EU Member States and sectors that are worst affected by the withdrawal of the United Kingdom from the EU. Negotiations on the BAR Regulation have taken place in parallel. The European Parliament is expected to vote on the Council position on DAB 1/2021 during its September plenary session, when it will also vote on the regulation itself.

[At a Glance](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Amending budget No 3/2021: 2020 surplus](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 01-07-2021

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword amending budget | budget | budgetary equilibrium | budgetary expenditure | budgetary resources | draft budget (EU) | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | general budget (EU) | public finance and budget policy

Summary Draft Amending Budget No 3/2021 (DAB 3/2021) to the European Union's 2021 general budget aims to enter as revenue in the 2021 budget the surplus resulting from the implementation of the 2020 budget. The 2020 surplus totals almost €1.77 billion (as compared to €3.2 billion in 2019, €1.8 billion in 2018 and €0.56 billion in 2017). It consists mostly of higher than expected revenues, plus under-spending on the expenditure side. Inclusion of the surplus will reduce the gross national income (GNI) contributions of the EU Member States to the 2021 budget accordingly. The European Parliament is expected to vote on the Council position on DAB 3/2021 during its July plenary session.

[At a Glance](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Public sector loan facility under the Just Transition Mechanism](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 21-06-2021

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword adaptation to climate change | economic analysis | economic and social cohesion | economic consequence | economic policy | ECONOMICS | ENVIRONMENT | environmental impact | environmental policy | EU finance | EU loan | European construction | EUROPEAN UNION | European Union law | FINANCE | financing and investment | green economy | investment promotion | proposal (EU) | public investment | regional aid

Summary The public sector loan facility (PSLF) is the third pillar of the Just Transition Mechanism, along with the Just Transition Fund and just transition scheme under InvestEU. The PSLF consists of a grant and a loan component. With the contribution of €1.525 billion for the grant component from the Union budget and European Investment Bank lending of €10 billion from its own resources, the aim is to mobilise between €25 and 30 billion in public investment over the 2021-2027 period (in 2018 prices). Funding will be available to all Member States, while focusing on the regions with the biggest transition challenges. The provisional agreement on the proposal reached after trilogue negotiations with the Council now needs to be confirmed by the European Parliament, with a vote expected to take place during the June II 2021 plenary session.

[At a Glance](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Security and defence: Heading 5 of the 2021-2027 MFF](#)

Publication type Briefing

Date 14-04-2021

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Summary In the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF), a separate Heading 5 is dedicated to security and defence. Although the European Union (EU) has already financed action linked to security and defence, this is the first time that this policy area has been so visibly underlined in the EU budget structure. With an allocation of €13 185 million (in 2018 prices), Heading 5 is the smallest of the seven MFF headings and represents 1.2 % of the total MFF. Under the new 2021-2027 MFF, Heading 5: Security and Defence consists of two 'policy clusters': security and defence, containing new and old initiatives. The security policy cluster includes the continuation of the Internal Security Fund – Police instrument, funding for nuclear decommissioning and funding for three EU decentralised agencies in the area of security. The defence policy cluster includes some novelties: a European Defence Fund and the military mobility programme, which is a part of the Connecting Europe Facility (TEN-Ts). This briefing presents the structure and budget allocations under Heading 5. It describes the policy clusters and programmes, including references to their new legal bases. Moreover the briefing sketches the evolution of Heading 5 in the context of MFF negotiations. This is an update of a briefing of January 2020.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[Parliament's guidelines for the 2022 EU budget: Section III – European Commission](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 22-03-2021

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Summary The 2022 EU budget will be the second one under the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2021 to 2027. It is also the second year of the EU Recovery Instrument (EURI) planned to run for 2021 to 2023. The European Parliament contributes to the preparation of proposals for the forthcoming year's budget for the European Union through the adoption of its 'guidelines'. The draft guidelines, as adopted by the Committee on Budgets on 17 March 2021, outline the Parliament's goals for the Union's 2022 budget, with the overarching priority of recovery from the coronavirus crisis. Parliament is expected to adopt its guidelines during the March II plenary session, ahead of the Commission's adoption of its proposal for the draft 2022 budget, scheduled for late spring.

