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**COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN
PARLIAMENT, THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE
REGIONS**

The EU budget powering the recovery plan for Europe

THE EU BUDGET POWERING THE RECOVERY PLAN FOR EUROPE

1. An ambitious and innovative EU budget for European recovery

The Commission has set out a bold and comprehensive plan for European recovery¹. This plan is based on solidarity and fairness, and deeply rooted in the Union's shared principles and values. The plan sets out how to kick-start the European economy, boost the green and digital transitions, and make it fairer, more resilient and more sustainable for future generations.

The COVID-19 pandemic has touched every corner of the Union and the world. However, the economic and social impacts of the pandemic differ considerably between Member States, as does their ability to absorb the shock and respond to it. This threatens to create damaging divergences between Member State economies and puts the single market under severe strain. Europe needs a coordinated response that is swift, ambitious and targeted where it is needed most.

Delivering the recovery plan will require massive public and private investment. Forceful action is required to address these needs to close the overall public and private investment gap of at least EUR 1.5 trillion, to repair the immediate economic and social damage caused by the pandemic and set the Union firmly on the path to a sustainable and resilient recovery².

The Commission is proposing to **harness the full potential of the EU budget to mobilise investment and frontload financial support in the crucial first years of recovery**. These proposals are based on:

- an emergency **European Recovery Instrument ('Next Generation EU')** amounting to EUR 750 billion³. This will temporarily boost the EU budget with new financing raised on the financial markets. The funds raised will be channelled through EU programmes to underpin the immediate measures needed to protect livelihoods, get the economy back on its feet and foster sustainable and resilient growth.
- a reinforced **multiannual financial framework for 2021-2027**. The Commission is proposing to create new tools and strengthen key programmes using Next Generation EU to direct investment quickly to where it is most needed, reinforce the single market, step up cooperation in areas such as health and crisis management, and equip the Union with a long-term budget to drive the green and digital transitions and build a fairer and more resilient economy.

Together with the three important safety nets for workers, businesses and sovereigns endorsed by the European Council on 23 April and amounting to a package worth EUR 540 billion, these exceptional measures taken at the EU level would reach EUR 1 290 billion of targeted and front-loaded support to Europe's recovery⁴. Applying conservative estimates of the leverage effect of the multiannual financial framework and Next Generation

¹ COM(2020) 456.

² SWD(2020) 97.

³ Unless indicated otherwise, amounts are expressed in constant 2018 prices.

⁴ Based on a conservative assumption concerning the expected multipliers and the results achieved by comparable instruments. However, the accuracy of the expected multipliers may be affected by the volatility of the current economic situation.

EU, the total investment that could be generated by this package of measures amount to EUR 3.1 trillion.

These measures respond decisively to the calls by the European Parliament for ‘a massive recovery and reconstruction package for investment to support the European economy after the crisis [...] that is part of the new multiannual financial framework’⁵ and by Leaders for a recovery fund ‘of sufficient magnitude, targeted towards the sectors and geographical parts of Europe most affected, and be dedicated to dealing with this unprecedented crisis’⁶.

This shared understanding provides the basis for a swift and comprehensive agreement between the institutions. The Commission calls for very close cooperation between the European Parliament and the Council on all elements of this recovery plan and invites them to review on an annual basis expenditures financed with external assigned revenues under Next Generation EU. The principles of such review could be laid down in an interinstitutional declaration. A rapid agreement on Next Generation EU and an ambitious long-term budget will be a powerful statement of European solidarity and resolve at a time when the stakes could hardly be higher.

A budget for European recovery and resilience

SURE / ESM Pandemic Crisis Support / EIB Guarantee Fund for Workers and Businesses	EUR 540 billion
Next Generation EU	Temporary reinforcement EUR 750 billion
Multiannual Financial Framework	EUR 1100 billion

The long-term EU budget, boosted by Next Generation EU, is uniquely placed to power the European recovery. The EU budget provides a transparent and trusted framework for the massive investment programme that lies ahead, anchored in the Community method of governance and decision-making. The EU budget is a proven driver of investment, cohesion and solidarity, and strengthens Europe’s single market.

⁵ European Parliament Resolution of 17 April 2020 on EU coordinated action to combat the COVID-19 pandemic and its consequences, reaffirmed by the European Parliament Resolution of 15 May 2020 on the new multiannual financial framework, own resources and the recovery plan.

⁶ Conclusions of the President of the European Council following the video conference of the Members of the European Council, 23 April 2020.

In recent weeks, the Commission has used all the remaining flexibility in the current EU budget to channel every available euro into saving lives and protecting livelihoods. These measures demonstrated the power of the EU budget to provide timely and substantial support to Member States in a crisis. They have also exhausted all remaining flexibility in the current EU budget, highlighting the urgent need to put in place new measures to drive the next and crucial phases of the recovery.

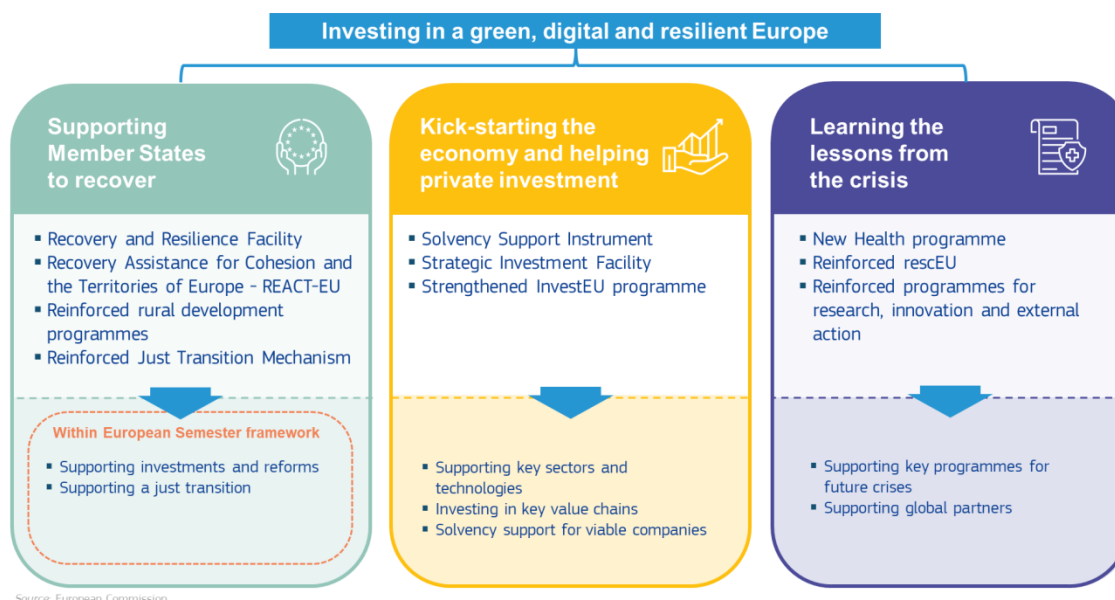
The fundamentals of the Commission's proposals for a modern and flexible long-term budget tightly geared to the Union's priorities remain valid today. The Commission now proposes to adapt and strengthen these proposals to power Europe's recovery. Building on the considerable progress that has already been made in the European Parliament and the Council will create the best possible conditions for a timely agreement.

The **twin transitions to a green and digital Europe** remain the defining challenges of this generation. This is reflected throughout the Commission's proposals. Investing in a large scale renovation wave, in renewable energies and clean hydrogen solutions, clean transport, sustainable food and a smart circular economy has enormous potential to get Europe's economy growing. Support should be consistent with the Union's climate and environmental objectives. Investing in digital infrastructure and skills will help boost competitiveness and technological sovereignty. Investing in resilience to future health challenges and strategic autonomy will make the Union better prepared for future crises.

