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COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Accompanying the document

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL**

on the performance framework for the EU budget under the 2021-2027 MFF

{COM(2021) 366 final}

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SECURITY AND DEFENCE

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NEIGHBOURHOOD AND THE WORLD

SPECIAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISM OUTSIDE THE MFF

SINGLE MARKET, INNOVATION AND DIGITAL

The EU wants to step up investment in areas such as research and innovation, digital transformation, strategic infrastructure, and the single market, as they are key to unlocking future growth. Programmes under this heading will help tackle shared challenges, such as decarbonisation and demographic change, and boost the competitiveness of enterprises and small and medium-sized companies.

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION	Horizon Europe Euratom ITER
EUROPEAN STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS	InvestEU Connecting Europe Facility Digital Europe Programme
SINGLE MARKET	Single Market Programme Anti-fraud Fiscalis Customs
SPACE	EU Space Programme

HORIZON EUROPE

Programme for Research and Innovation

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION
https://europa.eu/!kY78ur

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	75 623.6
2021	13 278.5
2022	14 398.5
2023	14 252.1
2024	12 824.9
2025	13 078.2
2026	13 337.0
2027	14 255.4
Total programming	95 424.5

IMPACT ASSESSMENT
The impact assessment of thenHorizon Europe was carried out in 2018.
For further information please consult:

https://europa.eu/!Px33mc

Challenge

Research and innovation (R&I) contribute to improving people's lives (e.g., through better health care) and work (through better digital services), and enhancing productivity, competitiveness and job-rich growth. They are also crucial for providing solutions to today's and tomorrow's challenges, e.g. in terms of environment and climate.

It is important therefore to further improve creation and diffusion of high-quality new knowledge and innovation in Europe, reinforce the impact of R&I in addressing EU priorities, ensure a more rapid uptake of innovative solutions; and more generally strengthen the European Research Area.

Gearing research to advance common EU (and indeed global) goals produces social benefits that exceed the private ones and indeed even those that flow to any individual Member State that supported such efforts within its borders or by its researchers. Thus, if left to the individual Member States, such research would be carried out at a suboptimal level. Only through action at the EU level can all the positive spillovers be fully realised. Conversely, in order to maximize EU value added, it is important that EU action in this area be squarely focused on objectives and activities that cannot be effectively implemented by Member States acting alone, but only through their cooperation.

Mission

Horizon Europe aims to promote scientific excellence and generate new knowledge and technologies, thus contributing to advancing EU's objectives and policies (in particular in terms of boosting sustainable growth and job creation), tackling global challenges, and strengthening the European Research Area.

Horizon Europe will have a budget of around €95.5 billion. This includes €5.4 billion from NextGenerationEU to boost our recovery and make the EU more resilient for the future, as well as an additional reinforcement of €4.5 billion. Horizon Europe will be implemented also through the European Defence Fund and complemented by the Euratom Research and Training Programme.

Objectives

Horizon Europe seeks to deliver R&I with maximum impact along three dimensions:

- Scientific impact: creating high-quality new knowledge, strengthening human capital in R&I, and fostering diffusion of knowledge and Open Science;
- Technological/economic impact: influencing the creation and growth of companies within the Union, especially SMEs, including start-ups, creating direct and indirect jobs especially within the Union, and by leveraging investments for R&I.
- Societal impact: addressing the EU policy priorities and global challenges, including the UN Sustainable Development Goals, following the principles of the Agenda 2030 and the goals of

the Paris Agreement, through R&I, delivering benefits and impact through R&I missions and European Partnerships and strengthening the uptake of innovation in society ultimately contributing to people's well-being.

Moreover, Horizon Europe is designed to optimise delivery to strengthen the impact and attractiveness of the European Research Area, to foster excellence-based participation from all Member States, including low R&I performing countries, and to facilitate collaborative links in European R&I.

Actions

Horizon Europe activities include: supporting frontier R&I at the European Research Council and the European Innovation Council; funding fellowships and researchers' mobility (e.g., Marie Skłodowska-Curie. Actions); investments in world-class research infrastructures; supporting research into our biggest societal challenges (e.g., health, climate change, clean energy, mobility, security, digital, materials); and supporting policymaking with independent scientific evidence and technical support

Delivery mode

Horizon Europe is implemented directly by the Commission or via funding bodies designated by it.

Link to 2014-2020 MFF

Horizon Europe builds on the positive results of its predecessor, Horizon 2020. As a result of the interim evaluation of the Horizon 2020 programme, some changes were made that are continued under Horizon Europe for example the European Innovation Council pilot launched in 2017 to support breakthrough innovation. In addition, novelties have been introduced in Horizon Europe, notably:

- EU missions, to deliver targeted solutions to societal challenges together with citizens;
- Streamlined approach to European Partnerships, to rationalise the funding landscape;
- Extended association possibilities, to strengthen international cooperation;
- Open Science policy, to reinforce openness;
- Widening participation and spreading excellence, to decrease the R&I gap in Europe;
- Synergies with other EU programmes and policies, to increase the R&I impact; and
- Simpler rules, to reduce administrative burden.

Performance Framework

Scientific impact by creating high-quality new knowledge, strengthening human capital in research and innovation, and fostering diffusion of knowledge and Open Science

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Publication – Number of peer-reviewed scientific publications	Creating high-quality new knowledge	Output	EC, potentially external sources	First data in 2024; no lag; data received in real time
Citation – Field-Weighted Citation Index of Horizon Europe peer-reviewed publications		Result	EC, potentially external sources	First data in 2026; no lag; data received in real time
World-class science – Number of peer reviewed publications that are core contributions to scientific fields		Impact	EC, potentially external sources	First data in 2028; no lag; data received in real time
Skills – Number of researchers involved in upskilling (training, mentoring/coaching, mobility and access to R&I infrastructures) activities in projects	Strengthening human capital in R&I	Output	EC, potentially external sources	First data in 2022; no lag; data received in real time
Careers – Number of upskilled researchers with increased individual impact in their R&I field		Result	EC, potentially external sources and studies	First data in 2026; no lag; data received in real time
Working conditions – Number of upskilled researchers with improved working conditions, including better researchers' salaries		Impact	EC, potentially external sources, webscraping and text mining	First data in 2028; no lag; data received in real time
Share knowledge – share of research outputs (open data/publication/software etc.) resulting from the Programme shared through open knowledge infrastructures	Fostering diffusion of knowledge and Open Science	Output	EC, potentially external sources, webscraping and text mining	First data in 2024; no lag; data received in real time
Knowledge diffusion – Share of open access research outputs resulting from the Programme actively used/cited		Result	EC, potentially external sources, webscraping and text mining	First data in 2026; no lag; data received in real time
New collaborations – Number of upskilled researchers involved in the Programme with improved working conditions, including researchers' salaries		Impact	EC, potentially external sources, webscraping and text mining	First data in 2028; no lag; data received in real time

Technological/economic impact especially within the Union by influencing the creation and growth of companies, especially SMEs including start-ups, creating direct and indirect jobs especially within the Union, and by leveraging investments for R&I

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
Innovative results – Number of innovative products, processes or methods resulting from the Programme (by type of innovation) & Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) applications	Generating innovation-based growth	Output	EC	First data in 2024; no lag; data received in real time\

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
Innovations – Number of innovations resulting from the projects (by type of innovation) including from awarded IPRs from FP projects (by type of innovation) including from awarded IPRs		Result	EC, potentially external sources, studies	First data in 2027; no lag; data received in real time
Economic growth – Creation, growth & market shares of companies having developed innovations in the Programme		Impact	Potentially NEMESIS Model informed with EC CORDA and external sources	First data in 2029; no lag; data received in real time
Supported employment – Number of full time equivalent (FTE) jobs created, and jobs maintained in participating legal entities for the project funded	Creating more and better jobs	Output	EC	First data in 2022; no lag; data received in real time
Sustained employment – Increase of FTE jobs in participating legal entities following the project funded by the Programme (by type of job		Result	EC, potentially external sources, webscraping and text mining of company and media websites	First data in 2027; no lag; data received in real time
Total employment – Number of direct & indirect jobs created or maintained due to diffusion of results from the Programme (by type of job)		Impact	Potentially NEMESIS Model informed with EC, external sources and Orbis microeconometric modelling	First data in 2029; no lag; data received in real time
Co-investment – Amount of public & private investment mobilised with the initial investment from the Programme	Leveraging investments in R&I	Output	EC	First data in 2022; no lag; data received in real time
Scaling-up – Amount of public & private investment mobilised to exploit or scale-up results from the Programme (including foreign direct investments)		Result	Potentially Orbis microeconometric modelling	First data in 2027; no lag; data received in real time
Contribution to '3 % target' – Union progress towards 3 % GDP target due to the Programme		Impact	Potentially NEMESIS model informed with EC, external sources and Orbis microeconometric modelling	First data in 2029; no lag; data received in real time

🎯 **Societal impact by addressing the EU policy priorities and global challenges, including UN SDGs, following the principles of the Agenda 2030 and the goals of the Paris Agreement, through R&I, delivering benefits and impact through R&I missions and European Partnerships and strengthening the uptake of innovation in society ultimately contributing to people's well-being**

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
Results – Number and share of results aimed at addressing identified Union policy priorities and global challenges (including SDGs) (multidimensional: for each identified priority), including: Number and share of climate-relevant results aimed at delivering on the Union's	Addressing Union policy priorities and global challenges through R&I	Output	EC	First data in 2024; no lag; data received in real time
Solutions – Number and share of innovations and research outcomes addressing identified Union policy priorities and global challenges (including SDGs) (multidimensional: for each identified priority), including: Number and share of climate-relevant innovations and research outcomes delivering on Union's commitment under the Paris		Result	EC	First data in 2027; no lag; data received in real time

Aggregated estimated effects from use/exploitation of results on tackling identified Union policy priorities and global challenges, including contribution to the policy and law-making cycle (as defined in Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing Horizon Europe)		Impact	Potentially NEMESIS Model informed with EC and external sources	First data in 2029; no lag; data received in real time
R&I mission results – Results in specific R&I missions (multidimensional: for each identified mission)	Delivering benefits and impact through R&I missions	Output	EC	First data in 2022; no lag; data received in real time
R&I mission outcomes – Outcomes in specific R&I missions (multidimensional: for each identified mission)		Result	EC and potentially external sources	First data in 2025; no lag; data received in real time
R&I mission targets met – Targets achieved in specific R&I missions (multidimensional: for each identified mission)		Impact	Qualitative/quantitative estimation depending on the type of mission target.	First data in 2029; no lag; data received in real time
Co-creation – Number and share of projects funded by the Programme where Union citizens and end-users contribute to the co-creation of R&I content	Strengthening the uptake of Research and Innovation in society	Output	EC	First data in 2022; no lag; data received in real time
Engagement – Number and share of participating legal entities which have citizen and end-users engagement mechanisms in place after the end of projects funded by the Programme		Result	EC and MoRRI project indicators	First data in 2027; no lag; data received in real time
Societal R&I uptake – Uptake and outreach of co-created scientific results and innovative solutions generated under the Programme		Impact	EC, and potentially external sources, Orbis microeconometric modelling, NEMESIS modelling, experts assessment	First data in 2029; no lag; data received in real time

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	*Existing indicators:* as Horizon 2020 is still running, baselines cannot be directly extracted from the current figures. An extrapolation based on the available data is being developed to estimate as precisely as possible the baseline for existing performance indicators. *New indicators:* for non-zero baselines, a study has been launched to establish baseline values based on data available from different sources, since no data were collected for these new indicators under the 2014-2020 programme.
Target	Target values will be set once the baselines are determined. The target-setting methodology will be based on a mix of both quantitative (trend analysis) and qualitative (expert opinion/policy workshop) methods. It will take into consideration the results obtained so far from the current R&I programme, other data sources, and the ambition of *Horizon Europe* while ensuring that the value is achievable and realistic.

EURATOM

RESEARCH AND TRAINING PROGRAMME OF THE EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL REGULATION establishing the Research and Training Programme of the European Atomic Energy Community, complementing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation

COM(2018)437

Period of Application
2021 - 2025

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/en/h2020-section/euratom

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	2 368.9
2021	265.7
2022	270.7
2023	276.5
2024	281.2
2025	287.8
2026	293.8
2027	304.5
Total programming	1 980.3

IMPACT ASSESSMENT
SWD(2018) 307 final
https://europa.eu/!hv87Cf

Challenge

Nuclear research contributes to social well-being and economic prosperity by improving nuclear safety, security and radiation protection. Research and innovation in the nuclear field play a key role in maintaining the highest safety standards and Europe's competences in the nuclear domain. Radiation protection research leads to improvements in medical technologies as well as in other sectors (such as industry, agriculture, and environment) from which many citizens benefit. Nuclear research also supports the Union's efforts in the transition to a climate-neutral energy system.

Public and private research at national level has a significant role to play in this effort. *Euratom*'s task is to complement the Member States' contributions by means of a Community-based research and training programme.

Mission

Euratom supports nuclear research and training activities. The programme aims at enhancing nuclear safety, security and protection from ionising radiation, including through safe waste management and decommissioning activities. The Programme focuses also on the development of fusion energy, a long-term option for large-scale, low-carbon electricity production, which could help address a growing energy demand beyond 2050.. The Programme provides, through the Joint Research Centre (JRC), an important independent scientific advice in support of the implementation of European policies in the nuclear field. The Programme also seeks to strengthen the EU's nuclear competences and knowledge management, while expanding our knowledge base of fusion energy, and pursues improvements in the areas of education, training and access to research infrastructure.

Objectives

Euratom pursues the following specific objectives:

1. To improve and support nuclear safety, security, safeguards, radiation protection, safe spent fuel and radioactive waste management and decommissioning, including the safe and secure use of nuclear power and of non-power applications of ionizing radiation;

2. To maintain and further develop expertise and competence in the nuclear field within the Community;

3. To foster the development of fusion energy as a potential future energy source for electricity production and contribute to the implementation of the European fusion roadmap;

4. To support the policy of the Union on continuous improvement of nuclear safety, safeguards and security.

Actions

In 2021-25 actions for maintaining nuclear expertise and for supporting research for nuclear safety will remain a top priority of *Euratom* for direct and indirect actions, with particular emphasis on nuclear plants ageing, long-term operation strategies and accident management. The additional safety requirements introduced by the Nuclear Safety Directive require increased efforts in developing an understanding of degradation mechanisms of safety-relevant components and the impact on safety overall. This would support a science-based assessment of the safety margins and allow for timely implementation of safety improvements. The predictive tools and assessment methods developed by the programme would benefit the periodic safety reviews of existing nuclear installations. They would also help the regulators in assessing new designs.

Direct actions, implemented by the JRC, will focus as well on nuclear security and nuclear safeguards by developing techniques and methods aiming at reducing nuclear security risks and supporting nuclear non-proliferation efforts. In addition, the JRC will develop nuclear standards and support the implementation of *Euratom* policies in these areas.

For the development of fusion energy during 2021-2025, the co-funded European Partnership in fusion research will build on the progress made by the EUROfusion consortium (2014-2020), providing support for the efficient commencement of ITER's operations and, working hand-in-hand with industry, to increase the efforts on the conceptual design of a fusion power plant.

Delivery mode

The indirect actions (grants for research labs and universities) are implemented under the lead of Directorate-General for Research and Innovation. The Programme also supports direct actions undertaken by the JRC.

Link to 2014-2020 MFF

The 2021-2025 *Euratom* programme builds on its predecessor, the 2014-2020 Euratom Programme. Compared to its predecessor, the new programme has a single set of objectives for both direct and indirect actions, seeking to enhance synergies with Horizon Europe in particular in medical applications of radiation. It reinforces the education and training actions in nuclear field and opens Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA) for nuclear researchers.

Performance Framework

🎯 **Improve and support nuclear safety, security, safeguards, radiation protection, safe spent fuel and radioactive waste management and decommissioning, including the safe and secure use of nuclear power and of non-power applications of ionizing radiation.**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of *Euratom*-funded peer reviewed scientific publications	1. High-quality new knowledge created	Output	CORDA, external sources such as OpenAire, Scopus, WOS, MAG, CrossRef.	First data in 2024; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Field-Weighted Citation Index of *Euratom*-funded peer reviewed publications	1. High-quality new knowledge created	Result	CORDA, external sources such as OpenAire, Scopus, WOS, MAG, CrossRef	First data in 2027; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number and share of peer reviewed publications from *Euratom* Programme that are core contribution to scientific fields	1 High-quality new knowledge created	Impact	CORDA, external sources such as OpenAire, Scopus, WOS, MAG, CrossRef	First data in 2029; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Share of research outputs (open data/ publication/ software etc.) shared through open knowledge infrastructure	2. Diffusion of knowledge and Open Science	Output	CORDA, external sources such as OpenAire, Scopus, WOS, MAG, CrossRef, DataCite, Lens.org, and potentially webscraping and text mining of Company and media websites	First data in 2024; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Euratom direct actions additional indicator: Reference materials and data delivered and/or incorporated to a library	2. Diffusion of knowledge and Open Science	Output	PUBSY: JRC publications database	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Share of open access research outputs actively used/cited	2. Diffusion of knowledge and Open Science	Result	CORDA, external sources such as OpenAire, Scopus, WOS, MAG, CrossRef, DataCite, Lens.org, and potentially webscraping and text mining of Company and media websites	First data in 2024; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Euratom direct actions additional indicator: Number of outputs contributing to modification of international standards	2. Diffusion of knowledge and Open Science	Result	PUBSY: JRC publications database	First data in 2024; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Share of *Euratom* beneficiaries having developed new transdisciplinary/ trans-sectoral collaborations with users of their open *Euratom* R&I outputs	2. Diffusion of knowledge and Open Science	Impact	CORDA, external sources such as OpenAire, Scopus, WOS, MAG, CrossRef, DataCite, Orbis, DealRoom, Lens.org, and potentially webscraping and text mining of Company and media websites	First data in 2026; estimated lag 1 year; annually

Number and share of outputs aimed at addressing specific EU policy priorities	3. EU policy priorities addressed through R&I	Output	CORDA	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Euratom direct actions additional indicator: Number of service agreements in support of EU safeguards	3. EU policy priorities addressed through R&I	Output	JIPSY: JRC integrated processing system	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number and share of innovations and scientific results addressing specific EU policy priorities	3. EU policy priorities addressed through R&I	Result	CORDA	First data in 2024; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Euratom direct actions additional indicator: Number of technical systems provided	3. EU policy priorities addressed through R&I	Result	PUBSY: JRC publications database	First data in 2024; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Aggregated estimated effects from use of *Euratom*-funded results, on tackling specific EU policy priorities, including contribution to the policy and law-making cycle	3. EU policy priorities addressed through R&I	Impact	NEMESIS Model informed with CORDA and external sources	First data in 2027; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Euratom direct actions additional indicator: Number of training sessions delivered to nuclear inspectors and front-line officers	3. EU policy priorities addressed through R&I	Impact	PUBSY: JRC publications database	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number and share of *Euratom* projects where EU citizens and end-users contribute to the co-creation of R&I content.	4.Uptake of innovation in society	Output	CORDA	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number and share of beneficiary entities with citizen and end-users engagement mechanisms after *Euratom* project	4.Uptake of innovation in society	Result	CORDA, MoRRI indicators (PE5-7), as adjusted under SUPER MoRRI	First data in 2024; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Uptake and outreach of *Euratom* co-created scientific results and innovative solutions	4.Uptake of innovation in society	Impact	CORDA, external sources such as OpenAire, Scopus, WOS, MAG, CrossRef, Orbis	First data in 2027; estimated lag 1 year; annually

Maintain and further develop expertise and competence in nuclear field within the Community.

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of persons having benefitted from upskilling activities of the *Euratom* programme (through training, mobility and access to infrastructure)	5. Human capital in R&I supported	Output	CORDA, MORE3 and MORE4 data	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number and share of upskilled researchers (and other persons) with more influence in their field	5. Human capital in R&I supported	Result	CORDA, external sources such as OpenAire, Scopus, WOS, MAG, CrossRef	First data in 2025; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number and share of upskilled researchers with improved working conditions	5. Human capital in R&I supported	Impact	MORRI and MORE studies, CORDA, external sources such as OpenAire, Scopus, WOS, MAG, CrossRef	First data in 2027; estimated lag 1 year; annually

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of innovative products, processes or methods from *Euratom* Programme (by type of innovation) & Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) applications	6. Innovation resulting from *Euratom* Programme	Output	CORDA, external sources such as PATSTAT, lens.org, LexisNexis, Clarivate analytics	First data in 2024; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of innovations from *Euratom* projects (by type of innovation) including from awarded IPRs	6. Innovation resulting from *Euratom* Programme	Result	CORDA, Horizon Results Platform, InnoRadar, external sources such as PATSTAT, lens.org, LexisNexis, Clarivate analytics, Orbis, and potentially webscraping and text mining of company and media websites	First data in 2025; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Creation, growth & market shares of companies having developed *Euratom* innovations	6. Innovation resulting from *Euratom* Programme	Impact	NEMESIS Model informed with CORDA and external sources and micromodelling based on Orbis data (Sharp RDD or DID)	First data in 2027; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of FTE jobs created, and jobs maintained in beneficiary entities for the *Euratom* project (by type of job)	7. Employment resulting from *Euratom* Programme	Output	CORDA	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Increase of FTE jobs in beneficiary entities following *Euratom* project (by type of job)	7. Employment resulting from *Euratom* Programme	Result	CORDA, external sources such as ORBIS, Dealroom, Crunchbase, administrative microdata	First data in 2024; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of direct & indirect jobs created or maintained due to diffusion of *Euratom* results (by type of job)	7. Employment resulting from *Euratom* Programme	Impact	NEMESIS Model informed with CORDA and external sources	First data in 2026; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Amount of public & private investment mobilised with the initial *Euratom* investment	8. Leverage of investments in R&I	Output	CORDA	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Amount of public & private investment mobilised to exploit or scale-up *Euratom* results	8. Leverage of investments in R&I	Result	Orbis Microeconometric modelling (sharp discontinuity design, DiD)	First data in 2024; estimated lag 1 year; annually
EU progress towards 3% GDP target due to *Euratom* Programme	8. Leverage of investments in R&I	Impact	NEMESIS Model informed with CORDA and external sources	First data in 2026; estimated lag 1 year; annually

Foster the development of fusion energy as a potential future energy source for electricity production and contribute to the implementation of the European fusion roadmap.

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
Progress in the implementation of the fusion roadmap – Percentage of the fusion roadmap's milestones established for the period 2021-2025 reached by the *Euratom* Programme	9. Development of fusion energy	Result	Reporting from EUROfusion (co-funded European Partnership in fusion research)	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually

🎯 **Support the policy of the Union on nuclear safety, safeguards and security.**

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
Share of *Euratom* projects producing policy-relevant findings	10. EU policies on nuclear safety, safeguards and security supported	Output	JRC project Browser crossed with JRC Pubsy	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of outputs having a demonstrable impact on the EU policy	10. EU policies on nuclear safety, safeguards and security supported	Result	JRC Productivity and Impact review	First data in 2025; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of policy items (Directives, Instruments, actions on the basis of *Euratom* Treaty articles) to which JRC provided effective and essential support in any part of the policy cycle)	10. EU policies on nuclear safety, safeguards and security supported	Impact	JRC Productivity and Impact review	First data in 2026; estimated lag 1 year; one year

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	Existing indicators: as *Euratom* is still running, baseline cannot be directly extracted from the current figures. An extrapolation based on the available data is being developed to estimate as precisely as possible the baseline for this indicator. New indicators: the data for new indicators have not been collected from the 2014-2020 Programme. Non-zero baselines will be established based on data available from different sources.

Targets	Target value will be set once the baseline is determined. The target-setting methodology will be based on a mix of both quantitative and qualitative methods. It will take into consideration the results obtained so far from the 2014-2020 programme, other data sources, and the ambition of the 2021-2025 programme, while ensuring that the value is achievable and realistic.

ITER

EUROPEAN JOINT UNDERTAKING FOR ITER AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF FUSION ENERGY

COUNCIL DECISION amending Decision 2007/198/Euratom establishing the European Joint Undertaking for ITER and the Development of Fusion Energy and conferring advantages upon it

(Euratom) 2021/281

Period of Application 2021 - 2027

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

http://fusionforenergy.europa.eu/
https://www.iter.org/

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING

(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	2 926.4
2021	864.0
2022	710.1
2023	1 019.8
2024	806.3
2025	690.1
2026	856.3
2027	667.3
Total programming	5 614.0

EX-ANTE EVALUATION

The ex-ante evaluation of ITER was adopted on 7 June 2018 (SWD(2018) 325).

Challenge

ITER is being constructed in Saint Paul-Lèz-Durance (France) to prove the scientific and technological feasibility of fusion as a future source of sustainable energy, which would be a major contribution to the EU's long-term goal of decarbonising the energy system.

The risk, costs, and long-term nature of a large research project such as *ITER* puts it beyond the reach of individual EU Member States, and calls for action at the EU level and beyond. A global framework has been established between seven international partners (Euratom, Russia, China, India, South Korea, and the USA) representing more than half of the world's population to support *ITER*'s construction, which started in 2007. Euratom provides about 45% of all components through the European Joint Undertaking for ITER and the development of Fusion Energy (Fusion for Energy, F4E).

Mission

The general objective of the *ITER*-related EU action in the 2021-2027 MFF is to fully support the continuation of *ITER*'s construction to reach the first experimental operations by 2027 and to continue further installations and upgrades laying grounds for successful full power operation by 2035.

Europe's support to *ITER* and to other activities related to *ITER*, such as the Broader Approach activities with Japan, contributes to the strategic agenda of the European Union for clean and secure energy. *ITER* is stimulating the European industrial investment in new advanced technologies for the components of the facility and in advanced civil engineering for its construction.

Objectives

The EU participation to ITER pursues four specific objectives:

- Secure continued EU leadership in the ITER project by ensuring timely delivery of EU components and active participation in ITER governance processes;

- Provide sufficient performance-based funding to ITER International Organisation for its operations, particularly the assembly of the installation from the components arriving from individual ITER members;

- Offer European high-tech industries and SMEs a valuable opportunity to innovate and develop 'spin off' products for exploitation outside fusion;

- Continue activities with Japan (Broader Approach) on the operation of the satellite tokamak JT60SA and on the development of a full scale material testing facility (IFMIF/DONES) to ensure that all technical and scientific elements needed for the design of a fusion-based power generation device for demonstration are in place.

Actions

The programme covers the European contribution to the *ITER* International Organisation in cash and in-kind for the construction of the *ITER* facility, which includes the procurement of equipment, installation, general technical and administrative support for the construction phase as well as the participation in commissioning and operations.

The programme also covers other *ITER*−related activities, such as the Broader Approach activities with Japan.

These contributions are delivered through Fusion for Energy (F4E), the European Domestic Agency, located in Barcelona (Spain).

Delivery mode

Indirect management entrusted to the Joint Undertaking Fusion for Energy (F4E).

Link to MFF 2014-2020

The programme is a continuation of its MFF 2014-2020 predecessor. The budget of the programme has almost doubled.

Performance Framework

To fully support the continuation of ITER construction and to reach the operation of ITER with First Plasma by 2025, to be followed by first experimental operations as well as further installations and upgrades until 2027 and beyond, laying grounds for successful full power operation (so called Deuterium-Tritium stage) by 2035.

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
Percentage of completion of ITER construction	n/a	Result	ITER Organisation (IO)	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Percentage of Euratom's in kind obligations discharged by F4E	n/a	Result	ITER Organisation (IO)	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Percentage of completion of ITER construction – Baseline, milestone and targets	Procurement Arrangements (PAs) represent the vast majority of ITER expenditure. These are contracts created and defined by the International ITER Organisation (IO), each of which represents specific work to be performed and delivered to IO. To facilitate the procurements, an ITER "credits" system was introduced. When a PA is created, milestones are defined to mark the progress of its execution. Some of these milestones have ITER credits associated with them, which are released by IO to the Domestic Agency (DA) of each ITER Party on achievement. Obtaining all of the credits for a PA means that the DA has achieved all milestones and therefore fully discharged its obligations for that PA. The ex-ante profile of credits for each year is known and may only change whenever there is a change of the baseline of the project (scope, budget, schedule). The ex-post assessment of the credits achieved by the seven DAs is known at the beginning of the following year. All values are provided and followed up through the ITER Document Management (IDM) system maintained by IO.
Percentage of Euratom's in kind obligations discharged by F4E – Baseline, milestone and targets	ITER expenditure is predominantly done through Procurement Arrangements (PAs), which are contracts created and defined by the International ITER Organisation (IO). Each of these represents specific work to be performed and delivered to IO. As in case of 'Percentage of completion of ITER construction' indicator, the ITER "credits" system is used (obtaining all of the credits for a PA means that F4E has achieved all milestones and therefore fully discharged its obligations for that PA). Some milestones, defined at the creation of a PA, have ITER credits associated with them; they are released by IO to European Domestic Agency (F4E) on achievement. The ex-ante profile of credits for each year is known and may only change whenever there is a change of the baseline of the project (scope, budget, schedule). The ex-post assessment of the credits achieved by F4E is known at the beginning of the following year. All values are provided and followed up through the ITER Document Management (IDM) system maintained by IO.

INVESTEU

InvestEU programme

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/investeu

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	8 548.5[1]
2021	2 436.6
2022	3 162.1
2023	2 811.7
2024	348.0
2025	355.2
2026	362.2
2027	587.4
Total programming	10 063,2

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Impact Assessment accompanying the Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the InvestEU Programme
https://europa.eu/!jV77BQ

Challenge

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused an unprecedented economic shock. In order to return to sustained and inclusive growth, while raising our global competitiveness, enhancing socio-economic convergence and cohesion of the Union, and advancing on the digital and green transitions, the Union needs increased investment, including in innovation, digitisation, efficient use of resources, and upgrading of skills and infrastructure. This, in turn, requires expanding the supply and diversifying the sources of external funding for EU businesses.

EU intervention can add value by addressing market failures or sub-optimal investment situations (e.g., when because of its public good nature the full benefits of given investments cannot be captured by private agents, or the investment produces additional advantages beyond those flowing to the investing company or operator) and helping reduce the investment gap in targeted sectors (e.g., in investments with a significant cross-border dimension or in sectors, countries, or regions for which their risk exceeds levels that private financial actors are able or willing to accept). EU-level intervention can also ensure that a critical mass of resources can be leveraged in order to maximise the impact of investment on the ground.

By supporting projects that provide EU added value, *InvestEU* is complementary to Member State investments. In addition, *InvestEU* provides for economies of scale in the use of innovative financial products by catalysing private investment across the EU.

Mission

The mission of *InvestEU* is to support the Union's policy objectives through financing and investment operations contributing to:

a) competitiveness, including research, innovation and digitisation;

b) employment and growth, its sustainability and its environmental and climate dimension contributing to the achievement of the Social Development Goals, the objectives of the Paris climate agreement, and the creation of high-quality jobs;

c) social resilience, inclusiveness and innovativeness;

d) the promotion of scientific and technological advance, of culture, education and training;

e) the integration of the Union's capital markets and the strengthening of the Single Market, including solutions addressing capital market fragmentation, diversifying sources of financing for Union enterprises and promoting sustainable finance;

f) the promotion of economic, social and territorial cohesion; or

g) the sustainable and inclusive recovery after the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, upholding and strengthening the Union's strategic value chains and maintaining and reinforcing activities of strategic importance to the Union.

Objectives

InvestEU has the following specific objectives:

1. supporting financing and investment operations related to sustainable infrastructure;

2. supporting financing and investment operations related to research, innovation and digitisation;

3. increasing the access to and the availability of finance for SMEs and for small midcap companies and enhancing their global competitiveness;

4. increasing access to and the availability of microfinance and finance for social enterprises, to support financing and investment operations related to social investment, competences and skills, and to develop and consolidate social investment markets.

Actions

InvestEU provides EU guarantees to support eligible financing and investment operations carried out by the implementing partners. In addition, through the Advisory Hub, *InvestEU* provides advisory support for the development of investable projects and access to financing and related capacity-building assistance Finally, the *InvestEU* Portal increases projects' visibility to a large network of investors.

Delivery mode

Indirect management through the EIB Group and other implementing and advisory partners. DG ECFIN is in the lead for the Commission.

Link to the 2014–2020 MFF

InvestEU is the successor of the Investment Plan for Europe. It consolidates nearly 30 financial instruments, budgetary guarantees and advisory initiatives under the 2014-2020 MFF in various policy areas, in particular in infrastructure, research and innovation, SMEs and in the social policy area.

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[1] Includes EFSI budget allocation for 2014-2020

Performance Framework

Support financing and investment operations that contribute to the general objectives of the InvestEU Programme

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Volume of operations signed		Output	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Investment mobilised		Result	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Amount of private finance mobilised		Result	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Leverage and multiplier effect achieved		Result	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Number of countries (Member States and third countries) covered by operations		Output	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Number of regions covered by operations		Output	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Volume of operations per country (Member State and third country) and per region		Output	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Number of jobs created or supported		Impact	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Investment supporting climate objectives and, where applicable, broken down by policy window		Result	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Investment supporting digitalisation		Result	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Investment supporting industrial transition		Result	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Investment supporting just transition		Result	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Number and volume of operations contributing to the provision of critical infrastructure		Output	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Number and volume of operations contributing to investment in cybersecurity, space and defence		Output	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually

Support financing and investment operations in sustainable infrastructure

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Additional renewable and other safe and sustainable zero and low-emission energy generation capacity installed (in megawatts (MW))		Impact	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Number of households, number of public and commercial premises with improved energy consumption classification		Impact	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Estimated energy savings generated by the projects (in kilowatt-hours (kWh))		Impact	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Annual green-house gas emissions reduced/avoided in tonnes of CO2 equivalent		Impact	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Volume of investment in the development, smartening and modernisation of sustainable energy infrastructure		Result	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Additional households, enterprises or public buildings with broadband access of at least 100 Mbps upgradable to gigabit speed, or number of WIFI-hotspots created		Impact	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Number of cross-border and missing links projects (including projects relating to urban nodes, regional cross-border rail connections, multimodal platforms, maritime ports, inland ports, connections to airports and rail-road terminals of the TEN-T core and comprehensive network)		Output	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Number of projects contributing to the digitalisation of transport, in particular through the deployment of European Rail Traffic Management System (ERTMS), River Information System (RIS), Intelligent Transportation System (ITS), vessel traffic monitoring and information system (VTMIS)/e-maritime services and Single European Sky ATM Research (SESAR)		Output	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Number of alternative fuel supply points built or upgraded		Impact	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Number of projects contributing to the safety of transport		Output	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Investment contributing to the implementation of plans and programmes required by the Union environmental acquis relating to air quality, water, waste and nature		Result	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually

Support financing and investment operations in research, innovation and digitisation, including support for the upscaling of innovative companies and the rolling out of technologies to market.

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Contribution to the objective of 3% of the Union's gross domestic product (GDP) invested in research, development and innovation		Impact	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Number of enterprises supported by size carrying out research and innovation projects		Result	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually

Increase the access to and the availability of finance for SMEs and for small mid-cap companies, and to enhance the global competitiveness of such SMEs

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of enterprises supported by size (micro, small, medium-sized and small mid-cap companies)		Result	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Number of enterprises supported by stage (early, growth/expansion)		Result	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Number of enterprises supported by Member State and region at NUTS 2 level		Result	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Number of enterprises supported by sectors by statistical classification of economic activities in the European Union (NACE) code		Result	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Percentage of investment volume under the SME policy window directed towards SMEs		Result	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually

Increase the access to and the availability of microfinance and finance to social enterprises, support financing and investment operations related to social investment, competences and skills and develop and consolidate social investment markets

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Social infrastructure: Capacity and access to supported social infrastructure by sector: housing, education, health, other		Impact	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Microfinance and social enterprise finance: Number of microfinance recipients and social enterprises supported		Result	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
Number of individuals acquiring new skills or having their skills validated and certified: formal, education and training qualification		Impact	Implementing partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually

◎ **Under the InvestEU Advisory Hub, to provide advisory support for investment project identification, preparation and development to public and private counterparts.**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of engagements of the InvestEU Advisory Hub by sector and Member State		Result	Advisory partners	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually

◎ **To create a publicly available InvestEU web portal where EU based projects promoters will be given the opportunity to boost the visibility of their projects to potential international investors**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
The number of project published on the InvestEU Portal		Result	Commission operational data	First data in 2021; estimated lag 1 month; available on a continuous basis.

Estimation of targets[2]

Indicator	Target
Investment mobilised	Based on the target of mobilised investment (372 billion EUR) defined in the InvestEU Regulation.
Leverage and Multiplier effect achieved	Based on the target of mobilised investment (372 billion EUR) and the EU guarantee (26 billion EUR), as defined in the InvestEU Regulation.
Number of countries covered by operations	The target should correspond to the full coverage of all participating countries (Members States and third countries), based on extrapolation from EFSI as at 31/12/2020.
Investment supporting climate objectives	The target is established in the *InvestEU* Regulation. Actions under the *InvestEU* Programme are expected to contribute 30 % of the overall financial envelope of the *InvestEU* Programme and of 60% of the Sustainable Infrastructure window financial envelope to climate objectives.
Additional renewable and other safe and sustainable zero and low-emission energy generation capacity installed (in megawatts (MW))	The target will be extrapolated using EFSI results as at 31/12/2020. It shall correspond to the energy generation capacity installed (MW), per million EUR of investment into energy generation projects.
Additional households, enterprises or public buildings with broadband access of at least 100 Mbps upgradable to gigabit speed, or number of WIFI-hotspots created	The target will be extrapolated using EFSI results as at 31/12/2020. It shall correspond to the aggregate number of households, enterprises or public buildings with broadband access of at least 100 Mbps upgradable to gigabit speed, or number of WIFI-hotspots created, per million EUR of investment into broadband projects.
Number of enterprises supported by size carrying out research and innovation projects	The target will be extrapolated using InnovFin and sub-window 2 of the EFSI SMEW equity product (InnovFin equity) results as at 31/12/2020. It shall correspond to aggregate number of enterprises supported for all sizes.

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[2] Baselines are zero for all indicators.

Number of enterprises supported by size (micro, small, medium-sized and small mid-cap companies)	The target will be extrapolated using COSME results as at 31/12/2020. It shall correspond to the aggregate number of enterprises supported for all sizes.
Microfinance and social enterprise finance: Number of microfinance recipients and social enterprises supported	The target will be extrapolated using EaSI results as at 31/12/2020. It shall correspond to aggregate number of microfinance recipients and social enterprises supported.
Number of individuals acquiring new skills or having their skills validated and certified: formal, education and training qualification	The target will be extrapolated using Erasmus+ results as at 31/12/2020. It shall correspond to the aggregate number of microfinance recipients and social enterprises supported.
Number of engagements of the InvestEU Advisory Hub by sector and Member State	Extrapolation based data as at 31/12/2020 on the European Investment Advisory Hub (EIAH), ELENA, InnovFin Advisory and other relevant initiatives.
The number of projects published on the InvestEU Portal	Extrapolation based on data as at 31/12/2020 of the European Investment Project Portal.

CEF

CONNECTING EUROPE FACILITY

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION
https://europa.eu/!Px98ju

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING*
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	29 904.3 [3]
2021	4 517.2
2022	4 569.4
2023	4 685.1
2024	4 807.4
2025	4 934.4
2026	5 061.6
2027	5 195.0
Total programming	33 769.9

* These amounts include Military mobility and the contribution of the Cohesion fund

IMPACT ASSESSMENT
CEF Impact assessment SWD(2018) 312 of 06/06/2018

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52018SC0312&from=EN

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[3] includes the Cohesion Fund contribution

Challenge

To achieve smart, sustainable and inclusive growth, stimulate job creation, and respect its long-term decarbonisation commitments, the Union needs to build an up-to-date, multimodal high-performance infrastructure to help connect and integrate the Union and all its regions in the transport, energy, and digital sectors. To complete the Trans-European networks, support is needed in particular to facilitate cross-border connections.

Mission

The acceleration of these investments benefit not only the countries directly affected. , but the entire Union, enhancing the Single Market as a whole and bringing the whole EU closer to its sustainability objectives. For this reason, action at the EU level is warranted and can provide significant added value.

Objectives

CEF targets the following specific objectives:

In the *transport* sector:

1. contributing to the development of efficient, interconnected and multimodal trans-European transport network (TEN-T) and infrastructure for smart, interoperable, sustainable, inclusive, accessible, safe and secure mobility;

2. adapting parts of the TEN-T infrastructure for dual use, improving both civilian and military mobility.

In the *energy* sector:

3. contributing to further integration of an efficient and competitive internal energy market;

4. supporting interoperability of networks across border and sectors, and cross-border cooperation;

5. facilitating decarbonisation of the economy, and promoting energy efficiency and ensuring security of supply; and

6. facilitating cross-border cooperation in the area of renewable energy.

In the *digital* sector:

7. contributing to the deployment of safe and secure very high capacity digital networks and 5G systems;

8. supporting an increased resilience and capacity of the digital backbone networks on EU territories by linking them to neighbouring territories; and

9. fostering the digitalisation of transport and energy networks.

Actions

CEF has the general objective to build, develop, modernise and complete the trans-European networks, to contribute to the achievement of the 2030 climate and energy targets as well as the Union long-term decarbonisation commitments of the

European Green Deal, and thus to contribute to smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and to enhance territorial, social and economic cohesion.

For the transport sector, it shall contribute to the development of projects of common interest relating to the completion of the TEN-T network and its modernisation, through the creation of new and the upgrade of existing infrastructure, including telematic application, new technologies and innovation (including alternative fuels), interoperability, road safety, infrastructure resilience, accessibility and security of transport., thus reflecting the priorities set in Sustainable and Smart Mobility Strategy.

For the energy sector, *CEF* will contribute to the implementation of projects of common interest, highlighting the enabling role of energy infrastructure for the transition to climate neutrality, for integrating European energy markets and for the interoperability of networks. The new category of cross-border projects in the field of renewable energy in addition contributes specifically to a cost effective target achievement for renewables by 2030 and is an integral element of the enabling framework for cooperation on renewables.

For the digital sector, actions will focus on ensuring uninterrupted coverage with 5G systems along major transport paths, the deployment of new or significant upgrade of existing communication backbone networks, as well as the deployment of and access to very high capacity networks, including 5G.

Delivery mode

CEF is implemented through direct management by the Commission.(DG MOVE, DG ENER and DG CNECT are jointly in the lead).. On an ad-hoc basis and if justified, specific actions may be implemented in indirect management.

The programme is implemented through Executive Agencies. The transport and energy strands will be implemented by the European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA). The *CEF* digital programme will be implemented through the Health and Digital Executive Agency (HaDEA)

Link to the 2014-2020 MFF

For the Transport and Energy sectors, *CEF* will continue the successful work of its 2014-2020 MFF predecessor CEF, with a focus on new priority actions. For the digital strand, *CEF* will depart from the 2014-2020 CEF Telecom by being fully dedicated to support the deployment of high performance digital communication infrastructures. While building on the experience gained with the previous programme, *CEF* Digital will represent a step change as regards the scope, volume and intensity of the proposed EU support.

Performance Framework

CEF's performance framework is based on five core performance indicators of which four apply to each specific objective (or strand) of the programme.

◎ **To contribute to the development of projects of common interest relating to efficient and interconnected networks and infrastructure for smart, sustainable, inclusive, safe and secure mobility (Transport strand)**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of cross-border and missing links addressed with the support of *CEF*	Contribution to the development of projects of common interest related to efficient interconnected and multimodal networks and infrastructure for smart, interoperable, sustainable, inclusive, accessible, safe and secure mobility	Output	Data collection could be part of the e-grant tool	First data in 2022; annual; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of *CEF*-supported actions contributing to the digitalisation of transport, in particular through the deployment of ERTMS, RIS, ITS, VTMIS/e-maritime services and SESAR	Contribution to the development of projects of common interest related to efficient interconnected and multimodal networks and infrastructure for smart, interoperable, sustainable, inclusive, accessible, safe and secure mobility	Input	Data collection could be part of the e-grant tool	First data in 2022; annual; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of alternative fuel supply points built or upgraded with the support of *CEF*	Contribution to the development of projects of common interest related to efficient interconnected and multimodal networks and infrastructure for smart, interoperable, sustainable, inclusive, accessible, safe and secure mobility	Output	Data collection could be part of the e-grant tool	First data in 2022; annual; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of *CEF* supported actions contributing to the safety of transport	Contribution to the development of projects of common interest related to efficient interconnected and multimodal networks and infrastructure for smart, interoperable, sustainable, inclusive, accessible, safe and secure mobility	Output	Data collection could be part of the e-grant tool	First data in 2022; annual; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of *CEF* actions contributing to transport accessibility for persons with reduced mobility	Contribution to the development of projects of common interest related to efficient interconnected and multimodal networks and infrastructure for smart, interoperable, sustainable, inclusive, accessible, safe and secure mobility	Input	Data collection could be part of the e-grant tool	First data in 2022; annual; estimated lag 1 year; annually

| Number of *CEF*-supported actions contributing to reduce rail freight noise | Contribution to the development of projects of common interest related to efficient interconnected and multimodal networks and infrastructure for smart, interoperable, sustainable, inclusive, accessible, safe and secure mobility | Input | Data collection could be part of the e-grant tool | First data in 2022; annual; estimated lag 1 year; annually |

To adapt the TEN-T networks for military-civilian dual use need (Transport strand)

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of transport infrastructure components adapted to civilian-military dual-use requirements	Contribution to the adaptation of parts of the trans- European transport network for a dual use of the transport infrastructure in view of improving both civilian and military mobility	Input	Data collection should be part of (or linked to) the e-grant tools that support the submission of proposals, preparation of grant agreements and closure of Actions. For selected proposals, this information should be included in the grant agreement.	First data in 2022; annual; estimated lag 1 year; annually

To contribute to the development of projects of common interest relating to further integration of the internal energy market, interoperability of networks across borders and sectors, facilitating decarbonisation and the facilitation of cross-border cooperation in the area of renewable energy (Energy strand)

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of *CEF* actions contributing to projects interconnecting MS networks and removing internal constraints	Contribution to the development of projects of common interest in electricity and gas sectors	Output	*CEF* grant agreements PCI Transparency Platform	First data in 2022; annual; estimated lag 1 year; annually

To contribute to the security of energy supply (Energy strand)

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of *CEF* actions contributing to projects ensuring resilient gas network	Contribution to the objective of ensuring security of energy supply	Output	*CEF* grant agreements PCI Transparency Platform	First data in 2022; annual; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of *CEF* actions contributing to the smartening and digitalisation of grids and increasing energy storage capacity	Contribution to the smartening and digitalisation of grids and increasing energy storage capacity	Output	*CEF* grant agreements PCI Transparency Platform	First data in 2022; annual; estimated lag 1 year; annually

To contribute to sustainable development through enabling decarbonisation (Energy strand)

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of *CEF* actions contributing to projects enabling increased penetration of renewable energy in the energy systems	Contribution to the development of projects of common interest facilitating decarbonisation and facilitating of cross-border cooperation in the area of renewable energy	Output	*CEF* grant agreements	First data in 2022; annual; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of *CEF* actions contributing to cost efficient reaching of the EU shared RES target on the basis of cross-border cooperation in the area of renewables	Contribution to the development of projects of common interest relating to further integration of the internal energy market, interoperability of networks across borders and sectors, facilitating decarbonisation and the facilitation of cross-border cooperation in the area of renewable energy	Output	PCI Transparency Platform	First data in 2022; annual; estimated lag 1 year; annually

To contribute to the deployment of very high capacity digital networks and 5G systems, to the increased resilience and capacity of digital backbone networks on EU territories by linking them to neighbouring territories, as well to the digitalisation of transport and energy network (Digital strand)

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
New connections to very high capacity networks for socio-economic drivers and very high quality connections for local communities	Contribution to the deployment of very high capacity digital networks and 5G systems	Output	Monitoring data	First data in 2023; estimated lag 1 year, annually
Number of *CEF* actions enabling 5G connectivity along transport paths	Number of projects dedicated to 5G coverage along transport paths	Output	Monitoring data	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year, annually
Number of actions enabling new connections to very high capacity networks	Number of projects dealing with deployment or upgrade of backbone networks	Output	Monitoring data	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year, annually
Number of *CEF* actions contributing to the digitalisation of energy and transport sectors	Digitalisation of transport and energy network	Output	Monitoring data	First data in 2023; estimated lag 1 year, annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	Transport stand: • Baseline is zero (0) for all indicators. Energy strand: • Baseline is zero (0) for all indicators. Digital strand • Baseline is zero (0) for all indicators, as they measure either the number of actions under the programme or the number of new connections to very high capacity networks as a result of CEF II support.
Target	Transport stand: • Targets will be established by using the available output information from the CEF I programme and adapting it to the changed policy framework. It is to be noted that the number of *CEF*-supported actions will depend on several factors, such as size of the proposed actions, and stakeholders' response to call for proposals. Energy strand: • Given that the indicator measuring the number of *CEF* actions contributing to cost-efficient reaching of the EU-shared RES target on the basis of cross-border cooperation in the area of renewables concerns a new programme, the target will be determined taking into account the budget allocated. • For the other indicators, the target will be set taking into account the number of comparable actions funded by CEF Energy in 2014-2020 and adjusted in consideration of the budget changes and advanced policy objectives. Digital strand • The target figure will result from the overall budget of the call topic and the connectivity requirements per project, to be defined in the work programme. An estimated average cost of the action will be calculated to identify the expected target of this indicator.