[At a Glance](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Adoption of the European Union's 2021 Budget](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 17-12-2020

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword adoption of the budget | budget | budget policy | budgetary reserve (EU) | draft budget (EU) | EU expenditure | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | financing of the EU budget | general budget (EU) | multiannual financial framework | public finance and budget policy

Summary During the December plenary session, the European Parliament is due to adopt the European Union's general budget for the year 2021. In practice, Parliament will vote on the Council's position on the second draft EU general budget for 2021. The Council adopted the second draft budget as presented by the European Commission on 10 December, without any amendment. This second draft budget is the fruit of the agreement found on 4 December during the budgetary conciliation between Parliament and the Council on the first draft budget for 2021. Commitment appropriations for 2021 will amount to €164.2 billion and payments to €166.1 billion. The annual budgetary negotiations this year were delayed and complex due to the lack of agreement on the multiannual financial framework (MFF) for 2021-2027, as well as the context of the coronavirus crisis.

[At a Glance](#) [EN](#)

[Amending letter No 1 to the EU draft general budget 2021](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 02-12-2020

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword budget | budget policy | budgetary amendment | draft budget (EU) | EU expenditure | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | financial year | general budget (EU) | multiannual financial framework | public finance and budget policy

Summary Following the 10 November 2020 political agreement between the European Parliament and the Council on the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2021 to 2027, the Commission adopted an amending letter (AL 1/2020) to adjust its draft EU budget for the year 2021, presented in July 2020. Moreover, AL 1/2020 also includes updated estimates for agricultural expenditure, other adjustments and technical updates. Overall, AL 1/2020 decreases commitment appropriations by €2 608.8 million and increases payment appropriations by €2 609.3 million on the July 2020 draft budget. The AL 1/2020 changes are incorporated in the draft 2021 budget, which is currently being discussed between Parliament and Council negotiators in the ongoing budgetary conciliation.

[At a Glance](#) [EN](#)

[Parliament's reading of the EU 2021 budget](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 05-11-2020

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword budget | budgetary amendment | budgetary power | draft budget (EU) | EU expenditure | EU finance | EU institutions and European civil service | European Parliament | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | financial year | general budget (EU) | multiannual financial framework | parliamentary proceedings | parliamentary session | POLITICS | programme budgeting | public finance and budget policy

Summary During the November I plenary session, the European Parliament is due to decide on amendments to the Council's position on the draft EU budget for 2021. The Parliament is preparing its reading in the extraordinary situation of a lack of agreement on the forthcoming multiannual financial framework (MFF) for 2021-2027 and in the context of the far-reaching consequences of the coronavirus crisis. The report of the Committee on Budgets reverses many of the reductions proposed by the Council. Furthermore, it proposes a considerable increase in the contributions of the 2021 budget to Parliament priorities, in particular the 15 EU flagship programmes, in line with the ongoing MFF negotiations.

[At a Glance](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Parliament's guidelines for the 2021 EU budget: Section III – European Commission](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 11-06-2020

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget | Coronavirus

Keyword Asia and Oceania | China | coronavirus disease | draft budget (EU) | economic geography | ENVIRONMENT | environmental policy | epidemic | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | GEOGRAPHY | green economy | health | multiannual financial framework | SOCIAL QUESTIONS

Summary The 2021 EU budget should be the first one under the new Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for 2021 to 2027. The European Parliament contributes to the preparation of proposals for the forthcoming year's budget for the European Union through the adoption of its 'guidelines'. The draft guidelines, as adopted by the Committee on Budgets, outline the Parliament's priorities for the Union's 2021 budget: mitigating the effects of the Covid 19 outbreak and supporting the recovery, built on the European Green Deal and digital transformation. Parliament is expected to adopt its guidelines during the June plenary session, ahead of the Commission's adoption of its proposal for the draft 2021 budget, scheduled for 24 June 2020.

[At a Glance](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Amending budget No 3/2020: 2019 surplus](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 11-06-2020

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword Asia and Oceania | budget | budgetary amendment | budgetary equilibrium | China | coronavirus disease | distribution of EU funding | economic geography | epidemic | EU budget | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | financing of the EU budget | GEOGRAPHY | health | multiannual financial framework | public finance and budget policy | SOCIAL QUESTIONS

Summary Draft Amending Budget No 3/2020 (DAB 3/2020) to the general budget 2020 enters the surplus resulting from implementation of the 2019 budget as revenue into the EU's 2020 budget. The 2019 surplus totals over €3.2 billion (as compared to €1.8 billion in 2018 and €0.56 billion in 2017). It consists mostly of higher than expected revenues, and underspending on the expenditure side. Inclusion of the surplus will reduce the gross national income contributions of Member States (including the United Kingdom) to the 2020 EU budget accordingly. The European Parliament is expected to vote on the Council position on DAB 3/2020 during its June plenary session.