Next Generation EU will give the EU budget the additional firepower necessary to respond decisively to the most urgent challenges. This will be a one-off emergency instrument, put in place for a temporary period and used exclusively for crisis response and recovery measures. The funds will be channelled through the EU budget to Member States to support investment and reform priorities, and will be used to reinforce financial programmes key to recovery with an end date by 31 December 2024. Raising funding on the financial markets will help to spread the financing costs over time, so that Member States will not have to make significant additional contributions to the EU budget during the 2021-2027 period. The Commission will also propose new own resources that could help finance the repayment of the market finance raised under Next Generation EU.

Launching Next Generation EU quickly will be vital to turn the tide on the economic crisis. In addition, in order to make funds available as soon as possible to respond to the most pressing needs, the Commission proposes to amend the current multiannual financial framework 2014-2020 to make an additional EUR 11.5 billion in funding available already in 2020. This additional funding would be made available for REACT-EU, the Solvency Support Instrument and the European Fund for Sustainable Development, reflecting the urgency of these needs.

EU budget powering recovery



2. How will Next Generation EU be used?

Every programme and every euro in this package will be used to tackle the most crucial recovery needs, as identified in the Commission's needs assessment. These proposals focus on where the EU budget can make the greatest difference, complementing and amplifying the essential work under way in the Member States.

The package is built on three pillars: tools to support Member State efforts to recover, repair and emerge stronger from the crisis; measures to boost private investment and support ailing companies; and the reinforcement of key EU programmes to draw the lessons of the crisis and make the single market stronger and more resilient.

1) Supporting Member States to recover, repair and emerge stronger from the crisis

*Public investment has a vital role to play in a balanced and sustainable recovery. The bulk of the funding from Next Generation EU (more than 80%) will therefore be used to support investment and reforms in the Member States, concentrated where the crisis impact and resilience needs are greatest. The main instrument of recovery will be a **new Recovery and Resilience Facility**, specifically designed to fund investments and reforms aligned with European priorities. Cohesion policy will play its essential role in supporting a balanced and sustainable recovery through a **new REACT-EU initiative** to tackle the most pressing economic and social needs and adjustments to the **future cohesion programmes** to make them more flexible and fully aligned with recovery priorities. The **European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development** will help farmers and rural areas to deliver the green transition and support investments and reforms essential to Europe's ambitious environmental targets. Finally, a significantly strengthened **Just Transition Mechanism** will help Member States accelerate the transition to a green economy and in doing so boost their economies.*



➤ *A new Recovery and Resilience Facility*

The EU budget can provide powerful support for the investment and reform priorities identified through the European Semester, all the more crucial at a time when national budgets are under strain.

The centrepiece of the recovery plan will be a new **Recovery and Resilience Facility**. The aim of the facility will be to support investments and reforms essential to a lasting recovery, to improve the economic and social resilience of Member States, and to support the green and digital transitions. It will be available to all Member States but support will be concentrated in the parts of the Union most affected and where resilience needs are greatest. This will help to counteract widening divergences between Member States and prepare our economies for the future.

The facility will offer large-scale financial support for investments and reforms that make Member State economies more resilient. Crucially, it will ensure that these investments and reforms focus on the challenges and investment needs related to the green and digital transitions. It will help Member States to address economic and social challenges that are even more critical in the aftermath of the crisis, in various areas such as social, employment, skills, education, research and innovation and health, but also in areas related to the business environment, including public administration and the financial sector. The Commission will offer extensive technical support to ensure that the funds are put to the best possible use.

The facility comes with a proposed budget of EUR 560 billion to help fund Member States' recovery and resilience plans. It will be equipped with a grant facility worth up to EUR 310 billion and will be able to make up to EUR 250 billion in loans.

The Recovery and Resilience Facility will be firmly embedded in the European Semester. Member States will draw up recovery and resilience plans as part of their National Reform Programmes. These plans will set out the investment and reform priorities and the related investment packages to be financed under the facility, with support to be released in instalments depending on progress made and on the basis of pre-defined benchmarks.

➤ *REACT-EU - increasing cohesion support for Member States*

The Commission is proposing a new **REACT-EU initiative** to increase cohesion support to Member States to make their economies more resilient and sustainable in the crisis repair phase. This will help to bridge the gap between first response measures and longer-term recovery.

Through REACT-EU, the Commission is proposing to provide EUR 55 billion of additional cohesion policy funding between now and 2022, EUR 50 billion from Next Generation EU in 2021 and 2022 and EUR 5 billion already in 2020 by adapting the current financial framework. This will be based on the current cohesion rules, including the exceptional flexibility introduced through the Coronavirus Response Investment Initiatives. Under these proposals, additional funding will be provided in 2020-2022 for the current cohesion programmes as well as the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived, allowing funding for key crisis repair measures and support to the most deprived to continue without interruption.

The additional funding will be allocated based on the severity of the economic and social impacts of the crisis, including the level of youth unemployment and the relative prosperity of Member States. The additional commitments will be implemented through programme amendments or a new dedicated programme submitted by the Member States and adopted by

the Commission. The Commission will work closely with the Member States to manage this process as swiftly and efficiently as possible.

Funding will support key crisis repair actions in the most important sectors for a green, digital and resilient recovery. This will include investment to repair labour markets, including through hiring subsidies, short time work schemes and youth employment measures, support to health care systems, and the provision of working capital for small and medium-sized enterprises. Support will be available across economic sectors, including tourism and culture and for essential investments in the green and digital transitions, enhancing investment already planned under the future cohesion programmes. Part of these additional resources can also be used to help people suffering from food and material deprivation.

➤ ***Cohesion policy at the service of economic recovery for all***

Beyond the immediate crisis response, **cohesion policy** will be crucial to ensuring a balanced recovery in the longer term, avoiding asymmetries and divergences of growth between and within Member States.

It is therefore essential for the Union's strategic priorities to launch the new cohesion policy programmes on 1 January 2021, in parallel with additional funds made available for the current programmes until the end of 2022. These proposals have been designed to give maximum support to today's priorities.

The Commission is now adjusting its proposals for the future cohesion policy programmes to give even stronger support to recovery investments, for example in the resilience of national healthcare systems, in sectors such as tourism and culture, in support for small and medium-sized enterprises, youth employment measures, education and skills and measures combatting child poverty.

Young people are likely to be particularly hard hit by the crisis and so Member States with youth unemployment levels above the EU average should programme at least 15% of their European Social Fund Plus resources under shared management to support young people. In view of the likely impact of the crisis on the most vulnerable in society, the Commission also proposes that at least 5% of total expenditure under the European Social Fund Plus should be used to help lift children out of poverty.

Technical assistance will be provided to help Member States maximise the combined benefits of the new cohesion policy programmes and the current programmes under REACT-EU.

The revised proposals also provide for greater flexibility for transfers between funds and introduce new provisions to be activated in emergency situations. To ensure sufficient support to Member States and regions most in need, the Commission's revised proposals also provide for a review of national cohesion allocations in 2024, taking into account the latest available statistics. This review will lead only to upward adjustments of up to EUR 10 billion for all Member States.

➤ ***Supporting a just transition***

Europe's recovery and future prosperity will depend on the steps we take now to prepare for the transition to a climate-neutral, resource efficient and circular economy. These changes will affect all Europeans but the burden of adjustment will fall more heavily on some sectors and regions than others. As part of the recovery package, the Commission is proposing to use

Next Generation EU to provide financial assistance to accompany the transformation of the European economy and ensure that no-one is left behind.

In particular, the Commission is proposing to provide substantial additional funding of EUR 30 billion for the **Just Transition Fund**, bringing the total to EUR 40 billion. This funding will be used to alleviate the socio-economic impacts of the transition towards climate neutrality in the regions most affected, by for example supporting the re-skilling of workers, helping SMEs to create new economic opportunities, and investing in the clean energy transition and in the circular economy. Increased funding for InvestEU will also mean that the second pillar of the Just Transition Mechanism will be reinforced. The Commission is also making proposals to set up the new public sector loan facility that forms the third pillar of the Just Transition Mechanism. This will be supported by EUR 1.5 billion from the EU budget⁷ and EUR 10 billion in lending by the European Investment Bank. Taken together, all three pillars of the Just Transition Mechanism are expected to mobilise up to EUR 150 billion of investments to ensure that no one is left behind during the green transition.