DEP

DIGITAL EUROPE PROGRAMME

PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL the Digital Europe Programme

COM(2018)434 final

Period of Application 2021 - 2027

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION
https://europa.eu/!pQ93Fc

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	New
2021	1 129.6
2022	1 247.8
2023	1 268.4
2024	962.3
2025	981.4
2026	1 000.4
2027	1 020.2
Total programming	7 610.1

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment for the Digital Europe Programme was carried out in 2018.
For further information please consult:
https://europa.eu/!BJ66th

Challenge

The global competition to control digital technologies forces European businesses, public sector and researchers to access the computing, data, or artificial intelligence resources they need outside the Union. Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of jobs in crucial digital areas go unfilled, hampering investment and innovation.

Unless Europe improves its cybersecurity capabilities, its vital infrastructure and data are at risk. The take-up of digital technologies by European businesses, SMEs and public administrations is very uneven.

Unless Europe develops key digital capabilities, industries and skills, its strategic autonomy and competitiveness are at stake. Given the network effects of digitalisation (e.g., the need to promote EU interoperability and to reach critical mass in building state-of-the-art capacities), the EU can act decisively on these challenges, via co-investments with Member States and the private sector.

Mission

Support the digital transformation of the European economy and society, focusing on:

- Building essential capacities and advanced skills in key digital technologies, contributing to Europe's strategic autonomy;

- Accelerating their deployment and best use in areas of public interest and the private sector.

Objectives

1. Make Europe a world-leader in high-performance computing (HPC), by raising its scientific potential and industrial competitiveness;

2. Boost deployment of Artificial Intelligence-based solutions in critical areas like climate change or health;

3. Invest in cybersecurity to ensure the resilience, integrity and trustworthiness of European critical networks, infrastructures and services;

4. Promote advanced digital skills, in key technologies deployed by the programme;

5. Widen the adoption and best use of key digital technologies to make Europe more competitive and address major societal challenges.

Actions

HPC: Deployment of world-class exascale and post-exascale supercomputing capacities to ensure the widest access to and use of these capacities;

Artificial Intelligence: Deployment of EU-wide common data spaces based on a cloud-to-edge federated infrastructure and promote testing and adoption of Artificial Intelligence-based solutions;

Cybersecurity: Build up advanced cybersecurity capabilities (including a quantum secure communication infrastructure for Europe); promote the sharing of best practices and ensure wide deployment of the state-of-the-art cybersecurity solutions across the European economy;

Advanced digital skills: Boost academic excellence, by increasing the education offer and training in key digital technologies, such as HPC, cybersecurity, and Artificial Intelligence;

Adoption and best use of key digital technologies: Deployment of a network of European Digital Innovation Hubs supporting the digital transformation of European public and private organisations; contribute to address key societal challenges (e.g. environment and climate change) via high impact deployments; reinforce the European blockchain capacities and the digital transformation of public administrations and services while promoting an inclusive and trustworthy digital space.

Delivery mode

Actions focused on Artificial Intelligence, advanced digital skills and widening the best use of digital technologies, are directly managed by the European Commission with the support of the Executive Agency for Health and Digitalisation. The HPC actions are implemented primarily through the EuroHPC joint undertaking. Cybersecurity actions are implemented primarily through the European Cybersecurity Industrial, Technology and Research Competence Centre and the Cybersecurity Competence Network. The lead DG is DG CNECT.

Link to the 2014–2020 MFF

Although *Digital Europe* is a new programme, some of its activities build on selected actions deployed in the previous MFF under CEF Telecom and ISA2 (supporting the interoperability of the European public administrations). The programme also builds on results from the Horizon 2020 programme, making it possible to move technologies such as HPC and Artificial Intelligence into large-scale deployments.

Performance Framework

🎯 **Make Europe a world-leading region in high-performance computing, improving our scientific potential and industrial competitiveness**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
HPC infrastructures jointly procured	Integrated world-class exascale supercomputing and data infrastructure deployed and coordinated	Output	EC monitoring	First data 2023/24- estimated lag 6 month, annual
Usage of the exascale and post-exascale computers in total and by various stakeholder groups (universities, SMEs etc.)	Integrated world-class exascale supercomputing and data infrastructure made accessible on a non-commercial basis to public and private users and for publicly funded research purposes	Result	EC monitoring	First data 2023/24- estimated lag 12 month, annual

🎯 **Boost the development of AI and use it to respond to critical issues of our time**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Co-investment in sites for experimentation and testing	Reinforcement and networking of existing AI testing and experimentation facilities in MS, to create European Reference Testing and Experimentation Facilities (TEFs)	Output	EC monitoring (part of the projects reporting requirements	First data in 2024; estimated lag between 12 and 18 months (linked to the reporting frequency); annually or bi-annually depending on the financial reporting requirement.
Usage of common European libraries or interfaces to libraries of algorithms, usage of Common European Data Spaces and usage of sites for experimentation and testing related to activities under this regulation	Core AI capacities made accessible to businesses and public administrations	Result	EC monitoring (part of the projects reporting requirements)	First data in 2024; estimated lag between 12 and 18 months (linked to the reporting frequency); annually or bi-annually (in line with the technical reporting requirement).
Cases for which organisations decide to integrate AI in their product, processes or services, as a result of the Programme	Core AI capacities deployed in the Union	Result	EC monitoring (e.g. survey sent to users of the capacities offered by the programme)	First Data in 2025; estimated Lag: maximum 3 years (for the fastest integrators of the technologies); at least once, but it could be repeated 3 years later.

◎ Invest in cybersecurity to guarantee the resilience, integrity and trustworthiness of the Digital Single Market, including critical networks, infrastructures and services

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Cybersecurity infrastructure and/or tools jointly procured	Procurement of advanced cybersecurity equipment, tools and data infrastructures	Output	EC monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 2 years; annually
Users and communities getting access to European cybersecurity facilities	Availability of advanced cybersecurity equipment, tools and data infrastructures	Result	EC monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 2 years; annually

◎ Promote advanced digital skills to address the shortage of digital experts, particularly in key technological areas

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Persons who have received training to acquire advanced digital skills	Skill development	Output	EC monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 1 year; annual or biannual (depending on the type of courses).
Enterprises having difficulty recruiting ICT specialists	Skill gap	Impact	Eurostat	First data in 2024; estimated lag 1 year; annually
People reporting improved employment situation after the end of the training supported by the Programme	Skill acquisition	Result	Participants' survey	First data in 2024; estimated lag from 1 to 2 years; biannual

◎ Widen the adoption and best use of digital technologies in all regions and sectors to make Europe more competitive and address major societal challenge

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Take-up of digital public services	Access of public sector and areas of public interests to state-of-the-art digital technologies	Result	EC monitoring (by contractor, cf. currently for CEF https://ec.europa.eu/cefdigital/wiki/display/CEFDIGITAL/Dashboards)	First data in 2021 (baseline); estimated lag 6 months; annually.
Enterprises with high digital intensity score	Uptake of advanced digital and related technologies by the Union industry, notably SMEs	Impact	Eurostat	First data in 2024; estimated lag 1 year; annually.
Extent of alignment of the National Interoperability Framework with the European Interoperability Framework	Interoperable digital solutions for EU level public services for European citizens and businesses	Result	EC estimation integrating MS survey (EIF Contact points)	First data in 2022; estimated lag 3 months; annually.
Businesses and public sector entities which have used the European Digital Innovation Hubs' services	Network of Digital Innovation Hubs	Result	EC monitoring	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

For new indicators, the estimation will be based on a mix of qualitative methods. For the indicators that provide contextual information, the targets will be based on past trends. As for the activities supported under CEF (deployment of Digital Service Infrastructures) and ISA2 programme (interoperability in administration applications), the DEP performance framework will build on the corresponding existing framework. This will ensure coherence and continuity in reporting between MFF 2014-2020 and MFF 2021-2027.

Indicator	Baseline	Target
1.1 N. of HPC infrastructures jointly procured	7 Supercomputers (2 precursors to exascale & 5 petascale supercomputers have been acquired in the context of the 2014-2020 MFF)	Based on the EuroHPC regulation, the programme shall procure at least two exascale systems by 2022-2023, and acquire one post-exascale system, as well as a hybrid HPC/Quantum computing infrastructure by 2027. Additional mid-range supercomputers will be acquired (precursor and petascale supercomputers). The form of procurement will be identified during the preparation of the work programmes.
1.2 Usage of the exascale and post-exascale computers in total and by various stakeholder groups (universities, SMEs etc.)	The indicator is strictly linked to the implementation of DEP; therefore, at the start of the Programme, the baseline is 0.	To define the targets, we will analyse the usage of supercomputers currently managed by PRACE and define a target that would represent a significant increase.
2.1 Total amount co-invested in sites for experimentation and testing	The indicator is strictly linked to the implementation of DEP; therefore, at the start of the Programme, the baseline is 0. There is no existing TEF offering the kind of services at European level. There are plenty of embryos of facilities, and DEP will invest in scaling them up to reach EU level and MS will co-invest for that scaling up effort.	The remaining 50% co-invested in TEFs (should be the same figure as the DEP funding under TEFs): 195M€.
2.2 Usage of common European libraries or interfaces to libraries of algorithms, usage of Common European Data Spaces and usage of sites for experimentation and testing) related to activities under this regulation	By construction, the baseline for this composite indicator is 0.	By construction, the target for this composite indicator is 1 (100%). Targets will be defined for each sub-indicator.

2.2.1. Usage of the European AI platform	The baseline will draw from usage levels of the AI4EU platform at the start of the programme. At the moment it is estimated that 100 resources will be available on the platform by the start of DEP and that between 50-100 additional resources will be added per year (these are not simply assets put on the platform but "ready-to-use" assets, tested and fully usable and docked/linked to the right pipelines, and with the right licenses). Additional services will also be made available through the platform (e.g. access to cloud/HPC computing), and collaboration with other services/initiatives and federation of services even more resources would become available through the AI on Demand platform. The intensity of usage of these assets will have to be re-assessed later on. Some of the resources will be used extensively and other will be used more for "niche" applications. The multiplication factor is what counts. Because even if some tools can be found elsewhere, the AI on demand platform – as the central and reference access point – aims to guarantee that the resources offered are of quality, ready to use, have the correct license etc. In addition to providing such resources, the AI-on-demand-platform will offer supports to DIHs – such as "train the trainer" programme	At least 200 "ready to use" resources available on the platform. The target number of the users of such resources will have to be reassessed, based on the experience form the AI-on demand platform funded under H2020, and the demand from the various users of the platform, including EDIHs, etc.
2.2.2. Usage of European Data Spaces	The indicator is strictly linked to the implementation of *DEP*, as it measures the usage of the TEFs set-up by the DEP programme, therefore, at the start of the programme, the baseline is 0.	500 organisations using the data spaces as data providers or data users. Targets might need to be revised based on data on the final number of data spaces initiated in the first two years of the work programme. The DEP work programme 2021-2022 will support the establishment of 10 Data Spaces (Green Deal, Health, etc.). Data Spaces will offer a secure and trusted mean to make available data, for both the private and public sector, based upon voluntary agreements or legal obligations where such obligations are in force. Once data spaces will have been deployed and will be fully operational it is expected that a minimum of 50 organisations per data space will use them as data provider and/or data reuser.
2.2.3. Usage of testing and experimentation facilities.	The indicator is strictly linked to the implementation of *DEP*, as it measures the usage of the TEFs set-up by the *DEP* programme; therefore, at the start of the programme, the baseline is 0.	220 users for the 4 sectorial TEFs by 2025 (the lack of any similar experience makes setting an accurate target challenging): => projects starting beginning 2023 – 1 year to establish the TEF infrastructure and testing environments and scenarios – therefore the hosting of AI providers to start the testing and experimentation will start in 2024 – each TEF is expected to host about 10 experimenters in the starting phase – i.e. during 2024 – therefore at the beginning of 2025 10 testing times 22 TEFs gives 220 usages of TEFs by 2025. Regarding Edge AI TEF – 12 users of the edge AI TEF are expected by the end of 2025. Reasoning: Edge AI TEF will have to procure and install the equipment first, so it will be operational in mid/late 2023. That leaves 2 years for running the prototyping and testing activities, which also have some lead-time which obviously it depends on the complexity of the specific projects. By the end of 2025 the Edge AI TEF is expected to have served

around 12 projects (this is an estimate).

2.2a N. of cases for which organisations decide to integrate AI in their product, processes or services, as a result of the Programme	The indicator is strictly linked to the implementation of *DEP*, as it aims to measure its impact; therefore, at the start of the programme, the baseline is 0.	The lack of any similar experience makes setting an accurate target challenging. Targets will need to be assessed based on data collected about the usage of the various tools offered by the programme measured after 2 years. Indeed, it is too speculative to give such estimate at this stage, as it should integrate the actions from the Data/Cloud services and DIHs as well, and this will only happen later in the process. We should be able to provide some estimates later in the programme, once the usage of the various tools DIGITAL is provided. The number of take-up of AI solution in products, services and processes should be a function of the number of AI tools available on the AI-on-demand-platform, the usage of the data-space and cloud infrastructure, the number of "test before invest" of AI tools via DIHS, and the number of AI solutions successfully validated in TEFs.
3.1 N. of cybersecurity infrastructure and/or tools jointly procured.	The indicator is strictly linked to the implementation of *DEP*; therefore, at the start of the Programme, the baseline is 0.	7 - The number of joint infrastructure or joint actions will be defined by the European Cybersecurity Competence Centre. Today we have none defined yet (as the GB does not exist), we expect MS to agree on a couple to start with, while the Commission wish to see eventually a large number of joint actions
3.2 N. of users and user communities getting access to European cybersecurity facilities	The indicator is strictly linked to the implementation of *DEP*; therefore, at the start of the Programme, the baseline is 0.	Target is to have at least 20 Member States using each facility. The title of the indicator is not precise enough, number of users or number of communities will lead to significant difference. In view of the point above, the more realistic will be to measure the number of Member States using/committed to the joint action mentioned above.
4.1 Number of persons who have received training to acquire advanced digital skills supported by the Programme	The call has significantly changes from the *CEF* pilot for Master courses.	To be defined according to the total financial allocation per action and the estimated unit costs (already used in the context of other programmes for similar actions such as European Social Fund (short-term trainings), and the pilot funded under *CEF* (4 Master's courses to be delivered as of end 2021).
4.2 N. of enterprises, in particular SMEs, having difficulty recruiting ICT specialists	57% (EU 28)	This is a context indicator. Its evolution depends on a number of external factors, in particular on the availability of ICT specialists in the labour market and the demand for these profiles from businesses. This means that if companies become more digitalised, we can expect that the demand will increase, leading to a possible increase in the value of this indicator, even if the offer increases at the same time. The contribution of the programme cannot be isolated in a straightforward manner.
4.2b N. of people reporting improved employment situation after the end of the training supported by the Programme	0.	This is an indicator already used in the monitoring of the European Social Fund. In general terms, the target is that more than 50% of participants have improved their employment situation.
5.1 Take-up of digital public services	By construction, (as the indicator measures progress toward target in percent) the baseline for this composite indicator is 0.	This indicator is a composite indicator measuring the progress towards the uptake targets for selected digital public services supported by the programme used as proxies. For each digital solution to be used as a proxy, one or several sub-indicators will measure its uptake. E.g.: number of projects reusing a solution, score evaluated against the completion of the planned work in the context of the maintenance of a core system, etc. For each sub-indicator, a level of progress is computed based on the baseline and target. This figure cannot exceed 1 (100%).

We then compute an average of these percentages, which give a score for the service. The next step is to compute an average of the scores of each services by topic. Each area has equal weight. Finally, these figures are combined to compute the global score.

Scope of the indicator:

Indicator 5.1 covers the following digital public services, grouped by

areas of focus:

1.   Common services platform:

1.1.1.   Take-up of eTranslation (metrics: # of projects reusing the service)

1.1.2.   Take-up of eDelivery (metrics: # of projects reusing the solution)

1.1.3.   Take-up of interoperability testbed (metrics: # of projects reusing the solution)

2.   Once-only principle implementation

2.1.1.   Schedule Performance Index and Cost Performance Index. If the score is higher than one, the planned take-up is on track. If the ratio is less than one, the project is not on track. In ideal conditions, the ratio should be one.

2.1.2.   Number of Member States connected by the end of the action.

3.   Support to an EU electronic identity system

3.1.1.   Number of countries enabled by the funded activities to exchange the new digital identity credentials

4.   Digital services in the area of justice and consumer protection. [The target metric is evaluated against the successful completion of the planned work under each component, as set out in the respective WP. A value of 1 equals 100% of the objectives have been met, a value of 0,5 indicates that the objectives were met partially, and a value of 0 indicates that the objectives have not been achieved]:

4.1.1.   Maintenance and evolution of the core EU justice and consumers systems –

4.1.2.   e-Justice Communication via Online Data Exchange (e-CODEX)

4.1.3.   Common platform for online investigations and enforcement (EU eLab)

Weights:

Each area of focus receives an equal weight to compute the overall score. This table presents an indicative weight distribution.

Area of focus	Weight
Common services Platform	25%
Once Only Principle implementation	25%
Support to an EU electronic identity system	25%
Digital services in the area of justice and consumer protection	25%

5.2 Enterprises with high digital intensity score	15.4% (2020)	We will assume an acceleration of the trend, or in other words a more rapid increase of the share of companies with at least high digital intensity scores. However, the isolation of the programme's contribution is not straightforward due to exogenous factors. The rapid evolution of the measured technologies does not allow for a comparable significance of a potential increase of the index across the years.
5.3 Extent of alignment of the National Interoperability Framework with the European Interoperability Framework	Baseline value will be established based on the results collected at the end of 2020.	The Member States are expected to fully implement the EIF. The full implementation of the EIF is equal to a score of almost 4
5.4 N. of businesses and public sector entities which have used the European Digital Innovation	The indicator is strictly linked to the implementation of *DEP*; therefore, at the	129 600 (2028) The minimum target, specified in the impact assessment, is 42 000

Hubs' services

start of the Programme, the baseline is 0.

for 7 years.

Assuming there will be around 200 EDIHs by 2023, and that the average number of users of test before invest services per EDIH will progressively grow to 200 by 2028, the target can be fixed at 129 600 supported entities.

SINGLE MARKET PROGRAMME

Programme for the single market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises and European statistics

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing a Programme for the internal market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, the area of plants, animals, food and feed and European statistics

Regulation (EU)2021/690

Period of Application
2021 - 2027

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION
https://europa.eu/!Jt84Tb

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	4 884.7[4]
2021	575.0
2022	583.5
2023	592.2
2024	601.1
2025	610.2
2026	619.6
2027	626.3
Total programming	4 208.0

IMPACT ASSESSMENT
The impact assessment of the SMP was carried out in June 2018. For further information please consult:
https://europa.eu/!YY36cb

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[4] includes the Programme for the Competitiveness of Enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises (COSME), the European Statistical programme, Consumers programme, Specific activities in the field of financial reporting and auditing, and Enhancing consumers involvement in EU policy making in the field of financial services, and Food and Feed.

Challenge

The Single Market is at the heart of the European project, enabling citizens to live, work, and travel wherever they wish and offering consumers protection, safety and greater choice at lower prices. But a well-functioning Single Market is not a given. It has yet to materialise in a number of areas and in others the benefits could be more substantial.

A well-functioning Single Market will be crucial for Europe's recovery from the COVID-19 crisis, and in helping the green and digital transitions of all of Europe's industrial ecosystems. This requires carefully designed, implemented and enforced Union legislation in all sectors, including financial services, anti-money laundering, the free movement of capital, and protection of consumers as well as human, animal and plant health. Strengthened governance of the Single Market, as well as efficient and effective coordination of joint actions between Member States and the Commission are essential.

In all these areas, action at the EU level is essential to properly address cross-border issues, ensure adequate coordination of interventions, and advance towards common EU goals.

Mission

The *Single Market Programme* aims to: (i) help ensure a well-functioning Single Market for goods and services, with fit-for-purpose legislation, including in the areas of financial services, anti-money laundering, free movement of capital, protection of consumers and animal and plant health; (ii) provide high-quality statistics on all EU policies; and (iii) coordinate capacity building for joint actions between the Commission and Member States.

Objectives

The programme has the following specific objectives:

1. Making the internal market work better including through improved market surveillance;

2. Improving the competitiveness of businesses, especially SMEs;

3. Increasing standardisation, including in the area of financial and non-financial reporting, and auditing;

4. Promoting the interests of consumers, including in financial services;

5. A high level of health for humans, animals and plants throughout the food chain; and

6. Producing and communicating high-quality statistics on Europe.

Actions

The programme's main activities include:

a) Data gathering and analysis in support of effective enforcement and modernisation of the Union's legal framework;

b) Studies and evaluations;

c) Capacity-building activities and facilitation of joint actions between Member States, their competent authorities, the Commission and the decentralised Union agencies;

d) Financing of mechanisms allowing individuals, consumers and business representatives to contribute to decision-making processes; and

e) Strengthening the exchange and dissemination of expertise and knowledge.

The programme will particularly support, through targeted actions, improved competitiveness (notably of SMEs), financial stability and the free movement of capital, European standards for goods and services, development and oversight of financial and non-financial reporting, development., production and dissemination of European statistics, and emergency measures along the food chain and for the protection of human, animal and plant health.

Delivery mode

The *Single Market Programme* will be mainly implemented by direct management by the Commission (participating Directorates-General are COMP, ESTAT, FISMA, GROW, JUST, SANTE, TAXUD).

Two executive agencies will implement parts of the Programme, namely the European Innovation Council and SME Executive Agency (for activities concerning competitiveness of businesses and SMEs, standardisation, and promotion of the interests of consumers), and the European Health and Digital Executive Agency (for activities concerning protection of the health of humans, animals and plants along the food chain, and the support of the welfare of animals).

Link to the 2014–2020 MFF

The *Single Market Programme* brings together six predecessor programmes from different policy areas, notably the grants and contracts part of COSME, programmes on consumer protection, consumer and end-users in financial services, specific activities in the field of financial reporting and auditing standards measures to contribute to a high level of health for human, animals and plants along the food chain and in related areas and European statistics. It also integrates a number of former prerogative budget lines. Drawing from the lessons of the impact assessment, this integrated setup is expected to constitute a more flexible and agile financing framework, which will allow to better exploit synergies, prevent duplication and fragmentation, and prioritize across all 14 ecosystems.

Performance Framework

⊙ **Making the internal market more effective, facilitating the prevention and removal of obstacles, supporting the development, implementation and enforcement of the Union law**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of new complaints and cases of non-compliance in the area of free movement of goods and services, as well as Union legislation on public procurement.	Avoiding unfair competition induced by unfair products	Result	Composite indicator from CHAPS, NIF and ICSMS databases	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually.
Services Trade Restrictiveness Index.	Free movement of services	Impact	National legislation	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of visits to the *Your Europe* portal and to the national pages included in Your Europe, notified to the Single digital gateway[5] links repository; user satisfaction	Improving awareness of rights and obligations within the single market.	Result	Single digital gateway data repository / Europa Analytics (*Your Europe* Portal), Your Europe annual user survey	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually

⊙ **Market Surveillance**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of cases of non-compliance in the area of goods, including online sales resulting from product inspections undertaken by Market Surveillance Authorities.	Enforcing EU legislation related to harmonised products / market surveillance, avoiding unfair competition, protecting consumers, protecting the environment.	Result	ICSMS database	First data in 2021; estimated lag 1 month; monthly
Number of joint market surveillance campaigns undertaken at EU level, and involving Market Surveillance Authorities.	Enforcing EU legislation related to harmonised products / market surveillance, avoiding unfair competition, protecting consumers, protecting the environment.	Output	DG GROW/Market Surveillance	First data in 2021; no lag; monthly

⊙ **Improving the competitiveness of enterprises with special emphasis on SMEs**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of SMEs, clusters and business network organisations, and business support organisations receiving support from the programme, in particular for internationalisation, digitalisation and sustainability.	Competitiveness of SMEs	Output	EISMEA	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1-1.5 years; annually

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[5] Art 19 of the Single Digital Gateway Regulation (21.11.2018), OJ, L 295/1

N. of companies supported having concluded business partnerships.		Result	Enterprise Europe Network partnership agreement database	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of entrepreneurs benefitting from mentoring and mobility schemes, including young, new and female entrepreneurs, as well as other specific target groups.		Output	Erasmus for Young Entrepreneurs IT tool; EISMEA	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually

⊚ Ensuring the effective functioning of the internal market through standardisation processes

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Share of implementation of European standards as national standards by Member States in total amount of active European standards.	Timely transposition of European standards	Result	Databases of the European standardisation organisations (CEN, CENELEC and ETSI)	First data in 2022; estimated lag four months; annually
Percentage of international financial reporting standards endorsed by the Union.	Support high-quality international standards that underpin the implementation of Union legislation.	Result	Data provided by grant beneficiaries	First data in 2022, estimated lag four months, annually

⊚ Promoting the interests of consumers and ensuring a high level of consumer protection and product safety

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Consumer condition index.	State of the EU Single Market.	Result	Consumers' survey	First data in 2022; estimated lag 4 months; every two years
Number of position papers and responses to public consultations in the field of financial services from beneficiaries.	End-user engagement in financial services policy-making.	Output	Data provided by grant beneficiaries	First data in 2022, estimated lag four months, annually

⊚ Contributing to a high level of health for humans, animals and plants along the food chain and in related areas

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Percentage of successfully implemented national veterinary and phyto-sanitary programmes.	Health of EU agriculture and forestry.	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually

🎯 Producing and communicating high quality statistics on Europe

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of web mentions and positive/negative opinions.	Impact of statistics published on the internet	Impact	ESTAT, Brandwatch online tool	First data in 2022: estimated lag 1 year; annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Indicator	Method	Baseline	Target
1. Number of new complaints and cases of non-compliance in the area of free movement of goods and services, as well as Union legislation on public procurement.	Weighted or composite indicator (to be developed) extracted from 1. The CHAP database of registered complaints by citizens or businesses. 2. The NIF database for infringement cases launched against a Member State. 3. The Information and Communication System for the pan-European Market Surveillance (ICSMS) and Rapid Alert System for dangerous non-food product (Rapex)	0	Once the precise formulation of the composite indicator will be finalised, the target will be set based on the objective to further continue the positive trend towards EU law compliance and free movement in the internal market of goods and services.
2. Services Trade Restrictiveness Index (STRI).	The OECD STRI collects information on services trade restrictions across 19 major services sectors. The project has two complementary instruments: a services trade regulatory database and a services trade restrictiveness index. These provide an instrument for the assessment of trade liberalisation and allow countries to benchmark their services market regulations against the global best practice. STRI indices take the value from 0 to 1. Complete openness to trade and investment gives a score of zero, while being completely closed to foreign services providers yields a score of one.	Take the current OECD figure.	Moving towards 0 – i.e. complete openness to trade and investment
3. Number of visits to the Your Europe portal.	How many times the Your Europe portal was consulted. Visits can be broken down by section, country, language and other parameters. The portal presents information on rights, obligations and opportunities for citizens and businesses in the internal market. Continued growth in the number of visits can be related to improvements in content provided as well as increased interest in single market rights.	0	+ 5% / year based on current growth projections.
4. Number of Joint market surveillance campaigns.	The number of product market surveillance campaigns coordinated by two or more Market Surveillance Authorities, and funded by the Commission.	0	This number is highly dependent on the budget available
5. Number of SMEs receiving support from the different activities of the programme.	The number of small or medium sized enterprises that benefit from concrete support from am SMP funded action.	0	Projection forward based on recent trend with 320000 SMEs receiving support at mid-term
6. Number of companies supported having concluded business and innovation partnerships.	The European Enterprise Network facilitates business, technology and R&I partnership agreements to help SMEs develop activities outside their home country. This indicator gives the number of companies that signed a partnership agreement thanks to these services.	0	Maintain or slightly increase number of EEN partnership agreements for the 7-year period to deliver 18,500 cumulative
7. Share of implementation of European standards as national standards by Member States in total amount of active European standards.	Collected through the databases of the European standardisation organisations (CEN, CENELEC and ETSI). CEN and CENELEC actively monitor the number of transposed standards compared to the catalogue of active standards and report the percentage per national member to the Commission.	Current reference value of 90%	Aim for progress towards 95%
8. Percentage of international financial reporting standards endorsed by the Union.	The indicator measures the percentage of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) endorsed by the EU and is used to assess the progress towards a single set of high quality global accounting standards.	98% in 2020	Maintain a high percentage of international financial reporting standards endorsed by the Union

9. Consumer condition index (CCI).	The CCI shows how the single market is performing for EU consumers. The index attempts at gauging: 1) the sentiment of consumers' trust toward several market agents (i.e. public authorities, retailers, consumer organisations, and existing consumer protection measures); 2) the presence of illicit commercial practices (i.e. as experienced by survey respondents); 3) the consumers' propensity to complain; 4) the perceived ease of redress; and 5) the perceived safety of non-food products on the market. It is measured on a scale out of 100.	74.3 in 2020	Increase
10. Number of position papers and responses to public consultations in the field of financial services from beneficiaries.	The number of position papers and responses to public consultations (absolute value) in the field of financial services.	179 position papers and responses to public consultations in 2020	Maintain a positive trend
11. Percentage of successfully implemented national veterinary and phyto-sanitary programmes	Following the submission of technical and financial final reports by the Member States, the Commission evaluates and decides on the final payment for each approved programme. Programmes whose implementation is in line with the EU legislation and the terms agreed with the Commission are considered successful. The indicator measures this percentage.	Take the 2020 figure as a baseline	Increase % up to 2027
12. Impact of statistics published on the internet: number of web mentions and positive/negative opinions.	The indicator measures the impact on the internet of the statistics published by Eurostat, providing details on the number of mentions in one year and the percentage of these mentions which are negative.	0	Increase the number of mentions compared to the mentions in 2020 and minimise the number of negative mentions, keeping them below 2%.

ANTI-FRAUD

Anti-fraud programme of the EU

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://ec.europa.eu/anti-fraud/

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	154.4[6]
2021	24.1
2022	24.4
2023	24.9
2024	25.5
2025	26.4
2026	27.4
2027	28.7
Total programming	181.2

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The ex-ante evaluation of the Anti-Fraud programme was carried out in 2018. For further information please consult:
https://europa.eu/!Fh83Xk

Challenge

The Union's financial interests are threatened by both fraudulent activities and financial irregularities, both on the side of EU revenues and EU expenditure, as shown every year by the Commission's annual report on the protection of the Union's financial interest.

Tackling these threats requires continuous and enhanced action on the part of the Union. Irregularities and fraud are by definition a Union-wide phenomenon, which is not limited to an individual Member State. The intervention at Union level on the protection of the Union financial interests is justified in terms of subsidiarity where it facilitates cooperation between the Union and the Member States or between Member States, without impinging on Member States' responsibilities. Examples of such interventions include the necessary coordination of Member States' antifraud activities and the provision of financial, technical, and information support to Member States in their efforts and actions to protect the Union's financial interests. The importance and value of this coordination and support role by the EU are particularly obvious when the fraud or the irregularity has a cross border dimension or impacts several Member States.

Mission

Anti-Fraud supports and complements Member States in preventing and fighting fraud affecting the financial interests of the EU, and providing mutual assistance in customs and agricultural matters.

Objectives

The programme has three components, each with its specific objective as follows:

- Preventing and combating fraud, corruption and any other illegal activities affecting the financial interest of the Union;
- Supporting the reporting of irregularities, including fraud, with regard to the shared management and pre-accession funds of the Union Budget; and,
- Providing tools for information exchange and support for operational activities in the field of mutual administrative assistance in customs and agricultural matters.

Actions

The first component of the programme provides Member States with targeted assistance in achieving their obligations to protect the Union's financial interests by means of support for the purchase of specific antifraud equipment, specific trainings, targeted conferences and studies.

For the second component, the Commission puts at Member States' disposal and maintains the *Irregularity Management System* to facilitate Member States' and candidate countries' compliance with their obligation (laid down in various sectorial pieces of legislation) to report detected irregularities—including fraud—in cases related to shared management and pre-accession assistance funds.

The third component encompasses the operation and maintenance of the *Anti-Fraud Information System* (supporting Member States' mutual assistance in customs and agricultural matters); as well as other supported activities, such as Joint Customs Operations, training courses, and preparatory or evaluation meetings for operational actions.

Delivery mode

Anti-Fraud is implemented through direct management. The European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) is the lead service for programme implementation.

Link to the 2014-2020 MFF

Anti-Fraud merges three instruments implemented separately in the 2014-2020 MFF, namely the *Hercule* spending programme and the financing bases of both the *Anti-Fraud Information System* and the *Irregularity Management System*.

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[6] includes Hercule and AFIS.

Performance Framework

Preventing and combatting fraud, corruption and any other illegal activities affecting the financial interests of the European Union.

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Satisfaction rate of activities organised and (co-) financed through the programme.	Preventing and combatting fraud, corruption and any other illegal activities	Result	EC: surveys	First data in 2023; estimated lag 1,5 year; annual
Percentage of Member States receiving support each year of the programme.	Preventing and combatting fraud, corruption and any other illegal activities	Result	EC: surveys	First data in 2023; estimated lag 1 year; annual

Supporting the reporting of irregularities, including fraud, with regard to the shared management and pre-accession assistance funds of the Union budget.

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
User satisfaction rate for the use of the Irregularities Management System.	Reporting of irregularities with regard to shared management and pre-accession funds.	Result	EC: surveys	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annual

Providing tools for information exchange and support for operational activities in the field of mutual administrative assistance in customs and agricultural matters.

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of entries with information for mutual assistance made available and number of supported mutual assistance-related activities.	Information exchange and support	Result	EC: AFIS and supported mutual assistance-related activities	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annual

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	• Specific objective 1: the following two indicators gauge the support provided to national authorities and other partners in the protection of the Union's financial interests through the Union Anti-Fraud Programme: 1. Satisfaction rate of activities (co-) financed by the Programme: the baseline for the programme in 2021 is zero; 2. Percentage of Member States receiving support from the programme. This is a new indicator, which focuses on the nationality of beneficiaries of grants and of the participants in training programmes. The baseline for the programme for 2021 is set at zero. • Specific objective 2: User satisfaction rate for the use of IMS: the baseline for the programme is 72% in 2019.. • Specific objective 3: *Number of entries with information for mutual assistance made available and number of supported mutual assistance-related activities*: For this indicator, we consider the number of entries in the relevant AFIS applications. The baseline for the programme is 18 639 entries in 2019.

Target	• Specific objective 1: 1. *The average user satisfaction rate:* A realistic target would be at least confirming by the end of the 2021 2027 MFF the results obtained in the previous programme with Hercule III, i.e., an average satisfaction rate of 95%. However, taking into account that these results were achieved in the last years (2017-2019) of the Hercule III programme implementation, and considering that the 2021-2027 programme will undergo adaptations based on experience and the mid-term evaluation, OLAF's Strategic Plan 2020-2024 has set lower interim milestones for the Union Anti-Fraud Programme, as follows: 92% for 2022; 95% for 2027; 2. *The percentage of Member States receiving support.* The average based on 2017-2019 data was 100%. However, this reflected a wider coverage of the indicator, including the nationality of the beneficiaries of the procurement to access commercial databases. For the new indicator, the reference for the previous period was 87%, which is set as target for 2027. Interim targets are set as follows: 81% for 2021, and then increasing 1% per year, to reach 87% for 2027; • Specific objective 2: A realistic target would be to maintain the current satisfaction rate of IMS users at 72% (as per the latest survey carried out in 2019). • Specific objective 3: The AFIS tool should reach a number of 24 000 entries by 2024 and maintain its/this capacity at the required level until the end of the Programme. For reference, 18 639 entries were reported for 2019.

FISCALIS

Action programme for cooperation in the field of taxation in the European Union

PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the 'Fiscalis' programme for cooperation in the field of taxation

COM/2018/443 final

Period of Application 2021 - 2027

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!DR38vJ

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	223.7
2021	36.2
2022	36.9
2023	37.7
2024	38.4
2025	39.2
2026	40.0
2027	40.8
Total programming	269.2

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The ex-ante evaluation of the Fiscalis programme was carried out in 2018.
For further information please consult:
https://europa.eu/!Fc84BM

Challenge

Tax fraud, tax evasion and tax avoidance, combined with digitalisation and new business models, present continued challenges to both the Union and the functioning and performance of national tax administrations. The latter need to provide quick and joint responses, while at the same time avoiding unnecessary administrative burden for citizens and businesses engaging in cross-border transactions.

Individual Member States cannot adequately address these problems on their own. Rather, these challenges both within the EU and with third countries. This calls for EU action.

Mission

Fiscalis has the general objective to support tax authorities and taxation in order to enhance the functioning of the internal market, foster the competitiveness of the Union and fair competition in the Union, protect the financial and economic interests of the Union and its Member States, including by protecting those interests from tax fraud, tax evasion and tax avoidance, and improve tax collection. It offers Member States a Union framework to develop activities through cooperation amongst national taxation officials, on the one hand, and IT and human capacity building, on the other.

Objectives

The programme has the specific objective to support tax policy and the implementation of Union law relating to the field of taxation; to foster cooperation between tax authorities, including exchange of tax information; and to support administrative capacity building, including human competency and the development and operation of the European electronic systems.

Actions

Fiscalis provides financial support for IT capacity-building actions, in particular the development and operation of European electronic systems for taxation, and fosters cooperation among national tax authorities via meetings and project-based structured collaboration such as project groups and expert teams.

The programme also provides financial support for human competency and other capacity building actions, including training and exchange of best practices, as well as other actions like studies, communication and innovation activities.

Delivery mode

Fiscalis will be implemented in direct management by the Commission (DG TAXUD).

Link to the 2014-2020 MFF

Fiscalis is a continuation of its predecessor in the 2014-2020 MFF, but it will entail more intensive cooperation and a larger number of electronic systems.

Performance Framework

🎯 **To support tax policy and the implementation of Union law relating to the field of taxation; to foster tax cooperation, including exchange of tax information; and to support administrative capacity building, including human competency and the development and operation of the European electronic systems.**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Union Law and Policy application and implementation index. - Number of actions under the programme organised in this area	Capacity building	Output	Activity Reporting Tool (ART) managed by DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Union Law and Policy application and implementation index. – Number of recommendations/guidelines issued following those actions	Capacity building	Output	Surveys managed by DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Learning index - Number of tax officials trained	Capacity building	Output	Data provided by national administrations and Activity Reporting Tool (managed by DG TAXUD)	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Learning index – Number of e-learning modules used	Capacity building	Output	Data provided by national administrations	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Learning index – Quality score given by participants in training activities	Capacity building	Output	DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Availability of European electronic systems (in terms of percentage of time)	Capacity building	Output	DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Availability of the Common Communication Network (in terms of percentage of time)	Capacity building	Output	DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
IT simplified procedures for the national administrations and economic operators – Number of economic operators registered	Capacity building	Result	DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
IT simplified procedures for the national administrations and economic operators – Number of applications	Capacity building	Result	DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
IT simplified procedures for the national administrations and economic operators – Number of consultations carried out	Capacity building	Result	DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Collaboration Robustness index - Number of face-to-face meetings held under the programme	Knowledge sharing and networking	Output	Activity Reporting Tool (ART) managed by DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually

Collaboration Robustness index – Number of on-line collaboration groups	Knowledge sharing and networking	Result	Programmes Information and Collaboration Space (PICS) managed by DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Collaboration Robustness index – Degree of networking generated	Knowledge sharing and networking	Result	Surveys managed by DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Best Practices and Guideline index – Number of actions under the programme organised in this area	Knowledge sharing and networking	Output	Activity Reporting Tool (ART) managed by DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Best Practices and Guideline index – Percentage of tax authorities that made use of a working practice / guideline developed with the support of the programme	Knowledge sharing and networking	Result	Surveys managed by DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline	Target
Union Law and Policy application and implementation index. • Number of actions under the programme organised in this area • Number of recommendations or guidelines issued following those actions Collaboration Robustness index • Number of face-to-face meetings held under the programme • Number of on-line collaboration groups Best Practices and Guideline index • Number of actions under the programme organised in this area	0	Stable value or increase compared to the first two years of measurement (annual target)
Learning index – Number of tax officials trained	0	Annual value equal or superior to 13,300 (rounded 2014-2020 average excluding the 2019 figures as they strongly diverged from other years due notably to the preparation of BREXIT)
Learning index – Number of e-learning modules used	0	Stable value or increase compared to the 2014-2020 average (130 per year)
Learning index – Quality score by participants in training activities	0	>70% Corresponds to a 'very good' score using the applied methodology (Kirk Patrick quality score)
Availability of European electronic systems	0	Will correspond to a value close to 100%, taking into account historical data
Availability of the Common Communication Network	0	Will correspond to a value close to 100%, taking into account data from previous years
IT simplified procedures for the national administrations and economic operators • Number of economic operators registered • Number of applications	0	Value corresponding to a significant percentage of the benchmark provided by past data. As these indicators are subject to strong fluctuations, the target will correspond to a lower bound under which the variation could be considered abnormal.

IT simplified procedures for the national administrations and economic operators – Number of consultations carried out	0	Value corresponding to a significant percentage of the benchmark provided by past data. As these indicators are subject to strong fluctuations, the target will correspond to a lower bound under which the variation could be considered abnormal.
Collaboration Robustness index – Degree of networking generated	0	>90%
Best Practices and Guideline index – Percentage of tax authorities that made use of a working practice / guideline developed with the support of the programme	0	>70%

CUSTOMS PROGRAMME

Action programme for cooperation in the field of customs in the European Union

PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the 'Customs' programme for cooperation in the field of customs

COM/2018/442 final

Period of Application 2021 - 2027

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!CU34bu

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	532.5
2021	126.9
2022	130.4
2023	133.1
2024	135.7
2025	138.4
2026	141.2
2027	144.3
Total programming	950.0

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The ex-ante evaluation of the Customs programme was carried out in 2018.
For further information please consult:
https://europa.eu/!pH79WJ

Challenge

Safeguarding the financial interests of the Union and of Member States and protecting the integrity of the Single Market for goods (including from health, environmental, and other threats) requires an effective management of the Union's customs.

This in turn requires intense operational cooperation between Member States' customs administrations, and between them and other authorities in trading partners and other third countries. As many of these and other activities in the customs area are of a cross-border nature, they cannot be effectively and efficiently carried out by individual national administrations on their own. Rather, action at the EU level is warranted.

Mission

Customs has the general objective to support the Customs Union and customs authorities working together and acting as one to protect the financial and economic interests of the Union and its Member States, to ensure security and safety within the Union, and to protect the Union from unfair and illegal trade, while facilitating legitimate business activity.

Objectives

The programme has the specific objectives to support the preparation and uniform implementation of customs legislation and policy, customs cooperation, administrative and IT capacity building, including human competency and training as well as the development and operation of European electronic systems, and innovation in the area of customs policy.

Actions

Customs provides financial support for IT capacity building actions, in particular the development and operation of European electronic systems for customs, and fosters cooperation among national customs authorities via meetings and project-based structured collaboration, such project groups and expert teams.

The programme also provides financial support for human competency and capacity building actions, including training and exchange of best practices, as well as other actions like studies, communication and innovation activities.

Customs will be implemented in direct management by the Commission (DG TAXUD).

Link to the 2014-2020 MFF

Customs is a continuation of its predecessor programme under the 2014-2020 MFF, with more intensive cooperation, a larger number of electronic systems, and greater openness to innovation.

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Delivery mode

Performance Framework

Support the preparation and uniform implementation of customs legislation and policy as well as customs cooperation and administrative capacity building, including human competency and the development and operation of European electronic systems

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Union Law and Policy application and implementation index. – Number of actions under the programme organised in this area	Capacity building	Output	Activity Reporting Tool (ART) managed by DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Union Law and Policy application and implementation index. – Number of recommendations/guidelines issued following those actions	Capacity building	Output	Surveys managed by DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Learning index – Number of customs officials trained	Capacity building	Output	Data provided by national administrations and Activity Reporting Tool (ART) (managed by DG TAXUD)	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Learning index – Number of learning modules used	Capacity building	Output	Data provided by national administrations	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Learning index – Quality score given by participants in training activities	Capacity building	Output	DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Availability of European electronic systems (in terms of percentage of time)	Capacity building	Output	DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Availability of the Common Communication Network (in terms of percentage of time)	Capacity building	Output	DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Use of key European electronic systems aimed at increasing interconnectivity and moving to a paper-free Customs Union – Number of messages exchanged on the key EES/system components	Capacity building	Result	DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Use of key European electronic systems aimed at increasing interconnectivity and moving to a paper-free Customs Union – Number of consultations carried out	Capacity building	Result	DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Union Customs Code completion rate	Capacity building	Output	DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Collaboration Robustness index – Number of face-to-face meetings held under the programme	Knowledge sharing and networking	Output	Activity Reporting Tool (ART) managed by DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually

Collaboration Robustness index – Number of on-line collaboration groups	Knowledge sharing and networking	Result	Programmes Information and Collaboration Space (PICS) managed by DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Collaboration Robustness index – Degree of networking generated	Knowledge sharing and networking	Result	Surveys managed by DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Best Practices and Guideline index – Number of actions under the programme organised in this area	Knowledge sharing and networking	Output	Activity Reporting Tool (ART) managed by DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually
Best Practices and Guideline index – Percentage of participants that made use of a working practice / guideline developed with the support of the programme	Knowledge sharing and networking	Result	Surveys managed by DG TAXUD	First data available in 2022; estimated lag of up to 1.5 year; annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline	Target
Union Law and Policy application and implementation index. • Number of actions under the programme organised in this area • Number of recommendations or guidelines issued following those actions Collaboration Robustness index • Number of face-to-face meetings held under the programme • Number of on-line collaboration groups Best Practices and Guideline index • Number of actions under the programme organised in this area	0	Stable value or increase compared to the first two years of measurement
Learning index – Number of tax officials trained	0	Annual value equal or superior to 17,900 (rounded average over 2014-2020, excluding the 2019 figures as they strongly diverged from other years due notably to the preparation of BREXIT)
Learning index – Number of e-learning modules used	0	Stable value or increase compared to the benchmark, i.e. the 2014-2020 average (275 per year)
Learning index – Quality score by participants in training activities	0	>70% Corresponds to a 'very good' score using the applied methodology (Kirk Patrick quality score)
Availability of European electronic systems; Availability of the Common Communication Network	0	Will correspond to a value close to 100%, taking into account data from previous years
IT simplified procedures for the national administrations and economic operators -Number of system-to-system messages exchanged	0	Value corresponding to a significant percentage of the baseline. As these indicators are subject to strong fluctuations, the target will correspond to a lower bound under which the variation could be considered abnormal.
IT simplified procedures for the national administrations and economic operators – Number of consultations carried out	0	Value corresponding to a significant percentage of the baseline. As these indicators are subject to strong fluctuations, the target will correspond to a lower bound under which the variation could be considered abnormal.

