



## Annex 1b Sources for content of funding instruments

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**This document was developed in the context of the embedding of the EUSDR into EU funds and should therefore be seen as a rolling document of the embedding process.**

**The underlying document is the *Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL laying down common provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Cohesion Fund, and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund and financial rules for those and for the Asylum and Migration Fund, the Internal Security Fund and the Border Management and Visa Instrument of the European Commission as of May 2018 (COM(2018) 375 final).***

**At the moment the elaboration is still in the process of negotiations between EC, EP and Council. As soon as a final version is available, the tool will be updated and sent out.**

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### Content

|   |    |
|---|----|
| 1. Sources for content of EU funding instruments..... | 2  |
| European Regional Development Fund.....               | 2  |
| European territorial cooperation goal/Interreg.....   | 8  |
| European Social Fund Plus .....                       | 9  |
| Cohesion Fund.....                                    | 10 |
| European Maritime and Fisheries Fund .....            | 11 |
| Asylum and Migration Fund .....                       | 12 |
| Internal Security Fund .....                          | 14 |
| Border Management and Visa Instrument.....            | 15 |
| Horizon Europe Programme.....                         | 18 |
| Erasmus+ Programme .....                              | 20 |
| CEF Programme .....                                   | 21 |
| LIFE Programme .....                                  | 22 |
| Single Market Programme.....                          | 23 |
| DIGITAL Europe Programme.....                         | 24 |
| 2. Sources for content of the IPA III fund.....       | 26 |
| 3. Sources for content of the NDICI fund .....        | 28 |

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# 1. Sources for content of EU funding instruments

Investment priorities of **Cohesion Policy (5 Policy Objectives; PO) for the ERDF, ESF+, the Cohesion Fund and the EMFF:**

- 1) a **Smarter Europe**, through innovation, digitisation, economic transformation and support to small and medium-sized businesses;
- 2) a **Greener, carbon free Europe**, implementing the Paris Agreement and investing in energy transition, renewables and the fight against climate change;
- 3) a more **Connected Europe**, with strategic transport and digital networks;
- 4) a more **Social Europe**, delivering on the European Pillar of Social Rights and supporting quality employment, education, skills, social inclusion and equal access to healthcare;
- 5) a **Europe closer to citizens**, by supporting locally-led development strategies and sustainable urban development across the EU.

## → Common Provisions Regulation (CPR)

Link: [Key document](#)

Including seven funds: the **ERDF**, the **CF**, the **ESF+**, the **European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF)**, the **Asylum and Migration Fund (AMIF)**, the **Internal Security Fund (ISF)** and the **Border Management and Visa Instrument (BMVI)**.

Objectives for the other three funds (AMIF, BMVI and ISF) will be defined in fund-specific regulations. The Commission's proposal for the financing of the EMFF, AMIF, BMVI and ISF will be included in the Fund-specific Regulations for each Fund.

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## European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) – €200.6 billion

Link: [Key document](#)

- (a) Investments in infrastructure
- (b) Investments in access to services
- (c) Productive investments in SMEs
- (d) Equipment, software and intangible assets
- (e) Information, communication, studies, networking, cooperation, exchange of experience and activities involving clusters
- (f) Technical assistance

PO 1 (a) – A smarter Europe by promoting innovative and smart economic transformation

- PO 1.1 (i) enhancing research and innovation capacities and the uptake of advanced technologies
- PO 1.2 (ii) reaping the benefits of digitisation for citizens, companies and governments
- PO 1.3 (iii) enhancing growth and competitiveness of SMEs
- PO 1.4 (iv) developing skills for smart specialisation, industrial transition and entrepreneurship

Intervention fields:

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| 001 | Investment in fixed assets in micro enterprises directly linked to research and innovation activities   |
| 002 | Investment in fixed assets in small and medium-sized enterprises (including private research centres) directly linked to research and innovation activities   |
| 003 | Investment in fixed assets in public research centres and higher education directly linked to research and innovation activities  |
| 004 | Investment in intangible assets in micro enterprises directly linked to research and innovation activities  |
| 005 | Investment in intangible assets in small and medium-sized enterprises (including private research centres) directly linked to research and innovation activities                                    |
| 006 | Investment in intangible assets in public research centres and higher education directly linked to research and innovation activities   |
| 007 | Research and innovation activities in micro enterprises including networking (industrial research, experimental development, feasibility studies)   |
| 008 | Research and innovation activities in small and medium-sized enterprises, including networking  |
| 009 | Research and innovation activities in public research centres, higher education and centres of competence including networking (industrial research, experimental development, feasibility studies) |
| 010 | Digitizing SMEs (including e-Commerce, e-Business and networked business processes, digital innovation hubs, living labs, web entrepreneurs and ICT start-ups, B2B)                                 |
| 011 | Government ICT solutions, e-services, applications  |
| 012 | IT services and applications for digital skills and digital inclusion   |
| 013 | e-Health services and applications (including e-Care, Internet of Things for physical activity and ambient assisted living)   |
| 014 | Business infrastructure for SMEs (including industrial parks and sites)   |
| 015 | SME business development and internationalisation   |
| 016 | Skills development for smart specialisation, industrial transition and entrepreneurship   |
| 017 | Advanced support services for SMEs and groups of SMEs (including management, marketing and design services)   |
| 018 | Incubation, support to spin offs and spin outs and start ups  |
| 019 | Innovation cluster support and business networks primarily benefiting SMEs  |
| 020 | Innovation processes in SMEs (process, organisational, marketing, co-creation, user and demand driven innovation)   |
| 021 | Technology transfer and cooperation between enterprises, research centres and higher education sector   |
| 022 | Research and innovation processes, technology transfer and cooperation between enterprises focusing on the low carbon economy, resilience and adaptation to climate change                          |
| 023 | Research and innovation processes, technology transfer and cooperation between enterprises focusing on circular economy   |

PO 2 (b) – A greener, low-carbon Europe by promoting clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investment, the circular economy, climate adaptation and risk prevention and management