Rural areas will have a vital role to play in delivering the green transition and meeting Europe's ambitious climate and environmental targets. The Commission is proposing to reinforce the budget for the **European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development** by EUR 15 billion to support farmers and rural areas in making the structural changes necessary to implement the European Green Deal, and in particular to support the achievement of the ambitious targets in the new biodiversity and Farm to Fork strategies.

2) Kick-starting the economy and helping private investment to get moving again

*Urgent action is needed to kick-start the economy and create the conditions for a recovery led by private investment in key sectors and technologies. The Commission is therefore proposing to **strengthen InvestEU**, Europe's flagship investment programme, to mobilise private investment in strategic projects across the Union. As part of this, the Commission proposes to create a **new Strategic Investment Facility** to invest in key value chains crucial for Europe's future resilience and strategic autonomy. Healthy companies to invest in are a prerequisite for success in this investment drive, yet hundreds of thousands of companies are likely to come under severe financing pressure by the end of the year. The Commission is therefore proposing a new **Solvency Support Instrument** to provide urgent support to sound companies put at risk by the crisis and help them weather the storm. This instrument should become operational still this year.*



➤ **Creating a liquidity and solvency lifeline for companies under pressure**

The ability of the European economies to return to growth depends on the resilience and adaptability of the private sector. As a result of the crisis, many otherwise viable companies are experiencing serious liquidity and solvency problems. Commission estimates show that, in an adverse scenario, between 35% and 50% of firms with more than 20 employees could experience financing shortfalls by the end of the year. Equity repair needs for this year alone could be between EUR 720 billion and EUR 1.2 trillion. Faced with a crisis of this scale, the support currently being provided by Member States will not be sufficient. Moreover, the ability of Member States to support their companies differs widely. Therefore, action is urgently needed to help these companies come through the crisis, avoiding a vicious circle of

⁷ EUR 1.25 billion from reflows from financial instruments and EUR 250 million from the budget.

economic damage and company bankruptcies and paving the way to a healthy recovery in the single market.

The Commission is therefore proposing a new **Solvency Support Instrument** to help mobilise private resources to provide urgent support to European companies that would otherwise be viable to address immediate liquidity and solvency concerns. This instrument will be temporary and targeted solely and strictly at addressing the economic impact of the pandemic. It will help to avoid massive capital shortfalls and possible defaults of otherwise viable companies and the severe economic damage this would cause. These fast-acting measures will be complemented by longer-term support under programmes such as InvestEU, cohesion policy and the single market programme.

The new temporary instrument will be created under the EFSI. It will mobilise private investment in troubled companies by providing partial guarantees against losses. With provisioning in the EU budget of EUR 5 billion from the current financial framework in 2020 to ensure a fast start and an additional EUR 26 billion from Next Generation EU, the Union budget will provide a guarantee of about EUR 75 billion to the European Investment Bank Group, which will ensure rapid delivery on the ground. The instrument will aim for an investment level of EUR 300 billion in solvency support.

The guarantee will be calibrated to ensure that the investments are targeted at those companies that are in greatest need of capital across all Member States and sectors, with a particular focus on Member States which are less able to intervene through state aid and on Member States and sectors where the economic effects of COVID-19 have been most severe. This is essential to maintain a level playing field in the single market and to avoid a further widening of damaging economic divergences within the Union. The capital situation of the institutions implementing the Solvency Support Instrument should be carefully considered.

In addition, as a complementary measure, the capital of the European Investment Fund will be increased in order to provide support to a wide range of small and medium-sized enterprises, including through implementation of the Solvency Support Instrument. This would further add to building a comprehensive package for European recovery, also in conjunction with the measures agreed by the European Council in April. This capital increase of up to EUR 1.5 billion will be financed both under the present and the next multiannual financial framework.

➤ ***Strengthened investment capacity and strategic autonomy***

Private investment will be hit hard by the crisis: Commission analysis suggests private sector investment may fall by over EUR 1 trillion in 2020-2021. Meeting the investment needs of the European economy will require urgent action to reverse this trend and put the conditions in place for an investment-led recovery. This investment is particularly crucial to the success of Europe's green and digital transitions, where the Commission estimates that investment needs amount to at least EUR 1.2 trillion in the same period. Investment in key sectors and technologies, from 5G to artificial intelligence and from clean hydrogen to offshore renewable energy, holds the key to Europe's future.

The **InvestEU** programme is uniquely suited to mobilising investment and supporting Union policies during the recovery from a deep economic crisis. This has been amply demonstrated by the experience with the implementation of the European Fund for Strategic Investments and financial instruments in the wake of the past financial crisis.

The Commission is therefore proposing to upgrade **InvestEU** to a level of EUR 15.3 billion for the four policy windows already agreed by the co-legislators. This could trigger investment of over EUR 240 billion.

InvestEU will provide crucial support to companies in the recovery phase and ensure a strong focus among private investors on the Union's medium- and long-term policy priorities, in particular the European Green Deal and digitalisation. It will increase the risk-taking capacity of the European Investment Bank Group and National Promotional Banks in support of economic recovery. By mobilising significant private investment, it will complement the immediate support provided during the crisis repair phase by the Solvency Support Instrument and REACT-EU, and the funding under the future framework from cohesion policy and other programmes.

Investing in strategic autonomy: a new Strategic Investment Facility

A key feature of InvestEU will be a new facility to increase Europe's resilience by building strategic autonomy in vital supply chains at the European level.

A **Strategic Investment Facility** will be created as an additional window under InvestEU. This facility will support projects contributing to building strong and resilient value chains across the EU and enhancing the autonomy of the Union's single market, while maintaining its openness to competition and trade in line with its rules. This will enhance the resilience of the Union economy whilst providing the resources for strategically important companies to prosper and grow within the EU. Member State support for these projects is unlikely to be sufficient and the strong cross-border dimension means that a coordinated European approach is vital to success.

With provisioning of EUR 15 billion from Next Generation EU, the new facility would provide an EU budget guarantee of EUR 31.5 billion and could generate investments of up to EUR 150 billion to incentivise European industrial leadership in strategic sectors and key value chains, including those crucial to the twin green and digital transitions. The window will ensure that such investments exploit the potential of the single market to the full, with the EU budget guarantee supporting companies from across the European economy and becoming a powerful instrument of recovery.

3) Learning the lessons of the crisis and addressing Europe's strategic challenges

*The crisis has both underlined the value of European cooperation and demonstrated vividly that the Union must urgently build up its capacity to respond to crises and build resilience to future shocks. The Commission is proposing a **new EU4Health programme** to strengthen health security and prepare for future health crises. **RescEU, the Union's Civil Protection Mechanism**, will be expanded and reinforced to equip the Union to prepare for and respond to future crises. **Horizon Europe** will be reinforced to fund vital research in health, resilience and the green and digital transitions. Other EU programmes, including its external instruments, will be strengthened to align the future financial framework fully with recovery needs and special instruments will be reinforced to **make the EU budget more flexible and responsive**.*



➤ New and reinforced programmes to build resilience and strengthen cooperation

Next Generation EU will provide targeted reinforcement for key programmes that power growth and strengthen Europe's ability to withstand and overcome future crises. These reinforcements are in addition to the Commission's initial proposals for the future framework, which remain a fair and balanced basis for an agreement.