Collaboration Robustness index – Degree of networking generated	0	>90%
Union Customs Code completion rate	Approx. 75% UCC completion rate at the end of 2020 (ECA report)	100% by 2025 (note: changes in the legislation may affect the target)
Best Practices and Guideline index – Percentage of participants that made use of a working practice / guideline developed with the support of the programme	0	>75%

EU SPACE PROGRAMME

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!Kb99rt

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	11 092.9 [7]
2021	1 997.4
2022	2 008.2
2023	2 045.4
2024	2 088.5
2025	2 131.4
2026	2 175.3
2027	2 221.8
Total programming	14 668.0

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The Impact Assessment of the Space Programme and the European Union Agency for Space Programme was adopted in 2018. For further information please consult: https://europa.eu/!XF34px

The interim evaluation of Copernicus was carried out in 2017. For further information please consult: http://europa.eu/!GJ34Xr The assessment of Copernicus ex ante benefits was adopted in 2017. Please consult: https://www.copernicus.eu/sites/default/files/2018-10/Copernicus-Ex-Ante-Final-Report_0_0.pdf

The EGNOS and Galileo mid-term review was carried out in 2017. For further information please consult: http://europa.eu/!KF39Uq

Challenge

Space technology, data and services are indispensable in the daily lives of Europeans, and key for Europe to reinforce autonomy in areas of strategic importance and for implementing the Union's political priorities such as the green deal and the digital strategies to tackle climate change, sustainability, safety and security. Thanks to major investments, the EU has a strong edge in space activities and the European space industry is one of the most competitive at the global stage. However, there are many new challenges and actors across the world.

The *EU Space Programme* bundles financial and technical capacities of Member States and yields economies of scale for the public spending involved. Furthermore, provision of data and services throughout all Member States requires coordination at Union level. Given the requirements in terms of security, all Member States must be involved.

Mission

The *EU Space Programme* provides, maintains and promotes the use of space data, information and services to support the Union's political priorities. It also fosters the development of European space industry, enhances the security of the Union and its Member States, it reinforces autonomy in areas of strategic importance and promotes the role of the Union as a strong global space actor.

Objectives

The *EU Space Programme* pursues the following objectives:

1. to provide state-of-the-art, robust and secure positioning, navigation and timing services;

2. to deliver accurate and reliable Earth Observation data, information and services;

3. to enhance Space Surveillance and Tracking (SST) capabilities for purposes such as monitoring space objects and space debris, and providing space weather services;

4. to ensure the long-term availability of reliable, secure and cost effective satellite communications services;

5. to support an autonomous, secure and cost-efficient capability to access space;

6. to foster the development of a strong Union space economy by reinforcing the competitiveness, innovation, entrepreneurship, skills and capacity building in all Member States and in particular for small and medium-sized enterprises and start-ups.

The EU *Space Programme* brings all existing and new space activities under a single Programme. The existing flagships, Galileo and EGNOS for satellite navigation and Copernicus for Earth observation, are fully operational and deliver free and open data and services to the benefit of EU citizens, businesses and public authorities.

The new initiatives include GOVSATCOM, which will provide reliable and secure satellite communication and Space Situational Awareness, which will assist to preserve assets of the *EU Space Programme* and to reinforce links between space, security and defence.

Delivery mode

Directorate-General for Defence Industry and Space (DG DEFIS) is the lead DG for the programme, which is implemented mainly through indirect management with the European GNSS Agency (EUSPA), the European Space Agency (ESA) and EUMETSAT. A small part of the budget is implemented through direct management by the Commission.

Link to the 2014–2020 MFF

The *EU Space Programme* builds on the success of its predecessor programmes, which will all continue with a greater focus on synergies with other EU policy areas. The *EU Space Programme* for 2021-27 introduces a number of new features, e.g. fostering a strong and innovative space industry in Europe, maintaining Europe's autonomous access to space and a unified system of governance.

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[7] includes Copernicus, EGNOS, and Galileo.

Actions

Performance Framework

🎯 **To provide long term, state-of-the-art and, secure positioning, navigation and timing services whilst ensuring service continuity and robustness;**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Accuracy of navigation and timing services provided by Galileo and EGNOS separately	Accuracy of navigation signals and timing services	Result	EUSPA (European Union Agency for the Space Programme)	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 quarter; quarterly.
Availability and continuity of services provided by Galileo and EGNOS separately	Availability and continuity of services	Result	EUSPA (European Union Agency for the Space Programme)	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 quarter; quarterly.
EGNOS services geographical coverage	Geographical coverage	Result	EUSPA (European Union Agency for the Space Programme)	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 quarter; quarterly.
Number of EGNOS procedures published (both APV-I and LPV-200).	Number of airports with EGNOS procedures	Output	EUSPA (European Union Agency for the Space Programme)	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 quarter; quarterly.
EU user satisfaction with respect to Galileo and EGNOS services	User satisfaction concerning positioning, navigation and timing services	Result	Annual user survey conducted by the European Union Agency for Space (EUSPA)	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually (TBC).
Share of Galileo and EGNOS enabled receivers in the worldwide and the EU Global Navigation Satellite Systems/ Satellite Based Augmentation System (GNSS/SBAS) receivers market	Market share	Impact	GNSS Market Report	First data in 2021; estimated lag 2 years; biannually.

🎯 **To deliver accurate and reliable Earth Observation data, information and services integrating other data sources, supplied on a long-term sustainable basis, to support the formulation, implementation and monitoring of the Union and its Member States' policies, and actions based on user requirements**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of EU users of Copernicus Services, Copernicus data, and Data and Information Access Systems (DIAS) providing, where possible, information such as the type of user, geographical distribution and sector of activity	Number of users	Impact	Quarterly and Semester reports and data dissemination dashboards of the Copernicus Entrusted Entities	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 semester; biannually.
Where applicable, number of activations of Copernicus Services requested and/or served	Number of requests for services	Result	Quarterly and Semester reports of the relevant Copernicus Services	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 semester; biannually
EU User satisfaction with respect to Copernicus Services and DIAS	User satisfaction	Result	Annual user survey	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually (TBC).

Reliability, availability and continuity of the Copernicus Services and Copernicus data stream	Reliability, availability and continuity in the provision of data and services	Output	Copernicus Data IT dashboards, Quarterly and Semester Implementation Reports	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 semester; biannually.
Number of information products delivered in the portfolio of each Copernicus Service	Total number of products available to users by the Copernicus services	Output	Quarterly reports and product dissemination dashboard	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 quarter; quarterly.
Amount of data generated by the Sentinels	IT Volume of Sentinel data	Result	Quarterly reports and data dissemination dashboards	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 quarter; quarterly.

🎯 **To enhance Space Surveillance and Tracking (SST) capabilities to monitor, track and identify space objects and space debris, with the aim to further increase the performance and autonomy of SST capabilities at Union level, to provide space weather services and to map and network Member States Near-Earth Objects (NEO) capacities**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of EU users of SSA components providing, where possible, information such as the type of user, geographical distribution and sector of activity.	Users' number and geographical dissemination	Impact	EU SST consortium operators and front desk	First data in 2022; estimated time lag 1 year; annually (TBC).
Availability of services	Availability	Result	EU SST consortium operators and front desk	First data in 2023; estimated time lag 1 year; annually (TBC).

🎯 **To ensure the long-term availability of reliable, secure and cost-effective satellite communications services for GOVSATCOM users.**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of EU users of GOVSATCOM providing, where possible, information such as the type of user, geographical distribution and sector of activity.	User number and geographical dissemination	Impact	Member States (GOVSATCOM National Authority), EU Institutions	First data in 2022; estimated time lag 1 year; annually (TBC).
Availability of Services	Availability	Result	European Commission, GOVSATCOM Hub	First data in 2023; estimated time lag 1 year; annually (TBC).

🎯 **To support an autonomous, secure and cost-efficient capability to access space, taking into account the essential security interests of the Union.**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of launches for the Programme (including numbers by type of launchers)	Number of launches	Output	European Commission	First data in 2022; estimated time lag 1 year; annually.

To foster the development of a strong Union space economy including by supporting the space ecosystem and by reinforcing the competitiveness, innovation, entrepreneurship, skills and capacity building in all Member States and Union regions, with particular regard to small and medium-sized enterprises and start-ups or legal and natural persons from the Union active or wishing to become active in that sector

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number and location of space hubs in the Union	Number of space hubs; ecosystem impact	Impact	European Commission (with inputs from Member States; ESA and other stakeholders)	First data in 2022; estimated time lag 1 year; annually
Share of SMEs established in the EU as a proportion of the total value of the contracts relating to the programme	Impact on SMEs	Impact	European Commission	First data in 2023; estimated time lag 1 year; annually.

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	Specific objective 1: • The baseline for the indicators measuring i) the accuracy of navigation and timing services and ii) the availability and continuity of services provided, respectively, by Galileo and EGNOS is calculated based on the reported values in the latest available service performance quarterly reports. • The baseline for the indicator measuring the EGNOS services' geographical coverage is calculated based on that reported values in the latest available service performance quarterly reports that include the monitoring of the actual EGNOS performance versus those commitments. • The baseline for the indicator measuring the EU user satisfaction will be zero. • The baseline for the indicator measuring the market share of Galileo and EGNOS enabled receivers is calculated based on data from the previous reports. Specific objective 2: • The baseline for the indicators measuring i) the number of EU users of Copernicus Services, Copernicus data, and Data and Information Access Systems and ii) where applicable, number of activations of Copernicus Services requested and/or served is calculated based on the reported values and existing indicators for calendar year 2020. With regard to the former indicator, in cases of new data, new service elements, or new data and information distribution channels, the baseline value will be set to zero. • The aggregated availability index for 2020 will be used as the baseline for the indicator measuring the reliability, availability and continuity of the Copernicus Services and Copernicus data stream. • The baseline for the indicator measuring the number of information products delivered in the portfolio of each Copernicus Service will be set out on the basis of the number of information products and periodicity, as defined in the Copernicus Service Specifications. On request or ad-hoc service products, the number of actual requests will be used. Specific objective 3: • The baseline for the indicator measuring the number of EU users of SSA components will be set at zero (0) as the future SST Partnership does not exist yet. • Considering the lack of historical data, the baseline remains TBD and will depend on the type of Space Weather Service selected. Specific objective 4: • The baseline for the indicator measuring the number of EU users of GOVSATCOM will be based on formally adopted technical specifications and programme technical expectations • The baseline value will be determined on the basis of data elaborated by EUSPA (as responsible for of the operations). Specific objective 5: The baseline will be zero. Specific objective 6: • In absence of historical data, the baseline for both indicators remains to be determined on the basis of an ad-hoc study.

	Specific objective 1:
Target	• The targets for the indicators measuring i) the accuracy of navigation and timing services and ii) the availability and continuity of services provided by Galileo and EGNOS, respectively are determined on the basis of the formally adopted technical and operational specifications for each service of Galileo and EGNOS as determined by the Programme Manager. • The forecast of the target for the indicator measuring EGNOS services geographical coverage is based on the formally adopted technical and operational specifications for EGNOS services evolution, as determined by the Programme Manager. • The target for the indicator measuring the EU user satisfaction is based on previous survey reports and programme technical expectations. • The target for the indicator measuring the market share of Galileo and EGNOS enabled receivers is based on previous reports and programme technical expectations. Specific objective 2: • The targets for the indicators measuring i) the number of EU users of Copernicus Services, Copernicus data, and Data and Information Access Systems and ii) where applicable, number of activations of Copernicus Services requested and/or served are calculated based on based on previous reports and programme technical expectations taking into account for the former indicator that the number of EU users are growing and for the latter indicator that 100% of requested activations are served. • The target for the indicator baseline for the indicator measuring the reliability, availability and continuity of the Copernicus Services and Copernicus data stream will be determined based on the formally adopted technical specifications and programme technical expectations. • The target for the indicator measuring the number of information products delivered in the portfolio of each Copernicus Service will be determined based on previous reports and programme technical expectations. Estimates values will be determined based on previous reports and programme technical expectations. 100% of the specified Copernicus information products are delivered by the Copernicus Service Component. Specific objective 3: The targets will be determined taking into account the baseline and the programme's technical expectations Specific objective 4: The targets will be determined taking into account the baseline and the programme's technical expectations Specific objective 5: The target will be will be determined based on historical data on launches previously performed for the EU space programmes and on programme technical expectations for each component under the EU Space Programme. Specific objective 6: The targets will be determined taking into account the baseline and the programme's technical expectations

Heading 2

COHESION, RESILIENCE AND VALUES

Spending under this heading aims at strengthening the resilience and cohesion between EU Member States. It aims to help reducing disparities in and between EU regions and within and across Member States, and to promote sustainable territorial development. In addition, by investing in the green and digital transition, young people, health and action to protect EU values, Heading 2 programmes seek to make the EU more resilient to present and future challenges. Programmes and instruments financed under NextGeneration EU, such as the Recovery and Resilience Facility and REACT-EU (which increased the budgetary envelope of the European Regional and Development Fund and the European Social Fund+), support important investments and reforms in all Member States.

| REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND COHESION | Regional Policy (European Regional and Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund) |
| | Turkish-Cypriot community |

RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE	Recovery and Resilience Facility
	Technical Support Instrument
	Pericles IV
	Civil Protection
	EU4Health

INVESTING IN PEOPLE, SOCIAL COHESION AND VALUES	European Social Fund+
	Erasmus+
	European Solidarity Corps
	Creative Europe
	Justice Programme
	Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values
	Communication

Regional Policy

Cohesion Fund (CF) & European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!fW37RX
https://europa.eu/!Du73NN
https://cohesiondata.ec.europa.eu/

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	262 504.9[8]
2021	35 378.4
2022	36 532.6
2023	37 728.3
2024	39 038.8
2025	40 389.2
2026	41 781.6
2027	43 220.5
Total programming	274 069.4*

* These amounts do not include the contribution of the Cohesion fund to the Connecting Europe Facility and they do not include the NGEU top-ups.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment of the Cohesion Fund and the ERDF was carried out in 2018.
For further information please consult:
https://europa.eu/!nG34XX

[8] includes the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund, excluding its contribution to the Connecting Europe Facility

Challenge

Disparities show a generally decreasing trend among the EU regions based on the latest available data (2019), even though the pace of convergence was slower after the financial crisis of 2008. The COVID-19 pandemic may well exacerbate the existing disparities. These divergences threaten the cohesion and long-term sustainability of the Union, as well as hinder the deployment of its full potential

Tackling these challenges at the EU level is more effective than leaving it to the sole responsibility of Member States. First, EU-level action supports EU-wide priorities, such as ensuring that the EU's post-COVID-19 recovery is geared to the green and digital transitions. Second, it incentivises closer application of EU legislation and critical structural reforms by Member States, in line with the country specific recommendations emanating from the Union's economic surveillance (European Semester). Through its multiannual programming framework, the EU also provides stability, certainty and sustainability to investment plans, reducing their vulnerability across economic and political cycles and improving prospects for implementation on the ground. The EU can also support more intensive investments in less developed and transition regions, which would otherwise not happen, generating spill overs to the rest of Europe, notably via increased connectivity and trade flows, supporting the development of the Single Market. Finally, EU action in this area feeds on and promotes interregional cooperation and the exchange of experience both cross-border and across the EU.

Mission

The CF and the ERDF (which, together with the European Social Fund and the Just Transition Fund, constitute the EU's cohesion policy) aim to strengthen the economic, social and territorial cohesion of the Union by promoting sustainable development, particularly of less developed regions.

The CF provides support to Member States with a Gross National Income (GNI) per inhabitant below 90% of the EU average, notably by contributing to projects in the fields of environment and trans European transport infrastructure networks.

The "place-based" approach of the ERDF allows for the identification of specific development needs and, as a consequence, the definition of appropriate investment strategies that are aligned with both EU priorities and regional conditions.

These two funds are macro-economically relevant: for the 2014-2020 period, the funding channelled by the policy was a primary source of public investment in many Member States. The policy operates as catalyst for public and private funding.

Objectives

The programmes have five EU high-level policy objectives:

1. A more competitive and smarter Europe by promoting innovative and smart economic transformation and regional ICT connectivity;
2. A greener, low-carbon transitioning towards a net zero carbon economy and resilient Europe by promoting clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investment, the circular economy, climate change mitigation and adaptation, risk prevention and management, and sustainable urban mobility;
3. A more connected Europe by enhancing mobility;
4. A more social and inclusive Europe implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights;
5. A Europe closer to citizens by fostering the sustainable and integrated development of all types of territories and local initiatives.

Policy objectives 2 and 3 are proposed for *Cohesion Fund* while all objectives are proposed for the *ERDF*.

Actions

CF and ERDF support investments in key priority areas. ERDF, which is delivered through around 300 national, regional, and interregional programmes, supports investments in infrastructures, productive investments in enterprises and public policies across a range of themes.

CF, which is delivered in 15 Member States, funds mainly capital-intensive environmental and transport investments predominantly through grants.

Cohesion policy provides stable and predictable support to Member States' investments and does so while retaining appropriate flexibility. This was demonstrated during the COVID-19 crisis, in which the instruments were adapted quickly via the CRII and CRII+ initiatives adopted by the co-legislators in record time, mobilising much needed support to the worst affected sectors with unprecedented speed and flexibility.

Delivery mode

Both programmes are delivered through shared management, which ensures a close coordination of the investment along regional and local needs and requirements. DG REGIO is the lead DG for the Commission.

Link to the 2014–2020 MFF

The general approach under the 2014 2020 MFF was maintained (including the automatic de-commitment three years after the budgetary year—so-called N+3 rule). New and more ambitious objectives and features include: adjusted policy priorities; increased climate targets; increased flexibility during reprogramming and mid-term review; reduced co-financing rates, which are also stratified along the different types of regions (from 40% up to 85% in the less developed regions).

Performance Framework

🎯 Enhance research and innovation capacities and the uptake of advanced technologies

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Enterprises supported to innovate	Support to innovation	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2023; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Jobs created in enterprises supported	Job creation in research	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) introducing product, process, marketing or organisational innovation	Uptake of innovation	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

🎯 Reaping the benefits of digitisation for citizens, companies and governments

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
Enterprises and public institutions supported to develop digital products, services and processes	Support to digitalization to enterprises	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Annual users of new or upgraded digital products, services and processes	Outreach of digitalization to citizens	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2026; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

🎯 Enhancing growth and competitiveness of SMEs

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
SMEs supported to enhance growth and competitiveness	Outreach of the support to SMEs for growth & competitiveness	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2023; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Jobs created in enterprises supported	Effects on employment in SMEs supported	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

Developing skills for smart specialisation, industrial transition and entrepreneurship

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
SMEs investing in skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship	Outreach of the support to SMEs for skill enhancement	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
SMEs staff completing training for skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship	Upskilled staff in SMEs supported	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

Enhancing digital connectivity

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Additional dwellings and enterprises with broadband access of very high capacity	Contribution to digital connectivity	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Additional dwellings and enterprises with broadband subscriptions to a very high capacity network	Effects on digital connectivity	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2026; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

Promoting energy efficiency measures and reducing green-house gas emissions

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
Investments in measures to improve energy performance	Contribution to energy efficiency	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Savings in annual primary energy consumption	Effects on energy efficiency	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2026; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

Promoting renewable energy

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
Additional production capacity for renewable energy	Contribution to renewable energy	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Additional renewable energy produced	Effects on renewable energy production	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2026; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

Developing smart energy systems, grids and storage outside TEN-E

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
Digital management systems for smart energy systems	Contribution to cost-effectiveness of energy systems	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Additional users connected to smart energy systems	Effects of smart energy systems	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2026; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and disaster resilience

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Investments in new or upgraded disaster monitoring, preparedness, warning and response systems	Contribution to protection measures	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Additional population benefiting from protection measures against floods, wild fires, and other climate related natural disasters	Effects of protection measures	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

Promoting sustainable water management

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
New or upgraded capacity for waste water treatment	Contribution of supported projects on waste/water treatment by supported	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Additional population connected to at least secondary waste water treatment	Outcome of waste/water treatment supported projects	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

Promoting the transition to a circular economy

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
New or upgraded capacity for waste recycling	Contribution of supported projects on waste recycling	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Additional waste recycled	Outcome of waste recycling supported projects	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2026; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

Enhancing nature protection and biodiversity, green infrastructure in particular in the urban environment, and reducing pollution

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
Surface area of green infrastructure	Contribution of supported projects on green infrastructures	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Population benefiting from measures for air quality	Outcome of supported projects for reducing air pollution	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2026; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

Promoting sustainable multimodal urban mobility

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
Extension and modernisation of tram and metro lines	Outreach of supported projects for tram and metro lines	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Annual users served by new and modernised tram and metro lines	Outcome of supported projects on tram and metro lines	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

Developing a sustainable, climate resilient, intelligent, secure and intermodal TEN-T

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Road TEN-T: New, upgraded, reconstructed, or modernised roads	Outreach of supported projects for the enhancement of TEN-T roads	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Rail TEN-T: New, upgraded, reconstructed, or modernised railways	Outreach of supported projects for the enhancement of TEN-T rails	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Time savings due to improved road infrastructure	Effects of supported projects for TEN-T roads	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2026; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Annual number of passengers served by improved rail transport	Effects of supported projects for TEN-T rails	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2026; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

🎯 Developing and enhancing a sustainable, climate resilient, intelligent and intermodal national, regional and local mobility, including improved access to TEN-T and cross-border mobility

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Road non-TEN-T: New, upgraded, reconstructed, or modernised roads	Outreach of supported projects for the enhancement of non TEN-T roads	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Rail non-TEN-T: New, upgraded, reconstructed, or modernised railways	Outreach of supported projects for the enhancement of non TEN-T rails	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Time savings due to improved road infrastructure	Effects of supported projects on the enhancement of roads	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2026; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Annual number of passengers served by improved rail transport	Outreach of supported projects for rails	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2026; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

🎯 Enhancing the effectiveness of labour markets and access to quality employment through developing social innovation and infrastructure

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
Surface of new or modernised facilities for employment services	Enhancement of social infrastructures through supported projects	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Annual users of new or modernised facilities for employment services	Outreach of supported projects for social infrastructures	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

🎯 Improving access to inclusive and quality services in education, training and lifelong learning through developing infrastructure

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
New or modernised capacity for childcare and education facilities	Outreach of supported projects for enhancing access and quality of childcare and education infrastructures	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Annual users served by new or modernised childcare and education facilities	Outcome of supported projects for access and quality of childcare and education infrastructures	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

Increasing the socio-economic integration of marginalised communities, migrants and disadvantaged groups, through integrated measures including housing and social services

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
New or modernised capacity of temporary reception and social housing facilities	Outreach of supported projects for housing services to marginalised communities	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Annual users of new or modernised temporary reception and social housing facilities	Outcome of supported projects for housing services to marginalised communities	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

Ensuring equal access to health care through developing infrastructure, including primary care

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
New or modernised capacity for health care facilities	Outreach of supported projects for health care facilities	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannually
Annual users of new or modernised health care services	Outcome of supported projects for health care facilities	Result	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

Fostering the integrated social, economic and environmental development, cultural heritage, tourism and security in urban areas

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
Population covered by strategies for integrated territorial development	Outreach of supported projects for integrated territorial development	Output	National/ regional programmes collect from projects, report to REGIO	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Type of Indicator	Baseline	Milestone	Target
Output	Baselines for all outputs are not required and will systematically be considered as zero.	Milestones will be set for the end of 2024 once the programmes are formally adopted. The Commission may also supplement the formal 2024 milestones with its own annual estimates for achievements based on historical data for similar indicators.	Quantified targets shall be set for all output indicators for the end of 2029 based on a discussion between the national or regional authorities and the Commission in shared management. Regional and local governments as well as civil society are thus involved in the preparation of programmes (including targets) and participate in monitoring. Target setting will be based on relevant experience, the choice of actions supported, the budget available (EU and National), expected demand and socio-economic conditions. Targets may be corrected with financial reallocations, socio-economic developments, changes in strategic priorities or demand, including during the 2025 mid-term review.

| **Result** | Many common result indicators will have to set the baseline at "zero" due to their nature. However, a subset of common result indicators will require the estimation of baselines (e.g. CCR 05 – Savings in annual primary energy consumption or CCR 02 – Additional users of new or updated digital products, services and processes). If baselines other than 0 are required for the subsequent calculation of the effective results, these are calculated on the basis of the cumulative individual estimates of the programme baseline. | Milestones will not be set for result indicators. Given the nature of the results (requiring first the realisation of outputs followed by outcomes), it is considered that meaningful and representative values would not be available by the end of 2024. | Quantified targets shall be set for all result indicators for the end of 2029 based on a discussion between the national or regional authorities and the Commission in shared management. Regional and local governments as well as civil society are thus involved in the preparation of programmes (including targets) and participate in monitoring. Target setting will be based on relevant experience, the choice of actions supported, the budget available (EU and National), expected demand and socio-economic conditions. Targets may be corrected with financial reallocations, socio-economic developments, changes in strategic priorities or demand, including during the 2025 mid- term review. |

TCc

EU Aid Programme for the Turkish Cypriot community

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION
https://europa.eu/!WN64dq

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	235.5
2021	32.0
2022	33.3
2023	33.6
2024	34.3
2025	35.0
2026	35.7
2027	36.2
Total programming	240.0

Challenge

The application of the *acquis is suspended* in those areas of the Republic of Cyprus in which the Government of the Republic of Cyprus does not exercise effective control.

The aid programme aims to facilitate the reunification of Cyprus through socio-economic and confidence building measures. It supports economic integration, improved living standards and the preparation of the Turkish Cypriot community to introduce and implement the EU acquis in the eventual lifting of this suspension.

Due to legal and political difficulties from dealing with the de-facto divided island, EU Member States individually can only provide very limited support to Turkish Cypriots, who are EU citizens.

Hence the importance of EU action in this area. Consistent with the special circumstances on the ground, this assistance programme is of an exceptional, transitional and temporary nature. Revision of the programme can only occur in the case a reunification is achieved during the MFF period.

Mission

The *Aid Programme* aims to facilitate the reunification of Cyprus by encouraging the economic development of the Turkish Cypriot community.

Objectives

The programme has the following specific objectives:

1. Developing and restructuring of infrastructure;

2. Promoting social and economic development;

3. Fostering reconciliation, confidence building measures, and support to civil society;

4. Bringing the Turkish Cypriot community closer to the EU;

5. Preparing the Turkish Cypriot community to introduce (#5) and implement (#6) the acquis, in view of the withdrawal of its suspension in accordance with Article 1 of Protocol Number 10 to the Act of Accession.

Actions

Amidst major difficulties due to the unique diplomatic, legal and political backdrop, the *Aid Programme* remains ready to accommodate developments in the settlement process and to finance confidence-building measures resulting from this process

Delivery mode

The programme is implemented through direct management (procurement contracts and grants) and indirect management (contribution agreements with International Organisations and Member State Agencies). DG REFORM is the lead service for the programme implementation.

Link to the 2014-2020 MFF

The programme is a continuation of its predecessor.

Performance Framework

🎯 **Specific Objective 1: the promotion of social and economic development including restructuring, in particular concerning rural development, human resources development and regional development**

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of enterprises having received EU support in the form of a grant	Support to the social and economic development	Output	EC reporting system	First data in 2021; estimated lag 1 year; annually
To increase EU visibility in northern Cyprus: Communication actions	Bringing the Turkish Cypriot community closer to the Union	Output	EC reporting system	First data in 2021; estimated lag 1 year; annually

🎯 **Specific Objective 2: the development and restructuring of infrastructure, in particular in the areas of energy and transport, the environment, telecommunications and water supply**

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
Cross-green-line trade volume in process of progressive increase	Support to the social and economic development	Output	EC reporting system	First data in 2021; estimated lag 1 year; annually

🎯 **Specific Objective 3: reconciliation, confidence building measures, and support to civil society**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of civil society organisations having received EU support in the form of a grant	Support to the social and economic development	Output	EC reporting system	First data in 2021; estimated lag 1 year; annually

🎯 **Specific Objective 4: bringing the Turkish Cypriot community closer to the Union, through inter alia information on the European Union's political and legal order, promotion of people to people contacts and Community scholarships**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of individuals having benefitted from a scholarship	Support to bring the Turkish Cypriot community closer to the European Union	Output	EC reporting system	First data in 2021; estimated lag 1 year; annually

🎯 **Specific Objective 5: preparation of legal texts aligned with the acquis communautaire for the purpose of these being immediately applicable upon the entry into force of a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus problem**

🎯 **Specific Objective 6: preparation for implementation of the acquis communautaire in view of the withdrawal of its suspension in accordance with Article 1 of Protocol No 10 to the Act of Accession**

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	For all indicators excluding the one pertaining to specific objective #2, the baseline is zero.
	For *"cross-green-line trade volume in process of progressive increase"*, the baseline will be extrapolated from current figures.

Target	Target value will be set once the baseline and budget available are set. The target-setting methodology will be based on a mix of both quantitative (trend analysis) and qualitative (expert opinion/policy workshop) methods. It will take into consideration the results obtained so far from the current programme, other data sources, and the ambition of the Aid Programme while ensuring that the value is achievable and realistic.

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	

RRF

Recovery and Resilience Facility

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing a Recovery and Resilience Facility

(EU) 2021/241

Period of application: 2021-2026

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!jt78Jr

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	New
2021	116 069.6
2022	118 391.4
2023	103 472.4
2024	8.6
2025	8.8
2026	9.0
2027	9.2
Total programming	337 969.0

Challenge

The COVID-19 pandemic exacted a tremendous toll in human lives and triggered the most severe economic recession of the post-War era. This crisis necessitated an urgent and coordinated response both at Union and national level in order to cope with the enormous economic and social consequences as well as asymmetrical effects for Member States.

NextGenerationEU, the European Union Recovery Instrument, will support the Union's recovery from the COVID-19 crisis and strengthen resilience against future shocks. The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) is its centrepiece as an unprecedented EU programme for an unprecedented time. The RRF provides a mid- to long-term response to help the recovery and build institutional capacity through reforms and investments to be implemented by the Member States until 2026 with an impact lasting well beyond this period.

The crisis is likely to have differential long-term effects on Member States, depending on their starting position, different severity of the pandemic situation, their economic resilience, and their ability to take adequate measures on their own. The medium and long-term consequences of the COVID-19 crisis will critically depend on how quickly Member States' economies and societies will recover from this crisis, which in turn depends on the available fiscal space of Member States to take measures to mitigate the social and economic impact of the crisis, and on the resilience of their economies and social structures.

Sustainable and growth-enhancing reforms and investments are essential to set the EU Member States' economies back on track and reduce inequalities and divergences in the Union.

An initiative of the scale of the RRF must be forward looking: The Facility therefore aims not just to rebuild the EU economy and strengthen resilience, but to ensure a sustainable recovery that mitigates the economic and social impact of the crisis and furthers the green and digital transitions, while fostering economic convergence and resilience.

Mission

As centrepiece of the European Union's Recovery Instrument NextGenerationEU, the RRF will promote economic, social and territorial cohesion, employment creation and sustainable growth, as well as resilience and preparedness for the future. It will offer large-scale financial support for public investments and reforms across fields of public policy signified by the six pillars of Article 3 of the RRF Regulation: green transition, digital transformation; smart, sustainable and inclusive growth; social and territorial cohesion; health and economic, social and institutional resilience; and policies for the next generation, children and youth. Indirectly, the RRF will also provide

funding for private investments, channelled through public schemes.

Crucially, respectively at least 37% and 20% of the financial allocation will be used for green and digital investment and reforms.

The RRF will be financed through Union borrowing as set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/2094 (EURI regulation). Payments to Member States under the RRF can take place up to 31 December 2026 for both non-repayable financial support and loan support.

Budgetary commitments will be made upon approval of the plans by the Council and the signature of the financing and loan agreement with the respective Member State. Payments will be made once the relevant Member State satisfactorily fulfils the related milestones and targets and can be disbursed up to twice a year.

Objectives

The specific objective of the RRF shall be to provide Member States with financial support subject to satisfactorily achieving milestones and targets linked to reforms and investments as set out in Member States' Recovery and Resilience Plans.

Actions

The RRF will provide non-repayable financial support as well as loans to Member States to support public investments and reforms, as set out in national Recovery and Resilience Plans.

Delivery mode

The RRF will be implemented by the Commission in direct management in accordance with the Financial Regulation.

Link to the 2014–2020 MFF

The RRF is a novel instrument – indeed a historic one. As such, there are no precursors for it in the 2014-2020 MFF.

Performance Framework

As provided by Article 29 of the RRF Regulation, the Commission is empowered to adopt by December 2021 a Delegated Act to "set out the common indicators to be used for reporting on the progress and for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of the Facility towards the achievement of the general and specific objectives". In accordance with Article 30, the Commission will further adopt a Delegated Act establishing the Recovery and Resilience Scoreboard which shall display the progress of the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Plans. This Scoreboard will constitute the performance reporting system of the Facility.

TSI

Technical Support Instrument

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION
https://europa.eu/!DU64hd

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	New
2021	114.4
2022	116.7
2023	119.0
2024	121.4
2025	123.8
2026	126.3
2027	128.1
Total programming	849.5

IMPACT ASSESSMENT
The impact assessment of the Proposal for a Regulation on the establishment of the Technical Support Instrument was carried out in 2018. For further information, please consult: https://europa.eu/!jH84Np

Challenge

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic has changed the economic outlook for years to come in the EU and in the world. The effects of the crisis in the medium and long term will depend on the resilience of Member States' economies. There is a need to plan strategically the recovery, revitalise our economies and get back on a path of sustainable and inclusive growth, geared towards the green transition and digital transformation objectives.

Smart, sustainable and socially responsible reforms can help to strengthen the resilience of our economies and societies. They contribute to keeping our economies flexible and competitive, and help improve the quality of public services. Moreover, given that the economies of Member States are strongly intertwined, the successful implementation of well-designed reforms in each Member State benefits the EU as a whole.

However, the process of designing, developing and implementing reforms is complex and Member States have different levels of in-house expertise and capacity to tackle it. Strengthening Member States' institutional and administrative capacity to design and implement reforms is essential.

In line with the subsidiarity and proportionality principles, the EU's intervention can bring added value by offering strengthened technical support for the design and implementation of the resilience-enhancing reforms. This support helps to increase the capacity of Member States to carry out their national reforms, in line with overall EU objectives.

Mission

The *Technical Support Instrument* is the main EU funding programme providing technical support to EU Member States in their reform agendas.

The general objective of the *Technical Support Instrument* is to promote the Union's economic, social and territorial cohesion by supporting Member States' efforts to implement the necessary reforms to achieve economic and social recovery, resilience and upward economic and social convergence.

These reforms may be either identified in the European Semester process of economic policy coordination, or by the Member States' own initiative. They could be in a broad range of policy domains, including public financial and asset management, institutional and administrative reform, business environment, the financial sector, markets for products, services and labour, education and training, sustainable development, public health and social welfare. Specific emphasis will be given to the actions that foster the green and digital transitions.

The instrument will also provide technical support to Member States for the preparation and implementation of their recovery and resilience plans in the framework of the new *Recovery and Resilience Facility*.

Objectives

The *Technical Support Instrument* has the specific objectives of assisting national authorities in improving their capacity to:

1. Design, develop and implement reforms;

2. Prepare, amend, implement and revise recovery and resilience plans pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/241.

Those specific objectives shall be pursued in close cooperation with the Member States concerned, including through exchange of good practices, processes and methodologies, stakeholder involvement where appropriate, and a more effective and efficient human resources management.

Actions

The type of actions eligible for financing under the *Technical Support Instrument* include, among others:

*   Expertise related to policy advice and/or change, formulation of strategies and reform roadmaps, as well as to legislative, institutional, structural and administrative reforms;

*   The short-term or long-term provision of experts, to perform tasks in specific domains or to carry out operational activities

*   Capacity building and related supporting actions at all governance levels, also contributing to the empowerment of civil society.

Delivery mode

The *Technical Support Instrument* is mainly implemented under direct management, in particular through grants and procurements, but also through internal expertise. In some cases, it is implemented through indirect management, entrusting tasks to international organisations or other bodies in accordance with the Financial Regulation.

Link to the 2014–2020 MFF

The *Technical Support Instrument* is the successor of the Structural Reform Support Programme, with a larger budget and broader scope. The *Technical Support Instrument* is consistent, coherent and complementary to the other Union programmes supporting capacity building and technical assistance.

Performance Framework

🎯 **To assist national authorities in improving their capacity to: (a) design, develop and implement reforms; (b) prepare, amend, implement and revise recovery and resilience plans pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2021/241.**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Cooperation and support plans concluded	Level of support provided to the Member States	Output	DG REFORM internal monitoring system	First data in 2021; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Support measures provided	Extent of support provided to the Member States authorities	Output	DG REFORM internal monitoring system	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Technical support activities carried out	Type of support provided to the Member States authorities	Output	DG REFORM internal monitoring system	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Deliverables provided by the technical support activities such as action plans, roadmaps, guidelines, handbooks, and recommendations	Effectiveness of TSI in improving Member States' capacity to design, develop and implement reforms	Output	DG REFORM internal monitoring system	First data in 2023; estimated lag 2 year; annually
Outcomes of the technical support activities provided, such as adoption of a strategy, adoption of a new law /act or modification of an existing one, adoption of (new) procedures and actions to enhance the implementation of reforms	Implementation level of the technical support in the Member States	Result	DG REFORM internal monitoring system	First data in 2024; estimated lag 3 year; annually
The objectives set in the cooperation and support plans, which have been achieved due, inter alia, to the technical support received.	TSI contribution to Member States structural reforms	Impact	DG REFORM internal monitoring system	First data in 2024; estimated lag 3 year; annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	The baseline for output, outcome and impact indicators is zero.

Target	Target values for outputs, results and impacts will be based on the SRSP relevant data available, and adjusted in light of the resources assigned for the programme period, once known.
	Target values for outputs and results will be reassessed after the start of the implementation period of the new instrument and when projects have delivered the first outputs and results. Targets for impact, related to the efficiency and effectiveness of the reforms, will be reassessed in the longer term, by means of the mid-term and ex-post evaluations, once the results of the implemented reforms can be objectively observable.

Pericles IV

Exchange, assistance and training programmes for the protection of the Euro against counterfeiting

PROPOSALS FOR:

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

1. establishing an exchange, assistance and training programme for the protection of the euro against counterfeiting (the 'Pericles IV programme'); and

2. extending its application to the non-participating Member States

COM(2018)369 and 371

Period of Application 2021 – 2027

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!uJ67Dg

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING

(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	7.1
2021	0.8
2022	0.8
2023	0.9
2024	0.9
2025	0.9
2026	0.9
2027	0.9
Total programming	6.2

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT accompanying the above-referenced proposal COM (2018) 369

https://europa.eu/!gG67BV

Challenge

The use of the euro – Europe's single currency – continues to grow, including as medium for international transactions and reserve currency. The euro continues to be exposed to the threat of increasingly sophisticated counterfeits.

The protection of the European single currency benefits all Member States, all EU citizens and all EU businesses. Given the cross-border circulation of the euro and the involvement of international organised crime in euro counterfeiting (production and distribution), the protection of the euro goes beyond the interests, means and responsibilities of individual Member States. Appropriately, Article 133 TFEU bestows the responsibility for the protection of the euro as the single currency to the EU. National protection frameworks are essential, but need to be complemented and coordinated by action at the EU level. Moreover, international cooperation is necessary to fend off emerging transnational risks.

Mission

Pericles IV aims to prevent and combat counterfeiting and related fraud, preserve the integrity of the euro banknotes and coins, thus strengthening the trust of citizens and business in the genuineness of these banknotes and coins and therefore enhancing the trust in the Union's economy, while securing the sustainability of public finances.

The programme will promote transnational and cross-border cooperation within the EU as well as internationally ensuring a global protection of the euro against counterfeiting, and will in particular, take responsibility for countering specific emerging threats and the (challenging) relationship with certain countries.

Objectives

The programme's specific objective is to protect euro banknotes and coins against counterfeiting and related fraud, by supporting and supplementing the measures undertaken by the Member States and assisting the competent national and Union authorities in their efforts to develop among themselves and with the Commission a close and regular cooperation and an exchange of best practice, where appropriate including third countries and international organisations.

Actions

The programme will support:

a) Exchange and dissemination of information, in particular through organising workshops, meetings and seminars, including training, targeted placements and exchanges of staff of competent national authorities and other similar actions.

b) Technical, scientific and operational assistance, as appears necessary as part of the programme.

c) The purchase of equipment to be used by specialised anti-counterfeiting authorities of third countries for protecting the euro against counterfeiting.

Delivery mode

The programme will be implemented through direct management. The Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN) is the lead DG for programme implementation.

Projects financed under the programme are implemented either directly by the Commission (DG ECFIN) or in the form of grant awards to national competent authorities in the EU (both in the euro area and non-euro area).

Link to the 2014–2020 MFF

Pericles IV is a continuation of the *Pericles 2020* programme. The main novelty is the simplification of the application process through the use of the eGrants system.

Performance Framework

To protect euro banknotes and coins against counterfeiting and related fraud, by supporting and supplementing the measures undertaken by the Member States and assisting the competent national and Union authorities in their efforts to develop among themselves and with the Commission a close and regular cooperation and an exchange of best practice, where appropriate including third countries and international organisations

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of counterfeit euros detected	Supporting and supplementing the measures undertaken by the Member States and assisting cooperation and an exchange of best practice.	Impact	European Commission CMS (Counterfeit Monitoring System) database	First data in 2022, estimated lag 1 year, annually
Number of illegal workshops dismantled		Impact	European Commission Feedback from the Member States' competent authorities	First data in 2022, estimated lag 1 year, annually
Number of competent authorities applying to the Programme		Result	European Commission Number of submitted applications	First data in 2022, estimated lag 1 month, annually
Satisfaction rate of participants in the actions financed by the Programme		Result	The Commission and the beneficiaries of the Programme shall collect the data for the satisfaction rate of participants in the actions financed by the Programme.	First data in 2022, estimated lag 6 months, annually
Feedback of participants that have already taken part in previous Pericles actions on the impact of the Programme on their activities in protecting the euro against counterfeiting.		Result	The Commission and the beneficiaries of the Programme shall collect the data for the feedback of participants that have already taken part in previous Pericles actions on the impact of the Programme on their activities in protecting the euro against counterfeiting. Based on the evaluation sheets received in the reference year	First data in 2022, estimated lag 6 months, annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	a) <u>number of counterfeit euros detected</u>: the average number for 2014-2020: Banknotes: 671 000 – Coins: 174 112
	b) <u>number of illegal workshops dismantled</u>: 2019: 22
	c) <u>number of competent authorities applying to the programme</u>: 0
	d) <u>satisfaction rate of participants in the actions financed by the Programme</u>: 0
	e) <u>feedback of participants that have already taken part in previous Pericles actions on the impact of the Programme on their activities in protecting the euro against counterfeiting</u>: 0
Target	a) <u>number of counterfeit euros detected: Keep counterfeits under control in an average +/- 5% compared to average 2014-2020</u>: The link between the number of counterfeit euros detected and the programme's training activities is only indirect. A variety of external factors also play a role, which can affect the figures in both directions (such as criminal intent of certain crime groups, priorities set by Member States' law enforcement, length and scope of police investigations, etc..). The target is therefore set as a reference band within which the criminal phenomenon of counterfeiting is assessed as being under control.
	b) <u>number of illegal workshops dismantled: Keep number under control in an average +/- 10% compared to 2019</u>: The link between the number of illegal workshops dismantled and the programme's training activities is only indirect. A variety of external factors also play a role, which can affect the figures in both directions (such as criminal intent of certain crime groups, priorities set by Member States' law enforcement, length and scope of police investigations, etc..). The target is therefore set as a reference band within which the criminal phenomenon of counterfeiting is assessed as being under control.
	c) number of competent authorities applying to the programme:
	• Milestone: 2024: at least 12 unique competent authorities applying to the programme compared to 2014-2020
	• Target: 2027: at least 24 unique competent authorities applying to the programme compared to 2014-2020
	The milestone and target take into account a benchmark of 20 unique applicants who applied during the previous programme period and therefore aims for a 20% increase in the number of unique applicants to this programme period.
	d) satisfaction rate of participants in the actions financed by the programme: in the event evaluation form, an average of at least 75% of respondents across actions indicates being satisfied or highly satisfied (question II: general assessment).
	e) feedback of participants that have already taken part in previous Pericles actions on the impact of the programme on their activities in protecting the euro against counterfeiting: in the event evaluation form, an average of at least 75% of respondents to this specific question across actions indicates a moderate or high impact (question IV).

Civil Protection
Union Civil Protection Mechanism

The legislative proposal to amend DECISION (EU) 2013/1313 of the EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT and of the COUNCIL on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism (*)

Period of Application
2014 – No end date

(*) The 2013 basic act has been amended in 2019 by Decision (EU) 2019/420 of the European Parliament and of the Council. It has been further revised and is expected to enter into force in 2021.

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

http://europa.eu/!vF44kU

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	924.2[9]
2021	772.7
2022	775.1
2023	786.5
2024	239.1
2025	243.8
2026	248.6
2027	253.6
Total programming	3 319.4

Challenge

Disasters have affected every region of Europe in recent years, causing hundreds of casualties and billions in damage to infrastructure and the environment. Epidemics, flash floods, storms, forest fires, earthquakes, and man-made disasters continuously put countries' response capabilities under pressure. Additionally, security concerns have become more complex and climate change is expected to worsen the impact of disasters in the future.

Such disasters have overwhelmed the ability of Member States to help each other, especially when several countries face the same type of disaster simultaneously. The EU supports and complements prevention and preparedness efforts of its Member States and Participating States by focusing on areas where a joint European approach is more effective than separate national actions. Through the rescEU reserve, the EU ensures a faster and more comprehensive response.

Mission

The EU plays a key role in coordinating the response to disasters in Europe and beyond. The Union Civil Protection Mechanism ('*the Union Mechanism*') aims to strengthen the cooperation between the Union and the Member States and to facilitate coordination in the field of civil protection in order to improve the effectiveness of systems for preventing, preparing for and responding to natural and man-made disasters.

The Union Mechanism promotes solidarity between the Member States and Participating States through practical cooperation and coordination. Member States, however, retain primary responsibility to protect people, the environment, and property, including cultural heritage, on their territory against disasters and to provide their disaster-management systems with sufficient capabilities to cope adequately and in a consistent manner with disasters of a nature and magnitude that can reasonably be expected and prepared for.