[At a Glance](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Mobilisation of the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund – Technical assistance

Publication type At a Glance

Date 11-06-2020

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget | Coronavirus

Keyword Asia and Oceania | China | coronavirus disease | dismissal | distribution of EU funding | economic geography | employment | EMPLOYMENT AND WORKING CONDITIONS | epidemic | EU finance | European Globalisation Adjustment Fund | EUROPEAN UNION | European Union law | GEOGRAPHY | health | labour market | multiannual financial framework | proposal (EU) | self-employed person | self-employment | social protection | SOCIAL QUESTIONS | unemployment insurance

Summary The European Commission has proposed to mobilise €345 000 for technical assistance to the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF). The European Parliament's Committee on Budgets backs this proposal, underlining that the EGF can be used to support permanently dismissed workers and the self-employed in the context of the global crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic. Parliament is expected to vote on this proposal during the June plenary session.

At a Glance [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

Three critical issues in EU-UK relations

Publication type Briefing

Date 08-06-2020

Author HALLAK ISSAM | MAZUR Sidonia | SCHOLAERT FREDERIK

Policy area Budget | Fisheries | International Trade

Keyword AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES | BUSINESS AND COMPETITION | business classification | competition | competition policy | economic geography | economic policy | ECONOMICS | EMPLOYMENT AND WORKING CONDITIONS | EU budget | EU finance | Europe | European construction | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | fisheries | fisheries policy | GEOGRAPHY | international trade | labour law and labour relations | labour standard | negotiation of an agreement (EU) | political geography | public sector | social clause | State aid | tax system | taxation | TRADE | trade agreement (EU) | United Kingdom | withdrawal from the EU

Summary Following the withdrawal of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU) on 1 February 2020, the EU and the UK launched negotiations on a new partnership agreement, to come into effect at the end of the transition period, scheduled for 31 December 2020. The negotiations are intended to address nearly all the domains covered in the Political Declaration negotiated by both parties alongside the Withdrawal Agreement, including trade and economics, fisheries, thematic cooperation, and internal and external security. As far as negotiations on the future economic relationship are concerned, while the parties agree in principle on an exceptional zero-tariff and zero-quota comprehensive and balanced free trade agreement (FTA) aiming for as 'frictionless' trade as possible, they still disagree on major aspects of the economic partnership, especially fisheries and level playing-field (LPF) commitments. The EU wants the future agreement in the fisheries domain to retain the status quo as far as possible, including reciprocal access to waters in return for access to markets and quota-shares that are based on historical fishing patterns. The EU also insists that an effective LPF would ensure fair competition. After the third round of talks, which took place in May 2020, the UK's chief negotiator, David Frost, said that the EU proposal on fisheries was 'simply not realistic', and it was unacceptable that the LPF binds the UK to EU law or standards; if need be, the UK would aim for a less ambitious FTA. The EU's chief negotiator, Michel Barnier, said that negotiating an FTA providing for tariffs would be far more time-consuming, and the EU would still demand the same LPF commitments because 'open and fair competition is not a "nice-to-have", it is a "must-have"'. Following the fourth round of negotiations, from 2 to 5 June, the positions therefore still seemed irreconcilable. However, the long stand-off in the earlier negotiations on UK withdrawal had seemed equally irreconcilable before the final agreement was reached and then ratified. One area in which the two sides did manage to agree in those negotiations is the financial settlement included in the Withdrawal Agreement. While that settlement is now being implemented, it had initially been seen as one of the more difficult areas of the withdrawal negotiations.

Briefing [EN](#)

Financing EU security and defence: Heading 5 of the 2021-2027 MFF

Publication type Briefing

Date 23-01-2020

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget | Security and Defence

Keyword budget | budgetary expenditure | commitment of expenditure | common foreign and security policy | EU expenditure | EU finance | European construction | European security | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS | international security | multiannual financial framework