- PO 2.1 (i) promoting energy efficiency measures
- PO 2.2 (ii) promoting renewable energy
- PO 2.3 (iii) developing smart energy systems, grids and storage at local level



- PO 2.4 (iv) promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and disaster resilience
- PO 2.5 (v) promoting sustainable water management
- PO 2.6 (vi) promoting the transition to a circular economy
- PO 2.7 (vii) enhancing biodiversity, green infrastructure in the urban environment and reducing pollution

Intervention fields:

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| 024 | Energy efficiency and demonstration projects in SMEs and supporting measures  |
| 025 | Energy efficiency renovation of existing housing stock, demonstration projects and supporting measures  |
| 026 | Energy efficiency renovation of public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures   |
| 027 | Support to enterprises that provide services contributing to the low carbon economy and to resilience to climate change   |
| 028 | Renewable energy: wind  |
| 029 | Renewable energy: solar   |
| 030 | Renewable energy: biomass   |
| 031 | Renewable energy: marine  |
| 032 | Other renewable energy (including geothermal energy)  |
| 033 | Smart Energy Distribution Systems at medium and low voltage levels (including smart grids and ICT systems) and related storage  |
| 034 | High efficiency co-generation, district heating and cooling   |
| 035 | Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention and management of climate related risks: floods (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems and infrastructures)  |
| 036 | Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention and management of climate related risks: fires (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems and infrastructures)   |
| 037 | Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention and management of climate related risks: others, e.g. storms and drought (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems and infrastructures)                             |
| 038 | Risk prevention and management of non-climate related natural risks (i.e. earthquakes) and risks linked to human activities (e.g. technological accidents), including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems and infrastructures |
| 039 | Provision of water for human consumption (extraction, treatment, storage and distribution infrastructure, efficiency measures, drinking water supply)   |
| 040 | Water management and water resource conservation (including river basin management, specific climate change adaptation measures, reuse, leakage reduction)  |
| 041 | Waste water collection and treatment  |
| 042 | Household waste management: prevention, minimisation, sorting, recycling measures   |
| 043 | Household waste management: mechanical biological treatment, thermal treatment  |
| 044 | Commercial, industrial or hazardous waste management  |
| 045 | Promoting the use of recycled materials as raw materials  |
| 046 | Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land  |
| 047 | Support to environmentally-friendly production processes and resource efficiency in SMEs  |
| 048 | Air quality and noise reduction measures  |
| 049 | Protection, restoration and sustainable use of Natura 2000 sites  |
| 050 | Nature and biodiversity protection, green infrastructure  |



PO 3 (c) – A more connected Europe by enhancing mobility and regional ICT connectivity

- PO 3.1 (i) enhancing digital connectivity
- PO 3.2 (ii) developing a sustainable, climate resilient, intelligent, secure and intermodal TEN-T
- PO 3.3 (iii) developing sustainable, climate resilient, intelligent and intermodal national, regional and local mobility, including improved access to TEN-T and cross-border mobility
- PO 3.4 (iv) promoting sustainable multimodal urban mobility

Intervention fields:

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| 051 | ICT: Very High-Capacity broadband network (backbone/backhaul network)   |
| 052 | ICT: Very High-Capacity broadband network (access/local loop with a performance equivalent to an optical fibre installation up to the distribution point at the serving location for multi-dwelling premises)     |
| 053 | ICT: Very High-Capacity broadband network (access/local loop with a performance equivalent to an optical fibre installation up to the distribution point at the serving location for homes and business premises) |
| 054 | ICT: Very High-Capacity broadband network (access/local loop with a performance equivalent to an optical fibre installation up to the base station for advanced wireless communication)                           |
| 055 | ICT: Other types of ICT infrastructure (including large-scale computer resources/equipment, data centres, sensors and other wireless equipment)   |
| 056 | Newly built motorways and roads - TEN-T core network  |
| 057 | Newly built motorways and roads - TEN-T comprehensive network   |
| 058 | Newly built secondary road links to TEN-T road network and nodes  |
| 059 | Newly built other national, regional and local access roads   |
| 060 | Reconstructed or improved motorways and roads - TEN-T core network  |
| 061 | Reconstructed or improved motorways and roads - TEN-T comprehensive network   |
| 062 | Other reconstructed or improved roads (motorway, national, regional or local)   |
| 063 | Digitalisation of transport: road   |
| 064 | Newly built railways - TEN-T core network   |
| 065 | Newly built railways - TEN-T comprehensive network  |
| 066 | Other newly built railways  |
| 067 | Reconstructed or improved railways - TEN-T core network   |
| 068 | Reconstructed or improved railways - TEN-T comprehensive network  |
| 069 | Other reconstructed or improved railways  |
| 070 | Digitalisation of transport: rail   |
| 071 | European Rail Traffic Management System (ERTMS)   |
| 072 | Mobile rail assets  |
| 073 | Clean urban transport infrastructure  |
| 074 | Clean urban transport rolling stock   |
| 075 | Cycling infrastructure  |
| 076 | Digitalisation of urban transport   |
| 077 | Alternative fuels infrastructure  |
| 078 | Multimodal transport (TEN-T)  |
| 079 | Multimodal transport (not urban)  |
| 080 | Seaports (TEN-T)  |
| 081 | Other seaports  |
| 082 | Inland waterways and ports (TEN-T)  |



|     |   |
|-----|---|
| 083 | Inland waterways and ports (regional and local) |
| 084 | Digitising transport: other transport modes     |

PO 4 (d) – A more social Europe implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights

- PO 4.1 (i) enhancing the effectiveness of labour markets and access to quality employment through developing social innovation and infrastructure
- PO 4.2 (ii) improving access to inclusive and quality services in education, training and life long learning through developing infrastructure
- PO 4.3 (iii) increasing the socioeconomic integration of marginalised communities, migrants and disadvantaged groups, through integrated measures including housing and social services
- PO 4.4 (iv) ensuring equal access to health care through developing infrastructure, including primary care

