



EU budget 2010 Financial Report





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EUROPEAN COMMISSION



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EU budget 2010 — Financial Report

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2010: European Union at a turning point

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The annual financial report aims to give an overview of what the EU budget helped to achieve over one year. As over 90 % of the EU budget is either dedicated to projects in the 27 Member States or to policies such as economic growth, agriculture, the environment, energy and others, it is important that the EU taxpayers have a clear view of where the money comes from and what it is used for.

In budgetary terms, 2010 was a tough year! For one thing, the new Commission started much later than anticipated due to a number of reasons which contracted the time available for the adoption of the 2011 budget. It was the first

adoption of the EU budget under the Lisbon Treaty and I would have to admit that it was far from an easy ride. Due to the absence of an agreement between the Council and the European Parliament, the Commission had to submit a second draft budget in record time, less than 10 days, and that second draft was eventually adopted by both arms of the budgetary authority.

2010 was also the year we presented the budget review. I often compare this to a kind of 'audit' or 'check-up' of the budget. We pointed to issues that needed improvement, suggested new ways to feed the EU budget, as well as identified the achievements of the EU budget over the last decades. The public discussion over the budget review was an important exercise in the preparation of the proposal for the 2014–20 multiannual financial framework we presented on 29 June 2011.

I would also like to mention the proposal for the review of the financial regulation (the 'rule book' on EU funding, if you like) that contained a number of innovations for the Council and the European Parliament to consider. Once adopted the new rules should be simpler, better to understand, so that the beneficiaries of EU funding can have easier access to funds and the general public better control over the way EU money is spent.

Janusz Lewandowski
Commissioner
for Financial Programming and Budget



Introduction

The EU budget was finally approved on 17 December 2009. The EU budget 2010 was amended eight times throughout the year with the last version approved on 14 December 2010.

The EU budget has again in 2010 proved to be an effective tool with which to realise the EU's aspirations and implement its policies. It made a significant contribution to the overall aim of delivering more growth and jobs, boosting research, competitiveness and skills and thus ensuring that the Union can in particular support those most in need of solidarity, especially in the difficult times. The EU budget reinforced the Union's security and brought help to hundreds of millions of the world's poorest, accelerated the development of Europe's neighbours and promoted EU policies worldwide.

Lisbon Treaty — New procedures for the European Union's budget

The European institutions had to adapt to the new rules and changes introduced by the Lisbon Treaty. The budgetary procedure is perhaps one of the most striking examples. Moreover, the introduction of the multiannual financial framework into the Treaty, and its link to the annual budgetary procedure, led to proposals for a regulation on the multiannual financial framework, the adaptation of the Interinstitutional Agreement and of the financial regulation. Corresponding proposals were made by the Commission on 3 March 2010. The 2011 budget negotiations were particularly difficult in 2010. They were finally successfully concluded after common efforts by all institutions involved.

New economic governance: the EFSM

The European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism (EFSM) was created to provide financial assistance to Member States faced with financial difficulties. It allows the Commission to borrow in financial markets on behalf of the Member States. The Commission then lends the proceeds to the beneficiary Member State. All interest and loan principal is repaid by the beneficiary Member State via the Commission. The EU budget guarantees the repayment of the bonds. The Commission fund, backed by all 27 European Union Member States, has the authority to raise up to EUR 60 billion. A separate entity, the European Financial Stability Facility, is authorised to borrow up to EUR 440 billion; however the EU budget is not involved in it.

EUROPE 2020 — Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth and jobs

Europe 2020 is the EU's growth strategy for the coming decade adopted by the Commission on 3 March 2010 and endorsed by the European Council. In a changing world, the EU has to become a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy. These three mutually reinforcing priorities should help the EU and the Member States deliver high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. The Union has set itself five ambitious objectives — on employment, innovation, education, social inclusion and climate/energy — to be reached by 2020. Each Member State will adopt its own national targets in each of these areas. Concrete actions at EU and national levels will underpin the strategy.

Budget review: discussing the future financial instruments for implementing the Europe 2020 strategy

The decision to undertake a full, wide-ranging review of EU spending and resources was agreed in 2006. The economic climate has radically changed since then and the global economic crisis put public spending at the heart of the political debate in Europe in 2010.

The budget review proposal presented by the Commission on 19 October 2010 therefore came at a time when prioritisation, EU added value and a high quality of spending were high on the agenda. Its main aim was to inspire a discussion on how the EU budget can best be targeted to secure the EU's objectives, especially those reflected in the Europe 2020 strategy. It also suggested innovations in areas such as flexibility of the budget, regional policy or financing the EU budget.

As such it constituted an essential step towards the Commission's proposals on the next multiannual financial framework (MFF) for the period 2014–20 and on future own resources of the EU budget adopted on 29 June 2011.

Functioning of the European external action service

Creating budgetary and financial management conditions for the functioning of the European External Action Service (EEAS) presented a particular challenge in 2010. A special amending budget was adopted on 13 September 2010 in order to enable this new service to function effectively.

The EEAS will exercise its powers in accordance with the financial regulation applicable to the general budget of the Union within the limits of the appropriations allocated to it.



Section I

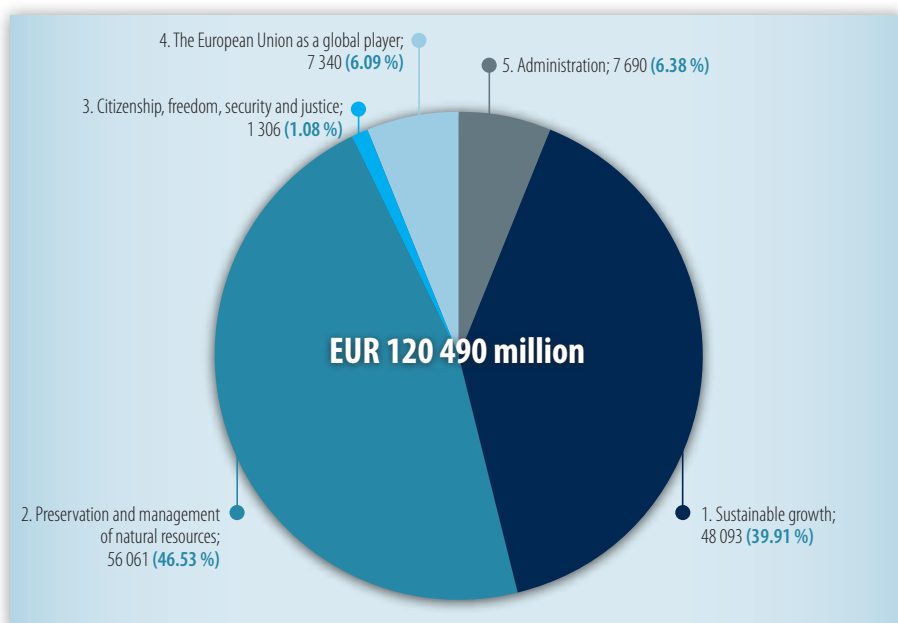
EXPENDITURE



Section I — Expenditure

Section I presents expenditure incurred through the EU budget in 2010. It provides a description of the expenditure for the main programmes under each heading of the 2007–13 financial framework, as well as data on the allocation of expenditure by each Member State. Both presentations are based on voted payment appropriations granted by the budgetary authority in 2010, implemented in 2010, and excluding earmarked appropriations ⁽¹⁾ (except for EFTA appropriations in the case of the allocation of expenditure by Member State). The details of its methodology are explained in the table on financial data structure.

EU budget 2010 — Implemented payments (million EUR)



Allocation of 2010 EU expenditure by Member State

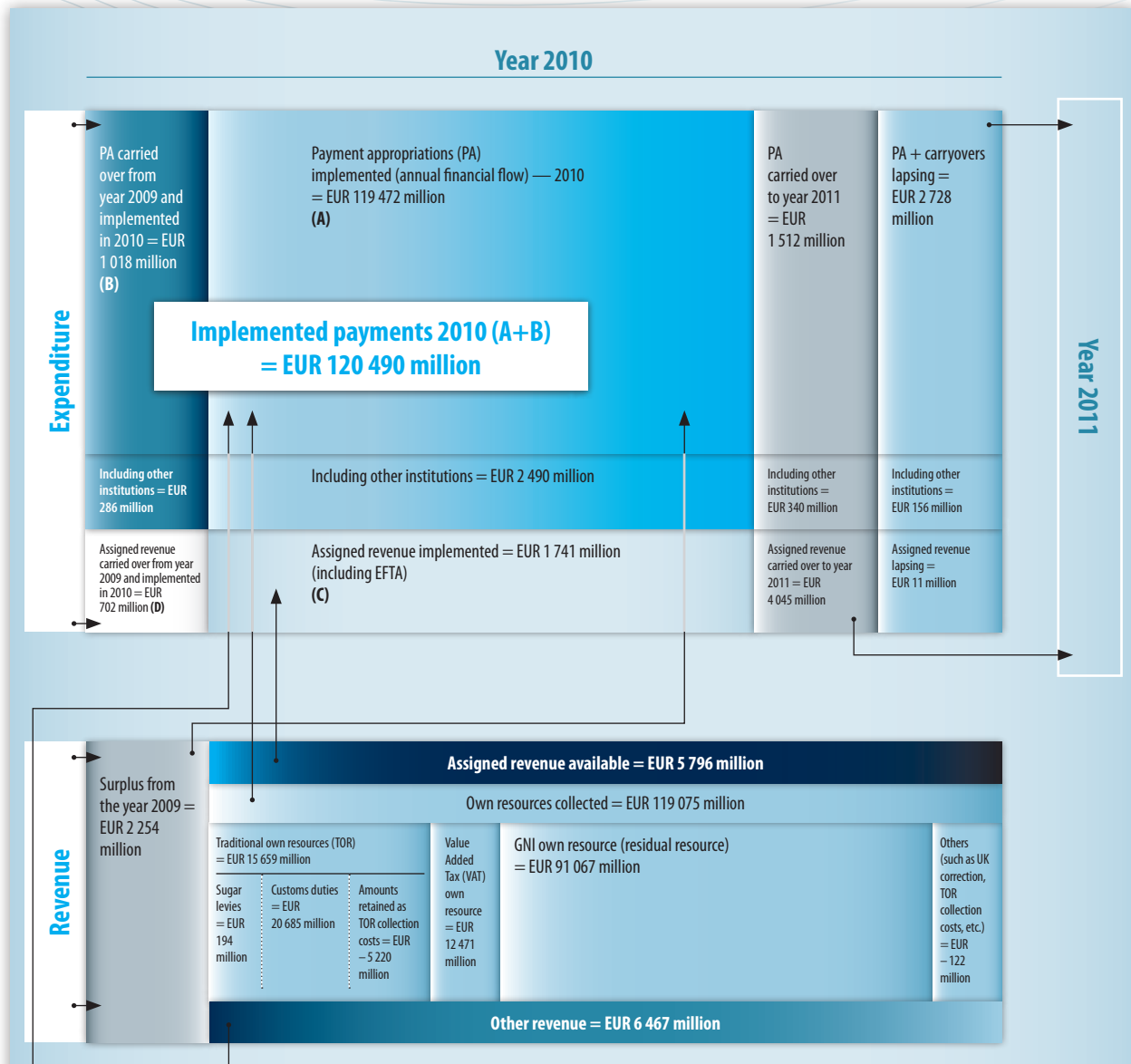
Scope and limits of the allocation exercise

Allocating expenditure to Member States is merely an accounting exercise that gives only a very limited view of the benefits that each Member State derives from the Union. The Commission continues to stress this point at every opportunity ⁽²⁾.

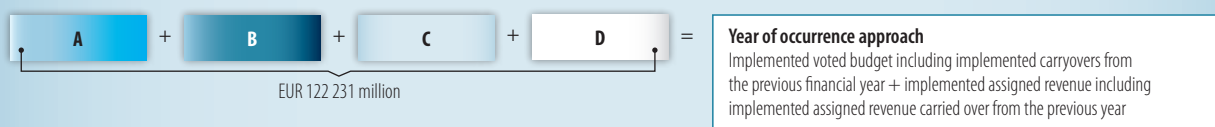
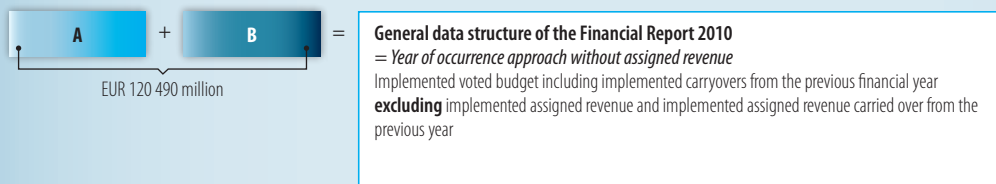
One of the drawbacks is that this accounting allocation is not exhaustive and gives no indication of many of the other benefits gained from EU policies such as those relating to the internal market and economic integration, not to mention political stability and security (see notes at the end of Section I and in the annexed tables for further details on the methodology used for the allocation of expenditure). In 2010, EUR 111 337.5 million (i.e. 91.1 % of the total implemented EU expenditure including EFTA contribution and earmarked revenue) was allocated to Member States.

⁽¹⁾ Further details on the implementation of assigned revenue can be found online (http://ec.europa.eu/budget/library/biblio/documents/2010/rep_budg_fin_manag_2010_en.pdf).

⁽²⁾ A full statement on this policy and its rationale was made in Chapter 2 of the 1998 Commission report 'Financing of the European Union' and in 'Budget contributions, EU expenditure, budgetary balances and relative prosperity of the Member States', a paper presented by the Commission to the Ecofin Council of 13 October 1997. The Presidency conclusions of the Berlin European Council of 24 and 25 March 1999 endorse this principle: '[...] it is recognised that the full benefits of Union membership cannot be measured solely in budgetary terms' (point 68 of the Presidency conclusions).



Execution of voted appropriations can be looked at from different perspectives depending on the emphasis one will put on the final information passed:



Sustainable growth • Heading 1

Heading 1a — Competitiveness for growth and employment

One of the main goals of the Europe 2020 strategy is to increase the competitiveness of European businesses in order to face the present challenges and create more jobs and prosperity. The main area of expenditure under this heading is research and development (R & D), followed by trans-European networks (TENs), the lifelong learning programme, Galileo and the competitiveness and innovation programme (CIP).

Highlights



- 1 In the period from 2007 to 2010, in the framework of the competitiveness and innovation programme (CIP) EUR 25 469 million of loan and investment volume was leveraged and 338 310 jobs were created.

2 Through the seventh framework programme for research and technological development, more than 2 000 SMEs and SME associations invested in research and development in 2010. Over 293 000 education grants were awarded to students or teachers.

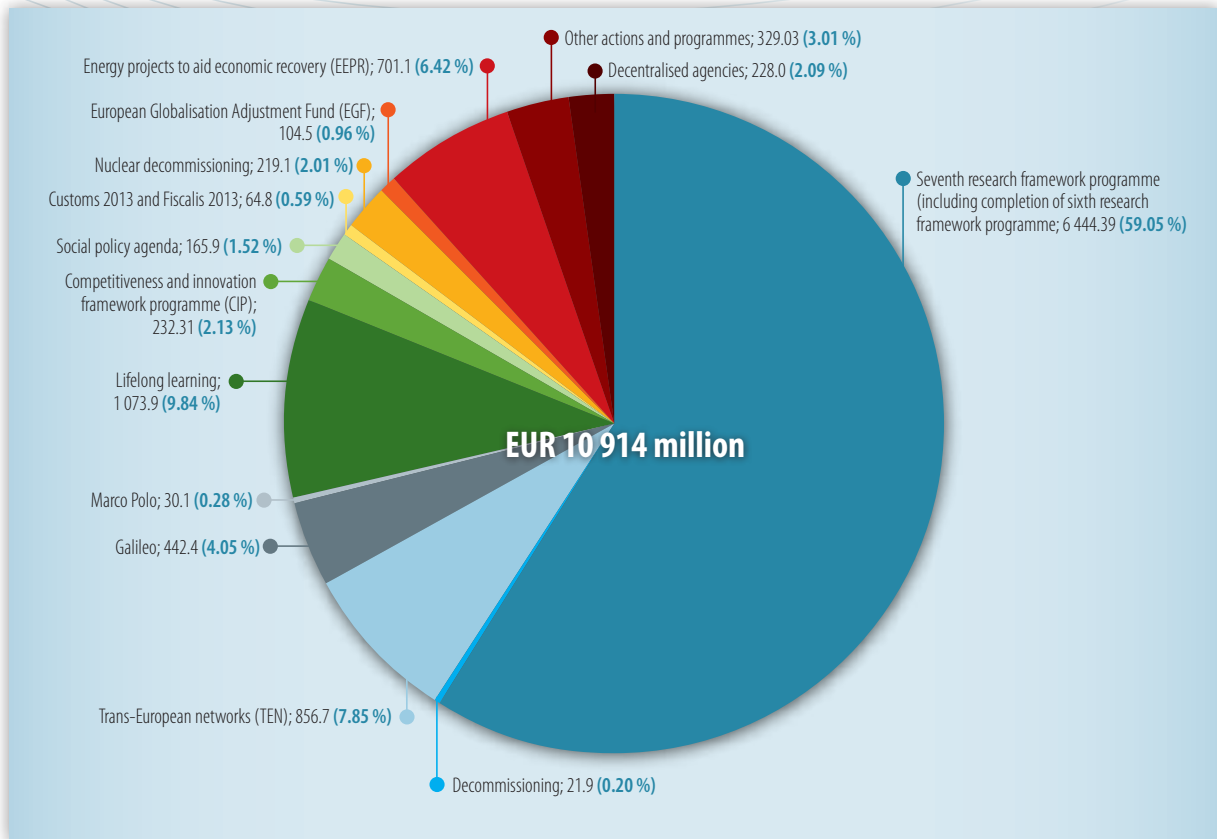


- 3 In 2010, EUR 69 million was invested in nuclear safety, geological disposal of radioactive waste and radiation protection; this figure represents three times the amount invested in the previous year.

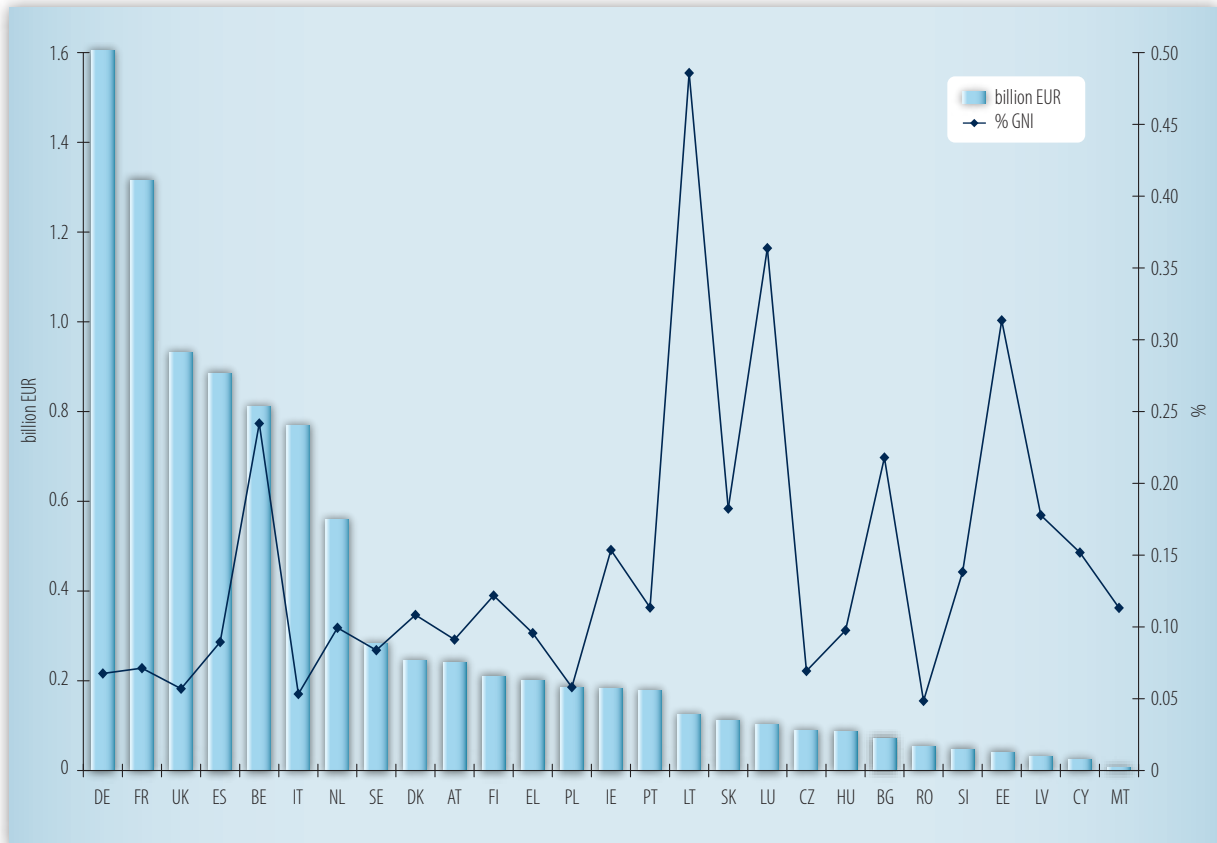
4 Integrated maritime transport surveillance systems SafeSeaNet, LRIT, CleanSeaNet and Thetis became fully operational on 31 May 2010, thus increasing European maritime transport security.



Heading 1a — Implemented payments (million EUR)



Heading 1a — Expenditure by Member State



Framework programme for research and technological development

The framework programme for research and technological development covers all research-related EU initiatives which play a crucial role in achieving the goals of growth, competitiveness and employment.

In 2010, spending covered the fourth year of the seventh framework programme (FP7) ⁽¹⁾.

FP7: 2007–13 budget: EUR 54.5 billion

Objectives

1. Gain leadership in key scientific and technology areas.
2. Stimulate the creativity and excellence of European research.
3. Develop and strengthen the human potential of European research.
4. Enhance research and innovation capacity throughout Europe.

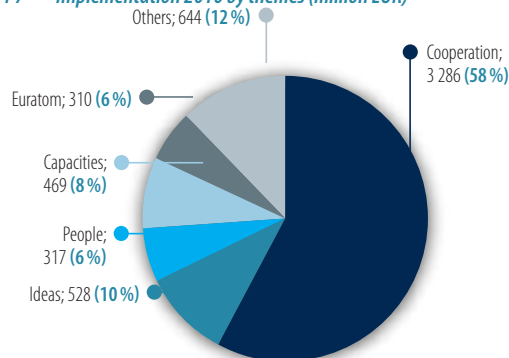
FP7 activities are organised around themes.

'Cooperation' provides support to international co-operation projects across the EU and beyond. Research is supported and strengthened to address European social, economic, environmental, public health and industrial challenges.

MM4TB was one of the successful research proposals in 2010. It is a large-scale drug discovery project which will enhance the development and validation process of anti-tuberculosis (TB) drugs and increase the European preparedness to fight the disease. Participation of four SMEs and two large pharmaceutical companies will secure an increased impact and provide a convincing path towards a therapeutic application.

(<http://mm4tb.org/>)

FP7 — Implementation 2010 by themes (million EUR)



'Ideas' finances top researchers and their teams to push the boundaries of knowledge. It is run by the European Research Council (ERC).

Grants to researchers signed in 2010:

- ERC starting independent researcher grants: 390 grants
- ERC advanced investigator grants: 270 grants

The **EMERgE** project aims to explore the fundamental basis of nanotechnology in biology, exploiting biological processes to develop new approaches for the improved synthesis of more complex, functional nanomaterials. These new, biologically inspired materials may have potential uses in areas such as tissue repair, neuroscience and renewable energy devices.

This highly interdisciplinary work crosses the boundaries of material science, chemistry and biotechnology.

(http://www.chem.strath.ac.uk/news/archive/september_2010)

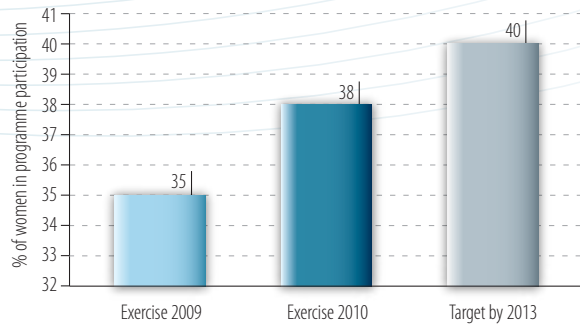
⁽¹⁾ More information about FP7 can be found on (http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/home_en.html).

'People' targets the EU's capacity to attract and retain highly trained and qualified researchers.

EURAXESS-Links, an initiative developed by the European Commission, is a networking tool which targets European researchers abroad, keeping them updated on research policy developments and funding opportunities in Europe. During the last few years, this virtual global research community has continued to grow in countries such as the USA, Japan, China, India and Singapore, and is expected to also include Brazil and Canada in the near future.

(<http://ec.europa.eu/euraxess>)

'People' — Women's participation in research actions supported by the EU

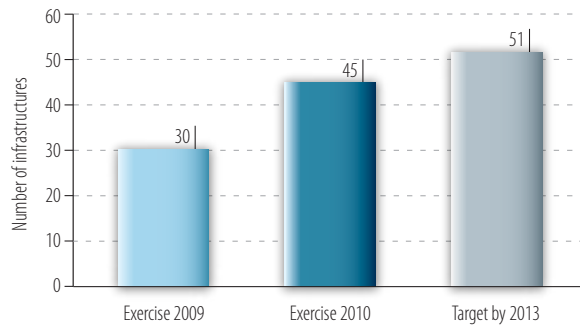


'Capacities' optimises the use and development of research infrastructure based on the European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures (ESFRI), while enhancing the innovative capacity of SMEs to benefit from research. The total budget spent by SMEs on research through FP7 financial aid was EUR 520 million in 2010, with an overall target of EUR 1.3 billion by 2013.

The **Neuro-Rescue** project will address the challenge of reducing the gap between research into mental disorders and neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's and the implementation of innovative solutions such as a tool to streamline drug discovery and to translate results of molecular research into clinical treatments. Policymakers, research organisations and enterprises from Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (France), Catalonia (Spain), Bavaria (German) and the region of Budapest (Hungary) will set up new models for mental research that guarantee a systematic multidisciplinary approach, including research, economic and social issues. This two-year project will demonstrate what can be done at a regional level, through strong cooperation between research-driven clusters, in line with the objectives of the pilot European innovation partnership on active and healthy ageing.

(<http://www.medtech-pharma.de/english/services/eu-project-neuro-rescue.aspx>)

'Capacities' — Number of European research infrastructures identified in the ESFRI roadmap which have proceeded into the preparatory phase



'Capacities' — Number of European research infrastructures identified in the ESFRI roadmap for which agreement for the construction has been signed



The **European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom)** adopts a separate framework programme for nuclear research and training activities divided into two specific programmes ('Fusion' and 'Nuclear fission'), on the one hand, and the activities of the Joint Research Centre (JRC), on the other.

'Fusion' example

A **Fusion Industry Innovation Forum** was launched in 2010 to involve industry in early preparatory work on a fusion power plant, to support technology transfer and spin-off and to develop fusion skills and capacities for the future European fusion industry.

'Nuclear fission' example

The EpiRadBio project will combine epidemiology and radiobiology in order to quantify cancer risks after low dose or low dose-rate exposures to ionising radiation. Lifetime cancer risks including individual risk factors (e.g. determined by genetic factors) will be calculated to establish a new basis for deriving dose limits for medical diagnostic exposures.

(<http://www.helmholtz-muenchen.de/en/iss/radiation-risk/projects/index.html>)

ITER

ITER (International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor) plays a major role within the Euratom framework programme. It is being built and will be jointly operated by seven partners — Euratom, China, India, Japan, Korea, Russia and the USA. The ITER prototype power plant will demonstrate the production of large-scale electrical power by means of fusion technology.

In 2010:

- signature of a contract for the supply of seven sectors of the ITER vacuum vessel, excavation work for the Tokamak building, and on-schedule progress in the construction of the magnetic coil manufacturing building;
- 16 training projects or fellowships have been supported in European fusion research laboratories;
- in the period 2007–10 the EU payments for ITER were around EUR 348 million.

European Joint Undertaking for ITER — Implementation 2007–10

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007–10
Payments (million EUR)	0	96	103	149	348

FP7 Implementation table by project and domain for 2010

	Health	Food, agriculture and fisheries, and biotechnology	NMP	Energy	Environment (including climate change)	Transport (including aeronautics)	Socioeconomic sciences and humanities	General activities	JTI-FCH European hydrogen and fuel cell technology platform	Research infrastructures	Research for the benefit of SMEs	Regions of knowledge	Research potential	Science in society	Support for the coherent development of research policies	Activities of international cooperation	Nuclear fission and radiation protection	Total	Average per grant agreement
Collaborative project																			
Grant agreements	130	53	87	29	60	58	27	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	27	0	479	
Participations	1 580	692	1 069	312	883	813	323	0	0	0	0	0	64	0	0	390	0	6 126	13
EC cont. (million EUR)	775.31	191.52	371.77	112.45	229.49	233.39	70.74	0	0	0	0	0	9.25	0	0	74.49	0	2 068.41	4.32
Combination of CP and CSA																			
Grant agreements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	20	
Participations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	372	19
EC cont. (million EUR)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113.46	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	116.46	5.82
Coordination and support action																			
Grant agreements	22	12	8	4	30	16	5	0	8	1	8	25	18	3	22	14	2	198	
Participations	249	130	83	58	400	171	33	0	28	1	132	39	213	3	155	138	3	1 836	9
EC cont. (million EUR)	33.44	9.56	8.42	5	34.94	12.39	4.08	0	3.9	0.19	17.95	46.39	35.61	1.4	16.49	9.01	0.41	239.18	1.21
JTI																			
Grant agreements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Participations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	26
EC cont. (million EUR)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.88	25.88
Network of excellence																			
Grant agreements	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	
Participations	96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	117	17
EC cont. (million EUR)	57.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	74.98	10.71
Total																			
Grant agreements	157	65	95	33	90	74	32	1	27	1	8	25	26	3	22	44	2	705	
Participations	1 925	822	1 152	370	1 283	984	356	26	391	1	132	39	277	3	155	558	3	8 477	12
EC cont. (million EUR)	866.73	201.08	380.19	117.45	264.43	245.78	74.82	25.88	117.36	0.19	17.95	46.39	44.86	1.4	16.49	103.5	0.41	2 524.91	3.58
Number of proposals received (with call deadlines in 2010)	1 165	340	935	188	797	662	263	4	0	77	0	66	293	108	0	83	39	5 020	
Number of experts invited to proposal evaluations (concluded in 2010)	678	217	522	158	585	288	114	3	0	42	0	21	79	64	0	24	26	2 821	

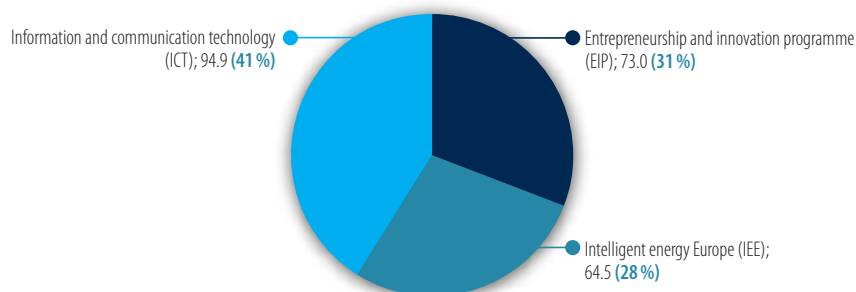
Competitiveness and innovation framework programme

The competitiveness and innovation framework programme (CIP) supports innovation activities, provides better access to finances and delivers business support services in the regions, with small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) as its main target. It encourages better take-up and use of information and communication technologies (ICTs). At the same time, it also promotes greater use of renewable energies and energy efficiency.

