

# 2020 DRAFT EU BUDGET

## A budget enabling results

*For jobs, growth and security*

June 2019

The EU budget is an investment budget focused on EU priorities and objectives. It leverages national budgets and other policy instruments at European level to address the many challenges and opportunities faced by the EU. This requires a strong focus on performance, accountability and optimal control mechanisms to ensure that the budget is properly and effectively spent. The quality of financial management of the EU budget has improved significantly over the past years.

In the current long-term budget 2014-2020, the EU finances around 60 funds, programmes and special instruments in Europe and worldwide. All of them have a solid framework for measuring and reporting on the programmes' results. The EU budget's results show that we are not only doing things right, we are also doing the right things.



"Performance, impact and the added value of EU funding are key priorities for the Commission. We want to strengthen this performance focus to ensure that the money we spend allows us to reach the objectives we have set.

This is as important as delivering on EU budget that is well-managed and protected against errors and fraud."

**Günther H. Oettinger**, European Commissioner for Budget and Human Resources

## Results

**10 million** young people participated in Erasmus, more than 3 million over the period 2014-2018.

Almost **€400 billion** of vital investment has been mobilised via the European Fund for Strategic Investment between 2015 and May 2019.

More than **13.6 million** jobs have been created, close to 6 million of which in small and medium enterprises between 2014 and May 2019.

EU funding supports cutting-edge research leading to more than **2,500** scientific publications in high-impact journals as well as a great number of innovative products and patents.

Galileo and Copernicus satellite services are used by more than **700 million** users worldwide as of May 2019 with significant improvements in service quality since 2014.

The EU budget has become a key driver of protecting the environment with **21%** of the 2018 budget spent with a positive effect on climate targets compared to only **14%** in 2014.

Investing in young people, jobs and a competitive economy

Protecting EU citizens and providing security and solidarity in the EU & beyond

Reducing economic and social differences between European regions

Promoting sustainable growth and supporting farmers, fisheries and biodiversity

As of May 2019, **14,000** young people have volunteered and engaged in solidarity activities across Europe with the European Solidarity Corps.

The European Border and Coast Guard Agency (Frontex) has helped to rescue **730,000** people at sea between 2015 and May 2019.

More than **500** projects assist Member States to successfully integrate migrants and 40% of the overall migration spending improves conditions within EU borders and outside.

Together with its Member States, the EU is the world's biggest donor of humanitarian aid, providing more than **40%** of the entire amount spent on development assistance in the world.

More than **14 million** young people benefited from the Youth Employment Initiative since 2014, contributing to a drop of youth unemployment from 24.2% to 14.5% in March 2019.

More than **€500 billion** of infrastructure investment has been mobilised since 2014, improving connectivity across Europe in transport, energy and broadband.

# Providing transparent performance information to support decision-making

The European Commission published the “Programmes’ Performance Overview” together with the 2020 draft EU budget reporting on what the EU budget has achieved over the period 2014-2018. This overview presents concise and clear performance information. It summarises each programme’s key features and achievements alongside the allocated money on two dedicated pages.

How much financing of the overall long-term budget envelope has actually been used?

How much progress has been made towards the targeted objectives?

## COPERNICUS EUROPEAN EARTH OBSERVATION PROGRAMME

Why is the EU spending money in this area?

LEGAL BASIS

Regulation (EU) No 377/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 April 2014 establishing the Copernicus Programme and repealing Regulation (EU) No 911/2010

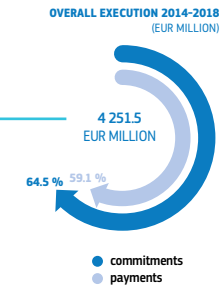
PERIOD OF APPLICATION

2014 - 2020

MORE INFORMATION

<http://www.copernicus.eu/>

FINANCIAL PROGRAMMING (EUR MILLION)	
2014	362.90
2015	556.40
2016	586.20
2017	607.40
2018	630.20
2019	861.50
2020	646.90
Total programming	4 251.50



EVALUATIONS/STUDIES CONDUCTED

Interim evaluation of Copernicus was carried out in 2017. For further information please consult: <http://europa.eu/GJ34Xr>

What the programme is about

The Copernicus programme is the European system for monitoring which provides services to EU, well as to the marine environment, climate change security. The on global monitoring launched in 2012 European earth provided from sentinel mission and in-situ information States.