Intervention fields:

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| 085 | Infrastructure for early childhood education and care  |
| 086 | Infrastructure for primary and secondary education   |
| 087 | Infrastructure for tertiary education  |
| 088 | Infrastructure for vocational education and training and adult learning  |
| 089 | Housing infrastructure for migrants, refugees and persons under or applying for international protection   |
| 090 | Housing infrastructure (other than for migrants, refugees and persons under or applying for international protection)  |
| 091 | Other social infrastructure contributing to social inclusion in the community  |
| 092 | Health infrastructure  |
| 093 | Health equipment   |
| 094 | Health mobile assets   |
| 095 | Digitalisation in health care  |
| 096 | Temporary reception infrastructure for migrants, refugees and persons under or applying for international protection   |
| 097 | Measures to improve access to employment   |
| 098 | Measures to promote access to employment of long-term unemployed   |
| 099 | Specific support for youth employment and socio-economic integration of young people   |
| 100 | Support for self-employment and business start-up  |
| 101 | Support for social economy and social enterprises  |
| 102 | Measures to modernise and strengthen labour market institutions and services to assess and anticipate skills needs and to ensure timely and tailor-made assistance |
| 103 | Support for labour market matching and transitions   |
| 104 | Support for labour mobility  |
| 105 | Measures to promote women's labour market participation and reducing gender-based segregation in the labour market   |
| 106 | Measures promoting work-life balance, including access to childcare and care for dependent persons   |
| 107 | Measures for a healthy and well-adapted working environment addressing health risks, including promotion of physical activity                                      |
| 108 | Support for the development of digital skills  |
| 109 | Support for adaptation of workers, enterprises and entrepreneurs to change   |
| 110 | Measures encouraging active and healthy ageing   |

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| 111 | Support for early childhood education and care (excluding infrastructure)   |
| 112 | Support for primary to secondary education (excluding infrastructure)   |
| 113 | Support for tertiary education (excluding infrastructure)   |
| 114 | Support for adult education (excluding infrastructure)  |
| 115 | Measures to promote equal opportunities and active participation in society   |
| 116 | Pathways to integration and re-entry into employment for disadvantaged people   |
| 117 | Measures to improve access of marginalised groups such as the Roma to education, employment and to promote their social inclusion |
| 118 | Support to the civil society working with marginalised communities such as the Roma   |
| 119 | Specific actions to increase participation of third-country nationals in employment   |
| 120 | Measures for the social integration of third-country nationals  |
| 121 | Measures to enhancing the equal and timely access to quality, sustainable and affordable services                                 |
| 122 | Measures to enhancing the delivery of family and community-based care services  |
| 123 | Measures to improve the accessibility, effectiveness and resilience of healthcare systems (excluding infrastructure)              |
| 124 | Measures to improve access to long-term care (excluding infrastructure)   |
| 125 | Measures to modernise social protection systems, including promoting access to social protection                                  |
| 126 | Promoting social integration of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, including the most deprived and children           |
| 127 | Addressing material deprivation through food and/or material assistance to the most deprived, including accompanying measures     |

PO 5 (e) – A Europe closer to citizens by fostering the sustainable and integrated development of urban, rural and coastal areas and local initiatives

- PO 5.1 (i) fostering the integrated social, economic and environmental development, cultural heritage and security in urban areas
- PO 5.2 (ii) fostering the integrated social, economic and environmental local development, cultural heritage and security, including for rural and coastal areas also through community-led local development.

Intervention fields:

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| 128 | Protection, development and promotion of public tourism assets and related tourism services |
| 129 | Protection, development and promotion of cultural heritage and cultural services            |
| 130 | Protection, development and promotion of natural heritage and eco-tourism                   |
| 131 | Physical regeneration and security of public spaces   |

Codes related to Policy Objectives 1-5

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| 132 | Improve the capacity of programme authorities and bodies linked to the implementation of the Funds  |
| 133 | Enhancing cooperation with partners both within and outside the Member State  |
| 134 | Cross-financing under the ERDF (support to ESF-type actions necessary for the implementation of the ERDF part of the operation and directly linked to it) |

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| 135 | Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders to implement territorial cooperation projects and initiatives in a cross-border, transnational, maritime and inter-regional context |
| 136 | Outermost regions: compensation of any additional costs due to accessibility deficit and territorial fragmentation  |
| 137 | Outermost regions: specific action to compensate additional costs due to size market factors  |
| 138 | Outermost regions: support to compensate additional costs due to climate conditions and relief difficulties   |
| 139 | Outermost regions: airports   |

#### Technical Assistance

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| 140 | Information and communication  |
| 141 | Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control  |
| 142 | Evaluation and studies, data collection  |
| 143 | Reinforcement of the capacity of Member State authorities, beneficiaries and relevant partners |

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### European territorial cooperation goal/Interreg (INTERREG) – €8.43 billion

Link: [Key document](#)

Art. 15 (2): An additional 15% of the ERDF and, where applicable, of the external financing instruments of the Union allocations under priorities other than for technical assistance to each Interreg programme under components 1, 2 and 3, shall be allocated on the Interreg-specific objective of 'a better Interreg governance' or on the external Interreg-specific objective of 'a safer and more secure Europe'.