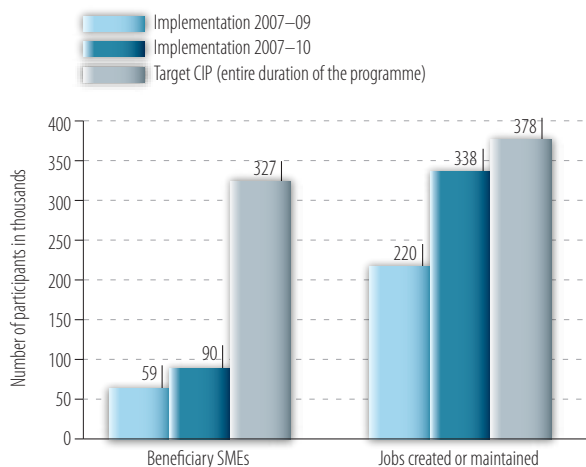
The CIP is divided into three operational programmes:

- entrepreneurship and innovation programme (EIP), covering support for SME access to finance and investment in innovation activities through the European Investment Fund (EIF);
- intelligent energy Europe (IEE) programme, financing action on energy efficiency, renewable energy resources, diversification of fuels and energy efficiency in transport;
- information and communication technology (ICT) policy support programme.

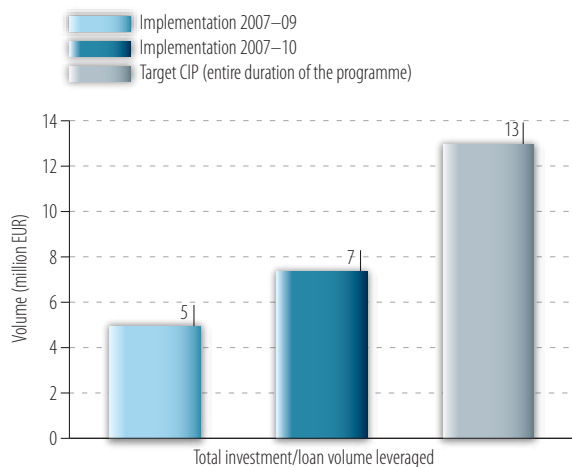
Competitiveness and innovation framework programme — Amounts implemented by policy area (million EUR)



CIP — Financial instruments for SMEs — Beneficiaries and jobs created 2007–10



CIP — Financial instruments for SMEs — Volume leveraged 2007–10



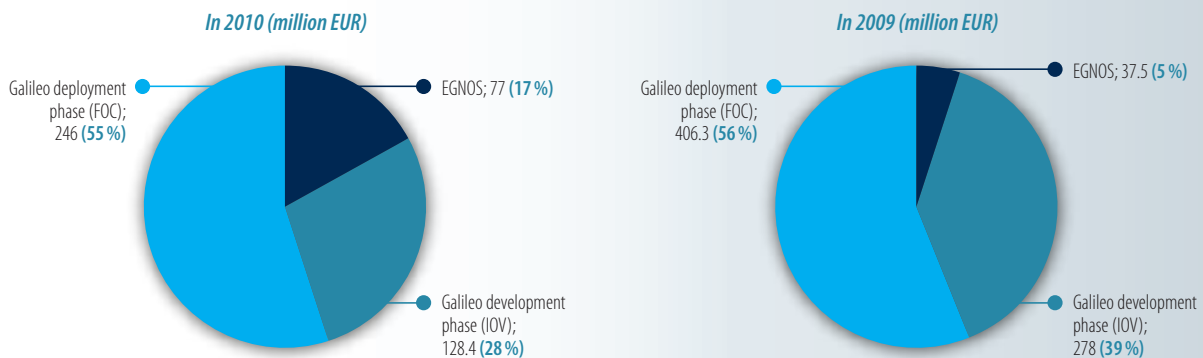
Galileo

Galileo is Europe's initiative for a state-of-the-art global navigation satellite system, providing a highly accurate, global positioning service under civilian control. While offering autonomous navigation and positioning services, Galileo will at the same time be interoperable with the US GPS satellite navigation system.

In 2010, Galileo progressed significantly, in particular as regards procurement and the first implementation milestones of the full operational capability through a delegation agreement with the European Space Agency (ESA). This led to the signing of contracts for the first four — out of six — work packages required for the completion of Galileo's full operational capability, totalling EUR 1 250 million and further payment to ESA of EUR 250 million. The contracts are for the first order of satellites, the associated launch services, the system support services and the operation services. Meanwhile, the two test satellites GIOVE-A and -B continued to operate as in-orbit technology test beds.

Also in 2010 the Commission operated EGNOS, Europe's satellite-based augmentation system (SBAS) that renders US GPS signals more precise over Europe and provides, as of March 2011, integrity messages that make it particularly useful to aviation and other safety-critical applications.

GNSS programme — Amounts paid by subprogramme



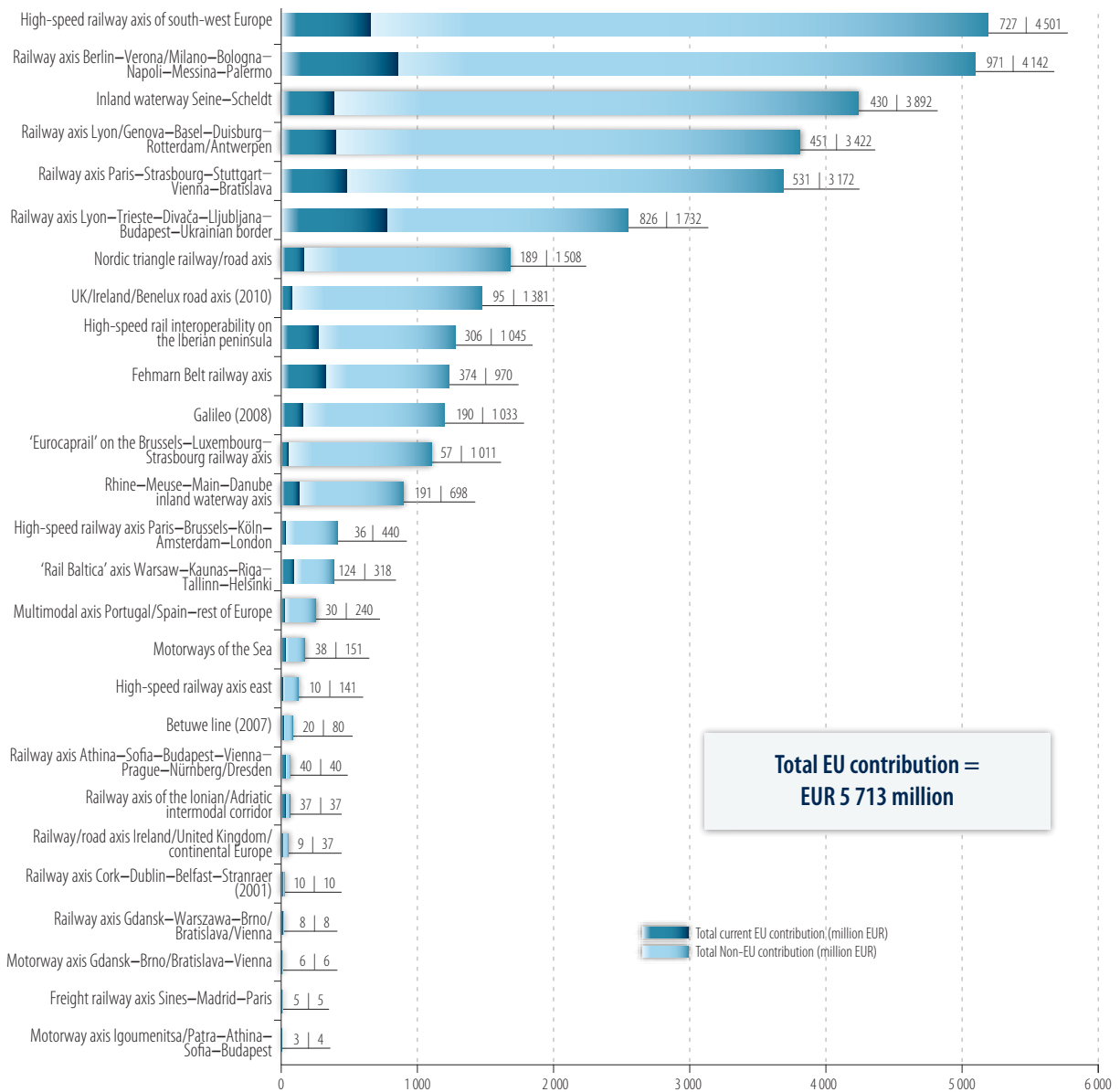
Trans-European networks programme

The Trans-European networks programme (TEN) encompasses two distinct domains: Transport (TEN-T) and Energy (TEN-E). Together, they support the linking of regions and national transport and energy networks through modern and efficient infrastructure.

Transport

TEN-T investments are focused on the 30 priority projects, of which three are now completed.

TEN-T Priority projects supported by the TEN-TEA — Projects selected 2007–10

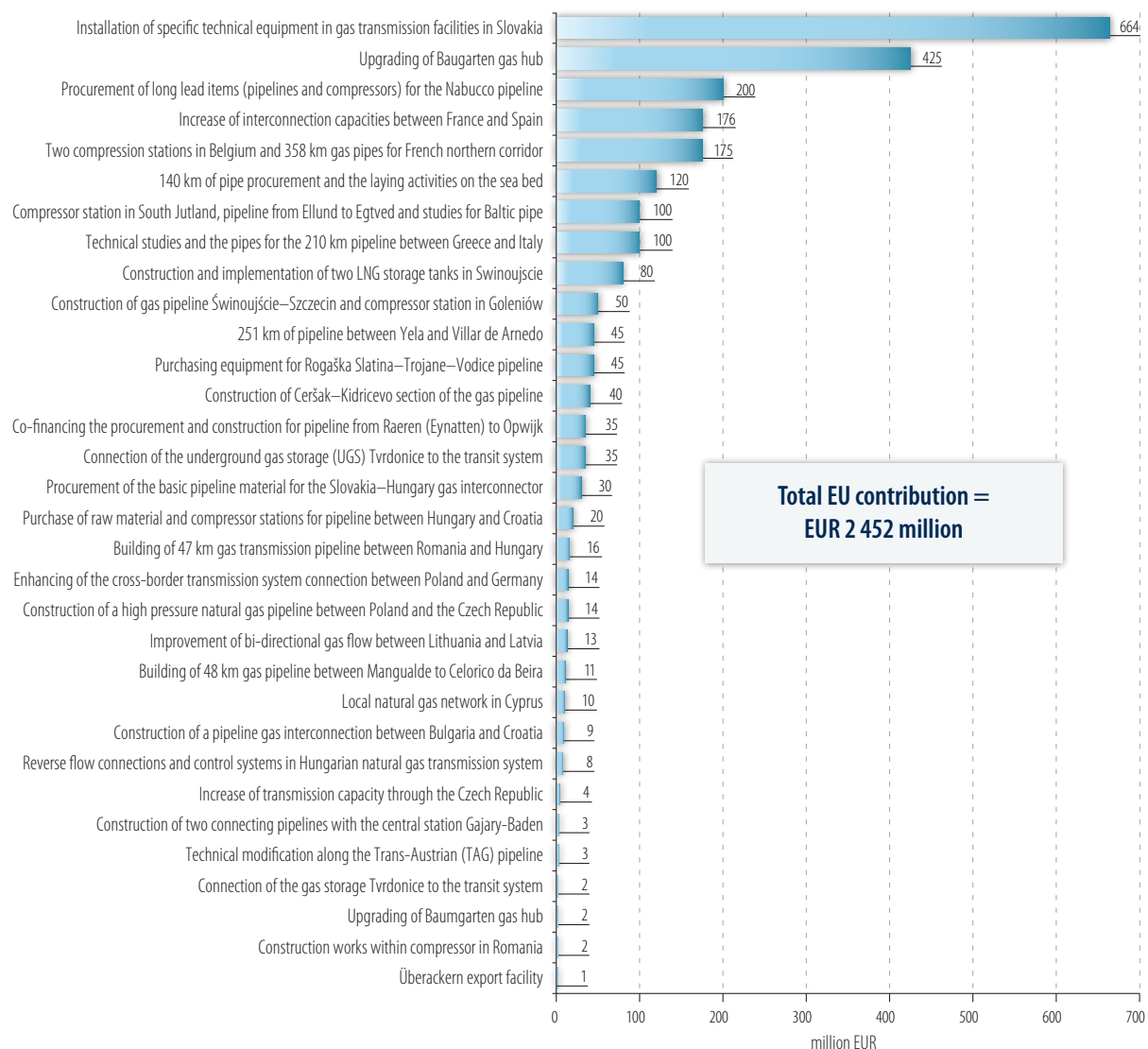


Energy

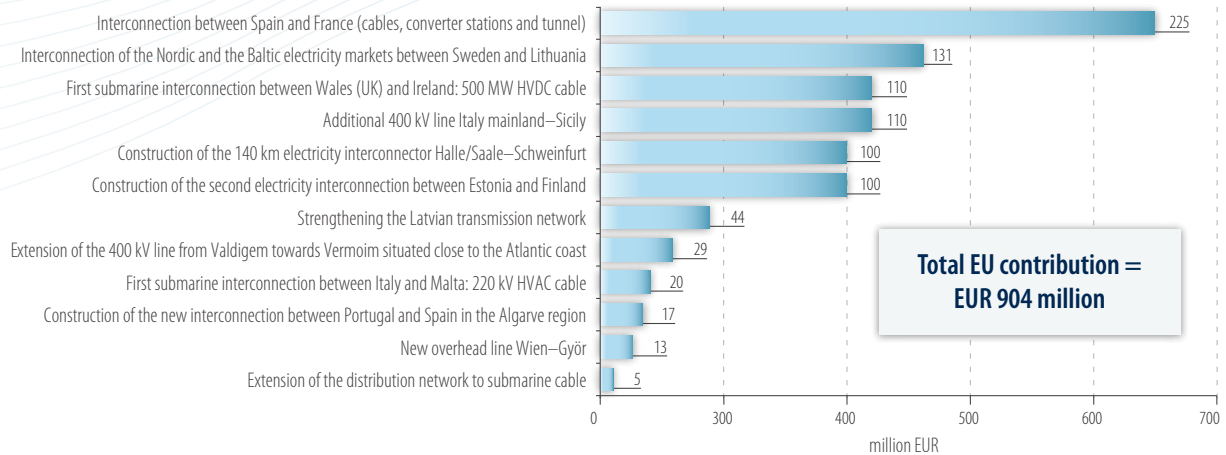
The trans-European networks for energy programme (TEN-E) aims at encouraging the implementation of internal energy markets, reinforcing the security of energy supplies in Europe and reducing the isolation of island regions. In 2010, the European Commission dedicated a budget of EUR 20.8 million to co-finance mainly feasibility studies on the TEN-E gas and electricity projects.

Further to the TEN-E programme, the European energy programme for recovery (EERPR) established a list of gas and electricity infrastructure projects to sustain the European economy while helping to achieve key energy policy objectives. The EERPR provides European co-financing to projects that will highly contribute to the European security of supply and will bring a strong impetus to the completion of the energy internal market. This programme gave a unique opportunity to boost strategic European investment projects, particularly when pure commercial considerations, combined with economic and financial crisis were limiting new investments. In this context, the Commission granted, in 2010, EUR 2.5 billion to 44 gas and electricity infrastructure projects. In 2010, three EERPR projects were already completed, the gas interconnections between Hungary and Croatia, between Romania and Hungary and the reverse flow gas project in Austria.

Trans-European energy network projects in the EERPR 2010 — Gas



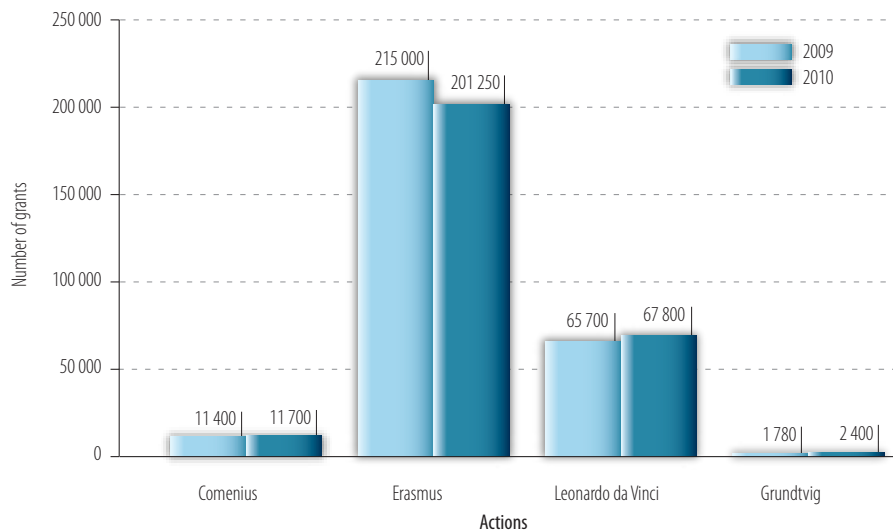
Trans-European energy network projects in the EERP 2010 – Electricity



Lifelong learning programme

The development of an advanced knowledge society is one of the keys to sustainable economic growth, more and better jobs and greater social cohesion. The Lifelong learning programme (LLP) covers four actions, on school education (Comenius), higher education (Erasmus), vocational training (Leonardo da Vinci) and adult education (Grundtvig), offering opportunities for learners, teachers and trainers to study or teach in another country (mobility). They can also obtain grants for projects on transnational cooperation in their respective areas of education.

Lifelong learning programme - Mobility grants awarded



The Grundtvig programme has supported 2 400 individual mobility grants for staff and 3 267 adult learners in 2010.



Heading 1b — Cohesion for growth and employment

Cohesion policy aims to strengthen economic, social and territorial cohesion by reducing disparities in the level of development between regions and Member States. This means investing in regions' potential to promote competitiveness and increase convergence to the highest standard.

Highlights

© Photodisc/Getty Image



● European Territorial Cooperation: 5 800 new businesses created and 115 000 jobs created or secured in 2010.

During the period 2000–06, 260 transport infrastructure projects for EUR 16.5 billion and 750 environment projects for EUR 15.8 billion were supported by the Cohesion Fund.



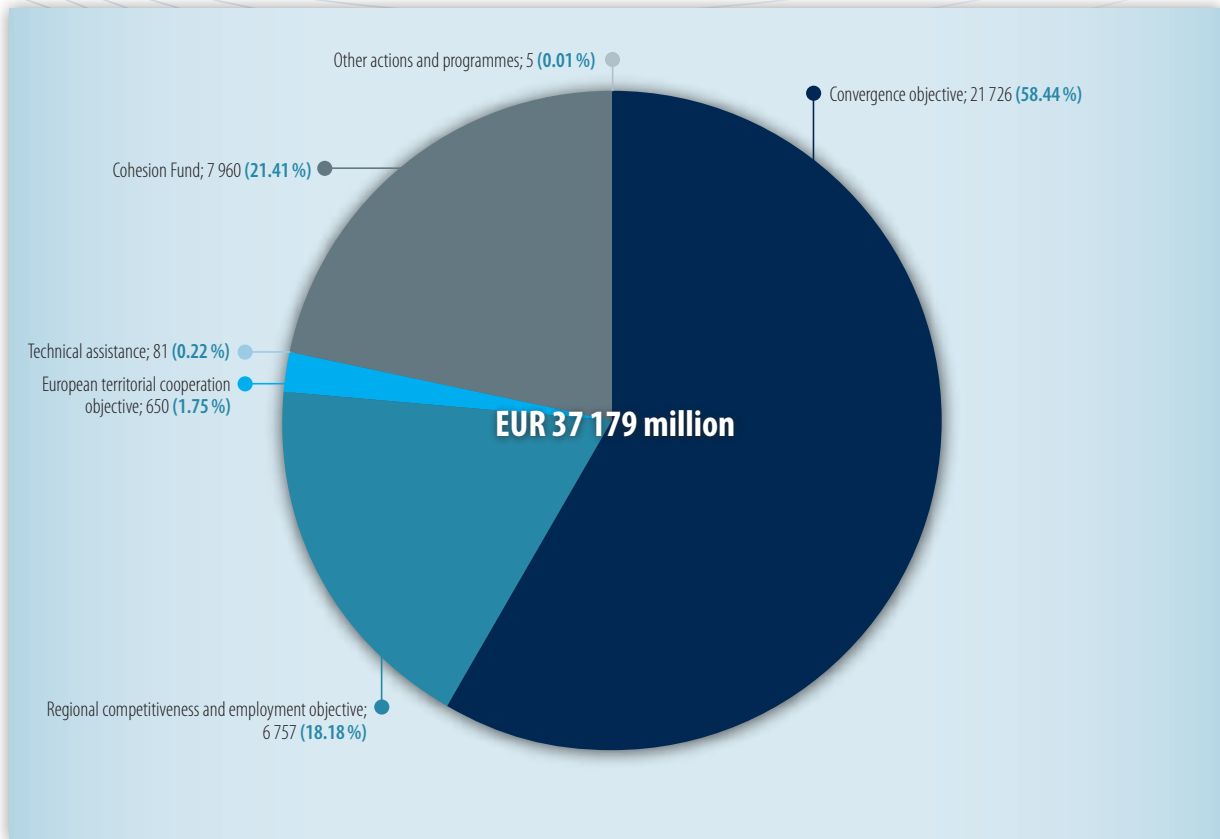
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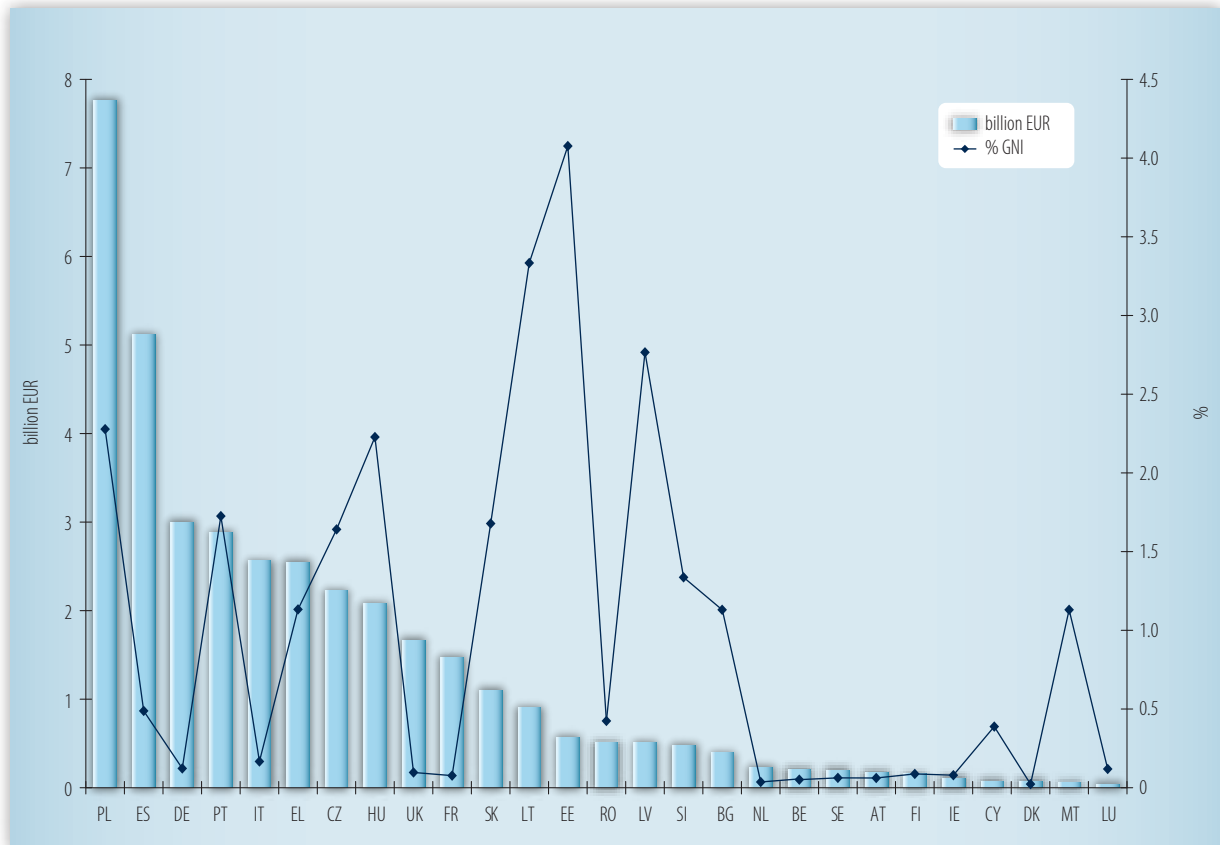


● European Social Fund: 6.2 million employed and self-employed men, women and elderly workers benefited directly from the ESF in 2010.

Heading 1b — Implemented payments (million EUR)



Heading 1b — Expenditure by Member State



Cohesion policy aims to reduce disparities between the level of development of regions and countries of the European Union. Overall funding for the period 2007–13 amounts to EUR 348 billion.

The 2007–13 programmes, identify three main objectives supported by three funds; spending on them in 2010 is set out in the table below:

Convergence EUR 26.0 billion (79.5 %)	ERDF (EUR 16.0 billion)	ESF (EUR 4.3 billion)	Cohesion Fund (EUR 5.6 billion)
Regional competitiveness and employment EUR 6.2 billion (19.1 %)	ERDF (EUR 3.9 billion)	ESF (EUR 2.4 billion)	
European territorial cooperation EUR 453 million (1.4 %)	ERDF (EUR 453 million)		

1. Convergence objective

This objective covers long-term competitiveness, job creation and sustainable development in the less-developed regions and Member States; 70.5 % of funding for this objective is allocated to regions with a GDP per capita of less than 75 % of the EU-25 average and around 5 % goes towards transitional

support to regions that became ineligible for convergence funding due to the statistical effect of enlargement. The remaining 24.5 % is allocated via the Cohesion Fund (see below) to Member States whose GNI per capita is less than 90 % of the EU-25 average. Eligibility criteria are: population (structure, density, etc.), regional and national prosperity, surface area and unemployment rates.

2. Regional competitiveness and employment objective

This objective funds regions not covered by the convergence objective and is aimed at strengthening regions' competitiveness, attractiveness and employment; 79 % of funding is allocated among Member States according to eligible population,

regional prosperity, (un)employment and population density of the regions covered. The remaining 21 % is allocated as transitional support to regions that became ineligible for convergence funding because their GDP per capita increased to above 75 % of the average GDP of the EU-15, i.e. they experienced growth.

3. European territorial cooperation objective

This objective covers cross-border, transnational and inter-regional cooperation. It also funds peace and reconciliation actions in Northern Ireland.

Cohesion Fund

Member States whose GNI per capita is less than 90 % of the average GNI of the EU-25 are eligible for funding from the Cohesion Fund, which serves the convergence objective under the 2007–13 programme. It finances trans-European transport networks, notably priority projects of European interest, other transport activities and environmental activities.

Other funds

The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) co-finances infrastructure, productive investment, and regional and local development. The European Social Fund (ESF) supports employment opportunities by focusing on labour mobility and workers' adaptation to industrial changes.

Examples

Cohesion Fund

In the framework of the Bulgarian operational programme on environment, the Cohesion Fund contributed to the implementation of an integrated project for the water cycle in the town of Troyan, in the years 2009 to 2010.

In the period 2007 to 2010, the Cohesion Fund financed the construction of the expressway No 3 Szczecin–Gorzów–Wielkopolski in Poland.

In 2010, the Cohesion Fund co-funded the reconstruction plans of the railway linking Székefehérvár to Boba in Hungary.

ERDF

In the period 2008 to 2010, the ERDF co-funded the construction of a 14-km-long carriageway linking Dundalk to Limerick while bypassing the town of Tullamore, reducing journey time and urban congestion in the region.

As from 2010, the ERDF is contributing to several projects aiming at the improvement of healthcare services in Lithuania.

In 2010, the ERDF funded pavement reinforcement on the road No 72, between Balatonfűzfő and Veszprém, in order to increase load capacity to 11.5 tons.

In 2009 and 2010, the ERDF co-funded the construction of a road section bypassing the settlement of Enese (Hungary). The objectives of this project included improving traffic safety and reducing environmental pollution in Enese, as well as contributing to better living conditions for residents.

Important ERDF projects in focus

- Ireland, Finland, Sweden, United Kingdom, Norway

Healthcare goes electronic under northern skies

The Competitive Health Services project (2008–10) aims to ultimately launch and test new pilot eHealth services in all countries taking part.

Technical information:

Project: Healthcare goes electronic under northern skies
Programme: ERDF over the period January 2008 to December 2010

EU contribution: EUR 933 011

- Ireland, United Kingdom

High-speed underwater cable

A new direct international telecommunications connection to North America has been built under Project Kelvin, a joint UK–Ireland project. Completed in March 2010, the cable provides a direct communications link from 13 locations in the region (eight in Northern Ireland/UK, and five in Ireland). The north-west region of Northern Ireland and Ireland were far from submarine cables: therefore, the telecommunications services usually offered by submarine cables were of lower quality and more expensive in these regions than anywhere else. The lack of competition in the telecommunications market has been particularly hard on SMEs, the backbone of the regional economy. As a result of the Kelvin project, entrepreneurs are already seeing their operating costs decline thanks to the cheaper and faster telecommunications connections.

Technical information:

Project: high-speed underwater cable

Programme: ERDF from July 2008 to March 2010

Total cost: EUR 30 000 000

EU contribution: EUR 22 500 000

ESF

In 2009 and 2010, the ESF co-funded several projects in Spain aiming at improving the employability of unemployed people.

In 2010, the ESF co-funded staff training in Lithuania.

Important ESF projects in focus

- Slovenia

One-stop shop for companies

The main objective of the project is to provide easy access and services to existing companies, and to facilitate speedy creation of business entities. Work processes and procedures have been optimised and rationalised through the project and administrative costs significantly reduced. And that makes procedures for business simple and easy to use.