Objectives

The specific objectives of *the Union Mechanism* are:

1. to achieve a high level of protection against disasters through a culture of prevention and improved cooperation between national services;

2. to enhance preparedness at Member State and Union level to respond to disasters (European Civil Protection Pool and rescEU);

3. to facilitate rapid and efficient disaster response;

4. to increase public awareness and preparedness for disasters;

5. to increase the availability and use of scientific knowledge on disasters; and to step up cooperation and coordination activities at cross-

border level and between Member States prone to the same types of disasters.

Actions

The Union Mechanism comprises three stands of activities: prevention, preparedness, and response.

Prevention and preparedness activities mitigate the effects of disasters. A training programme for civil protection experts from EU Member States and Participating States ensures compatibility and complementarity between intervention teams, while large-scale exercises train capacities for specific disasters each year.

With its 2019 reform, the Commission proposed rescEU as part of preparedness actions under *the Union Mechanism*. rescEU is a European reserve of capacities which includes a fleet of firefighting planes and helicopters, medical evacuation planes, as well as a stockpile of medical equipment and field hospitals that can respond to health emergencies.

Under response, following a request for assistance by a Member State or third country through *the Union Mechanism*, the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) mobilises assistance or expertise. In addition, the ERCC monitors events around the globe 24/7 and ensures rapid deployment of emergency support through a direct link with national civil protection authorities. Specialised teams and equipment can be mobilised at short notice for deployments inside and outside Europe.

Delivery mode

The leading DG in the European Commission for *the Union Mechanism* is DG ECHO. The management mode is direct management, with some possible recourses to indirect management following a recent legislative revision.

Link to the 2014–2020 MFF

The Union Mechanism in the upcoming 2021-2027 MFF builds on the positive results achieved through the 2014-2020 MFF. The budget has been consolidated under one heading in the 2021-2027 MFF to render budget implementation even more effective and efficient. Increased operational needs and a matching budget led the Commission to propose adaptations to the legislative framework, including direct procurement of rescEU capacities by the Commission and full Union financing for all rescEU capacities.

[9] includes the Union Civil Protection Mechanism for internal and external interventions

Performance Framework

🎯 **To achieve a high level of protection against disasters by preventing or reducing their effects by fostering a culture of prevention and by improving cooperation between the civil protection and other relevant services..**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of Member States that have made available to the European Commission a summary of risk assessments and assessment of risk management capability.	Prevention	Output	Member States' reporting to the Commission	First data in 2020; estimated lag three months; every three years

🎯 **To facilitate rapid and efficient response in the event of disasters or imminent disasters, including by taking measures to mitigate the immediate consequences of disasters.**

Indicator	Dimension	Type	Source	Data availability
Response time of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism to a request of assistance (inside and outside the EU)	Response	Result	Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS) data base.	First data in 2022; estimated lag three months; annually
Adequacy of response of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (inside and outside the EU)	Response	Result	Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS) data base	First data in 2022; estimated lag three months; annually

🎯 **To increase public awareness and preparedness for disasters**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Level of awareness of Union citizens of the risk of their region	Awareness/Prevention	Result	Eurobarometer	First data envisaged in 2023; every two years.

🎯 **To enhance preparedness at Member State and Union level to respond to disasters (European Civil Protection Pool and rescEU.**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of committed and certified capacities included in the European Civil Protection Pool (ECPP)	Preparedness	Result	The registration of modules are found in Common Emergency Communication and Information System (CECIS) data base	First data in 2021; estimated lag three months; annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	*Number of Member States that have made available to the European Commission a summary of risk assessments and assessment of risk management capability.*

This indicator is based on actual reporting by Member States to the European Commission. The baseline set in 2019 is 27 and refers to the 2018-2020 reporting cycle. According to Article 6 of Decision No 1313/2013/EU on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism, Member States have to report to the Commission every three years.

Response time of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism to a request of assistance (inside and outside the EU)

This indicator measures the duration between the moment a request for assistance has been received in the Emergency Response Coordination Centre and the first offer of assistance in CECIS.

Given the nature of this indicator, the baseline is not defined. For reference, the past performance was 3 hours for requests inside the EU and 10 hours for requests outside the EU.

Adequacy of response of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (inside and outside the EU)

This indicator measures the percentage of the request for assistance that has been successfully met with offers for assistance.

Given the nature of this indicator, the baseline is not defined. For reference, in the past performance was 66% fulfilment rate for requests inside the EU and 86% fulfilment rate for requests outside the EU.

Level of awareness of Union citizens of the risk of their region

This indicator measures the level of awareness of the Union citizens of the risk in their region.. The latest known result reported by Eurobarometer (31/12/2020) is 64%.

Number of committed and certified capacities included in the European Civil Protection Pool (ECPP):

This indicator measures the number of committed and certified response capacities that Member States voluntarily make available in the ECPP. This include a range of civil protection modules, other response capacities and experts, which Member States keep on standby for EU civil protection missions all over the world. Member States commit capacities for a period of at least 1 to maximum 3 years after which they are either withdrawn or recommitted. As an exemption to this, capacity benefitting from funding (in form of adaptation grants) are committed for a period that is linked to the received funding and ranges between 3 and 10 years.

The baseline set in 2019 is 60 committed and certified capacities |
| **Target** | *Number of Member States that have made available to the European Commission a summary of risk assessments and assessment of risk management capability.*

Based on requirements set out in the Decision No 1313/2013/EU, all Member States are obliged to report under Article 6. This requirement also applies to the UCPM Participating States.

In line with the obligations for Member States under the relevant legislation, the target is set at 27 Member States for every reporting cycle.

Response time of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism to a request of assistance (inside and outside the EU)

DG ECHO has a role in improving its internal procedures to increase the rapidity of activities that lie in our exclusive areas of influence. However, DG ECHO operates in close cooperation with Member States and, since the UCPM response always builds on what Member States can make available in times of crises, a precise target is difficult to incorporate in a methodology. In addition, the target is also influenced by a mixture of the MFF and policy changes. It should be noted, finally, that quantitative response indicators will always be influenced by the number, severity, and nature of future disasters for which the UCPM is activated, which are unpredictable.

The target is to maintain the level of performance achieved in the previous period, which is a response time of 3 hours for inside Europe and of 10 hours for outside Europe.

Adequacy of response of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (inside and outside the EU)

The adequacy of response is strictly linked to the cooperation with Member States and the use of the UCPM in the most efficient and appropriate way possible. |

The target is to improve on previous results and reach 90% for inside Europe activations and more than 86% for outside Europe activations.

Level of awareness of Union citizens of the risk of their region

The target is to increase the latest known result.

Number of committed and certified capacities included in the European Civil Protection Pool (ECPP):

In the field of civil protection, the Commission has only a supporting competence. With regards to the European Civil Protection Pool, the Commission is relying on Member States' interest to commit preparedness capacities to the UCPM to meet the minimum requirements set out by the 'Capacity Goals' set out by means of implementing act as established in the UCPM legislation. The objective of the UCPM is to expand the number and scope of available capacities in the pool, in line with emerging needs.

The target is to improve on the projected baseline (60 in 2019) and have more than 60 committed and certified capacities included in the ECPP.

EU4Health Programme

EU Programme for a healthier and safer Union

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL Programme for the Union's action in the field of health ('EU4Health Programme')

(EU) 2021/522

Period of Application
2021 - 2027

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!RU73Pq

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	452.4
2021	327.5
2022	1 217.0
2023	731.7
2024	753.8
2025	772.5
2026	789.8
2027	1 363.9
Total programming	5 956.1

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment carried out in 2018 for the initial Health Programme proposal, a strand under the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) remained valid for the new standalone EU4Health Programme. The current objectives retain all health objectives from the initial proposal with priority given to crisis response and preparedness. They have been aligned with the political priorities on cancer and pharmaceuticals.
For ESF+ impact assessment, please see here:
https://europa.eu/!uV97Jw

Challenge

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused an unprecedented health crisis in Europe, straining national health systems and resulting in severe human suffering and socio-economic consequences. The crisis revealed the fragility of national health systems and the health disparities across population groups, Member States, and regions. It also demonstrated the importance of coordination among European countries to protect people's health and the need of a forceful EU approach for a safer Europe, both during crises and in normal times.

The Union has a central role to play in accelerating progress, coordination and cooperation in tackling health challenges in Europe.

Health is an investment and the EU4Health is the largest ever EU investment in health. It is a clear message that the health of people is EU priority.

EU4Health will support and complement national policies and will optimize its value added by supporting actions in relation to which there are advantages and efficiency gains from collaboration and cooperation at Union level, and actions that have an impact on the internal market. The programme will pave the way towards a strong European Health Union, in which all Member States prepare and respond timely to health crises; medical supplies-- including crisis-relevant products—are available, affordable and innovative; and all countries work together to improve health systems and fight communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Mission

EU4Health will provide the means and the instruments for delivering on the EU Health policy. Four general objectives represent the breath and the ambitions of the programme:

a. Improve & foster health in the Union;
b. Protect people from serious cross-border health threats;
c. Improve access to medicinal products, medical devices, crisis-relevant products;
d. Strengthen health systems.

EU4Health will help Member States to reach the sustainable development goals (in particular SDG3 "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages") and apply, where relevant, the 'One Health' approach, recognizing that human health is connected to animal health and to the environment.

Specific objectives

Ten specific objectives identify key areas of intervention under the above four general objectives, as follows:

a. *Improve and foster health in the Union*:
- Disease prevention & health promotion;

- International health initiatives & cooperation.

b. *Protect people from serious cross-border health threats*:
- Prevention, preparedness & response to cross-border health threats;
- Complementing national stockpiling of essential crisis-relevant products;
- Establishing a reserve of medical, healthcare & support staff.

c. *Improve access to medicinal products, medical devices, crisis-relevant products*:
- Enhancement of availability, accessibility & affordability of medicinal products, medical devices and crisis-relevant products.

d. *Strengthen health systems*:
- Strengthening health data, digital tools & services, digital transformation of healthcare;
- Enhancing access to healthcare;
- Developing and implementing EU health legislation and evidence-based decision making;
- Integrated work among MS health systems.

Health challenges are cross-dimensional by nature and, *EU4Health* is implemented in overall consistency, synergy and complementarity with Union programmes, policies, instruments and actions.

Actions

Responding to the complexity of health issues, *EU4Health* will initially support a broad range of actions and initiatives under four overarching 'strands', namely: (1) crisis preparedness, (2) disease prevention, (3) health systems and healthcare workforce and (4) Digital. Cancer is a major initiative and a transversal strand.

Delivery mode

EU4Health will be implemented in direct management, (mainly by the European Health and Digital Executive Agency), as well as in indirect management.

Link to the 2014–2020 MFF

EU4Health is a new programme. It builds on the positive results of the 3rd Health programme under the 2014-2020 MFF, of which it continues many actions (Enhanced crisis readiness; Support to Europe Beating Cancer Action Plan; Support to Pharmaceuticals Strategy), albeit with key novelties. Relative to its predecessor, *EU4Health* features unprecedented level of investment and covers a much broader scope.

Performance Framework

Disease prevention & health promotion

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Vaccination coverage for measles	Vaccination coverage for vaccine-preventable-diseases	Impact	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)	First data estimated in 2022; annually
Vaccination coverage for flu				
Vaccination coverage for HPV				
Vaccination coverage for COVID-19				
EU Laboratory capacity index (EULabCap)	National laboratory capacities & capabilities for providing timely and reliable information for health threat detection, assessment and surveillance	Impact	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)	First data estimated in 2022; annually
Age-standardised five-year net survival rate for paediatric cancer	Cancer survival is one of the key measures of the effectiveness of health care systems in managing cancer, reflecting both early detection and the effectiveness of treatment.	Impact	JRC ECIS – European Cancer Information System	First data estimated in 2022; annually
Coverage for cancer screening programmes	Information for improvement of the surveillance, diagnosis and treatment of cancer	Impact	JRC ECIS – European Cancer Information System	First data estimated in 2022; annually
Population covered by Cancer Registries	Information for improvement of the surveillance, diagnosis and treatment of cancer	Result	JRC ECIS – European Cancer Information System	First data estimated in 2022; annually
Member States reporting information on cancer stage at diagnosis	Information for improvement of the surveillance, diagnosis and treatment of cancer	Result	JRC ECIS – European Cancer Information System	First data estimated in 2022; annually

Prevention, preparedness & response to cross-border health threats

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Member States with improved preparedness and response planning	Preparedness & response to cross-border health threats	Result	EC	First data estimated in 2022; annually

Enhancement of availability, accessibility & affordability of medicinal products, medical devices and crisis-relevant products

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Existing and new orphan authorisations	Access to medicines for the benefit of patients suffering from rare diseases	Impact	European Medicines Agency (EMA)	First data estimated in 2022; annually
Advanced Therapy Medicinal Products for unmet needs	Access to products are based on genes and cells therapy and tissue engineering	Impact	European Medicines Agency (EMA)	First data estimated in 2022; annually
Paediatric Use Medicinal Products or vaccines for unmet needs	Access to centrally authorised medicinal products	Impact	European Medicines Agency (EMA)	First data estimated in 2022; annually
Reports on shortages of medicinal products in the Member States as through the single point of contact network	Availability of medicinal products	Output	European Medicines Agency (EMA)	First data estimated in 2023; annually
Audits conducted in the Union and in third countries to ensure good manufacturing practices and good clinical practices	Union control	Output	EC	First data estimated in 2023; annually
Antimicrobial consumption for systemic use ATC (group J01)	Prudent and efficient use of medicinal products	Impact	European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC)	First data estimated in 2022; annually

Strengthening health data, digital tools & services, digital transformation of healthcare

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
MS participating in the European health data space	Exchange and access to different types of health data to support healthcare delivery, research and policy making	Output	EC	First data estimated in 2023; annually

Development and implementation of EU health legislation and supporting evidence-based decision-making

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Health impact assessments of Union policies	Information enabling decision-makers to consider the health implications of policies.	Output	EC	First data estimated in 2023; annually

Support integrated work among MS health systems

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Healthcare units involved in the European Reference Networks (ERNs)	Cooperation tackling complex or rare diseases and conditions that require highly specialised treatment and a concentration of knowledge and resources	Output	EC	First data estimated in 2023; annually
Patients diagnosed and treated by the members of the European Reference Networks (ERNs)	Patients benefitting of the cooperation under the ERNs	Result	EC	First data estimated in 2023; annually
Health Technology Assessment (HTA) reports jointly carried out	Evaluation of properties, effects, and/or impacts of health technologies (medicines, medical devices, vaccines, procedures and systems) for informing policy decision making	Output	EC	First data estimated in 2023; annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	Baseline will refer to the latest value available at latest record in 2021. In case the data is not timely available, we will consider to review the baseline when 2021 data are available.

Target	As a general approach, the target will be estimated by making use of the Learning Curve approach: using past data to predict future performance. However, those estimates will be refined by adjusting the outcomes to consider the size of the investment and integrate the EU policy ambition. The estimates will be discussed with Member States, also considering their starting situation and their capacity to react (speculative input).

For some of the indicators, reference targets are set at international level based on scientific input and, in those cases, we will consider the recognized target, adapting to EU ambitions and integrating speculative input from Member States.

For impact indicators, we will strive to find quantitative targets that could be defined according to literature review or similar cases; however, when a well-grounded quantitative target could not be defined, we will consider qualitative targets. |

ESF+

European Social Fund+

RELEVANT WEBSITES FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!nm34Pr
https://europa.eu/!wd83vd

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	98 343.9[10]
2021	24 750.7
2022	16 416.8
2023	13 603.7
2024	14 037.1
2025	14 483.5
2026	14 943.1
2027	15 417.9
Total programming	113 652.8

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment of the ESF+ was carried out in 2018. For further information please consult: https://europa.eu/!uV97Jw

Challenge

Europe's relevance, resilience, and success in the decades to come will depend on its ability to remain competitive in the global economy and ensure high levels of employment, education and training, health, social inclusion, and active participation in society. This in turn requires investing in people, tackling several social challenges (including unemployment, persistently high rates of poverty, and social exclusion of marginalised groups, such as Roma and migrants), and ensuring fair labour mobility.

Ample evidence demonstrates that EU policies aiming at promoting social cohesion and social rights would not have been implemented without complementary EU investment. While the competence to deal with employment and social affairs rests mainly at national level, given the scale and effect of the challenges, action has proven more effective and efficient if the EU level supports the efforts made by Member States and helps promote reforms beneficial to individual countries and the EU as a whole.

Mission

ESF+ aims at tackling the above challenges to advance towards a more social and inclusive Europe, as envisaged in the European Pillar of Social Rights.

Objectives

The specific objectives of *ESF+* are to:

1. Improving access to employment and activation measures for all, in particular the young (e.g. through the Youth Guarantee), long-term unemployed, disadvantaged groups, and inactive people, and promote self-employment and the social economy;
2. Modernising labour market institutions and services to assess and anticipate skills needs and ensure timely and tailor-made assistance and support for labour market matching, transitions and mobility
3. Promote a gender-balanced labour market participation, equal working conditions, and a better work-life balance, including through affordable care for children and other dependents;
4. Promoting the adaptation to change by workers, enterprises and entrepreneurs, active and healthy ageing, and a healthy working environment;
5. Improving the quality, inclusiveness, effectiveness and labour market relevance of education and training support acquisition of key competences, and promote dual-training systems and apprenticeships;
6. Promote equal access to and completion of quality and inclusive education, training and learning, in particular for disadvantaged groups throughout the various stages of life;

7. Promoting lifelong learning, in particular flexible upskilling and reskilling opportunities for all taking into account entrepreneurial and digital skills, better anticipating change and new skills requirements based on labour market needs, facilitating career transitions and promoting professional mobility;
8. Fostering active inclusion with a view to promote equal opportunities, non-discrimination, and active participation, and improve employability, in particular for disadvantaged groups;
9. Promoting the socioeconomic integration of third-country nationals, including migrants;
10. Promoting the socio-economic integration of marginalised communities, such as Roma people;
11. Enhancing equal and timely access to quality, sustainable and affordable services, including to access housing and person-centred care including healthcare; modernising and promoting access to social protection, with a particular focus on children and disadvantaged groups; improving accessibility (including for persons with disabilities), effectiveness, and resilience of healthcare systems and long-term care services;
12. Promoting social integration of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, including the most deprived persons and children;
13. Addressing material deprivation through food or basic material assistance to the most deprived, including children, and providing accompanying measures supporting their social inclusion.

ESF+'s Employment and Social Innovation strand (direct management) supports evidence-based policy making, social experimentations, capacity-building and mutual learning activities, as well as job placements under the targeted mobility scheme.

Actions

ESF+ carries out a variety of interventions described in national and regional programmes, including vocational education and training, active labour market policies, capacity building of public employment services, , social inclusion activities, distribution of food and goods, etc. In direct management it supports experimentations, social entrepreneurship, fair labour mobility and evidence-based policymaking.

Delivery mode

ESF+ is implemented in shared, direct and indirect management. DG: EMPL leads for the Commission.

Link to the 2014-2020 MFF

ESF+ merges several funds/programmes from the 2014-2020 MFF, namely the European Social Fund, the Youth Employment Initiative, the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived, and the Employment and Social Innovation programme.

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[10] includes the European Social Fund, the Fund for the Most Deprived and the EU programme for Employment and Social Innovation

Performance Framework

◎ Policy area – Employment and labour mobility

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability[11]
Participants in employment, including self-employment, upon leaving	Effect of the ESF+ upon leaving	Result	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of six months; semi-annually
Unemployed, including long-term unemployed, participants reached	Outreach: participants to ESF+	Output	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of six months; semi-annually
Inactive participants reached	Outreach: participants to ESF+	Output	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of six months; semi-annually
Number of participants 55 years of age and above reached	Outreach: participants to ESF+	Output	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of six months; semi-annually
Young people aged 18-29 years reached	Outreach: participants to ESF+	Output	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of six months; semi-annually

◎ Policy area – Education

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Participants with lower secondary education or less (ISCED 0-2) reached	Outreach: participants to ESF+	Output	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of six months; semi-annually
Participants with tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8) reached	Outreach: participants to ESF+	Output	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of six months; semi-annually
Participants gaining a qualification upon leaving	Effect of the ESF+ upon leaving	Result	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of six months; semi-annually
Participants in education or training upon leaving	Effect of the ESF+ upon leaving	Result	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of six months; semi-annually

◎ Policy area – Social inclusion, including contributing to poverty eradication and health

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Participants considered as part of disadvantaged groups reached (Participants with a foreign background, minorities including participants from the Roma community, third country nationals)	Outreach: ESF+ disadvantaged participants	Output	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of six months; semi-annually

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[11] Member States start transmitting data on all indicators from January 2022. The values will reflect the data stored electronically at the end of the month preceding the month of submission.

Participants with disabilities reached	Outreach: ESF+ disadvantaged participants	Output	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of six months; semi-annually
Number of children below 18 years of age reached	Outreach: ESF+ disadvantaged participants	Output	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of six months; semi-annually
Total number of participants reached in actions promoting social integration of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion	Outreach: ESF+ disadvantaged participants	Output	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of six months; semi-annually
Participants engaged in job searching upon leaving	Effect of the ESF+ upon leaving	Result	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of six months; semi-annually
Monetary value of distributed food and goods (directly or through vouchers)	Support provided by the fund	Output	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of twelve months; annually
Quantity of food distributed	Support provided by the fund	Output	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of twelve months; annually
Number of end recipients receiving food support	Outreach of the fund	Result	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of twelve months; annually
Number of end recipients receiving material support	Outreach of the fund	Result	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of twelve months; annually
Number of end-recipients benefiting from vouchers/cards	Outreach of the fund	Result	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of twelve months; annually
Number of children below 18 years of age benefiting from food, material or voucher support	Outreach of the fund	Result	ESF+ Managing Authorities from the Member States.	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of twelve months; annually

🎯 Policy area – Employment and social innovation

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of analytical activities	Support provided by the EaSI strand	Output	Administrative and quantitative data from the European Commission.	First data in 2022; estimated time lag of twelve months; annually
Number of information-sharing and mutual learning activities	Support provided by the EaSI strand	Output	Administrative and quantitative data from the European Commission.	First data in 2022; estimated time lag of twelve months; annually
Number of social experimentations	Support provided by the EaSI strand	Output	Administrative and quantitative data from the European Commission.	First data in 2022; estimated time lag of twelve months; annually
Number of capacity building and networking activities	Support provided by the EaSI strand	Output	Administrative and quantitative data from the European Commission.	First data in 2022; estimated time lag of twelve months; annually
Job placements effected as a result of recruitment and placement activity	Outreach of the support, measured as numbers of outgoing job finders, optionally broken down by gender	Result	EURES performance measurement system.	First data in 2022; estimated time lag of twelve months; biannually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	**Common ESF+ indicators** In line with Article 15 of the ESF+ Regulation, the baseline of the output indicators is 0. Their milestones at EU level will be estimated in 2022 based on approved programmes and historical trends. If the implementation trend is similar to the one of the first years of the 2014-2020 programming period, the milestones in the ESF+ will represent the same target's proportion in the post 2021 programmes In line with the Common Provisions Regulations, the result indicators will not have milestones. First estimations at EU level will be provided in 2022 based on approved operational programmes. Their baseline (reference value in *ESF+*) will be the historical success rate: the rate of successful outcomes in proportion to the corresponding output in 2014-2020. **Indicators for material deprivation** Milestones will not be set, only reference values and these will be set by Member States based on the negotiation with the Commission and also on the budget allocated to this specific objective and programme(s). **Indicators for the Employment and Social Innovation strand** The performance monitoring framework of the preceding Employment and Social Innovation (EaSI) programme as well as the mid-term evaluation will form the basis for establishing a new performance framework with updated baselines, milestones, and targets. The selected indicators present the baselines, milestones and targets of the most significant outputs and results stemming from the projects. This new performance framework will be carried out objectively using in-house collection methods as much as possible. The EURES performance measurement system, that is based on a Commission implementing act, as foreseen under the EURES regulation, provides the necessary baseline, milestones and targets for the Targeted Mobility Scheme based on its ultimate objective, i.e. the number of placements.
Target	**Common ESF+ indicators** For the estimation of EU-level output indicator targets, DG EMPL will use historical unit costs reported by Member States from the 2014-2020 programming period. First estimation in 2022, adjustment in 2023. For the estimation of result indicator targets at EU level, DG EMPL will use historical success rates reported by Member States from the 2014-2020 programming period. The ESF result indicators refer to the outputs directly, e.g. 'participants in employment' can be expressed as a direct function of 'unemployed' and 'inactive' in percentages. The historical success rate are adjusted downwards or upwards if necessary on the basis of assumptions on new developments. E.g. in case it is expected that the macroeconomic environment will be less favourable in the EU labour market, and job-placements will be more difficult, due to, for instance, the COVID-19 crisis, the success rate will

be adjusted downwards compared to the historical value.

Indicators for material deprivation

Targets will not be set, but only reference values and these will be set by Member States based on the negotiation with the Commission and also budget allocated to this specific objective and programme(s).

ERASMUS+

Erasmus+ programme

PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing 'Erasmus': the Union programme for education, training, youth and sport

COM/2018/367 final

Period of Application
2021 - 2027

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!DR46Yh

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	14 958.1
2021	2 662.6
2022	3 617.8
2023	3 548.5
2024	3 736.1
2025	3 929.7
2026	4 129.8
2027	5 152.3
Total programming	26 776.9

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment of the ERASMUS + Programme has been carried out in 2018. For further information, please consult:
https://europa.eu/!xV33fD

Challenge

Raising knowledge, awareness and appreciation of the Union and of the European values requires encouraging Europeans (young people, school pupils, apprentices, students, adults, or sports people, as well as their teachers and educators) to study and train abroad. This will equip them with the right set of knowledge, skills and competences, from a lifelong learning perspective, to make them resilient, to support high rates of employment, and to foster social cohesion. Access to such experiences in all fields of education, training, youth and sport also for people with otherwise fewer opportunities is especially important.

The added value of tackling this challenge at the EU level stems from the fact that national programmes cannot offer comparable scale, scope and/or coverage in terms of sectors and countries. Indeed, the latest mid-term evaluation of *ERASMUS+* found that, in the absence of this EU programme, mobility of learners and staff, as well as European cooperation in the sectors covered by the programme, would be substantially reduced

Mission

The general objective of *ERASMUS+* is to support, through lifelong learning, the educational, professional and personal development of people in education, training, youth and sport, in Europe and beyond, thereby contributing to sustainable growth, quality jobs and social cohesion, innovation, a strengthened European identity, and more active citizenship.

Objectives

ERASMUS+ has the following specific objectives:

1. The learning mobility of individuals and groups, and cooperation, quality, inclusion and equity, excellence, creativity, and innovation at the level of organisations and policies in the field of education and training;
2. Non-formal and informal learning mobility and active participation among young people, and cooperation, quality, inclusion, creativity and innovation at the level of organisations and policies in the field of youth;
3. The learning mobility of sport staff, and cooperation, quality, inclusion, creativity and innovation at the level of sport organisations and sport policies.

Actions

The objectives of the programme shall be pursued through the following three key actions:

a. Learning mobility ('key action 1')
b. Cooperation among organisations and institutions ('key action 2')
c. Support to policy development and cooperation ('key action 3').

The objectives shall also be pursued through Jean Monnet actions, which support teaching, learning, research and debates on European Integration matters, including on the Union's future challenges and opportunities. They foster knowledge about the EU in school education and vocational education and training and enhance excellence in teaching and research on EU issues at higher education level.

Delivery mode

Erasmus+ is implemented directly by the Commission under the leadership of the Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC), in co-operation with DG Employment Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL, for parts of the programme concerning skills and qualifications policy, adult learning and vocational education and training) and the Education, Audio-visual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Parts of the programme are implemented in indirect management with the support of the *Erasmus+* National Agencies. The latter brings the programme closer to its target audience, adapts to the diversity of national education systems, and offers the possibility to align it with national priorities. DG EAC bears the overall responsibility for the supervision and coordination of the agencies in charge of implementing the programme.

Link to the 2014-2020 MFF

Based on lessons learned from the current programme, Erasmus+ 2021-2027 will be more inclusive and accessible, more forward-looking, more digital, simpler and greener, more international, while continuing to support lifelong learning and innovative education and training in Europe. It will offer reinforced opportunities for transnational learning mobility and cooperation, including through the European Universities initiative and new opportunities for school pupils, adult learners and sport staff. The programme will give more attention to fields that are strategic to Europe's knowledge creation and sustainable growth, by targeting mobility and cooperation projects in strategic forward-looking sectors (climate change, clean energy, digitisation, artificial intelligence, bioscience, etc.) thus contributing to crucial skills development, to increasing Europe's innovation capacity and tackling societal challenges.

Performance Framework

🎯 **Promote learning mobility of individuals and groups, as well as cooperation, quality, inclusion and equity, excellence creativity, and innovation at the level of organisations and policies in the field of education and training.**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
The number of participants in learning mobility activities in the Education and Training strand of the programme, broken down per sector and participant profile	Level of participation in mobility activities of the Education and Training strand of Erasmus	Result	Project Management Module, Beneficiary module and e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 2 to 4 years after project start date; annually
The number of participants in virtual learning activities under key action 1 of the Education and Training strand	Participants supported by virtual learning activities	Result	Beneficiary Module and e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 2 to 4 years after project start date; annually
The number of people with fewer opportunities taking part in activities under key action 1 of the Education and Training strand, broken down per sector and participant profile	Level of inclusiveness of the Programme for participants to learning mobility activities	Result	Beneficiary module and e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The share of participants that consider they have benefited from their participation in learning mobility activities under key action 1 of the Education and Training strand	Improvement of levels of key competences and skills for jobs and society	Result	Participants' survey	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The share of participants that consider they have an increased European sense of belonging after participation in activities under key action 1 of the Education and Training strand	Increased European awareness – perceived feeling of belonging to European values	Result	Participants' survey	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The number of organisations and institutions taking part in the Programme for the Education and training strand, for each key action	Level of attractiveness of the Programme for organisations to participate.	Result	Online Registration System, Project Management Module, PDM URF, e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The share of organisations and institutions that consider they have developed high-quality practices as a result of their participation in key action 2 of the Education and Training strand	Levels of innovation in education and high quality educational opportunities	Impact	Beneficiary module and e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project start date; annually
The number of users of virtual cooperation platforms supported under key action 2 of the Education and Training strand broken down per platform	Number of registered users of online platforms used in the cooperation projects	Result	School Education Gateway (SEG), Electronic Platform for Adult Learning in Europe (EPALE) and eTwinning in 2021. (List revised annual)	First data 2022; annually
The number of newcomer organisations and institutions taking part in the Programme under key actions 1 and 2 of the Education and Training strand	Level of attractiveness of the Programme for organisations and institutions to participate in mobility projects	Impact	Online Registration System, Project Management Module, PDM URF, e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
The number of small-scale partnerships supported under key action 2 of the Education and Training strand	Improvement in programme simplification for beneficiaries	Result	Online Registration System, Project Management Module, PDM URF, e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The share of organisations and institutions that consider that the procedures for taking part in the	Improvement in programme simplification for	Result	Project Management Module,	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction

Programme are proportionate and simple for the Education and Training strand	beneficiaries		e-Grants	date; annually
The share of activities addressing climate objectives under key action 1 of the Education and Training strand	Share of activities contributing to green priority (yearly)	Impact	Project Management Module, Beneficiary Module, e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The share of projects addressing climate objectives under key action 2 of the Education and Training strand	Share of projects contributing to green priority (yearly)	Result	Project Management Module, Beneficiary Module, e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually

🎯 **Promote non-formal and informal learning mobility and active participation among young people, as well as cooperation, quality, inclusion, creativity and innovation at the level of organisations and policies in the field of Youth**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
The number of participants in learning mobility activities in the Youth strand of the programme broken down per participant profile	Levels of youth participation in non-formal and informal learning mobility, Programme efficiency	Result	Project Management Module, Beneficiary module and e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 4 years after project start date; annually
The number of participants in virtual learning activities under key action 1 of the Youth strand	Level of digital participation	Result	Beneficiary module and e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 4 years after project start date; annually
The number of people with fewer opportunities taking part in activities under key action 1 of the Youth strand	Level of inclusiveness of the Programme for participants to learning mobility activities	Result	Beneficiary module and e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The share of participants that consider they have benefited from their participation in learning mobility activities under key action 1 of the Youth strand	Improvement of key competences and skills, Programme efficiency	Impact	Participants' survey	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The share of participants that consider they have an increased European sense of belonging after participation in activities under key action 1 of the Youth strand	Contribution to European awareness, Programme efficiency	Impact	Participants' survey	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The number of organisations and institutions taking part in the Programme for Youth activities, for each key action	Level of attractiveness of the Programme for organisations to participate.	Result	Project Management Module, Beneficiary Module	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The share of organisations and institutions that consider they have developed high-quality practices as a result of their participation in key action 2 of the Youth strand	Benefits of participation for organisations, Programme efficiency	Impact	Beneficiary module and e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The number of users of virtual cooperation platforms supported under key action 2 of the Youth strand	Number of users of the European Youth Portal	Result	European Youth Portal. List revised annual.	First data 2022; annually
The number of newcomer organisations and institutions taking part in the Programme under key actions 1 and 2 of the Youth strand.	Level of attractiveness of the Programme for organisations and institutions to participate in mobility projects	Result	Online Registration System, Project Management Module, PDM URF, e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually

The number of small-scale partnerships supported under key action 2 of the Youth strand	Improvement in programme simplification for beneficiaries	Result	Online Registration System, Project Management Module, PDM URF, e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The share of organisations and institutions that consider that the procedures for taking part in the Programme are proportionate and simple for the Youth strand	Improvement in programme simplification for beneficiaries	Result	Project Management Module, e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The share of activities addressing climate objectives under key action 1 of the Youth strand	Share of activities contributing to green priority (yearly)	Result	Project Management Module, Beneficiary Module, e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The share of projects addressing climate objectives under key action 2 of the Youth strand	Share of projects contributing to green priority (yearly)	Result	Project Management Module, Beneficiary Module, e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually

🎯 Promote learning mobility of sport staff, as well as cooperation, quality, inclusion, creativity and innovation at the level of sport organisations and sport policies

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
The number of participants in learning mobility activities in the Sport strand of the programme	Level of participation in mobility activities in the sport strand of Erasmus	Result	Project Management Module, Beneficiary module and e-Grants	First data 2023; estimated lag 2 to 4 years after project start date; annually
The number of participants in virtual learning activities under key action 1 of the Sport strand	Participants supported by virtual learning activities	Result	Beneficiary module and e-Grants	First data 2023; estimated lag 2 to 4 years after project start date; annually
The number of people with fewer opportunities taking part in activities under key action 1 of the Sport strand	Level of inclusiveness of the Programme for participants to learning mobility activities	Result	Beneficiary module and e-Grants	First data 2023; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The share of participants that consider they have benefited from their participation in learning mobility activities under key action 1 of the Sport strand	Improvement of levels of key competences and skills for jobs and society	Impact	Participants' survey	First data 2023; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The share of participants that consider they have an increased European sense of belonging after participation in activities under key action 1 of the Sport strand	Increased European awareness - perceived feeling of belonging to European values	Impact	Participants' survey	First data 2023; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The number of organisations and institutions taking part in the Programme for the Sport strand, for each key action	Level of attractiveness of the Programme for organisations to participate	Result	Online Registration System, Project Management Module, PDM URF, e-Grants	First data 2023; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The share of organisations and institutions that consider they have developed high-quality practices as a result of their participation in key action 2 of the Sport strand	Levels of innovation in education and high quality educational opportunities	Impact	Beneficiary module and e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project start date; annually
The number of newcomer organisations and institutions taking part in the Programme under key actions 1 and 2 of the Sport strand	Level of attractiveness of the Programme for organisations and institutions to participate in	Result	Online Registration System, Project Management Module, PDM URF, e-Grants	First data 2023; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually

	mobility projects			
The number of small-scale partnerships supported under key action 2 of the Sport strand	Improvement in programme simplification for beneficiaries	Result	Online Registration System, Project Management Module, PDM URF, e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The share of organisations and institutions that consider that the procedures for taking part in the Programme are proportionate and simple for the Sport strand	Improvement in programme simplification for beneficiaries	Result	Project Management Module, e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The share of activities addressing climate objectives under key action 1 of the Sport strand	Share of activities contributing to green priority (yearly)	Result	Project Management Module, Beneficiary Module, e-Grants	First data 2023; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually
The share of projects addressing climate objectives under key action 2 of the Sport strand	Share of projects contributing to green priority (yearly)	Result	Project Management Module, Beneficiary Module, e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 years after project contraction date; annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Indicator name	Baseline	Target methodology
Specific Objective 1– Education and Training		
The number of participants in learning mobility activities in the Education and Training strand of the programme	0	Target will be based on 2019 results adjusted to the amount of budget allocated, and using average costs. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The number of participants in virtual learning activities under key action 1 of the Education and Training strand	0	New indicator, analysis is ongoing. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The number of people with fewer opportunities taking part in activities under key action under key action 1 of the Education and Training strand	0	Target will be based on 2019 results adjusted to the amount of budget allocated. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The share of participants that consider they have benefited from their participation in learning mobility activities under key action 1 of the Education and Training strand	0	This indicator reflects the percentage of participants answering positively to selected questions in their Erasmus participants' survey out of the total participants count. It is not related to the allocated budget and yearly targets will be based on very high past and ongoing performance (over 90%).
The share of participants that consider they have an increased European sense of belonging after participation in activities under key action 1 of the Education and Training strand	0	This indicator reflects the percentage of participants answering positively to selected questions in their Erasmus participants' survey out of the total participants count. It is not related to the allocated budget and yearly targets will be based on the existing participants' surveys.
The number of organisations and institutions taking part in the Programme for the Education and training strand, for each key action	0	Target will be based on 2019 results adjusted to the amount of budget allocated. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The share of organisations and institutions that consider they have developed high-quality practices as a result of their participation in key action 2 of the Education and Training strand	0	New indicator, analysis is ongoing. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The number of users of virtual cooperation platforms supported under key action 2 of the Education and Training strand	0	Target will be based on 2019 results and previous programme year-on-year increase of platform use. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The number of newcomer organisations and institutions taking part in the Programme under key actions 1 and 2 of the Education and Training strand	0	Target will be based on 2019 results adjusted to the amount of budget allocated. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The number of small-scale partnerships supported under key action 2 of the Education and Training strand	0	Target will be based on 2019 results adjusted to the amount of budget allocated. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The share of organisations and institutions that consider that the procedures for taking part in the Programme are proportionate and simple for the Education and Training strand	0	New indicator, analysis is ongoing. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The share of activities addressing climate objectives under key action 1 of the Education and Training strand	0	Target will be based on the share of projects addressing the topic "Environment and climate change" in the reference period 2018-2019. The target might need to be reviewed, based on the performance of this action and its outcomes.

The share of projects addressing climate objectives under key action 2 of the Education and Training strand	0	Target will be based on the share of projects addressing the topic "Environment and climate change" in the reference period 2018-2019. The target might need to be reviewed, based on the performance of this action and its outcomes.
Specific Objective 2– Youth		
The number of participants in learning mobility activities in the Youth strand of the programme	0	Target will be based on 2019 results adjusted to the amount of budget allocated and using average costs. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The number of participants in virtual learning activities under key action 1 of the Education and Training strand	0	New indicator, analysis is ongoing. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The number of people with fewer opportunities taking part in activities under key action under key action 1 of the Youth strand	0	Target will be based on 2019 results adjusted to the amount of budget allocated. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The share of participants that consider they have benefited from their participation in learning mobility activities under key action 1 of the Youth strand	The baseline for this indicator will be based on the results of the participants' surveys filled out during the past programming period.	This indicator reflects the percentage of participants answering positively to selected questions in their Erasmus participants' survey out of the total participants count. It is not related to the allocated budget and yearly targets will be based on very high past and ongoing performance (over 90%).
The share of participants that consider they have an increased European sense of belonging after participation in activities under key action 1 of the Youth strand	The baseline for this indicator will be based on the results of the participants' surveys filled out during the past programming period.	This indicator reflects the percentage of participants answering positively to selected questions in their Erasmus participants' survey out of the total participants count. It is not related to the allocated budget and yearly targets will be based on the existing participants' surveys.
The number of organisations and institutions taking part in the Programme for Youth activities	0	Target will be based on 2019 results adjusted to the amount of the budget allocated. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The share of organisations and institutions that consider they have developed high-quality practices as a result of their participation in key action 2 of the Youth strand	0	New indicator, analysis is ongoing. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The number of users of virtual cooperation platforms supported under key action 2 of the Youth strand	0	Target will be based on 2019 results and previous programme year-on-year increase of platform use. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The number of newcomer organisations and institutions taking part in the Programme under key actions 1 and 2 of the Youth strand	0	Target will be based on 2019 results adjusted to the amount of budget allocated. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The number of small-scale partnerships supported under key action 2 of the Youth strand	0	Target will be based on 2019 results adjusted to the amount of budget allocated. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The share of organisations and institutions that consider that the procedures for taking part in the Programme are proportionate and simple for the Youth strand	0	New indicator, analysis is ongoing. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The share of activities addressing climate objectives under key action 1 of the Youth strand	0	Target will be based on the share of projects addressing the topic "Environment and climate change" in the reference period 2018-2019.

		The target might need to be reviewed, based on the performance of this action and its outcomes.
The share of projects addressing climate objectives under key action 2 of the Youth strand	0	Target will be based on the share of projects addressing the topic "Environment and climate change" in the reference period 2018-2019. The target might need to be reviewed, based on the performance of this action and its outcomes.
Specific Objective 3 –Sport		
The number of participants in learning mobility activities in the Sport strand of the programme	0	Target is expected to be set at 25 000, depending on the amount of budget allocated. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The number of participants in virtual learning activities under key action 1 of the Sport strand	0	New indicator, analysis is ongoing. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The number of people with fewer opportunities taking part in activities under key action under key action 1 of the Sport strand	0	Target based on the use of 2019 Education and Training KA1 for School education / Adult education mobilities, adjusted for budget allocation.
The share of participants that consider they have benefited from their participation in learning mobility activities under key action 1 of the Sport strand	0	Target based on the use the 2019 Education and Training KA1 for School education / Adult education mobilities, adjusted for budget allocation.
The share of participants that consider they have an increased European sense of belonging after participation in activities under key action 1 of the Sport strand	0	Target based on the use the 2019 Education and Training KA1 for School education / Adult education mobilities.
The number of organisations and institutions taking part in the Programme for the Sport strand	0	Target based on the use of 2019 Youth KA2 information, adjusted for budget allocation.
The share of organisations and institutions that consider they have developed high-quality practices as a result of their participation in key action 2 of the Sport strand	0	Target based on the use of 2019 Youth KA2 information, adjusted for budget allocation.
The number of newcomer organisations and institutions taking part in the Programme under key actions 1 and 2 of the Sport strand	0	Target will be based on 2019 results adjusted to the amount of the budget allocated. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The number of small-scale partnerships supported under key action 2 of the Sport strand	0	Target will be based on 2019 results adjusted to the amount of the budget allocated. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.

ESC
European Solidarity Corps

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/youth/solidarity

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	441.7[12]
2021	135.7
2022	138.4
2023	141.2
2024	144.0
2025	146.9
2026	149.8
2027	152.9
Total programming	1 009.0

EX-ANTE EVALUATION

https://europa.eu/!ht93mJ

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[12] includes the European Solidarity Corps and the EU Aid Volunteers

Challenge

The European Union is built on solidarity, a shared value which is strongly felt throughout European society. Solidarity is a fundamental pillar of the European integration project, providing a clear compass to guide Europe's citizens, and especially the young ones, in their aspirations for a better EU. Many young people wish to engage in solidarity activities. Communities have unmet needs that could be addressed by involving younger generations in such activities. Many organisations are looking for motivated youngsters to help their efforts. These imbalances of supply and demand require attention.

In the absence of measures to bring organisations and young people together to promote solidarity, there is a risk that a major potential for solidarity activities goes untapped. This could result in an unnecessary welfare loss to organisations, young people, and society as a whole. Furthermore, there is room for improvement by simplifying processes and efficiency gains to be derived from economies of scale and scope.

Whereas tackling socio-economic issues is primarily the responsibility of Member States, intervention at the EU level enhances the European, cross-border dimension of solidarity, complementing existing national and regional public and private policies, programmes and activities without creating competition or substitution effects. This intervention also helps identify shared challenges, stimulate cooperation and transnational mobility, encourage synergies, and promote the sharing of good practices and mutual learning in addition to supporting a Europe-wide approach to social innovation, where there is clear value added for European solutions.

Mission

Against this background, *European Solidarity Corps* brings together young people and organisations to build a more inclusive society, supporting vulnerable people, and responding to societal and humanitarian challenges. It offers an inspiring and empowering experience for young people who want to help, learn and develop and provides a single entry point for such solidarity activities across the EU and beyond.

Objectives

The programme has the following specific objectives:

1. Provide young people, including those with fewer opportunities, with easily accessible opportunities for engagement in solidarity activities in Europe and abroad.

2. Improve and properly validate their competences as well as facilitate their employability and transition into the labour market.

Actions

In order to achieve its objectives, *European Solidarity Corps* includes the following strands:

a) Participation of young people in solidarity activities addressing societal challenges:

- Volunteering;

- Solidarity Projects.

b) Participation of young people in humanitarian aid related solidarity activities.

c) Networking activities.

d) Quality and support measures.

Delivery mode

European Solidarity Corps is implemented directly both by the Commission, under the leadership of the European Commission's Directorate-General for Education and Culture (DG EAC, which bears the overall responsibility for the supervision and coordination) and by the Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency. Parts of the activities are implemented in indirect management with the support of a network of National Agencies, which brings the programme closer to its target audience, adapts to the diversity of national education systems, and offers the possibility to align it with national priorities.

Link to the 2014–2020 MFF

European Solidarity Corps builds on achievements of the predecessor programme in its first years of existence and on the EU Aid Volunteers initiative, further consolidating efforts to have a single entry point for young people wishing to engage in solidarity and extending the scope to cover volunteering activities in support of humanitarian aid operations.

Its inclusion and diversity framework will help further improve access to solidarity opportunities especially for participants with fewer opportunities. The programme will also give more emphasis to the Commission's priorities and contribute to Europe's sustainable growth and digitalisation.

Performance Framework

Provide young people, including those with fewer opportunities, with easily accessible opportunities for engagement in solidarity activities in Europe and abroad while improving and properly validating their competences as well as facilitating their employability and transition into the labour market.