Summary For the new 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework (MFF), the European Commission proposes to dedicate a separate heading to security and defence – Heading 5. Although the European Union (EU) has already financed action linked to security and defence, this is the first time that this policy area has been so visibly underlined in the EU budget structure. With an allocation of €24 323 million (in 2018 prices), Heading 5 is the smallest of the seven MFF headings and represents 2.1 % of the total MFF. Heading 5 'Security and Defence' under the new MFF consists of three 'policy clusters': security, (policy cluster number 12), defence (13) and crisis response (14). The programmes and funds proposed for Heading 5 consist of old and new initiatives. They include the continuation of the current Internal Security Fund – Police instrument, funding for nuclear decommissioning and the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (rescEU). The European Defence Fund and the military mobility programme, which is a part of the Connecting Europe Facility, are new. The European Parliament position is supportive of the Commission proposal, with the exception of the allocation for nuclear decommissioning, which the Parliaments sees as insufficient. Even though the Council has not yet expressed its position on the 2021-2027 MFF, the Finnish EU Presidency contributed to the debate with its 'negotiation box' that proposed severe cuts to Heading 5, down to €16 491 million. The European Parliament reaction to this reduction is negative.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Conciliation agreement on the 2020 EU budget](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 22-11-2019

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword drawing up of the EU budget | EU budget | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION

Summary On the final day of the 21-day conciliation period – 18 November 2019 – European Parliament and Council negotiators reached a provisional agreement on the 2020 European Union budget. The 2020 budget is the final annual exercise under the multiannual financial framework (MFF) for 2014-2020. The joint text provides for total commitments of €168.69 billion (1.5 % increase as compared to 2019) and total payments of €153.57 billion (+3.4 % over 2019). The Council intends to adopt the agreed text on 25 November, and Parliament will then vote on approving the text during the November II plenary session in Strasbourg.

[At a Glance](#) [EN](#)

[Parliament's reading of the 2020 EU budget](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 17-10-2019

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword budget | budgetary procedure | draft budget (EU) | EU budget | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | multiannual financial framework

Summary During the October II plenary session, the European Parliament is due to decide on amendments to the Council's position on the draft EU budget for 2020. The report of the Committee on Budgets reverses the cuts proposed by the Council, with the exception of funds for Turkey. Furthermore, it proposes a considerable increase in the contributions of the 2020 budget to the fight against climate change, and increases appropriations for a number of Parliament's other priorities, to make 2020 a bridge to future EU policies and to provide European added value.

[At a Glance](#) [EN](#)

[Amending budget No 1/2019: 2018 surplus](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 13-09-2019

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword amending budget | budget | budgetary expenditure | budgetary resources | EU budget | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE

Summary Draft Amending Budget No 1/2019 (DAB1/2019) enters the surplus resulting from implementation of the 2018 budget into the EU's 2019 budget. The 2018 surplus totals over €1.8 billion, as compared to €0.56 billion in 2017. It consists mostly of higher than expected revenues and underspending on the expenditure side. Inclusion of the surplus will reduce the Member States' contributions to the 2019 EU budget accordingly. The European Parliament is expected to vote on the Council position on DAB1/2019 during its September 2019 plenary session.

[At a Glance](#) [EN](#)

[Pilot projects and preparatory actions in the annual EU budgetary procedure](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 19-07-2019

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword budget | budgetary procedure | drawing up of the EU budget | EU budget | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE

Summary Pilot projects and preparatory actions (PP/PAs) are tools introduced in the European Union (EU) budget that aim at testing new policy initiatives and/or preparing the ground for the adoption of future measures. Such PP/PAs give Members of the European Parliament the possibility to initiate innovative policies and fund them in advance of a legal basis being set. Both new PP/PAs and those continued from previous years must be included in the EU budget through the annual budgetary procedure.

[At a Glance](#) [EN](#)

[Annual EU budgetary procedure: An introduction to the steps in the EP](#)

Publication type Briefing

Date 19-07-2019

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword budget | budgetary procedure | EU budget | EU finance | EU institutions and European civil service | European Parliament | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | parliament | POLITICS | powers of parliament

Summary The European Parliament (EP) and the Council are the budgetary authority of the European Union. The two institutions, assisted by the European Commission, decide on the budget in the annual EU budgetary procedure. The annual EU budget funds EU policies and programmes following the Union's political priorities and legal obligations. The financial year starts on 1 January and ends on 31 December. The European Parliament amends the Council position through the work of its Committee on Budgets (BUDG) and the specialised parliamentary committees. The EP then adopts the Parliament's reading in plenary session. This briefing presents possible scenarios set in the EU Treaties for adoption or non-adoption of the annual budget. It explains differences between the Treaty calendar and the 'pragmatic calendar'. The key actors in establishing the Parliament's position are: the Committee on Budgets and EP specialised committees, in particular the BUDG chair, the annual budget rapporteurs and their shadows, BUDG coordinators and budget rapporteurs in specialised committees. An amendment to the Council's position is a tool enabling Members of the European Parliament to modify the annual budget draft. This briefing sketches the life cycle of such an amendment. The European Parliament and the Council work out an agreement on the annual budget through negotiations consisting of trilogue meetings and conciliation. Last but not least, this briefing explains what happens if there is no agreement on the EU annual budget.