Technical information:

Programme type: operational programme for human resources

Development 2007–13: convergence objective

Duration of project: January 2007 to December 2010

Funding: EUR 4 329 153.38 of which EUR 3 679 780 in EU funding (ESF)

Preservation and management of natural resources • Heading 2

Managing natural resources while preserving the environment and jobs are the EU's top objectives in the fields of agriculture, fisheries and the environment.

Highlights

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1 No buying-in interventions in force any more in 2010.

Lowest number of agriculture sectors with export subsidies since five years: only three sectors.



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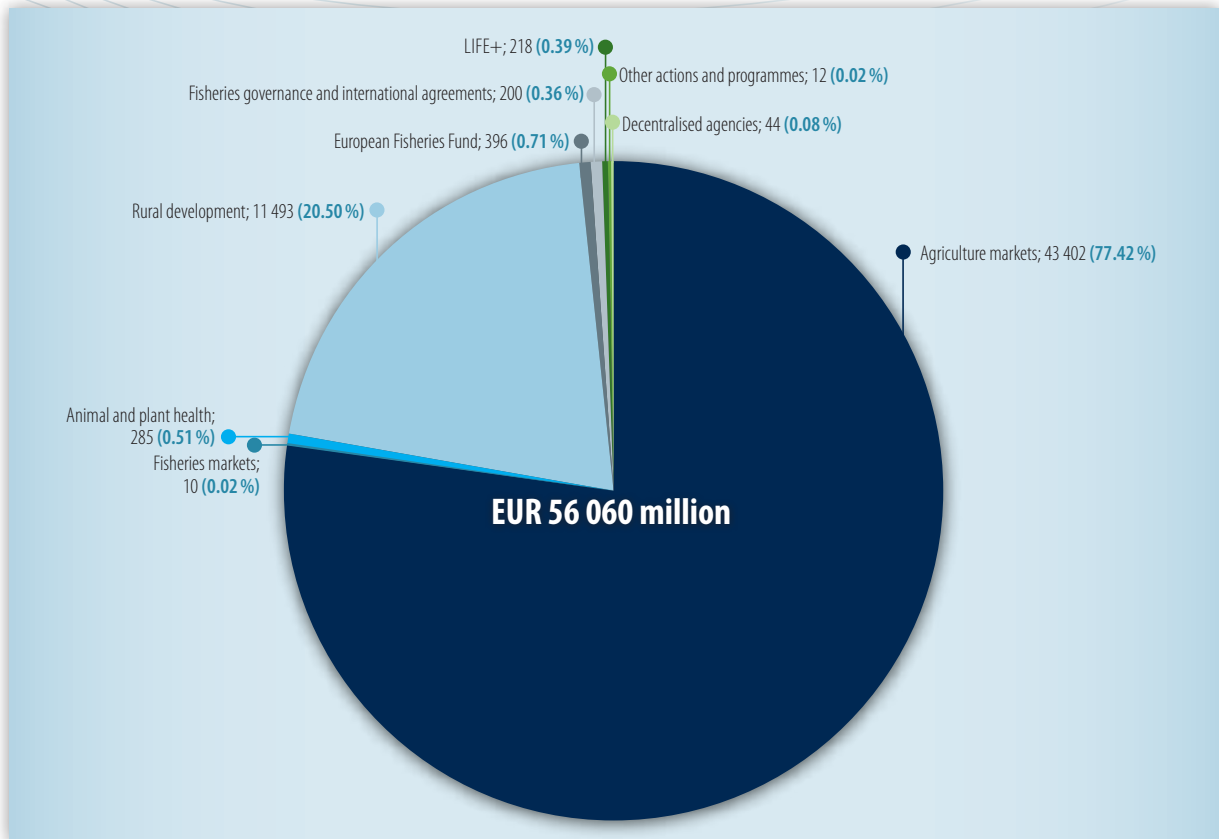


3 The share of direct payments in farmers' income decreased in comparison with the preceding year as their income recovered significantly by more than 12 % over the same period of time.

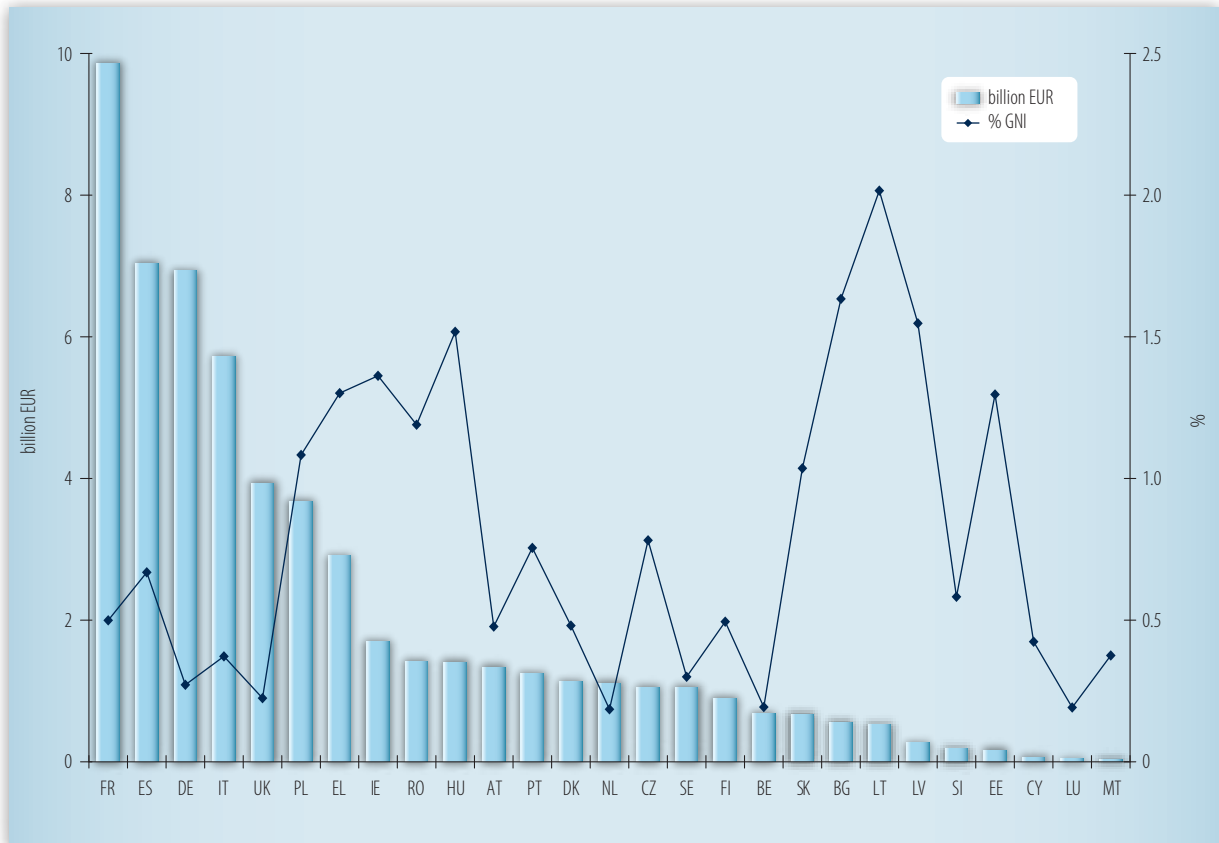
LIFE+: 11 000 Ecolabel licences issued and over 4 000 participants in EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme (EMAS).



Heading 2 — Implemented payments (million EUR)



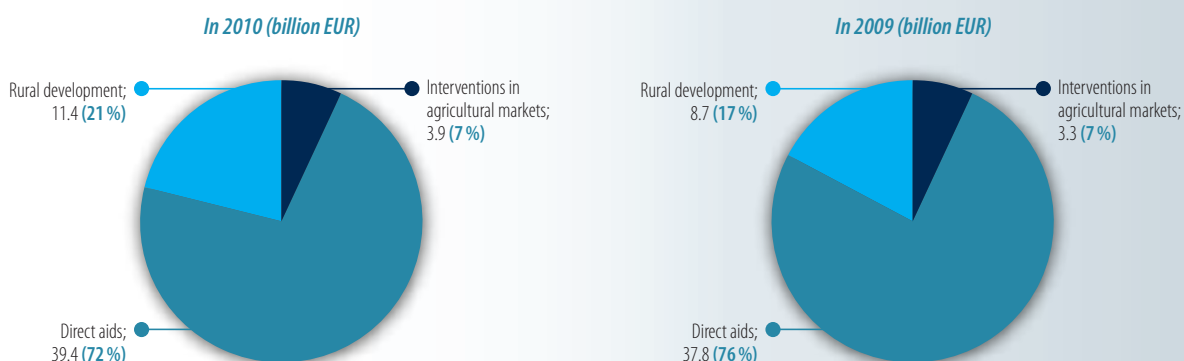
Heading 2 — Expenditure by Member State



Common agricultural policy

The common agricultural policy (CAP) encompasses two distinct policy areas: (1) supporting products and producers, by intervening in agricultural markets and through direct aid; and (2) fostering rural development.

Common agricultural policy — Implementation by policy area



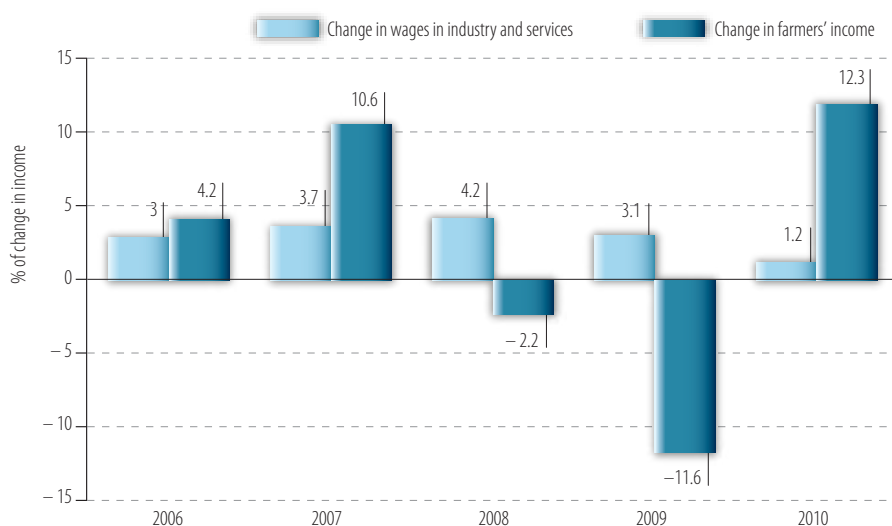
Interventions in agricultural markets and direct aid

The current structure of market management measures and direct payments is the result of ongoing reform started in 1993 and extended significantly in 2003. The idea was to make the agricultural sector more competitive by cutting the link between subsidies and production, while providing farmers with the income stability they need. Farmers now receive an 'income support payment', on condition that they meet environmental, food safety and animal health and welfare standards, but there is a mechanism to ensure that limits set on farm expenditure until 2013 are not exceeded.

Direct payments to new Member States are increasing gradually under a 10-year phasing-in scheme. The 'modulation' instrument (introduced in 2003) allows funds to be transferred from direct aid to the rural development budget.

Having increased in most EU Member States by around 15 % between 2000 and 2008, indicators of farmers' income fell by almost 12 % in 2009 compared with 2008. For 2010, the estimates show again an increase of the farmers' income by more than 12 %.

Farmers' income development 2006–10 — Changes compared with previous year (compared with wages in industry and services)



Rural development

Rural development policy is designed to help rural areas respond to the economic, social and environmental issues of the 21st century. Nearly 60 % of the population of the 27 EU Member States lives in rural areas, which cover 90 % of the territory. National (and in some cases regional) programmes address their specific problems and needs. The programmes cover three groups of themes or 'axes':

- Axis 1: competitiveness in agriculture and forestry, focusing on knowledge transfer, modernisation, innovation and the quality of the food chain;
- Axis 2: biodiversity, the preservation and development of high-nature-value farming and forestry systems and traditional agricultural landscapes, water and climate change;
- Axis 3: quality of life in rural areas and diversification.

To help ensure a balanced approach to policy, Member States and regions are obliged to spread their rural development funding across these three groups.

A further requirement is that some of the funding must support projects developed by local action groups under the so-called 'Leader' approach. This is to encourage highly individual projects designed and executed by local partnerships to address specific local problems.

Debate on the future of the common agricultural policy

Before setting down any initial policy guidelines for this strategic sector the Commission launched on 12 April 2010 a public debate on the common agricultural policy's future, objectives, principles and contribution to the Europe 2020 strategy.

In addition to how the CAP can contribute to developing the Europe 2020 strategy, the public debate centred around four main questions:

- Why do we need a European common agricultural policy?
- What are society's objectives for agriculture in all its diversity?
- Why should we reform the CAP and how can we make it meet society's expectations?
- What tools do we need for tomorrow's CAP?

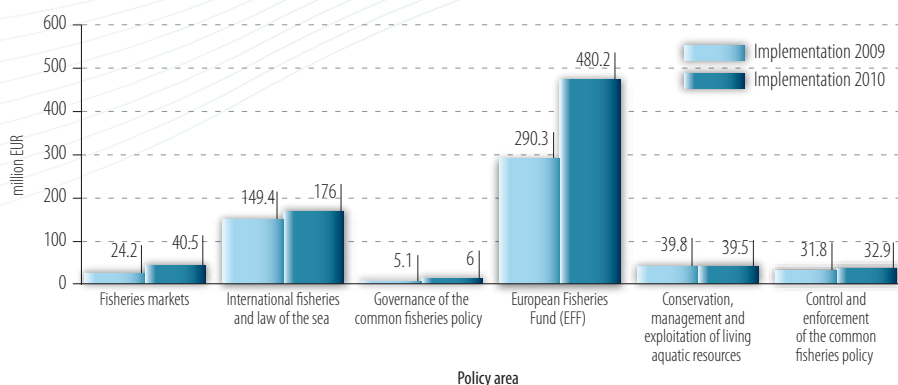
This public debate stayed open for contributions until 11 June 2010. On 19 and 20 July 2010, the European Commission held a concluding conference on the public debate. Based on the outcome of the public debate and exchanges with the Council and the European Parliament, the Commission presented on 18 November 2010 a Communication on 'The CAP towards 2020' which outlines options for the future CAP and launches the debate with the other institutions and with stakeholders.

Common fisheries policy

The aim of the common fisheries policy (CFP) is to promote sustainable fisheries and aquaculture in a healthy marine environment which can support an economically viable industry providing employment and opportunities for coastal communities. To achieve this, the EU provides financial support to the fishing sector, including aquaculture and fisheries areas. The European Fisheries Fund (EFF) is worth EUR 4.3 billion for the period 2007–13. It is divided between:

- (1) measures to adapt the EU fishing fleet;
- (2) aquaculture, inland fishing, processing and marketing of fishery and aquaculture products;
- (3) measures of common interest;
- (4) sustainable development of fisheries areas; and
- (5) technical assistance. Each Member State draws up an operational programme setting out its choice of priorities and the relevant targets.

Common fisheries policy - Implementation by policy area



All Member States have complied with the **fishing capacity management rules**, which aim to manage the EU fishing fleet and improve the balance between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities.

LIFE+

LIFE+ contributes to the implementation, updating and development of EU environmental policy and legislation by co-financing pilot or demonstration projects with European added value. In particular, LIFE+ supports the implementation of the EU's sixth environment action programme (EAP) 2002–12 and its four priority areas: climate change; nature and biodiversity; environment and health; natural resources and waste. The LIFE+ programme 2007–13 consists of three components: 'LIFE+ nature and biodiversity', 'LIFE+ environment policy and governance' and 'LIFE+ information and communication'.

LIFE+ by programme component

Programme component	Number of projects (estimation in the framework of the grant selection procedure)	Amount awarded in 2009 (million EUR)	Amount awarded in 2010 (million EUR)
LIFE+ Nature and biodiversity	84	129	124
LIFE+ Environment policy and governance	116	112	120
LIFE+ Information and communication	10	9	6
NGOs	33	9	9

In 2010, under LIFE+, a programme for the recovery, the management and the monitoring of **wetlands associated with the Channel of Castilla** (Spain) was implemented: this is crucial to the protection of local species and vegetation. The project also entails environmental education actions.

In 2010, **CO₂ emissions in Emilia-Romagna** were estimated at almost 35 million tons: agriculture can contribute to miti-

gating climate change by producing biomass as a substitute for fossil fuels, as well as by sequestering CO₂ in soil organic carbon. A project, funded under LIFE+, aims to develop a methodology for **calculating greenhouse gas** (GHG) emissions and carbon sequestration resulting from changes in soil use. It will also assess the possibility of establishing chain production agreements between the agricultural sector, energy producers and consumers.



Citizenship, freedom, security and justice • Heading 3

Heading 3a — Freedom, security and justice

Development of a common asylum area, cooperation between law enforcement agencies and judicial authorities to prevent and fight terrorism and crime, respect for fundamental rights and a global approach to drug issues are the main policies covered by this area of expenditure, which focuses on protecting the life, freedom and property of citizens.

Highlights



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Secure external borders: around 1 800 designated border crossing points monitored by the European Commission, 20 joint operations carried out lasting all together 6 471 days.

Latest results on illegal immigration: 572 295 illegal immigrants apprehended.



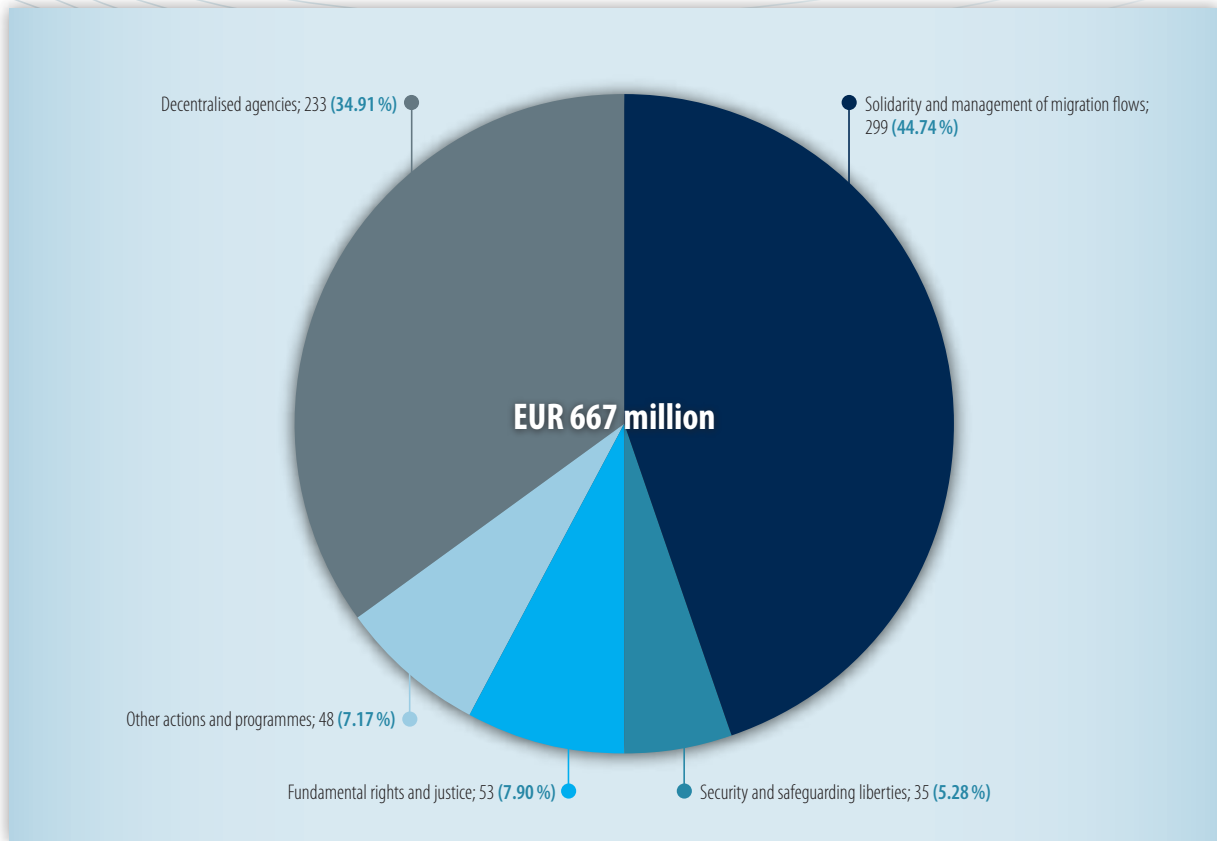
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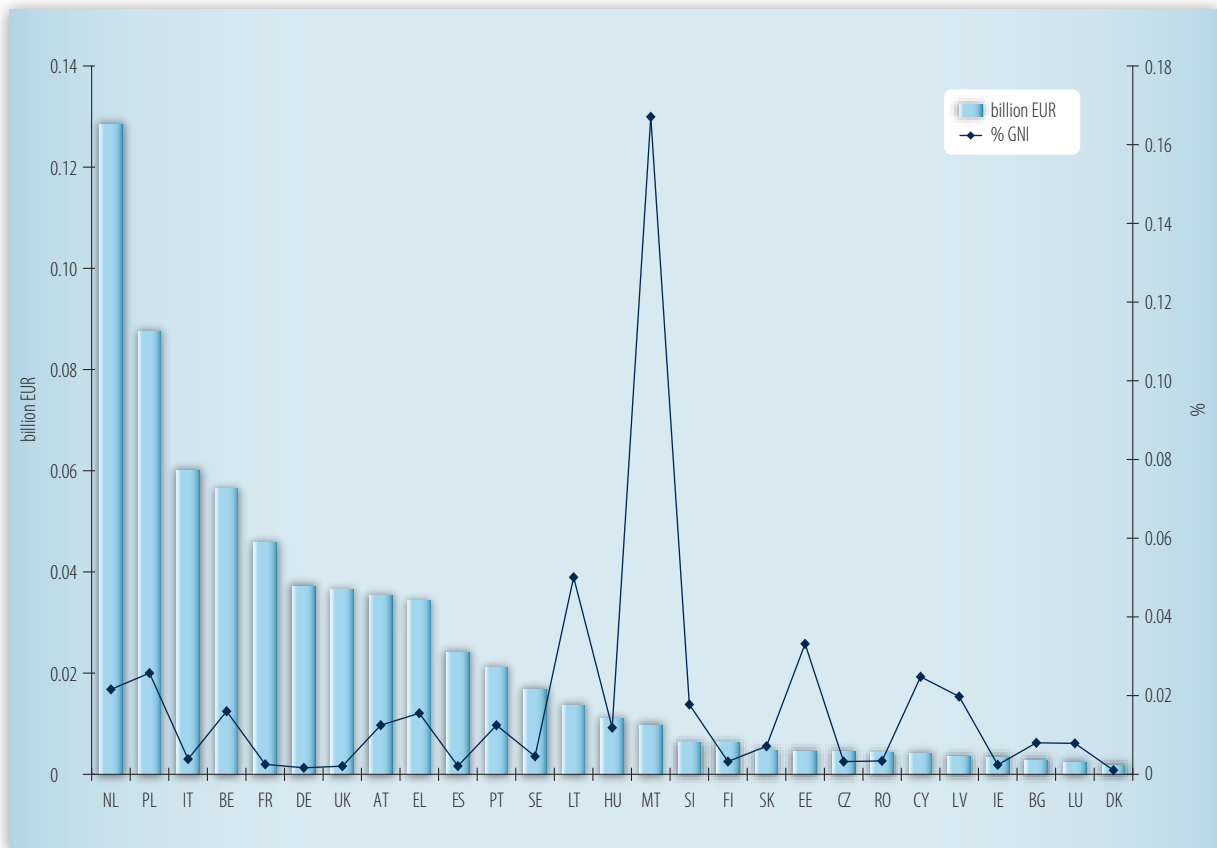
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European arrest warrant (EAW): latest data show that between 2005 and 2009 a total of 54 689 EAWs were issued and 11 630 executed.

Heading 3a — Implemented payments (million EUR)



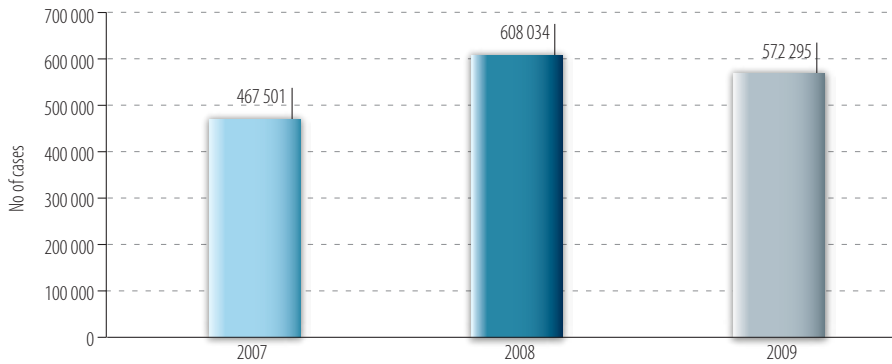
Heading 3a — Expenditure by Member State



Solidarity and management of migration flows

External border control, the free movement of people inside the EU and the effective management of migration issues are the goals of the general programme entitled 'Solidarity and management of migration flows.' The programme offers financial support through four funds.

Number of illegal migrants apprehended (EU)



The European programme for the integration of third-country nationals supports action to help them fulfil residence requirements and to facilitate their integration into European societies. One of the targets of the EU activities in this area is to reduce the gap between the high unemployment rate among migrants and that of the rest of the population. The fund finances activities such as language and civic orientation courses, capacity building and exchanges between Member States.

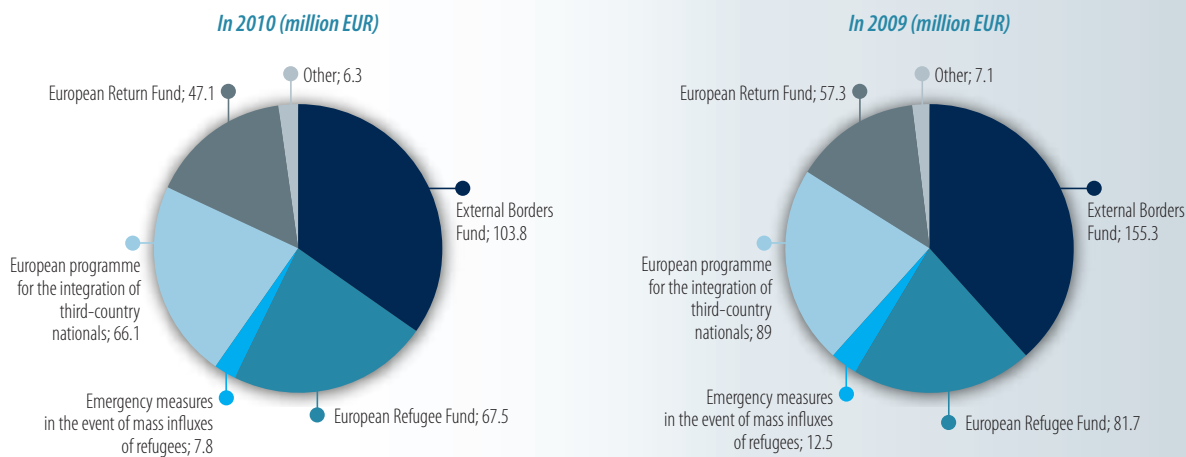
The role of the European Refugee Fund (ERF) is to support the efforts of EU countries to grant reception conditions to refugees and displaced persons, to apply fair and effective asylum procedures and to promote good practices in the field of asylum so as to protect the rights of those who require international protection.

There is also a specific budget to assist Member States facing particular pressure due to a sudden influx of displaced persons.

The European Return Fund supports management of the return of non-EU nationals, with a preference for voluntary return, and with a view to supporting fair and effective implementation of common standards on return across the EU. Funding is available for assisted voluntary operations, cash incentives and travel costs.

The External Borders Fund helps EU countries cope with the financial burden of external borders and visa policy. The fund finances investment in infrastructure, IT systems, equipment (e.g. document readers and helicopters) and training.

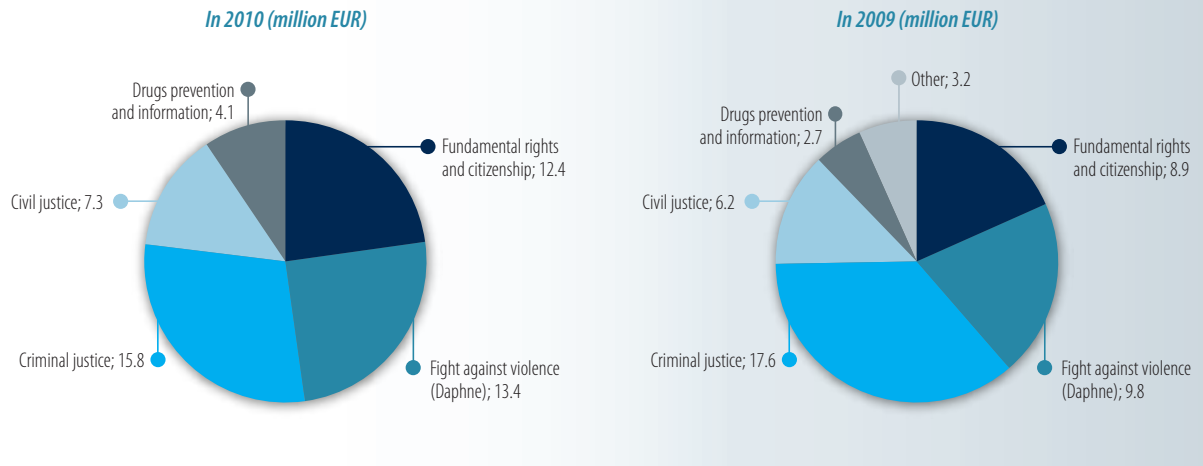
Solidarity and management of migration flows



Fundamental rights and justice

The framework programme 'Fundamental rights and justice' funds action aimed at combating violence (Daphne III programme), promoting fundamental rights, preventing drug abuse, and supporting judicial cooperation and mutual recognition of judicial decisions.

Fundamental rights and justice

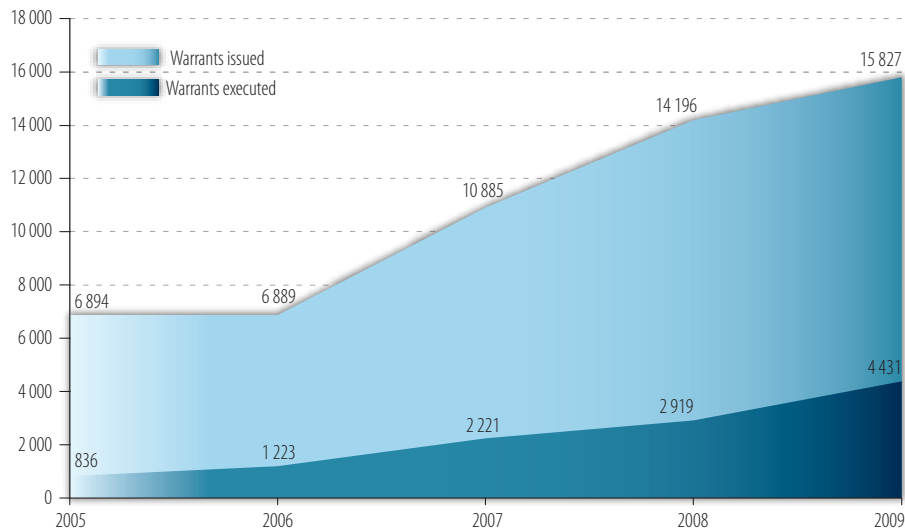


Suspects brought to justice faster

The bulk of the funding targets judicial cooperation in civil and criminal matters.