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of participants in solidarity activities – Participants in volunteering solidarity activities	Outreach	Output	Beneficiary module	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of participants in solidarity activities – Participants in Solidarity Projects	Outreach	Output	Beneficiary module	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of participants in solidarity activities – Participants in humanitarian aid related solidarity activities	Outreach	Output	Beneficiary module, e-Grants	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Share of participants with fewer opportunities	Level of inclusiveness of the Programme for participants	Output	Beneficiary module	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of organisations holding a European Solidarity Corps Quality Label	Level of attractiveness of the Programme for organisations to participate the programme	Result	Online Registration System, Project Management Module, e-Grants	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of participants who are young people with fewer opportunities	Level of inclusiveness of the Programme	Output	Beneficiary Module and e-Grants	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Share of participants reporting positive learning outcomes	Improvements of competences	Result	Participant's survey	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Share of participants whose learning outcomes have been documented through a Union transparency and recognition tool	Level of recognition	Result	Participant's survey	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Overall satisfaction rate of participants with regard to the quality of activities	Level of satisfaction	Result	Participant's survey	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Share of activities that address climate objectives	Contribution to green priority	Result	Project Management Module, Beneficiary module and e-Grants	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Degree of satisfaction of volunteers deployed in the humanitarian aid field and of participating organisations with regard to the effective humanitarian contribution of the activities on the ground	Level of satisfaction	Result	Participant's survey and e-Grants	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of activities in third countries that contribute to strengthening local actors and local communities and complementing volunteering under the European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps	Level of capacity building activities	Output	e-Grants	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Indicator name	Baseline methodology	Target methodology
Number of participants in solidarity activities	0	Forecasted budget for the Actions over the programming period divided by the average cost per participant.
Share of participants with fewer opportunities	This is the percentage of the total participants count, unrelated to allocated budget. The baseline for this indicator will be based on the results of the participants' surveys filled out in 2019.	Based on the share of participants with fewer opportunities for the programme year 2019 (with the exception of participants in Solidarity Projects, for which the information is not collected). The target might be reviewed following the launch of the Humanitarian Aid strand of the programme, based on the performance of this action and its outcomes
Number of organisations holding a Quality Label	0	Apply % of increase of budget allocated to Volunteering in solidarity and humanitarian aid
Number of participants who are young people with fewer opportunities	0	% of fewer opportunities applied to target of participants in volunteering activities (solidarity + humanitarian aid related)
Share of participants reporting positive learning outcomes	This is the percentage of the total participants count, unrelated to allocated budget. The baseline for this indicator will be based on the results of the participants' surveys filled out in 2018/2019.	Based on 2018-2019 participants' reports for volunteers and participants in Solidarity Projects having declared that they increased at least one skill. The target might be reviewed following the launch of the Humanitarian Aid strand of the programme based on the performance on this action and its outcomes
Share of participants whose learning outcomes have been documented through a Union transparency and recognition tool	This is the percentage of the volunteers and participants in Solidarity projects, unrelated to allocated budget. The baseline for this indicator will be based on the results of the participants' surveys filled out in 2018/2019.	Based on 2018-2019 participants' reports for volunteers and participants in Solidarity Projects – share of participants who have received a recognition for their mobility period. The target might need to be reviewed following the launch of the Humanitarian Aid strand of the programme, based on the performance of this action and its outcomes
Overall satisfaction rate of participants with regard to the quality of activities	This is the percentage of the total participants count, unrelated to allocated budget. The baseline for this indicator will be based on the results of the participants' surveys filled out in 2018/2019.	Based on 2018-2019 participants' reports for volunteers – share of volunteers who answered 'very satisfied + rather satisfied' to the question "How satisfied are you with your European Solidarity Corps experience in general?" The target might need to be reviewed following the launch of the Humanitarian Aid strand of the programme, based on the performance of this action and its outcomes
Share of activities that address climate objectives	0	Based on the share of project addressing topic "Climate action, environment and nature protection" in the reference period 2018-2019. The target might need to be reviewed following the launch of the Humanitarian Aid strand of the programme, based on the performance of this action and its outcomes
Degree of satisfaction of volunteers deployed in the humanitarian aid field and of participating organisations with regard to the effective humanitarian contribution of the activities on the ground	0	Based on the preliminary results from the ex-post evaluation of the EU Aid Volunteers programme (final results available in the course of 2021), particularly on the share of volunteers who felt that they contributed positively to the Host organisation and local community. The target might need to be reviewed following the launch of the Humanitarian Aid strand of the programme, based on the performce of this action and its outcomes
Number of activities in third countries that contribute to strengthening local actors and local communities and complementing volunteering under the European Voluntary Humanitarian Aid Corps	0	The target will be set prior to the launch of the Humanitarian Aid strand of the programme in the call year 2022

CREATIVE EUROPE

Creative Europe Programme

PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the Creative Europe programme (2021 to 2027)

COM/2018/366 final

Period of Application 2021 - 2027

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!Qr67Hk

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	1 488.0
2021	306.4
2022	489.5
2023	325.3
2024	331.8
2025	338.4
2026	345.2
2027	482.0
Total programming	2 618.6

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment of the Programme Creative Europe was carried out in 2018.
For further information please consult:
SWD/2018/290 final - 2018/0207 (COD)
https://europa.eu/!dQ39fJ

Challenge

Cultural diversity, including cultural and creative sectors, are part of the European identity and values. They contribute greatly to jobs and growth, and have positive spill over effects on other sectors.

These sectors face increasing challenges from ongoing digital transformation and unprecedented global competition, whereas their potential remains unduly constrained by market fragmentation along national lines. Action at the EU level is needed to overcome such fragmentation and brings great benefits by fostering transnational artistic creation, cross-border circulation of content, and mobility of professionals and creators; incentivising adjustment, facilitating the pooling of knowledge and accelerated learning, at the same time as achieving greater critical mass and economies of scale.

Mission

Creative Europe promotes European cooperation on preserving cultural and linguistic diversity. The programme intends to optimise the potential of Europe's cultural and creative sectors by offering opportunities for operators to develop technologically and artistically innovative trans-border initiatives, business models and partnership collaboration modes to exchange, coproduce and distribute European works and make them accessible to a wide and diverse audience.

Objectives

Creative Europe's specific objectives are:

- to safeguard, develop and promote European cultural and linguistic diversity and heritage; and

- to increase the competitiveness and economic potential of the cultural and creative sectors, in particular, the audiovisual sector.

More specifically, it aims to:

1. enhance the economic, social and external dimension of European level cooperation, to promote diversity and strengthen competitiveness;

2. promote the competitiveness and scalability of the European audiovisual industry;

3. promote policy cooperation.

Actions

The Programme shall operates through three strands: *Culture*, *MEDIA* and *Cross-Sectoral*.

Under *Culture*, the programme focuses on co-operational artistic projects, platforms and networks to share and promote works and opportunities, and internationalisation through mobility of people and trans-national activities of cultural and creative organisations.

Under *MEDIA*, the programme focuses on development and production of innovative audiovisual content, distribution and promotion of trans-national European works as well as development of trans-national networks and audiences.

Under *Cross-Sectoral*, the programme supports various other activities, such as policy cooperation and cross-border collaboration in media.

Delivery mode

The programme is managed by the omissionn (jointly by DG EAC and DG CNECT) in direct management, and by EACEA.

Link to the 2014–2020 MFF

The programme aims to build on the Creative Europe Programme's 2014-2020 achievements (e.g., it delivered on the strategic EU priorities such as the EU2020 employment targets) and scale up efforts..

Performance Framework

Enhancing the economic, social and external dimension of European level cooperation

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number and scale of transnational partnerships created with the support of the Programme	The support of the Programme to organisations' partnerships across participating countries for the culture strand.	Output	e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 1 to 3 years after project start date; annually
Number of artists & cultural &/or creative players (geographically) mobile beyond national borders due to Programme support, by country of origin (including the proportion of women)	International artists and mobility provided by the culture strand of the Programme, including the proportion of women.	Output	e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 to 5 years after project start date; annually
Number of people accessing European cultural and creative works generated by the Programme, including works from countries other than their own	Impact of the culture strand of the Programme on the programme countries' populations.	Result	e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 to 5 years after project start date; annually
The number of projects supported by the Programme addressed to socially marginalised groups	Inclusiveness of the culture strand of the Programme.	Result	e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 1 to 3 years after project start date; annually
The number of projects supported by the Programme involving third countries organisations	Support to Third countries provided by the culture strand of the Programme.	Result	e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 1 to 3 years after project start date; annually

Promoting the competitiveness and scalability of the European audiovisual industry.

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
The number of people accessing European audiovisual works from countries other than their own and supported by the Programme	Reach of projects supported under the MEDIA strand of the Programme.	Result	e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 2 to 4 years after project start date; annually
Number of participants in learning activities supported by the Programme who assess they have improved their competences and increased their employability (including the proportion of women)	Improvement of levels of key competences and skills for jobs supported by the MEDIA strand.	Output	e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 2 to 4 years after project start date; annually
Number, and budget and geographical origins of co-productions developed, and created and distributed with the support of the Programme as well as co-productions with partners from countries with different audiovisual capacities; and number of audiovisual works in lesser used languages developed, and produced and distributed with the support of the Programme	Support to scaling-up and internationalisation of organisations supported by the MEDIA strand.	Output	e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 2 to 4 years after project start date; annually

Number of people reached by Business to Business promotional activities in major markets	Reach of promotional activities of the MEDIA strand.	Result	e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 2 to 4 years after project start date; annually

🎯 Promoting policy cooperation and innovative actions

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number and scale of transnational partnerships formed (composite indicator for creative innovation labs and news media actions)	Creation of transnational organisations partnerships for creative innovation labs and news media actions	Output	e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 1 to 3 years after project start date; annually
Number of events or activities promoting the Programme organised by the programme desks	Events supported by the Programme	Output	e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 1 to 3 years after project start date; annually
Number of participants in the creative innovation labs and news media actions activities, including the proportion of women	Participation to creative innovation labs and news media actions	Output	e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 1 to 3 years after project start date; annually

🎯 Common qualitative and quantitative impact indicators of the programme

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number and scale of transnational partnerships created with the support of the Programme, including the country of origin of the beneficiary organisations)	The support of the programme to organisations' partnerships across participating countries.	Output	e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 1 to 3 years after project start date; annually
Qualitative evidence of success stories in the field of artistic, business and technological innovation due to the programme support	Case studies	Result	e-Grants	First data 2022; estimated lag 3 to 5 years after project start date; annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Indicator name	Baseline methodology	Target methodology
Number and scale of transnational partnerships created with the support of the Programme	0	Projected budget of cooperation and platform schemes multiplied by the average number of projects and organisations per million euro.
Number of artists & cultural &/or creative players (geographically) mobile beyond national borders due to Programme support, by country of origin (including the proportion of women)	0	Projected number of platforms, cooperation projects, literature, special actions and prizes multiplied by the average number of mobilities per project and mobilities generated by the mobility scheme.
Number of people accessing European cultural and creative works generated by the Programme, including works from countries other than their own	0	Projected number of cooperation and platform projects to be funded through the Programme multiplied by the average size of audience per project.

The number of projects supported by the Programme addressed to socially marginalised groups	0	Target will be based on 2019 results adjusted to the amount of the budget allocated. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The number of projects supported by the Programme involving third countries organisations	0	Target will be based on 2019 results adjusted to the amount of the budget allocated. Data will be assessed after the first year of results and targets will be adjusted, if needed.
The number of people accessing European audiovisual works from countries other than their own and supported by the Programme	0	The target will be based comparing the funds available in 2021-2027 for the Distribution calls compared with the funds available for them in 2014-2020 period, as the results depend on the support to distributors. The COVID epidemic and Brexit impact will be included.
Number of participants in learning activities supported by the Programme who assess they have improved their competences and increased their employability (including the proportion of women)	0	This will be a % increase compared to the baseline year – first year of monitoring this indicator.
Number, and budget and geographical origins of co-productions developed, and created and distributed with the support of the Programme as well as co-productions with partners from countries with different audiovisual capacities; and number of audiovisual works in lesser used languages developed, and produced and distributed with the support of the Programme	0	The target will be based comparing the funds available in 2021-2027 for the TV Production, Development and Co-production Funds calls compared with the funds available for them in 2014-2020 period.
Number of people reached by Business to Business promotional activities in major markets	0	The target will be based comparing the funds available in 2021-2027 for the Market Access calls compared with the funds available for them in 2014-2020 period. COVID epidemic and Brexit impact will be included.
Number and scale of transnational partnerships formed (composite indicator for creative innovation labs and news media actions)	0	This will be a % increase compared to the baseline year. The target will depend on the budget available for pertinent activities.
Number of events or activities promoting the Programme organised by the programme desks	0	The target will be based comparing the funds available in 2021-2027 for the Desks compared with the funds available for them in 2014-2020 period.
Number of participants in the creative innovation labs and news media actions activities, including the proportion of women	0	The target will be set as a % increase compared to the benchmark year (computed after the first selection), depending on the available budget in the later years.
Number and scale of transnational partnerships created with the support of the Programme, including the country of origin of the beneficiary organisations)	0	As a percentage increase to the first results depending on the available budget.
Qualitative evidence of success stories in the field of artistic, business and technological innovation due to the programme support	Not applicable (qualitative indicator)	The target is to achieve a bigger, more meaningful impact on the sectors and increase their competitiveness. It is of qualitative nature, so no hard numerical target.

Justice Programme

RELEVANT WEBSITES FOR MORE INFORMATION
https://europa.eu/!cH64dk or
https://europa.eu/!kV86tx

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	338.7
2021	46.4
2022	43.6
2023	42.2
2024	41.8
2025	41.8
2026	41.7
2027	41.4
Total programming	299.0

IMPACT ASSESSMENT
The impact assessment of the JUSTICE Programme was carried out in 2018.
For further information please consult:
https://europa.eu/!RX78mN

Challenge

A working European area of Justice and effective national justice systems are necessary for a flourishing internal market and for upholding the common values of the EU. Promoting EU values also means protecting them and ensuring an environment respectful of the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary, with mutual recognition and mutual trust among member States.

In this context, several challenges persist. Judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters is insufficient and access to justice across Member States remains difficult. Tools for collecting comparative information about the quality, independence and efficiency of Member States' justice systems need to be improved. A major obstacle to mutual recognition and judicial cooperation is a lack of trust in other Member States' judicial systems. There is a need to simplify and digitalise communications, access to procedures and legal information, and connection to and between national systems. The level of knowledge of EU acquis and EU instruments needs to be improved across the EU. However, national training providers tend to invest their scarce resources in trainings on national law rather than on EU law and in national training activities rather than cross-border ones. In economic crises, persisting inequalities and challenges (e.g., migration) test the fundamental rights and the EU fundamental values, including the rule of law, access to justice, space for civil society, and the independence of the judiciary.

These challenges are common to all Member States and have cross-border dimensions. While action at national level is important, it is only through EU-level initiatives that inefficiencies, e.g. insufficient judicial cooperation and incomplete implementation of EU law, can best be tackled.

Mission

JUSTICE will support the further development of an EU area of Justice based on EU's values, the rule of law, and mutual recognition and trust. It will facilitate access to justice and promote judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, and the effectiveness of national justice systems.

Objectives

JUSTICE's specific objectives are to:

1. Facilitate and support judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, and promote the rule of law, independence and impartiality of the judiciary, including by supporting the efforts to improve the effectiveness of national justice systems, and the effective enforcement of decisions;
2. Support and promote judicial training, with a view to fostering a common legal, judicial and rule of law culture, as well as the consistent and effective implementation of relevant EU legal instruments.
3. Facilitate effective and non-discriminatory access to justice, and effective redress, including by electronic means (e-justice), by promoting efficient civil and criminal procedures and by promoting and supporting the rights of all victims of crime, as well as the procedural rights of suspects and accused persons in criminal proceedings.

Actions

JUSTICE supports mainly activities for the judiciary and judicial staff, by their representative bodies, public authorities and training bodies. It is also open to academic/research institutes and Civil Society Organisations that contribute to the development of a European area of Justice. It funds activities improving mutual trust, cooperation (including by means of information and communication technology), and knowledge of EU law, judicial cooperation instruments, the relevant case-law of the EU Court of Justice and of comparative law (notably through supporting the European Judicial Training Network) and understanding of the civil and criminal law and the legal and judicial systems of the Member States as well as of potential obstacles to the smooth functioning of a EU area of justice;. The programme also supports relevant civil society organisations and non-profits that ensure adequate access to their services, counselling and support activities to all citizens.

Delivery mode

The programme will be implemented through direct management by the Commission, under the lead of Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST).

Link to 2014–2020 MFF

Justice builds on the homologue programme in the 2014-2020 MFF, whilst reinforcing efforts to promote the rule of law.

Performance Framework

🎯 **Facilitate and support judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters, and promote the rule of law independence and impartiality of the judiciary, including by supporting the efforts to improve the effectiveness of national justice systems, and the effective enforcement of decisions**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of exchanges of information in the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS)	Level of judicial cooperation in criminal matters, which contributes to providing citizens with a high level of safety.	Result	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of civil society organisations supported by the programme	Support to civil society organisations active in the areas of the programme at European, national regional and local level	Output	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of people reached by awareness raising, information and dissemination activities	Support to raising awareness of the public, the policy makers and the relevant practitioner	Result	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[15]
Number of people reached by mutual learning and exchange of good practices activities	Support to the mutual learning of professional for mutual understanding of civil and criminal law and the legal and judicial systems of MS	Result	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[15]

🎯 **Support and promote judicial training, with a view to fostering a common legal, judicial and rule of law culture, as well as the consistent and effective implementation of the Union's legal instruments relevant in the context of this programme**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of members of the judiciary and judicial staff who participated in training activities	Support to the training of the judiciary and judicial staff for common culture, mutual trust and consistent implementation of EU law	Output	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of civil society organisations supported by the programme	Support to civil society organisations active in the areas of the programme at European, national regional and local level	Output	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of people reached by awareness raising, information and dissemination activities	Support to raising awareness of the public, the policy makers and the relevant practitioner	Result	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[15]

| Number of people reached by mutual learning and exchange of good practices activities | Support to the mutual learning of professional for mutual understanding of civil and criminal law and the legal and judicial systems of MS | Result | EC DG JUST | First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[13] |

🎯 **Facilitate effective and non-discriminatory access to justice for all, and effective redress, including by electronic means (e-justice), by promoting efficient civil, and criminal procedures and by promoting and supporting the rights of all victims of crime as well as the procedural rights of suspects and accused persons in criminal proceedings**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of civil society organisations reached by support and capacity building activities	Support to civil society organisations active in the areas of the programme at European, national regional and local level	Output	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of hits on the e-Justice portal / pages addressing the need for information on cross-border civil and criminal cases	Need of information on cross-border civil matters as well as of the level of relevance of these e-pages favouring a larger and easier access to justice by citizens	Result	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of people reached by awareness raising, information and dissemination activities	Support to raising awareness of the public, the policy makers and the relevant practitioner	Result	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[15]
Number of people reached by mutual learning and exchanges of good practices activities	Support to the mutual learning of professional for mutual understanding of civil and criminal law and the legal and judicial systems of MS	Result	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[15]

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[13] Provisional data for year n is available in year n+1; final data for year n is available in year n+2 or n+3.

Estimation of baselines and targets

	Baseline	Target
Number of exchanges of information in the European Criminal Records Information System (ECRIS)	Latest known result (for 2020, equal to 4.136.249) will be the baseline	The target will be calculated based on the baseline and the aimed 10% increase of messages exchanged per year. This is an estimation, given the fact that the UK will not be part of the system anymore. This is based on DG JUST knowledge from the previous programming period (extrapolation from historic data) adjusted to take into account BREXIT.
Number of civil society organisations supported by the programme	0	Target will be set at the same level of the number of funded CSOs in 2019 and 2020 under the Justice programme 2014-2020 (we want to maintain the same level of support to CSOs) Target values are : • Judicial cooperation :15 • Judicial training: 22 • Access to justice: 39
Number of members of the judiciary and judicial staff who participated in training activities	0	The average number of participants from 2014 to 2020 will serve as a reference point to set the target. (2020 data available by 2021).
Number of people reached by awareness raising, information and dissemination activities	0	Will be set once we have the actual data from the first year of implementation (2021) / cumulative. Will be set for projects only (module not developed yet for contracts). It is not possible to use historic data as a reference point as the methodology to collect the number of participants has been changed in order to make it effective[14].
Number of people reached by mutual learning and exchange of good practices activities	0	Will be set once we have the actual data from the first year of implementation (2021) / cumulative. Will be set for projects only (module not developed yet for contracts). It is not possible to use historic data as a reference point as the methodology to collect the number of participants has been changed in order to make it effective.
Number of hits on the e-Justice portal / pages addressing the need for information on cross-border civil and criminal cases	The baseline will be based on the statistical data for the corresponding web pages for 2020.	The target will be calculated based on the baseline and the aimed 20% increase of visitors per year.

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[14] The categories of activities funded have been streamlined. When reporting the number of participants to the Commission, the beneficiary has now to choose between 2 possibilities only (awareness-raising, mutual learning). Under the previous MFF period, the choice was instead not constrained, which resulted in a very broad list of activities (non-homogeneous from one beneficiary to another) that could not be processed.

CERV

Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION
https://europa.eu/!cH64dk or
https://europa.eu/!kV86tx

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	630.8[15]
2021	97.2
2022	327.5
2023	212.3
2024	215.0
2025	217.5
2026	220.0
2027	394.8
Total programming	1 684.1

IMPACT ASSESSMENT
The impact assessment of the RIGHTS AND VALUES Programme was carried out in 2018. For further information please consult:
https://europa.eu/!RX78mN

Challenge

The EU promotes peace and the well-being of its people. It is founded on the values of respect for human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities. To live up to its vocation, the EU needs to remember and learn from its history and to involve people in strengthening democratic societies.

Yet emerging movements challenge the idea of open, inclusive, cohesive and democratic societies and threaten the enjoyment of rights and civic participation. In particular:

- Inequalities and discrimination on the grounds of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation still exist. Violence is still a reality in the daily lives of many women, children and other persons at risk.

- The rights stemming from EU citizenship—free movement, consular protection and electoral rights—are still not fully implemented, thus hindering citizens' political and societal participation.

- Economic crises, rising inequalities, and new or persisting challenges (e.g., migration) have led some to question the EU's fundamental rights and values, including the rule of law, access to justice, space for civil society, and the independence of the judiciary.

These challenges are common to all Member States and have cross-border dimensions. While action at national level is important, individual Member States do not have sufficient leverage to tackle these challenges on their own. Therefore, concerted efforts at EU level are required.

Mission

CERV seeks to protect and promote rights and values as enshrined in the EU Treaties and in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights in order to sustain open, rights-based, democratic, equal and inclusive societies based on the rule of law.

Objectives

CERV specific objectives, which correspond to strands, are to:

1. Contribute to protecting and promoting Union values by providing financial support to civil society organisations active at local, regional and transnational level *(Union values strand);*

2. Promote rights, non-discrimination, equality, including gender equality, and advance gender and non-discrimination mainstreaming; protect and promote the rights of the child, the rights of people with disabilities, EU citizenship rights and

the right to the protection of personal data (*Equality, rights and gender equality strand*);

3. Promote citizens engagement and participation in the democratic life of the Union and exchanges between citizens of different Member States and raise awareness of the common European history (*Citizens' engagement and participation strand*).

4. Fight violence, including gender-based violence and violence against children and other groups at risk (*Daphne strand*).

Actions

CERV supports a broad range of organisations promoting and protecting Union values and rights, increasing awareness of rights, values, principles culture, history, laws and policies, enhancing capacity and fostering cross-border cooperation, and mutual knowledge, understanding, and trust.

CERV supports training, capacity building, exchanges of good practices between Member States' authorities and bodies, and town-twinning. It supports the development of knowledge-based EU policies and legislation through surveys, studies, and analyses. It also supports the development of the capacity of key EU level networks (notably the annual work programme of EQUINET, the EU network of equality bodies).

Delivery mode

CERV will be implemented in direct management by the Commission under the lead of Directorate-General for Justice and Consumers (DG JUST). The implementation of some actions will be entrusted to an Executive Agency.

Link to 2014-2020 MFF

CERV is the result of merging two 2014-2020 MFF funding programmes, namely the Rights, Equality and Citizenship programme and the Europe for Citizens programme, which have both a strong societal focus and are clearly related to Union values. This goal is to bring more visibility, simplification, and mutual reinforcement, while acknowledging and maintaining the specificities of the single policies.

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[15] includes Rights, Equality and Citizenship and Europe For Citizens

Performance Framework

The CERV performance framework is based on five core performance indicators of which four apply to each specific objective (or strand) of the programme. All individual data shall be broken down by sex whenever possible.

⊕ **Protect and promote Union values (Union values)**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of people reached by training activities	Support to the training of professional for increase of knowledge of Union law and policies as well as of the rights and values underpinning the Union	Output	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[18]
Number of people reached by mutual learning and exchange of good practices activities	Support to the mutual learning of professional for improving knowledge and understanding of Union law and policies, of potential obstacles to the exercise of rights and to promoting cross-border cooperation and enhancing mutual trust	Result	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[18]
Number of people reached by awareness raising, information and dissemination activities	Support to raising awareness of the public, the policy makers and the relevant practitioner	Result	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[18]
Number of civil society organisations reached by support and capacity building activities	Support to civil society organisations active in the areas of the programme at European, national regional and local level	Output	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[18]

⊕ **Promote rights, non-discrimination, equality, including gender equality, and advance gender and non-discrimination mainstreaming; (Equality, Rights and Gender Equality strand)**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of people reached by training activities	Support to the training of professional for increase of knowledge of Union law and policies as well as of the rights and values underpinning the Union	Output	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[18]
Number of people reached by mutual learning and exchange of good practices activities	Support to the mutual learning of professional for improving knowledge and understanding of Union law and policies, of potential obstacles to the exercise of rights and to promoting cross-border cooperation and enhancing mutual trust	Result	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[18]

Number of people reached by awareness raising, information and dissemination activities	Support to raising awareness of the public, the policy makers and the relevant practitioner	Result	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[18]
Number of civil society organisations reached by support and capacity building activities	Support to civil society organisations active in the areas of the programme at European, national regional and local level	Output	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[18]

Promote citizens engagement and participation in the democratic life of the Union and exchanges between citizens of different Member States and to raise awareness of the common European history (Citizens' engagement and participation strand)

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of people reached by training activities	Support to the training of professional for increase of knowledge of Union law and policies as well as of the rights and values underpinning the Union	Output	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[18]
Number of people reached by mutual learning and exchange of good practices activities	Support to the mutual learning of professional for improving knowledge and understanding of Union law and policies, of potential obstacles to the exercise of rights and to promoting cross-border cooperation and enhancing mutual trust	Result	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[18]
Number of people reached by awareness raising, information and dissemination activities	Support to raising awareness of the public, the policy makers and the relevant practitioner	Result	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[18]
Number of civil society organisations reached by support and capacity building activities	Support to civil society organisations active in the areas of the programme at European, national regional and local level	Output	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[18]
Number of transnational networks and initiatives focusing on European memory and heritage as a result of programme intervention	Support to co-ordinated transnational mutual learning activities to promote exchanges between citizens of different countries on the wealth and diversity of the common heritage of the Union	Output	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[18]

Fight violence, including gender-based violence (Daphne strand)

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of people reached by training activities	Support to the training of professional for increase of knowledge of Union law and policies as well as of the rights and values underpinning the Union	Output	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[16]
Number of people reached by mutual learning and exchange of good practices activities	Support to the mutual learning of professional for improving knowledge and understanding of Union law and policies, of potential obstacles to the exercise of rights and to promoting cross-border cooperation and enhancing mutual trust	Result	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[18]
Number of people reached by awareness raising, information and dissemination activities	Support to raising awareness of the public, the policy makers and the relevant practitioner	Result	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[18]
Number of civil society organisations reached by support and capacity building activities	Support to civil society organisations active in the areas of the programme at European, national regional and local level	Output	EC DG JUST	First data in 2022 estimated lag 1 year; annually[18]

Estimation of baselines and targets

	Baseline	Target
Strand 1 (No historical data for this strand)		
Number of people reached by training activities		Will be set once we have the first year of data 2021 (available in 2022)
Number of people reached by mutual learning and exchange of good practices activities	0	• The target will be cumulative.
Number of people reached by awareness raising, information and dissemination activities		• Will be set for grants only. No target for contract as module not developed yet • No historic data as a reference point
Number of civil society organisations reached by support and capacity building activities	0	Target (and milestones) will be set once the first year of data (2021) is available (in 2022)

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[16] Provisional data for n is available in n+1; final data for n is available in n+2 or n+3 depending on the duration of projects.

For strands 2,3,4

Number of people reached by training activities	
Number of people reached by mutual learning and exchange of good practices activities	0
Number of people reached by awareness raising, information and dissemination activities	

Targets will be set once we have the first year of data (data 2021 available in 2022). They will be cumulative and will be set for projects only (module not developed yet for contracts).

It is not possible to use historic data as a reference point as the methodology to collect the number of participants has been changed in order to make it effective.

The categories of activities funded have been streamlined. When reporting the number of participants to the Commission, the beneficiary has now to choose between 3 possibilities (awareness-raising, mutual learning, training). In contrast, the choice was not constrained in the previous MFF period, which resulted in a very broad list of activities (non-homogeneous from one beneficiary to another) that could not be processed. However, the total number of participants that participated to the different activities in the previous years where data is available (2014 & 2015) could serve as a reference point for the three indicators together.

Number of civil society organisations reached by support and capacity building activities	0

The target is the estimated average number of CSOs funded by year during the whole period. The estimation was done on the basis of historical data (% of CSOs and average EU contribution in 2019 and 2020) extrapolated to the total budget foreseen for 2021-2027 for action grants under the strand.

Target values are :

- Equality, Rights and Gender Equality strand : 121

- Citizen engagement and participation strand : 339

- Daphne strand:160

Number of transnational networks and initiatives focusing on European memory and heritage as a result of programme intervention	0

The target is the estimated average number of transnational networks and initiatives focusing on European memory and heritage as a result of programme intervention funded by year during the whole period. The estimation is done on the basis of historical data (2019 and 2020) extrapolated to the total budget foreseen for 2021-2027 for transnational networks and initiatives focusing on European memory and heritage as a result of programme intervention

Target value is 541

Communication

Financial intervention of the communication policy area

Task resulting from the Commission's prerogatives at institutional level, as provided for in Article 58(2)d of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 July 2018 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION
https://europa.eu/!mT93rB

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	507.2
2021	129.9
2022	131.0
2023	132.1
2024	133.2
2025	134.4
2026	135.5
2027	136.4
Total programming	932.5

Challenge

To be effective, the Commission has to connect to citizens across all Member States to make them aware of the Commission's headline ambitions and to give them a way to feed their concerns and ideas into EU policy-making. This is particularly challenging in the post-COVID-19 economic and social context. Thus, communication will focus in the coming years on the recovery plan and NextGenerationEU, namely the green, the digital and the health strands.

To achieve this objective, an ambitious communication effort at Commission's level is necessary because the communication actions on European topics carried out at national, regional, and local level are not sufficient.

Mission

Directorate-General (DG) Communication, as a corporate communication service, brings Europe closer to its citizens by:

- LISTEN: providing intelligence to the College, Cabinets and Services

- ADVISE: ensuring coherence in Communication and domain Leadership

- ENGAGE: reaching out and engaging with citizens.

Objectives

DG Communication pursues the following five specific objectives:

1. College and services use country -specific intelligence, Eurobarometer results, media analysis and stakeholders'/citizens' feedback to inform political decision-making;
2. College receives strategic advice on communicating the political headline ambitions and on media landscapes in the Member States;
3. Corporate communication of the Commission's political headline ambitions is aligned across the Commission's departments;
4. Meaningful and tailored messages, focussed on the Commission's political headline ambitions, are communicated to citizens, media, multipliers and stakeholders;
5. Citizens engage with the EU through face-to-face events and online interactive platforms, such as the Conference on the Future of Europe, thus stimulating the sharing of EU values and interest in and ownership of EU topics.

Actions

DG Communication will pursue the above objectives through a variety of actions, including:

1. Providing executive and corporate communication services to the President, the College, the Spokesperson's Service, European Commission senior management and the external communication domain of the European Commission;
2. Engaging with national, regional, and local authorities, media and stakeholders, and citizens in general through the European Commission's Representations in the Member States;
3. Crafting communication products and services directly addressed to citizens via traditional and new media channels as well as face-to-face exchanges.

Delivery mode

Within the Commission, DG Communication is the lead Directorate-General for implementing above described activities (implementation through direct management and grants).

Link to the 2014-2020 MFF

Communication activities will still be financed by the Commission under its prerogatives. Throughout the 2014-2020 MFF, DG Communication was under Title 16 of the Commission budget. Under the 2021-2027 MFF, communication activities are included within Heading 2 "Cohesion and Values" under the policy cluster 7 "Investing in people and values".

Performance Framework

🎯 **A modern, high-performing and sustainable European Commission (general objective)**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Positive and fairly positive views on the image for the European Union	Image of the European Union	Impact	EC Eurobarometer	First data 2021; estimated lag 1 year; annually

🎯 **College and services use country specific intelligence, Eurobarometer results, media analysis and stakeholders'/citizens' feedback to inform political decision-making**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Political reporting products provided by the Representations covering reactions in all Member States on EU topics	Political, economic and media reports	Output	EC DG COMM, Political reporting tool	First data 2021; estimated lag 1 year; annually

🎯 **College receives strategic advice on communicating the headline ambitions and on media landscapes in the Member States**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Audio visual products provided to the College (messages, interviews, statements, clips)	Management of audio visual technical facilities	Output	EC DG COMM, Survey	First data 2021; estimated lag 1 year; annually

🎯 **Corporate communication of the Commission's headline ambitions is aligned across the Commission's departments**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Specific contracts concluded using Corporate Communication Framework Contracts	Centralisation of communication framework contracts	Output	EC DG COMM, Survey	First data 2021; estimated lag 1 year; annually

🎯 **Meaningful and tailored messages, focussed on the Commission's headline ambitions, are communicated to citizens, media, multipliers and stakeholders**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Target audience able to recall the messages of corporate campaigns	Outreach and effectiveness of the campaign	Result	EC DG COMM, Survey	First data 2021; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Users satisfied with the answers received from the Europe Direct Contact Centre	Users' satisfaction	Result	EC DG COMM, Survey	First data 2021; estimated lag 1 year; annually

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Visits to the European Commission core site (ec.europa.eu)	Number of visitors per year	Output	EC DG COMM, Survey	First data 2021; estimated lag 1 year; annually

🎯 **Citizens engage with the EU through face-to-face events and online interactive platforms, such as the Conference on the Future of Europe, thus stimulating the sharing of EU values and interest in and ownership of EU topics**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Engagement rate on social media	Measurement of the engagement rate of EC social media accounts	Result	DG COMM social media metric	First data 2021; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Visitors to the Visitors' Centre per year	Number of visitors per year	Output	EC DG COMM, Survey	First data 2021; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Events organised by Europe Direct Information Centres	Number of events per year	Output	EC DG COMM, Survey	First data 2021; estimated lag 1 year; annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	There are two ways to calculate the baselines: (1) in case the action is a recurring action, i.e., a continuation of an action already existing in the previous cycle, and the indicator is defined in cumulative terms, the baseline is the last result achieved in the previous cycle; (2) in the case of new actions, when the baseline could be not defined for the year and is set at "not applicable," once the survey / reporting results are known the baseline will be defined.
Target	The targets for DG COMM output, result and impact indicators are calculated as desired end points for each indicator. These calculations reflect the ambition of the services regarding each action and are as realistic as possible. There are two ways to calculate the targets: (1) in case the action is a recurring action, i.e., a continuation of an action already exiting in the previous cycle, the target is a forecast based on the historic rhythm of progression of the action, taking into consideration the influence of external factors and any improvements in the implementation and possible efficiency gains; (2) in the case of new actions, the target is a forecast of the expected outputs, results and impacts of the action for specific milestone dates.

Heading 3

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

The EU budget is and will continue to be a driver of sustainability, investing in sustainable agriculture and maritime sectors, along with climate action, environmental protection, food security, and rural development. Some of the programmes under this heading (such as the common agricultural policy and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund) support the EU's farming, agricultural and fisheries sectors and seek to make them more competitive. Other programmes are dedicated exclusively to the EU's environmental and climate objectives (such as the programme for environment and climate action (LIFE) and the Just Transition Mechanism).

AGRICULTURE AND MARITIME POLICY	Common Agricultural Policy (European Agricultural Guarantee Fund, and European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development)
	European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund
	Fisheries Organisations and Agreements

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE ACTION	LIFE
	Just Transition Mechanism

CAP
Common Agricultural Policy

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION
https://europa.eu/!wr68PK

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING [17]
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	402 262.2[18]
2021	58 100.7
2022	58 709.4
2023	53 626.9
2024	53 757.9
2025	53 890.9
2026	54 021.9
2027	54 155.9
Total programming	386 263.4

IMPACT ASSESSMENT
The impact assessment of the the EAGF and EAFRD was carried out in April 2018
https://europa.eu/!Rd79mr

Challenge

The landscape for EU agriculture and rural areas has changed significantly since the last reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in 2013:

- New EU international commitments on Climate Change and on Sustainable Development Goals added new challenges and opportunities;

- A new global economic context characterised by higher market-price uncertainty;

- The European Green Deal has reinforced the need for the CAP to better respond to the transition towards a sustainable food system.

In that context, EU's agriculture and rural areas face challenges related to:

- the economic health of the farm sector, both in terms of income and of competitiveness;

- the need to preserve natural resources in a context of climate change (requiring action both regarding mitigation and adaptation); and

- the need to preserve the economic and social fabric for EU's rural areas.

The CAP has been reformed to meet these challenges, advance towards a more targeted system of support, and increase its environmental and climate ambition.

The global and cross-border nature of the challenges faced by the EU agricultural sector and rural areas requires a strong common policy at EU level.

Mission

The CAP aims to support a resilient, sustainable and competitive agricultural sector to ensure production of high-quality, safe and affordable food for Europe's citizens and a strong socio-economic fabric in rural areas.

Objectives

The CAP has ten key objectives:

1. Support viable farm income and resilience of the agricultural sector across the Union to enhance long-term food security and agricultural diversity;

2. Enhance market orientation and increase farm competitiveness, including greater focus on research, technology and digitalisation;

3. Improve the farmers' position in the value chain;

4. Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation, including by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing carbon sequestration, as well as promote sustainable energy;

5. Foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources such as water, soil and air, including by reducing chemical dependency;

6. Contribute to halting and reversing biodiversity loss, enhance ecosystem services and preserve habitats and landscapes;

7. Attract and sustain young farmers and other new farmers and facilitate sustainable business development in rural areas;

8. Promote employment, growth, gender equality, including the participation of women in farming, social inclusion and local development in rural areas, including circular bio-economy and sustainable forestry.

9. Improve the response of Union agriculture to societal demands on food and health, including high quality, safe, and nutritious food produced in a sustainable way, the reduction of food waste, as well as improving animal welfare and combatting antimicrobial resistances.

10. Modernising the sector by fostering and sharing of knowledge, innovation and digitalisation in agriculture and rural areas, and encouraging their uptake by farmers.

Actions

The interventions are funded by the *European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF)* and the *European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)*.

EAGF will fund the following types of interventions:

- *Direct Payments*: a) Decoupled direct payments: the basic income support for sustainability; the complementary redistributive income support for sustainability; the complementary income support for young farmers; the schemes for the climate and the environment; b) Coupled direct payments;

- *Sectorial interventions*: a) fruit and vegetables sector; b) apiculture products sector; c) wine sector; d) hops sector; e) olive oil and table olives sector; f) other sectors.

EAFRD will fund the following types of interventions: (a) environmental, climate and other management commitments; (b) natural or other area-specific constraints; (c) area-specific disadvantages resulting from mandatory requirements; (d) investments; (e) installation of young farmers and rural business start-up; f) risk management tools; g) cooperation; h) knowledge exchange and information.

Delivery mode

Implementation is in shared management. DG AGRI is the leading DG for the Commission.

Link to the 2014-2020 MFF

The programme is a continuation of its predecessor under the 2014-2020 MFF, but has been designed under the framework of the 2021-2027 MFF to address the challenges identified for the period 2021-2027.

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[17] In 2021 and 2022 the CAP draws on the allocations of the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework but follow the 2014-2020 policy rules

[18] includes EAFRD and EAGF

Performance Framework

Due to the transitional legislation adopted for the CAP, the new CAP will apply from 2023.

Increase competitiveness and enhance market orientation

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
CAP support beneficiaries average		Output	PMEF	First data in 2025; time lag: 1 year; annually
Additional support per hectare for eligible farms below average farm size (compared to average)	Redistribution to smaller farms	Result	PMEF	First data in 2025; time lag: 1 year; annually

Contribute to putting Union legislation and policy into practice, and to improving governance

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Farmers receiving investment support to restructure and modernise, including to improve resource efficiency	Farm modernisation	Result	PMEF	First data in 2024; time lag: 1 year; annually

Improve farmers' position in the value chain

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Farmers participating in supported Producer Groups, Producer Organisations, local markets, short supply chain circuits and quality schemes	Better supply chain organisation	Result	PMEF	First data in 2024; time lag: 1 year; annually

Contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Agricultural land under commitments to reducing emissions, maintaining and/or enhancing carbon storage (permanent grassland, agricultural land in peatland, forest, etc.)	Carbon storage in soils and biomass	Result	PMEF	First data in 2024 (EAFRD) or 2025 (EAGF); time lag: 1 year; annually

Foster sustainable development and efficient management of natural resources

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Agricultural land covered by environment/climate commitments going beyond mandatory requirements	Protecting natural resources and climate action	Output	PMEF	First data in 2024 (EAFRD) or 2025 (EAGF); time lag: 1 year; annually

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Agricultural land covered by income support and subject to conditionality	Linking income support to standards and good practices	Result	PMEF	First data in 2025; time lag: 1 year; annually

Preserve nature and landscapes

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Agricultural land under management commitments supporting biodiversity conservation or restoration	Preserving habitats and species	Result	PMEF	First data in 2024 (EAFRD) or 2025 (EAGF); time lag: 1 year; annually

Attract young farmers and facilitate business development

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Young farmers setting up a farm with support from the CAP	Generational renewal	Result	PMEF	First data in 2024 (EAFRD) or 2025 (EAGF); time lag: 1 year; annually

Promote employment, growth, social inclusion and local development in rural areas (including bio-economy)

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
New jobs in supported projects	Growth and jobs in rural areas	Result	PMEF	First data in 2024; time lag: 1 year; annually

Improve the response of EU agriculture to societal demands on food and health, including safe, nutritious and sustainable food, food waste, as well as animal welfare

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Livestock covered by support for animal welfare, health and increased biosecurity measures	Animal welfare	Result	PMEF	First data in 2024 (EAFRD) or 2025 (EAGF); time lag: 1 year; annually

Address societal expectations on food and health

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Rural population benefiting from improved access to services and infrastructure through CAP support	Connecting rural Europe	Output	PMEF	First data in 2024; time lag: 1 year; annually

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Estimation of baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline	Targets [19]
CAP support beneficiaries	Number of EU farmers who are direct beneficiaries of CAP payments reported for the year preceding the implementation of the new programming period	
Additional support per hectare for eligible farms below average farm size (compared to average)	Ratio between the average direct payments per hectare received by beneficiaries below average farm size compared to the whole population of beneficiaries, the year preceding the implementation of the new programming period.	Increase
Farmers receiving investment support to restructure and modernise, including to improve resource efficiency	Percentage of EU agricultural holdings with Rural Development Policy (RDP) support for investments in restructuring or modernisation (focus area 2A of the current Rural Development Policy) reported cumulatively for the 2014-2020 programming period.	Increase
Farmers participating in supported Producer Groups, Producer Organisations, local markets, short supply chain circuits and quality schemes	Percentage of agricultural holdings receiving support for participating in quality schemes, local markets and short supply circuits, and producer groups/organisations (focus area 3A of the current Rural Development Policy) reported cumulatively for the 2014-2020 programming period in the EU.	Increase
Agricultural land under commitments to reducing emissions, maintaining and/or enhancing carbon storage (permanent grassland, agricultural land in peatland, forest, etc.)	Percentage of agricultural land under management contracts targeting reduction of GHG and/or ammonia emissions (focus area 5D) reported for the year before the start of the new programming period in the EU.	Increase
Agricultural land covered by environment/climate commitments going beyond mandatory requirements	Physical area in the EU under agricultural-environment-climate commitments reported for the 2014-2020 programming period.	Increase
Agricultural land covered by income support and subject to conditionality	Number of hectares granted income support while under cross-compliance in the EU reported for the year preceding the implementation of the new programming period.	Increase
Agricultural land under management commitments supporting biodiversity conservation or restoration	Percentage of EU agricultural land under management contracts supporting biodiversity and/or landscapes (focus area 4A of the current Rural Development Policy) reported for the 2014-2020 programming period.	Increase
Young farmers setting up a farm with support from the CAP	Number of EU young farmers granted the young farmer top-up reported for the year preceding the implementation of the new programming period.	Increase
New jobs in supported projects	Sum of the number of jobs created in supported projects (under focus area 6A and 6B of the current Rural Development Policy) reported cumulatively during the 2014-2020 programming period.	Increase
Rural population benefiting from improved access to services and infrastructure through CAP support	Percentage of EU rural population benefiting from improved services / infrastructures (focus area 6B of the current Rural Development Policy) reported cumulatively during the 2014-2020 programming period	Increase
Livestock covered by support for animal welfare, health and increased biosecurity measures	Number of livestock units covered by support for animal welfare in the EU the year reported for the 2014-2020 programming period.	Increase

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[19] The precise values of the targets for the EU will be known after the CAP Strategic Plans of each Member States are adopted

EMFAF

European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION
https://europa.eu/!bC48kW

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	6 381.6
2021	760.7
2022	971.9
2023	940.4
2024	907.3
2025	819.5
2026	835.9
2027	848.3
Total programming	6 084.0

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment for the Commission's proposal for the EMFF 2021-2027 was carried out in 2018.

For further information please consult:
https://europa.eu/!Un66pR

Challenge

As a global ocean actor and a major producer of seafood, the EU has a responsibility to protect and sustainably use the oceans and their resources. This is also in its socio-economic interest regarding the availability of food supplies, the competitiveness of the maritime economy, and the livelihood of coastal communities.

The European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund *(EMFAF)* aims to target funding from the Union budget to support the Common Fisheries Policy, the Union's maritime policy and the Union's international commitments in the field of ocean governance, especially in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Such funding is a key enabler for sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources, for food security through the supply of seafood products, for the growth of a sustainable blue economy and for healthy, safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans.

Mission

The *EMFAF* provides Union financial support towards the objectives of the Common Fisheries Policy, which seeks to manage the Union fishing fleet and fish stocks efficiently and sustainably. The *EMFAF* also supports the implementation of the Union's maritime policy and the strengthening of international ocean governance. A sustainable blue economy boosts investments, jobs and growth, fosters research and innovation and contributes to energy security through ocean energy. Moreover, safe and secure seas and oceans are essential for an efficient border control and for the global fight against maritime crime, thereby addressing citizens' security concerns."

The *EMFAF* also contributes to the implementation of the European Green Deal, and in particular the Farm-to-Fork Strategy and the EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030, as well as the future EU Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change.

Objectives

The *EMFAF* has the following objectives

- Strengthening economically, socially and environmentally sustainable fishing;
- Increasing energy efficiency and reducing CO2 emissions;
- Promoting the adjustment of fishing capacity to fishing opportunities and contributing to a fair standard of living in cases of certain temporary cessation of fishing activities;
- Fostering efficient fisheries control and reliable data for knowledge-based decision-making;
- Promoting a level-playing field for fishing and aquaculture products produced in the outermost regions;
- Contributing to the protection and restoration of aquatic ecosystems;

- Promoting sustainable and economically viable aquaculture activities;
- Developing competitive, transparent and stable markets for fisheries and aquaculture products, as well as processing of these products;
- Strengthening sustainable sea and ocean management through the promotion of marine knowledge, maritime surveillance and/or coastguard cooperation;
- Developing fishing and aquaculture communities in coastal and inland areas.

Actions

The *EMFAF* will fund innovation and investments in low-impact, climate resilient and low-carbon fishing practices and techniques, the processing of fishery and aquaculture products, and the collection, management and use of data to improve the knowledge on the state of the marine environment. It will also support maritime intelligence and surveillance, coastguard cooperation, and international ocean governance (e.g., it will fund the contributions to international organisations or to the functioning of the Advisory Councils).

Delivery mode

As for the *EMFF* during the 2014-2020 MFF, the *EMFAF* will mainly be managed under shared management (87% of the budget allocation), where the Common Provision Regulation is applicable.