[Briefing EN](#)

Multimedia [Annual EU budgetary procedure: An introduction to the steps in the EP](#)

[Parliament's guidelines for the 2020 EU budget: Section III – European Commission](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 11-03-2019

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword draft budget (EU) | EU budget | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION

Summary The European Parliament launches the discussion on the forthcoming year's budget for the European Union with the agreement of its guidelines. The 2020 budget will be the last one under the current Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF, 2014-2020). The guidelines, as adopted by the Committee on Budgets, outline the Parliament's priorities: investing in innovation, sustainable development, citizens' protection and security. Moreover, the proposed guidelines highlight the necessity to mitigate the budgetary consequences of Brexit and the need to recycle the unspent commitments for research. The Parliament is expected to adopt its guidelines during the March I plenary session.

[At a Glance EN](#)

[Agreement on EU general budget for 2019](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 11-12-2018

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword aid to refugees | budget | budget policy | budgetary procedure | cooperation policy | draft budget (EU) | EU finance | EU institutions and European civil service | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | financial year | general budget (EU) | implementation of the budget | interinstitutional relations (EU) | INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS | powers of the EP | public finance and budget policy | research expenditure (EU)

Summary After the failure of budgetary conciliation, the European Commission put forward a new draft budget for 2019. Based on the second draft budget and subsequent negotiations, the European Parliament and Council have agreed the General Budget for the European Union for 2019, at a level of €165 795.6 million in commitments and €148 198.9 million in payment appropriations. This means an increase of 3.2 % in commitments and 2.4 % in payments as compared to 2018 budget. The Parliament has scheduled the adoption of the agreement for the December 2018 plenary. Adoption of this agreement means, once signed by the Parliament's President, that the EU will be equipped with a budget as from 1 January 2019.

[At a Glance EN](#)

[Mobilisation of the EU Solidarity Fund: Payment of advances in the 2019 budget](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 11-12-2018

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword cooperation policy | EU budget | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | European Union Solidarity Fund | financial aid | INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Summary The European Union Solidarity Fund (EUSF) supports EU Member States struck by natural disasters, through providing financial assistance to contribute to a rapid return to normal conditions. A budgetary proposal to mobilise the EUSF in order to have advance payments available for affected countries in the 2019 budget, is scheduled to be voted during the December plenary session, together with the 2019 EU general budget. The proposed amount to be mobilised is €50 million.

[At a Glance EN](#)

[Amending Budget No 6 to the 2018 EU budget: Reduction of payment and commitment appropriations in line with updated forecasts of expenditure and update of revenue \(own resources\)](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 05-12-2018

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword amending budget | budget | EU budget | EU expenditure | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE

Summary Draft Amending Budget No 6/2018 (DAB 6/2018) aims at updating both the revenue and expenditure sides of the EU's 2018 budget to cover more recent economic forecasts. This budgetary proposal is scheduled to be voted during the December plenary session.

At a Glance [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Mobilisation of the European Union Solidarity Fund: Assistance to Latvia](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 07-11-2018

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword cooperation policy | deterioration of the environment | disaster area | economic geography | ENVIRONMENT | EU finance | Europe | EUROPEAN UNION | European Union Solidarity Fund | financial aid | flood | GEOGRAPHY | INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS | Latgale | Latvia | political geography | regions of EU Member States

Summary The European Union Solidarity Fund (EUSF) supports EU Member States struck by natural disasters, through providing financial assistance to contribute to a rapid return to normal conditions. A budgetary proposal to mobilise the EUSF in order to help Latvia deal with damages caused by flooding is scheduled to be voted during the November I plenary session. The proposed amount to be allocated to Latvia from the EUSF is €17 730 519.

At a Glance [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Parliament's reading of the 2019 EU budget](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 18-10-2018

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword draft budget (EU) | EU budget | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION

Summary During the October II plenary session, the European Parliament is due to decide whether and how to amend the Council's position on the 2019 draft EU budget. The report adopted by the Committee on Budgets reverses almost all of the cuts proposed by the Council. Furthermore, it increases appropriations for a number of Parliament's priorities linked to sustainable growth, competitiveness, security, migration and young people, and reduces the EU budget contribution to the financing of the Facility for Refugees in Turkey.