An example of such cooperation is the **European arrest warrant (EAW)**, which replaced the extradition process, and has considerably shortened the length of surrender procedures: from over a year, in many extradition cases, to five weeks (and two weeks when the person consents to surrender).

European arrest warrants



Security and safeguarding liberties

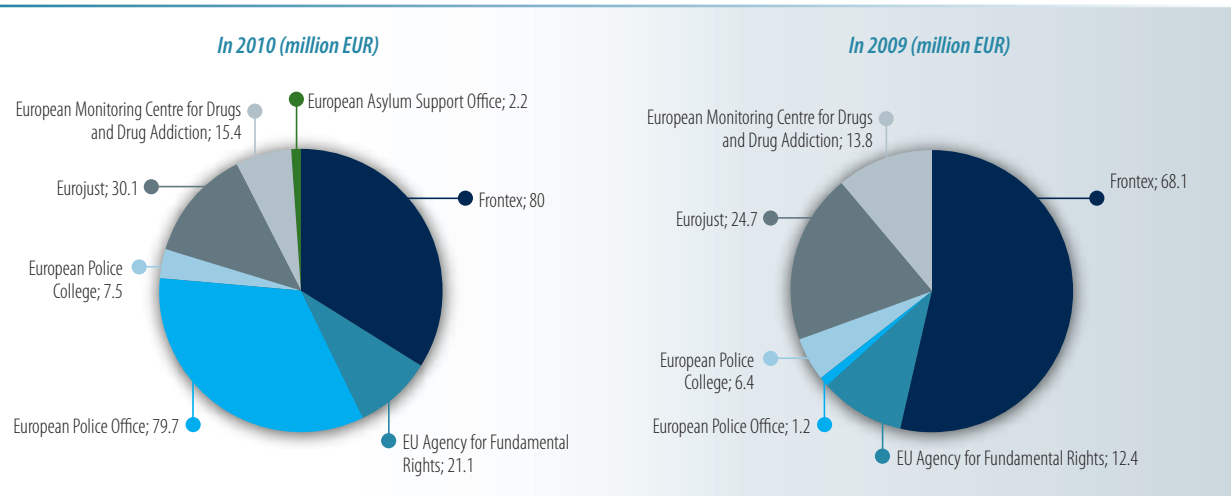
The framework programme on 'Security and safeguarding liberties' covers two specific funding programmes: one to prevent terrorism and manage its consequences, the other to support coordination of law enforcement and crime prevention.

Decentralised agencies

Decentralised agencies such as the Agency for Fundamental Rights in Vienna, the Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders (Frontex) in Warsaw, and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction in Lisbon are increasingly active in this area. The decentralised agencies funded under this heading also include the European Police College in Bramshill and the judicial cooperation network Eurojust in The Hague.

Frontex coordinates operational cooperation between Member States in the field of management of external borders, carries out risk analyses and assists Member States in circumstances requiring increased technical and operational assistance at external borders.

Decentralised agencies



Projects supporting police cooperation have had very tangible outcomes so far: for instance, a **joint customs operation** involving several countries led to the seizure of 4.5 tons of cocaine; in the frame of another project fighting child trafficking, 26 of the 90 suspects have already been charged.

From January to September 2010, 31 186 illegal border-crossing operations were detected at the Turkish–Greek frontier.



Heading 3b — Citizenship

Promoting active citizenship, fostering European culture, identity and diversity and improving health, consumer and civil protection are the EU's objectives in this area.

Highlights

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1

European Union Solidarity Fund: latest results show that at least 97 000 people made homeless in 2009 in Abruzzo have received in 2010 temporary housing around the epicentre area in L'Aquila from the fund.

Youth on the move: 76 % of European volunteer service (EVS) participants believe that their job chances have increased thanks to their European project experience.

2



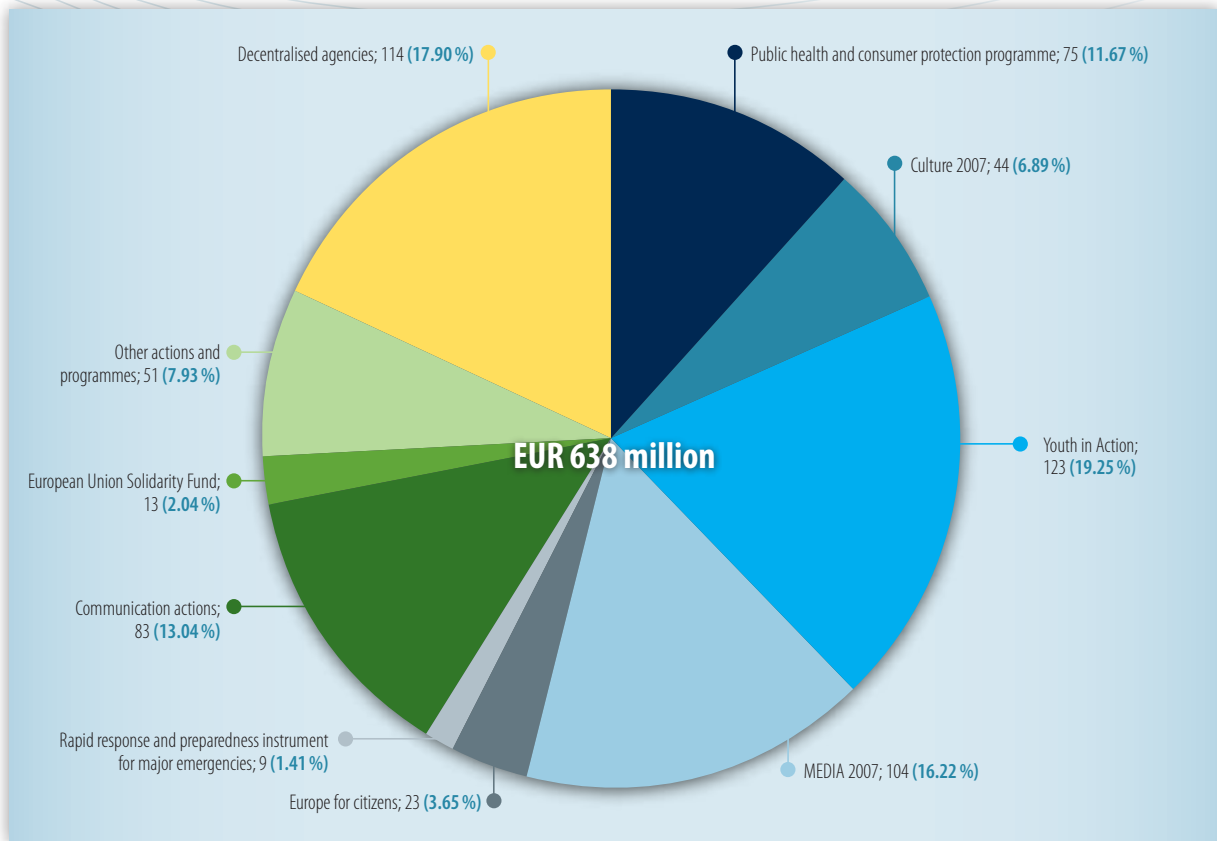
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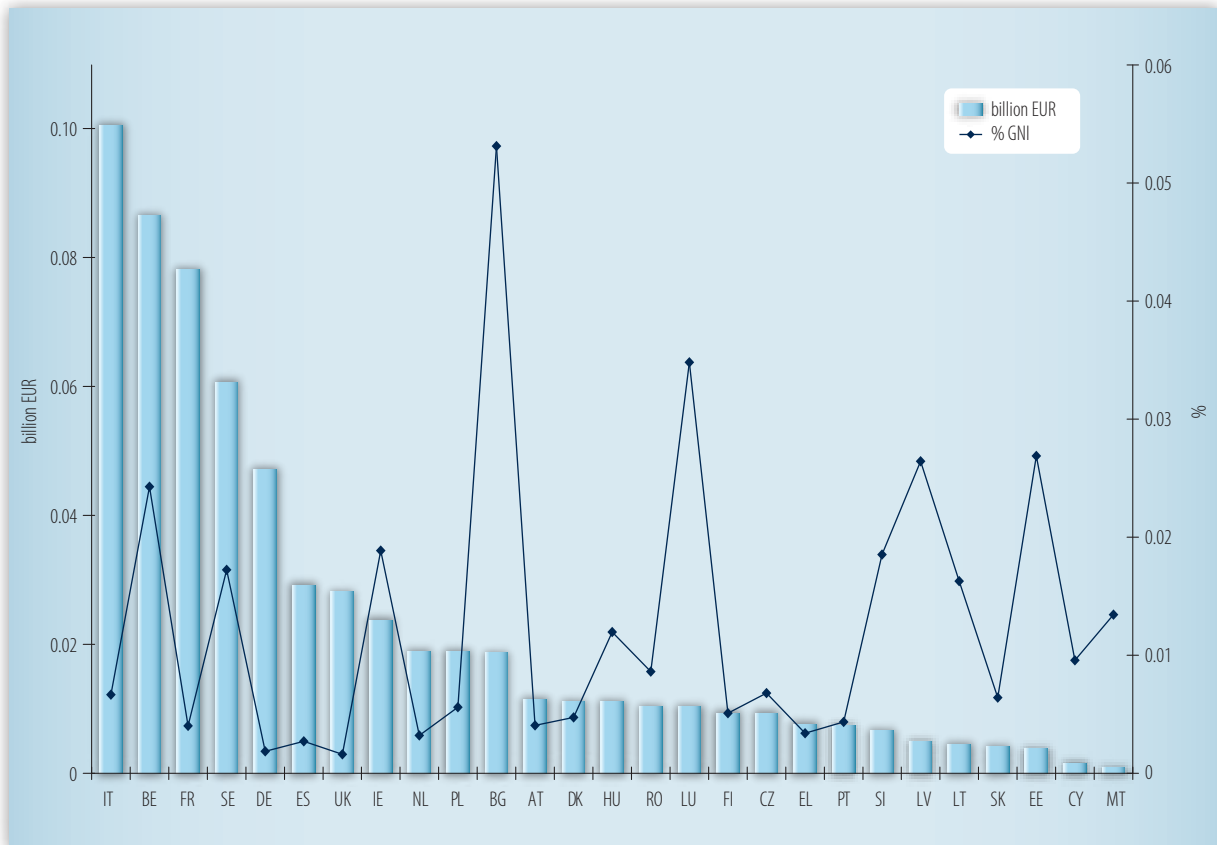
3

Total number of visits to the Europa website amounted to 294 million and 47 659 European citizens visited the European Commission in 2010 (i.e. 3 % more than in 2009).

Heading 3b — Implemented payments (million EUR)



Heading 3b — Expenditure by Member State



Public health and consumer protection

Public health

This budget finances measures to identify health threats and develop vaccination policies and emergency plans.

Cross-border cooperation

Although the EU funds make only a fraction of total health expenditure in Europe (estimated at over EUR 1 000 billion), many cross-border actions depend critically on EU funds. Understanding rare diseases and developing innovative treatments requires patient populations to be pooled in registries across several countries, a typical example of EU-funded cooperation.

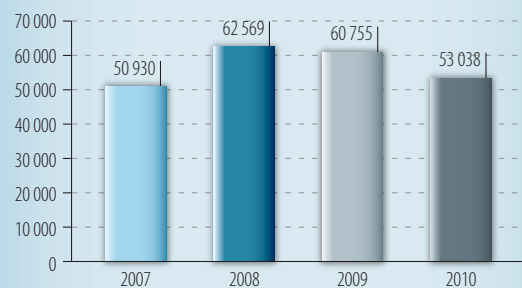
Consumer protection

The consumer budget is used to increase consumer welfare through greater empowerment and effective protection. Funding is available for market monitoring and risk evaluation and to support European consumer organisations and projects.

European Consumer Centres Network (ECC-Net)

The ECCs can offer legal and practical advice, contact a company for any EU citizen in another European country or advise a dispute resolution scheme in case of trouble with a faulty product bought in another European country or problems with the reimbursement of a plane ticket when a flight was cancelled.

Number of cases handled by ECC-Net



Civil protection

The civil protection financial instrument helps EU Member States and other countries protect people, environment and property in the event of natural or man-made disasters. This includes facilitating a rapid and efficient response to disasters, better preparedness (training, exchange of experts, ICT systems, etc.) and prevention measures.

In 2010, the Civil Protection Mechanism was able to respond adequately to 11 requests for interventions inside the EU and to 17 requests for interventions outside the EU. They responded, for example, to floods in Pakistan, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Benin, Tajikistan and Colombia; earthquake and cholera epidemics in Haiti; earthquake in Chile; oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico; violent windstorm (Xynthia) affecting western Europe; forest fires in France, Portugal and Israel; snowfalls in the UK and the Netherlands; hurricanes and tropical storms in Guatemala and Haiti and finally the industrial accident in Hungary.

European Union Solidarity Fund

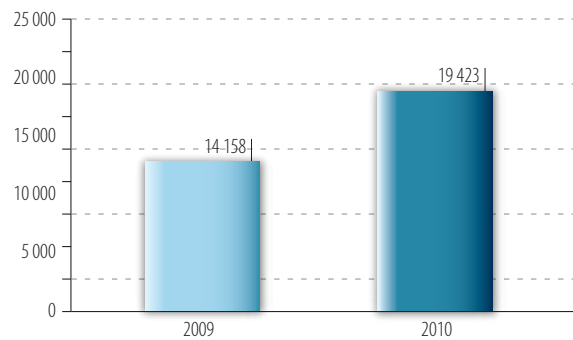
The European Union Solidarity Fund is designed to respond in an efficient and flexible manner when a major natural disaster occurs in a Member State. In 2010, the Commission accepted nine applications relating to disasters in Ireland (flooding), France (storm Xynthia), Portugal (flooding in Madeira) and flooding in Poland, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania and Croatia. Six further applications received during the second half of 2010 are scheduled to be decided in 2011: France (Var flooding), the Czech Republic and Germany (August floods), Slovenia and Croatia (September floods), and Hungary (red sludge spill).

For the flooding disaster in Ireland, aid amounting to EUR 13 022 million was paid out before the end of 2010.

Culture

The Culture programme promotes cultural exchange and cooperation by supporting the mobility of cultural players, circulation of artistic works and intercultural dialogue. It finances cooperation projects, festivals and translations. The European Capitals of Culture also receive funding from this programme.

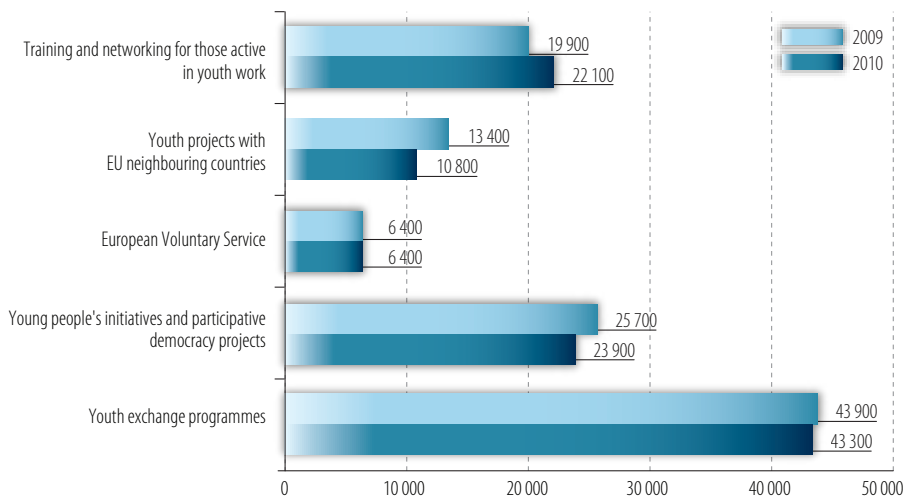
EU-funded mobility in culture: number of artists/cultural workers mobile



Youth in Action

This programme promotes youth exchanges, and encourages young people to participate in democratic life and volunteer in non-profit activities.

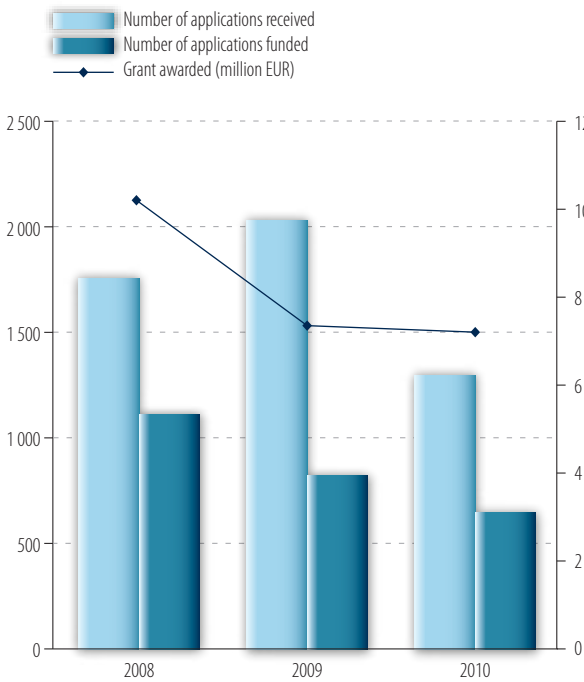
Number of participants in Youth in Action activities



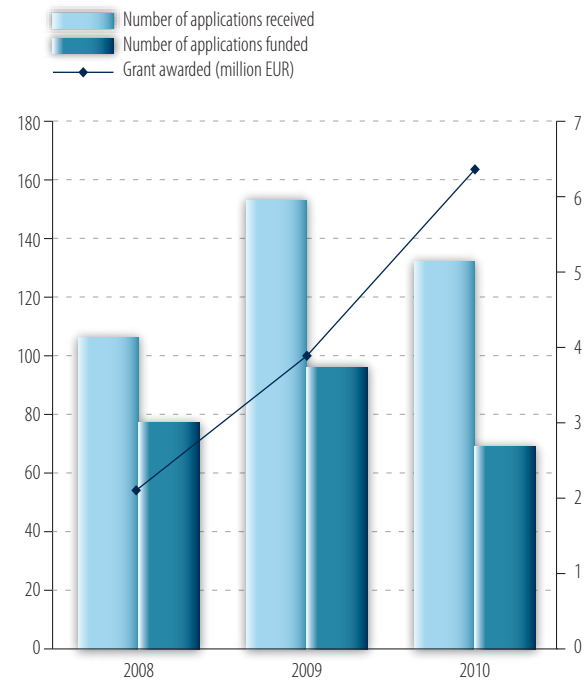
Europe for citizens

The Europe for citizens programme aims to develop citizens' sense of ownership of the European project, reinforcing solidarity and a sense of European identity built around shared values. Typical actions are the development of exchanges, such as town-twinning, and local citizens' projects.

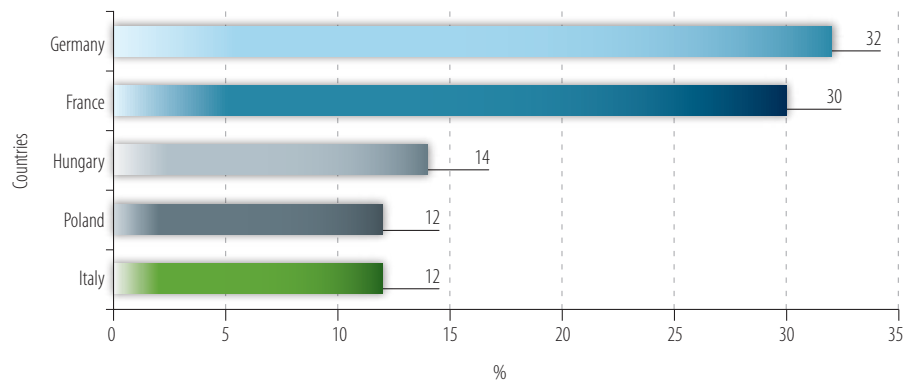
Town-twinning



Network of twinned towns



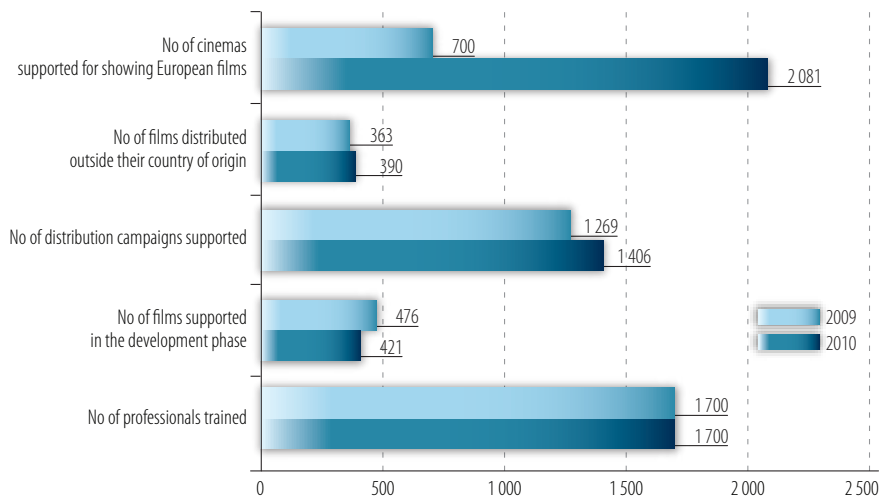
Breakdown of the five most active Member States in terms of town-twinning in 2010



MEDIA 2007

EU action in the audiovisual sector aims to support growth and employment in the industry while maintaining cultural and linguistic diversity. The MEDIA programme supports transnational circulation of European films and professionals in this highly fragmented market, which suffers from a lack of private financing.

Examples of MEDIA activity



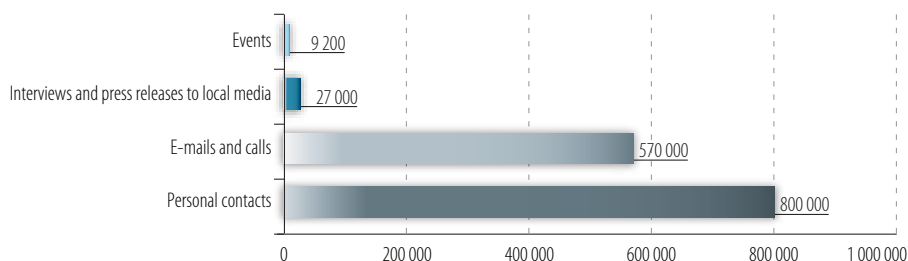
Through the MEDIA 2007 programme, almost 100 festivals were supported with more than 70 % European programming providing opportunities for non-commercial films to be seen.

One euro from the MEDIA programme invested in the distribution of a project triggers the generation of EUR 6 million from private sources.

Communication actions

EU communication actions focus on three main objectives: listening, communicating and 'going local', thus bringing the EU closer to its citizens. The activities funded include partnerships with EU information channels (Euronews, Euranet, PressEurop) and the running of the EU's information centre Europe Direct.

'Going local': 497 Europe Direct centres across the EU in 2010



The EU as a global player •

Heading 4

The EU's paramount objectives in foreign policy are stability, security and neighbourhoods' prosperity. The EU's more proactive foreign and security policy enables it to carry out crisis management and peacekeeping missions in Europe and far beyond.

Highlights

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- 1 • The European Union provided need-based humanitarian assistance to victims of natural and man-made disasters in over 80 countries reaching approximately 138 million people with aid worth a total of EUR 1 115 million.

EUR 112 million addressed humanitarian needs in Haiti following the earthquake, EUR 40 million was approved for the drought in Sahel and another EUR 40 million for the floods in Pakistan.



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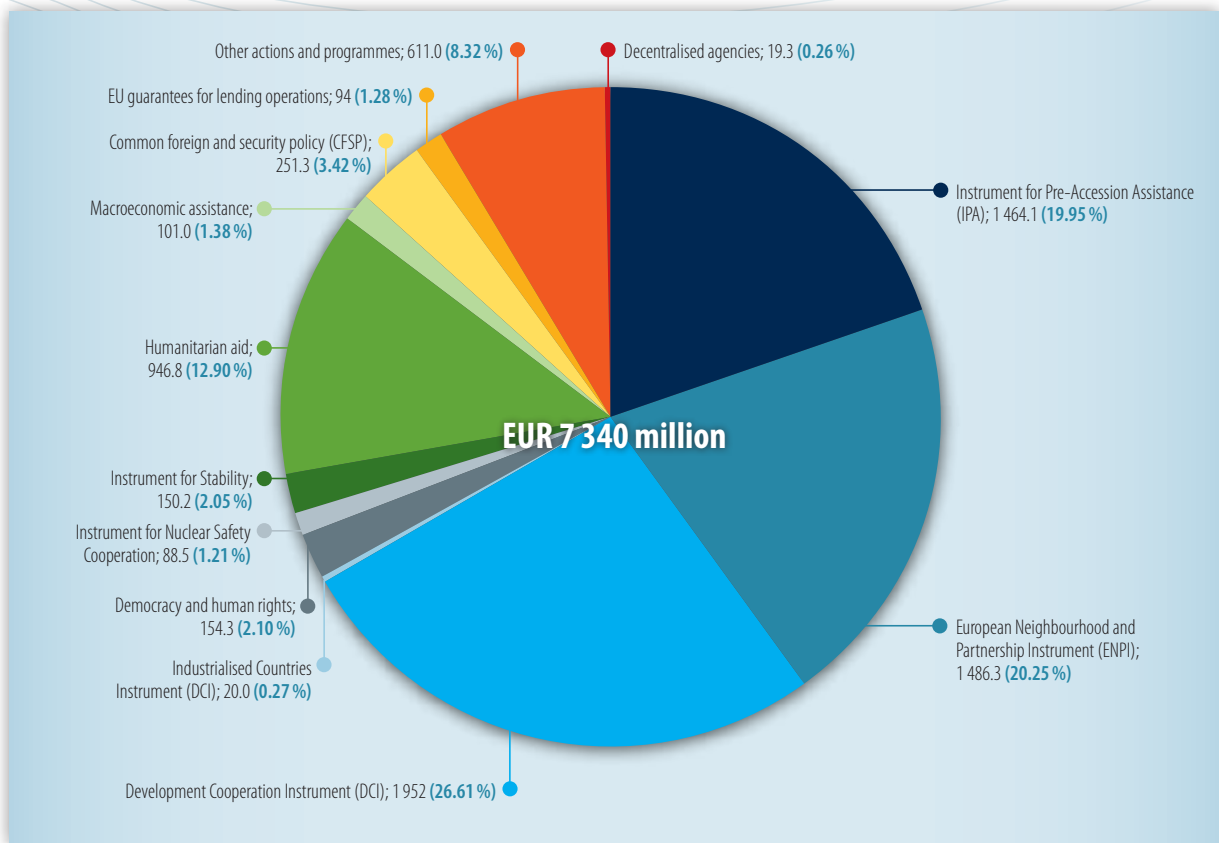
- 3 • Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM): 5.2 million people are receiving antiretroviral therapy for AIDS and 160 million long-lasting insecticidal nets have been distributed.

Ninety-one countries benefited from EU financial support with a view to achieving more effective action on the part of civil society organisations and sufficient freedom and room for manoeuvre for human rights and democracy advocacy.

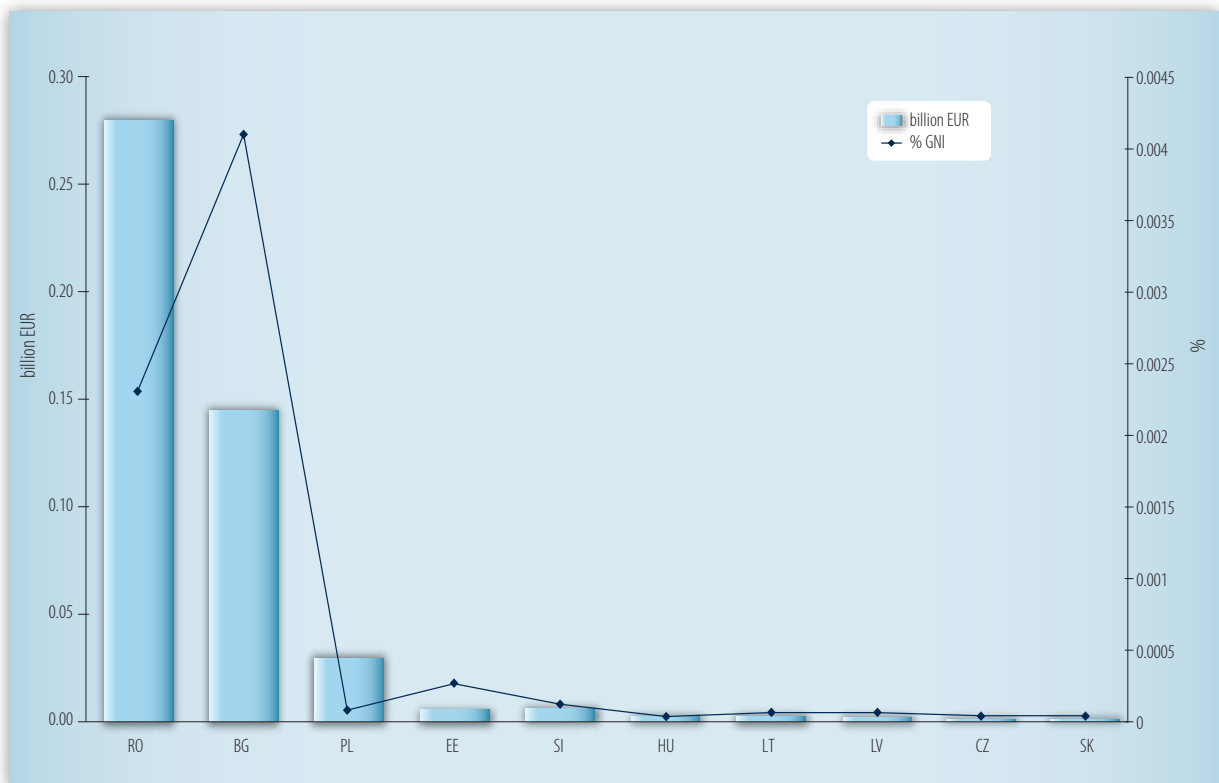


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Heading 4 — Implemented payments (million EUR)



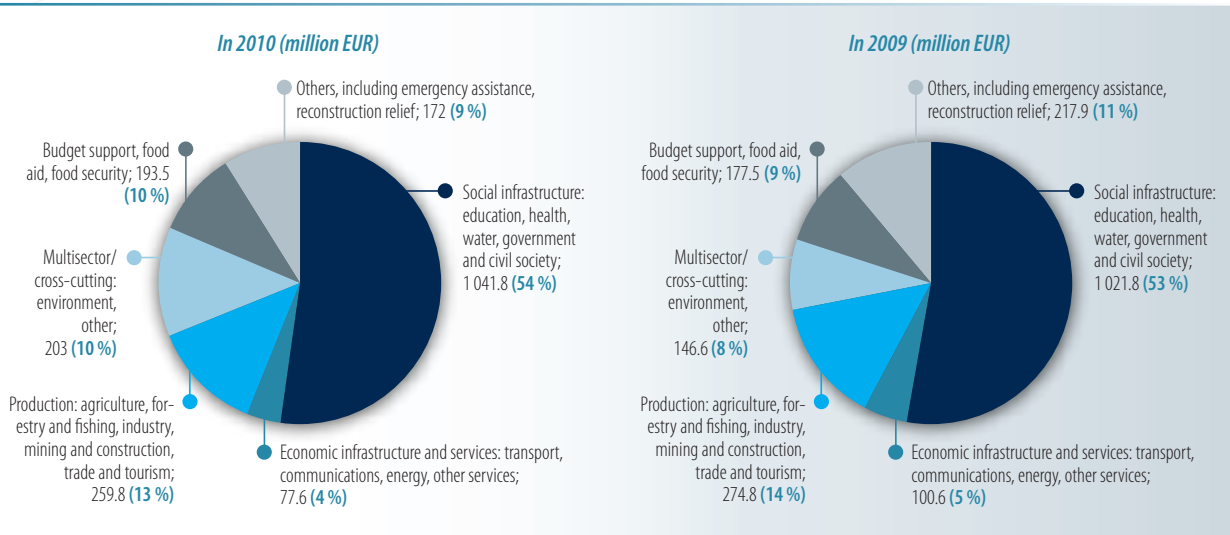
Heading 4 — Pre-accession programmes (former Phare, ISPA and Sapard only) — Expenditure by Member State



Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)

The overarching objective of this EU instrument for external cooperation is to eradicate poverty by means of sustainable development, partly by working towards the millennium development goals.