Interreg components:

1. cross-border cooperation between adjacent regions to promote integrated regional development
2. transnational cooperation and maritime cooperation over larger transnational territories or around sea-basins, involving national, regional and local programme partners in Member States, third countries and partner countries and in Greenland, with a view to achieving a higher degree of territorial integration (→ 'component 2'; → where referring only to transnational cooperation: 'component 2A'; → where referring only to maritime cooperation: 'component 2B') [former Interreg B]
3. outermost regions' cooperation among themselves and with their neighbouring third or partner countries or OCTs, or several thereof, to facilitate their regional integration in their neighbourhood
4. interregional cooperation to reinforce the effectiveness of cohesion policy
5. interregional innovation investments through the commercialisation and scaling up of interregional innovation projects having the potential to encourage the development of European value chains

PO 1 (a) – A smarter Europe by promoting innovative and smart economic transformation





PO 2 (b) – A greener, low-carbon Europe by promoting clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investment, the circular economy, climate adaptation and risk prevention and management

PO 3 (c) – A more connected Europe by enhancing mobility and regional ICT connectivity

PO 4 (d) – A more social Europe implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights

- enhancing the effectiveness of labour markets and improving access to quality employment across borders
- improving access to and the quality of education, training and lifelong learning across borders with a view to increasing the educational attainment and skills levels thereof as to be recognised across borders
- enhancing the equal and timely access to quality, sustainable and affordable healthcare services across borders
- improving accessibility, effectiveness and resilience of healthcare systems and long-term care services across borders
- promoting social inclusion and tackling poverty, including by enhancing equal opportunities and combating discrimination across borders.

PO 5 (e) – A Europe closer to citizens by fostering the sustainable and integrated development of urban, rural and coastal areas and local initiatives

Interreg Specific objective: 'a better Interreg governance' (Art. 14(4); funded via ERDF)

Particular Actions:

- under component 1 and 2B Interreg programmes:
  - enhance the institutional capacity of public authorities, in particular those mandated to manage a specific territory, and of stakeholders
  - enhance efficient public administration by promoting legal and administrative cooperation and cooperation between citizens and institutions, in particular, with a view to resolving legal and other obstacles in border regions
- under component 1, 2 and 3 Interreg programmes: enhance institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders to implement macro-regional strategies and sea-basin strategies
- under external cross-border and component 2 and 3 Interreg programmes supported by the Interreg funds, in addition to points (a) and (b): building up mutual trust, in particular by encouraging people-to-people actions, by enhancing sustainable democracy and by supporting civil society actors and their role in reforming processes and democratic transitions

Interreg-specific objective 'a safer and more secure Europe' (Art.15 (5); funded via ERDF)

Particular Actions:

- border crossing management
- mobility and migration management, including the protection of migrants

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**European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) – €101 billion**

Link: [Key document](#)

PO 4 (d) – A more social Europe implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights

- PO 4.1 (i) improving access to employment of all jobseekers, in particular youth and long-term unemployed, and of inactive people, promoting self-employment and the social economy
- PO 4.2 (ii) modernising labour market institutions and services to assess and anticipate skills needs and ensure timely and tailor-made assistance and support to labour market matching, transitions and mobility
- PO 4.3 (iii) promoting women's labour market participation, a better work/life balance including access to childcare, a healthy and well-adapted working environment addressing health risks, adaptation of workers, enterprises and entrepreneurs to change, and active and healthy ageing
- PO 4.4 (iv) improving the quality, effectiveness and labour market relevance of education and training systems, to support acquisition of key competences including digital skills
- PO 4.5 (v) promoting equal access to and completion of, quality and inclusive education and training, in particular for disadvantaged groups, from early childhood education and care through general and vocational education and training, and to tertiary level, as well as adult education and learning, including facilitating learning mobility for all
- PO 4.6 (vi) promoting lifelong learning, notably flexible upskilling and reskilling opportunities for all taking into account digital skills, better anticipating change and new skills requirements based on labour market needs, facilitating career transitions and promoting professional mobility
- PO 4.7 (vii) fostering active inclusion with a view to promoting equal opportunities and active participation, and improving employability
- PO 4.8 (viii) promoting socio-economic integration of third country nationals and of marginalised communities such as the Roma
- PO 4.9 (ix) enhancing the equal and timely access to quality, sustainable and affordable services; modernising social protection systems, including promoting access to social protection; improving accessibility, effectiveness and resilience of healthcare systems and long-term care services
- PO 4.10 (x) promoting social integration of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, including the most deprived and children
- PO 4.11 addressing material deprivation through food and/or basic material assistance to the most deprived, including accompanying measures.

**Intervention fields: see above at ERDF**

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## **Cohesion Fund (CF) – €41.3 billion**

Link: [Key document](#)

(a) Investments in the environment, including investments related to sustainable development and energy presenting environmental benefits

(b) Investments in TEN-T

(c) Technical assistance

PO 2 (b) – A greener, low-carbon Europe by promoting clean and fair energy transition, green and blue investment, the circular economy, climate adaptation and risk prevention and management

PO 3 (c) – A more connected Europe by enhancing mobility and regional ICT connectivity

- PO 3.2 (ii) developing a sustainable, climate resilient, intelligent, secure and intermodal TEN-T
- PO 3.3 (iii) developing sustainable, climate resilient, intelligent and intermodal national, regional and local mobility, including improved access to TEN-T and cross-border mobility
- PO 3.4 (iv) promoting sustainable multimodal urban mobility

**Intervention fields: see above at ERDF**

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## European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) – €6.14 billion

Link: [Key document](#)

Priority 1) Fostering sustainable fisheries and the conservation of marine biological resources

Indicators:

- Evolution of volume of landings stemming from stocks assessed at MSY
- Evolution in profitability of the Union fishing fleet
- Surface (ha) of Natura 2000 sites, and other MPAs under the MSFD, covered by protection, maintenance and restoration measures
- Percentage of fishing vessels equipped with electronic position and catch reporting device

Areas of Support:

- Article 14(1): Achievement of the environmental, economic, social and employment objectives of the CFP
- Article 16: Investments in small-scale coastal fishing vessels
- Article 17(1): Management of fisheries and fishing fleets
- Article 17(2): Permanent cessation of fishing activities
- Article 18: Extraordinary cessation of fishing activities
- Article 19: Control and enforcement
- Article 20: Collection and processing of data for fisheries management and scientific purposes
- Article 21: Compensation for additional costs in the outermost regions for fishery and aquaculture products
- Article 22: Protection and restoration of marine biodiversity and ecosystems