A new programme to strengthen health security and cooperation

The crisis has shown that funding for health must be given higher priority in the future financial framework. The Commission is proposing an ambitious stand-alone **EU4Health programme** to provide dedicated support for the health challenges ahead as identified in the needs assessment. Under this proposal, funding for the new programme will amount to EUR 9.4 billion, a major reinforcement as compared to previous proposals under the European Social Fund Plus.

The new programme will help ensure that the Union is equipped with the critical capacities to react to future health crises rapidly and with the necessary scale. The programme will aim to create a comprehensive framework for EU health crisis prevention, preparedness and response, complementing and reinforcing efforts at national level and regional support to healthcare systems under cohesion policy.

The first strand of the programme will address health security and crisis preparedness. It will support investments in critical health infrastructure, tools, structures, processes, and laboratory capacity, including tools for surveillance, modelling, forecast, prevention and management of outbreaks. It will support the establishment of a mechanism to develop, procure and manage health crisis relevant products such as medicines - including vaccines - and treatments, their intermediates, active pharmaceutical ingredients and raw materials; medical devices and medical equipment such as ventilators, protective clothing and equipment, diagnostic materials and tools. It will help create a new EU-wide risk communication framework covering all phases of a crisis.

The second strand will support a longer-term vision of improving health outcomes via efficient and inclusive health systems across the Member States, through better disease prevention and surveillance, health promotion, access, diagnosis and treatment, and cross-border collaboration in health. The programme will, for example, support capacity building in the Member States, fund training programmes for medical and healthcare staff, and invest in the digital transformation of the healthcare sector and the deployment of interoperable digital infrastructures, including for research and data sharing.

The programme will be designed and implemented in full respect of the division of competences between the Union and Member States in this field. It will link up with relevant support provided under other EU programmes and establish new ways to implement joint actions and ensure availability of medical countermeasures and resources in the event of major health threats. It will work with a reinforced rescEU, which is focused on direct crisis response capacities, stockpiles, deployment and dispatching of equipment and staff in emergency situations, by providing the necessary health contributions.

Reinforcing the Union's civil protection mechanism response capacity

A clear lesson of the pandemic is that Europe must be able to react more quickly and flexibly in serious cross-border crises given the scale of the potential disruption to our economies and societies. The Commission is therefore proposing to reinforce **rescEU, the Union's civil protection mechanism**. This will make rescEU more flexible and increase the Union's capacity to act together at EU level.

The financial allocation will be increased to EUR 3.1 billion, financing investments in emergency response infrastructure, transport capacity and emergency support teams. The upgraded rescEU will give the Union the capacity and the logistical infrastructure needed to cater for different types of emergency, including those with a medical component, complementing the new EU4Health programme. The proposal will also streamline and

increase the flexibility of operational capacities. This will ensure a more timely and effective EU response in future to large-scale emergencies.

Horizon Europe – investing in innovation and preparedness for the future

Horizon Europe will amount to EUR 94.4 billion to increase European support for health and climate-related research and innovation activities. This will contribute to strengthened preparedness to effectively and rapidly respond to emergencies and investment in science-driven solutions, complementing the operational funding provided under the new EU4Health programme and rescEU.

In the health domain, the reinforcement will be used to scale up the research effort for challenges such as the Coronavirus pandemic, the extension of clinical trials, innovative protective measures, virology, vaccines, treatments and diagnostics, and the translation of research findings into public health policy measures.

It is also proposed to scale up resources for research and innovation in climate-related domains. This will strengthen support for the competitiveness of EU industry in related economic sectors and promote a recovery consistent with the goals of the European Green Deal. The reinforcement will provide additional means for emerging and breakthrough innovations by small and medium-sized enterprises, start-ups, and midcaps.

Standing alongside our global partners at a time of crisis

The pandemic is a global challenge. Without a global response, every country and region in the world, including the Union, will remain vulnerable. The EU must continue demonstrating solidarity with its partners across the world in the fight against COVID-19.

The Commission proposes to set the **Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument** at EUR 86 billion, via a new External Action Guarantee, and the European Fund for Sustainable Development to support partners – in particular in the Western Balkans, the Neighbourhood and the rest of Africa – in their efforts to fight and recover from the impact of the pandemic, in cooperation with international partners such as international financial institutions, the United Nations and the World Health Organisation. A targeted adjustment to the current financial framework will allow EUR 1 billion of additional support to be made available already in 2020.

The support will provide liquidity to small and medium-sized enterprises, preserve investments in renewable energy projects, and increase the capacity of funding in local currencies in partner countries to reinforce health care systems, including preparedness, and to build manufacturing capacity for COVID-19 related vaccinations, treatments and diagnostics. This increased support will target also the most vulnerable countries and regions, addressing the severe social and economic consequences of the pandemic.

The Commission also proposes an additional EUR 5 billion to reinforce the **humanitarian aid instrument**, reflecting growing humanitarian needs in the most vulnerable parts of the world. The impact of the pandemic and the economic fall-out, for example the loss of income due to collapsing oil and raw material prices and a drastic fall in remittances, are compounding existing needs, making it all the more important that the Union is equipped to demonstrate solidarity with the rest of the world.

➤ Equipping other programmes to build resilience and deliver on strategic priorities

The financial framework for 2021-2027 proposed by the Commission in 2018, as reinforced by the Just Transition Mechanism and the changes proposed today, remains the essential point

of reference for the final phase of negotiations. The architecture proposed, the level of support, the balance between priorities, and key features such as the target of at least 25% of spending contributing to climate action, and measures to support gender equality and non-discrimination are all necessary for a balanced recovery package. The Commission's proposal for a Regulation on the protection of the EU budget against generalised deficiencies in the rule of law is another key feature. In addition, strong measures to protect the budget against fraud and irregularities are in place and the Commission will strengthen them further. The European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) and the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO) will exercise their control and investigation powers.

The crisis has clearly illustrated however that in several key areas the levels of support discussed by Leaders in February will not be sufficient. In addition to the reinforcements financed under Next Generation EU, it is therefore imperative that other programmes are strengthened to allow them to play their full role in making the Union more resilient and addressing challenges that have been heightened by the pandemic and its consequences.

These include:

- Boosting the Union's cyberdefences and supporting the digital transition by equipping the **Digital Europe Programme** with a total budget of EUR 8.2 billion.
- Investing in an up-to-date, high-performance transport infrastructure to facilitate cross-border connections, such as Rail Baltica, through an additional EUR 1.5 billion for the **Connecting Europe Facility**.
- Creating the conditions for a well-functioning single market driving recovery by maintaining the proposed budgets for the **Single Market Programme** and for programmes supporting cooperation in the fields of **taxation and customs** at a level of EUR 3.7 billion, EUR 239 million and EUR 843 million respectively.
- Investing in young people through an additional EUR 3.4 billion for **Erasmus Plus**, bringing the total to EUR 24.6 billion, as well as in the cultural and creative sectors through an increase of **Creative Europe** to a level of EUR 1.5 billion.
- Strengthening the resilience of the agri-food and fisheries sectors and providing the necessary scope for crisis management through an additional EUR 4 billion for the **Common Agricultural Policy** and of EUR 500 million for the **European Maritime and Fisheries Fund**.
- Stepping up cooperation on external border protection and migration and asylum policy by reinforcing the **Asylum and Migration Fund** and **Integrated Border Management Fund** to reach a level of EUR 22 billion.
- Ensuring strong support for European strategic autonomy and security by increasing the **Internal Security Fund** to EUR 2.2 billion and strengthening the **European Defence Fund** to a level of EUR 8 billion.
- Supporting our partners in the Western Balkans by bringing the Union's **pre-accession assistance** to a level of EUR 12.9 billion.

With these targeted adjustments, the Union will have a long-term financial framework better aligned with its priorities and ambitions and tailored to building the Union's resilience and strategic autonomy in the medium- and long-term. The Commission is therefore proposing targeted amendments to its 2018 proposal for the next financial framework incorporating the

results of the negotiations to date, its proposal for a Just Transition Mechanism⁸, and the reinforcements discussed above. The full programme by programme overview of the multiannual financial framework incorporating Next Generation EU is presented in the Annex.