At a Glance [EN](#)

[Amending Budget No 5 to the 2018 EU budget: Cancellation of the Turkey reserve, and reinforcement of the European Neighbourhood Instrument \(ENI\) and humanitarian aid](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 28-09-2018

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword amending budget | Asia and Oceania | budget | cooperation policy | economic geography | EU budget | EU finance | Europe | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | GEOGRAPHY | humanitarian aid | INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS | political geography | Türkiye

Summary Amending Budget No 5 for 2018 cancels the reserve related to support to Turkey from the Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA II), as the condition set by the European Parliament and the Council for its lifting has not been met. Draft Amending Budget (DAB) 5/2018, on the other hand, reinforces, in commitment appropriations, the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) to fund additional actions linked to the Central Mediterranean migratory route and it reinforces, in payment appropriations, the Humanitarian Aid. This budgetary proposal is scheduled to be voted during the October I plenary session.

At a Glance [EN](#)

[Amending Budget No 4 to the 2018 EU budget: Mobilisation of the European Union Solidarity Fund](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 05-09-2018

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword amending budget | budget | EU budget | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | European Union Solidarity Fund | FINANCE

Summary The European Union Solidarity Fund (EUSF) supports EU Member States struck by natural disasters, through providing financial assistance to contribute to a rapid return to normal conditions. A budgetary proposal to mobilise the EUSF in order to help Bulgaria and Lithuania to deal with flooding, Greece with an earthquake on the island of Kos, and Poland with storms, is scheduled to be voted during the September plenary session. During the same session the European Parliament is also expected to vote on the Council position on Draft Amending Budget (DAB) 4/2018, which proposes to account for the mobilisation of €33 992 206 from the EUSF.

[At a Glance](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[The EU-UK withdrawal agreement: Progress to date and remaining difficulties](#)

Publication type In-Depth Analysis

Date 12-07-2018

Author CIRLIG Carmen-Cristina | MAZUR Sidonia | TILINDYTE-HUMBURG Laura

Policy area EU Democracy, Institutional and Parliamentary Law

Keyword economic geography | Europe | European construction | European Union | EUROPEAN UNION | GEOGRAPHY | negotiation of an agreement (EU) | Northern Ireland | political geography | regions of EU Member States | transitional period (EU) | United Kingdom | withdrawal from the EU

Summary With the United Kingdom set to leave the European Union in less than one year's time, negotiations to finalise a withdrawal agreement, as provided for under Article 50 TEU, are coming up against an increasingly tight deadline. Recent progress in agreeing a number of key 'exit' issues prompted the decision to begin discussions on the future EU-UK relationship. However, significant challenges still remain before the conclusion of a withdrawal agreement, on which the transition period requested by the UK also depends. This EPRS In-depth Analysis considers the draft withdrawal agreement published by the European Commission on 19 March 2018, as well as the (few) additional points settled in negotiations in the period up to June 2018. It seeks to provide an overview of the main areas already settled by the negotiators, as well as of those areas of persisting difficulty or disagreement.

[In-Depth Analysis](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [FR](#)

[Amending Budget No 3 to the 2018 EU budget: Facility for Refugees in Turkey](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 28-06-2018

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword aid to refugees | amending budget | Asia and Oceania | budget | cooperation policy | economic geography | EU budget | EU finance | Europe | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | GEOGRAPHY | INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS | political geography | Türkiye

Summary Draft Amending Budget No 3/2018 (DAB 3/2018) proposes to add €500 million in commitment appropriations to the 2018 budget as the EU contribution to the second tranche of the Facility for Refugees in Turkey (FRT). The funding is needed, inter alia, to continue paying the salaries of over 5 000 teachers providing education to more than 300 000 refugee children in Turkey. During the July plenary session, the European Parliament is expected to vote on the Council position on DAB 3/2018. Although with some hesitation, the European Parliament's Committee on Budgets recommends the adoption of DAB 3/2018.

[At a Glance](#) [EN](#)

[2019 draft EU budget: Mandate for trilogue](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 28-06-2018

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword draft budget (EU) | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | multiannual financial framework

Summary The 2019 EU budget is the penultimate annual budget of the 2014-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF). The draft budget for 2019 proposed by the Commission in May 2018 amounts to €165.6 billion in commitments and €148.7 billion in payments. During the July plenary session, the European Parliament is expected to adopt its position for initial negotiations with the Council, known as the 'mandate for trilogue'.