Priority 2) Contributing to food security in the Union through competitive and sustainable aquaculture and markets

Indicators:

- Evolution in the value and volume of aquaculture production in the Union
- Evolution in the value and volume of landings

Areas of Support:

- Article 23: Aquaculture
- Article 24: Marketing of fishery and aquaculture products
- Article 25: Processing of fishery and aquaculture products

Priority 3) Enabling the growth of a sustainable blue economy and fostering prosperous coastal communities



Indicators:

- Evolution of GDP in maritime NUTS 3 regions
- Evolution in the number of jobs (in FTE) in the sustainable blue economy

Areas of Support:

- Article 26: Community-led local development
- Article 27: Marine knowledge

Priority 4) Strengthening international ocean governance and enabling safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed seas and oceans

Indicators:

- Number of shared operations contributing to the European cooperation on coastguard functions

Areas of Support:

- Article 28: Maritime surveillance
- Article 29: Coastguard cooperation

**Asylum and Migration Fund (AMIF) – €10.4 billion**

Link: [Key document](#)

Policy objective: to contribute to an efficient management of migration flows in line with the relevant Union acquis and in compliance with the Union’s commitments on fundamental rights.

Specific objective

- to strengthen and develop all aspects of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS), including its external dimension

Implementation measures:

- ensuring a uniform application of the Union acquis and of the priorities related to the Common European Asylum System
- supporting the capacity of Member States’ asylum systems as regards infrastructures and services where necessary
- enhancing solidarity and responsibility-sharing between the Member States, in particular towards those most affected by migratory flows, as well as providing support to Member States contributing to solidarity efforts
- enhancing solidarity and cooperation with third countries affected by migratory flows, including through resettlement and other legal avenues to protection in the Union as well as partnership and cooperation with third countries for the purpose of managing migration.

Intervention fields:

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| 001 | Reception conditions                                |
| 002 | Asylum procedures                                   |
| 003 | Implementation of the Union acquis                  |
| 004 | Children in migration                               |
| 005 | Persons with special reception and procedural needs |
| 006 | Resettlement  |

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| 007 | Solidarity efforts between Member States |
| 008 | Operating support                        |

#### Specific objective

- to support legal migration to the Member States including to contribute to the integration of third-country nationals

##### Implementation measures:

- supporting the development and implementation of policies promoting legal migration and the implementation of the Union legal migration acquis
- promoting early integration measures for the social and economic inclusion of third-country nationals, preparing their active participation in and their acceptance by the receiving society, in particular with the involvement of local or regional authorities and civil society organisations

##### Intervention fields:

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| 001 | Development of integration strategies                                      |
| 002 | Victims of trafficking in human beings                                     |
| 003 | Integration measures – information and orientation, one stop shops         |
| 004 | Integration measures – language training                                   |
| 005 | Integration measures – civics and other training                           |
| 006 | Integration measures – Introduction, participation, exchanges host society |
| 007 | Integration measures – basic needs   |
| 008 | Pre-departure measures   |
| 009 | Mobility schemes   |
| 010 | Acquisition of legal residence   |

#### Specific objective

- to contribute to countering irregular migration and ensuring effectiveness of return and readmission in third countries

##### Implementation measures:

- ensuring a uniform application of the Union acquis and policy priorities regarding infrastructure, procedures and services;
- supporting an integrated and coordinated approach to return management at the Union and Member States' level, to the development of capacities for effective and sustainable return and reducing incentives for irregular migration;
- supporting assisted voluntary return and reintegration;
- strengthening cooperation with third countries and their capacities to implement readmission agreements and other arrangements, and enable sustainable return.

##### Intervention fields:

|     |                                |
|-----|--------------------------------|
| 001 | Alternatives to detention      |
| 002 | Reception/detention conditions |
| 003 | Return procedures              |
| 004 | Assisted voluntary return      |
| 005 | Reintegration assistance       |

|     |  |
|-----|--|
| 006 | Removal/Return operations                              |
| 007 | Forced-return monitoring system                        |
| 008 | Vulnerable persons/UAMs                                |
| 009 | Measures addressing incentives for irregular migration |
| 010 | Operating support                                      |

#### Technical Assistance

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| 001 | Information and communication                       |
| 002 | Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control |
| 003 | Evaluation and studies, data collection             |
| 004 | Capacity building                                   |

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### Internal Security Fund (ISF) – €2.5 billion

Link: [Key document](#)

Policy objective: to contribute to ensuring a high level of security in the Union, in particular by tackling terrorism and radicalisation, serious and organised crime and cybercrime and by assisting and protecting victims of crime.

#### Specific objective

- to increase the exchange of information among and within the Union law enforcement and other competent authorities and other relevant Union bodies as well as with third countries and international organisations

#### Implementation measures:

- to ensure the uniform application of the Union acquis on security supporting information exchange for example via Prüm, EU PNR and SIS II, including through the implementation of recommendations from quality control and evaluation mechanisms such as the Schengen evaluation mechanism and other quality control and evaluation mechanisms
- to set up, adapt and maintain security relevant Union IT systems and communication networks, including their interoperability, and to develop appropriate tools to address identified gaps
- to increase the active use of Union security relevant information exchange tools, systems and databases ensuring that these are fed with high quality data
- to support relevant national measures if relevant to implement the specific objective (above).

#### Specific objective

- to intensify cross-border joint operations among and within the Union law enforcement and other competent authorities in relation to serious and organised crime with a cross-border dimension

#### Implementation measures:

- to increase law enforcement operations between Member States, including when appropriate with other relevant actors, in particular to facilitate and improve the use of joint investigation teams, joint patrols, hot pursuits, discreet surveillance and other operational cooperation mechanisms in the context of the EU Policy Cycle (EMPACT), with special emphasis on cross-border operations
- to increase coordination and cooperation of law enforcement and other competent authorities within and between Member States and with other relevant actors, for example through networks of specialised national units, Union networks and cooperation structures, Union centres
- to improve inter-agency cooperation and at Union level between the Member States, or between Member States, on the one hand, and the relevant Union bodies, offices and agencies on the other hand as well as at national level among the national authorities in each Member State.