➤ *More flexible emergency tools*

Beyond the individual programmes, the crisis has underlined how important it is that the Union is able to react fast and flexibly to put in place a coordinated European response. This in turn requires a more flexible EU budget. The wide-ranging fallout from the health crisis quickly exhausted the flexibility of the current budget. A more flexible and agile budget is needed for the future, which can only be achieved through well-designed special instruments.

The Commission therefore proposes to reinforce flexibility and emergency tools that can mobilise resources at scale to deal with unforeseen challenges, such as the **EU Solidarity Fund**, which provides support to Member States and regions affected by large scale disasters, and the **European Globalisation Adjustment Fund**, that supports workers who lose their jobs as a result of major restructuring events.

A significantly enhanced **Solidarity and Emergency Aid Reserve** will reinforce EU action in response to all aspects of the health crisis, as well as other emergencies. Funds can be channelled to provide emergency support as and when needed through EU instruments such as humanitarian aid, the Emergency Support Instrument, the Single Market Programme, with its emergency veterinary and phytosanitary measures, or the Asylum and Migration Fund.

Together, these instruments would provide for up to EUR 21 billion in additional emergency financing over the 2021-2027 period compared to the Commission's proposals of 2 May 2018.

Strengthening the flexibility of the EU budget

SOLIDARITY AND EMERGENCY AID RESERVE 	• Enables swift reinforcements via budgetary transfers to EU instruments where needs arise • Increase to a maximum annual amount of EUR 3 billion
SOLIDARITY FUND 	• Supports Member States in the response and immediate recovery following natural disasters such as floods, forest fires, earthquakes, storms and droughts • Extension to encompass major health crises and increase to a maximum annual amount of EUR 1 billion
EUROPEAN GLOBALISATION ADJUSTMENT FUND 	• Provides support for the reintegration in the labour market of persons losing their jobs as a result of unexpected major restructuring events such as a financial or economic crisis • Threshold for the activation of the fund lowered to 250 redundancies and increase to a maximum annual amount of EUR 0.386 billion.

Total maximum annual flexibility and emergency financing in 2021-2027 = EUR 5.4 billion

⁸ COM(2020) 22, COM(2020) 23.

3. Making it happen: Next Generation EU

The bulk of the proposed recovery measures will be powered by a new temporary recovery instrument **Next Generation EU** with financial firepower of EUR 750 billion. The instrument will be an exceptional and temporary emergency mechanism. The financing will be enabled by the Own Resources Decision, which will allow the Commission to borrow up to EUR 750 billion on behalf of the Union, for measures over the period 2021-2024.

To provide the necessary budgetary capacity to accommodate the potential liabilities relating to the financing of Next Generation EU and in accordance with the requirements of budgetary discipline, the revised Own Resources Decision will include an exceptional and temporary increase of the own resources ceilings for commitments and payments by 0.6% of EU gross national income. The expansion of the ceilings will be used for the sole purpose of addressing the COVID 19 crisis needs and limited to the duration needed to cover these liabilities.

The scale of Next Generation EU and its design reflect the magnitude and urgency of the challenges facing the Union. The financing needs for urgent investments arising in the wake of the crisis are unprecedented. A decisive and extraordinary response at Union level is therefore necessary. The unprecedented nature of this operation and the exceptional amount of those funds call for anchoring them in the system of own resources, which is approved by all Member States in accordance with their constitutional requirements.

Additional support financed through increased national contributions in the immediate aftermath of the crisis would further increase the pressure on national budgets. In these extraordinary circumstances, it is fully justified to use a financing mechanism that would provide a significant and timely spending boost without increasing national debts, as an expression of solidarity at a scale commensurate with the crisis.

The borrowing will build on the Union's strong track record of using market-based instruments to support investment and reforms in the Member States. The Union will borrow on the financial markets on terms reflecting its very high credit rating and channel these funds swiftly to where they are needed most.

To this end, the Commission will issue bonds with different maturities in capital markets, making best use of the capacity of these markets to absorb such bonds while ensuring the lowest average cost of borrowing. Such a diversified funding strategy allows the Commission to conduct borrowing operations in a manner best suited to the scale of the operations and the prevailing market environment.

EUR 500 billion of the funds channeled through Next Generation EU will be used to fund the grant component of the Recovery and Resilience Facility and reinforce other key crisis and recovery programmes. The rest of the funding mobilised via the instrument of EUR 250 billion will be made available to Member States in the form of loans under the Recovery and Resilience Facility.

The funds raised will be repaid after 2027 and by 2058 at the latest. This will help to relieve pressure on Member State budgets at a time when public finances are under severe strain, while ensuring that all obligations arising from this debt issuance will be honoured from future EU budgets. To facilitate the repayment of the market finance raised and further help reduce the pressure on national budgets, the Commission will propose additional new own resources at a later stage of the financial period.

Looking to the future: reforming the own resources system

The new economic context and the sustainable management of the repayment of funds raised under Next Generation EU strengthens the case for fundamental reform of how the EU budget is financed.

The Commission continues to take the view that phasing out all rebates will make the multiannual financial framework more balanced. However, in the present situation, given the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, phasing out of rebates would entail disproportionate increases of contributions for certain Member States in 2021-2027. To avoid this, the current rebates could be phased out over a much longer period of time than foreseen by the Commission in its proposal in 2018.

New own resources would complement the traditional own resources, a simplified value added tax-based own resource and national contributions, as well as new own resources based on non-recycled plastics packaging waste. They will build on EU priorities and policies aiming to address climate change, but also fair taxation in a globalised world.

The Commission is committed to deliver on the Green Deal. In that context, green own resources could contribute to the recovery effort, while supporting the green transition of the European economy and society. Options could include an Emissions Trading System-based own resource including its possible extension to the maritime and aviation sectors, and a carbon border adjustment mechanism.

An Emissions Trading System-based own resource as discussed at the European Council in February 2020 would allow Member States to keep the same amount of revenue that they received from auctioning over a recent period. Any revenue generated by the European Emissions Trading System exceeding this maximum would go to the EU budget. Such own resource could generate revenues for the EU budget of about EUR 10 billion, depending on the evolution of the carbon price and the extension of the system to other sectors.

At the same time, it will be important to ensure that EU companies compete with non-EU companies on a level playing field. A carbon border adjustment mechanism would help to prevent carbon leakage, which undermines EU efforts to transition towards a carbon-neutral society. A carbon border adjustment mechanism could bring additional revenues ranging from about EUR 5 billion to EUR 14 billion, depending on the scope and design.

Companies that draw huge benefits from the EU single market and will survive the crisis, also thanks to direct and indirect EU and national support, could contribute to rebuilding it in the recovery phase. This could include an own resource based on operations of enterprises which, depending on its design, could yield around EUR 10 billion annually.

A digital tax would build on OECD work on corporate taxation of a significant digital presence; the Commission actively supports the discussions led by the OECD and the G20 and stands ready to act if no global agreement is reached. A digital tax applied on companies with a turnover above EUR 750 million could generate up to EUR 1.3 billion per year for the EU budget.

These new own resources could help finance the repayment of and the interest on the market finance raised under Next Generation EU. If introduced by 2024, Member States' national contributions to the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework could decrease as a share of their economy compared to their payments in 2020.

All revenue and payment flows based on Next Generation EU will be additional to the appropriations allocated during the annual budgetary procedure, and will therefore not impact on the budgetary balance. These flows, including interest paid, will be shown distinctly in the budget to illustrate their temporary and exceptional character and to provide full transparency⁹.

In addition, the economic impact of the Coronavirus pandemic highlights the importance of ensuring sufficient fiscal space for the Union in cases of economic shocks leading to a decrease in gross national income. In order to preserve a sufficient margin under the own resources ceilings for the Union to cover its financial obligations and contingent liabilities falling due in a given year, even under the most adverse economic developments, the Commission proposes to increase the own resources ceilings on a permanent basis to 1.46% of EU gross national income for commitments and to 1.40% for payments.