The remaining 13% of the financial envelope will be implemented under direct management by either the Commission (DG MARE) or the Executive Agency CINEA. This will finance Common Fisheries Policy-related projects, market intelligence, sustainable blue economy and International Ocean Governance, as well as contributions to international organisations or to the functioning of the Advisory Councils.

The budget under direct management shares the same set of common result indicators and principles to allow full and consistent reporting on the achievements of the *EMFAF* as a whole.

Link to the 2014–2020 MFF

The *EMFAF* builds on the experience of the *EMFF* for the 2014-2020 period, with a simplified structure, giving Member States more control and a novel focus on strengthening international ocean governance.

Performance Framework

All core performance indicators in the *EMFAF* are result indicators. The number of operations is the output indicator. Each financed operation must be linked to at least one of these indicators. They will be aggregated to deliver information at the level of the core performance indicators to reflect the impacts and achievements of *EMFAF* as a whole. This is a simplified framework based on the experience of the 2014-2020 period, with an increased frequency of reporting under the Common Provisions Regulation.

🎯 **Fostering sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources**

🎯 **Contributing to food security in the Union through competitive and sustainable aquaculture and processing and marketing of fisheries and aquaculture products**

🎯 **Enabling the growth of the blue economy and fostering prosperous coastal communities**

🎯 **Strengthening international ocean governance for safe, secure, clean and sustainable managed seas**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Businesses created	Business	Result	Infosys	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; semi-annually
Businesses with higher turnover		Result	Infosys	First data in 2023; estimated lag 1 year; semi-annually
Jobs created	Jobs	Result	Infosys	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; semi-annually
Jobs maintained		Result	Infosys	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; semi-annually
Persons benefitting (from EMFAF support)	Outreach	Result	Infosys	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; semi-annually
Actions contributing to Good Environmental Status; including nature restoration, conservation, protection of ecosystems, biodiversity, health and welfare	Environment	Result	Infosys	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; semi-annually
Energy consumption leading to CO2 emissions reduction	Energy	Result	Infosys	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; semi-annually
Number of SMEs supported	SMEs	Result	Infosys	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; semi-annually
Number of fishing vessels equipped with electronic position and catch reporting devices	Control	Result	Infosys	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; semi-annually
Number of local action groups	Coastal communities	Result	Infosys	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; semi-annually
Number of small-scale fishing vessels supported		Result	Infosys	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; semi-annually
Usage of data and information platforms	Outreach	Result	Infosys	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; semi-annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	Baseline is zero for all indicators.

Target	Formal targets will be set once the national programmes are adopted under shared management. Historic data exists for some indicators from the 2014-2020 period but these data may not be reliable for future estimates as the contents and emphasis of national programmes may change substantially between the two periods, particularly due to the impact of COVID-19 on the sector. The target depends on how much funds the Member States wish to allocate towards a given objective. The less the funds allocated, the lower the target value for the relevant indicator.

FISHERIES ORGANISATIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Compulsory contributions to regional fisheries management organisations and other international organisations and Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPAs)

BILATERAL SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS between the European Union and non-EU countries

COUNCIL DECISIONS on the EU participation to international fisheries organisations

(based on Art. 28-32 of Regulation (EU)1380/2013)

Period of Application

2021 - 2027

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

http://europa.eu/!mH87VG

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	6 381.6
2021	142.4
2022	142.6
2023	132.5
2024	135.3
2025	138.1
2026	140.9
2027	143.1
Total programming	974.9

Challenge

While 79% of all EU catches are taken in EU waters, 13% come from the international high seas, and 8% are caught in the exclusive economic zones within 200 nautical miles of the partner countries' waters. For the latter, it is essential that appropriate regulation mechanisms are put in place to ensure that catches are sustainable.

EU fishing in the high seas is regulated through regional fisheries management organisations (RFMOs) set up to promote the conservation and sustainability of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks, while in the waters of non-EU countries, EU fishing is preferably taking place through bilateral Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPAs) negotiated by the European Union with partner countries.

The EU is present in all of the world's oceans through its fleets and is therefore committed to contribute to global ocean and fisheries governance, through determined and ambitious action at both multilateral, regional and bilateral levels.

Mission

The Treaty gives the EU the exclusive competence to negotiate, conclude and implement bilateral Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPAs) between the European Union and third countries. In addition, the EU also pays compulsory annual budget contributions deriving from EU membership in international bodies, including various Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs).RFMOs are international bodies set up to promote the conservation and sustainability of straddling and highly migratory fish stocks.

The EU is present in all of the world's oceans through its fleets and is obliged under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) to cooperate with other parties by participating in these Organisations.

Within the framework of the SFPAs, the Commission maintains a political dialogue on fisheries related policies with third countries concerned, in coherence with the principles governing the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) and the commitments under other relevant European policies. In addition, SFPAs provide a financial contribution whose aim is to support the sustainable development of the fisheries sector in the partner countries and contribute to better governance of their fisheries. That includes notably the improvement of scientific and technical knowledge of relevant fisheries, the contribution to control and surveillance and the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU fishing) and the support for better global governance of fisheries.

Objectives

The main objective of the programme is to promote sustainable fisheries worldwide and improved international ocean governance by 2024, which includes:

1. To promote, through active involvement in international organisations, and in line with the objectives of the Green Deal and the Common Fisheries Policy, the conservation and sustainable management of the stocks under their purview and their ecosystem.
2. To establish, through SFPAs, a legal, economic and environmental governance framework for fishing activities carried out by Union fishing vessels in third country waters, in coherence with other EU policies.

Actions

The programme pursues the above objectives by (i) supporting the negotiation, conclusion and implementation of bilateral SFPAs; and (ii) paying the compulsory annual contributions deriving from EU membership in international bodies.

Delivery mode

Payments under SFPA and RFMO agreements are managed under direct management. DG MARE is in the lead for the Commission.

Link to the 2014–2020 MFF

During 2021-2027, the Commission will continue its membership to RFMO organisations and will further carefully monitor the implementation of SFPAs. Emphasis will be put on appropriate reporting of activities financed under the SFPA sectoral support component, raising awareness on concrete actions achieved.

Performance Framework

🎯 **More sustainable fisheries worldwide and improved international ocean governance by 2024**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Indicator 1: Sustainable management of the main regulated tuna and tuna-like species fished by the EU fleet under the purview of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) of which the EU is a Member	Sustainability of the stocks	output	Annual stock situation in scientific reports of RFMOs concerned	First data in 2021; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Indicator 2: Conservation measures based on scientific advice adopted for the main regulated species fished by the EU fleet under the purview of Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) of which the EU is a Member	Conservation measures	output	Commission, DG MARE, based on RFMO reports	First data in 2021; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Indicator 3: Number of Sustainable Fisheries Agreements (SFPAs) in force	Existing SFPA Protocols	result	Official Journal	First data in 2021; estimated lag 1 year; annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	Indicator 1: In 2020, 17 out of the 20 stocks measured by this indicator were in good health.

Indicator 2: In 2020, 32 out of 43 conservation measures adopted by RFMOs for the management of the stocks under their purview were in line with scientific advice (i.e. 74% of all conservation measures adopted).

Indicator 3: In 2020, there were 12 active SFPAs offering 129 fishing opportunities for tuna vessels and 264 for other vessels. |
| **Target** | Indicator 1: The 2024 target is that 18 out of 20 stocks will be in good shape and that good progress is being made for the other two remaining stocks.

Indicator 2: The 2024 target is that 95% conservation measures adopted by RFMOs in their annual meetings are in line with the best available scientific advice.

Indicator 3: In 2024, the objective is to have 15 SFPAs in force and to maintain a similar number of fishing opportunities for the EU fleet. |

LIFE

Programme for Environment and Climate Action

PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing a Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)

COM/2018/385 final

Period of Application 2021 - 2027

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

http://europa.eu/!wN47nW

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING

(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	3 466.4
2021	738.5
2022	708.0
2023	728.3
2024	755.2
2025	788.0
2026	830.1
2027	876.0
Total programming	5 424.2

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment of the Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE) was carried out in 2018. For further information please consult:

https://europa.eu/!Jj39JN

Challenge

Our environment and our climate are under threat by the cumulative impact of human activities. The EU is committed to protect the environment and its biodiversity, manage carefully water resources and waste, increase our reliance on clean energy and mitigate and adapt to climate change dynamics.

Healthy and sustainable environment and climate are public goods. When a Member State decides how much to invest in these areas, it may fail to take into account the benefits that from such investments accrue to the other Member States. This means that intervention and investments need to take place (also) at EU level.

Mission

LIFE aims to contribute to:

- achieving the shift towards a sustainable, circular, energy-efficient, renewable energy-based, climate-neutral and -resilient economy.

- protecting, restoring and improving the quality of the environment, including the air, water and soil.

- halting and reversing biodiversity loss and tackling the degradation of ecosystems."

Objectives

LIFE is designed to support reaching the objectives of the Union legislation and policy on environment, including nature and biodiversity, and on climate action, including the transition to renewable energy and increased energy efficiency through:

1. Developing and promoting innovative techniques and approaches and disseminating knowledge and best practices, including through the support of the Natura 2000 network;
2. Improving governance at all levels, in particular through enhancing capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society;
3. Catalysing the large-scale deployment of successful technical and policy-related solutions by integrating related objectives into other policies and into public and private sector practices, mobilising investment and improving access to finance.

Actions

LIFE comprises four sub-programmes: (1) Nature and Biodiversity; (2) Circular Economy and Quality of Life; (3) Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation; (4) Clean Energy Transition.

In those sub-programmes, *LIFE* is financing activities such as:

- 'strategic nature projects' that support the achievement of Union nature and biodiversity objectives by implementing coherent programmes of action in Member States in order to mainstream those objectives and priorities into other policies and financing instruments;

- 'strategic integrated projects' that implement, on a regional, multi-regional, national or transnational scale, environmental or climate strategies or action plans developed by Member States' authorities and required by specific environmental, climate or relevant energy legislation or policy of the Union;

- standard action projects that pursue the specific objectives of the LIFE Programme;

- capacity building to support energy efficiency and renewable energy;

- studies, evaluation and monitoring of policies, information and communication activities, prizes, etc.

Delivery mode

LIFE is implemented through direct management (grants, procurement and prizes) and indirect management for specific activities. Within the Commission, Directorate-General for Environment (DG ENV) is the lead with support from DG CLIMA, DG ENER. The Climate, Infrastructures and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA) is entrusted with the management of the bulk of grants.

Link to the 2014-2020 MFF

The number of sub-programmes has increased from two (Environment; and Climate Action) to four (Nature and Biodiversity; Circular Economy and Quality of Life; Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation; and Clean Energy Transition).

Clean Energy Transition is an incorporation of actions for capacity building supporting energy, efficiency and renewable energy previously funded under Horizon 2020 (until 2020). A reinforced focus on Nature and Biodiversity is ensured.

Building on the Strategic Integrated Projects first launched under the 2014-2020 LIFE programme, the 2021-2027 *LIFE* programme will continue to support strategic integrated projects (to a slightly greater scale than previously), and has introduced a dedicated source of funding to support Strategic Nature Projects under the Nature and Biodiversity sub-programme.

Financial instrument operations will be managed under InvestEU.

Performance Framework

Contribute to the shift towards a clean, circular, energy-efficient, low-carbon and climate-resilient economy

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability[20]
N. of projects contributing to the shift towards a clean, circular, energy-efficient, low-carbon and climate-resilient economy by developing, demonstrating and promoting innovative techniques and approaches	Outreach - innovative techniques and approaches	Output	LIFE database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
N. of projects, including strategic integrated and strategic nature projects, implementing key plans or strategies	Outreach – key plans & strategies	Output	LIFE database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
Population benefitting from an improvement in air quality	Contribution to air quality	Result	LIFE KPI database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
Area of land with improving soil quality	Contribution to soil quality	Result	LIFE KPI database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
Area of water bodies with improving ecological status	Contribution to water quality	Result	LIFE KPI database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
Volume of water where efficiency is improving through increased water reuse and avoided water loss	Contribution to the efficient use of water	Result	LIFE KPI database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
Amount of waste which management is improving	Contribution to waste management	Result	LIFE KPI database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
Reduction in the use of carcinogenic, mutagenic, reprotoxic, persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), and very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substances	Contribution to reduction of dangerous chemicals	Result	LIFE KPI database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
Population benefitting from a reduction in noise pollution	Contribution to reduction of noise	Impact	LIFE KPI database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Contribution to reduction of CO2 and other GHG emissions pollution	Impact	LIFE KPI database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
Reduction in the number of people vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change	Contribution to the reduction of climate sensitivities and the increase in the capacities to adapt to climate change.	Impact	LIFE KPI database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
Additional annual primary energy savings	Contribution to energy efficiency	Impact	LIFE project data	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration

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[20] There is no time lag because the data are anticipated results of on-going projects. The frequency of collection will depend from the duration of the projects. Data is collected at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the projects (on average every three years).

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability[20]
Additional annual primary renewable energy production	Contribution to renewable energy production	Impact	LIFE project data	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration

Develop, demonstrate and promote innovative techniques and approaches and apply best practice in relation to nature and biodiversity

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability[21]
N. of projects developing, demonstrating and promoting innovative techniques and approaches in relation to nature and biodiversity	Outreach - techniques and approaches	Output	LIFE database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
N. of projects, including strategic nature projects, implementing programmes of action for mainstreaming Nature and Biodiversity	Outreach – strategic projects	Output	LIFE database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
Area of habitats which conservation status is improving	Conservation of habitats	Impact	LIFE KPI database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
N. of species whose population loss is being halted and/or reversed	Halting and reversing biodiversity loss	Impact	LIFE KPI database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
Area of land with improving soil quality	Contribution to soil quality	Result	LIFE KPI database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration

Contribute to putting Union legislation and policy into practice, and to improving governance

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability[22]
N. of projects for the development, implementation, monitoring and enforcement of Union legislation and policies on environment and climate action	Union legislation and policy put into practice	Output	LIFE database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
N. of projects improving governance through enhancing capacities of public and private actors and the involvement of civil society	Improvement in governance	Output	LIFE database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
N. of organisations involved in projects or receiving operating grants	Outreach - organisations	Output	LIFE database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
Number of projects, including strategic integrated projects, implementing key plans and strategies	Outreach – key plans & strategies	Output	LIFE database	First data in 2024; no lag; annually
N. of projects, including strategic nature projects,	Outreach – strategic projects	Output	LIFE database	First data in 2024; no lag;

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[21] There is no time lag because the data are anticipated results of on-going projects. The frequency of collection will depend from the duration of the projects. Data is collected at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the projects (on average every three years).

[22] There is no time lag because the data are anticipated results of on-going projects. The frequency of collection will depend from the duration of the projects. Data is collected at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the projects (on average every three years).

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability[22]
implementing programmes of action for mainstreaming Nature and Biodiversity				frequency linked to project duration

🎯 Play a catalytic role in the replication and the triggering of large-scale deployment of successful technical and policy-related solutions

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability[23]
Number of projects having a catalytic effect.	Outreach - techniques and approaches	Output	LIFE KPI database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
Number of projects, including strategic integrated projects, implementing key plans and strategies	Outreach – key plans & strategies	Output	LIFE database	First data in 2024; no lag; annually
N. of projects, including strategic nature projects, implementing programmes of action for mainstreaming Nature and Biodiversity	Outreach – strategic projects	Output	LIFE database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration
Cumulative investments triggered by the projects or finance accessed (million EUR)	Additional financial resources for environment and climate action	Result	LIFE KPI database	First data in 2024; no lag; frequency linked to project duration

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline

The baseline for **output indicators** (e.g. number of projects concluded and/or number of beneficiary organisations) is set at 0.

The results for Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) from the LIFE 2014-20 programme have been used to establish programme-level baselines for each Level II **result indicator** for the LIFE 2021-27 programme.

Evolution of the general and specific objectives of the LIFE programme and a need to streamline indicators and ensure their rigour has led to necessary differences in the number, scope, methods and presentation of the new Level II result indicators as compared to the KPIs for the 2014-2020 programme. Nevertheless, it has been possible to relate one or more KPIs to each Level II result indicator in order to calculate baselines, which each fall into one of three categories:

- The basis of values of existing KPI(s) and the new Level II indicator are directly comparable

- The basis of values existing KPI(s) and the new Level II indicator are sufficiently similar to provide a relevant narrative, albeit not directly comparable

- The basis of values of existing KPI and the new Level II indicator are not comparable, and it has been necessary to set a zero baseline (only the case for one indicator).

The general methodology across all indicators has been to calculate baselines based on 2014-2017 results reported by LIFE projects for KPIs that are specifically relevant to each Level II indicator. Results for 2018-2020 have either not yet been verified or not yet been uploaded to the KPI database. Results for the 2014-17 period are a relevant baseline, as the same situation regarding availability of results will arise at this point in the LIFE 2021-27 programme (i.e. they will be available for the period 2021-2024).

Anticipated results will be reported for Level II results indicators in relation to the duration of each LIFE project. So, the KPI value(s) for the "end change" (i.e. actually delivered over the lifetime of the project) have been used to calculate the baseline for each Level II results indicator. However, in relation to some issues addressed by indicators, LIFE projects aim to take all necessary steps to establish the means of delivery over their lifetimes, with actual results only delivered in their latter stages or thereafter. For all such indicators, the baseline was calculated using the KPI value for the "beyond change" (i.e. the ability established to deliver beyond the project's lifetime). Relevant Level II Indicators are: Chemicals (human); Chemicals (environment); Energy savings; GHG emissions; GHG sequestration; Renewable energy; Resource efficiency; and Water efficiency. These indicators and their associated baselines are presented in "units per year".

Target

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[23] There is no time lag because the data are anticipated results of on-going projects. The frequency of collection will depend on the duration of the projects. Data is collected at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of the projects (on average every three years).

The targets are defined taking into account the average size of the projects and number of beneficiaries per type of project and/or the related estimates.

Once established baselines for Level II result indicator, total costs associated with the LIFE projects that contribute to the baseline figures are used to calculate the extent of delivery per €1,000 in order to inform to target-setting for the LIFE 2021-27 programme. Notably, more than one KPI is relevant to each LIFE project, and in some cases to each Level II result indicator. In addition, more than one Level II result indicator will be relevant to each new LIFE project. Hence, there is scope for double accounting in how the extent of delivery per €1,000 has been calculated, which will be carefully taken into account when using the data to inform programme targets.

Impact Indicators were recently introduced in view of the LIFE 2021-27 programme and not enough historical data for the establishment of a baseline are yet available. Where possible, targets will be established taking into account the few data available and will present a high level of uncertainty.

JTM

Just Transition Mechanism

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!jt38QN

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	New
2021	3 259.4
2022	5 489.4
2023	5 649.2
2024	1 256.6
2025	1 280.7
2026	1 305.3
2027	1 330.5
Total programming	19 571.3

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

In 2022, a JTF-related study will assess the outcome and impact of the establishment of Territorial Just Transitions Plans.

Challenge

The transition towards climate neutrality will provide benefits and opportunities for the entire Union, but it will also present greater socio-economic challenges and difficulties for some regions and sectors than others.

The objectives to support people, economy and environment of territories facing economic and social transformation in their transition to a climate-neutral economy cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States alone. There are many disparities between the levels of development, as well as limits to financial resources of Member States and territories. There is also a need for a coherent implementation framework covering several Union funds under shared management to support this complex process. Those objectives can be better achieved at Union level.

Mission

JTM aims at alleviating, for the most affected territories, the economic, environmental and social costs of the transition towards climate neutrality by 2050, hereby effectively ensuring that this key EU objective is achieved in an effective and fair manner.

Objectives

JTM is mainly established as part of the European Green Deal Investment Plan within the framework of *cohesion policy*, the main EU policy instrument to reduce regional disparities and to address structural change in Europe's regions. It shares cohesion policy's objectives in the specific context of the transition towards climate neutrality. The resources from the JTM should complement the other resources available.

The mechanism will contribute to a wide range of measures designed to promote public investment to foster sustainable development in the regions concerned. The mix of actions will depend on the circumstances of the territory affected by the climate transition challenge, and on the adopted Territorial Just Transition Plans.

Actions

Beneficiary territories and actions to be supported by *JTM* will be identified in one or more *territorial just transition plans* (providing an outline of the transition process until 2030) that Member States will agree in a dialogue with the Commission, steered by the European Semester process. These plans will devote special attention to those territories set to suffer the greatest expected job losses and to the transformation of industrial facilities with the highest greenhouse gas intensity. The plans will detail the social, economic and environmental challenges and the needs for economic diversification, reskilling and environmental rehabilitation.

Delivery mode

JTM comes in addition to the EU's budget through all instruments relevant to the transition.

JTM has three pillars. The first is the *Just Transition Fund (JTF)*. It aims at alleviating the economic, environmental and social cost of the transition towards climate neutrality. The second is the dedicated *just transition scheme under InvestEU*. The third is the *public sector loan facility*. It will support projects that do not generate a sufficient stream of revenues to cover investment costs.

JTF will be implemented through shared management in close cooperation with national, regional and local authorities and stakeholders. This will ensure ownership of the transition strategy and provide the tools and structures for an efficient management framework. DG REGIO leads on the part of the Commission.

Link to the 2014-2020 MFF

JTM is a new mechanism for the 2021-2027 MFF. It is addressing a new type of challenges arising from the necessary climate transition.

Performance Framework

◎ **Specific objective Just Transitin Fund**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Enterprises supported (of which: micro, small, medium, large)	Outreach of the support to enterprises linked to JT	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2023; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Enterprises supported by grants	Outreach of the support to enterprises linked to JT	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2023; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Enterprises supported by financial instruments	Outreach of the support to enterprises linked to JT	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2023; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Enterprises with non-financial support	Outreach of the support to enterprises linked to JT	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2023; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
New enterprises supported	Outreach of the support to enterprises	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2023; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Research institutions participating in joint research project	Outreach of the support to joint research	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Enterprises cooperating with research institutions	Cooperation between enterprises and research institutions	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Enterprises supported to achieve the reduction of greenhouse-gas emissions from activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC	Outreach of the support to enterprises linked to Directive 2003/87/EC	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Value of digital services, products and processes developed for enterprises	Support to digitisation to enterprises	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Capacity of incubation created	Survival of 3-year-old enterprises	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
SMEs investing in skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship	Contribution to better energy performance of dwellings	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Dwellings with improved energy performance	Outreach of support to energy performance of dwellings	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Public buildings with improved energy performance	Outreach of support to energy performance of public buildings	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Number of high efficiency co-generation units	Contribution to high-efficiency co-generation units	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Additional production capacity for renewable energy (of which: electricity, thermal	Contribution to renewable energy	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual

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Additional capacity for waste recycling	Contribution to waste recycling	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Investments in facilities for separate waste collection	Contribution to separate waste collection	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Waste prepared for re-use	Contribution to waste re-use	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Length of new tram and metro lines	Outreach of supported tram and metro lines	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Dedicated cycling infrastructure supported transport systems	Outreach of supported cycling infrastructure	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Length of reconstructed or modernised tram and metro lines	Outreach of supported tram and metro lines	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Capacity of environmentally friendly rolling stock for collective public transport	Outreach of supported environmentally friendly rolling stock	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Cities and towns with new or modernised digitised urban transport system	Outreach of supported urban transport projects	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Green infrastructure supported for other purposes than adaptation to climate change installed	Outreach of supported green infrastructure	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Surface area of rehabilitated land supported	Outreach on land rehabilitation	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Area covered by systems for monitoring air pollution installed	Outreach on monitoring of air pollution	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Surface of new or modernised facilities for employment services	Outreach of supported improved employment service facilities	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Classroom capacity of new or modernised childcare facilities	Outreach of supported	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Classroom capacity of new or modernised education facilities	Outreach of supported improved education facilities	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Population covered by projects in the framework of integrated actions for socioeconomic inclusion of marginalised communities, low income households and disadvantaged groups	Outreach of supported projects for the socioeconomic inclusion of marginalised communities, low income households and disadvantaged groups	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Capacity of new or modernised health care facilities	Outreach of improved health care facilities	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual

Capacity of new or modernised social care facilities (other than housing)	Contribution to improved social care facilities	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
unemployed, including long-term unemployed	Outreach of support on unemployed participants	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2023; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
long-term unemployed	Outreach of support to long-term unemployed participants	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2023; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Inactive	Outreach of support to inactive participants	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2023; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
employed, including self-employed	Outreach of support to employed, including self-employed participants	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2023; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
number of children below 18 years of age	Outreach in terms of the total number of participants below 18 years of age	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2023; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
young people aged 18-29 years	Outreach in terms of the total number of participants aged 18-29 years	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2023; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
number of participants 55 years of age and above	Outreach in terms of the total number of participants 55 years of age and above	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2023; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
with lower secondary education or less	Outreach in terms of the total number of participants with lower secondary education	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2023; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
with upper secondary or post-secondary education	Outreach in terms of the total number of participants with upper secondary	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2023; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
with tertiary education	Outreach in terms of the total number of participants with tertiary education	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2023; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
total number of participants	Outreach in terms of the total number of participants	Output	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2023; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Jobs created in supported entities	Effects on employments in enterprises linked to JT	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Research jobs created in supported entities	Outcome of research jobs created	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Private investments matching public support (of which: grants, financial instruments)	Outcome on private investments	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) introducing product or process innovation	Uptake of innovation	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
SMEs introducing marketing or organisational innovation	Uptake of innovation	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual

SMEs innovating in-house	Uptake of innovation	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Patent applications submitted	Outcome on patenting linked to JT	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Estimated greenhouse-gas emissions from activities listed in Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC in supported enterprises	Outcome of support to enterprises linked to Directive 2003/87/EC	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Users of new and upgraded public digital services, products and processes	Outcome of digitisation to citizens	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Users of new and upgraded digital services, products, and processes developed by enterprises	Outcome of digitisation to citizens	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
New enterprises surviving in the market	Outcome on survival of new enterprises	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
SMEs using incubator services after incubator creation	Outcome of the support for SMEs for skill enhancement linked	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Apprenticeships supported in SMEs	Outcome of the supported apprenticeships	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
SME staff completing training for skills for smart specialization, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship (by type of skill: technical, management, entrepreneurship, green, other)	Effects of SME staff training	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Annual primary energy consumption (of which: dwellings, public buildings, enterprises, other)	Effects on energy efficiency	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2026; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Estimated greenhouse gas emissions	Outcome of greenhouse emissions	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Total renewable energy produced (of which: electricity, thermal)	Effects on renewable energy production	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2026; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Additional operational capacity installed for renewable energy	Contribution to renewable energy	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2026; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Waste recycled	Effects of waste recycling projects	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2026; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Waste used as raw materials	Outcome on waste reuse	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2026; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Annual users of new or modernised public transport	Outcome of supported public transport projects	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Annual users of new or modernised tram and metro lines	Outcome of new or modernised public transport	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual

Annual users of dedicated cycling infrastructure	Outcome of dedicated cycling infrastructure	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Population benefiting from measures for air quality	Outcome of improved air quality	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2026; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Rehabilitated land used for green areas, social housing, economic or other uses	Outcome of rehabilitated land	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Annual users of new or modernised facilities for employment services	Outcome of improved employment-service facilities	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Annual users of new or modernised childcare	Outcome of improved childcare	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Annual users of new or modernised education facilities	Outcome of improved education facilities	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Annual users of new or modernised e-health care services	Outcome of improved e-health services	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Annual users of new or modernised health care facilities	Outcome of improved health care facilities	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
Annual users of new or modernised social care facilities	Outcome of improved social care facilities	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2025; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
participants engaged in job searching upon leaving	Outcome in terms of the total number of participants	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
participants in education or training upon leaving,	Outcome in terms of the total number of participants	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
participants gaining a qualification upon leaving,	Outreach in terms of the total number of participants	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual
participants in employment, including self-employment, upon leaving	Outcome in terms of the total number of participants	Result	REGIO Monitoring	First data in 2024; estimated lag 6 months; biannual

⊙ Specific objective Public Sector Loan Facility

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Volume of grants awarded		Output	EIB monitoring	First data in 2023 (on project-to-project basis); estimated lag 6 months; biannual reporting
Volume of loans signed - Individual loans - Loan schemes		Output	REGIO monitoring	First data in 2023 (on project-to-project basis); estimated lag 6 months; biannual reporting
Overall investment mobilised, divided as follows		Output	REGIO monitoring	First data in 2023 (on project-to-project basis); estimated lag 6

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
- Amount of private financing mobilised - Amount of public financing mobilised				months; biannual reporting
Number of projects receiving support, including geographical coverage - Country - NUTS 2 region - Just transition territory supported		Output	REGIO monitoring	First data in 2023 (on project-to-project basis); estimated lag 6 months; biannual reporting
Number of projects receiving financing under the Facility		Output	REGIO monitoring	First data in 2023 (on project-to-project basis); estimated lag 6 months; biannual reporting
Number of projects by sector - Transport - Social infrastructure - Public utilities (water, wastewater, district heating, energy, waste management) - Direct support to climate transition, (renewable energy, decarbonisation, energy efficiency) - Environmental objectives - Urban infrastructure and housing - Others		Output	REGIO monitoring	First data in 2023 (on project-to-project basis); estimated lag 6 months; biannual reporting
Greenhouse gas emission reduced, where relevant		Result	REGIO monitoring	First data in 2023 (on project-to-project basis); estimated lag 6 months; biannual reporting
Job creation, where relevant		Result	REGIO monitoring	First data in 2023 (on project-to-project basis); estimated lag 6 months; biannual reporting

Estimation of baselines and targets

Just Transition Fund

Baseline	**Output** • Baseline is 0 for all output indicators. **Result – existing indicators** • The baseline for this category of result indicators will be set at 0. **Result – new indicators** • Where a new result indicator requires a non-zero baseline, this baseline will be proposed by the national and regional authorities and will be reviewed by the Commission before the formal adoption of the programme.
Milestone	**Output** • Milestones for outputs will be set for end 2024 once the national and regional programmes are formally adopted under shared management. The Commission may also supplement the formal 2024 milestones with its own annual estimates for achievements based on historical data for similar indicators. **Result – existing indicators** • Milestones for results are not formally set by the national and regional programmes under shared management. The Commission may be able to provide annual milestones based on estimates using historical 2014-2020 data for similar indicators. **Result – new indicators** • Milestones for results are not formally set for end 2024 by the national, regional and interregional programmes under shared management. In the 2022 Programme Statement the Commission is unlikely to be able to provide estimated annual milestones (not historic data for comparable indicators from the period 2014-2020).
Target	**Output** • Quantified targets shall be set for all output indicators for the end of 2029 based on a discussion between the national or regional authorities and the Commission. Target setting will be based on relevant experience, the choice of actions supported, the budget available (EU and National), expected demand and socio-economic conditions. Targets may be corrected with financial reallocations, socio-economic developments, changes in strategic priorities or demand, including during the 2025 mid-term review. **Result** • Quantified targets shall be set for all result indicators for end-2029 based on a discussion between the national or regional authorities and the Commission in shared management. Target setting will be based on relevant experience, the choice of actions supported, the budget available (EU and National), expected demand and socio-economic conditions. Targets may be corrected with financial reallocations, socio-economic developments, changes in strategic priorities or demand, including during the 2025 mid- term review.

Public Sector Loan Facility:

Grants under the public sector loan facility will be awarded through calls for proposals. In this respect, the Commission will prepare and launch calls for proposals detailing the eligibility and award criteria to be met by projects aiming to be financed by the public sector loan facility. In particular, the projects will need to be compliant with the relevant territorial just transition plans. Following the publication of the calls for proposals, project promoters will be able to submit projects and the Commission will assess them individually against the eligibility and award criteria. The projects selected by the Commission will then be subject to the assessment by the EIB to obtain a loan in line with the Regulation.

The territorial just transition plans are currently being prepared by the Member States in consultation with the Commission. Once they are adopted, the Commission will use them to establish targets for the high level output and result indicators established in the Regulation.

MIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT

Programmes under this heading seek to tackle the challenges linked to migration and the management of the EU's external borders. Under the 2021–2027 long-term budget, support for strengthening the EU's external borders is being increased in order to safeguard the asylum system within the EU. Member States also receive more EU funds to help them better manage migration and border management.

MIGRATION	Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund

BORDER MANAGEMENT	Integrated Border Management Fund

AMIF

Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund

PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the Asylum and Migration and Integration Fund

COM/2018/471 final

Period of Application

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!vg89RF

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014 - 2020	7 595.0
2021	873.3
2022	1 099.5
2023	1 318.8
2024	1 401.4
2025	1 686.3
2026	1 705.6
2027	1 797.2
Total programming	9 882.0

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment of the ASYLUM MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION Fund was carried out in 2018. For further information please consult: https://europa.eu/!xU94BD

Challenge

The EU has faced a very large and growing number of asylum seekers and migrants in recent years. Attempts by migrants to reach the European shores with makeshift means have all too often resulted in tragedy. The EU budget has supported efforts to manage these inflows and effective returns. Nevertheless, as confirmed by regular reports on the delivery of the European migration policy, there is still much to be done to reduce of the incentives for irregular migration.

The challenges in the areas of asylum and migration are by their nature interlinked, transnational phenomena and cannot be adequately addressed by the Member States acting alone. Together with the integrated management of the EU's external borders, the completion of a Common European Asylum System is the most effective way to share these responsibilities and their financial implications between Member States fairly. EU funding in the area of integration of third-country nationals is indispensable to increase the quality of support to newcomers in the early stages after their arrival. This is crucial to ensure their full inclusion in EU societies in the long run, if they receive permanent protection.

Mission

AMIF aims to further boost national capacities and improve procedures for migration management, as well as enhance solidarity and responsibility sharing between Member States, in particular through emergency assistance and the relocation mechanism.

Objectives

AMIF pursues the following specific objectives:

1. To strengthen and develop all aspects of the common European asylum system, including its external dimension;
2. To support legal migration to the Member States, including by contributing to the integration of third-country nationals.
3. To contribute to countering irregular migration and ensuring effectiveness of return and readmission in third countries.
4. To enhance solidarity and responsibility sharing between the Member States, in particular towards those most affected by migration and asylum challenges, including through practical cooperation.

Actions

AMIF supports a broad range of actions in line with the European migration policy. This includes, in particular;

- Ensuring a uniform application of the EU acquis and of the priorities related to the Common European Asylum System, legal migration and return;

- Providing support and services consistent with the status and the needs of the person concerned, in particular the vulnerable groups;

- Supporting resettlement, humanitarian admission and transfers of applicants for and beneficiaries of international protection;

- Supporting the development and implementation of policies promoting legal migration, such as the development of mobility schemes to the EU and raising awareness of the appropriate legal channels for immigration;

- Supporting integration measures tailored to the needs of third-country nationals and early integration programmes focusing on education, language and other training (such as civic orientation courses and professional guidance) to prepare their active participation in and their acceptance by the receiving society;

- Supporting infrastructures for the reception of third country nationals, including the possible joint use of such facilities by more than one Member State;

- Supporting an integrated and coordinated approach to return management at the EU and Member States' level, development of capacities for effective and sustainable return and reducing incentives for irregular migration;

- Supporting assisted voluntary return and reintegration;

- Cooperating with third countries on asylum, legal migration and countering irregular migration and on effective return and readmission for the purpose of managing migration.

Delivery mode

AMIF will be implemented under shared, direct or indirect management. The largest share (63.5%) will be allocated to the national programmes under shared management. DG HOME is the lead service for the Commission, in close coordination with DG REGIO, EMPL and AGRI.

Link to the 2014–2020 MFF

AMIF builds on the successful implementation of and lessons learnt from Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund in the 2014–2020 MFF. It maintains its external dimension while ensuring more safeguards. It also introduces more flexibility through the new Thematic Facility that enables allocating funding to emerging or unforeseen needs (via a mix of shared, direct and indirect management), to steer the funds towards changing EU priorities and pressing challenges.

Performance Framework

🎯 **To strengthen and develop all aspects of the common European asylum system, including its external dimension**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of participants who consider the training useful for their work	Effectiveness of the training, which contributes to enhancing the capacity of Member States' asylum systems	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of participants who report three months after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	Effectiveness of training which contributes to enhancing the capacity of Member States' asylum systems	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of persons placed in alternatives to detention	Strengthen the European Common Asylum System	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Of which number of unaccompanied minors placed in alternatives to detention	Strengthen the European Common Asylum System	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Of which number of families placed in alternatives to detention	Strengthen the European Asylum System	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually

🎯 **To support legal migration**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of participants in language courses who have improved their proficiency level in the host-country language upon leaving the language course by at least one level in the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages or national equivalent.	Promote early integration of third country nationals	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of participants who reported that the activity was helpful for their integration	Promote early integration of third country nationals	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of participants who applied for their qualification/skills acquired in a third country to be recognised/assessed.	Promote early integration of third country nationals	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of participants who applied for a long-term status	Promote early integration of third country nationals	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually

⊙ **To counter irregular migration and ensuring effectiveness of return and readmission**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of returnees voluntarily returned	Supporting return management, ensuring effective and sustainable return and reducing incentives for irregular migration	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of returnees who were removed	Supporting return management, ensuring effective and sustainable return and reducing incentives for irregular migration	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of returnees subject to alternatives to detention	Supporting return management, ensuring effective and sustainable return and reducing incentives for irregular migration	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually

⊙ **To enhance solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility between the Member States, in particular towards those most affected by migration and asylum challenges, including through practical cooperation**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of applicants for and beneficiaries of international protection transferred from one Member States to another	Supporting return management, ensuring effective and sustainable return and reducing incentives for irregular migration	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of persons resettled	Supporting return management, ensuring effective and sustainable return and reducing incentives for irregular migration	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of persons admitted through humanitarian admission	Supporting return management, ensuring effective and sustainable return and reducing incentives for irregular migration	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

The Commission has engaged in an iterative process with the Member States on developing definitions for each indicator. At the same time, the Commission is drafting a fiche setting out methodological principles for establishing baselines and targets

Baseline	In their programmes, Member States will set baselines for each of the indicators based on historic data. An aggregate baseline at EU level will be set based on these baselines set in Member States' programmes.
Target	In their programmes, Member States will set targets for each of the indicators. Aggregate targets at EU level for each indicator will be set based on Member States' programmes and targets.

IBMF

Integrated Border Management Fund

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE
INFORMATION
For CCEI, please consult
https://europa.eu/!UK78xW
For BMVI, please consult
https://europa.eu/!mp39FY

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014 - 2020	3 942.7[24]
2021	533.5
2022	932.3
2023	1 018.1
2024	1 063.8
2025	1 205.6
2026	1 190.6
2027	1 425.0
Total programming	7 368.9

IMPACT ASSESSMENT
The impact assessment of the
IBMF was carried out in 2018. For
further information please consult:
https://europa.eu/!xU94BD

Challenge

[24] includes the Internal Security Fund
Border and Visa and Police

The abolition of internal border controls brings important benefits to European citizens and business. The integrity, safety and security of EU's internal borderless area and of its Customs Union requires, however, effective management and protection of EU's external borders, especially in times of challenges posed by migratory pressures and to address serious cross-border crime.

This calls for action at the EU level, in the form of common measures for the effective control, including the surveillance, of the Union's external borders.

Mission

IBMF will address these challenges through two instruments, namely the instrument for financial support for customs control equipment (CCEI) and the instrument for financial support for border management and visa policy (BMVI).

In particular, CCEI's mission is to support the customs union and customs authorities to protect the financial and economic interests of the Union and its Member States, to ensure security and safety within the Union and to protect the Union from illegal trade while facilitating legitimate business activity.

BMVI's mission is to provide financial support to Member States, to ensure strong and effective European integrated border management at the Union's external borders, thereby contributing to ensuring a high level of internal security within the Union, while safeguarding the free movement of persons within it.

Objectives

CCEI's specific objective is to contribute to adequate and equivalent customs controls through the purchase, maintenance and upgrade of relevant, state of-the-art and reliable customs control equipment, thereby supporting the customs authorities acting as one to protect the interests of the Union.

BMVI has two specific objectives:

1. To support effective European integrated border management at the external borders, implemented by the European Border and Coast Guard as a shared responsibility of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and of the national authorities responsible for border management, to facilitate legitimate border crossings, to prevent and detect illegal immigration and cross-border crime and to effectively manage migratory flows.
2. To support the common visa policy to ensure a harmonised approach with regard to the issuance of visas and to facilitate legitimate travel, while helping to prevent migratory and security risks.

Actions

CCEI supports the purchase, maintenance and upgrade of customs controls equipment, such as non-intrusive inspection, identification of hidden objects on humans, radiation detection, nuclide identification, analysis of samples in laboratories, sampling and field analysis of samples, handheld search; and other types of innovative non-intrusive detection technology equipment.

BMVI supports a broad range of actions to improve borders controls, in line with the European Agenda on Migration and in compliance with the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, enhancing the cooperation at EU level for tasks carried out at borders. It funds efficient, client-friendly services to visa applicants, while maintaining the security and integrity of visa procedures. It invests in common large-scale IT systems in the area of borders management and visa policy, including in their interoperability, as well as in infrastructure and equipment, systems and services, training, exchange of experts, deployment of immigration liaison officers, innovative solutions and new technologies, studies, providing also operating support for the implementation of the European integrated border management and of the common visa policy.

Delivery mode

The Commission implements the actions under CCEI under direct management. DG TAXUD is in the lead, in close cooperation with OLAF for their Anti-Fraud programme and with other relevant Commission services. BMVI is implemented through shared management by the Member States and direct/indirect management. The lead Directorate General is DG HOME, in close coordination with DG REGIO, EMPL, ECHO and MARE. Close cooperation will be ensured between DG TAXUD and DG HOME.

Link to the 2014–2020 MFF

CCEI is a newly established instrument. BMVI builds on the Internal Security Fund – Instrument for financial support for external borders and visa, implemented under 2014-2020 MFF. It strengthens its external dimension to cover cooperation in and in relation to third countries and it adds flexibility through a balanced mix of implementation modes.

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Performance Framework

Contribute to adequate and equivalent customs controls through the purchase, maintenance and upgrade of relevant, state of-the-art and reliable customs control equipment (CCEI)

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Degree of adherence of border crossing points and customs laboratories equipment to the common list of equipment that should be available per laboratory/type of border crossing point (i.e.. land, sea, air postal, rail), contributing to a harmonised application of customs controls	Contributing to adequate and equivalent results of customs controls	Result	Member States	First data in 2023; no lag[25]; annually

Supporting effective European integrated border management at the external borders (BMVI)

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of items of equipment registered in the Technical Equipment Pool of the European Border Cost Guard Agency	Further developing the operational capacity of EBCGA	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of items of equipment put at the disposal of the European Border Cost Guard Agency	Further developing the operational capacity of EBCGA	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of initiated / improved forms of cooperation of national authorities with the EUROSUR National Coordination Centres (NCC)	Improving border control	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of border crossings through automated border control gates and e-gates	Improving border control	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of addressed recommendations from Schengen evaluations and from vulnerability assessments in the area of border management	Improving border control	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of participants who report three months after a training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during that training activity	Improving border control	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of persons who have applied for international protection at border crossing points	Improving border control	Output	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of persons refused entry by border authorities	Improving border control	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually

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[25] Maximum lag corresponding to the distance from January of the previous year

◎ **Supporting the common visa policy (BMVI)**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of new/upgraded consulates outside the Schengen area	Providing efficient and client friendly services to visa-applicants	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Of which number of consulates upgraded to enhance client-friendliness for visa applicants	Providing efficient and client friendly services to visa-applicants	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of addressed recommendations from Schengen evaluations in the area of the common visa policy	Ensuring uniform application of the Union acquis	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of visa applications using digital means	Providing efficient and client friendly services to visa-applicants	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of initiated/improved forms of cooperation set up among Member States in visa processing	Developing different forms of cooperation between Member States in visa processing	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of participants who report three months after a training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during that training	Providing efficient and client friendly services to visa-applicants	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

The Commission has engaged in an iterative process with the Member States on developing definitions for each indicator. At the same time, the Commission is drafting a fiche setting out methodological principles for establishing baselines and targets.

Baseline	CCEI: In the absence of historical data, given the novelty of the instrument, the baseline will be based on the first measurement. BMVI: In their programmes, Member States will set baselines for each of the result indicators, based on historic data. An aggregate baseline will be set based on those baselines included in Member States' programmes.
Target	CCEI: The target will be set as at 80% of availability of equipment per standards, to be achieved by 2027. The target will be based on preliminarily agreed standards for a certain list of equipment per type of Border Crossing Point (initial standards to be fine-tuned at a later stage within an expert group in cooperation with the Member States in a manner to ensure consistency, buy-in, and increased performance) BMVI: In their programmes, Member States will set targets for each of the indicators. Aggregate targets will be set for each indicator based on Member States' programmes and targets.

Heading 5

SECURITY AND DEFENCE

This heading includes programmes whose role is to improve the security and safety of Europe's citizens, to strengthen Europe's defence capacities, and to provide the tools needed to respond to internal and external security challenges to which no Member State can respond on their own. To be ready to protect its citizens, Europe also needs to enhance its strategic autonomy, and build well-designed and streamlined defence instruments.

SECURITY

Internal Security Fund

Nuclear decommissioning (LT)

Nuclear decommissioning: NDAP (BG, SK) and JRC (BE, DE, IT, NL)

DEFENCE

European Defence Fund

ISF

Internal Security Fund

PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the Internal Security Fund

COM/2018/472 final

Period of Application 2021 – 2027)

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!mp39FY

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	3 942.7[26]
2021	175.6
2022	227.1
2023	282.8
2024	289.9
2025	320.9
2026	331.4
2027	303.2
Total programming	1 931.0

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment of the Internal Security Fund was carried out in 2018. For further information please consult: https://europa.eu/!xU94BD

Challenge

Over recent years, security threats have intensified and diversified in Europe. They have come in the form of terrorist attacks, new types of serious and organised crime, as well as cybercrime.

Taking into account that security has an inherently cross-border dimension and that, beyond internal security challenges, EU faces complex external threats that no Member State can meet on its own, a strong, coordinated response is required at EU level.

Mission

ISF is set up to contribute to a high level of security in the EU, in particular by preventing and combating terrorism, radicalisation, serious and organised crime and cybercrime, by assisting and protecting victims of crime, and by preparing for, protecting against and effectively managing security-related incidents, risks and crises.

Objectives

ISF pursues the following specific objectives:

1. To increase the exchange of information among and within the EU law enforcement and other competent authorities and other relevant EU bodies as well as with non-EU countries and international organisations;
2. To intensify cross-border cooperation, including joint operations, among and within the EU law enforcement and other competent authorities in relation to terrorism and serious and organised crime with a cross-border dimension; and
3. To support efforts to strengthen capabilities to combat and prevent crime, terrorism and radicalisation, as well as manage security-related incidents, risks and crises, in particular through increased cooperation between public authorities, civil society and private partners across the Member States.

Actions

ISF supports a broad range of actions in line with the European Security Agenda, including:

- The purchase/procurement of ICT systems, and associated training, testing as well as their improved interoperability and data quality;

- Monitoring of the implementation of EU law and policy objectives in the Member States in the area of security information systems;

- Operations implementing or facilitating the implementation of the EU Policy Cycle/EMPACT (European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal. Threats);

- Support to thematic or cross-theme networks of specialised national units to improve mutual confidence, exchange and dissemination of know-how, information, experiences and best practices, pooling of resources and expertise in joint centres of excellence;

- Education and training for relevant law enforcement and judicial authorities and administrative agencies.

Delivery mode

ISF is implemented though shared management by the Member States and direct/indirect management by the Commission. For the latter, the lead Directorate General is DG HOME, in close coordination with DG REGIO, EMPL and MARE.