[At a Glance](#) [EN](#)

[Amending Budget No 2 to the 2018 EU budget: Surplus of 2017](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 27-06-2018

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword amending budget | budget | EU budget | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | implementation of the budget

Summary Draft Amending Budget No 2/2018 (DAB 2/2018) enters in the 2018 EU budget the surplus resulting from the implementation of the 2017 budget. The surplus consists mostly of higher than expected revenues and underspending in expenditure. The 2017 surplus totals €555 542 325. The inclusion of the surplus will diminish accordingly the Member States' contributions to the 2018 EU budget. During the July session the European Parliament is expected to vote on the Council position on DAB 2/2018.

[At a Glance](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Amending Budget No 1 to the 2018 EU budget: Mobilisation of the European Union Solidarity Fund](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 23-05-2018

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword aid to disaster victims | amending budget | budget | cooperation policy | deterioration of the environment | ENVIRONMENT | EU budget | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | European Union Solidarity Fund | FINANCE | INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS | natural disaster

Summary The European Union Solidarity Fund (EUSF) supports EU Member States struck by natural disaster, through providing financial assistance to contribute to a rapid return to normal conditions. A budgetary proposal to mobilise the EUSF in order to help Greece deal with earthquakes in Lesbos, France with hurricanes in the Caribbean, and Portugal and Spain with forest fires is scheduled to be voted during the May II plenary session. The decision entails adopting Draft Amending Budget (DAB) 1/2018 to account for the mobilisation of €97 646 105 in EUSF funds.

[At a Glance](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Conciliation agreement on the 2018 EU budget](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 24-11-2017

Author MAZUR Sidonia

External author Jedrzejewska, Sidonia

Policy area Budget | Budgetary Control

Keyword administrative expenditure (EU) | budget | budget policy | budgetary procedure | commitment of expenditure | drawing up of the EU budget | economic policy | ECONOMICS | employment | EMPLOYMENT AND WORKING CONDITIONS | EU budget | EU finance | EU programme | European construction | European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | payment appropriation | pre-accession aid | public finance and budget policy | sustainable development | youth employment

Summary On 18 November, European Parliament and Council negotiators reached a provisional agreement on the 2018 EU budget. The joint text, which provides for total commitments of €160.11 billion and total payments of €144.68 billion, is expected to be adopted by the Council and then voted on by the Parliament during the November II plenary session.

[At a Glance](#) [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Copernicus – The EU's Earth observation and monitoring programme](#)

Publication type Briefing

Date 24-10-2017

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget | Research Policy

Keyword aerospace industry | air and space transport | communications | data collection | distribution of EU funding | economic structure | ECONOMICS | EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATIONS | ENVIRONMENT | environmental monitoring | environmental policy | EU finance | EU programme | European construction | European organisations | European Space Agency | EUROPEAN UNION | geodesy | INDUSTRY | information technology and data processing | INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS | mechanical engineering | natural and applied sciences | observation | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH | research and intellectual property | satellite communications | SCIENCE | space technology | tertiary sector | TRANSPORT

Summary Copernicus is the European Union's Earth observation and monitoring programme. It has a space component and a ground-based component, and provides users with data services. It is a user-driven programme under civilian control, building on existing national and European capacities, and continuing the work of the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security (GMES) programme. It is based on a partnership between the EU, the European Space Agency (ESA) and the EU Member States.

[Briefing](#) [EN](#)

[Parliament's reading of the 2018 EU budget](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 23-10-2017

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget | Budgetary Control

Keyword aid to refugees | budget | budget policy | commitment of expenditure | cooperation policy | drawing up of the EU budget | employment | EMPLOYMENT AND WORKING CONDITIONS | EU employment policy | EU finance | EU institutions and European civil service | EU programme | European construction | European Fund for Strategic Investments | European security | European social policy | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | Framework Programme for Research and Development | interinstitutional relations (EU) | INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS | international security | payment appropriation | PRODUCTION, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH | public finance and budget policy | research and intellectual property | social affairs | SOCIAL QUESTIONS | youth employment

Summary During the October II plenary, the European Parliament is due to decide whether and how to amend the Council's position on the 2018 draft EU budget put forward by the European Commission. The report adopted by the Committee on Budgets reverses all the cuts proposed by the Council. Furthermore, it increases appropriations for a number of Parliament's priority programmes linked to sustainable growth, jobs – particularly youth employment, security, and climate change.