4. Conclusion – the path to a swift agreement on an ambitious budget for European recovery

At this time of extraordinary hardship and uncertainty, the Union needs more than ever to show that it is ready and willing to act decisively and chart a path to a better tomorrow. **Agreement on an ambitious recovery plan with the EU budget at its heart will give the Union the best possible chance of success.**

Next Generation EU will unlock the full potential of the EU budget to kick-start the economy and boost Europe's sustainability, resilience and strategic autonomy. It builds on the Union's experience of harnessing market financing and expands it to achieve the scale of support that is urgently needed in today's circumstances.

A reinforced multiannual financial framework for 2021-2027 will guide the Union back from crisis to the path of long-term recovery, providing essential financing for immediate needs and for long-term investments in the green and digital transitions.

The success of the recovery plan will depend not only on its scale and ambition, but also on the speed of action and the ability to adjust the response in the light of developments. Financial support is urgently needed in many parts of the Union to keep businesses afloat and support those in greatest need. Time is also short for agreeing on the long-term framework – but it is not too late. A swift agreement will allow the reinforced programmes to be launched on time.

The Commission shares the European Parliament's determination to ensure that there is a seamless transition to the new long-term framework. However, prolonging the current framework is no substitute for a comprehensive agreement on a new, modern long-term budget. This is the only way to equip the Union with the new programmes and tools that will be essential to delivering the recovery plan. The full and undivided focus of the interinstitutional work in the coming weeks should therefore be on finalising Next Generation EU and the new long-term framework.

⁹ The borrowing costs for the grant component of Next Generation EU will be paid by the EU budget. It is estimated that these costs will amount to up to EUR 17.4 billion during the 2021-2027 financial framework.

The European Commission invites the European Council and the co-legislators to examine these proposals rapidly, with a view to reaching a political agreement at the level of the European Council by July.

An early decision on the proposal to amend the current framework will allow additional funding to be made immediately available for REACT-EU, the Solvency Support Instrument and the European Fund for Sustainable Development, reflecting the urgency of these needs.

The Commission will then work closely with the European Parliament and the Council to finalise an agreement on the future long-term framework and the accompanying sectoral programmes. Completing this work in the early autumn would mean that the new long-term budget could be up and running and driving Europe's recovery on 1 January 2021.

Acting now will show a Union ready to do whatever is necessary to get the economy back on track, to protect the livelihoods of all Europeans, and to invest in Europe's long-term transition to a fairer, greener and digital future.

EUR billion, 2018 prices

	MFF 2021-2027 (May 2020)	Of which under Next Generation EU
TOTAL MFF	1.850,0	750,0
1. Single Market, Innovation and Digital	210,5	69,8
Horizon Europe	94,4	13,5
InvestEU fund, of which under the Union Recovery plan	31,6	30,3
<i>Investing in the EU economic recovery</i>	15,3	15,3
<i>Strategic Investment Facility (new window)</i>	15,0	15,0
EU Solvency Instrument under EFSI	26,0	26,00
2. Cohesion and Values	984,5	610,0
Cohesion Policy	373,2	50,0
Recovery and Resilience Facility (incl. Technical Support)	560,8	560,0
<i>Of which LOANS</i>	250,0	250,0
<i>Of which GRANTS</i>	310,0	310,0
3. Natural Resources and Environment	402,0	45,0
Common Agricultural Policy	348,3	15,0
<i>Of which Pillar II (Rural Development)</i>	90,0	15,0
Just Transition Fund	40,0	30,0
4. Migration and Border Management	31,1	
5. Resilience, Security and Defence	29,1	9,7
Union Civil Protection Mechanism (rescEU)	3,1	2,0
Health programme	9,4	7,7
6. Neighbourhood and the World	118,2	15,5
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation	86,0	10,5
Humanitarian Aid	14,8	5,0
7. European Public Administration	74,6	

MULTIANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK 2021-2027 (IN COMMITMENTS)