#### Specific objective

- to support effort at strengthening the capabilities in relation to combatting and preventing crime including terrorism in particular through increased cooperation between public authorities, civil society and private partners across the Member States

#### Implementation measures:

- to increase law enforcement training, exercises, mutual learning, specialised exchange programmes and sharing of best practice including in and with third countries and other relevant actors
- to exploit synergies by pooling resources and knowledge among Member States and other relevant actors, including civil society through, for instance, the creation of joint centres of excellence, the development of joint risk assessments, or common operational support centres for jointly conducted operations
- to promote and develop measures, safeguards, mechanisms and best practices for the early identification, protection and support of witnesses, whistle-blowers and victims of crime and to develop partnerships between public authorities and other relevant actors to this effect
- to acquire relevant equipment and to set up or upgrade specialised training facilities and other essential security relevant infrastructure to increase preparedness, resilience, public awareness and adequate response to security threats.

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## Border Management and Visa Instrument (BMVI) – €9.3 billion

Link: [Key document](#)

Policy objective: ensuring strong and effective European integrated border management at the external borders while safeguarding the free movement of persons within it, in full compliance with the Union's commitments on fundamental rights, thereby contributing to guaranteeing a high level of security in the Union.

#### Specific objective (European integrated border management)

- supporting effective European integrated border management at the external borders implemented by the European Border and Coast Guard as a shared responsibility of the European Border and Coast Guard Agency and of the national authorities responsible for



border management, to facilitate legitimate border crossings, to prevent and detect illegal immigration and cross-border crime and to effectively manage migratory flows

Implementation measures:

- improving border control by:

- i. reinforcing the capacities for carrying out checks and surveillance at the external borders, including measures to prevent and detect cross-border crime, such as migrant smuggling, trafficking in human beings and terrorism
- ii. supporting search and rescue in the context of carrying out border surveillance at sea
- iii. implementing technical and operational measures within the Schengen area which are related to border control
- iv. carrying out analyses of the risks for internal security and analyses of the threats that may affect the functioning or security of the external borders
- v. supporting, within the scope of this Regulation, Member States facing existing or potential disproportionate migratory pressure at the EU's external borders, including through technical and operational reinforcement, as well as by deploying migration management support teams in hotspot areas

- further developing the European Border and Coast Guard, through common capacity-building, joint procurement, establishment of common standards and any other measures streamlining the cooperation and coordination between the Member States and the European Border and Coast Guard Agency

- enhancing inter-agency cooperation at national level among the national authorities responsible for border control or for tasks carried out at the border, and at EU level between the Member States, or between the Member States, on the one hand, and the relevant Union bodies, offices and agencies or third countries, on the other

- ensuring the uniform application of the Union acquis on external borders, including through the implementation of recommendations from quality control mechanisms such as the Schengen evaluation mechanism in line with Regulation (EU) No 1053/2013, vulnerability assessments in line with Regulation (EU) 2016/1624, and national quality control mechanisms

- setting up, operating and maintaining large-scale IT systems in the area of border management, including the interoperability of these IT systems and their communication infrastructure.

Intervention fields:

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| 001 | Border checks   |
| 002 | Border surveillance - air assets  |
| 003 | Border surveillance - land assets   |
| 004 | Border surveillance - maritime assets   |
| 005 | Border surveillance - automated border surveillance systems                                     |
| 006 | Border surveillance - other measures  |
| 007 | Technical and operational measures within the Schengen area which are related to border control |
| 008 | Situational awareness and exchange of information   |
| 009 | Risk analysis   |
| 010 | Processing of data and information  |
| 011 | Hotspot areas   |



|     |   |
|-----|---|
| 012 | European Border and Coast Guard development   |
| 013 | Inter-agency cooperation - national level   |
| 014 | Inter-agency cooperation - European Union level                                       |
| 015 | Inter-agency cooperation - with third countries                                       |
| 016 | Deployment of joint immigration liaison officers                                      |
| 017 | Large-scale IT systems - Eurodac for border management purposes                       |
| 018 | Large-scale IT systems - Entry-exit System (EES)                                      |
| 019 | Large-scale IT systems - European Travel Information and Authorisation System (ETIAS) |
| 020 | Large-scale IT systems - Schengen Information System (SISII)                          |
| 021 | Large-scale IT systems - Interoperability   |
| 022 | Operating support - Integrated border management                                      |
| 023 | Operating support - Large-scale IT systems for border management purposes             |
| 024 | Operating support - Special Transit Scheme  |

#### Specific objective (Common visa policy)

- supporting the common visa policy to facilitate legitimate travel and prevent migratory and security risks

##### Implementation measures:

- providing efficient and client-friendly services to visa applicants while maintaining the security and integrity of the visa procedure
- ensuring the uniform application of the Union acquis on visas, including the further development and modernisation of the common policy on visas
- developing different forms of cooperation between Member States in visa processing
- setting up, operating and maintaining large-scale IT systems in the area of the common policy on visas, including the interoperability between these IT systems and their communication infrastructure.