Implementation status

The overall status of implementation is well on track with

### Performance framework

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

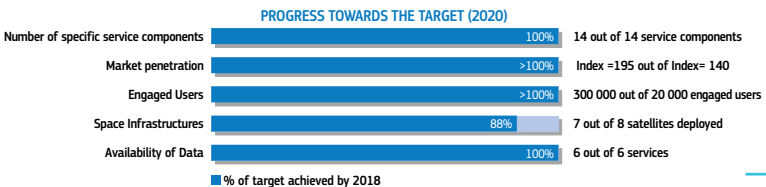
- Monitoring the Earth to support the protection of the environment and the efforts of civil protection and civil security
- Maximising socio-economic benefits, thus supporting of the Europe 2020 strategy and its objectives of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth by promoting the use of Earth observation in applications and service.
- Fostering the development of a competitive European space and services industry and maximising opportunities for European enterprises to develop and provide innovative Earth observation systems and services.
- Ensuring autonomous access to environmental knowledge and key technologies for Earth observation and geoinformation services, thereby enabling Europe with independent decision-making and action.
- Supporting and contributing to European policies and fostering global initiatives, such as GEOSS.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Delivering accurate and reliable data and information to Copernicus users, supplied on a long term and sustainable basis enabling the services referred to in Article 4(1) and responding to the requirements of Copernicus Core Users.

Providing sustainable and reliable access to spaceborne data and information from an autonomous European Earth observation capacity.

Providing a sustainable and reliable access to in-situ data, relying, in particular, on existing capacities operated at European and national levels, and on global observation systems and networks.



The “Progress towards the target” chart presents a snapshot of the selected programme indicators providing a consistent presentation across all spending programmes. It displays the share of the factual indicator value achieved with respect to the target set.

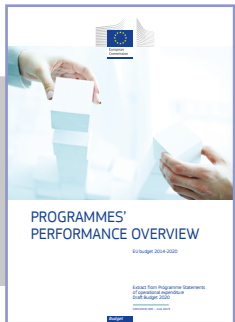
### Examples of achievements so far

- Copernicus Emergency Management Service (CEMS):** The EMS Mapping component was activated over 86 times (over 30% vs 2017) in 2018 to assist authorities in emergency situations. Disasters covered include wildfires, storms and floods and volcanic eruptions in and outside Europe, and earthquakes in Haiti, Indonesia and Papua New Guinea. The EMS monitors and provides early warnings for floods, fires and droughts to European and international organisations.
- Copernicus Marine Environment Monitoring Service (CMEMS)** supplies products for marine environmental monitoring and climate. The number of users regularly accessing the service has reached nearly 15 000. In 2018, all products benefit from Sentinel 3A.
- Copernicus Land Monitoring Service (CLMS)** is providing information for policy development, implementation and monitoring. The pan-European and local land component comprises products like the Corine Land Cover and EU-DEM (Digital Elevation Models), high resolution layers on imperviousness, forest, grassland, wetness-water and small woody features, as well as urban areas, riparian zones and Nature 2000 sites. The CLMS is preparing jointly with the CMEMS for a coastal zone
- Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service (CAMS)** provides data on atmospheric composition. Pollen forecast, stratospheric ozone monitoring and deposition products are key products. There is an estimated audience of 18.8 million people for the daily Euronews air quality bulletins and the C3S monthly climate updates.
- Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S)** has initiated its transition to an operational phase in 2018. It has become an important and recognised climate information resource for international bodies. By 2018, 256 entities from 24 countries and international organisations are contributing to this European effort. C3S was the first to confirm 2018 was the fourth warmest on record. Many sectoral applications are benefitting from the Service including agriculture, forestry, health, energy, water management, tourism and biodiversity.
- Copernicus Security Service (CSS):** Civilian security is the prime goal, but the service is also available to defence users and missions. As an exception to the Copernicus open data policy, CSS products are restricted to authorised users. Some examples of use in 2018 include: the detection of migrants at sea and on EU external land borders; the provision of images to the Spanish Navy for safe navigation through sea

What are the most recent achievements?

#### Voted budget

586.2
607.4
630.2



Find the Programmes' Performance Overview on the DG Budget website.  
<https://europa.eu/!Qu94Fp>



A more detailed overview of all EU spending programmes is presented in the Working Document Part I on Programme Statements of operational expenditure, which is annexed to the draft budget.