Current prices	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2021-2027	Under NextGenerationEU	TOTAL
1. Single Market, Innovation and Digital	21.805	22.219	22.546	22.362	22.677	23.280	23.540	158.429	75.965	234.394
1. Research and Innovation	13.395	13.491	14.057	14.103	14.254	14.692	14.784	98.775	14.647	113.422
Horizon Europe	12.265	12.510	12.760	13.015	13.276	13.541	13.812	91.178	14.647	105.825
Euratom Research and Training Programme	266	271	276	281	288	294	305	1.981	-	1.981
International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)	864	710	1.020	806	690	856	667	5.614	-	5.614
Other	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	2	-	2
2. European Strategic Investments	5.044	5.294	4.987	4.684	4.779	4.873	4.972	34.633	61.318	95.951
InvestEU Fund	478	487	88	90	92	94	96	1.424	33.000	34.424
Connecting Europe Facility - Transport	1.952	1.992	2.032	2.072	2.115	2.157	2.200	14.521	-	14.521
Connecting Europe Facility - Energy	785	800	817	834	850	867	885	5.838	-	5.838
Connecting Europe Facility - Digital	277	283	289	295	301	306	314	2.065	-	2.065
Digital Europe Programme	1.338	1.514	1.539	1.166	1.190	1.213	1.237	9.196	-	9.196
Other	22	23	23	24	24	25	25	165	28.318	28.483
Decentralised agencies	191	195	199	203	207	212	216	1.424	-	1.424
3. Single Market	889	906	922	939	955	973	988	6.572	-	6.572
Single Market Programme (incl. COSME)	575	584	592	601	610	620	626	4.208	-	4.208
EU Anti-Fraud Programme	20	20	21	21	22	23	24	150	-	150
Cooperation in the field of taxation (FISCALIS)	36	37	38	38	39	40	41	269	-	269
Cooperation in the field of customs (CUSTOMS)	127	130	133	136	138	141	144	950	-	950
Other	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	81	-	81
Decentralised agencies	120	124	127	132	134	137	140	915	-	915
4. Space	2.034	2.074	2.118	2.163	2.207	2.252	2.298	15.145	-	15.145
European Space Programme	1.997	2.037	2.080	2.125	2.167	2.211	2.255	14.873	-	14.873
Decentralised agencies	36	37	37	38	40	41	43	272	-	272
Margin	444	454	463	473	482	491	498	3.304	-	3.304
2. Cohesion and Values	51.730	54.195	56.797	60.207	63.067	66.589	70.519	423.104	656.179	1.079.283
5. Regional Development and Cohesion	34.623	35.756	36.919	38.203	39.528	40.890	42.322	268.241	53.274	321.515
European Regional Development Fund	28.743	29.661	30.601	31.639	32.710	33.810	34.970	222.133	-	222.133
Cohesion Fund	5.854	6.069	6.291	6.536	6.790	7.052	7.323	45.914	-	45.914
<i>Of which contribution to the Connecting Europe Facility - Transport</i>	<i>1.439</i>	<i>1.492</i>	<i>1.546</i>	<i>1.607</i>	<i>1.669</i>	<i>1.733</i>	<i>1.800</i>	<i>11.286</i>	-	<i>11.286</i>
REACT EU									53.274	53.274
Support to the Turkish-Cypriot Community	26	27	27	28	28	29	29	193	-	193
6. Recovery and Resilience	349	919	1.683	2.981	3.667	4.952	6.549	21.099	602.905	624.004
Recovery and Resilience Facility (incl. Technical Support Instrument)	116	119	121	123	126	128	130	864	602.905	603.769
Protection of the Euro Against Counterfeiting	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	6	-	6
Financing costs NextGenerationEU	220	787	1.549	2.845	3.528	4.810	6.405	20.144	-	20.144
Other	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	84	-	84
7. Investing in People, Social Cohesion and Values	16.439	17.195	17.864	18.685	19.526	20.394	21.290	131.393	-	131.393
European Social Fund+	12.655	13.042	13.440	13.870	14.313	14.770	15.241	97.332	-	97.332
Erasmus+	2.885	3.230	3.587	3.958	4.341	4.739	5.150	27.891	-	27.891
European Solidarity Corps	136	138	141	144	147	150	153	1.009	-	1.009
Creative Europe	306	313	308	213	217	221	224	1.702	-	1.702
Justice, Rights and Values	108	109	109	109	109	109	108	761	-	761
Other	149	151	152	153	155	156	157	1.073	-	1.073
Decentralised agencies	199	213	226	237	243	250	256	1.624	-	1.624
Margin	320	325	331	338	346	352	358	2.371	-	2.371
3. Natural Resources and Environment	58.656	56.590	56.939	57.115	57.236	57.481	57.732	401.749	49.286	451.035
8. Agriculture and Maritime Policy	56.163	54.047	54.289	54.399	54.449	54.614	54.779	382.741	16.483	399.224
European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF)	40.933	41.162	41.435	41.578	41.720	41.865	42.010	290.702	-	290.702
European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)	14.249	11.667	11.667	11.667	11.667	11.667	11.671	84.255	16.483	100.738
European Maritime and Fisheries Fund	831	1.066	1.031	995	899	917	931	6.671	-	6.671
Other	133	135	138	141	144	147	149	987	-	987
Decentralised agencies	17	17	18	18	18	19	19	126	-	126
9. Environment and Climate Action	2.264	2.309	2.412	2.470	2.538	2.613	2.694	17.300	32.803	50.103
Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	700	715	736	763	796	838	884	5.432	-	5.432
Just Transition Fund	1.516	1.546	1.577	1.609	1.641	1.674	1.707	11.270	32.803	44.073
Other	-	-	50	50	50	50	50	250	-	250
Decentralised agencies	47	47	48	49	51	52	53	347	-	347
Margin	230	234	238	245	250	254	259	1.709	-	1.709
4. Migration and Border Management	3.287	4.061	4.837	5.117	5.873	5.964	6.153	35.292	-	35.292
10. Migration	1.246	1.561	1.841	1.949	2.313	2.341	2.460	13.711	-	13.711
Asylum and Migration Fund	1.103	1.389	1.666	1.771	2.131	2.155	2.271	12.487	-	12.487
Decentralised agencies	142	171	175	178	182	186	189	1.223	-	1.223
11. Border Management	1.837	2.290	2.782	2.948	3.335	3.393	3.457	20.041	-	20.041
Integrated Border Management Fund	1.025	1.280	1.784	1.884	2.181	2.160	2.177	12.490	-	12.490
Decentralised agencies	812	1.011	998	1.064	1.154	1.233	1.280	7.551	-	7.551
Margin	205	210	214	220	225	230	236	1.540	-	1.540
5. Resilience, Security and Defence	2.359	2.474	2.575	2.719	3.597	3.949	4.385	22.058	10.639	32.697
12. Security	592	664	724	749	802	829	816	5.175	-	5.175
Internal Security Fund	228	295	367	377	417	431	394	2.509	-	2.509
Nuclear Decommissioning (Lithuania)	73	71	78	84	84	80	82	552	-	552
Nuclear safety and decommissioning (incl. for Bulgaria and Slovakia)	91	93	70	76	85	97	114	626	-	626
Decentralised agencies	200	204	208	212	217	221	225	1.488	-	1.488
13. Defence	1.275	1.279	1.284	1.359	1.573	1.788	2.213	10.771	-	10.771
European Defence Fund	1.047	1.047	1.047	1.118	1.327	1.537	1.957	9.080	-	9.080
Military Mobility	227	232	237	241	246	251	256	1.691	-	1.691
14. Resilience and Crisis Response	339	373	407	448	1.055	1.163	1.185	4.971	10.639	15.609
Union Civil Protection Mechanism (rescEU)	90	95	102	107	283	293	299	1.268	2.188	3.456
Health programme	21	32	55	90	517	609	621	1.947	8.451	10.398
Decentralised agencies	228	246	250	251	256	260	265	1.756	-	1.756
Other	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Margin	154	157	160	163	166	170	171	1.141	-	1.141
6. Neighbourhood and the World	16.179	16.292	16.404	16.516	16.623	16.732	16.894	115.640	16.917	132.557
15. External Action	14.127	14.199	14.269	14.337	14.402	14.465	14.583	100.383	16.917	117.300
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument	12.067	12.093	12.116	12.136	12.153	12.166	12.231	84.963	11.449	96.412
Humanitarian Aid	1.478	1.509	1.539	1.571	1.602	1.634	1.667	11.000	5.468	16.468
Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)	352	362	372	382	393	404	415	2.679	-	2.679
Overseas Countries and Territories (including Greenland)	67	69	70	71	73	74	75	500	-	500
Other	163	167	172	176	181	187	195	1.242	-	1.242
Decentralised agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Pre-accession assistance	1.949	1.989	2.029	2.070	2.111	2.154	2.198	14.500	-	14.500
Pre-Accession Assistance	1.949	1.989	2.029	2.070	2.111	2.154	2.198	14.500	-	14.500
Margin	103	104	106	109	110	113	113	757	-	757
7. European Public Administration	10.875	11.232	11.662	12.074	12.368	12.781	13.172	84.164	-	84.164
European Schools and Pensions	2.408	2.518	2.632	2.749	2.881	3.010	3.137	19.335	-	19.335
Administrative expenditure of the institutions	8.466	8.714	9.029	9.325	9.487	9.770	10.034	64.825	-	64.825
TOTAL	164.891	167.063	171.760	176.110	181.441	186.776	192.395	1.240.436	808.986	2.049.422
Of which:										
Cohesion (ERDF, CF, ESF, REACT EU)	47.149	48.667	50.226	51.937	53.702	55.518	57.418	364.618	53.274	417.892
Common Agricultural Policy	55.182	52.829	53.102	53.245	53.387	53.532	53.680	374.957	16.483	391.440

MULTIANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK 2021-2027 (IN COMMITMENTS)