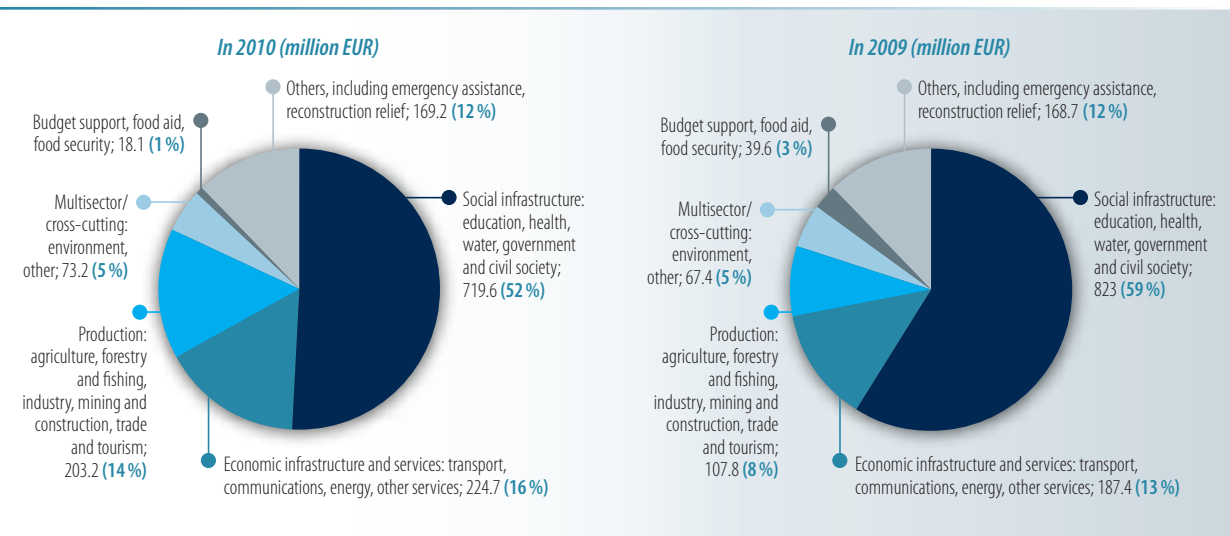
DCI payments (ODA—Official Development Assistance) — Breakdown by sector, general Commission budget



European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)

The EU's neighbourhood policy aims to build economic stability and security around the EU's borders. Funding is available through the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) to support the neighbouring countries' own reforms and integration.

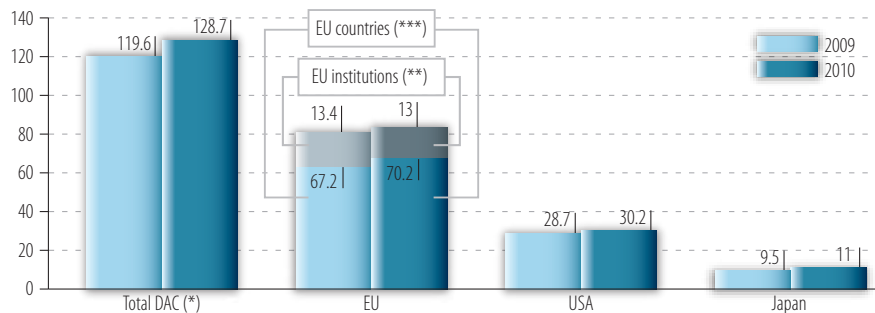
ENPI payments (ODA) — Breakdown by sector, general Commission budget



EU assistance brings us closer to the millennium development goals

The EU is the world's largest source of official development assistance.

Net official development assistance (ODA) (billion USD)



Source: OECD, 15 July 2011

(*) Development Assistance Committee.

(**) Combined: EU budget, European Development Fund (EDF), European Investment Bank (EIB).

(***) Combined: DAC-EU members, non-DAC-EU members (Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia).

At the EU level, this aid is delivered through six major instruments:

- the European Development Fund (managed by the European Commission but technically not part of the EU budget; see below);
- the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI);
- the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI);
- the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR);
- the Instrument for Stability (IFS);
- the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation (INSC).

The European Development Fund (EDF), formally outside the EU budget and financed directly by Member States' contributions, is the main instrument for providing EU aid for development cooperation in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) States and overseas countries and territories (OCTs). The EDF consists of grants managed by the European Commission and risk capital and loans managed by the European Investment Bank (EIB) under the Investment Facility. The 10th EDF (2008–13) has been allocated EUR 22 682 million.

The millennium development goals (MDGs) ⁽¹⁾ set quantitative benchmarks to halve extreme poverty in all its forms by 2015. The EU is a key player in these efforts. In 2010, the European Commission worked hard to ensure that the progress towards the MDGs observed in recent years would not be impeded by the effects of the crisis.

In 2010, the EU maintained its commitment to help countries **eradicate extreme poverty and hunger (MDG 1)**, partly through food security programmes. The EUR 1 billion food

facility will enable the EU to respond rapidly to problems caused by soaring food prices in developing countries. Operating over a three-year period from 2009 to 2011, this fund will bridge the gap between emergency aid and medium- to long-term development aid.

Improving universal education (MDG 2). Since 2004, more than 9 million pupils have been enrolled in primary education, thanks to Commission support, and more than 720 000 primary school teachers have been trained.

Advance gender equality (MDG 3). Over the past five years, the Commission has supported the enrolment of around 85 000 female students in secondary education, in 10 countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. In Mexico, the European Commission has also co-funded a programme aiming at the eradication of violence against women and human trafficking in the state of Tlaxcala.

In 2010, the EU also supported progress on the **health-related MDGs (4, 5 and 6)**, including reduction of child mortality, improvement of maternal health and prevention of poverty-related diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis, through health sector reform and healthcare delivery approaches. Through its contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, the Commission has provided 7.7 million people with insecticide-treated nets since 2002 as well as providing antiretroviral combination therapy to 750 000 people with advanced HIV infection. In the last five years, the Commission has also contributed to immunisations for more than 5 million children against measles.

In line with **MDG7**, the Commission also focuses on major environmental issues, such as climate change, desertification, biodiversity, fisheries and forest preservation. For instance, its contributions have led to 1 million hectares of land being developed as a conservation area in Eurasia.

⁽¹⁾ For more information on MDGs and targets, please refer to the UN's 2010 Millennium Development Goals Report.

Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)

The enlargement policy is one of the most effective EU foreign policy instruments, providing a strong stimulus for political and economic reforms in candidate countries.

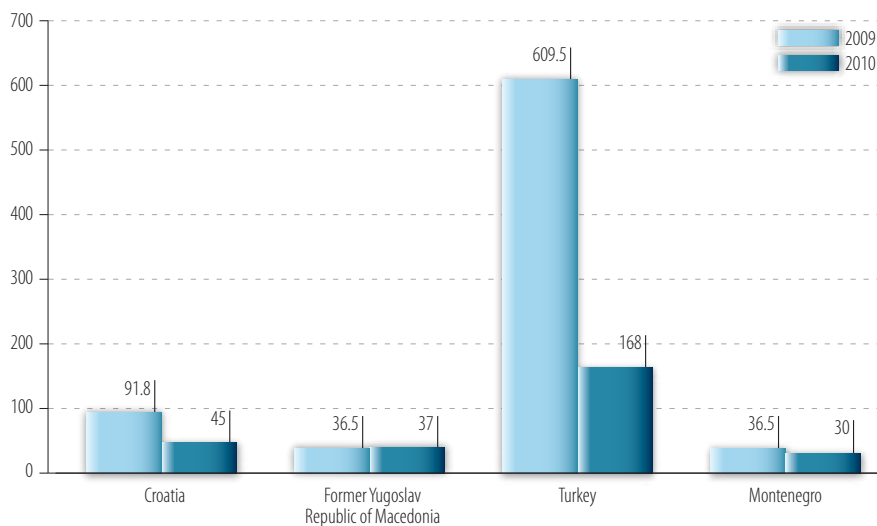
The EU provides focused pre-accession financial aid to the candidate countries (currently Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey), and the potential candidates (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99), intended to help these countries carry out political, economic and institutional reforms in line with EU standards.

The Copenhagen criteria

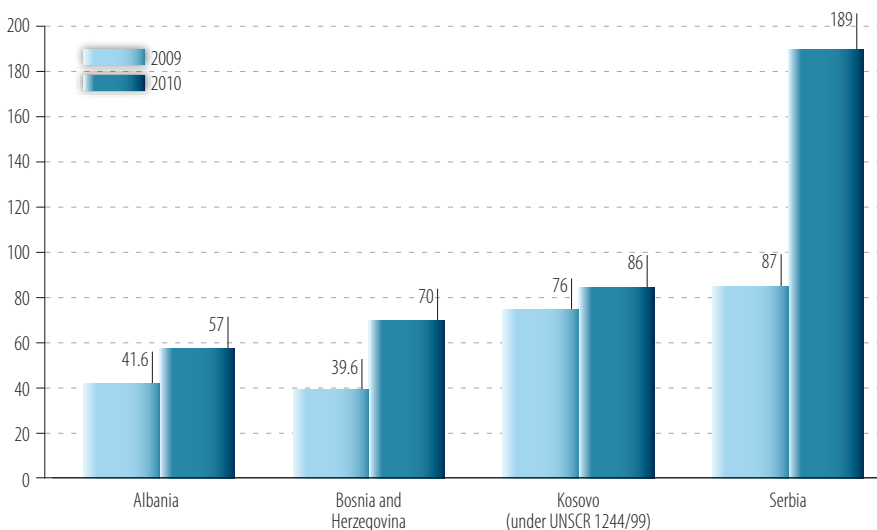
These are the conditions for EU accession. They require the candidate country to have:

- stable institutions that guarantee democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for minorities (political criteria);
- a functioning market economy, as well as the ability to cope with the pressure of competition inside the Union (economic criteria);
- the ability to assume the obligations of membership (*acquis* criteria — alignment with EU standards).

IPA 2010 by country: payments to EU candidate countries, excluding multi-beneficiary actions (million EUR)



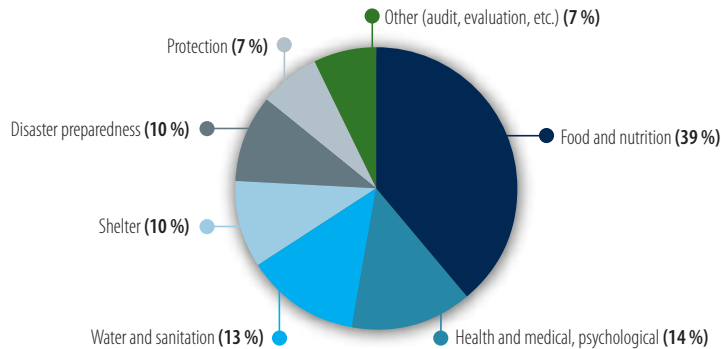
IPA 2010 by country: payments to EU potential candidate countries, excluding multi-beneficiary actions (million EUR)



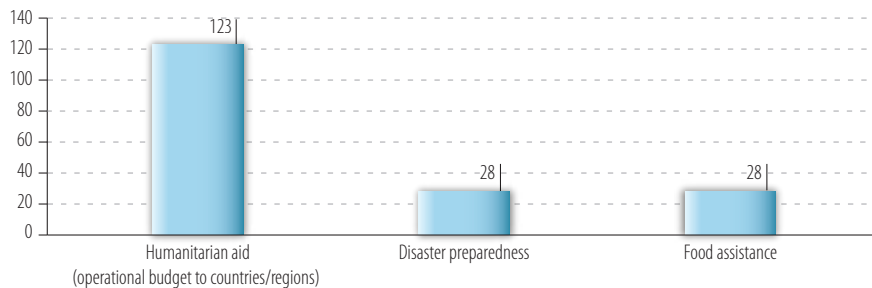
Humanitarian aid

Every year the EU's humanitarian aid helps millions of people affected by man-made crises or natural disasters. The European Commission is one of the world's largest humanitarian aid donors, and the EU taken as a whole accounts for more than half of total official humanitarian aid.

Humanitarian aid, 2010



Number of beneficiaries, 2010 (million)



Common foreign and security policy (CFSP)

Through its common foreign and security policy the EU acts to strengthen stability and peace in many of the world's hot spots: Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99), South Caucasus, Afghanistan, the Middle East and Africa.

CFSP missions in 2010		
Mission	Since	Number of staff, 2010
EU Police Mission, Bosnia and Herzegovina (*)	2003	95
EU Border Assistance Mission, Rafah	2005	7
EU Integrated Rule of Law Mission, Iraq	2005	32
EU Rule of Law Mission, Kosovo (*)	2008	188
EU Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support (*)	2006	39
EU Police Mission, Afghanistan (*)	2007	231
EU Police Mission, Democratic Republic of Congo (*)	2007	28
EU Monitoring Mission, Georgia	2008	274

(*) Contributing states include non-EU countries.

Administration • Heading 5

Administration covers the expenditure by all EU institutions on, for example, staff salaries and pensions, buildings and infrastructure, information technology and security.

Highlights

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1 The Commission sticks to its 'zero-post-increase' policy.

Administrative costs amount to 6.4 % of the total EU budget.



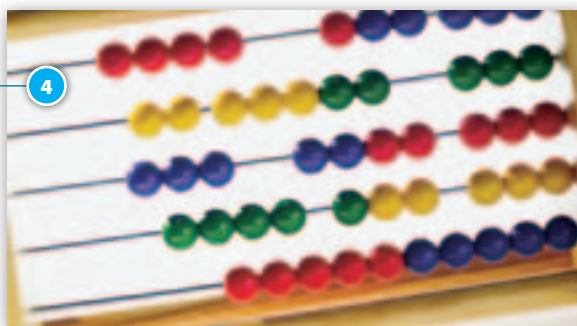
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3 In 2010, the Commission exceeded its targets for recruiting staff from the 10 Member States which joined the EU in 2004.

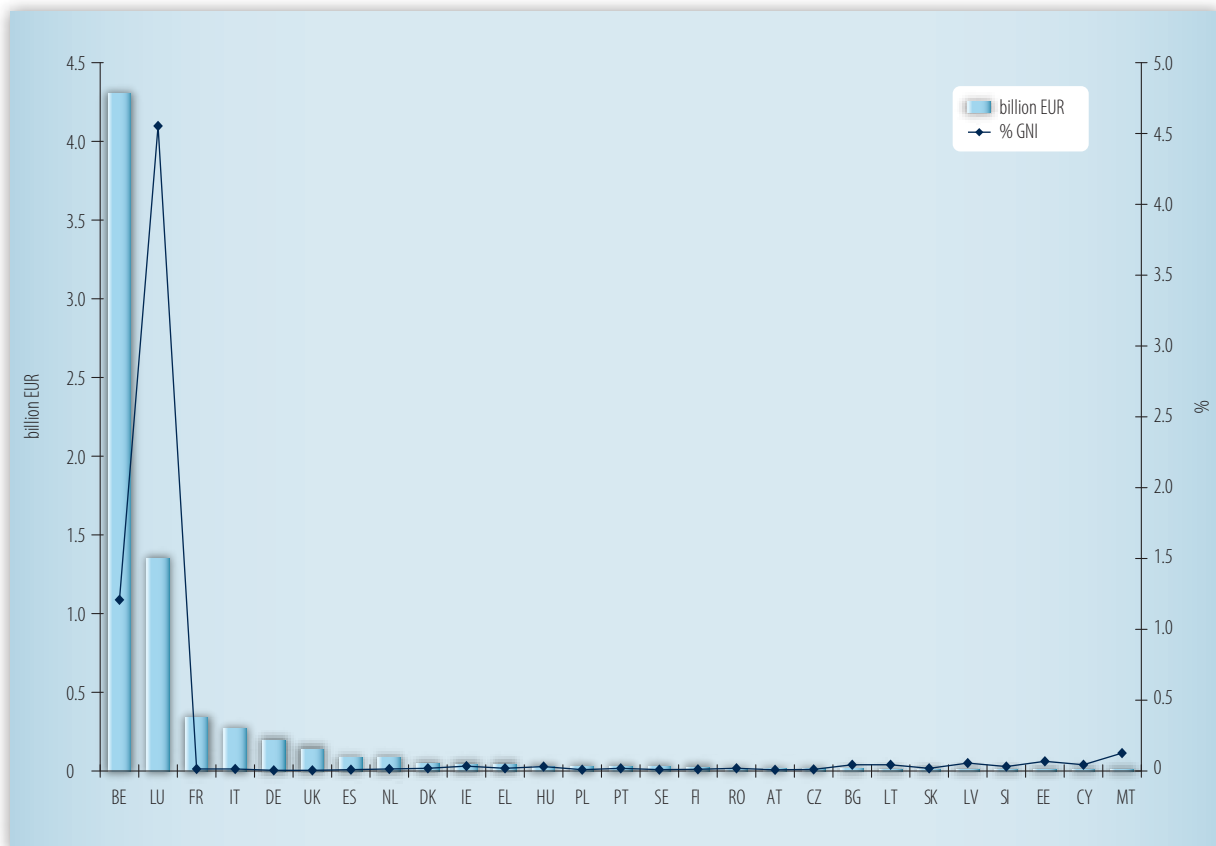
Between 1 May 2004 and the end of 2010, the Commission recruited 4 004 officials and temporary agents from the Member States which joined the European Union in 2004 and 2007.



Administrative expenditure, 2010

Institution	Implemented payments in 2010 (million EUR)
European Parliament	1 487
Council	577
Commission (excluding pensions)	3 567
Pensions (all institutions)	1 191
European Schools	155
Total	4 914
Court of Justice	322
Court of Auditors	182
European Economic and Social Committee	117
Committee of the Regions	77
Ombudsman	8
European Data Protection Supervisor	5
Total	7 690

Heading 5 — Expenditure by Member State



Summary table: breakdown by heading and by Member State

Methodological note: allocation of expenditure

In 2010, total executed EU expenditure amounted to EUR 120 706.5 million (excluding EUR 1 524.2 million of expenditure made from earmarked revenue and including EUR 217 million of expenditure made of EFTA contribution) or EUR 122 230.7 million ⁽¹⁾ when including earmarked revenue and these of EFTA, of which EUR 111 337.5 million (i.e. 91.1 %) was allocated to Member States, EUR 6 522.0 million to third-countries and EUR 4 371.2 million was not allocated. The corresponding 2009 figures were EUR 118 361.0 million, EUR 102 821.2 million (i.e. 86.9 %), EUR 6 357.2 million and EUR 9 182.7 million.

In 2010, EU expenditure allocated to third-countries (i.e. EUR 6 522.0 million) concerned mainly part of: 'EU as a global player' (EUR 5 341.1 million), research (EUR 498.5 million), TEN (EUR 266.0 million), fisheries (EUR 141.5 million) and other (EUR 274.9 million).

The 2010 EU expenditure which was not allocated (i.e. EUR 4 371.2 million) falls into the following categories:

- expenditure financed from earmarked revenue: EUR 1 524.2 million;
- part of expenditure under 'EU as a global player': EUR 1 534.8 million;
- expenditure which, by its nature, cannot be attributed to specific Member States: EUR 1 312.2 million. This concerns part of administration (EUR 296.4 million), research (EUR 719.6 million), competitiveness and innovation (EUR 101.2 million), and other (EUR 194.9 million).

Methodology

Year of reference

Executed and allocated expenditure are actual payments made during a financial year, pursuant to that year's appropriations or to carry-overs of non-utilised appropriations from the previous year. Expenditure financed from earmarked revenue is presented separately, except for the payments made under EFTA appropriations, which cannot be isolated in the central accounting system of the Commission (ABAC).

Allocation of expenditure

Based on the criteria used for the UK correction, i.e. all possible expenditure must be allocated, except for external actions, pre-accession strategy (if paid to the EU-15), guarantees, reserves and expenditure under earmarked revenue.

Allocation by Member State

Allocation by Member State expenditure is allocated to the country in which the principal recipient resides, on the basis of the information available in ABAC. Some expenditure is not (or is improperly) allocated in ABAC, due to conceptual difficulties. In this case, whenever obtained from the corresponding services, additional information is used (e.g. for Galileo, research and administration).

⁽¹⁾ Payments made from EUR 130 527.0 million of payments appropriations (i.e. from the sum of: EUR 122 955.9 million on year's appropriations, EUR 1 774.4 million on carryovers and EUR 5 796.7 million on earmarked revenue).

	Million EUR										% by Member State										% GNI									
	1a. Competitiveness	1b. Cohesion	2. Natural resources	3a. Freedom, security, justice	3b. Citizenship	4. The EU as a global partner	5. Administration	6. Compensation	Total expenditure	1a. Competitiveness	1b. Cohesion	2. Natural resources	3a. Freedom, security, justice	3b. Citizenship	5. Administration	Pre-accession and compensation	Total expenditure	1a. Competitiveness	1b. Cohesion	2. Natural resources	3a. Freedom, security, justice	3b. Citizenship	5. Administration	Pre-accession and compensation	Total expenditure					
BE	810.6	201.5	695.7	56.3	86.4	0.0	4294.5	0.0	6 145.1	5.5 %	13.2 %	11.3 %	0.9 %	1.4 %	69.9 %	0.0 %	100 %	0.23 %	0.06 %	0.20 %	0.02 %	0.02 %	1.21 %	0.00 %	1.72 %					
BG	717	397.1	574.0	2.7	18.7	143.6	14.6	0.0	1 222.5	1.1 %	5.9 %	32.5 %	47.0 %	1.5 %	1.2 %	11.7 %	100 %	0.20 %	1.13 %	1.63 %	0.01 %	0.05 %	0.04 %	0.41 %	3.48 %					
CZ	882	2 223.2	1 062.2	4.5	9.1	0.6	18.7	0.0	3 415.6	3.1 %	2.6 %	65.4 %	31.1 %	0.1 %	0.3 %	0.0 %	100 %	0.07 %	1.65 %	0.78 %	0.00 %	0.01 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	2.52 %					
DK	244.5	66.8	1 148.9	1.8	11.1	0.0	52.5	0.0	1 525.7	1.4 %	16.0 %	4.4 %	75.3 %	0.1 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	100 %	0.10 %	0.03 %	0.48 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.02 %	0.00 %	0.64 %					
DE	1 604.3	3 003.5	6 939.8	37.2	47.1	0.0	193.4	0.0	11 825.2	10.6 %	13.6 %	25.4 %	58.7 %	0.3 %	1.6 %	0.0 %	100 %	0.06 %	0.12 %	0.27 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.01 %	0.00 %	0.47 %					
EE	40.9	565.8	179.7	4.6	3.7	4.1	9.1	0.0	807.9	0.7 %	5.1 %	70.0 %	22.2 %	0.6 %	0.5 %	1.1 %	100 %	0.30 %	4.09 %	1.30 %	0.03 %	0.03 %	0.07 %	0.03 %	5.83 %					
IE	182.0	98.3	1 713.7	3.3	23.7	0.0	44.4	0.0	2 065.6	1.9 %	8.8 %	4.8 %	83.0 %	0.2 %	1.1 %	2.1 %	100 %	0.14 %	0.08 %	1.36 %	0.00 %	0.02 %	0.04 %	0.00 %	1.64 %					
EL	201.4	2 547.2	2 916.5	34.3	7.5	0.0	41.7	0.0	5 748.7	5.2 %	3.5 %	44.3 %	50.7 %	0.6 %	0.1 %	0.7 %	100 %	0.09 %	1.14 %	1.30 %	0.02 %	0.00 %	0.02 %	0.00 %	2.57 %					
ES	885.2	5 125.2	7 038.3	24.2	29.0	0.0	88.6	0.0	13 190.5	11.8 %	6.7 %	38.9 %	53.4 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.7 %	100 %	0.08 %	0.49 %	0.67 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.01 %	0.00 %	1.26 %					
FR	1 314.8	1 474.4	9 854.9	45.8	78.2	0.0	337.0	0.0	13 105.1	11.8 %	10.0 %	11.3 %	75.2 %	0.3 %	0.6 %	2.6 %	100 %	0.07 %	0.08 %	0.50 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.02 %	0.00 %	0.67 %					
IT	768.2	2 567.5	5 731.5	60.0	100.4	0.0	269.8	0.0	9 497.5	8.5 %	8.1 %	27.0 %	60.3 %	0.6 %	1.1 %	2.8 %	100 %	0.05 %	0.17 %	0.38 %	0.00 %	0.01 %	0.02 %	0.00 %	0.62 %					
CY	24.3	66.9	72.8	4.2	1.6	0.0	8.2	0.0	178.0	0.2 %	13.7 %	37.6 %	40.9 %	2.3 %	0.9 %	4.6 %	100 %	0.14 %	0.39 %	0.43 %	0.02 %	0.01 %	0.05 %	0.00 %	1.05 %					
LV	30.7	509.0	284.4	3.6	4.8	1.2	10.0	0.0	843.6	0.8 %	3.6 %	60.3 %	33.7 %	0.4 %	0.6 %	1.2 %	100 %	0.17 %	2.77 %	1.55 %	0.02 %	0.03 %	0.05 %	0.01 %	4.60 %					
LT	123.4	902.8	544.1	13.5	4.4	1.8	11.8	0.0	1 601.9	1.4 %	7.7 %	56.4 %	34.0 %	0.8 %	0.3 %	0.7 %	100 %	0.46 %	3.34 %	2.02 %	0.05 %	0.02 %	0.04 %	0.01 %	5.93 %					
LU	101.5	36.2	57.9	2.4	10.3	0.0	1346.0	0.0	1 554.3	1.4 %	6.5 %	2.3 %	3.7 %	0.2 %	0.7 %	86.6 %	100 %	0.34 %	0.12 %	0.20 %	0.01 %	0.03 %	4.54 %	0.00 %	5.25 %					
HU	86.0	2 086.2	1 420.1	11.0	11.1	2.7	33.0	0.0	3 650.0	3.3 %	2.4 %	57.2 %	38.9 %	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.9 %	100 %	0.09 %	2.23 %	1.52 %	0.01 %	0.01 %	0.04 %	0.00 %	3.91 %					
MT	6.2	66.0	22.1	9.7	0.8	0.0	7.7	0.0	112.4	0.1 %	5.5 %	58.7 %	19.6 %	8.6 %	0.7 %	6.8 %	100 %	0.11 %	1.13 %	0.38 %	0.17 %	0.01 %	0.13 %	0.00 %	1.93 %					
NL	558.9	232.6	1 119.9	128.5	18.9	0.0	87.4	0.0	2 146.1	1.9 %	26.0 %	10.8 %	52.2 %	6.0 %	0.9 %	4.1 %	100 %	0.09 %	0.04 %	0.19 %	0.02 %	0.00 %	0.01 %	0.00 %	0.36 %					
AT	240.9	162.2	1 351.2	35.2	11.3	0.0	20.8	0.0	1 821.6	1.6 %	13.2 %	8.9 %	74.2 %	1.9 %	0.6 %	1.1 %	100 %	0.09 %	0.06 %	0.48 %	0.01 %	0.00 %	0.01 %	0.00 %	0.65 %					
PL	184.9	7 781.0	3 690.3	87.5	18.8	27.8	31.7	0.0	11 822.0	10.6 %	1.6 %	65.8 %	31.2 %	0.7 %	0.2 %	0.3 %	100 %	0.05 %	2.28 %	1.08 %	0.03 %	0.01 %	0.01 %	0.01 %	3.47 %					
PT	177.6	2 883.9	1 258.6	21.1	7.2	0.0	30.3	0.0	4 378.8	3.9 %	4.1 %	65.9 %	28.7 %	0.5 %	0.2 %	0.7 %	100 %	0.11 %	1.73 %	0.76 %	0.01 %	0.00 %	0.02 %	0.00 %	2.63 %					
RO	54.6	512.2	1 435.7	4.3	10.3	277.8	22.5	0.0	2 317.4	2.1 %	2.4 %	22.1 %	62.0 %	0.2 %	0.4 %	1.0 %	100 %	0.05 %	0.43 %	1.19 %	0.00 %	0.01 %	0.02 %	0.23 %	1.92 %					
SI	46.3	475.8	207.4	6.3	6.5	4.0	9.4	0.0	755.7	0.7 %	6.1 %	63.0 %	27.4 %	0.8 %	0.9 %	1.2 %	100 %	0.13 %	1.34 %	0.58 %	0.02 %	0.02 %	0.03 %	0.01 %	2.13 %					
SK	111.8	1 096.1	676.5	4.6	4.1	0.3	11.5	0.0	1 905.0	1.7 %	5.9 %	57.5 %	35.5 %	0.2 %	0.2 %	0.6 %	100 %	0.17 %	1.68 %	1.04 %	0.01 %	0.01 %	0.02 %	0.00 %	2.92 %					
FI	209.3	153.4	908.2	6.1	9.2	0.0	23.4	0.0	1 309.6	1.2 %	16.0 %	11.7 %	69.3 %	0.5 %	0.7 %	1.8 %	100 %	0.11 %	0.08 %	0.50 %	0.00 %	0.01 %	0.01 %	0.00 %	0.72 %					
SE	280.9	197.5	1 061.5	16.8	60.6	0.0	28.8	0.0	1 646.2	1.5 %	17.1 %	12.0 %	64.5 %	1.0 %	3.7 %	1.7 %	100 %	0.08 %	0.06 %	0.30 %	0.00 %	0.02 %	0.01 %	0.00 %	0.47 %					
UK	931.1	1 669.8	3 940.9	36.5	28.1	0.0	139.3	0.0	6 745.6	6.1 %	13.8 %	24.8 %	58.4 %	0.5 %	0.4 %	2.1 %	100 %	0.05 %	0.10 %	0.23 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.01 %	0.00 %	0.39 %					
EU-27	9 380.2	37 111.4	55 906.7	666.0	623.3	463.9	7 185.9	0.0	111 337.5	100 %	8.4 %	33.3 %	50.2 %	0.6 %	0.6 %	6.5 %	100 %	0.08 %	0.30 %	0.46 %	0.01 %	0.01 %	0.06 %	0.00 %	0.91 %					
non-EU	810.8	0.4	143.3	0.9	15.2	5 341.1	210.2	0.0	6 522.0									0.01 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.04 %	0.05 %					
other	924.9	67.1	11.7	0.9	11.3	1 534.8	296.4	0.0	2 847.0									0.01 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.01 %	0.02 %					
Total (excl. earmarked and incl. EFTA)	11 115.9	37 178.9	56 061.6	667.8	649.7	7 339.9	7 692.6	0.0	120 706.5									0.09 %	0.30 %	0.46 %	0.01 %	0.01 %	0.06 %	0.06 %	0.98 %					
earmarked	533.0	0.2	585.7	16.1	39.3	146.7	203.3	0.0	1 524.2									0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.00 %	0.01 %					
Grand total	11 648.9	37 179.1	56 647.3	683.9	689.0	7 486.5	7 895.8	0.0	122 230.7									0.10 %	0.30 %	0.46 %	0.01 %	0.01 %	0.06 %	0.06 %	1.00 %					





Section II

REVENUE



Section II — Revenue

The budget of the European Union is financed by own resources, other revenue and the surplus carried over from the previous year. In 2010 own resources amounted to EUR 119 074.9 million, other revenue to EUR 6 466.8 million and EUR 2 253.6 million corresponded to the surplus carried over from the previous year.