##### Intervention fields:

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| 001 | Improving visa application processing   |
| 002 | Enhancing the efficiency, client-friendly environment and security at consulates    |
| 003 | Document security / document advisors   |
| 004 | Consular cooperation  |
| 005 | Consular coverage   |
| 006 | Large-scale IT systems - Visa Information System (VIS)                              |
| 007 | Other IT systems for visa application processing purposes                           |
| 008 | Operating support - Common visa policy  |
| 009 | Operating support - Large-scale IT systems for visa application processing purposes |
| 010 | Operating support - Special Transit Scheme  |

#### Technical Assistance

|     |   |
|-----|---|
| 001 | Information and communication                       |
| 002 | Preparation, implementation, monitoring and control |
| 003 | Evaluation and studies, data collection             |
| 004 | Capacity building                                   |

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## Horizon Europe Programme – €100 billion

Link: [Key document](#)

### Pillar I (Excellent science)

- European Research Council (ERC)
- The Marie Skłodowska-Curie Actions (MSCA)
- Research Infrastructures

### Pillar II (Global Challenges and European Industrial Competitiveness)

- Cluster Health: Intervention Areas
  - Health throughout the life course
  - Environmental and social health determinants
  - Non-communicable and rare diseases
  - Infectious diseases, including poverty-related and neglected disease
  - Tools, technologies and digital solutions for health and care, including personalised medicine
  - Health care systems
- Cluster Culture, Creativity and Inclusive Society: Intervention Areas
  - Democracy and Governance
  - Culture, Cultural heritage and Creativity
  - Social and economic transformations
- Cluster Civil security for Society: Intervention Areas
  - Disaster-resilient societies
  - Protection and Security
  - Cybersecurity
- Cluster Digital, Industry and Space: Intervention Areas
  - Manufacturing technologies
  - Key digital technologies, including quantum technologies
  - Advanced materials
  - Artificial intelligence and robotics
  - Next generation internet
  - Advanced computing and Big Data
  - Circular industries
  - Low carbon and clean industry
  - Space, including Earth Observation
  - Emerging enabling technologies
- Cluster Climate, Energy and Mobility: Intervention Areas
  - Climate science and solutions
  - Energy supply
  - Energy systems and grids
  - Buildings and industrial facilities in energy transition

- Communities and cities
- Industrial competitiveness in transport
- Clean, safe and accessible transport and mobility
- Smart mobility
- Energy storage
  
- Cluster Food, Bioeconomy, Natural Resources, Agriculture and Environment: Intervention Areas
  - Environmental observation
  - Biodiversity and natural resources
  - Agriculture, forestry and rural areas
  - Seas, oceans and inland waters
  - Food systems
  - Bio-based innovation systems in the EU
  - Circular systems
  
- Non-nuclear direct actions of the Joint Research Centre: Intervention Areas
  - Health
  - resilience and security
  - digital and industry
  - climate, energy and mobility
  - food and natural resources
  - support to the functioning of the internal market and the economic governance of the Union
  - support to Member States with implementation of legislation and development of smart specialisation strategies
  - analytical tools and methods for policy making
  - knowledge management
  - knowledge and technology transfer
  - support to science for policy platforms

#### Pillar III (Innovative Europe)

- The European Innovation Council (EIC)
- European Innovation Ecosystem
- European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) Knowledge and Innovation Communities' (KICs)

#### Widening Participation and Strengthening the European Research Area

- Widening Participation and Spreading Excellence, e.g:
  - Teaming & twinning
  - ERA Chairs
  - COST
  - Support to NCPs
  - Brain circulation and excellence initiatives
  - "Hop -on "
  
- Reforming and enhancing the European R&I system
  - Scientific evidence & foresight
  - Open Science



- Policy Support Facility
- Attractive researcher careers
- Citizen science, Responsible Research & Innovation
- Gender equality

#### Missions:

- Adaptation to Climate Change, including Societal Transformation
- Cancer
- Healthy Oceans, Seas, Coastal and Inland Waters
- Climate-neutral and Smart Cities
- Soil Health and Food

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### Erasmus+ Programme – €30 billion

Link: [Key document](#)

#### Key Action 1: Learning Mobility in Education, Training, Youth and Sport

- Mobility projects
  - Mobility of higher education students
  - Mobility of VET learners
  - Mobility of school pupils
  - Mobility of young people
  - Mobility of staff in the field of education and training
  - Mobility of sport coaches and staff
- Youth participation activities
- DiscoverEU activities
- Language learning opportunities

#### Key Action 2: Cooperation among Organisations and Institutions in Education and Training, Youth and Sport

- Partnerships for cooperation
  - Cooperation partnerships
  - Small-scale partnerships
- Partnerships for excellence
  - European universities
  - Centres of vocational excellence
  - Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degrees
- Partnerships for innovation
  - Alliances
  - Forward-looking projects
- Not for profit Sport events
- Online platforms and tools for virtual cooperation

#### Key Action 3: Support to Policy Development and Cooperation in Education, Training Youth and Sport



- Support to European policy development
  - Open methods of coordination
  - European policy experimentations
  - EU-wide or international surveys and studies (e.g. Eurydice network, Youth Wiki)
  - Specific actions to address new policy challenges
- Support to Union tools and measures that foster the quality, transparency and recognition of skills, competences and qualifications
  - Europass & YouthPass
  - Activities and governing bodies of Bologna process and other initiatives enabling easier recognition of qualifications and periods of study in E&T fields
- Policy dialogue and cooperation with key stakeholders and international organisations
  - Policy dialogue with stakeholders within and outside the European Union
  - Cooperation with international organisations (OECD, Council of Europe)
  - European Youth Forum
  - Support to EU-wide networks and European NGOs
- Measures that contribute to qualitative and inclusive implementation of the programme
  - SALTO Resource Centres
  - Training and Cooperation activities by National Agencies
  - Former Erasmus+ participants (Alumni networks, ambassadors)
- Cooperation with other Union instruments and support to other Union policies
- Dissemination and awareness-raising activities

#### JEAN MONNET ACTIONS

- Jean Monnet Action in field of higher education
- Jean Monnet Action in other fields of education and training
- Support to designated institutions

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### CEF Programme – €42.3 billion

Link: [Key document + Annex](#)

#### 1. Transport: safe, clean and connected mobility

1.1. Specific Objective: Efficient and interconnected networks and infrastructure for smart, sustainable, inclusive, safe and secure mobility

1.1.1 Indicator: Number of cross-border and missing links addressed with the support of CEF (including actions relating to urban nodes, maritime ports, inland ports and rail-road terminals of the TEN-T core network)