Link to the 2014-2020 MFF

ISF has the same policy objectives and implementation modalities as its 2014-2020 MFF predecessor – the Internal Security Fund – Police strand. Whereas the specific objectives of the 2014-2020 MFF programme focused on crime and crisis, the 2021-2027 *ISF* has more crosscutting specific objectives.

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[26] includes the Internal Security Fund Border and Visa and Police

Performance Framework

🎯 To increase exchange of information

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of ICT systems made interoperable in the Member State/with security-relevant EU and decentralised information systems/with international databases	Increase the use of Union IT systems and communication networks	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of administrative units that have set up new or adapted existing information exchange mechanisms/procedures/tools/guidance for exchange of information with other Member States/EU agencies/international organisations/ third countries	Increase the use of Union security relevant information exchange tools, systems and databases	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of participants who consider the training useful for their work	Increase the use of Union security relevant information exchange tools, systems and databases	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of participants who report three months after the training activity that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	Increase the use of Union security relevant information exchange tools, systems and databases	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually

🎯 To intensify operational cooperation

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
The estimated value of assets frozen in the context of cross-border operations	Increase coordination and cooperation of law enforcement authorities	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Quantity of illicit drugs seized in the context of cross-border operations by type of product	Increase law enforcement operations with particular emphasis on cross-border operations	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Quantity of weapons seized in the context cross-border operations by type of weapon	Increase law enforcement operations with particular emphasis on cross-border operations	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of administrative units that have developed/adapted existing mechanisms/procedures/guidance for cooperation with other Member States/EU agencies/international organisations/third countries	Increase cross-border operational cooperation	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of staff involved in cross-border	Increase cross-border	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time

operations	operational cooperation			lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of Schengen Evaluation Recommendation addressed	Ensure uniform application of the Union acquis	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually

🎯 To strengthen capabilities to combat and prevent crime

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of initiatives developed or expanded to prevent radicalisation	Increase preparedness, resilience, public awareness to security threats	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of initiatives developed/expanded to protect/support witnesses and whistle blowers	Increase preparedness, resilience, public awareness to security threats	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of critical infrastructure/public spaces with new/adapted facilities protecting against security related risks	Develop partnerships	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of participants who consider the training useful for their work	Increase capability to combat and prevent crime	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually
Number of participants who report three months after leaving the training that they are using the skills and competences acquired during the training	Increase capability to combat and prevent crime	Result	Member States	First data in 2022; maximum time lag of 6 months; semi-annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

The Commission has engaged in an iterative process with the Member States on developing definitions for each indicator. At the same time, the Commission is drafting a fiche setting out methodological principles for establishing baselines and targets.

Baseline	In their programmes, Member States will set baselines for each of the indicators based on historic data. An aggregate baseline at EU level will be set for each indicator based on Member States' programmes
Target	In their programmes, Member States will set targets for each of the indicators. Aggregate targets at EU level will be set for each indicator based on Member States' programmes and targets.

Nuclear Decommissioning (LT)

Nuclear Decommissioning Assistance Programme of the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plan in Lithuania

COUNCIL REGULATION
establishing the nuclear decommissioning assistance programme of the Ignalina nuclear power plant in Lithuania and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1369/2013

Council Regulation (EU) 2021/101

Period of Application
2021–2027

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!bC66CU

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	450.7
2021	72.5
2022	98.9
2023	68.8
2024	74.6
2025	74.7
2026	80.1
2027	82.4
Total programming	552.0

IMPACT ASSESSMENT
The impact assessment of the Nuclear Decommissioning Assistance Programme was carried out in 2018. For further information please consult:
https://europa.eu/!jv63Rb

Challenge

The decommissioning of a nuclear installation such as a power plant or research reactor is the final step in its lifecycle. It involves activities from shutdown and removal of nuclear material to the environmental restoration of the site. The whole process is long and complex: it typically takes 20 to 30 years. It is also fraught with technical, technological and financiall challenges. The EU legal framework sets the highest safety standards for all activities regarding nuclear installations, including their decommissioning.

In application of its Act of Accession to the Union, Lithuania anticipated the shutdown of the two nuclear reactors in Ignalina within the agreed deadlines (2004 and 2009).

The Union committed to provide financial support for the decommissioning, in accordance with approved plans, while keeping the highest level of safety.

EU funding is justified, since nuclear safety in Lithuania is essential for nuclear safety in the region and in the EU as a whole. EU action has also specific added value because it favours the dissemination of critical knowledge and know-how on dismantling and decontamination processes.

The programme is on track to accomplish the specific objectives with the funding provided in the 2014-2020 MFF and a clear trend towards increased efficiency was observed throughout the monitoring activities as confirmed by independent experts.

Mission

The programme's general objective is to assist Lithuania in implementing the decommissioning of the Ignalina nuclear power plant, with specific emphasis on managing the safety challenges in respect thereof, while creating knowledge with regard to the nuclear decommissioning process and the management of radioactive waste resulting from the decommissioning activities.

Objectives

The programme will assist with activities included in the decommissioning plan submitted by Lithuania, in particular with:

1. dismantling and decontamination of the reactor shafts' top and bottom zones and equipment in accordance with the decommissioning plan;
2. the design for the dismantling and decontamination of the reactor shafts' central zones (graphite cores). This objective is to be accomplished before 2027, when the relevant authorisations will be granted to carry out the actual dismantling and decontamination, which is scheduled to occur after 2027;
3. safe management of the decommissioning and legacy waste up to interim storage or to disposal (depending on the waste category), including the

completion of the waste management infrastructure where necessary;
4. implementation of the building demolition programme;
5. obtaining the decommissioning licence once Unit 1 and Unit 2 of the Ignalina nuclear power plant are defueled;
6. downgrading of radiological hazards.

Furthermore, knowledge and experience gained and lessons learnt under the programme with regard to the decommissioning process shall be disseminated among Union stakeholders, thus enhancing the EU added value of the programme.

Actions

The actions to be funded by the Ignalina programme are within the scope of the decommissioning plan established by Lithuania. The Commission, in close cooperation with Lithuania, will determine in the work programme the actions to support financially, focusing on activities related to the delivery of the general and specific objectives and with the highest EU added value, i.e. removal of radiological hazards and creation and dissemination of relevant knowledge.

Delivery mode

Indirect Management entrusted to the EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and CPMA (Central Project Management Agency – national agency in Lithuania).

The Directorate-General for Energy manages directly a limited fraction of the funds for preparatory, monitoring, control, audit and evaluation activities.

Link to the 2014-2020 MFF

The decommissioning of the Ignalina nuclear power plant (LT) has received EU support since 2001 under various instruments. The EU assistance in the 2021-2027 MFF is the continuation of the long-term programme—which is scheduled to extend through 2038--with the additional objective to disseminate knowledge on the decommissioning process to all EU Member States. The activities funded in the period 2021-2027 will be subject to an EU co-financing rate of 86%.

Performance Framework

🎯 **To carry out the dismantling and decontamination of the equipment and reactor shafts of the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant in accordance with the decommissioning plan, including the management of radioactive waste resulting from the decommissioning activities, and to continue with the safe management of the decommissioning and legacy waste.**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Short lived very low waste (Class A) – disposed of	Radioactive waste management	Output	decommissioning operator	First data in 2021; estimated lag 2 months; to be received semi-annually
Short lived low and intermediate level waste (Class B and C) – disposed of	Radioactive waste management	Output	decommissioning operator	First data in 2021; estimated lag 2 months; to be received semi-annually
Long lived waste (Class D, E, F) – safely stored	Radioactive waste management	Output	decommissioning operator	First data in 2021; estimated lag 2 months; to be received semi-annually
Metal dismantled (tonne)	Dismantling and decontamination	Output	decommissioning operator	First data in 2021; estimated lag 2 months; to be received semi-annually
Concrete removed (tonne)	Dismantling and decontamination	Output	decommissioning operator	First data in 2021; estimated lag 2 months; to be received semi-annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	*Radioactive waste management: quantity and type of waste safely stored or disposed of*: the baseline is communicated by the decommissioning operator, based on its detailed inventory of radioactive waste. *Dismantling and decontamination: quantity and type of materials removed:* the baseline is communicated by the decommissioning operator based on its detailed accounting of production.
Targets	*Radioactive waste management: quantity and type of waste safely stored or disposed of*: annual objectives by type, meeting the milestones of the programme. The annual targets are defined by the decommissioning operator in accordance with the Detailed Decommissioning Plan. They are based on an estimated material inventory and could be revised if the inventory is updated. *Dismantling and decontamination: quantity and type of materials removed*: annual objectives by type, meeting the milestones of the programme. The annual targets are defined by the decommissioning operator in accordance with the Detailed Decommissioning Plan. They are based on an estimated material inventory and could be revised if the inventory is updated.

Nuclear Decommissioning: NDAP (BG, SK) and JRC (BE, DE, IT, NL)

Decommissioning of Nuclear Facilities and Management of Radioactive Waste

COUNCIL REGULATION
establishing a dedicated financial programme for the decommissioning of nuclear facilities and the management of radioactive waste, and repealing Regulation (Euratom) No 1368/2013

Council Regulation (Euratom) 2021/100

Period of Application 2021–2027

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!bC66CU

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	518.4 [27]
2021	69.2
2022	43.9
2023	57.2
2024	62.3
2025	70.5
2026	73.1
2027	89.8
Total programming	466.0

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment of the Decommissioning of Nuclear Facilities and Management of Radioactive Waste Programme was carried out in 2018. For further information please consult: https://europa.eu/!UN93UP

Challenge

In accordance with their Acts of Accession to the Union, Bulgaria and Slovakia anticipated the shutdowns of units 1 to 4 in Kozloduy nuclear power plant and of units 1 and 2 in Bohunice V1 nuclear power Plant, respectively. The Union committed to provide financial support for the decommissioning, in accordance with approved plans, while keeping the highest level of safety. With the financial support provided under the 2021-2027 MFF bringing both Kozloduy and Bohunice programmes to completion, the Union will have fulfilled its commitment.

The Joint Research Center (JRC) was established under the Euratom Treaty and site agreements were signed between 1960 and 1962 between the Community, Germany, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands. In the cases of Italy and the Netherlands, national nuclear installations were transferred to the Community. An infrastructure geared to nuclear research and comprising new installations was put in place at the four sites. Some of those installations are still in use today, while others have been shut down, in some instances more than 20 years ago, and have mostly become obsolete.

EU funding of these decommissioning plans is justified, since nuclear safety in these sites is essential for nuclear safety in the EU as a whole. It has also specific added value because it favours the dissemination of critical knowledge and know-how on dismantling and decontamination processes.

Mission

The general objective of the programme is to provide funding for the decommissioning of these nuclear facilities and the management of radioactive waste, in line with the needs identified in the respective decommissioning plans.

Objectives

In addition to creating knowledge on the nuclear decommissioning process and the management of the resulting radioactive waste, the programme aims to:

1. assist Bulgaria and Slovakia in implementing the Kozloduy programme and the Bohunice programme respectively, including with regard to the management and storage of radioactive waste in line with the needs identified in the respective decommissioning plans, with specific emphasis on managing the safety challenges in respect thereof;

2. support the JRC decommissioning and waste management programme.

Actions

The Kozloduy and the Bohunice programmes will fund activities within the scope of the respective decommissioning plans related to the delivery of the general and specific objectives and with the highest EU added value, i.e. the removal of radiological hazards.

During the 2021-2027 period, in Ispra the gradual shift from safe conservation and pre-decommissioning to relatively large decommissioning and waste management tasks will continue, enabled by the relevant authorisations and licenses released by the safety authority and by the start of the operation of new supporting facilities. In Karlsruhe, the requalification and removal of legacy low-level waste and glove boxes and the optimisation of spent fuel inventories will continue. In Petten, a multi-year campaign to dispose of the nuclear material/waste batches owned by JRC will be launched. In Geel, an effort to reduce/optimise the inventories of nuclear materials owned by the JRC and to remove waste will be implemented in agreement with the licensing authority.

The JRC will lead the efforts to develop ties and exchanges among Union stakeholders on nuclear decommissioning, to ensure the dissemination of knowledge and the sharing of experience in all relevant areas, such as research and innovation, regulation and training, and developing potential Union synergies.

Delivery mode

The *NDAP* (for Kozloduy and Bohunice) will be implemented under indirect management entrusted to EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) for both programmes, and the SIEA (Slovak Innovation and Energy Agency) for Bohunice.

The JRC's *Nuclear Decommissioning and Waste Management (D&WM) programme* will be implemented in direct management by the Commission (JRC).

Link to 2014–2020 MFF

Under the 2021-2027 MFF, the Kozloduy and Bohunice programmes will be continuations of their 2014-2020 MFF predecessors. The activities funded in the period 2021-2027 will be subject to a maximum EU co-financing rate of 50%.

The JRC decommissioning programme was previously performed under direct management under a different financial instrument, but they are now part of the Council Regulation (Euratom) 2021/100. Since the beginning of the D&WM programme, the Commission is regularly reporting to the Council and the European Parliament on its progress and status. Moreover, JRC reports on an annual basis on the mid-term targets and the progress achieved (JRC Management Plan, JRC Activity Report).

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[27] It includes Nuclear Decommission Assistance in Bulgaria and Slovakia.

Performance Framework

To carry out the activities included in the respective decommissioning plans, the dismantling and decontamination of Units 1 to 4 of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant and Units 1 and 2 of the Bohunice Nuclear Power Plant, including associated systems, structures and components and auxiliary buildings, the safe management of radioactive waste in line with the needs identified in the respective decommissioning plans, and human resources support; and to pursue the release of Units 1 to 4 of the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant and Units 1 and 2 of the Bohunice Nuclear Power Plant from regulatory controls.

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
(Kozloduy) Materials under the activity threshold (Category 1) – free released	Radioactive waste management	Output	decommissioning operator	First data in 2021; estimated lag 2 months; to be received semi-annually
(Kozloduy) Low and intermediate level waste (Category 2) – disposed of	Radioactive waste management	Output	decommissioning operator	First data in 2021; estimated lag 2 months; to be received semi-annually
(Kozloduy) Metal dismantled (tonne)	Dismantling and decontamination	Output	decommissioning operator	First data in 2021; estimated lag 2 months; to be received semi-annually
(Kozloduy) Concrete removed (tonne).	Dismantling and decontamination	Output	decommissioning operator	First data in 2021; estimated lag 2 months; to be received semi-annually
(Bohunice) Very low-level radioactive waste – disposed of	Radioactive waste management	Output	decommissioning operator	First data in 2021; estimated lag 2 months; to be received semi-annually
(Bohunice) Low-level radioactive waste – disposed of	Radioactive waste management	Output	decommissioning operator	First data in 2021; estimated lag 2 months; to be received semi-annually
(Bohunice) Intermediate-level radioactive waste – safely stored	Radioactive waste management	Output	decommissioning operator	First data in 2021; estimated lag 2 months; to be received semi-annually
(Bohunice) Metal dismantled (tonne)	Dismantling and decontamination	Output	decommissioning operator	First data in 2021; estimated lag 2 months; to be received semi-annually
(Bohunice) Concrete removed (tonne)	Dismantling and decontamination	Output	decommissioning operator	First data in 2021; estimated lag 2 months; to be received semi-annually

🎯 **To support the decommissioning plan and to carry out the activities in accordance with the national law of the host Member State for the dismantling and decontamination of the Commission's nuclear installations at the JRC sites, to carry out the safe management of associated radioactive waste and, when appropriate, to prepare the optional transfer of the related nuclear liabilities from the JRC to the host Member State**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
(JRC) Quantity of radioactive waste and obsolete material removed (% of inventory)	Radioactive waste management	Output	JRC Progress Report, Monitoring Report, Monitoring Mission, Annual Work Programme, Detailed Decommissioning Plan, Assembly of Contributors	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
(JRC) Quantity of legacy low level radioactive waste removed (% of "backlog" inventory)	Radioactive waste management	Output	JRC Progress Report, Monitoring Report, Monitoring Mission, Annual Work Programme, Detailed Decommissioning Plan, Assembly of Contributors	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
(JRC) Quantity of radioactive waste material removed (% of inventory)	Radioactive waste management	Output	JRC Progress Report, Monitoring Report, Monitoring Mission, Annual Work Programme, Detailed Decommissioning Plan, Assembly of Contributors	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
(JRC) Quantity (kg of HM) of nuclear material removed from facilities to be decommissioned	Radioactive waste management	Output	JRC Progress Report, Monitoring Report, Monitoring Mission, Annual Work Programme, Detailed Decommissioning Plan, Assembly of Contributors	First data in 2025; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually
(JRC) Quantity (metric tons) of processed radioactive waste or material	Radioactive waste management	Output	JRC Progress Report, Monitoring Report, Monitoring Mission, Annual Work Programme, Detailed Decommissioning Plan, Assembly of Contributors	First data in 2021; estimated lag 3 months; semi-annually
(JRC) Quantity of obsolete equipment removed (number of legacy glove boxes dismantled)	Dismantling and decontamination	Output	JRC Progress Report, Monitoring Report, Monitoring Mission, Annual Work Programme, Detailed Decommissioning Plan, Assembly of Contributors	First data in 2022; estimated lag 2 months; semi-annually

🎯 **For the JRC to develop ties and exchanges among Union stakeholders on nuclear decommissioning, with a view to ensuring the dissemination of knowledge and the sharing of experience in all relevant areas, such as research and innovation, regulation and training, and developing potential Union synergies**

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baselines	*(NDAP – Kozlouy and Bohunice programmes) Radioactive waste management: quantity and type of waste safely stored or disposed of:* the baseline is communicated by the decommissioning operator based on its detailed inventory of radioactive waste. *(NDAP – Kozlouy and Bohunice programmes) Dismantling and decontamination: quantity and type of materials removed:* the baseline is communicated by the decommissioning operator based on its detailed accounting of production. *(JRC – D&WMP) Radioactive waste management: quantity and type of waste safely stored or disposed of:* the baseline will be calculated based on the input from JRC, consistent with the Decommissioning Plan. *(JRC – D&WMP) Dismantling and decontamination: quantity and type of materials removed:* the baseline will be calculated based on

	the input from JRC, consistent with the Decommissioning Plan.
Targets	*(NDAP – Kozlouy and Bohunice programmes) Radioactive waste management: quantity and type of waste safely stored or disposed of*. Annual objectives by type, meeting the milestones of the programme. The annual targets are defined by the decommissioning operator in accordance with the Detailed Decommissioning Plan. They are based on an estimated material inventory and could be revised if the inventory is updated. *(NDAP – Kozlouy and Bohunice programmes) Dismantling and decontamination: quantity and type of materials removed*. Annual objectives by type, meeting the milestones of the programme. The annual targets are defined by the decommissioning operator in accordance with the Detailed Decommissioning Plan. They are based on an estimated material inventory and could be revised if the inventory is updated. *(JRC – D&WMP) Radioactive waste management: quantity and type of waste safely stored or disposed of:* Annual objectives by type, meeting the milestones of the programme. The target will be calculated based on the input from JRC, consistent with the Decommissioning Plan. *(JRC – D&WMP) Dismantling and decontamination: quantity and type of materials removed*: annual objectives by type, meeting the milestones of the programme. The target will be calculated based on the input from JRC, consistent with the Decommissioning Plan.

EDF

European Defence Fund

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!Kb99rt

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	590.0 [28]
2021	945.7
2022	945.7
2023	945.7
2024	974.0
2025	1 163.2
2026	1 352.3
2027	1 626.4
Total programming	7 953.0

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment of the EDF programme was carried out in 2018. For further information please consult

https://europa.eu/!PD77Xj

Challenge

The European defence sector is essential for Europe's future. It plays a key role in ensuring the EU's strategic sovereignty and its capacity to act as a security provider. The sector nevertheless faces challenges that put into question the preservation of its competitiveness and its technological edge. These may weaken the technological advantage of the sector and hamper its ability to develop defence systems crucial for the security of the Union and its Member States.

Tackling these challenges calls for action at EU level for a number of reasons.

- The costs of defence systems are rising and include a high proportion of research and development costs.

- This development comes against a background of declining defence budgets at the Member States' level, which has particularly affected defence research and development (for example, total defence research and technological development amounts to only 0.9% of defence expenditures against a target of 2% agreed between EU Member States). Therefore, the development of new high-end defence systems is increasingly beyond the capacity of individual EU Member States.

- Moreover, cooperation in the defence sector remains very weak. European collaborative equipment expenditures stand at only 18% of the total defence spending for equipment procurement against an ambition of 35%[29]. Only 7% of the total defence R&T is collaborative, against an ambition of 20%.

- Finally, the European defence industry and markets remain fragmented along national borders with unnecessary duplications despite limited investments.

Mission

EDF seeks to foster collaboration amongst the Member States, overcome fragmentation, and enhance the competitiveness and the technological sovereignty of the European defence industry.

Objectives

EDF has the following specific objectives:

1. Support collaborative research that could significantly boost the performance of future capabilities throughout the Union; and
2. Support collaborative development of defence products and technologies consistent with defence

capability priorities commonly agreed by Member States.

Actions

EDF aims at providing consistent support throughout the full research and development cycle, building on rules adapted to the specificities of defence research. It will thus ensure consistency and help bridge the "valley of death" between research and development that entails important technical and financial risks, often preventing the maturation of promising new defence technologies and their effective integration in the development of new defence systems.

EDF will enhance the competitiveness, efficiency and innovation capacity of the European defence technological and industrial base, which contributes to the Union's strategic autonomy and freedom of action. Furthermore, by requiring common technical requirements, it will improve interoperability of developed products and technologies for the Member States, which are the end-users.

Only actions undertaken in cooperation between at least three entities from at least three different Member States or associated countries will be eligible. Cross-border participation of SMEs and mid-caps will be further strengthened by specific award and reward mechanisms.

To enhance the innovation capacity of the sector and the emergence of new products and technologies, *EDF* will also support research and development in disruptive defence technologies and take into account their specificities, such as increased risk of project failure and the potential of attracting non-traditional players to the defence sector.

Delivery mode

EDF will be implemented through direct management by the Directorate General for Defence Industry and Space (DG DEFIS). On an ad-hoc basis and if justified, specific actions may be implemented in indirect management.

Link to the 2014-2020 MFF

EDF will build and expand on the experience acquired through two precursor programmes implemented under the 2014-2020 MFF, namely the Preparatory Action on Defence Research and the European Defence Industrial Development Programme.

The design of the Fund largely builds on the architecture of these two 2014-2020 programmes, but will be implemented as one single Fund.

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[28] EUR 90 million for the Preparatory action on Defence research and EUR 500 million for the European Defence Industrial Development Programme.

[29] The total value of equipment procurement (including R&D/R&T) is 20% of the total defence spending.

Performance Framework

⊙ **Support collaborative research that could significantly boost the** performance of future capabilities throughout the Union

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Participants: Legal entities involved [30]	Outreach	Output	European Commission: EDF grant agreements.	First data in 2023; estimated lag: 2 years; annually
Collaborative Research: Funded actions	Uptake	Output	European Commission: EDF grant agreements.	First data in 2023; estimated lag: 2 years; annually
Collaborative Research: Share of contracts awarded involving collaboration with cross-border SMEs and midcaps	Ability of the Fund to open up supply-chains across borders	Output	European Commission: EDF grant agreements.	First data in 2023; estimated lag: 2 years; annually
Collaborative Research: Share of recipients that did not carry out research activities with defence applications before the entry into force of the Fund	Attracting new entrants in defence research and development (R&D)	Result	European Commission: based on EDF grant agreements and proposals selected for support (indication by the applicants on past research activities).	First data in 2023; estimated lag: 2 years; annually
Innovation products: New patents deriving from projects financially supported by the Fund1	Innovation supported	Result	European Commission: based on reports submitted by the beneficiaries.	First data in 2023; estimated lag: >3 years; annually

⊙ **Support collaborative development of defence products and technologies consistent with defence capability priorities commonly agreed by Member States notably within the Capability Development Plan**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Collaborative capability development: Funded actions that address the capability shortfalls identified in the Capability Development Plan	Support to development of defence capabilities prioritised at EU level	Output	European Commission: EDF grant agreements.	First data in 2023; estimated lag: 2 years; annually
Continuous support over the full R&D cycle: Share of projects building on the results of previously EU-supported defence R&D actions [31].	Ability of the Fund to support the full defence R&D cycle	Result	European Commission: EDF grant agreements and information provided by beneficiaries.	First data in 2023; estimated lag: 2 years; annually
Job creation/support: Defence R&D employees supported in funded actions [32].	R&D jobs supported	Result	European Commission: EDF grant agreements.	First data in 2023; estimated lag: 2 years; annually

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30 This indicator also measures progress towards specific objective 2 and the computation takes into account both research and development actions.
31 This indicator also measures progress towards specific objective 1 and the computation takes into account both research and development actions.
32 This indicator also measures progress towards specific objective 1 and the computation takes into account both research and development actions.

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	All baselines are zero, except for shares where a baseline is not available at the start of the programme (e.g. 'Collaborative Research: Share of contracts awarded involving collaboration with cross-border SMEs and midcaps').
Target	Being a new programme, targets' estimates are initially qualitative. For indicators 'Participants: Legal entities involved', 'Collaborative Research: Funded actions', 'Continuous support over the full R&D cycle: Share of projects building on the results of previously EU-supported defence R&D actions' and 'Job creation/support: Defence R&D employees supported in funded actions' the target is an increase over the duration of the programme. Where relevant historical data exist from the Preparatory Action on Defence Research (PADR) and the European Defence Industrial Development Programme (EDIDP), the target is an improvement in comparison to the precursor programmes (i.e. 'Collaborative Research: Share of contracts awarded involving collaboration with cross-border SMEs and midcaps' and 'Collaborative Research: Share of recipients that did not carry out research activities with defence applications before the entry into force of the Fund'). The target for 'Collaborative capability development: Funded actions that address the capability shortfalls identified in the Capability Development Plan' is set at a high and stable share of the number and the value of collaborative defence development actions financially supported by the EDF. The target will be set by taking into account historical data available from the EDIDP and the fact that the EDF will also support disruptive technologies for defence and allow funding based on international and regional priorities. When more information becomes available, some of the estimates could be refined.

Heading 6

NEIGHBOURHOOD AND THE WORLD

Programmes under this heading reinforce the EU's socio-economic impact in its neighbourhood, in developing countries, and in the rest of the world. The heading also includes assistance for countries preparing for accession to the EU. Thanks to this funding, the EU can keep and even strengthen its role as a global player. The EU can also remain, together with its Member States, the world's leading d evelopment and humanitarian aid donor.

EXTERNAL ACTION	Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe
	European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety Cooperation
	Humanitarian Aid
	Common Foreign and Security Policy
	Overseas Association Decision
	Macro-Financial Assistance

PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE	Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance

NDICI – Global Europe

Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument

PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument

COM/2018/460 final

Period of Application 2021 - 2027

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!Bj46Qc

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	42 467.7[33]
2021	12 071.1
2022	12 526.6
2023	11 962.4
2024	11 370.8
2025	10 751.0
2026	10 102.1
2027	10 575.0
Total programming	79 359.2

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment of the NDICI was carried out in 2018. For further information please consult:
https://europa.eu/!gh96VH

Challenge

The EU faces increasing external challenges. Political fragility, instability and conflicts, terrorism, inequalities, migratory pressures have combined with long-term trends such as population growth, climate change, environmental degradation and, more recently, the COVID-19 pandemic. At the same time, those circumstances also affect EU partner countries and their economic welfare.

As a trans-national actor of significant weight and reputation, the EU can provide significant added value in coordinating action and providing leverage to finding multilateral answers to those challenges.

Mission

The objective of *NDICI – Global Europe* is to uphold and promote the Union's values and interests worldwide and help the EU address the evolving international landscape and meet its international commitments, and act at global level, without boundaries and across themes, depending on the needs of the different countries and regions.

Objectives

NDICI – Global Europe's specific objectives are:

1. to support and foster dialogue and cooperation with third countries and regions in the Neighbourhood, in Sub-Saharan Africa, in Asia and the Pacific, and in the Americas and the Caribbean; to develop special strengthened partnerships and enhanced political cooperation with the European Neighbourhood, founded on cooperation, peace and stability and a shared commitment to the universal values of democracy, rule of law and respect for human rights, and aiming at deep and sustainable democracy and progressive socio-economic integration as well as people-to-people contacts;
2. at global level, to protect, promote and advance democracy, and rule of law, including accountability mechanisms, and human rights including gender equality and the protection of human rights defenders, ; to support civil society organisations, to further stability and peace, and prevent conflict, thereby contributing to the protection of civilians, to address other global challenges such as climate change, protection of biodiversity and the environment, as well as migration and mobility;
3. to respond rapidly to: situations of crisis, instability and conflict including those which may result from migratory flows and forced displacement and hybrid threats; resilience challenges, including natural and man-made disasters, and linking of humanitarian aid and development action; as well as the Union's foreign policy needs and priorities.

NDICI – Global Europe strengthens specific priorities through horizontal spending targets:

- At least 93% of Official Development Assistance (ODA)
- At least 20% of ODA spending dedicated to human development and social inclusion;

- At least 85 % of new actions should have gender equality as a principal or a significant objective. At least 5% of these actions should have gender equality and women's and girls' rights and empowerment as a principal objective;
- 30% for climate change objectives while also contributing to the ambition of providing 7.5 % of annual spending to biodiversity objectives in the year 2024 and 10% of annual spending to biodiversity objectives in 2026 and 2027, while considering the existing overlaps between climate and biodiversity goals;
- Indicatively 10% to support management and governance of migration and forced displacement, as well as to address the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement when they directly target specific migration challenges.

Actions

In line with its specific objectives, *NDICI – Global Europe* operates through three pillars:
- a geographical pillar, regrouping cooperation in regional envelops;
- a thematic pillar, complementing the geographic pillar with global thematic programmes, such as on human rights or stability and peace;
- and a non-programmable rapid response pillar, dealing with crises, resilience and linking humanitarian and development nexus and Union foreign policy needs and priorities.

NDICI – Global Europe has a buffer reserved for emerging challenges and priorities and may raise additional financial resources from the private sector to support financing and investment operations in all its geographical areas, with special attention to LDCs, and countries experiencing fragility and conflict.

Delivery mode

NDICI – Global Europe is delivered through direct management by the Commission (centrally and through the Union Delegations) as well as through indirect management by entities, such as the EU member States agencies or international organisations or partner countries. Financial instruments will be designed in partnership with the European Investment Bank, Member States' financial institutions or other European and international development financial institutions. The lead services involved in implementing the instrument are DG INTPA, DG NEAR and FPI, in cooperation with the EEAS and DG TRADE and other line DGs especially on external dimensions of internal policies like climate, energy, digital and education.

Link to the 2014–2020 MFF

The programme groups together a number of on- and off-balance sheet instruments from the 2014-2020 MFF, amongst them the Development Cooperation Instrument, the European Development Fund and the European Neighbourhood Instrument. Having such a comprehensive instrument will allow the EU to have a better, more comprehensive external action and better deliver on results.
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[33] includes the Development Cooperation Instrument, the European Neighbourhood Instrument, the Partnership Instrument, the Instrument for Stability and Peace, the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights and the European Fund for Sustainable Development

Performance Framework

🎯 **To support and foster dialogue and cooperation with third countries and regions in the Neighbourhood, in Sub-Saharan Africa, in Asia and the Pacific, and in the Americas and the Caribbean; to develop special strengthened partnerships and enhanced political cooperation with the European Neighbourhood, founded on cooperation, peace and stability and a shared commitment to the universal values of democracy, rule of law and respect for human rights, and aiming at deep and sustainable democracy and progressive socio-economic integration as well as people-to-people contacts**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
The Rule of Law score in relation to countries benefiting from Union assistance	Guarantees of fundamental rights and values	Impact	https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Proportion of population below the international poverty line	Poverty eradication	Impact	https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/	First data in 2022; estimated lag 3 years; annually

🎯 **At global level, to protect, promote and advance democracy, and the rule of law, including accountability mechanisms, and human rights, including gender equality and the protection of human rights defenders, including in the most difficult circumstances and urgent situations, to support civil society organisations, to further stability and peace and prevent conflict, thereby contributing to the protection of civilians, to address other global challenges such as, climate change, protection of biodiversity and the environment, as well as migration and mobility;**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
N. of women of reproductive age, adolescent girls, and children under 5 reached by nutrition programmes with Union support[34]	Human development – nutrition	Output	Commission's monitoring and reporting systems	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
N. of smallholders reached with Union supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land[24]	Human development	Output	Commission's monitoring and reporting systems	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
N. of 1-year olds fully immunised with Union support[24]	Human development – health	Output	Commission's monitoring and reporting systems	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
N. of individuals with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facilitation with Union support[24]	Human development – health	Result	Commission's monitoring and reporting systems	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of students enrolled in education: (a) primary education (b) secondary education and number of people who have benefitted from institution or workplace-based VET/skills development interventions, supported by the Union[24]	Human development – education	Output	Commission's monitoring and reporting systems	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annual
N. of victims of human right violations directly benefitting from assistance funded by the Union[24]	Human rights	Output	Commission's monitoring and reporting systems	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually

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[34] These are Level 2 indicators in the EU Results Framework.

Proportion of Union funded cooperation promoting gender equality and women's empowerment[35]	Gender equality	Input	Commission's internal financial information management system	First data in 2022; estimated lag none; annually
Migrants, refugees and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with Union support[24]	Migration	Output	Commission's monitoring and reporting systems	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Number of SMEs applying sustainable consumption and production practices with Union support[24]	Healthy environment and climate change mitigation	Result	Commission's monitoring and reporting systems	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Countries and cities with climate change and/or disaster risk reduction strategies with Union support[24]	Healthy environment and climate change mitigation	Result	Commission's monitoring and reporting systems	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Greenhouse gas emissions avoided (Ktons CO2eq) with Union support[24]	Healthy environment and climate change mitigation	Result	Commission's monitoring and reporting systems	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Area of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems protected and/or sustainably managed with Union support[24]	Healthy environment and climate change mitigation	Result	Commission's monitoring and reporting systems	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Renewable energy generation capacity installed (MW) with Union support[24]	Healthy environment and climate change mitigation	Output	Commission's monitoring and reporting systems	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
Leverage of investments and multiplier effect achieved[25]	Inclusive growth, decent jobs and private sector engagement	Output	Commission's internal financial information management system	First data in 2022; estimated lag none; annually

To respond rapidly to: situations of crisis, instability and conflict including those which may result from migratory flows and forced displacement and hybrid threats; resilience challenges, including natural and man-made disasters, and linking of humanitarian aid and development action; as well as the Union foreign policy needs and priorities.

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of individuals directly benefiting from Union supported interventions that specifically aim to support civilian post-conflict, peace building or conflict prevention[24]	Conflict prevention, peace-building and crisis preparedness	Output	Commission's monitoring and reporting systems	First data in June 2022; estimated lag: 6 months; annually
Number of processes related to partner country practices on trade, investment and business, or promoting the external dimension of Union internal policies or Union interest, which have been influenced[24]	Union foreign policy	Result	Commission's monitoring and reporting systems	First data in June 2022; estimated lag: 6 months; annually
Number of Union funded initiatives supporting the implementation of political, economic and social reforms and joint agreements in partner countries[25]	Union foreign policy	Input	Commission's internal financial information management system	First data in June 2022; estimated lag: 6 months; annually

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[35] These are Level 1 indicators in the EU Results Framework

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baselines and targets for Level 1 indicators in the EU Result Framework	The baselines for these indicators are the average values over 2014-2020.
	Step 1: The monitoring services of the relevant DGs of the Commission provide the available data on performance over the 2014-2020 MFF;
	Step 2: The Commission's relevant units adjust for changes in budget and priorities.

Baselines and targets for Level 2 indicators in the EU Result Framework	Since these indicators measure results achieved since the beginning of the MFF, at the beginning of the MFF nothing has been achieved yet and therefore the baselines are zero.
	Step 1: The monitoring services of the relevant DGs of the Commission provide the available data on performance over the 2014-2020 MFF;
	Step 2: The Commission's relevant units adjust for changes in budget and priorities.
	In some cases, only 3 years of data will be available, meaning that milestones and targets will have to be set with very limited information. Consequently, these milestones and targets will be conservative.

Baselines and targets for context indicators	The baselines for these indicators are the values in 2020.
	Step 1: The monitoring services of the relevant DGs of the Commission use the historical data to project future values using linear interpolation;
	Step 2: The Commission's relevant units validate.
	These indicators are context indicators, and the results they measure are in no way attributable to our actions. Consequently, targets will be estimated by using past values to project into the future, assuming past trends will continue in the future. Linear projections will be used unless the data indicates that a nonlinear approach would be more appropriate.

EI-INSC

European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety Cooperation

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL REGULATION establishing a European Instrument for Nuclear Safety complementing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument on the basis of the Euratom Treaty

COM/2018/462 final

Period of Application 2021 - 2027

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!jH36Mv

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	314.4
2021	37.6
2022	38.6
2023	39.9
2024	41.8
2025	44.1
2026	47.2
2027	50.9
Total programming	300.0

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment of the EINS was carried out in 2018. For further information please consult: https://europa.eu/!gh96VH

Challenge

The operation of nuclear power plants is the responsibility of any State that chooses to include nuclear in its energy mix. Nevertheless, as history showed with the accidents of Chernobyl in 1986 and Fukushima in 2011, any accident has transboundary consequences and affects the population and the environment of neighbouring countries and regions. In other words, ensuring nuclear safety and security has features of a public good.

The European Union has thus both a role to play and value to add in terms of safeguarding the safety and security of its citizens and protecting the environment by ensuring that nuclear reactors are operated safely and according to the best international standards.

Mission

EI-INSC' objective is to support the promotion of nuclear safety culture and radiation protection, the safe management of spent nuclear fuels and radioactive wastes, and the application of effective and efficient safeguards of nuclear materials in third countries.

This is to be achieved by cooperating with the key stakeholders and, in particular, with the responsible nuclear regulatory authorities, with the aim of transferring EU expertise and promoting transparency by third countries' authorities in nuclear -related decision-making.

Objectives

EI-INSC' objectives are:

1. the promotion of an effective nuclear safety and radiation protection culture and implementation of the highest nuclear safety and radiation protection standards, and continuous improvement of nuclear safety, including through the promotion of transparency of third countries' authorities' decision making processes relating to the safety of nuclear installations;
2. responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste and the decommissioning and remediation of former nuclear sites and installations, including the promotion of transparency of third countries' authorities' decision making processes;
3. the establishment of efficient and effective safeguards for nuclear material in third countries.

Actions

EI-INSC will establish cooperation with and support beneficiary countries through a variety of means, including the provision of services, equipment, technical assistance, training, tutoring, and information exchange (including through twinning projects). *EI-INSC* can also provide budget support, and take part in multi-lateral assistance/cooperation projects together with Member States or International Organisations.

Delivery mode

Direct management by the Commission (including through the Union Delegations) and under indirect management by entities, such as the EU member States' agencies or International Organisations that ensure a level of protection of the EU's financial interests equivalent to that under direct management. Indirect management may also be entrusted to partner countries or the bodies they designate.

Innovative financial instruments, including in partnership with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and other international financial institutions, will be used for blending activities.

Link to MFF 2014-2020

EI-INSC builds on the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation in the 2014-2020 MFF.

Performance Framework

🎯 **Promotion of an effective nuclear safety culture and implementation of the highest nuclear safety and radiation protection standards, and continuous improvement of nuclear safety**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of countries benefiting from EU support in developing of a culture of safety for nuclear energy	Number (of countries)	Output	Intervention documentation	First data in 2022; estimated lag none; annually

🎯 **Responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste and the decommissioning and remediation of former nuclear sites and installations**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of regulatory documents produced in the beneficiary countries with the support of EU expertise	Number (of documents)	Output	Intervention documentation	First data in 2022; estimated lag none; annually

🎯 **Establishing efficient and effective safeguard systems**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of nuclear safeguards authorities benefitting from EC funded projects	Number (of documents)	Output	Intervention documentation	First data in 2022; estimated lag none; annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	The baseline for all indicators is 0.

Target	The results reported over the 7 years of implementation of the previous MFF provide a basis for updating the target for the new exercise. Once the target has been set, the thematic unit will define the expected pace of results achievement.

HUMA

Humanitarian aid

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

http://europa.eu/!br44Rp

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	10 264.9
2021	1 503.0
2022	1 595.1
2023	1 626.9
2024	1 660.7
2025	1 693.6
2026	1 727.5
2027	1 762.5
Total programming	11 569.2

Challenge

The scale, frequency and duration of crises that demand international humanitarian response is increasing, aggravated by long-term trends such as climate change, population growth, rapid and unsustainable urbanisation, resource scarcities as well as increasingly protracted armed conflicts. These are, and will continue to be, among the main drivers of humanitarian crises, which in turn generate growing humanitarian needs globally. The situation has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The 2021 Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) presented funding requirements of $35.1 billion to assist 159.9 million of the 235.4 million people in need. While humanitarian funding is constantly increasing, it is not increasing at the same speed as needs. Funding for the plans included in the 2020 GHO reached $19.11 billion (50.1% of total requirements). This funding gap is expected to continue to grow, as is the need for front-line life-saving humanitarian assistance.

The EU is able to fill some of the gaps in global humanitarian aid, including by addressing needs in areas which are difficult to access, and by providing response not only to the biggest and most visible humanitarian crises, but also to those receiving no or insufficient international aid and political/media attention. Member States often look at the EU as a donor to provide assistance in crises where they are not able to intervene in a national capacity. Member States also benefit from the EU's "humanitarian diplomacy", because of the financial weight (the EU and its Member States together are a leading donor), allowing for stronger advocacy for the respect of International Humanitarian Law. In addition, larger programmes result in more effective provision of humanitarian aid, through, e.g., economies of scale. Another key element of EU added value for Member States lies in the strong operational knowledge and technical expertise of the EU's unique network of humanitarian field offices spread over almost 40 countries.

Mission

HUMA provides emergency, life-saving assistance to people, particularly the most vulnerable, hit by man-made or natural disasters.

In line with the Humanitarian Aid Regulation (1257/96), people affected by disaster or conflict, irrespective of their race, ethnic group, religion, sex, age, nationality or political affiliation benefit from humanitarian assistance, which must not be guided by, or subject to, political considerations. The EU acts on the basis of the international humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.

Humanitarian aid is often the only EU instrument able to intervene concretely in acute conflict situations. Thanks to its flexibility, humanitarian aid has also made a significant difference in many of the countries and crises at the origin of the global refugee and migration crisis.

Objectives

HUMA's main specific objectives are to:

- provide needs-based delivery of EU assistance to save and preserve life, prevent and alleviate human suffering and safeguard the integrity and dignity of populations affected by natural disasters or man-made crises, also including protracted crises;

- build the resilience and capacity to recover of vulnerable or disaster-affected communities, in complementarity with other EU instruments.

Actions

Humanitarian interventions mainly consist of funding projects carried out by around 200 partner organisations – non-governmental organisations (NGOs) including national societies of the Red Cross, International Organisations including United Nations agencies and Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, and Member States' specialised agencies. Most of the times these interventions occur in complex, risky contexts with difficult access conditions. Besides being lead donor, the EU has been playing a leading role in the development of new policy approaches (e.g. education in emergencies; or people-centred inter-sectoral needs assessment) and innovative funding modalities (e.g. cash-based assistance).

Delivery mode

In most cases, the Commission delivers assistance through financial support through individual agreements with partner organisations (NGOs, United Nations agencies, or other international organisations). The management mode applied with NGOs is direct management, and with the UN and International Organisations, indirect management.

Link to the 2014–2020 MFF

The Humanitarian Aid Regulation is not bound by duration to a specific MFF, hence the policy and legal framework for the EU's humanitarian aid is not expected to change.

Performance Framework

◎ **Provide an adequate and effective humanitarian assistance to populations affected by humanitarian crises**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Geographical coverage of the EU Humanitarian Aid: Number of countries with EU-supported operations as a percentage of countries in need of humanitarian assistance according to UN Humanitarian Appeals.	A global humanitarian donor	Impact	UN FTS (Financial Tracking Service)	First data in 2021; estimated lag three months; annually
Percentage humanitarian aid funding targeting actions in forgotten crises.	Forgotten crises	Output	EVA Actions	First data in 2021; estimated lag three months; annually
Percentage of Humanitarian Aid initial budget allocated to Education in Emergencies	Education in Emergencies	Output	Initial allocations based on the Draft humanitarian aid budget	First data in 2021; estimated lag one year; annually
Number of children reached with EU Education in Emergencies assistance	Education in Emergencies	Result	Hope Database	First data in 2022; estimated lag three months; annually
Number of humanitarian projects per sector	Adequate and effective humanitarian assistance	Output	Hope database	First data in 2021; estimated lag three months; annually
Number of interventions of ECHO-funded humanitarian aid operations (beneficiaries)	Adequate and effective humanitarian assistance	Result	EVA Action – EU Database	First data in 2021; estimated lag three months; annually

◎ **Ensure people and communities at risk of disasters are resilient and prepared**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Percentage of humanitarian assistance grants including elements of disaster preparedness, resilience and disaster risk reduction	Preparedness, resilience and disaster risk reduction	Output	EVA Actions- EU Database	First data in 2021; estimated lag three months; annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baselines	**Geographical coverage of the EU Humanitarian Aid: Number of countries with EU-supported operations as a percentage of countries in need of humanitarian assistance according to UN Humanitarian Appeals:** This indicator shows the geographical coverage of the EU humanitarian aid. It measures the number of countries with EU-supported operations as a percentage of countries in need of humanitarian assistance according to UN Humanitarian Appeals. This indicator aims to confirm the EU role as a main, influential humanitarian actor, promoting a principled response. The UN appeals are an international agreed reference for the humanitarian aid sector. The baseline set in 2018 is 96%. In order to set it, DG ECHO compared in OCHA FTS the list of countries for which there is a humanitarian appeal to the list of countries to which the Commission contributes. Contributions reported in FTS can be pledges, commitments and payments, therefore, for a given project/country, commitments and payments will often appear on different years. **Percentage humanitarian aid funding targeting actions in forgotten crisis:** The baseline set in 2019 is 15.77%, in line with the political commitment to keep annual funding for forgotten crisis at least at 15% of the initial humanitarian aid budget.

Percentage of Humanitarian Aid initial budget allocated to Education in Emergencies

This indicator reflects the 10% funding commitment put forward in the Commission's Communication25 on Education in Emergencies and Crises (COM(2018)304 of May 2018).

This baseline set in 2020 is 10%, in line with the commitment included in the Communication to allocate every year 10% of the initial budget in Education in Emergencies. This constraint is taken into account in every Humanitarian Implementation Plan, which provide more detailed information on the operational priorities identified.

Number of children reached with EU Education in Emergencies assistance:

This indicator provides information on the number of children benefitting from EU-funded Education in Emergencies support.

The baseline set for projects concluded in 2019 is 1.86 million children.

Number of humanitarian projects per sector:

This indicator provides information on the reach of EU humanitarian assistance and focuses on the number of humanitarian projects per sector of intervention and serves the purpose of tracking, on a yearly basis, the evolution of Humanitarian Aid spending in each sector of intervention.

The baseline set in 2019 is:

Multi-purpose cash transfer- 77

Protection- 539

Food Security and Livelihood- 229

Health- 304

Education in Emergencies-228

Shelter and Settlements-156

Nutrition - 280

WASH- 315

Disaster risk reduction/ preparedness- 501

Coordination - 266

Support Operations- 135

Mine actions- 25

Number of interventions of ECHO-funded humanitarian aid operations

These statistical data are based on the aggregation of the estimated number of "action beneficiaries" as declared by the partners implementing humanitarian projects funded by the Commission. The calculation is done on a yearly basis. One single individual beneficiary in need of humanitarian assistance can benefit from more than one humanitarian action and from more than one project.