When the Council and the Parliament approve the annual budget total revenue must equal total expenditure. The total amount needed to finance the budget follows automatically from the level of total expenditure. However, since outturns of revenue and expenditure usually differ from the budgeted estimates, there is a balance of the exercise resulting from the implementation. Normally, there has been a surplus, which reduces Member States' own resources payments in the subsequent year.

Own resources

The basic rules on the system of own resources are laid down in a Council Decision adopted by unanimity in the Council and ratified by all Member States. Previous Council Decision No 2000/597/EC Euratom (ORD 2000) was replaced by Council Decision No 2007/436/EC Euratom (ORD 2007). ORD 2007 entered into force on 1 March 2009 with retroactive effect back to 1 January 2007 (own resources payments for 2009 were thus made pursuant to ORD 2007 with the retroactive effect for 2007 and 2008 ⁽¹⁾). Own resources can be defined as revenue accruing automatically to the EU in order to finance its budget without the need for any subsequent decision by national authorities. The overall amount of own resources needed to finance the budget is determined by total expenditure less other revenue. The total amount of 2010 own resources cannot exceed 1.23 % of the EU gross national income (GNI).

Own resources can be divided into the following categories:

- traditional own resources (TOR);
- the VAT own resource;
- the GNI own resource ('the additional 4th resource'), which plays the role of residual resource.

Finally, a specific mechanism for correcting budgetary imbalances in favour of the United Kingdom (UK correction) is also part of the own resources system.

Furthermore, some Member States may choose not to par-

ticipate in certain justice and home affairs (JHA) policies. Corresponding adjustments are introduced to own resources payments (since 2003 for Denmark and since 2006 for Ireland and the United Kingdom).

Traditional own resources (i.e. customs duties and sugar levies)

Traditional own resources (TOR) are levied on economic operators and collected by Member States on behalf of the EU. TOR payments accrue directly to the EU budget, after deduction of a 25 % amount retained by Member States as collection costs.

Following the implementation into EU law of the Uruguay Round agreements on multilateral trade there is no longer any material difference between agricultural duties and customs duties under ORD 2007. Customs duties are levied on imports of agricultural and non-agricultural products from third-countries, at rates based on the Common Customs Tariff. In 2010, this resource corresponded to 12 % (EUR 15 513.7 million) of total revenue.

Sugar levies are paid by sugar producers to finance the export refunds for sugar. Revenue from this resource amounted to 0.1 % (EUR 145.6 million) of total revenue in 2010.

VAT own resource

The VAT own resource is levied on Member States' VAT bases, which are harmonised for this purpose in accordance with Community rules. The same percentage is levied on the harmonised base of each Member State. However, the VAT base to take into account is capped at 50 % of each Member State's GNI. This rule is intended to avoid the less prosperous Member States paying out of proportion to their contributive capacity, since consumption and hence VAT tend to account for a higher percentage of a country's national income at relatively lower levels of prosperity.

In 2010, the 50 % 'capping' was applied to eight Member States (Ireland, Cyprus, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal and Slovenia).

According to ORD 2007, the uniform rate of call of the VAT own resource is fixed at 0.30 % from 1 January 2007. However, for the period 2007–13 only, the rate of call of the VAT own resource for Austria has been fixed at 0.225 %, for Germany at 0.15 % and for the Netherlands and Sweden at 0.10 %.

⁽¹⁾ Amending Budget No 3 for the financial year 2009 (OJ L 157, 19.6.2009).

In 2010, the total amount of the VAT own resource (including balances for previous years) levied reached EUR 12 470.5 million or 10 % of total revenue.

The GNI own resource

The GNI own resource was introduced in 1988 to balance budget revenue and expenditure, i.e. to finance the part of the budget not covered by other revenue. The same percentage is levied on each Member States' GNI, established in accordance with Community rules.

The rate is fixed during the budgetary procedure. The amount of the GNI own resource needed depends on the difference between total expenditure and the sum of all other revenue. In 2010, under ORD 2007, the rate of call of GNI amounted to 0.7488 % (rounded figure) and the total amount of the GNI resource (including balances for previous years) levied reached EUR 91 063.1 million or 71 % of total revenue.

According to ORD 2007, the Netherlands and Sweden receive a gross reduction in their annual GNI own resource contributions for the period 2007–13 only. ORD 2007 specifies the amount of this reduction (EUR 605 million and EUR 150 million in constant 2004 prices, which are adapted for current prices) and indicates that this reduction shall be granted after financing of the UK correction. This reduction is financed by all other Member States.

The UK correction

The current UK correction mechanism was introduced in 1985 to correct the imbalance between the United Kingdom's share in payments to the Community budget and its share in Community expenditure. This mechanism has been modified on several occasions to compensate for changes in the system of EU budget financing, but the basic principles remain the same.

The imbalance is calculated as the difference between the UK share in EU expenditure allocated to the Member States and in total VAT and GNI own resources payments. The difference in percentage points is multiplied by the total amount of EU expenditure allocated to the Member States. The UK is reimbursed by 66 % of this budgetary imbalance.

The cost of the correction is borne by the other 26 Member States. The distribution of the financing is first calculated on the basis of each country's share in total EU GNI. The financing share of Germany, the Netherlands, Austria and Sweden is, however, restricted to one quarter of its normal value. This cost is redistributed across the remaining 22 Member States.

ORD 2007 introduced several changes to the calculation of the amount of the UK correction:

- The fixation of the rate of call of the VAT own resource at 0.30 % and the reduced rates temporary granted to Germany, the Netherlands, Austria and Sweden (see above) increase the amount of the UK correction.
- ORD 2007 suppresses the adjustment related to pre accession expenditure from the 2013 UK correction (to be first budgeted in 2014) onwards.
- An adjustment related to expenditure in the new Member States is introduced. From the 2008 UK correction (first budgeted in 2009) onwards, total allocated expenditure will be reduced by allocated expenditure in Member States which joined the EU after 30 April 2004, except for agricultural direct payments and market-related expenditure as well as that part of rural development expenditure originating from the EAGGF, Guarantee Section. This reduction will be phased in progressively according to the following schedule: 20 % for the 2008 UK correction, 70 % for the 2009 UK correction and 100 % onwards. The additional contribution of the UK resulting from the above reduction may not exceed a ceiling of EUR 10.5 billion, in 2004 prices, during the period 2007–13. In the event of further enlargement between 2009 and 2013, this ceiling will be adjusted upwards accordingly.

The total amount of the UK correction paid in 2010, pursuant to ORD 2007, amounted to EUR 3 562.7 million.

Other revenue and the surplus from previous year

Revenue other than own resources includes: tax and other deductions from EU staff remunerations, bank interest, contributions from non-member countries to certain EU programmes (e.g. in the research area), repayments of unused EU financial assistance, interest on late payments as well as the balance from the previous exercise. This balance is mainly derived from the difference between the outturn of own resources payments and expenditure in the previous year.

In 2010 other revenue amounted to EUR 6 466.8 million, and EUR 2 253.6 million corresponded to the surplus carried over from the year 2009.

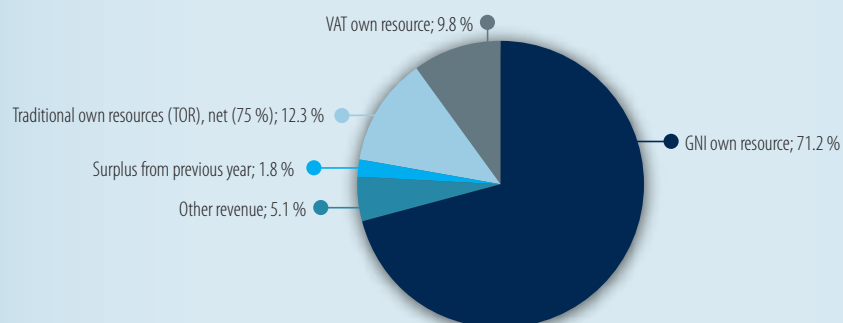
National contribution by Member State and traditional own resources collected on behalf of the EU in 2010 (million EUR)

% GNI (bn EUR)		VAT own resource	GNI own resource	UK correction	Reduction in GNI OR granted to NL and SE	Total national contribution		Traditional own resources (TOR) net (75)		Total own resources		
		(1)	(2) (*)	(3) (**)	(4) (**)	(5) = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4)	%	GNI	(6)	(7) = (5) + (6)	%	GNI
356.3	BE	439.2	2 662.4	168.4	23.6	3 293.6	3.2	0.92	1 489.6	4 783.2	4.0	1.34
35.1	BG	46.0	247.2	14.7	2.2	310.2	0.3	0.88	42.4	352.6	0.3	1.00
135.6	CZ	180.9	1 051.4	66.8	9.2	1 308.3	1.3	0.96	189.4	1 497.7	1.3	1.10
238.8	DK	256.9	1 705.7	95.2	15.9	2 073.7	2.0	0.87	306.8	2 380.5	2.0	1.00
2 531.9	DE	1 586.9	18 703.8	249.6	167.8	20 708.1	20.0	0.82	3 064.5	23 772.6	20.0	0.94
13.8	EE	19.7	98.9	5.6	0.9	125.1	0.1	0.90	17.2	142.4	0.1	1.03
126.0	IE	193.8	950.1	56.1	8.6	1 208.6	1.2	0.96	185.6	1 394.3	1.2	1.11
223.9	EL	293.6	1 616.9	168.5	15.6	2 094.7	2.0	0.94	215.4	2 310.1	1.9	1.03
1 048.5	ES	760.4	7 611.3	496.2	69.4	8 937.3	8.6	0.85	1 158.1	10 095.4	8.5	0.96
1 962.2	FR	2 380.6	14 762.0	897.6	133.4	18 173.5	17.6	0.93	1 407.3	19 580.8	16.4	1.00
1 528.1	IT	1 558.9	11 386.6	615.7	103.1	13 664.4	13.2	0.89	1 668.0	15 332.4	12.9	1.00
17.0	CY	24.9	124.3	7.7	1.1	158.1	0.2	0.93	26.4	184.5	0.2	1.08
18.3	LV	13.7	133.9	9.5	1.2	158.3	0.2	0.86	16.8	175.0	0.1	0.95
27.0	LT	31.6	186.4	10.2	1.8	230.1	0.2	0.85	39.1	269.1	0.2	1.00
29.6	LU	39.3	196.6	10.7	1.9	248.5	0.2	0.84	12.7	261.2	0.2	0.88
93.4	HU	119.4	702.2	34.6	6.2	862.5	0.8	0.92	92.6	955.0	0.8	1.02
5.8	MT	8.1	40.4	2.6	0.4	51.4	0.0	0.88	9.8	61.2	0.1	1.05
593.4	NL	202.3	4 219.2	54.9	-612.1	3 864.3	3.7	0.65	1 749.2	5 613.6	4.7	0.95
281.8	AT	287.1	2 131.7	22.7	18.9	2 460.3	2.4	0.87	166.6	2 626.9	2.2	0.93
340.7	PL	518.3	2 630.9	167.0	22.9	3 339.0	3.2	0.98	317.8	3 656.8	3.1	1.07
166.7	PT	276.3	1 349.4	77.2	10.8	1 713.7	1.7	1.03	134.2	1 847.9	1.6	1.11
120.4	RO	124.1	859.6	50.6	8.0	1 042.2	1.0	0.87	100.9	1 143.1	1.0	0.95
35.5	SI	50.1	250.9	16.6	2.3	320.0	0.3	0.90	66.6	386.6	0.3	1.09
65.1	SK	53.4	450.1	32.3	4.4	540.1	0.5	0.83	107.3	647.3	0.5	0.99
182.8	FI	226.7	1 256.0	80.6	11.8	1 575.2	1.5	0.86	127.0	1 702.2	1.4	0.93
352.5	SE	149.5	2 771.6	36.2	-148.5	2 808.8	2.7	0.80	434.3	3 243.1	2.7	0.92
1 729.2	UK	2 629.0	12 963.4	-3 562.7	116.1	12 145.8	11.7	0.70	2 513.5	14 659.4	12.3	0.85
12 259.6	EU-27	12 470.5	91 063.1	-114.8	-3.2	103 415.6	100	0.84	15 659.3	119 074.9	100	0.97
									Surplus from previous year	2 253.6		
									Surplus external aid guarantee fund	0.0		
									Other revenue	6 466.8		
									Total revenue	127 795.3		

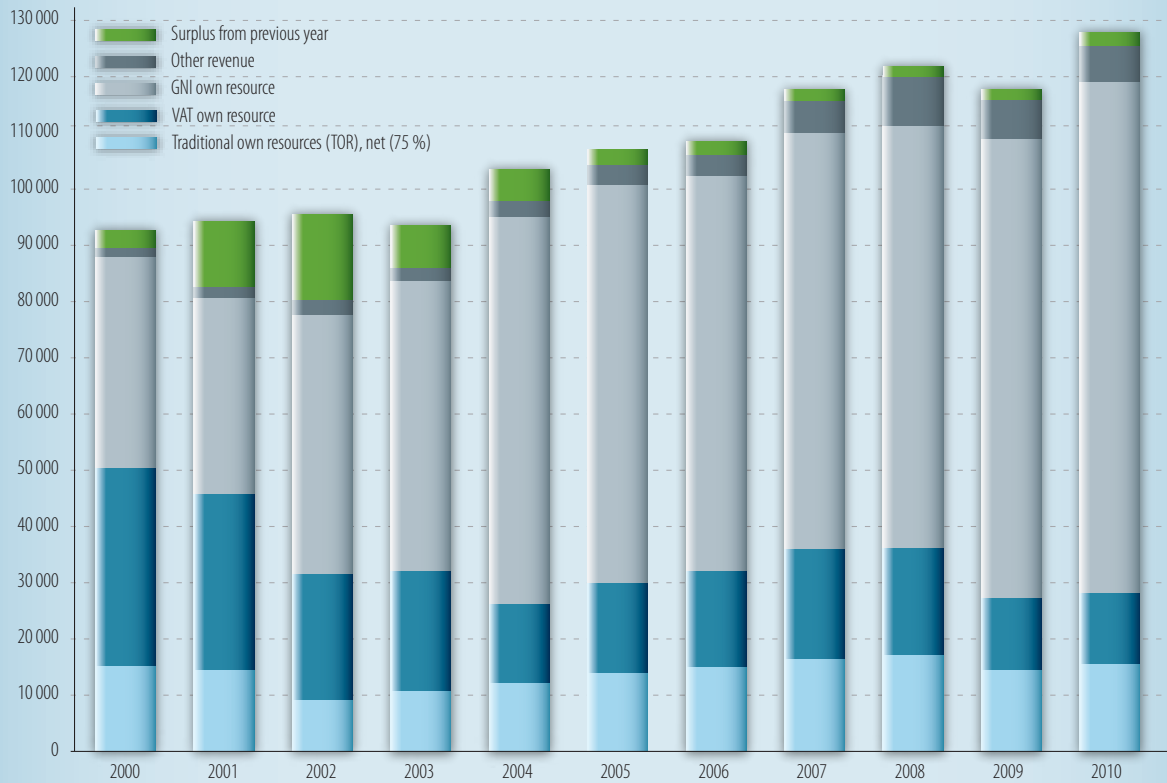
(*) For simplicity of the presentation the GNI-based own resource includes the JHA adjustment.

(**) Totals for UK correction payments and GNI reduction granted to NL and SE are not equal to zero on account of exchange rate differences.

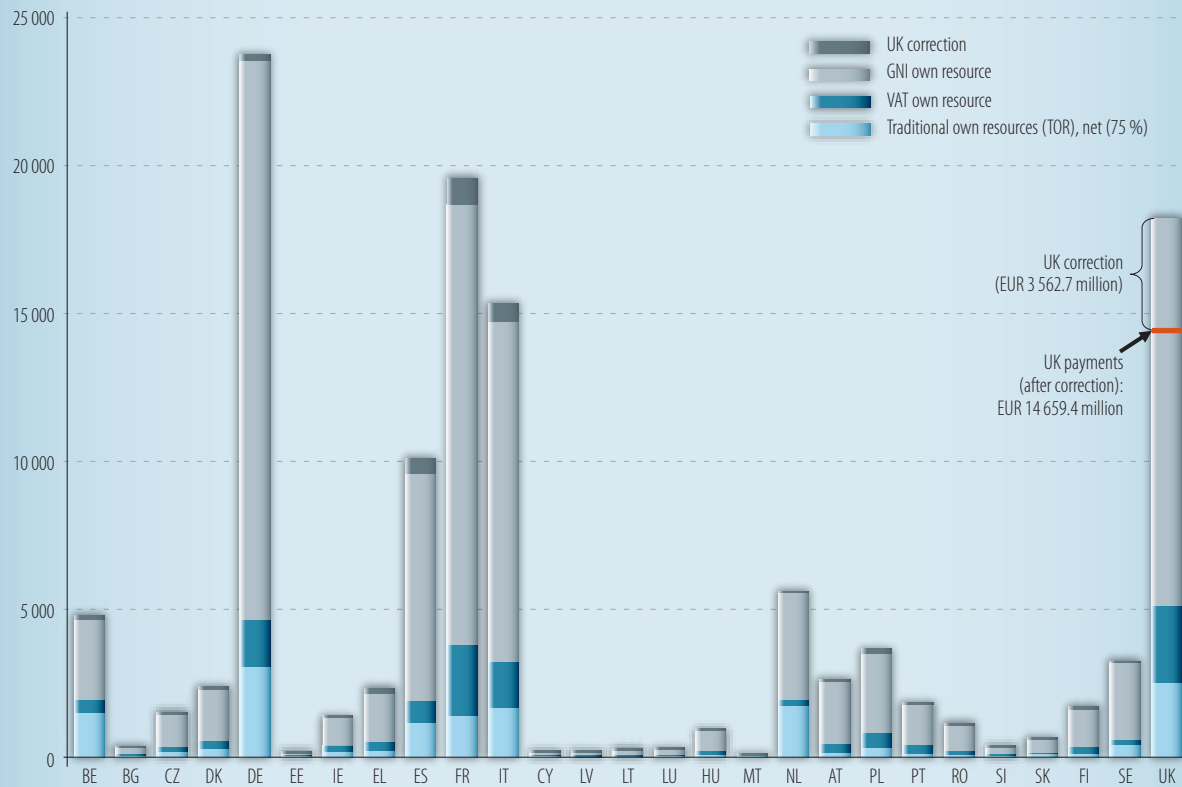
EU revenue, 2010




EU revenue 2000–2010 (million EUR)



National contribution per Member State and TOR collected on behalf of the EU in 2010 (million EUR)





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Section III

ACTIVE BUDGET MANAGEMENT

Section III — Active budget management

The lifecycle of the EU budget, from its approval as the 'initial voted budget' onwards, means that the figures for the commitment appropriations and payment appropriations available for a given financial year tend to vary over the year.

The factors that influence and change the amounts over the financial year are described below.

Carryovers represent amounts from the previous year's voted budget that have not been used and are carried over to the current financial year.

Amending budgets are a measure which takes into account political, economic or administrative needs which could not have been foreseen during the procedure that led to the initial voted budget. They ensure more precise and economical financing of the EU budget by the Member States.

There are two types of transfers: (1) transfers from reserves which increase the amounts of the authorised appropriations to be used; (2) transfers between the lines of a chapter of the budget or between budget headings, which are neutral in overall budgetary terms.

As a result, the final voted budget represents the outcome, at the end of the financial year, of active budget management including all measures that have an effect on the total Commission budget — carryovers, amending budgets and transfers — which have been proposed and passed during the financial year.

From an accounting point of view, the budget outturn is — in general terms — the difference between all revenue and expenditure, the positive difference being a surplus.

Evolution of appropriations by heading in 2010 (million EUR)

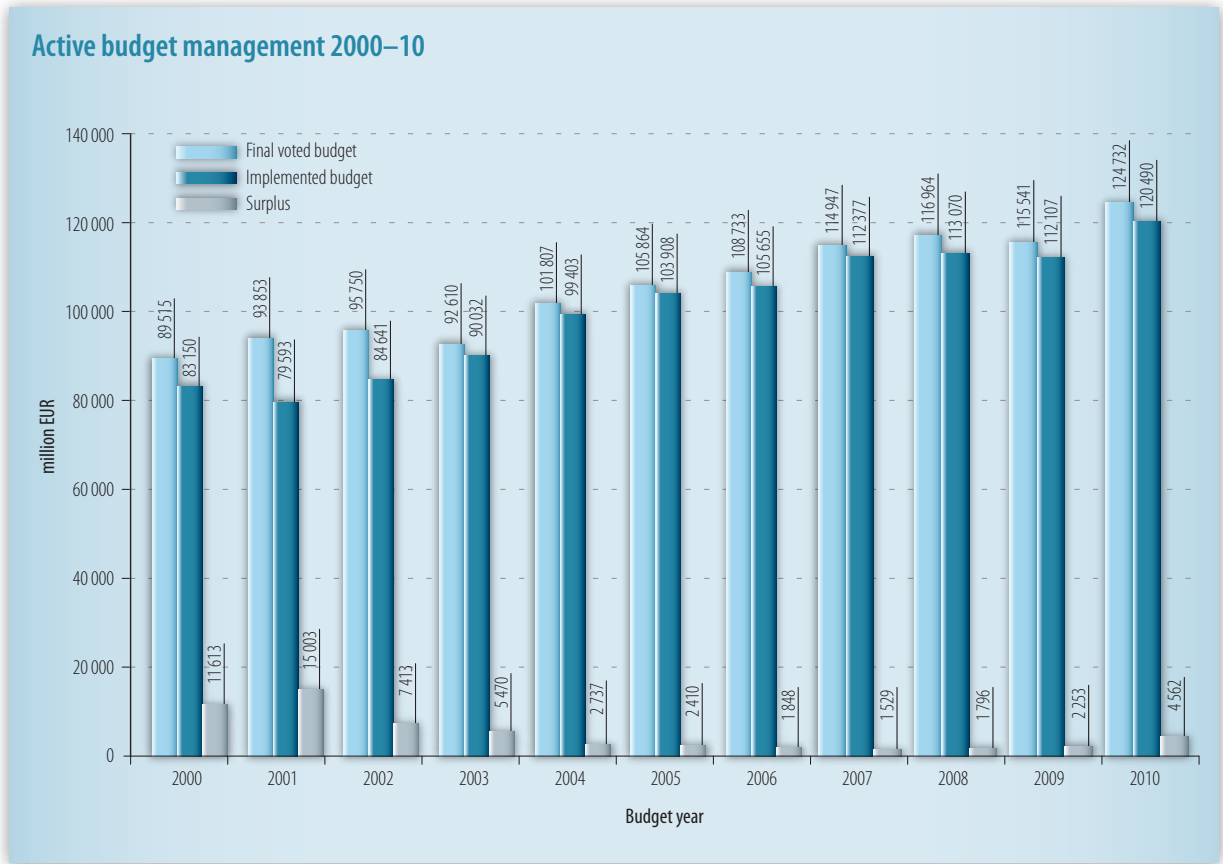
Heading	Initial voted budget (without reserve)	Carryover from 2009	Amending budgets	Total impact of transfers	Final voted budget (with rest of reserve = EUR 48 million)
1a. Competitiveness	11 299	116.5	- 67	107	11 456
1b. Cohesion	36 385	691.8	- 13	1 090	38 154
2. Natural resources	57 818	14.8	0	- 816	57 017
3a. Freedom, security, justice	736	0	0	- 19	717
3b. Citizenship	657	1.6	80	- 14	725
4. The EU as a global partner	7 758	46.5	0	0	7 805
5. Administration	7 875	902.8	19	14	8 811
Total	122 527	1 774	19	362	124 732

The most important events that prompted amending budgets in 2010 are described below.

- Mobilisation of the EU Solidarity Fund for an amount of EUR 13.0 million in commitment and payment appropriations relating to the effects of **severe flooding affecting Ireland** (24 September 2010).
- Mobilisation of the EU Solidarity Fund for an amount of EUR 66.9 million in commitment and payment appropriations relating to the effects of **landslides and severe flooding on Madeira island — Portugal** and the effects of **Storm Xynthia in France** (13 October 2010).

- The creation of a new budget item 06 04 14 04 for the financing of projects in areas of **energy efficiency and energy from renewable sources** under the European Economic Recovery Plan.
- A net increase in the forecast of revenue (EUR 466 million) after the revision of the forecasts of **own resources and other revenue**.

Of the final voted budget for 2010, totalling EUR 124 732 million, EUR 120 490 million, or 97 %, has been used.





Annexes



Financial frameworks 2000–06 and 2007–13

Since 1988, the EU budget has been defined within the multiannual financial frameworks in order to ensure tighter budgetary discipline and to improve the functioning of the budgetary procedure and interinstitutional cooperation.

The financial framework which ended in 2006 was agreed for a period of seven years (2000–06) by the Interinstitutional Agreement (IIA) of 6 May 1999 on budgetary discipline and improvement of the budgetary procedure. It was the third financial programming period after those of 1988–92 and 1993–99.

The current financial framework was agreed for another period of seven years (2007–13) by the IIA of 17 May 2006 on budgetary discipline and sound financial management.

Structure

Financial frameworks consist of headings (some of them broken down into subheadings) with an annual ceiling for commitment appropriations set for each heading/subheading. The sum of the ceilings of all headings gives the total ceiling of commitment appropriations. A corresponding estimate is then established for the annual ceiling of payment appropriations.

Total annual ceilings are expressed in million EUR and in percentage of the gross national income of the EU (EU-GNI). The total annual ceiling of payment appropriations in percentage of EU-GNI is compared to the reference own resources ceiling (1.23 % of EU-GNI). The corresponding margin for unforeseen expenditure performs a dual role. First, it leaves a safety margin to ensure that (within the limit of the own resources ceiling) the resources available to the EU would not be reduced as a consequence of a lower than forecast economic growth rate. Second, it allows the various ceilings of the financial framework to be revised so as to cover any unforeseen expenditure which arises.

Technical adjustment

Under the terms of the IIA, at the beginning of each budgetary procedure the Commission carries out the technical adjustment of the financial framework in order to take into account inflation and the trend in EU-GNI growth. As financial frameworks are originally expressed in constant prices, they have to be adjusted to the most recent economic environment before the draft budget for the following year is established. In the 2007–13 financial framework, calculations in constant

prices were made using a fixed rate of 2 % per year as a deflator, so that amounts in current prices could be deducted automatically. Consequently, technical adjustments now no longer amend prices, but only amounts expressed in percentage of EU-GNI. The last technical adjustment was made for 2012, in April 2011 (see Table 2).

The 2000–06 financial framework is no longer modified by technical adjustments.

Revision and adjustment

Following the agreement on financing required for the European global navigation satellite system (GNSS) programmes (EGNOS-Galileo), the 2007–13 financial framework was revised in December 2007 ⁽¹⁾.

The latest adjustment, in order to take account of implementation (pursuant to point 48 of the IIA), also occurred together with the technical adjustment made for 2009 ⁽²⁾.

Following the agreement on financing required for the European economic recovery plan, the 2007–13 financial framework was revised in May ⁽³⁾ and in December ⁽⁴⁾ 2009.

The latest adjustment of the financial framework (pursuant to point 17 of the IIA) occurred in the framework of the technical adjustment for 2011 in April 2010 ⁽⁵⁾.

⁽¹⁾ Decision 2008/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2007.

⁽²⁾ Decision 2008/371/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2008.

⁽³⁾ Decision 2009/407/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009.

⁽⁴⁾ Decision 2009/1005/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 December 2009.

⁽⁵⁾ COM(2010) 160 final of 16 April 2010.