2018 prices	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2021-2027	Under NextGenerationEU	TOTAL
1. Single Market, Innovation and Digital	20.547	20.526	20.420	19.856	19.741	19.869	19.697	140.656	69.800	210.456
1. Research and Innovation	12.622	12.464	12.732	12.523	12.409	12.539	12.371	87.659	13.500	101.159
Horizon Europe	11.557	11.557	11.557	11.557	11.557	11.557	11.557	80.900	13.500	94.400
Euratom Research and Training Programme	250	250	250	250	251	251	255	1.757	-	1.757
International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)	814	656	924	716	601	731	558	5.000	-	5.000
Other	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	2	-	2
2. European Strategic Investments	4.753	4.891	4.517	4.159	4.161	4.159	4.160	30.800	56.300	87.100
InvestEU Fund	450	450	80	80	80	80	80	1.300	30.300	31.600
Connecting Europe Facility - Transport	1.840	1.840	1.840	1.840	1.842	1.841	1.841	12.884	-	12.884
Connecting Europe Facility - Energy	740	740	740	740	740	740	740	5.180	-	5.180
Connecting Europe Facility - Digital	261	261	262	262	262	261	263	1.832	-	1.832
Digital Europe Programme	1.261	1.398	1.394	1.036	1.036	1.035	1.035	8.194	-	8.194
Other	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	146	26.000	26.146
Decentralised agencies	180	181	181	181	181	181	181	1.263	-	1.263
3. Single Market	838	837	835	834	832	830	826	5.832	-	5.832
Single Market Programme (incl. COSME)	542	539	536	534	531	529	524	3.735	-	3.735
EU Anti-Fraud Programme	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	133	-	133
Cooperation in the field of taxation (FISCALIS)	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	239	-	239
Cooperation in the field of customs (CUSTOMS)	120	121	121	121	121	121	121	843	-	843
Other	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	72	-	72
Decentralised agencies	114	114	115	117	117	117	118	811	-	811
4. Space	1.916	1.916	1.918	1.921	1.921	1.922	1.923	13.437	-	13.437
European Space Programme	1.882	1.882	1.884	1.887	1.887	1.887	1.887	13.196	-	13.196
Decentralised agencies	34	34	34	34	34	35	36	241	-	241
Margin	418	418	419	419	419	419	416	2.928	-	2.928
2. Cohesion and Values	48.746	50.067	51.442	53.462	54.903	56.833	59.007	374.460	610.000	984.460
5. Regional Development and Cohesion	32.626	33.033	33.439	33.923	34.411	34.899	35.413	237.745	50.000	287.745
European Regional Development Fund	27.085	27.402	27.717	28.095	28.476	28.856	29.261	196.892	-	196.892
Cohesion Fund	5.516	5.607	5.698	5.804	5.911	6.019	6.128	40.682	-	40.682
<i>Of which contribution to the Connecting Europe Facility - Transport</i>	<i>1.356</i>	<i>1.378</i>	<i>1.401</i>	<i>1.427</i>	<i>1.453</i>	<i>1.479</i>	<i>1.506</i>	<i>10.000</i>	-	<i>10.000</i>
REACT EU									50.000	50.000
Support to the Turkish-Cypriot Community	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	171	-	171
6. Recovery and Resilience	329	849	1.524	2.647	3.192	4.227	5.480	18.247	560.000	578.247
Recovery and Resilience Facility (incl. Technical Support Instrument)	110	110	110	110	110	110	109	767	560.000	560.767
Protection of the Euro Against Counterfeiting	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	5	-	5
Financing costs NextGenerationEU	207	727	1.403	2.526	3.071	4.106	5.359	17.400	-	17.400
Other	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	75	-	75
7. Investing in People, Social Cohesion and Values	15.491	15.886	16.180	16.591	16.998	17.406	17.815	116.367	-	116.367
European Social Fund+	11.925	12.049	12.173	12.317	12.461	12.606	12.753	86.284	-	86.284
Erasmus+	2.719	2.984	3.249	3.514	3.779	4.045	4.310	24.600	-	24.600
European Solidarity Corps	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	895	-	895
Creative Europe	289	289	189	189	189	189	188	1.520	-	1.520
Justice, Rights and Values	102	100	99	97	95	93	91	677	-	677
Other	141	139	138	136	135	133	131	953	-	953
Decentralised agencies	187	197	204	211	212	213	214	1.439	-	1.439
Margin	301	300	299	300	301	301	299	2.101	-	2.101
3. Natural Resources and Environment	55.272	52.280	51.571	50.716	49.827	49.059	48.307	357.032	45.000	402.032
8. Agriculture and Maritime Policy	52.923	49.931	49.172	48.305	47.401	46.613	45.837	340.182	15.000	355.182
European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF)	38.572	38.027	37.529	36.920	36.320	35.731	35.152	258.251	-	258.251
European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)	13.427	10.779	10.567	10.360	10.157	9.958	9.765	75.013	15.000	90.013
European Maritime and Fisheries Fund	783	985	934	884	783	783	779	5.930	-	5.930
Other	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	876	-	876
Decentralised agencies	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	112	-	112
9. Environment and Climate Action	2.133	2.133	2.184	2.194	2.209	2.230	2.254	15.338	30.000	45.338
Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	660	661	667	677	693	715	740	4.812	-	4.812
Just Transition Fund	1.429	1.429	1.429	1.429	1.429	1.429	1.429	10.000	30.000	40.000
Other	-	-	45	44	44	43	42	218	-	218
Decentralised agencies	45	44	44	43	44	44	44	308	-	308
Margin	216	215	215	217	217	216	216	1.512	-	1.512
4. Migration and Border Management	3.097	3.751	4.381	4.543	5.112	5.090	5.148	31.122	-	31.122
10. Migration	1.174	1.442	1.668	1.731	2.013	1.998	2.059	12.084	-	12.084
Asylum and Migration Fund	1.040	1.284	1.509	1.572	1.855	1.840	1.900	11.000	-	11.000
Decentralised agencies	134	158	158	158	158	158	158	1.084	-	1.084
11. Border Management	1.731	2.116	2.519	2.617	2.903	2.896	2.893	17.675	-	17.675
Integrated Border Management Fund	966	1.182	1.615	1.673	1.899	1.843	1.822	11.000	-	11.000
Decentralised agencies	765	934	904	945	1.004	1.053	1.071	6.675	-	6.675
Margin	193	193	194	195	195	196	197	1.363	-	1.363
5. Resilience, Security and Defence	2.222	2.285	2.332	2.414	3.131	3.370	3.669	19.423	9.700	29.123
12. Security	557	613	656	665	698	707	683	4.580	-	4.580
Internal Security Fund	215	273	333	334	363	367	330	2.215	-	2.215
Nuclear Decommissioning (Lithuania)	68	66	71	74	73	68	69	490	-	490
Nuclear safety and decommissioning (incl. for Bulgaria and Slovakia)	85	86	64	68	74	83	95	555	-	555
Decentralised agencies	189	189	189	189	189	189	188	1.320	-	1.320
13. Defence	1.201	1.182	1.163	1.207	1.370	1.526	1.852	9.500	-	9.500
European Defence Fund	987	968	949	992	1.155	1.311	1.637	8.000	-	8.000
Military Mobility	214	214	214	214	214	214	214	1.500	-	1.500
14. Resilience and Crisis Response	319	345	369	398	919	992	992	4.334	9.700	14.034
Union Civil Protection Mechanism (rescEU)	85	88	92	95	246	250	250	1.106	2.000	3.106
Health programme	20	30	50	80	450	520	520	1.670	7.700	9.370
Decentralised agencies	214	227	227	223	223	222	222	1.558	-	1.558
Other	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Margin	144	145	144	145	145	145	143	1.010	-	1.010
6. Neighbourhood and the World	15.245	15.051	14.857	14.665	14.471	14.280	14.136	102.705	15.500	118.205
15. External Action	13.313	13.118	12.924	12.731	12.538	12.346	12.202	89.172	15.500	104.672
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument	11.371	11.172	10.974	10.777	10.580	10.384	10.234	75.492	10.500	85.992
Humanitarian Aid	1.393	1.394	1.394	1.395	1.395	1.395	1.395	9.760	5.000	14.760
Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)	332	334	337	339	342	344	347	2.375	-	2.375
Overseas Countries and Territories (including Greenland)	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	444	-	444
Other	154	154	156	157	158	160	163	1.101	-	1.101
Decentralised agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Pre-accession assistance	1.837	1.838	1.838	1.838	1.838	1.838	1.839	12.865	-	12.865
Pre-Accession Assistance	1.837	1.838	1.838	1.838	1.838	1.838	1.839	12.865	-	12.865
Margin	96	95	95	96	96	96	94	668	-	668
7. European Public Administration	10.247	10.376	10.562	10.721	10.767	10.908	11.021	74.602	-	74.602
European Schools and Pensions	2.269	2.326	2.384	2.441	2.508	2.569	2.625	17.122	-	17.122
Administrative expenditure of the institutions	7.978	8.050	8.178	8.280	8.259	8.339	8.396	57.480	-	57.480
TOTAL	155.376	154.336	155.565	156.377	157.952	159.409	160.985	1.100.000	750.000	1.850.000
Of which:										
Cohesion (ERDF, CF, ESF, REACT EU)	44.430	44.961	45.491	46.119	46.751	47.384	48.045	323.181	50.000	373.181
Common Agricultural Policy	51.999	48.806	48.096	47.280	46.477	45.689	44.917	333.264	15.000	348.264