The baseline set for projects in 2019 is 177 million interventions.

Percentage of humanitarian assistance grants including elements of disaster preparedness, resilience and disaster risk reduction

This indicator measures the consideration of risks in humanitarian assistance programming, including needs based and risks based approach in humanitarian assistance.

The baseline set in 2020 is 58%.

Targets

Geographical coverage of the EU Humanitarian Aid: Number of countries with EU supported operations as a percentage of countries in need of humanitarian assistance according to UN Humanitarian Appeals:

The EU aims to confirm the EU role as a main, influential humanitarian actor, promoting a principled response, therefore it aims to increase the percentage of countries with EU-supported operations.

The target is to increase the current performance and reach 100% of countries in need of humanitarian assistance according to UN Humanitarian Appeals.

Percentage humanitarian aid funding targeting actions in forgotten crisis:

The target is defined by the Political commitment that at least 15% of the initial planned budget will be allocated to forgotten crises.

Percentage of Humanitarian Aid initial budget allocated to Education in Emergencies

The target is to allocate 10% of the initial Humanitarian Aid budget to Education in Emergencies, in line with Commission's Communication on Education in Emergencies and Crises (COM(2018)304 of May 2018).

Number of children reached with EU Education in Emergencies assistance:

DG ECHO will continue its Education in Emergencies (EiE) actions across the world, and at the same indicative target rate as in 2020, dedicating 10% of EU humanitarian aid to EiE. The overall aim of these actions is to restore and maintain access to safe, quality, and inclusive education during humanitarian crises, and to support out-of-school children to quickly enter or return to quality learning opportunities.

The target is to improve the current performance and increase the number of children reached every year..

Number of humanitarian projects per sector:

This is an indicator tracking what was done with the budget. This indicator is for monitoring purposes only, therefore no target is set. Number of interventions of ECHO funded humanitarian aid operations (beneficiaries)

The target is to improve the current performance and increase the number of interventions.

Percentage of humanitarian assistance grants including elements of disaster preparedness, resilience and disaster risk reduction

In line with the political commitment to mainstream preparedness and disaster resilience, the target is to improve compared to the 58% baseline set in 2020 and reach 75%. The indicator measures the percentage of humanitarian assistance grants including elements of disaster preparedness, resilience and disaster risk reduction (DRR) over the overall number of grants.

CFSP
COMMON FOREIGN AND SECURITY POLICY

Articles 28, 42(4) and 43(2) of the Treaty on European Union

The Member States adopt individual Council Decisions for each specific action in the area of CFSP.

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!Dh87hn

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	2 088.0
2021	351.9
2022	361.7
2023	371.8
2024	382.1
2025	392.7
2026	403.6
2027	414.7
Total programming	2 678.7

CFSP annual reports

Reports on the implementation of the CFSP are produced annual. For further information please consult:
http://europa.eu/!kB37Tp

Challenge

The EU faces several ongoing challenges in international security and stability. Key ones include organised crime, terrorism, people smuggling, migration, the proliferation of conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction, and security threats stemming from weak rule of law in some third countries.

It is therefore essential for the EU to support third countries in security sector reform and help them establish efficient civilian security services, thereby increasing their capacities to tackle internal and external security challenges.

The Treaty on the European Union (TEU, Article 21) defines common overarching principles and objectives for the external action of the Union, in particular to "preserve peace, prevent conflicts and strengthen international security". While the individual activities of Member States clearly contribute to achieving the goals of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), the combined political weight of the EU as a whole helps to provide a critical mass to respond to global challenges. Regarding non-proliferation and disarmament (NPD) activities, the EU's support provides significant benefit for the universalisation and effective implementation of international treaties, conventions and agreements addressing the proliferation of both conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction, including their delivery mechanisms.

Mission

CFSP actions aim to ensure the EU' ability to act and intervene quickly to address civilian crises and to promote nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament through support for multi-lateral action. Interventions in both areas help the EU "preserve peace, prevent conflict and strengthen international security" as envisaged under Article 21 of the Treaty on European Union.

Objectives

CFSP pursues two specific objectives:

1. promoting international cooperation in the field of security sector reform and developing and consolidating democracy and rule of law as well as promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms;
2. promoting strategic cooperation with international partners on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and on combatting the illicit accumulation of small arms and light weapons and other conventional weapons, and supporting the EU policy on conventional arms exports.

CFSP pursues its objectives by:

a) Different types of civilian Common Security and Defence Policy Missions, depending on the Council's mandate, e.g., Advisory Missions counselling host countries on drafting legislation in the security sector or capacity-building Missions providing hands-on operational activities.

b) Actions related to non-proliferation and disarmament. These are implemented through agreements with international organisations, notably within the United Nations family, as well as for specific purposes with other select organisations in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament.

Delivery mode

The management mode is primarily in indirect management for civilian Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) Missions as well as Non-Proliferation and Disarmament actions, and to a lesser extent in direct management. The lead service for the programming of CFSP actions is the EEAS, while FPI is responsible for ensuring sound financial management of the funds.

CFSP is implemented on the basis of individual Decisions adopted by the Council. Under Articles 42(4) and 43(2) TEU, the Councils adopts the legal framework for civilian CSDP Missions. On the basis of Article 28 TEU, Member States may decide to launch operational actions, for example stabilisation actions. As regards actions in the field of non-proliferation and disarmament, the Council adopts decisions on the grounds of Articles 28(1) and 31(1) TEU.

Link to the 2014-2020 MFF

CFSP will remain a separate tool, but complementary with other conflict and crisis response instruments, e.g. the rapid response pillar of the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) for the 2021- 2027 MFF. Continued strong support for non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and disarmament, with increased levels of support to match Member States' ambition, is expected.

Actions

Performance Framework

🎯 **Fast action to enable resource-effective CFSP intervention as part of the Integrated Approach**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Percentage of Contribution Agreements with EU Special Representatives and CSDP Missions signed within 4 weeks after Council Decision adoption	Resource-effectiveness of CFSP intervention	Output	FPI	First data in March 2022 estimated lag: 3 months; annually
Percentage of CFSP interventions coordinated with interventions financed under other EU instruments	Resource-effectiveness of CFSP intervention	Result	CSDP Missions, EU Delegations, FPI and other Commission services, EEAS	First data in March 2022 estimated lag: 3 months; annually
Percentage of positively pillar assessed36 CSDP Missions not requiring supervisory measures as for article 154.5 of the Financial Regulation.	Resource-effectiveness of CFSP intervention	Result	FPI	First data in March 2022 estimated lag: 3 months; annually

🎯 **Support the implementation and promotion of: 1) strategy on non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction in order to increase security in this area; 2) strategy on combating illicit accumulation and trafficking of Small Arms and Light Weapons as well as measures against illicit spread and trafficking of other conventional weapons; 3) EU's policies in the field of conventional arms exports whilst ensuring complementarity with the Stability and Peace actions under NDICI**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Percentage of relevant non-proliferation and disarmament actions that are complementary with actions funded under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace / Stability and Peace under NDICI	Implementation and promotion of respective EU strategies and actions	Result	FPI	First data in March 2022 estimated lag: 3 months; annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baselines	*Specific objective 1:* The baseline for the output indicator measuring the percentage of Contribution Agreements with EU Special Representatives and CSDP Missions signed within 4 weeks after Council Decision adoption is set at 0%. The baseline for the result indicator measuring the percentage of CFSP interventions coordinated with interventions financed under other EU instruments is 0%. The baseline for the result indicator measuring the percentage of positively pillar assessed CSDP Missions not requiring supervisory measures as for article 154.5 of the Financial Regulation is calculated by counting annual the number of pillar-assessed Missions over the existing Missions (cut-off date: 31 December 2019). *Specific objective 2:* The baseline for the result indicator measuring the percentage of relevant non-proliferation and disarmament actions that are complementary with actions funded under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace under NDICI is set at 0%.
Targets	*Specific objective 1:* The target for the output is calculated by taking into account the reference performance in the past (i.e.., the time elapsed between the adoption of relevant Council Decisions and the signature of Contribution Agreements by FPI), and taking into account any improvements in the FPI/EEAS joint panning of future actions and possible

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36 The Pillar Assessment aims to assess the organisation's compliance with the Commission's requirements for indirect management and budget implementation

efficiency gains deriving from better Information Technology tools and working methods

The forecast of the target for the result indicator measuring the percentage of CFSP interventions coordinated with interventions financed under other EU instruments is based on the number of interventions in Missions that were coordinated with other EU instruments.

The forecast of the target for the result indicator measuring the percentage of positively pillar assessed CSDP Missions not requiring supervisory measures as for article 154.5 of the Financial Regulation is 100%.

Specific objective 2:

The forecast of the 100% target is calculated based on the number of NPD actions and Stability and Peace actions that have the potential to be complementary.

OAD

Overseas Association Decision

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!JF97ku

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	217.8[37]
2021	67.0
2022	69.0
2023	70.0
2024	71.4
2025	72.9
2026	74.3
2027	75.4
Total programming	500.0

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment of the Association of the OCTs with the EU was carried out in 2018. For further information please consult:

https://europa.eu/!gh96VH

Challenge

The 13 Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) are not sovereign countries. They are part of the territory of three EU Member States (Denmark, France and the Netherlands), but not of the EU, though they have been associated with the EU since the Treaty of Rome. Except for Wallis and Futuna, OCTs are not eligible for development aid under OECD criteria.

OCTs are especially vulnerable to climate change and environmental degradation due to their geography (all are islands). At the same time, almost all are located in global biodiversity hotspots and – together with the Outermost Regions – account for the vast majority of EU biodiversity. They face major challenges in terms of ensuring economic diversification (including away from overreliance on potentially volatile tourism revenues), competitiveness, digital transformation and connectivity (several OCTs are remote and isolated islands). Finally, the OCTs in the Caribbean also face migratory pressures due to the crisis in Venezuela.

The new Overseas Association Decision (OAD) provides an updated legal framework for supporting OCTs' actions in tackling these challenges and ensuring their economic and social development. For the first time, the OAD incorporates the Greenland Decision, placing all OCTs firmly within the same instrument and under the same source of funding, the EU Budget (OCTs other than Greenland previously benefitted from the European Development Fund).

The EU has an interest in supporting the OCTs' economic and social development, as OCTs share EU values and policy priorities, and are important EU ambassadors in their regions. The OCTs can benefit from the EU's significant expertise in sustainable development.

Mission

The general objective of the OAD is to promote the economic and social development of the OCTs and to establish close economic relations between them and the Union as a whole. The OAD shall pursue this general objective by enhancing their competitiveness, strengthening their resilience, reducing their economic and environmental vulnerability and promoting cooperation between them and other partners, including the Union as a whole.

Objectives

The association between the EU and the OCTs is based on the political, trade and cooperation pillars. The specific objectives of the OAD are:

1. to foster and support cooperation with OCTs, including in addressing their major challenges and reaching the Sustainable Development Goals;
2. to support and to cooperate with Greenland in addressing its major challenges, such as raising the education level, and to contribute to the capacity of its administration to formulate and implement national policies.

Actions

Cooperation through the OAD takes place via three main types of actions:

a) Geographic/bilateral cooperation with individual OCTs;
b) Regional programmes benefitting OCTs in the Caribbean, Pacific and Indian Ocean regions, based on shared needs;
c) Intra-regional programmes for cooperation between one or a group of OCTs with one or more non-OCT neighbours, who would participate with their own funds.

Additionally, the OAD sets aside a 'reserve' to help OCTs respond to unforeseen circumstances emerging challenges (e.g. migratory pressures), and new international priorities.

Delivery mode

The programme is implemented in direct management by the Commission from Headquarters and/or through the Union Delegations, and indirect management by entities such as the EU Member States' agencies or international organisations that ensure a level of protection of the EU's financial interests equivalent to that under direct management. Indirect management may also be entrusted to partner countries or the bodies they designate.

The lead service is DG INTPA, in cooperation with DG TRADE, DG REGIO and other line DGs – especially on external dimensions of internal policies like climate, environment, energy, health and digital.

Link to 2014–2020 MFF

Under the 2014-2020 MFF, cooperation with OCTs was carried out both under the OAD (which also applied to Greenland) and the additional Greenland Decision. For simplification purposes and taking into account the 2017 mid-term evaluation of external financing instruments, the OAD and the Greenland Decision were merged into a single new OAD under the 2021-2027 MFF.

With the 'budgetisation' of the European Development Fund In the 2021-2027 MFF, the EU budget became the unified source of financing for all OCTs. For the first time, the new OAD envisages an earmarked envelope for strengthened cooperation with non-OCT neighbours and two horizontal spending targets: 25% for climate change objectives as well as 7.5% of annual spending for biodiversity objectives in 2024 and 10% in 2026 and 2027.

With the new external financing architecture, OCTs will be eligible for investment financing from InvestEU as the new OAD no longer provides for a dedicated OCT Investment Facility.

OCTs are also eligible for the Thematic and Rapid Response actions of NDICI, and as a matter of principle they are eligible for EU horizontal programmes

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[37] includes the Cooperation with Greenland

Performance Framework

🎯 **Foster and support cooperation with OCTs, including in addressing their major challenges and reaching the Sustainable Development Goals.**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
For OCTs, except Greenland, exports of goods and services as % of GDP	Sustainable economic development	Impact	Not yet available [58]	To be determined[28]
For OCTs, except Greenland, total Government revenue as % of GDP.	Sustainable economic development	Impact	Not yet available [28]	To be determined[28]

🎯 **Support and cooperate with Greenland in addressing its major challenges, such as raising the education level, and contribute to the capacity of Greenland's administration to formulate and implement national policies.**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
For Greenland, exports of goods and services as % of GDP	Sustainable economic development and diversification	Impact	Statistics Greenland: www.stat.gl	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually
For Greenland, percentage of the fisheries sector in total exports	Sustainable economic development and diversification	Impact	Statistics Greenland: www.stat.gl	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	The baselines for these indicators are the values in 2020.
Target	Step 1: The Commission (DG INTPA, DG NEAR and FPI) uses the historical data to project future values using linear interpolation; Step 2: Thematic unit validates. These indicators are context indicators, and the results they measure are influenced by many other factors, besides Commission's actions. Consequently, targets will be estimated by using past values to project into the future, assuming past trends will continue in the future. Linear projections will be used unless the data indicates that a nonlinear approach would be more appropriate.

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[38] It remains to be determined whether GDP and related data will be provided by the OCTs themselves, by the Member States with which they are associated, or by another source.

MACRO-FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (MFA)

Financial Statement for the Macro-Financial Assistance

Ad hoc decisions under Articles 209, 212 and 213 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

http://europa.eu/!Uy76Wq

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	90.5
2021	56.4
2022	50.0
2023	56.1
2024	57.4
2025	59.3
2026	61.6
2027	64.6
Total programming	405.4

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

All final reports of completed ex post evaluations of MFA operations are published at: https://europa.eu/!pP67Jx

Challenge

The economic stability and prosperity of its neighbourhood are of key geo-strategic importance for the EU. In particular, all EU Member States have a strong interest to support neighbouring countries experiencing a balance-of-payments crisis or an unprecedented economic shock (such as the COVID-19 pandemic), to minimize adverse macroeconomic and social spill-overs. EU-level action is thereby justified as the benefits of prosperity, stability and security in the EU's neighbourhood flow to all EU Member States.

Mission

MFA is an EU financial instrument extended to partner countries in the enlargement and European Neighbourhood Policy regions that are experiencing a balance-of-payments crisis. Its primary objective is to help countries overcome acute economic crises and restore their economy on a sustainable growth path, which is to be achieved through economic adjustments and structural reforms that are included in the policy conditionality of the instrument. MFA is provided in conjunction to International Monetary Fund (IMF) financing.

MFA is part of the EU's toolkit for macroeconomic stabilisation, which includes also the Balance-of-Payment assistance mechanism for Member States outside the euro area, and the rescue mechanisms for the euro area created in response to the global financial crisis.

In the current COVID-19 crisis, *MFA* to neighbourhood and candidate countries will support external stabilisation and thereby provide authorities with policy space to implement measures to counter the economic fallout from the pandemic, while also encouraging the implementation of reforms.

Objectives

MFA has the following specific objectives:

1. *MFA* fulfils a fundamental macroeconomic stabilisation function, by addressing exceptional external financing needs faced by neighbouring countries and restoring their economy back to a sustainable path.
2. *MFA* provides a strong incentive for macroeconomic adjustment and policy reform by means of strict conditionality, and supports the EU's accession, pre-accession and association agendas in the beneficiary countries.
3. *MFA* complements the other EU external instruments as well as resources made available by IFIs and other donors, by helping to ensure that beneficiary countries put in place appropriate macroeconomic frameworks and sound economic policies – which are preconditions for the success of other projects by the EU and the donors' community aiming at sustainable socio-economic development.

Actions

MFA provides financial support to partner countries facing a balance of payments crisis. The amount of MFA provided is calculated on the basis of the residual financing needs under an IMF programme. MFA is predominantly provided in loans, or a mix of loans and grants (the precise mix in any specific assistance depends on criteria such as the receiving country's level of development and its debt sustainability/creditworthiness). For the loans, the EU passes on to the beneficiary country its own funding costs (namely, the interest rate it has to pay to raise funds by issuing bonds). This allows the countries receiving assistance to benefit from the low rates available to the EU as a top-rated borrower.

The Commission typically disburses *MFA* assistance in instalments strictly tied to the beneficiary country's progress with respect to:

- macroeconomic and financial stabilisation and economic recovery;
- implementation of the agreed policy reforms, as outlined in the Memorandum of Understanding.
- sound progress with the IMF programme, and adherence to the respect for human rights, rule of law and effective democratic mechanisms (the so called 'political pre-condition').

Delivery mode

MFA is implemented in direct management by the Commisson, under the lead of DG: ECFIN and with the participation of other Commission services and the EEAS.

Link to the 2014-2020 MFF

In the 2021-2027 MFF, *MFA* will maintain its current legal status, with assistance being granted on the basis of case-by-case Decisions adopted by Legislative Procedure under Article 209, 212 or 213 TFEU. *MFA* will remain separate from the new Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI). *MFA* loans will be guaranteed by the new External Action Guarantee, which builds on the existing Guarantee Fund for External Actions.

IPA III

Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance

PROPOSAL FOR A REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL establishing the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA III)

COM/2018/465 final

Period of Application 2021 - 2027

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!Yq39bt

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	12 893.6
2021	1 901.4
2022	1 940.5
2023	1 979.6
2024	2 019.6
2025	2 059.7
2026	2 101.7
2027	2 144.6
Total programming	14 147.1

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment of the IPA III was carried out in 2018. For further information, please consult: https://europa.eu/!KK86Tv

Challenge

Each candidate or potential candidate for Membership of the EU must meet the so-called Copenhagen (accession) criteria, which measure alignment with EU rules, standards, policies and practices along political, economic and administrative dimensions. This requires ambitious political and economic reforms.

Ensuring that candidate countries are prepared for EU membership and supporting their accession process goes beyond the interests and means of individual Member States and can thus only be adequately achieved at EU level.

Mission

IPA III will support beneficiaries in adopting and implementing the political, institutional, legal, administrative, social and economic reforms required to comply with EU values and to progressively align with EU rules, standards, policies and practices with a view to future EU membership, thereby contributing to mutual stability, security, peace and prosperity.

Objectives

IPA III has the following specific objectives:

1. Strengthen the rule of law, democracy, the respect of human rights, fundamental rights and international law, civil society, security and migration management including border management;

2. Reinforce the effectiveness of public administration and support structural reforms and good governance;

3. Shape rules, standards, policies and practices of beneficiaries in alignment to those of the EU and to reinforce reconciliation, neighbourly relations, and people-to-people contacts;

4. Foster socio-economic development; and reinforce environmental protection, increase resilience to climate change, accelerate the shift towards a low-carbon economy and develop the digital economy and society;

5. Support territorial cohesion and cross-border cooperation.

Actions

IPA III supports actions under the following thematic priorities for assistance:

- Establishing and promoting from an early stage the proper functioning of the institutions necessary in order to secure the rule of law;

- Reforming public administrations;

- Strengthening economic governance;

- Strengthening capacity to prevent conflict, build peace and address pre-and post-crisis;

- Strengthening the capacities of civil society organisations and social partners' organisations;

- Promoting the alignment of partner countries' rules, standards, policies and practices to those of the Union, including state aid rules;

- Strengthening access to and quality of education, training and lifelong learning at all levels, and offering support to cultural and creative sectors;

- Fostering quality employment and access to the labour market;

- Promoting social protection and inclusion and combating poverty;

- Promoting smart, sustainable, inclusive, safe transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures;

- Improving the private-sector environment and competitiveness of enterprises;

- Improving access to digital technologies and services and strengthening research, technological development and innovation;

- Contributing to security and safety of food supply;

- Protecting and improving the quality of the environment;

- Increasing the ability of the agri-food and fisheries sectors to cope with competitive pressure and market forces as well as to progressively align with the Union rules and standards.

Delivery mode

IPA III will be implemented through direct and indirect management. Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG NEAR) is the leading service. Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI) is responsible for rural development programmes and Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO) for cross-border cooperation programmes between IPA beneficiaries and EU Member States.

Link to the 2014-2020 MFF

IPA III will build on its 2014-2020 MFF predecessor IPA II, but will aim to accelerate project implementation by reducing the time gap between project selection (which will be based on technical maturity besides alignment to the country-specific recommendations of the enlargement package) and effective contracting.

Working on the lessons learned of IPA II, in *IPA III* the final selection of actions will also take into account the assessment of the performance of the beneficiaries in the enlargement agenda, their commitment to and progress in implementing reforms, with particular attention to fundamental areas like the rule of law.

IPA III will continue to implement the 2018 Western Balkans Strategy, contribute to the implementation of the Economic and Investment Plan for the Western Balkans adopted in 2020, and reflect developments in relations with Turkey.

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Performance Framework

🎯 **To strengthen the rule of law, democracy, the respect of human rights, fundamental rights and international law, civil society and security as well as improve migration management including border management**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Composite indicator on the readiness of enlargement countries on political criteria	Extent of readiness	Impact	European Commission's country reports on enlargement beneficiaries	First data in 2022; estimated lag in one year; annually

🎯 **To reinforce the effectiveness of public administration and support structural reforms and good governance**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Readiness of enlargement countries on public administration reform	Extent of readiness	Impact	European Commission's country reports on enlargement beneficiaries; OECD-SIGMA baseline measurement reviews against the Principles of Public Administration.	First data in 2022; estimated lag in one year; annually

🎯 **To shape the rules, standards, policies and practices of the beneficiaries in alignment to those of the EU and to reinforce reconciliation and good neighbourly relations, as well as people to people contacts and communication**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Composite indicator on the readiness of enlargement countries on EU acquis	Extent of readiness	Impact	European Commission's country reports on enlargement beneficiaries	First data in 2022; estimated lag in one year; annually

🎯 **To strengthen economic and social development to reinforce environmental protection, increase resilience to climate change, accelerate the shift towards a low-carbon economy and develop the digital economy and society**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Composite indicator on the readiness of candidate countries and potential candidates on fundamental areas of the economic criteria	Extent of readiness	Impact	European Commission's country reports on enlargement beneficiaries	First data in 2022; estimated lag in one year; annually
Public Social Security expenditure	Strengthening of social development	Impact	International Labour Organisation	First data in 2022; estimated lag in one year; annually
Employment rate of persons aged 20 to 64	Strengthening of economic and social development	Impact	Eurostat, based on the EU Labour Force Survey	First data in 2022; estimated lag in one year; annually
Digital gap between the beneficiaries and EU average	Development of digital economy	Impact	'Monitoring Digital Economy and Electronic Communications Services in Balkans and Turkey', developed on behalf of the European Commission	First year of data available unknown yet; annually
Ease of doing business	Strengthening of economic	Impact	World Bank	First data in 2022; estimated lag in

	and social development			one year; annually
Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP	Strengthening of economic and social development	Impact	Energy balances available from the International Energy Agency and the United Nations Statistics Division	First data in 2022; estimated lag in one year; annually
Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided (Ktons CO2eq) with EU support	Strengthening of economic and social development	Impact	intervention feasibility, appraisal and/or implementation documents and reports; monitoring reports of implementing organisations	First data in 2022; estimated lag in one year; annually

◎ To support territorial and cross-border cooperation

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Number of cross-border cooperation programmes concluded among IPA beneficiaries and IPA/EU MS	Support to territorial and cross-border cooperation	Impact	DG NEAR	First data in 2022; estimated lag in one year; annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baselines	The baselines will be set based on the latest known scores for a given indicator. In particular, as far as the indicator measuring the digital gap is concerned, currently, only one of the beneficiaries is able to calculate the full DESI score. Hence the metadata of this indicator is adapted to measure reporting on DESI index among the IPA beneficiaries.

Targets	Step 1: NEAR uses the historical data to project future values; Step 2: thematic unit validates.
	These indicators are impact indicators, and the results they measure are to a limited extent attributable to our actions. External effects (such as economical and health situation, political will, etc.) influence these results in the candidate countries and potential candidates. Consequently, targets will be estimated by using past trends to project the level of ambition into the future (stability or increase in comparison to the baseline).

SPECIAL INSTRUMENTS AND MECHANISM OUTSIDE THE MFF

Special instruments ensure the flexibility of the EU budget and enable the EU to mobilise the necessary funds to react to unforeseen events, such as natural disasters, crises, and other emergencies. With their help, additional financial support can be mobilised so that every euro is spent where it is most needed.

The Innovation Fund is a mechanism based on Union law but financed fully outside the Multiannual Financial framework. Its objective is to support large-scale demonstration projects of breakthrough clean technologies.

MECHACHANISM OUTSIDE THE MFF	The Innovation Fund
SPECIAL INSTRUMENTS	European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers
	European Union Solidarity Fund

IF

The Innovation Fund

AMOUNT OF THE FUND

The revenues for the Innovation Fund come from the auctioning of 450 million EU Emissions Trading System allowances from 2020 to 2030, as well as some unspent funds coming from the NER 300 programme. The Fund may amount to about €14 billion, depending on the carbon price

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment of the Innovation Fund was carried out in 2019. For further information, please consult:
https://europa.eu/!Xg96fp

Challenge

To meet the objective of a climate-neutral EU by 2050 and the EU target of a net domestic reduction in greenhouse gas emissions of at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990, there is a need to support and incentivize innovative and low-carbon technologies.

The challenge is to enable EU companies to get in pole position developing, deploying and commercialising low-carbon solutions.

Low-carbon technology demonstration projects are inherently high-risk endeavours and struggle to attract the required capital. Yet they have potentially vast positive beneficial effects, well beyond the individual company or Member State that finances them or carries them out, which warrants public support at the EU level.

Mission

IF aims at catalysing funding for highly innovative technologies and flagship projects in all Member States that can yield significant emission reductions by:

- Creating the right financial incentives to invest now in the next generation of technologies needed for the EU's low-carbon transition; and

- Boosting growth and competitiveness by empowering EU companies with a first-mover advantage to become global technology leaders.

The ultimate goal is to help businesses and industry invest in clean technologies, thus boosting economic growth, creating local future-proof jobs, and reinforcing Europe's technological leadership on a global scale.

Objectives

IF's specific objectives are to:

1. Support projects with highly innovative technologies, processes or products, that are sufficiently mature and have a significant potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
2. Offer financial support tailored to market needs and risk profiles of eligible projects, while attracting additional public and private resources;
3. Ensure that *IF*'s revenues are managed in accordance with the objectives of the EU Emission Trading System.

Actions

IF supports highly innovative technologies by sharing their risk with project promoters via:

a) Grants through calls for large and small-scale projects focusing on:

- innovative low-carbon technologies and processes in energy-intensive industries,

including products substituting carbon-intensive ones;

- carbon capture and utilisation;

- construction and operation of carbon capture and storage;

- innovative renewable energy generation;

- energy storage.

b) Contributions to blending operations under the Union investment support instrument; and

c) Prizes and procurement.

IF resources may contribute to InvestEU Financial Instruments, to provide debt or equity financing to clean-tech innovative projects.

Delivery mode

IF is implemented in direct management by the Commission (Directorate-General for Climate Action, DG CLIMA), with the assistance of the European Climate, Infrastructure and Environment Executive Agency (CINEA) to whom the implementation of the grant component of the programme is delegated. Some activities are implemented in indirect management, through the European Investment Bank, for the management of the Project Development Assistance support, and the channelling of *IF* resources via financial instruments. The monetisation of the Innovation Fund allowances and the management of the Innovation Fund revenues have also been delegated to the European Investment Bank.

Link to the 2014-2020 MFF

IF builds on its predecessor, the NER 300 programme (which was an off-budget fund, thus not part of the 2014-2020 MFF), but it is open to projects from energy-intensive industries, has a larger grant coverage, provides support in more flexible ways, and—following recommendations from the Court of Auditors—has a streamlined governance and simplified decision-making.

Performance Framework

🎯 **Support projects demonstrating highly innovative technologies, processes or products that are sufficiently mature and have a significant potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Absolute GHG emissions avoidance planned/achieved		Result	CINEA database	First data in 2022 (planned) / 2030 (achieved); estimated lag 7-10 years; Annual
Level of financial maturity of supported projects		Result	CINEA database	First data in 2026; estimated lag 1 year; Annual
Level of operational maturity of supported projects		Result	CINEA database	First data in 2029; estimated lag 1 year; Annual
Events to increase knowledge on the cleantech solutions		Output	CINEA database	First data in 2022; estimated lag 1 year; Annual
Participants to knowledge events on the cleantech solutions		Output	CINEA database	First data in 2022, estimated lag 1 year, Annual

🎯 **To offer financial support tailored to market needs and risk profiles of eligible projects, while attracting additional public and private resources.**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Sufficient support provided for grants: Number of projects supported		Output	CINEA database	First data in 2022, estimated lag 1 year, Annual
Sufficient support provided for grants: Funding committed to projects		Output	CINEA database	First data in 2022, estimated lag 1 year, Annual
Investments mobilised – by the IF grants		Output	CINEA database	First data in 2026, estimated lag 1 year, Annual
Investments mobilised – via Financial Instruments		Output	InvestEU database	First data 1 1 year after supported projects under the InvestEU are signed, estimated lag 1 year, Annual

🎯 **To ensure that the revenues of the Innovation Fund are managed in accordance with the objectives of the EU Emission Trading System (EU ETS) in terms of technology pathways and geographical coverage**

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Technology sectors covered		Output	CINEA database	First data in 2022, estimated lag 1 year, Annual

Geographically balanced locations		Output	CINEA database	First data in 2022, estimated lag 1 year, Annual

Estimation of baselines and targets

Indicator	Baseline	Target
Sufficient support provided for grants and investment mobilised	The baseline is 0. Benchmark of the NER 300 programme: the projects in operation should result in €3.380 billion of total investments against €568 million of NER 300 award. Benchmark from financial instruments InnovFin EDP and CEF DI: NER 300 support provided so far (end 2020) of €253 million should trigger €978.86 million of total investments.	Provide EUR 14 billion (subject to carbon prices) over 2021-2030 in grants to innovative clean-tech projects, which will lead to at least doubling of the total investments volume (i.e. EUR 28 billion), given the high-risk profile of the supported projects. Additional investments with leverage ratio of at least 2 will be delivered through complementary financial instruments via InvestEU blending over the IF lifetime.
Level of operational maturity of supported projects	The baseline is 0. As a benchmark from the NER 300: so far only 10 projects successfully entered operation out of 39 awarded projects, i.e. 22% success rate	Increase the rate of projects that successfully enter the operation, taking into account their high risk profile, compared to the benchmark of the NER300 Programme. This entails that the programme improves the selection process and selects projects with sufficient maturity.
IF is in line with the objectives of the EU Emission Trading System (EU ETS) in terms of technology pathways and geographical coverage	The baseline is 0. NER 300 benchmark: only limited spread technology categories demonstrated in the portfolio of successful projects	Deliver, over the Fund's lifetime, a more balanced portfolio of innovative clean-tech solutions, in terms of project sizes, technology pathways covered and geographical coverage, compared to the benchmark.

EGF

European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers

Regulation (EU) 2021/691 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 on the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers (EGF) and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1309/2013

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://ec.europa.eu/egf

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION) [39]

2014 - 2020	1 142.2 [40]
2021	197.4
2022	201.3
2023	205.4
2024	209.5
2025	213.7
2026	217.9
2027	222.3
Total programming	1 467.4 [41]

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment of the EGF was carried out in 2018 For further information please consult
SWD(2018) 289 final

The mid-term evaluation of the EGF was published in May 2018 For further information please consult:
COM(2018) 297

Challenge

Globalisation and technological change are likely to increase further the interconnectedness and interdependence of world economies. Labour reallocation is an integral and inevitable part of such economic change. These trends risk further tilting the already unequal distribution of the benefits from globalisation, causing a significant impact on the people and regions adversely affected.

Ensuring a fair distribution of the benefits of change calls for offering assistance to displaced workers. When the number of displaced workers is particularly large, providing assistance may go beyond the means of the individual Member State, requiring EU-level action. In particular, EU intervention through the *EGF* generates European added value by increasing the number, variety and intensity of services offered to even more dismissed workers and for a longer period of time than would be possible without *EGF* funding.

Mission

The *EGF* aims at supporting socioeconomic transformations that are the result of globalisation and of technological advance as well as of environmental changes by helping displaced workers and self-employed persons whose activity has ceased to adapt to structural change.

The *EGF* is an emergency fund that operates reactively to assist displaced workers affected by major restructuring events. It is guided by—and helps implement—the principles defined under the European Pillar of Social Rights (including equal opportunities and access to the labour market, fair working conditions, and social protection and inclusion) and enhances social and economic cohesion among regions and Member States. It adds to existing mainstream restructuring assistance programmes and services for labour market actors, without replacing existing resources.

Objectives

The *EGF*'s objectives are to demonstrate solidarity and promote decent and sustainable employment by offering assistance in the case of major restructuring events.

Actions

The *EGF* co-finances coordinated packages of personalised services designed to facilitate the re-integration of the targeted beneficiaries, in particular the most disadvantaged among them, into employment or self-employment. Its main focus is on active labour market measures (e.g. training and retraining, job-search assistance, outplacement assistance, aid for self-employment or business start-ups). Assistance is granted for a limited period.

Delivery mode

EGF is implemented under shared management. DG EMPL is in the lead for the Commission.

Link to MFF 2014–2020

The *EGF* builds on its predecessor under the 2014-2020 MFF. In particular, it remains outside the budgetary ceiling of the MFF given the non-programmable nature of its mandate. The maximum amount for the period 2021–2027 is set at almost EUR 1.467 billion in current prices.

For the 2021-2027 MFF, the *EGF* was redesigned to ensure greater inclusiveness and flexibility to better respond to current and future economic challenges, such as automation and digitalisation, the transition to low carbon economy, etc. Therefore, its scope is broadened to any type of significant restructuring event regardless of the cause, and the eligibility threshold has been lowered from 500 to 200 displaced workers.

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[39] Annual figures rounded. Totals do not tally due to rounding.

[40] Corresponds to the sum of the annual ceilings

[41] Corresponds to the sum of the annual ceilings in current prices.

Performance Framework

⊙ **EGF common indicators[42] :: change in the participants education/training and labour market situation**

Indicator[43]	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Total EGF beneficiaries in a given case	Outreach: participants in the EGF measures (i.e. beneficiaries)	Output	Competent authority of the Member State (for a given case)	First data in 2024; estimated lag seven months from the end date of case implementation; one time
Beneficiaries by employment status (unemployed/inactive/employed (dependent)/self-employed)		Output	Competent authority of the Member State (for a given case)	First data in 2024; estimated lag seven months from the end date of case implementation; one time
Beneficiaries by gender (female/male/non binary)		Output	Competent authority of the Member State (for a given case)	First data in 2024; estimated lag seven months from the end date of case implementation; one time
Beneficiaries by age group (below 30 years/above 54 years)		Output	Competent authority of the Member State (for a given case)	First data in 2024; estimated lag seven months from the end date of case implementation; one time
Beneficiaries by education level (with lower secondary education or less/with upper secondary or post-secondary education/ with tertiary education)		Output	Competent authority of the Member State (for a given case)	First data in 2024; estimated lag seven months from the end date of case implementation; one time
Percentage of EGF beneficiaries who gained a qualification	Effect of the EGF six months after the end of the case implementation	Result	Competent authority of the Member State (for a given case)	First data in 2024; estimated lag seven months from the end date of case implementation; one time
Percentage of EGF beneficiaries in education or training	Effect of the EGF six months after the end of the case implementation	Result	Competent authority of the Member State (for a given case)	First data in 2024; estimated lag seven months from the end date of case implementation; one time
Percentage of EGF beneficiaries in employment (dependent/self-employed)	Effect of the EGF six months after the end of the case implementation	Results	Competent authority of the Member State (for a given case)	First data in 2024; estimated lag seven months from the end date of case implementation; one time

Estimation of baselines and targets

Baseline	**EGF output indicators** EGF output indicators refer to the number of beneficiaries. The baseline is the number of targeted beneficiaries as specified by the Member State concerned. **EGF result indicators** EGF result indicators refer to the outputs directly and can be expressed in percentages. The baselines can be set after all final reports from 2014-2020 programming period have been submitted to the Commission by the Member States (i.e. mid-2023).

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42 Member States collect and report data at case level. For COM internal reporting purposes, cumulative data are reported on an annual basis.

43 The agreement reached by the European Parliament and Council on the 2021-2027 EGF Regulation allows for breaking down the data by gender for all indicators.

	The result indicators will not have milestones.
Target	It lies in the nature of special instruments that they are used to flexibly react to unexpected events. As a consequence, the actions covered by the EGF are, by definition, not programmable. Therefore, defining in advance how many major restructuring events will take place in a given year, or how many will lead to an EGF application, is not possible.
	At case level, there are many factors that have an impact on the success of a case: first of all, it is the general situation of the economy, as well as the extent to which the profiles of the dismissed workers match the profiles sought after on the labour market. Therefore, it is not possible to use past success rates as a reference.
	The agreement reached by the European Parliament and Council on the 2021-2027 EGF Regulation allows the introduction of a beneficiary survey. In the long-run, it might be possible to collect further qualitative and quantitative data, for example on the perceived improvement of the employment status. This could translate into possibilities of performance measurement by means of a scorecard. Once knowledge is gathered, the Commission might review the possibility of target setting. The first surveys are unlikely to be conducted before 2024.

EUSF

European Union Solidarity Fund

RELEVANT WEBSITE FOR MORE INFORMATION

https://europa.eu/!mu93qX

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING
(EUR MILLION)

2014-2020	3 114.5[44]
2021	98.0
2022	50.0
2023	50.0
2024	50.0
2025	50.0
2026	50.0
2027	50.0
Total programming	398.0

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact assessment of the *EUSF* was completed in 2019
For further information please consult:
https://europa.eu/!yj89yD

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[44] Corresponds to the sum of yearly budgeted amounts.

Challenge

Solidarity is one of the fundamental values of the European Union and a guiding principle of the European integration process. The European Union Solidarity Fund (EUSF) is based on this very principle, in that this mechanism turns solidarity into tangible aid for Member States or countries negotiating their accession to the EU, if they are affected by major or regional natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, droughts, forest fires, storms, etc.

The *EUSF* is bringing EU added value to Member States and accession countries, notably because of its readiness to intervene with additional financial resources. Its financial contribution to post-disaster efforts for assisting the affected population and for reconstruction is valued especially in countries and regions with tight financing constraints. In addition, the fund promotes EU standards in public administration and supports learning processes and the evolution of disaster risk management.

Mission

The *EUSF* is a budgetary instrument designed to contribute to post-disaster relief in Member States and countries negotiating their accession to the EU (henceforth, eligible beneficiaries) confronted with devastating natural disasters and major public health emergencies.

Objectives

The *EUSF*'s objective is to grant financial assistance to eligible beneficiaries in the event of a major natural disaster or a major public health emergency with serious repercussions on living conditions, the natural environment or the economy, for the financing of emergency operations undertaken by public authorities in support of the affected population.

Solidarity support from the Fund is complementary to the efforts of the countries receiving it and is used to cover part of public expenditure incurred in response to the disaster. The Fund can be used for emergency relief actions in areas affected by a significant natural disaster. The Fund is designed in such a way that the amount of support is related to the size of the disaster. It also takes into account the country's capacity to cope on its own with the financial burden triggered by the disaster.

Actions

The *EUSF* can (re-)finance public emergency and recovery operations from day one of the disaster or health emergency. In case of a natural disaster, it can finance restoring basic infrastructure to working order, providing temporary accommodation and funding rescue services to help the population affected, securing of preventive infrastructure (e.g. dams/dykes) and cleaning-up operations. In case of a health emergency, it can provide rapid assistance, including medical aid to the population, and protect it from risks, including through prevention, monitoring or control of the spread of diseases.

Delivery mode

Eligibility is determined by total direct non-insurable (public) loss and/or damage, which must exceed a threshold specific to each eligible beneficiary. It is set at national level ("major disasters") or at regional level ("regional disasters"). The number and size of eligible disasters determine the amount of aid in a given year.

The total annual budgetary allocation to the Fund laid down in the multiannual financial framework is a ceiling, rather than a spending target. The Fund is therefore not programmable as it entirely depends on the unpredictable occurrence, nature and magnitude of these disasters.

The Commission may not activate the *EUSF* upon its own initiative. Financial assistance from the *EUSF* is mobilised from appropriations raised by the Council and the European Parliament over and above the normal EU budget appropriations. This ensures that in each case the aid comes as an expression of solidarity with the full backing of Member States and the Parliament, not just as an administrative act of the Commission.

Once the appropriations become available in the EU budget, the Commission adopts a decision awarding the aid to the affected State, which receives it immediately and in a single instalment. After the aid is paid out, the affected State is responsible for the implementation including the selection of operations and their audit and control. Emergency measures may be financed retroactively from day one of the disaster.

Directorate-General (DG) for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO) is the lead DG for *EUSF* implementation. *EUSF* assistance is implemented through shared management (indirect management for countries negotiating their accession to the EU). However, in order to minimise the administrative burden on countries struggling with a serious disaster and to maximise the budgetary effect, there are no programming and no national co-financing requirements.

Link to MFF 2014-2020

The *EUSF* is a special instrument outside the normal EU budget. Its mobilisation requires the approval of the European Parliament and Council. In the 2021-2027 MFF, the *EUSF* will be financed through the Solidarity and Emergency Aid Reserve (SEAR). The maximum annual amount of SEAR is EUR 1.2 billion (in 2018 prices). Of this amount, 75% is released in equal parts to the EUSF and the Emergency Aid Reserve (EAR). After 1 September the unspent amounts from the first period and after 1 October the retained 25% can be used by any of the SEAR components.

Performance Framework

Note: T= starting date of implementation, i.e. date of the adoption of awarding Implementing Decision
Indicators will be measured annual. However, in order to avoid double counting, assistance provided will be counted only for the year when the awarding Implementing Decision is adopted. The indicators below are provided only for monitoring purposes.

Grant financial assistance to Member States or countries negotiating their accession to the EU in the event of a major natural disaster or a major public health emergency.

Indicator	Dimension measured	Type	Source	Data availability
Population of the EUSF-supported countries and regions	Outreach	Output	Eurostat, REGIO monitoring	First data in T; T in real-time; annually
Number of countries supported by EUSF	Outreach	Output	REGIO monitoring	First data in T; T in real-time; annually

Estimation of baselines and targets

Type of Indicator	Baseline	Milestone	Target
Output	0	Not available. Given the nature of the programme, the output indicators only serve monitoring purposes.	Not available. Given the nature of the programme, the output indicators only serve monitoring purposes

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

Description of the programme

The following information is presented to describe each of the 2021-2027 programmes:

- **Challenge:** brief description of the challenge that the programme is designed to solve, and of the reasons why addressing it at the EU level provides added value in the form of superior outcomes (over and above what could be achieved by Member States acting on their own).

- **Mission:** brief description of the general objective of the programme.

- **Objectives:** list of specific objectives of the programme. For programmes with a large number of specific objectives, groups of specific objectives are used instead.

- **Actions:** what the programme is financing in order to achieve its objectives.

- **Delivery mode:** description of the way that the programme is implemented, including if relevant the lead DG within the European Commission, agencies involved, type of management, types of financing, etc.

- **Link to 2014-20 MFF:** short description of what has changed in the transition from the 2014-2020 to the 2021-27 MFF.

Financial information

Top-ups coming from the Next Generation EU are included inside the programmes benefitting from the additional funds, unless stated otherwise. The amounts also take into account the 2022 programme-specific adjustments stemming from Article 5 (fines) of Council Regulation 2020/2093 (2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework Regulation).

The 2014-2020 budgets had allocations for 28 Member States (including the UK), whereas the 2021-2027 financial programming have allocations for 27 Member States (excluding the UK).

Performance framework - List of indicators

The performance framework for the 2021-2027 spending programmes includes approximately 700 indicators. This number has been reduced from over 1 100 indicators in the 2014-2020 period.

In this Annex, the performance framework section of each programme presents the indicators included in the legal bases of the programme for the 2021-2027 period; the indicators are grouped by specific objective. If an indicator is associated to several specific objectives, such indicator will appear several times (once for each specific objective).

Based on the legal status of the programme, the source of the list of indicators could be:

- legal base adopted;

- legal base agreed between the European Parliament and the Council;

- Commission's proposal.

If the legal base of the programme has not beed adopted yet, this information is highlighted on the top-right corner of the programme fiche.

Performance framework – Indicator metadata

For each indicator the following technical information is provided:

- **Dimension measured:** particular aspect of the specific objective that the indicator is measuring.

- **Type**: The Better Regulation guidelines[45] define three types of indicators:

    o   Output: related to the financing provided or legal inputs, such as calls published or contracts signed.

    o   Result: related directly to the measures financed, such as number of participants in trainings, number of companies financed, number of researchers receiving financing).

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[45] https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/better-regulation-guidelines-monitoring.pdf

- o Impact: showing the desired shift towards objectives but still closely related to the measures financed, such as number of participants in trainings that have expanded their skill set, amount of renewable energy generation capacity installed.
- **Source**: source of the indicator data (e.g. database).
- **Data availability**: it includes three elements related to data availability:

   - o First year in which the actual data is expected to be reported;

   - o Time lag: time gap between when the results take place and the reporting of the data.

   - o Frequency of available data: annually, quarterly, monthly, etc.

   Example containing the three data availability elements: First data in 2023; estimated lag 1 year; annually.

Performance framework – Estimation of baselines and targets

This section describes how the targets, milestones and baselines will be set at the beginning of the implementation period. It describes the methodology and main assumptions which will be used to define the specific values.

Targets come in various forms (e.g. quotas, benchmarks, numerical goals, etc). In some cases, the final target will be set for 2027, the end of the programming period. However, account should be taken of the specific nature of European Structural and Investment Funds, which can be implemented is extended over the 3 years following the commitment of the funding, therefore the final target can be set for 2030.

Baselines are a measurements taken prior to a specific intervention, which allows the results before and after (i.e. with and without) the intervention to be compared. In the context of the EU budget, the baseline is the measurement of the indicator before the start of the EU budget funding for the current programming period.

Because of its nature, a baseline is not always available for all the indicators, whereas in some cases the baseline should be considered to be zero. This is the case, for example, for 'output indicators' relating to the specific deliverables of the intervention, such as the number of projects funded by the EU budget. In the case of output indicators, the measurement prior to the EU budget intervention (baseline) is considered to be zero.

The measurement of an indicator before the budgetary period need not automatically be considered as a baseline, since its measurement could have been influenced by the EU budget actions from the previous period.