Table 1: Financial framework (2000–06) adjusted for 2006

	<i>(million EUR — current prices)</i>									
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total		
	Commitment appropriations	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2000–06	2000–06
1. Agriculture	41 738	44 530	46 587	47 378	49 305	51 439	52 618	52 618	333 595	333 595
1a. Common agricultural policy	37 352	40 035	41 992	42 680	42 769	44 598	45 502	45 502	294 928	294 928
1b. Rural development	4 386	4 495	4 595	4 698	6 536	6 841	7 116	7 116	38 667	38 667
2. Structural actions	32 678	32 720	33 638	33 968	41 035	42 441	44 617	44 617	261 097	261 097
Structural Funds	30 019	30 005	30 849	31 129	35 353	37 247	38 523	38 523	233 125	233 125
Cohesion Fund	2 659	2 715	2 789	2 839	5 682	5 194	6 094	6 094	27 972	27 972
3. Internal policies	6 031	6 272	6 558	6 796	8 772	9 012	9 385	9 385	52 776	52 776
4. External actions	4 627	4 735	4 873	4 972	5 082	5 119	5 269	5 269	34 677	34 677
5. Administration (1)	4 638	4 776	5 012	5 211	5 983	6 185	6 528	6 528	38 333	38 333
6. Reserves	906	916	676	434	442	446	458	458	4 278	4 278
Monetary reserve	500	500	250	0	0	0	0	0	1 250	1 250
Emergency aid reserve	203	208	213	217	221	223	229	229	1 514	1 514
Guarantee reserve	203	208	213	217	221	223	229	229	1 514	1 514
7. Pre-accession aid	3 174	3 240	3 328	3 386	3 455	3 472	3 566	3 566	23 621	23 621
8. Compensation					1 410	1 305	1 074	1 074	3 789	3 789
Total commitment appropriations	93 792	97 189	100 672	102 145	115 434	119 419	123 515	123 515	752 166	752 166
Total payment appropriations	91 322	94 730	100 078	102 767	111 380	114 060	119 112	119 112	733 449	733 449
% of GNI	1.07	1.07	1.09	1.11	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.08
Margin available (%)	0.17	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16
Own resources ceiling (% of GNI)	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24

(1) The expenditure on pensions included under the ceiling for this heading is calculated net of staff contributions to the pension scheme, up to a maximum of EUR 1 100 million at 1999 prices for the period 2000–06.

Table 2: Financial framework (2007–13) adjusted for 2012

	<i>(million EUR — current prices)</i>									
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total		
	Commitment appropriations	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2007–13	2007–13
1. Sustainable growth	53 979	57 653	61 696	63 555	63 974	66 964	69 957	69 957	437 778	437 778
1a. Competitiveness for growth and employment	8 918	10 386	13 269	14 167	12 987	14 203	15 433	15 433	89 363	89 363
1b. Cohesion for growth and employment	45 061	47 267	48 427	49 388	50 987	52 761	54 524	54 524	348 415	348 415
2. Preservation and management of natural resources	55 143	59 193	56 333	59 955	60 338	60 810	61 289	61 289	413 061	413 061
of which: market-related expenditure and direct payments	45 759	46 217	46 679	47 146	47 617	48 093	48 574	48 574	330 085	330 085
3. Citizenship, freedom, security and justice	1 273	1 362	1 518	1 693	1 889	2 105	2 376	2 376	12 216	12 216
3a. Freedom, security and justice	637	747	867	1 025	1 206	1 406	1 661	1 661	7 549	7 549
3b. Citizenship	636	615	651	668	683	699	715	715	4 667	4 667
4. The EU as a global player	6 578	7 002	7 440	7 893	8 430	8 997	9 595	9 595	55 935	55 935
5. Administration (1)	7 039	7 380	7 525	7 882	8 334	8 670	9 095	9 095	55 925	55 925
6. Compensation	445	207	210						862	862
Total commitment appropriations	124 457	132 797	134 722	140 978	142 965	147 546	152 312	152 312	975 777	975 777
% of GNI	1.02	1.08	1.16	1.18	1.16	1.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12
Total payment appropriations	122 190	129 681	120 445	134 289	134 280	141 360	143 331	143 331	925 576	925 576
% of GNI	1.00	1.05	1.04	1.12	1.09	1.08	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.06
Margin available (%)	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.11	0.14	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.17
Own resources ceiling (% of GNI)	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23

(1) The expenditure on pensions included under the ceiling for this heading is calculated net of the staff contributions to the relevant scheme, within the limit of EUR 500 million at 2004 prices for the period 2007–13.

ANNEX 2

Expenditure and revenue 2000–12 by heading, type of source and Member State

Annex 2a — Expenditure 2007–12 by heading

All types of appropriations excluding earmarked revenues (million EUR)

Heading	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Implemented budget	Implemented budget	Implemented budget	Implemented budget	Voted budget	Draft budget 2012
1. Sustainable growth						
1a. Competitiveness for growth and employment						
1.1.1 Seventh research framework programme (including completion of sixth research framework programme)	3 722	6 118	6 279	6 444	6 740	7 639
1.1.2 Decommissioning	32	23	19	22	29	29
1.1.3 TEN	371	898	845	857	891	906
1.1.4 Galileo		150	721	442	528	404
1.1.5 Marco Polo	10	18	29	30	30	30
1.1.6 Lifelong learning	875	962	1 010	1 074	1 045	1 126
1.1.7 Competitiveness and innovation framework programme (CIP)	245	348	295	232	306	405
1.1.8 Social policy agenda	134	128	137	166	172	177
1.1.9 Customs 2013 and Fiscalis 2013	35	50	62	65	56	55
1.1.10 Nuclear decommissioning	38	198	110	219	190	230
1.1.11 European Globalisation Adjustment Fund (EGF)		49	12	105	48	50
1.1.12 EEPR — Energy projects to aid economic recovery			0	701	1 023	866
1.1.OTH Other actions and programmes	553	323	295	329	330	396
1.1.DAG Decentralised agencies	189	240	252	228	239	254
1.1 Subtotal	6 203	9 504	10 066	10 914	11 629	12 566
1b. Cohesion for growth and employment						
1.2.1 Structural Funds	32 700	30 265	26 848	29 214	34 010	36 167
1.2.11 Convergence objective	23 522	21 400	19 887	21 726	25 831	28 122
1.2.12 Regional competitiveness and employment objective	7 814	7 395	6 176	6 757	7 138	6 908
1.2.13 European territorial cooperation objective	1 298	1 361	700	650	967	1 068
1.2.14 Technical assistance	66	108	85	81	73	69
1.2.2 Cohesion Fund	4 271	5 290	7 084	7 960	7 630	8 961
1.2.OTH Other actions and programmes			1	5	12	7
1.2.DAG Decentralised agencies						
1.2 Subtotal	36 971	35 555	33 933	37 179	41 653	45 135
Total — Sustainable growth	43 174	45 059	43 999	48 093	53 280	57 701
2. Preservation and management of natural resources						
2.0.1 Market-related expenditure and direct aids	42 099	40 753	41 283	698	42 788	44 103
2.0.11 Agriculture markets	41 863	40 478	41 032	402	42 509	43 813
2.0.12 Fisheries markets	25	26	24	10	26	31
2.0.13 Animal and plant health	212	249	227	285	254	259
2.0.2 Rural development	10 803	10 529	8 739	11 493	12 561	12 753
2.0.3 European Fisheries Fund	750	572	291	396	458	514
2.0.4 Fisheries governance and international agreements	218	233	222	200	235	237
2.0.5 LIFE+	109	139	212	218	262	267

2.0.OTH Other actions and programmes	2	2	10	12	31	25
2.0.DAG Decentralised agencies	36	39	41	41	44	48
Total — Preservation and management of natural resources	54 016	52 267	50 799	56 060	56 379	57 948
3. Citizenship, freedom, security and justice						
3a. Freedom, security and justice						
3.1.1 Solidarity and management of migration flows	68	191	403	299	411	439
3.1.2 Security and safeguarding liberties	10	24	44	35	59	46
3.1.3 Fundamental rights and justice	9	29	49	53	58	64
3.1.OTH Other actions and programmes	30	41	45	48	49	58
3.1.DAG Decentralised agencies	83	95	127	233	237	262
3.1 Subtotal	200	380	667	667	813	868
3b. Citizenship						
3.2.1 Public health and consumer protection programme	69	55	78	75	74	75
3.2.2 Culture 2007	36	41	47	44	50	51
3.2.3 Youth in Action	115	122	121	123	120	124
3.2.4 MEDIA 2007	93	102	97	104	101	106
3.2.5 Citizens for Europe	18	19	26	23	22	28
3.2.6 Rapid response and preparedness instrument for major emergencies	8	8	9	9	18	15
3.2.7 Communication actions	75	77	89	83	87	88
3.2.8 European Union Solidarity Fund — Member States	197	273	623	13	p.m.	p.m.
3.2.OTH Other actions and programmes	130	86	66	51	49	30
3.2.DAG Decentralised agencies	71	99	108	114	125	130
3.2 Subtotal	811	882	1 263	638	646	646
Total — Citizenship, freedom, security and justice	1 011	1 262	1 930	1 306	1 459	1 514
4. The European Union as a global partner						
4.0.1 Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA)	2 446	2 114	2 157	1 464	1 444	1 451
4.0.2 European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)	1 403	1 510	1 455	1 486	1 362	1 267
4.0.3 Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI)	1 984	1 922	1 931	1 952	2 160	2 199
4.0.10 Industrialised Countries Instrument (ICI)	10	16	13	20	26	31
4.0.11 Democracy and human rights	129	117	127	154	142	159
4.0.12 Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation	51	73	77	89	68	69
4.0.4 Instrument for Stability	44	126	142	150	198	227
4.0.5 Humanitarian aid	729	869	774	947	786	830
4.0.6 Macroeconomic assistance	20	40	16	101	89	89
4.0.7 Common foreign and security policy (CFSP)	89	192	314	251	272	317
4.0.8 EU guarantees for lending operations	0	0	92	94	139	260
4.0.9 Emergency aid reserve	0	0	0	0	100	110
4.0.OTH Other actions and programmes	165	172	678	611	433	263
4.0.DAG Decentralised agencies	21	38	13	19	20	20
Total — The European Union as a global partner	7 091	7 191	7 788	7 340	7 238	7 294
5. Administration						
5.0.1 Commission (excluding pensions)	3 170	3 303	3 464	3 567	3 316	3 315
5.0.3 Pensions (all institutions)	963	1 023	1 099	1 191	1 262	1 312
5.0.4 European Schools	127	142	148	155	166	169
<i>Other institutions</i>	<i>2 380</i>	<i>2 618</i>	<i>2 671</i>	<i>2 776</i>	<i>3 428</i>	<i>3 485</i>
Total — Administration	6 640	7 085	7 382	7 690	8 172	8 282
6. Compensation						
6.0.1 Compensation	445	207	209			
Total — Compensation	445	207	209			
Grand total	112 377	113 070	112 107	120 490	126 527	132 739

Source: Accounting datawarehouse as at date of report.

Annex 2b — Revenue 2000–10 by type of source

EU budget revenue 2000–10

Type of revenue	EU-15					EU-25					EU-27													
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
	million EUR	%	million EUR	%	million EUR	%	million EUR	%	million EUR	%	million EUR	%	million EUR	%	million EUR	%	million EUR	%	million EUR	%	million EUR	%	million EUR	%
(1) VAT-based own resource (including balance from previous years)	35 192.5	38.0	31 320.3	33.2	22 388.2	23.5	21 260.1	22.7	13 912.2	13.4	16 018.0	15.0	17 206.2	15.9	19 440.8	16.5	19 007.7	15.6	12 796.2	10.9	12 470.5	9.8		
(2) GNP/GNI-based own resource (****) (including balance from previous years)	37 580.5	40.5	34 878.8	37.0	45 947.6	48.1	51 235.2	54.8	68 982.0	66.6	70 860.6	66.2	70 132.1	64.7	73 914.7	62.9	74 477.3	61.3	81 982.5	69.7	91 066.8	71.3		
(3) UK correction (*)	-70.9	-0.1	-70.3	-0.1	148.2	0.2	280.1	0.3	-148.0	-0.1	-130.7	-0.1	-153.0	0.0	58.9	0.1	400.0	0.3	-321.1	-0.3	-114.8	-0.1		
(4) Other payments from/to Member States (**)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	-78.9	-0.1	-6.9	-0.0		
(5) Total national contributions = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4)	72 702.0	78.4	66 128.8	70.1	68 484.0	71.8	72 775.3	77.9	82 746.2	79.9	86 748.0	81.0	87 322.9	80.5	93 414.5	79.5	93 886.2	77.2	94 378.7	80.2	103 415.6	80.9		
(6) Traditional own resources	15 267.1	16.5	14 589.2	15.5	9 214.0	9.7	10 857.2	11.6	12 307.1	11.9	14 063.1	13.1	15 028.3	13.9	16 573.0	14.1	17 282.9	14.2	14 528.2	12.4	15 659.3	12.3		
Agricultural duties	1 198.4	1.3	1 132.9	1.2	1 180.2	1.2	1 349.1	1.4	1 751.2	1.7	1 801.0	1.7	1 722.4	1.6	1 872.1	1.6	1 703.5	1.4	-	-	-	-		
Sugar levies	1 196.8	1.3	840.0	0.9	864.8	0.9	510.9	0.5	535.5	0.5	926.8	0.9	202.1	0.2	-40.9	0.0	943.8	0.8	175.5	0.1	194.1	0.2		
Customs duties	14 588.3	15.7	14 237.4	15.1	12 917.5	13.5	12 616.2	13.5	14 122.8	13.6	16 023.0	15.0	18 113.1	16.7	20 266.2	17.2	20 396.6	16.8	19 195.5	16.3	20 684.9	16.2		
Amounts retained, collection (***)	-1 696.3	-1.8	-1 621.0	-1.7	-5 748.6	-6.0	-3 619.1	-3.9	-4 102.4	-4.0	-4 687.7	-4.4	-5 009.4	-4.6	-5 524.3	-4.7	-5 761.0	-4.7	-4 842.7	-4.1	-5 219.8	-4.1		
(7) Total own resources = (5) + (6)	87 969.2	94.9	80 718.1	85.6	77 698.0	81.4	83 632.5	89.5	95 053.3	91.8	100 811.1	94.1	102 351.2	94.4	109 987.5	93.6	111 169.1	91.4	108 906.9	92.6	119 074.9	93.2		
% GNI/	1.01	0.89	0.83	0.87	0.90	0.92	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.88	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.93	0.93	0.97	0.97		
(8) Surplus from previous year	3 209.1	3.5	11 612.7	12.3	15 002.5	15.7	7 413.5	7.9	5 469.8	5.3	2 736.7	2.6	2 410.1	2.2	1 847.6	1.6	1 528.8	1.3	1 796.2	1.5	2 253.6	1.8		
(9) Other revenue (excluding surplus)	1 546.1	1.7	1 958.5	2.1	2 733.9	2.9	2 422.6	2.6	2 988.8	2.9	3 542.8	3.3	3 661.7	3.4	5 727.9	4.9	8 886.4	7.3	6 922.5	5.9	6 466.8	5.1		
(10) Total revenue = (7) + (8) + (9)	92 724.4	100	94 289.3	100	95 434.4	100	93 468.6	100	103 511.9	100	107 090.6	100	108 423.0	100	117 563.0	100	121 584.4	100	117 625.6	100	127 795.3	100		
% GNI/	1.06	1.04	1.02	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.94	0.95	0.98	0.98	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.95	0.98	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.04			
p.m. EU GNI	8 739 104.4	9 057 534.6	9 381 036.0	9 571 464.1	10 546 449.1	10 978 395.0	11 596 891.6	12 390 308.5	11 731 382.5	12 456 952.6	11 731 382.5	12 529 616.5												

(*) The fact that payments for the UK correction do not add up to zero is due to exchange rate differences.

(**) The category 'Other payments from/to Member States' includes:

- 1993–2001 restitutions to Greece, Spain and Portugal;
- since 2003, the JHA adjustment (which does not add up to zero, on account of exchange rate differences);
- adjustment/reimbursement of ORD 2007;
- reduction in GNI-own resource granted to the Netherlands and Sweden.

(***) From 1971 to 1987, and partly in 1988, amounts retained as IDR collection costs (10 %) were recorded on the expenditure side. Since then these amounts (10 % and, since 2001, 25 %) have been recorded as negative revenue; 15 % of the 2001 amounts were recorded in 2002.

(****) ESA95 GNI replaces ESA79 GNP as of 2002.

Annex 2c — Expenditure and revenue by Member State (million EUR) ⁽¹⁾

Explanatory notes on concepts used in this annex can be found at the end of the Glossary (Annex 6) under the header Expenditure and revenue 2000–10 by Member State.

Expenditure and revenue by Member State — 2010

	1a. Competitiveness	1b. Cohesion	2. Natural resources	3a. Freedom, security, justice	3b. Citizenship	4. The EU as a global partner	5. Administration	6. Compensation	Total expenditure	VAT-based own resource	GNI-based own resource	UK correction	Reduction in GNI-own resource granted to the NL and SE	JHA adjustment for DK, IE & UK	National contribution	TOR collected on behalf of the EU (net, 75 %)	Total revenue	Sugar levies (gross, 100 %)	Customs duties (gross, 100 %)	Amounts retained as TOR collection costs
BE	810.6	201.5	695.7	56.3	86.4	0.0	4 294.5	0.0	6 145.1	439.2	2 661.1	168.4	23.6	1.3	3 293.6	1 489.6	4 783.2	8.2	1 977.9	-496.5
BG	71.7	397.1	574.0	2.7	18.7	143.6	14.6	0.0	1 222.5	46.0	247.1	14.7	2.2	0.1	310.2	42.4	352.6	0.5	56.0	-14.1
CZ	88.2	2 232.3	1 062.2	4.5	9.1	0.6	18.7	0.0	3 415.6	180.9	1 050.9	66.8	9.2	0.5	1 308.3	189.4	1 497.7	4.1	248.4	-63.1
DK	244.5	66.8	1 148.9	1.8	11.1	0.0	52.5	0.0	1 525.7	256.9	1 709.8	95.2	15.9	-4.1	2 073.7	306.8	2 380.5	4.2	4 049	-102.3
DE	1 604.3	3 003.5	6 939.8	37.2	47.1	0.0	193.4	0.0	11 825.2	1 586.9	18 694.5	249.6	167.8	9.3	20 708.1	3 064.5	23 772.6	35.0	4 051.0	-1 021.5
EE	40.9	565.8	179.7	4.6	3.7	4.1	9.1	0.0	807.9	19.7	98.9	5.6	0.9	0.1	125.1	17.2	142.4	0.0	23.0	-5.7
IE	182.0	98.3	1 713.7	3.3	23.7	0.0	44.4	0.0	2 065.6	193.8	952.9	56.1	8.6	-2.7	1 208.6	185.6	1 394.3	-0.1	247.6	-61.9
EL	201.4	2 547.2	2 916.5	34.3	7.5	0.0	41.7	0.0	5 748.7	293.6	1 616.1	168.5	15.6	0.9	2 094.7	2 154	2 310.1	1.8	285.4	-71.8
ES	885.2	5 125.2	7 038.3	24.2	29.0	0.0	88.6	0.0	13 190.5	760.4	7 607.4	496.2	69.4	3.9	8 937.3	1 158.1	10 095.4	37.3	1 506.8	-386.0
FR	1 314.8	1 474.4	9 854.9	45.8	78.2	0.0	337.0	0.0	13 105.1	2 380.6	14 754.7	897.6	133.4	7.3	18 173.5	1 407.3	19 580.8	41.2	1 835.2	-469.1
IT	768.2	2 567.5	5 731.5	60.0	100.4	0.0	269.8	0.0	9 497.5	1 558.9	11 381.0	615.7	103.1	5.7	13 664.4	1 668.0	15 332.4	4.8	2 219.1	-556.0
CY	24.3	66.9	72.8	4.2	1.6	0.0	8.2	0.0	178.0	24.9	124.2	7.7	1.1	0.1	158.1	26.4	184.5	0.0	35.2	-8.8
LV	30.7	509.0	284.4	3.6	4.8	1.2	10.0	0.0	843.6	13.7	133.8	9.5	1.2	0.1	158.3	16.8	175.0	0.0	22.4	-5.6
LT	123.4	902.8	544.1	13.5	4.4	1.8	11.8	0.0	1 601.9	31.6	186.3	10.2	1.8	0.1	230.1	39.1	269.1	1.0	51.0	-13.0
LU	101.5	36.2	57.9	2.4	10.3	0.0	1 346.0	0.0	1 554.3	39.3	196.5	10.7	1.9	0.1	248.5	12.7	261.2	0.0	17.0	-4.2
HU	86.0	2 086.2	1 420.1	11.0	11.1	2.7	33.0	0.0	3 650.0	119.4	701.9	34.6	6.2	0.3	862.5	92.6	955.0	2.4	121.0	-30.9
MT	6.2	66.0	22.1	9.7	0.8	0.0	7.7	0.0	112.4	8.1	40.4	2.6	0.4	0.0	51.4	9.8	61.2	0.0	13.1	-3.3
NL	558.9	232.6	1 119.9	128.5	18.9	0.0	87.4	0.0	2 146.1	202.3	4 217.1	54.9	-612.1	2.1	3 864.3	1 749.2	5 613.6	9.1	2 323.2	-383.1
AT	240.9	162.2	1 351.2	35.2	11.3	0.0	20.8	0.0	1 821.6	287.1	2 130.6	22.7	18.9	1.0	2 460.3	166.6	2 626.9	4.0	218.2	-55.5
PL	184.9	7 781.0	3 690.3	87.5	18.8	27.8	31.7	0.0	11 822.0	518.3	2 629.7	167.0	22.9	1.2	3 339.0	317.8	3 656.8	17.1	406.7	-105.9
PT	177.6	2 883.9	1 258.6	21.1	7.2	0.0	30.3	0.0	4 378.8	276.3	1 348.8	77.2	10.8	0.6	1 713.7	134.2	1 847.9	0.0	178.9	-44.7
RO	54.6	512.2	1 435.7	4.3	10.3	277.8	22.5	0.0	2 317.4	124.1	859.2	50.6	8.0	0.4	1 042.2	100.9	1 143.1	1.3	133.2	-33.6
SI	46.3	475.8	207.4	6.3	6.5	4.0	9.4	0.0	755.7	50.1	250.8	16.6	2.3	0.1	320.0	66.6	386.6	0.0	88.9	-22.2
SK	111.8	1 096.1	676.5	4.6	4.1	0.3	11.5	0.0	1 905.0	53.4	449.8	32.3	4.4	0.2	540.1	107.3	647.3	1.5	141.5	-35.8
FI	209.3	153.4	908.2	6.1	9.2	0.0	23.4	0.0	1 309.6	226.7	1 255.4	80.6	11.8	0.7	1 575.2	127.0	1 702.2	0.9	168.5	-42.3
SE	280.9	197.5	1 061.5	16.8	60.6	0.0	28.8	0.0	1 646.2	149.5	2 770.2	36.2	-148.5	1.3	2 808.8	434.3	3 243.1	7.1	572.0	-144.8
UK	931.1	1 669.8	3 940.9	36.5	28.1	0.0	139.3	0.0	6 745.6	2 629.0	12 997.8	-3 562.7	116.1	-34.4	12 145.8	2 513.5	14 659.4	12.7	3 338.7	-837.8
EU-27	9 380.2	37 111.4	55 906.7	666.0	623.3	463.9	7 185.9	0.0	111 337.5	12 470.5	91 066.8	-114.8	-3.2	-3.7	103 415.6	15 659.3	119 074.9	194.1	20 684.9	-5 219.8
third countries	810.8	0.4	143.3	0.9	15.2	5 341.1	210.2	0.0	6 522.0						Surplus from previous year	2 253.6				
other	924.9	67.1	11.7	0.9	11.3	1 534.8	296.4	0.0	2 847.0						Surplus from EAGGF—Guarantee	0.0				
earmarked	533.0	0.2	585.7	16.1	39.3	146.7	203.3	0.0	1 524.2						Other revenue	6 466.8				
Total	11 648.9	37 179.1	56 647.3	683.9	689.0	7 486.5	7 895.8	0.0	122 230.7								127 795.3			

⁽¹⁾ Data for the years 2000–09 are available online (http://ec.europa.eu/budget/library/biblio/publications/2009/fin_report/fin_report_09_data_en.pdf).

Operating budgetary balances

Methodology and calculation

Data on EU expenditure allocated by Member State and Member States' payments to the EU budget allow the calculation of Member States' operating budgetary balances.

In this context it is, however, important to point out that constructing estimates of operating budgetary balances is merely an accounting exercise of certain financial costs and benefits that each Member State derives from the Union. This accounting allocation, among other drawbacks, is non-exhaustive and gives no indication of many of the other benefits gained from EU policies such as those relating to the internal market and economic integration, not to mention political stability and security.

The operating budgetary balance of each Member State is established by calculating the difference between:

- the operating expenditure ⁽¹⁾ (i.e. excluding administration) allocated to each Member State, and
- the adjusted ⁽²⁾ 'national contribution' ⁽³⁾ of each Member State.

For the sake of clarity, a numerical example, presenting the calculation of the 2010 operating budgetary balance of Belgium, is included hereafter.

Operating budgetary balances — hereafter detailed — show the relation between the share of a Member State in total allocated EU operating expenditure and its share in 'national contributions'.

Numerical example

For Belgium, the method detailed above can be illustrated as follows using the data for the year 2010:

Operating expenditure (i.e. excluding administration) amounts to EUR 1 850.6 million (= 6 145.1 – 4 294.5) for Belgium and to EUR 104 151.5 million (= 111 337.5 – 7 185.9) for the EU as a whole.

'National contribution' (i.e. excluding TOR) amounts to EUR 3 293.6 million (= 4 783.2 – 1 489.6) for Belgium and EUR 103 415.6 million (= 119 074.9 – 15 659.3) for the EU as a whole.

Belgium's share in EU 'national contribution' is thus 3.18 % (= 3 293.6 / 103 415.6).

Belgium's **adjusted** 'national contribution' is thus: 3.18 % x EUR 104 151.5 million = EUR 3 317.0 million.

The 'Operating budgetary balance' is established as follows:

EUR 1 850.6 million – EUR 3 317.0 million =
– EUR 1 466.4 million (rounded)

⁽¹⁾ In accordance with point 75 of the conclusions of the 1999 European Council in Berlin, 'When referring to budgetary imbalances, the Commission, for presentational purposes, will base itself on operating expenditure.'

⁽²⁾ As for the calculation of the UK correction, it is not the actual 'national contribution' of Member States (i.e. own resources payments, excluding TOR) but the related allocation key, i.e. each Member State's share in total 'national contributions', which is used for the calculation of operating budgetary balances. Total 'national contributions' are adjusted to equal total EU operating allocated expenditure, so that operating budgetary balances sum up to zero.

⁽³⁾ As for the calculation of the UK correction, traditional own resources (TOR, i.e. customs duties and sugar levies) are not included in the calculation of net balances. Since TOR result directly from the application of common policies, such as the common agricultural policy and the customs union, TOR are not considered as 'national contribution' but as pure EU revenue. Furthermore, the economic agent bearing the burden of the customs duty imposed is not always a resident of the Member States collecting the duty.