At a Glance [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Erasmus +](#)

Publication type Briefing

Date 18-11-2016

Author CHIRCOP Denise | MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget | Education

Summary Erasmus+ is the European Union's education, training, youth and sport programme for the years 2014-2020. It promotes the learning mobility of individuals, cooperation for innovation and the exchange of best practice, and policy reform. The programme includes an international dimension and therefore also supports the EU's external action.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Revision of the Multiannual Financial Framework \(Article 19, MFF Regulation\): Transfer of unused allocations for 2014](#)

Publication type Briefing

Date 17-07-2015

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Adoption of Legislation by EP and Council | Budget | Budgetary Control

Keyword budget | budgetary procedure | carry-over of appropriations | commitment of expenditure | EU finance | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | fund (EU) | revision of financial perspectives

Summary Second Edition - July 2015. As a consequence of the late agreement on the overall 2014-20 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), the various legal acts setting out the provisions for implementing the funds throughout that period were adopted much later than planned. As a result, the funds allocated for 2014, amounting to some €21 billion – equivalent to almost 15% of the 2014 budget, were not able to be used that year, and this revision of the MFF is intended to ensure that the programmes can be fully implemented in 2015 and beyond. The legal instruments concerned are the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF), the Cohesion Fund (CF), the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD); the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF), the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and the Internal Security Fund (ISF). The revision of the MFF and the adoption of Draft Amending Budget No 2 are a necessary condition for re-programming. This briefing updates an earlier edition, of 23 March 2015: PE 551.345.

Briefing [EN](#)

[Amending Budget No 2 to the 2015 EU budget](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 21-04-2015

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword amending budget | budget | budgetary amendment | commitment of expenditure | EU finance | European construction | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | financial year | fund (EU) | general budget (EU) | payment appropriation | pre-accession aid | revision of financial perspectives

Summary Draft amending budget No 2 to the general budget 2015 accompanies the revision of the Multiannual Financial Framework for the years 2014-2020 (MFF) under Article 19 of Council Regulation No 1311/2013 (the MFF Regulation). The Parliament voted to consent to this revision on 15 April.

As a consequence of the late agreement on the 2014-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), the various legal acts setting out the provisions for implementing the funds were adopted much later than planned, resulting in a delay in programming. The revision of the MFF and the adoption of Draft Amending Budget No 2 are necessary steps to fully implement the programmes under shared management, for which the 2014 allocation has not been used. All 28 Member States are concerned.

At a Glance [EN](#)

[Revision of the Multiannual Financial Framework \(Article 19, MFF Regulation\)](#)

Publication type At a Glance

Date 10-04-2015

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Budget

Keyword budget | drawing up of the EU budget | EU finance | EU institutions and European civil service | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | general budget (EU) | implementation of the budget | interinstitutional cooperation (EU) | revision of financial perspectives | Structural Funds

Summary As a consequence of the late agreement on the 2014-20 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), the various legal acts setting out the provisions for implementing the funds were adopted much later than planned, resulting in a delay in programming. The revision of the MFF and the adoption of Draft Amending Budget No 2 are necessary steps to fully implement the programmes for which the 2014 allocation has not been used. The corresponding commitments, related to over 300 operational programmes (47% of all OPs), should accordingly be re-programmed for subsequent years. All 28 Member States are concerned.

At a Glance [DE](#), [EN](#), [ES](#), [FR](#), [IT](#), [PL](#)

[Revision of the Multiannual Financial Framework \(Article 19, MFF Regulation\)](#)

Publication type Briefing

Date 23-03-2015

Author MAZUR Sidonia

Policy area Adoption of Legislation by EP and Council | Budget | Budgetary Control

Keyword amending budget | budget | budget appropriation | carry-over of appropriations | commitment of expenditure | EU finance | EU institutions and European civil service | EUROPEAN UNION | FINANCE | financial regulation | fund (EU) | general budget (EU) | interinstitutional relations (EU) | public finance and budget policy | revision of financial perspectives

Summary As a consequence of the late agreement on the overall 2014-20 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), the various legal acts setting out the provisions for implementing the funds throughout that period were adopted much later than planned. As a result, the funds allocated for 2014, amounting to some €21 billion – equivalent to almost 15% of the 2014 budget, were not able to be used that year, and this revision of the MMF is intended to ensure that the programmes can be fully implemented in 2015. The legal instruments concerned are the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF), the Cohesion Fund (CF), the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD); the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF), the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and the Internal Security Fund (ISF). The revision of the MFF and the adoption of Draft Amending Budget No 2 are a necessary condition for re-programming these 2014 commitments to subsequent years.

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