Operating budgetary balances, 2000–10

(i.e. excluding administrative expenditure and TOR, and including UK correction)

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009 (*)		2010		2007 (**)		2008 (**)		2009 (***)			
	mio EUR	% GNI	mio EUR	% GNI	mio EUR	% GNI	mio EUR	% GNI	mio EUR	% GNI	mio EUR	% GNI	mio EUR	% GNI	mio EUR	% GNI	mio EUR	% GNI	mio EUR	% GNI	mio EUR	% GNI	mio EUR	% GNI	mio EUR	% GNI	mio EUR	% GNI	mio EUR	% GNI
BE	-323.2	-0.13	-745.2	-0.28	-517.7	-0.19	-779.7	-0.28	-536.1	-0.18	-607.5	-0.20	-709.9	-0.22	-868.2	-0.26	-882.2	-0.21	-1 663.9	-0.49	-1 466.4	-0.41	-965.9	-0.29	-838.7	-0.24	-1 452.7	-0.42		
BG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+335.1	+1.17	+669.6	+1.98	+624.2	+1.83	+895.5	+2.55	+327.7	+1.15	+638.7	+1.95	+642.2	+1.88		
CZ	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+656.7	+0.55	+1 178.0	+0.83	+1 702.5	+1.32	+2 079.3	+1.53	+625.6	+0.53	+1 133.9	+0.80	+1 776.8	+1.38		
DK	+239.6	+0.14	-223.1	-0.13	-169.1	-0.09	-220.0	-0.12	-224.6	-0.11	-265.3	-0.13	-505.2	-0.23	-604.4	-0.26	-543.2	-0.23	-969.5	-0.43	-615.3	-0.26	-673.7	-0.29	-625.2	-0.26	-821.0	-0.36		
DE	-8 232.4	-0.40	-6 971.5	-0.33	-4 954.0	-0.23	-7 605.4	-0.35	-7 140.4	-0.32	-6 064.3	-0.27	-6 325.2	-0.27	-7 415.2	-0.30	-8 774.3	-0.35	-6 357.5	-0.26	-9 223.6	-0.36	-6 521.5	-0.26	-7 836.0	-0.31	-8 107.3	-0.33		
EE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+145.0	+0.15	+154.3	+0.14	+176.4	+0.13	+226.2	+0.15	+227.4	+0.14	+573.0	+0.23	+672.7	+0.26	+222.3	+0.15	+222.0	+0.14	+582.0	+0.23		
IE	+1 719.5	+0.19	+1 198.3	+0.12	+1 574.1	+0.14	+1 559.0	+0.13	+1 593.8	+0.15	+1 136.6	+0.11	+1 080.5	+0.10	+662.1	+0.40	+566.1	+0.36	+475.0	+0.04	+803.9	+0.26	+619.0	+0.38	+512.6	+0.33	+47.0	+0.04		
EL	+4 380.6	+0.37	+4 503.6	+0.36	+3 375.7	+0.25	+3 358.3	+0.25	+4 163.3	+0.26	+3 900.5	+0.23	+5 102.3	+0.24	+5 437.2	+0.24	+6 279.7	+0.24	+3 121.0	+1.37	+3 597.4	+1.61	+5 382.9	+2.44	+6 201.0	+2.71	+3 251.5	+1.42		
ES	+5 263.6	+0.24	+7 661.2	+0.28	+8 859.4	+0.32	+8 704.9	+0.31	+8 302.3	+0.29	+6 017.8	+0.21	+3 811.7	+0.23	+3 651.8	+0.23	+2 813.2	+0.27	+1 181.7	+0.11	+4 100.9	+0.39	+3 379.4	+0.33	+2 460.8	+0.23	+1 794.3	+0.17		
FR	-676.6	-0.05	-2 043.4	-0.13	-2 218.4	-0.14	-1 976.1	-0.12	-3 050.7	-0.18	-2 883.5	-0.17	-3 012.5	-0.17	-2 997.3	-0.16	-3 842.7	-0.20	-5 872.7	-0.31	-5 534.8	-0.28	-3 500.9	-0.18	-4 494.9	-0.23	-4 739.4	-0.25		
IT	+1 231.2	+0.10	-2 030.9	-0.16	-2 917.1	-0.23	-849.8	-0.06	-2 946.9	-0.21	-2 199.0	-0.15	-1 731.8	-0.12	-2 013.5	-0.13	-4 101.4	-0.27	-5 068.5	-0.34	-4 534.0	-0.30	-2 479.7	-0.16	-4 636.6	-0.30	-4 079.2	-0.27		
CY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+63.5	+0.52	+90.3	+0.69	+102.4	+0.73	+10.5	-0.07	-17.7	-0.11	-2.3	-0.01	+10.6	+0.06	+14.5	-0.10	-23.1	-0.14	+6.9	+0.04		
LV	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+197.7	+1.81	+263.9	+2.05	+255.5	+1.64	+488.8	+2.39	+407.0	+1.78	+801.5	+2.51	+674.2	+3.67	+483.7	+2.37	+399.5	+1.75	+513.6	+2.57		
LT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+369.3	+2.08	+476.4	+2.32	+585.3	+2.50	+793.2	+2.89	+842.6	+2.70	+1 493.3	+5.53	+1 358.4	+5.03	+785.9	+2.86	+832.3	+2.67	+1 510.6	+5.59		
LU	-546	-0.28	-140.0	-0.70	-48.1	-0.24	-57.2	-0.29	-93.6	-0.39	-86.8	-0.33	-60.2	-0.23	-139.8	-0.46	-22.1	-0.07	-100.2	-0.37	-41.9	-0.14	-147.8	-0.49	-31.9	-0.11	-82.8	-0.31		
HU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+193.4	+0.25	+590.1	+0.70	+1 115.0	+1.31	+1 605.9	+1.71	+1 111.7	+1.12	+2 719.4	+3.08	+2 748.4	+2.94	+1 578.1	+1.68	+1 078.9	+1.08	+2 772.1	+3.14		
MT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+45.0	+1.01	+45.0	+1.01	+101.0	+2.07	+28.1	+0.54	+30.0	+0.53	+8.6	+0.16	+52.9	+0.91	+26.7	+0.51	+28.2	+0.50	+11.7	+0.22		
NL	-1 543.9	-0.36	-2 259.9	-0.50	-2 171.3	-0.46	-1 942.2	-0.40	-2 034.9	-0.40	-2 636.6	-0.51	-2 587.6	-0.47	-2 864.3	-0.49	-2 678.2	-0.46	+1 177	+0.02	-1 833.1	-0.31	-1 766.4	-0.30	-1 551.0	-0.27	-2 026.2	-0.36		
AT	-435.5	-0.21	-542.4	-0.26	-212.6	-0.10	-330.9	-0.15	-365.1	-0.16	-277.9	-0.12	-301.5	-0.12	-563.2	-0.21	-356.4	-0.13	-402.1	-0.15	-677.0	-0.24	-545.5	-0.20	-341.4	-0.12	-431.5	-0.16		
PL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+1 438.3	+0.72	+1 853.2	+0.77	+2 997.6	+1.13	+5 136.4	+1.71	+4 441.7	+1.25	+6 337.1	+2.12	+8 427.5	+2.47	+5 060.4	+1.69	+4 330.3	+1.22	+6 488.5	+2.17		
PT	+2 128.2	+0.17	+1 773.8	+0.13	+2 682.7	+0.19	+3 476.3	+0.24	+3 124.0	+0.21	+3 378.0	+0.15	+2 291.7	+1.47	+2 474.4	+1.51	+2 695.1	+1.63	+2 150.7	+1.33	+2 622.6	+1.57	+2 433.4	+1.48	+2 642.1	+1.59	+2 242.8	+1.39		
RO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+595.8	+0.50	+1 581.0	+1.16	+1 692.5	+1.46	+1 245.2	+1.03	+562.0	+0.47	+1 537.9	+1.13	+1 755.8	+1.52		
SI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+109.7	+0.41	+101.5	+0.36	+142.8	+0.47	+88.6	+0.26	+113.8	+0.31	+241.9	+0.70	+424.1	+1.19	+80.3	+0.24	+102.1	+0.28	+261.6	+0.75		
SK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+169.2	+0.52	+270.9	+0.72	+323.2	+0.75	+617.8	+1.16	+725.6	+1.15	+542.1	+0.87	+1 349.6	+2.07	+603.1	+1.13	+705.7	+1.12	+580.2	+0.94		
FI	+275.9	+0.21	-153.0	-0.11	-4.9	-0.00	-26.7	-0.02	-69.6	-0.05	-84.8	-0.05	-241.0	-0.14	-1 716	-0.10	-318.5	-0.17	-544.2	-0.31	-300.2	-0.16	-223.2	-0.12	-383.3	-0.21	-430.3	-0.25		
SE	-1 058.7	-0.40	-982.9	-0.39	-750.4	-0.28	-945.6	-0.33	-1 059.8	-0.36	-866.9	-0.29	-856.6	-0.27	-994.8	-0.29	-1 463.1	-0.42	-85.6	-0.03	-1 211.4	-0.34	-620.2	-0.18	-1 090.7	-0.32	-704.2	-0.24		
UK	-2 913.7	-0.18	+955.4	+0.06	-2 528.4	-0.15	-2 364.9	-0.14	-2 864.9	-0.16	-1 529.0	-0.08	-2 140.2	-0.11	-4 155.3	-0.20	-844.3	-0.05	-1 903.3	-0.12	-5 625.9	-0.33	-4 711.3	-0.23	-993.0	-0.05	-1 362.9	-0.09		
EU	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(*) Including the adjustment relating to the implementation of ORD 2007.

(**) Including p.m. the retractive effect of ORD 2007.

(***) Without p.m. the adjustment relating to the implementation of ORD 2007.

NB: 'Operating budgetary balances' are calculated, for a given Member State, as the difference between allocated operating expenditure (i.e. excluding administration) and own resources payments (excluding TOR). These payments are adjusted to sum up to total allocated operating expenditure (as for calculating the UK correction), so that operating budgetary balances add up to zero.

Please refer to the numerical example for details on the above calculations. Series as a percentage of GNI are calculated on the basis of GNI data, as published by the Economic and Financial Affairs DG in its spring 2011 economic forecasts.

The positive operating budgetary balance of the UK in 2001 is due to the particularly high amount of the UK corrections budgeted in this year.

Recoveries and financial corrections

The recovery of undue payments is the last stage in the operation of control systems, and the evaluation of these recoveries is essential in order to demonstrate sound financial management. The objective of this chapter is to present a best estimate of the total amounts for 2010. More details can be found in note 6 to the annual accounts ⁽¹⁾.

The table below gives the amount of financial corrections and recoveries implemented during 2010 and resulting from Commission audit work and controls, audit work by the Court of Auditors and the closure process for programme periods. These amounts are a mix of financial corrections decided in previous years but only implemented in 2010 as well as amounts decided and implemented during 2010. The tables do not include the results of the Member States' own checks of Structural Actions' expenditure.

Summary of financial corrections implemented during 2010 (million EUR)

Agriculture	
— EAGF	761
— Rural development	53
Subtotal financial corrections	814
— EAGF irregularities	172
— Rural development irregularities and recoveries	113
Subtotal recoveries	286
Cohesion policy	
— 1994–99 programming period	476
— 2006–06 programming period	2 542
— 2007–13 programming period	2
Subtotal financial corrections	3 020
Other recoveries	
— External actions	136
— Internal policies	163
Subtotal	299
Total	4 419

NB: The above figures are taken from provisional accounts.

There are a variety of ways by which undue payments are recovered by the European Commission when there is a clear case of a financial error or irregularity, which are explained below.

In the area of agriculture, the **EAGF** and the **EAFRD** have replaced the **EAGGF**. In the case of the **EAGF**, financial corrections are always implemented by means of a recovery order. For the **EAFRD**, the amounts recovered by the Member States themselves, as well as the financial corrections decided, may be reused.

Financial corrections under **Cohesion policy** are implemented as follows.

- The Member State accepts the correction required or proposed by the Commission: the Member State applies itself the financial correction, either through withdrawal or through recovery. The amount may then be reused for other eligible operations, which have incurred regular expenditure. In these cases there is no impact in the Commission's accounts, as the level of EU funding to a specific programme is not reduced. The EU's financial interests are thus protected against irregularities and fraud.
- The Member State disagrees with the correction required or proposed by the Commission: following a formal contradictory procedure with the Member State that includes the suspension of payments to the programme; in this case, the Commission adopts a formal financial correction decision and issues a recovery order to obtain repayment from the Member State. These cases lead to a net reduction of the EU contribution to the specific operational programme affected by the financial correction.

(1) http://ec.europa.eu/budget/library/biblio/documents/2010/EU_2010_annual_accounts_en.pdf

The split per Member State of amounts implemented in 2010 for EAGF is as follows:

Member State financial clearance

(million EUR)

Member State	Financial clearance	Conformity clearance	Irregularities declared	Total 2010
Belgium	0	0	3	3
Bulgaria	0	0	5	6
Czech Republic	0	0	1	1
Denmark	0	10	3	12
Germany	- 1	16	10	26
Estonia	0	0	0	0
Ireland	- 1	1	5	5
Greece	4	136	10	150
Spain	8	92	30	130
France	- 1	90	30	120
Italy	4	5	23	33
Cyprus	0	1	0	1
Latvia	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	2	1	4
Luxembourg	0	1	0	1
Hungary	0	24	2	26
Malta	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	- 1	46	5	51
Austria	0	3	1	3
Poland	0	95	1	97
Portugal	2	4	18	24
Romania	11	0	6	16
Slovenia	0	0	1	1
Slovakia	0	0	1	1
Finland	0	2	1	2
Sweden	0	3	2	5
United Kingdom	8	195	12	215
Total implemented	33	728	172	934

NB: Figures disclosed as 0 represent actual figures of less than EUR 500 000.

The above figures are taken from provisional accounts.

Financial corrections implemented in 2010 (confirmed in 2010 and in previous years)

(million EUR)

Member State	ERDF	CF	ESF	FIFG	EAGGF-Guarantee	Total
1994-99	462	4	5	3	3	476
Belgium						0
Denmark						0
Germany	37			0	1	38
Ireland						0
Greece	1	3			0	4
Spain	363	1	0		1	365
France			4		0	4
Italy	21					21
Luxembourg			1			1
Netherlands						0
Austria						0
Portugal	20			1	1	23
Finland	0					0
Sweden						0
United Kingdom	11			1	0	13
Interreg	7					7
2000-06	2 234	122	60	87	38	2 542
Belgium	0		0			0
Bulgaria		5				5
Czech Republic	0	7				7
Denmark						0
Germany	1		0			1
Estonia	0		0			0
Ireland	18	1				18
Greece	45	0				45
Spain	1 716	104	0	87	8	1 915
France	10		11		9	30
Italy	230		3		2	236
Cyprus						0
Latvia	1	1				1
Lithuania		0	0			0
Luxembourg						0
Hungary			8			8
Malta						0
Netherlands	0				1	1
Austria						0
Poland	44	0	1			45
Portugal	31	1			18	50
Romania		3				3
Slovenia			0			0
Slovakia	38	2				40
Finland	0					0
Sweden	0		0			0
United Kingdom	94		36		1	131

2007-13	1	0	1	0	0	2
Belgium						0
Bulgaria						0
Czech Republic						0
Denmark			0			0
Germany						0
Estonia	0					0
Ireland			0			0
Greece						0
Spain						0
France			0			0
Italy						0
Cyprus						0
Latvia						0
Lithuania						0
Luxembourg			0			0
Hungary			1			1
Malta						0
Netherlands						0
Austria						0
Poland	0					0
Portugal	0		0			1
Romania						0
Slovenia						0
Slovakia						0
Finland						0
Sweden						0
United Kingdom						0
Interreg						0
Total confirmed	2 697	126	66	90	41	3 020

NB: Figures disclosed as 0 represent actual figures of less than EUR 500 000.
The above figures are taken from provisional accounts.

Borrowing and lending activities

1. Borrowing

A number of European Union and Euratom operations are carried out using borrowed funds. The European Union and Euratom have access to the capital markets to fund various categories of loans.

Borrowing and lending transactions in 2010

EU balance of payments: EUR 2.85 billion

EU macrofinancial assistance: none

Euratom: none

European Investment Bank: EUR 16.6 billion

2. European Union balance of payments facility

The European Union medium-term financial assistance facility (balance-of-payments facility — BoP) enables loans to be granted to one or more Member States which have not yet adopted the euro and which are experiencing, or are seriously threatened with, difficulties in their balance of current payments.

No decisions have been adopted in 2010 under the BoP facility.

In the context of the financial crisis, the European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism (EFSM)⁽¹⁾ based on Treaty Article 122(2)⁽²⁾ was set up on 11 May 2010. Its activation is subject to strong conditionality, in the context of a joint EU/IMF support, and will be on terms and conditions similar to the IMF (the risk of operations under the EFSM will be covered by the EU budget).

Loan disbursements

Disbursements under the BoP facility amounted to EUR 2.85 billion in 2010: EUR 0.7 billion for Latvia, and EUR 2.15 billion for Romania.

At 31 December 2010, no EFSM loan was disbursed yet (the

decision to provide Ireland with an EFSM loan of EUR 22.5 billion was taken on 7 December 2010, the first tranche was disbursed on 12 January 2011).

3. Macrofinancial assistance

The EU may help to restore the macroeconomic equilibrium in a particular third country, generally through loans and grants (macrofinancial assistance⁽³⁾). The Commission administers such support in accordance with the relevant Council decisions.

The Council and the European Parliament adopted in July 2010 a decision to provide EUR 500 million to Ukraine⁽⁴⁾ in the form of a loan. Together with EUR 110 million from a decision taken by the Council in 2002, a total of up to EUR 610 million is available. Concerning Moldova, a decision has been adopted in October to provide up to EUR 90 million in the form of grant.

Grant disbursements

Regarding the implementation of ongoing assistance, payments of EUR 7.7 million and EUR 23 million in favour of Georgia were made in January and August. Furthermore, EUR 30 million were disbursed in favour of Kosovo (under UNSCR 1244/99) in September and the first tranche of the EUR 40 million, in favour of Moldova, was disbursed in December.

Loan disbursements

No loan disbursements took place in 2010.

4. Euratom loans

Euratom loans for EU Member States finance projects investments related to industrial production of electricity in nuclear power stations and to industrial installations in the nuclear fuel cycle.

Euratom loans for non-Member States aim at improving the level of safety and efficiency of nuclear power stations and

⁽¹⁾ Council Regulation (EU) No 407/2010 of 11 May 2010 establishing a European financial stabilisation mechanism (OJ L 118, 12.5.2010, p.1).

⁽²⁾ Article 122(2) of the Treaty foresees financial support for Member States in difficulties caused by exceptional circumstances beyond Member States' control.

⁽³⁾ For more information on macrofinancial assistance, see Glossary, Annex 8.

⁽⁴⁾ Decision n° 388/2010/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2010 providing macrofinancial assistance to Ukraine (OJ L 179 of 14.07.2010, p.1).

installations in the nuclear fuel cycle which are in service or under construction. They may also relate to the decommissioning of installations.

In 2010 no decisions were taken and no disbursements were carried out.

5. European Investment Bank loans

The EIB traditionally undertakes operations outside the EU in support of EU external policies based on European Parliament and Council decisions which grant a EU guarantee to the EIB against losses for projects carried out in certain third countries. The EU guarantee covers outstanding EIB loans under successive mandates.

Decision No 633/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 (the 'Decision') covers the period

beginning on 1 February 2007 and ending on 31 December 2013. The guarantee covers a maximum ceiling of EUR 27 800 million, of which EUR 2 billion could be potentially allocated by the European Parliament and the Council in 2011 to climate change mitigation and adaptation projects, as foreseen in the proposal tabled by the Commission on 21 April 2010 (COM(2010) 0174) to amend the Decision following the mid-term review of the mandate. The EU budget guarantee covers 65 % of the overall ceiling, with the following regional ceilings:

- pre-accession countries: EUR 8 700 million;
- neighbourhood and partnership countries: EUR 12 400 million;
- Asia and Latin America: EUR 3 800 million;
- South Africa: EUR 900 million.

The table below presents the EU-guaranteed financing under this mandate on 31 December 2010.

EU-guaranteed financing under current mandate on 31 December 2010

Mandate	Financing ceiling (million EUR)	Financing made available minus cancellations (million EUR)
Pre-accession countries	8 700	6 807
Neighbourhood and partnership countries	12 400	6 762
<i>Mediterranean</i>	8 700	5 729
<i>Eastern Europe, southern Caucasus and Russia</i>	3 700	1 033
Asia and Latin America	3 800	2 500
<i>Asia</i>	1 000	779
<i>Latin America</i>	2 800	1 721
South Africa	900	531
Guaranteed at 65 %	25 800	16 600

Glossary

Term	Definition
ABAC	Accrual based accounting. In 2006, the Commission produced the first set of accrual based accounts which recognise revenue when earned, rather than when collected. Expenses are recognised when incurred rather than when paid. This is contrasted with cash basis accounting that recognises transactions and other events only when cash is received or paid.
Accounting	The act of recording and reporting financial transactions, including the origination of the transaction, its recognition, processing and summarisation in the financial statements.
Agencies	EU bodies having a distinct legal personality, and to whom budget implementing powers may be delegated under strict conditions. They are subject to a distinct discharge from the discharge authority. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive agencies are created by a Commission decision to implement all or part of an EU programme directly from the EU budget. • Traditional agencies are created by the Council or the Council and the European Parliament. They receive a grant from the EU budget to perform specific budget implementation tasks. • National agencies receive a grant from the EU budget to perform specific budget implementation tasks.
Annuality	The budgetary principle according to which expenditure and revenue is programmed and authorised for one year, starting on 1 January and ending on 31 December.
Appropriations	Budget funding. The budget forecasts both commitments (legal pledges to provide finance, provided that certain conditions are fulfilled) and payments (cash or bank transfers to the beneficiaries). Appropriations for commitments and payments often differ — differentiated appropriations — because multiannual programmes and projects are usually committed in the year they are decided and are paid over the years as implementation of the programme and project progresses. Thus, if the EU budget increases, due for example to enlargement, commitments will increase before payments do. Not all projects and programmes are concluded, and appropriations for payments are therefore lower than for commitments. Non-differentiated appropriations apply for administrative expenditure, for agricultural market support and direct payments.
Budget	Annual financial plan, drawn up according to budgetary principles, that provides forecasts and authorises, for each financial year, an estimate of future costs and revenue and expenditures and their detailed description and justification, the latter included in budgetary remarks. Amending budget: an instrument adopted during the budget year to amend aspects of the adopted budget of that year.
Budgetary authority	Institutions with decisional powers on budgetary matters: the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union.
Cancellation of appropriations	Appropriations cancelled may no longer be used in a given budget year.
Capping (of the VAT resource)	The maximum VAT base to be taken into account in calculating the rate of call is set at 50 % of each Member State's GNI ('capping of the VAT resource'). For the period 2007–13, the rate of call of the VAT resource is set at 0.225 % for Austria, 0.15 % for Germany and 0.10 % for the Netherlands and Sweden.

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Term	Definition
Carryover of appropriations	Exception to the principle of annuality in so far as appropriations that could not be used in a given budget year may, under very strict conditions, be exceptionally carried over for use during the following year.
Ceiling	Limits of expenditure or revenue fixed by law or by agreement, such as in the own resources decision or in the multiannual financial framework. The latter defines an annual ceiling for each expenditure heading in commitment appropriations and an annual global ceiling for payment appropriations.
Common Customs Tariff	The external tariff applied to products imported into the Union.
Earmarked revenue	Revenue earmarked for a specific purpose, such as income from foundations, subsidies, gifts and bequests, including the earmarked revenue specific to each institution (Article 18 of the financial regulation).
Ecofin	The Economic and Financial Affairs Council is, together with the Agriculture Council and the General Affairs Council, one of the oldest configurations of the Council. It is commonly known as the Ecofin Council, or simply 'Ecofin', and is composed of the economics and finance ministers of the Member States, as well as budget ministers when budgetary issues are discussed. It meets once a month.
ECU	European currency unit, a currency medium and unit of account created to act as the reserve asset and accounting unit of the European Monetary System, replaced by the euro. The value of the ECU was calculated as a weighted average of a basket of specified amounts of EU currencies.
EU-6, EU-9, EU-12, EU-15, EU-25, EU-27	<p>EU-27 means the EU as constituted in 2007: Belgium (BE), Bulgaria (BG), Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Germany (DE), Estonia (EE), Greece (EL), Spain (ES), France (FR), Ireland (IE), Italy (IT), Cyprus (CY), Latvia (LV), Lithuania (LT), Luxembourg (LU), Hungary (HU), Malta (MT), Netherlands (NL), Austria (AT), Poland (PL), Portugal (PT), Romania (RO), Slovenia (SI), Slovakia (SK), Finland (FI), Sweden (SE), United Kingdom (UK)</p> <p>EU-25 means the EU as constituted in 2004: BE, CZ, DK, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, CY, LV, LT, LU, HU, MT, NL, AT, PL, PT, SI, SK, FI, SE, UK</p> <p>EU-15 means the EU as constituted in 1995: BE, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT, FI, SE, UK</p> <p>EU-12 means the EU as constituted in 1986: BE, DK, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, PT, UK</p> <p>EU-10 means the EU as constituted in 1981: BE, DK, DE, EL, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, UK</p> <p>EU-9 means the EU as constituted in 1973: BE, DK, DE, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, UK</p> <p>EU-6 means the EU as constituted in 1957: BE, DE, FR, IT, LU, NL</p>
Evaluations	Tools to provide a reliable and objective assessment of how efficient and effective interventions have been or are expected to be (in the case of <i>ex ante</i> evaluation). Commission services assess to what extent they have reached their policy objectives, and how they could improve their performance in the future.
Exchange difference	The difference resulting from the exchange rates applied to the transactions concerning countries outside the euro area (euro-area countries in 2011: BE, DE, EE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, CY, LU, MT, NL, AT, PT, SI, SK, FI).
Expenditure allocated	EU expenditure that it is possible to allocate to individual Member States. Non-allocated expenditure concerns notably expenditure paid to beneficiaries in third countries. Allocation of expenditure by country is necessary in order to calculate budgetary balances.
Financial regulation	Adopted by unanimity in Council after obtaining the opinion of the European Parliament and the Court of Auditors, this regulation lays down the rules for the establishment and implementation of the general budget of the European Union.

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Term	Definition
Grants	Direct financial contributions, by way of donation, from the budget in order to finance either an action intended to help achieve an objective part of an EU policy or the functioning of a body which pursues an aim of general European interest or has an objective forming part of an EU policy.
Gross domestic product (GDP)	<p>The regional GDP is used in order to measure and compare the degree of the economic development of regions. It is the most important indicator for the selection of Objective 1 regions according to the EU's regional policy.</p> <p>Definition of indicators</p> <p>Gross domestic product — GDP at market prices — is the final result of the production activity of resident producer units (ESA 1995, 8.89). It can be defined in three ways.</p> <p>1. Output approach</p> <p>GDP is the sum of gross value added of the various institutional sectors or the various industries plus taxes and less subsidies on products (which are not allocated to sectors and industries). It is also the balancing item in the total economy production account.</p> <p>2. Expenditure approach</p> <p>GDP is the sum of final uses of goods and services by resident institutional units (final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation), plus exports and minus imports of goods and services.</p> <p>3. Income approach</p> <p>GDP is the sum of uses in the total economy generation of income account: compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, gross operating surplus and mixed income of the total economy.</p>
Gross national income (GNI)	<p>At market prices GNI represents total primary income receivable by resident institutional units: compensation of employees, taxes on production and imports less subsidies, property income (receivable less payable), operating surplus and mixed income.</p> <p>GNI equals GDP (see above) minus primary income payable by resident units to non-resident units plus primary income receivable by resident units from the rest of the world.</p> <p>GNI has widely replaced gross national product (GNP) as an indicator of income. In the area of the EU budget this change took effect as from the year 2002. In order to maintain unchanged the cash value of the ceiling of EU revenue, referred to as the 'own resources ceiling', the ceiling had to be recalculated in percentage terms. It is now established at 1.24 % of GNI instead of the previous 1.27 % of EU-GNP.</p>
Headings	In the financial framework or financial perspective headings are groups of EU activities in broad categories of expenditure.
Impact assessment	A tool to analyse the potential benefits and costs of different policy options to tackle a particular problem.
Implementing rules	These lay down detailed rules for the implementation of the financial regulation. They are set out in a Commission regulation adopted after consulting all institutions and cannot alter the financial regulation upon which they depend.

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Term	Definition
Interinstitutional Agreement (IIA)	(IIA) on budgetary discipline and sound financial management: the IIA is adopted by common agreement of the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission and contains the table of the financial framework, as well as the rules to implement it. As Treaty rules concerning the EU budget haven't been modified since 1975 until the Lisbon Treaty entered into force on 1 December 2009, the IIA has allowed for the necessary changes and improvements of the cooperation between institutions on budgetary matters (OJ C 139 of 14.6.2006). The introduction of the multiannual financial framework into the Treaty via the Lisbon Treaty, and its link to the annual budgetary procedure, led among others to proposals for an adaptation of the Interinstitutional Agreement. Corresponding proposals were made by the Commission on 3 March 2010.
Legal base	The legal base or basis is, as a general rule, a law based on an article in the Treaty giving competence to the EU for a specific policy area and setting out the conditions for fulfilling that competence including budget implementation. Certain Treaty articles authorise the Commission to undertake certain actions, which imply spending, without there being a further legal act (see Annex V of the IIA of 6 May 1999).
Macroeconomic equilibrium	The situation where there is no tendency for change. The economy can be in equilibrium at any level of economic activity.
Macrofinancial assistance	Form of financial support to neighbouring regions, which is mobilised on a case-by-case basis with a view to helping the beneficiary countries in dealing with serious but generally short-term balance-of-payments or budget difficulties. It takes the form of medium-/long-term loans or grants (or an appropriate combination thereof) and generally complements financing provided in the context of an International Monetary Fund's reform programme.
Operating balances	The difference between what a country receives from and pays into the EU budget. There are many possible methods of calculating budgetary balances. In its annual report on allocated expenditure, the Commission uses a method based on the same principles as the calculation of the correction of budgetary imbalances granted to the United Kingdom (the UK correction). It is, however, important to point out that constructing estimates of budgetary balances is merely an accounting exercise of the purely financial costs and benefits that each Member State derives from the Union and it gives no indication of many of the other benefits gained from EU policies such as those relating to the internal market and economic integration, not to mention political stability and security.
Outturn	Any of the three possible outcomes of the budget resulting from the difference between revenue and expenditure: a positive difference (surplus), a negative difference (deficit) and no difference (i.e. zero, or perfect balance between revenue and expenditure).
Own resources	The revenue flowing automatically to the European Union budget, pursuant to the Treaties and implementing legislation, without the need for any subsequent decision by national authorities.
Reprogramming	In this financial report, the term 'reprogramming' has the following meaning: when the state of implementation in the expenditure areas of Structural Funds, the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development and the European Fund for Fisheries suggests the need for reprogramming, the European Parliament and the Council will take decisions on Commission proposals concerning the transfer of part of the unused allocations during the first year of the multiannual financial framework onto following years (see point 48 of the IIA).

Term	Definition
Revenue	Term used to describe income from all sources that finance the budget. Almost all revenue into the EU budget is in the form of own resources, of three kinds: traditional own resources — duties that are charged on imports of products originating from a non-EU state; the resource based on value added tax (VAT); and the resource based on GNI. The budget also receives other revenue, such as income from third countries for participating in EU programmes, the unused balance from the previous year, taxes paid by EU staff, competition fines, interest on late payments, and so on.
Surplus	Positive difference between revenue and expenditure (see outturn) which has to be returned to the Member States.
UA	Unit of account, also known as European unit of account (EUA), a book-keeping device for recording the relative value of payments into and from EC accounts, replaced by the European currency unit (ECU), which has been replaced by the euro.
UK correction	At the Fontainebleau European Council in France on 25 and 26 June 1984, the then 10 Member States (Germany, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the UK) agreed on the rebate to be granted to the UK to reduce its contribution to the EU budget.
VAT (value added tax)	An indirect tax, expressed as a percentage applied to the selling price of most goods and services. At each stage of the commercial chain, the seller charges VAT on sales but owes the administration this amount of tax minus the VAT paid on purchases made in the course of business. This process continues until the final consumer, who pays VAT on the whole value of what is purchased. VAT is broadly harmonised in the European Union but Member States may fix their own rates of tax, within parameters set at EU level, and also enjoy a limited option to tax or not to tax certain goods and services.

Expenditure and revenue 2000–10 by Member State

NOTES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOR = Traditional Own Resources. • Revenue 2000–10 by Member State and expenditure 2000–10 by category, as published in annual accounts. Data for 2010 is provisional.
Revenue by Member State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other revenue (earmarked revenue, interest on late payments, fines, taxes on salaries of the employees of EU institutions, proceeds from borrowing, lending operations, etc.) is not allocable by Member State. • The 10 States which joined the EU on 1 May 2004 and the two States which joined on 1 January 2007 (Bulgaria and Romania) made own resources payments from these two dates respectively, and the two sets of states only from July 2004 and March 2007 respectively for TOR, which are paid with a two month delay. • They paid no sugar levies in 2004 (in 2007 for Bulgaria and Romania).
Expenditure 2000–10 by Member State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year of reference: executed and allocated expenditure are actual payments made during a financial year, pursuant either to that year's appropriations or to carryovers of non-utilised appropriations from the previous year. • Expenditure financed from earmarked revenue is presented separately, except for the payments made under EFTA appropriations, which cannot be isolated in the central accounting system of the Commission (ABAC). • Allocation of expenditure: based on the criteria used for the UK correction, i.e. all possible expenditure must be allocated, except for external actions, pre-accession strategy (if paid to EU-15), guarantees, reserves and earmarked. • Over 2004–06, expenditure by Member State for heading '4. External actions' includes the pre-accession strategy for Malta and Cyprus. • Over 2004–06, expenditure by Member State for heading '7. Pre-accession strategy' includes, for non EU-15 Member States, the Sapard, ISPA and Phare programmes. • Since 2007, expenditure by Member State for heading '4. The EU as a global partner' includes, for non EU-15 Member States, the Instrument for Pre-accession (IPA). • Allocation by Member State: expenditure is allocated to the country in which the principal recipient resides, on the basis of the information available in ABAC. • Some expenditure is not (or improperly) allocated in ABAC, due to conceptual difficulties. In this case, whenever obtained from the corresponding services, additional information is used (e.g. for Galileo, research and administration).
UK correction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK correction amounts for the years 2001 to 2007 are final, amounts for the years 2008 and 2009 are provisional. • UK correction payments recorded under the VAT-based own resource and under the GNP-based own resource in the Annual Accounts 2000 are included under 'UK correction' in the tables. • In year n are budgeted: the provisional amount of the UK correction of year n1, the final amount of the UK correction of year n4 and possibly updated amounts of the UK correction of years n2 and n3. • Besides, corresponding budgeted payments to the UK and from other Member States differ from these amounts because of exchange rate differences. • Consequently, the final amount of the UK correction of a year n1 is not equal to the payment budgeted for the United Kingdom in year n. • Up to the year 2001, only Germany had a reduction (to 2/3 of its normal share) in the financing of the UK correction. As from the year 2002, the financing share of Austria, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden is reduced to 1/4. • The unusually high amount of the UK correction in 2001 is due to the combined effect of the simultaneous increase of the corrections relative to several years but all budgeted in 2001.

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