1.1.2 Indicator: Number of CEF supported actions contributing to the digitalisation of transport

1.1.3 Indicator: Number of alternative fuel supply points built or upgraded with the support of CEF

1.1.4 Indicator: Number of CEF supported actions contributing to the safety of transport

1.2 Specific Objective: Adaptation to military mobility requirements

1.2.1 Indicator: Number of transport infrastructure components adapted to meet military mobility requirements

## 2. Energy: affordable, secure and sustainable

2.1 Specific Objective: Contribution to interconnectivity and integration of markets

2.1.1 Indicator: Number of CEF actions contributing to projects interconnecting MS networks and removing internal constraints

2.2. Specific Objective: Security of energy supply

2.2.1 Indicator: Number of CEF actions contributing to projects ensuring resilient gas network

2.2.2 Indicator: Number of CEF actions contributing to the smartening and digitalisation of grids and increasing energy storage capacity

2.3 Specific Objective: Sustainable development through enabling decarbonisation

2.3.1 Indicator: Number of CEF actions contributing to projects enabling increased penetration of renewable energy in the energy systems

2.3.2 Indicator: Number of CEF actions contributing to cross-border cooperation in the area of renewables

## 3. Digital: high-capacity broadband network

3.1 Specific Objective: Contribution to the deployment of digital connectivity infrastructure throughout the European Union

3.1.1 Indicator: New connections to very high capacity networks for socio-economic drivers and very high quality wireless connections for local communities

3.1.2 Indicator: Number of CEF actions enabling 5G connectivity along transport paths

3.1.3 Indicator: Number of CEF actions enabling new connections to very high capacity networks for households

3.1.4 Indicator: Number of CEF actions contributing to the digitalisation of energy and transport sectors

### **Relevant Core network corridors and pre-identified sections:**

- Baltic – Adriatic; pre-identified sections cross-border (rail and road) and missing links (rail)
- Mediterranean; pre-identified sections cross-border (rail and road) and missing links (rail)
- Orient/East-Med; pre-identified sections cross-border (rail and inland waterways)
- Rhine – Danube; pre-identified sections cross-border (rail, road and inland waterways) and missing links (rail)

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### **LIFE Programme – €5.450 billion**

Link: [Key document](#)

#### **Environment Action**

- Sub-programme: Nature and Biodiversity
  - Support for standard action projects for developing, applying and promoting best practice in relation to nature and biodiversity, as well as «Strategic Nature Projects»
  - Support and boost the implementation of EU nature rules, and biodiversity policy objectives through mainstreaming

- Sub-programme: Circular Economy and Quality of Life
  - Support to reach major EU policy objectives such as the transition to a circular economy, and protecting and improving the quality of EU's air and water

#### Climate Action

- Sub-programme: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation
  - Support the implementation of the 2030 energy and climate policy framework and meet the Union's commitments under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change
- Sub-programme: Clean Energy Transition
  - Build capacity, stimulate investments and support policy implementation activities focusing on energy efficiency and small-scale renewables that contribute to climate mitigation and/or environmental objectives.

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### Single Market Programme (successor of COSME) – €4 billion

Link: [Key document](#)

#### Main Objectives

- Maintain a high level of food safety
- Give even higher protection to consumers
- Boost the competitiveness of businesses, in particular SMEs
- Improve the governance of the Single Market and compliance with rules
- Produce and disseminate high-quality statistics
- Develop effective European standards

#### Focus Areas

- Food Safety
  - Rapid Alert system for Food and feed (RASFF)
  - EU reference laboratories and reference centres
  - Financing of emergency measures
  - Training for competent authorities in the area of food & feed, animal health & welfare and plants health
- Protect consumers
  - Rapid Alert System for dangerous products
  - Consumer Protection Cooperation network to tackle EU-wide illegal practices (e.g. misleading advertising campaigns)
  - European Consumer Centres where citizens can solve problems, for example when shopping online
  - Online Dispute Resolution platform which helps consumers solve disputes out of court
- Competitiveness
  - Enterprise Europe Network to provide an integrated package of advice to SMEs on how to innovate and grow internationally
  - Debt and equity financing will be available under the 'SME Window' of the InvestEU Fund

- An effective Single Market
    - Future Single Digital Gateway providing online administration services for citizens and companies
    - Internal Market Information System for information exchange between authorities
    - Problem solving network SOLVIT for citizens and businesses
  - European statistics
    - Enhanced partnership between Eurostat, the European Statistics Office, and national statistics institutes, using multiple data sources, advanced data analytics methods, smart systems and digital technologies
  - Effective standards
    - Cooperation between the Commission and European Standardisation Organisations via joint initiatives and action plans
- 

## **DIGITAL Europe Programme – €9.2 billion**

Link: [Key document](#)

### Supercomputing

- Build up and strengthen the EU's supercomputing and data processing capacities by buying world-class exascale supercomputers by 2022/2023
- Increase accessibility and broaden the use of supercomputing in areas of public interest such as health, environment and security, and in industry, including small and medium-sized enterprises

### Artificial intelligence

- Invest in and open up the use of artificial intelligence by businesses and public administrations
- Facilitate safe access to and storage of large sets of data and algorithms
- Strengthen and support existing artificial intelligence testing and experimentation facilities in areas such as health and mobility in Member States and encourage their cooperation

### Cybersecurity

- Support, together with Member States, the procurement of advanced cybersecurity equipment, tools and data infrastructures
- Support the best use of European knowledge, capacity and advanced skills related to cybersecurity
- Ensure the wide deployment of the latest cybersecurity solutions across the economy
- Reinforce capabilities within Member States and the private sector for a uniformly high level of security of network and information systems across the EU

### Advanced digital skills

- Support the design and delivery of short-term trainings and courses for entrepreneurs, small business leaders and the workforce
- Support the design and delivery of long-term trainings and Master's courses for students, IT professionals and the workforce





- Support on-the-job trainings and traineeships for students, young entrepreneurs and graduates

#### Digital technologies across the economy and society

- Ensure that the public sector and areas of public interests, such as health and care, education, transport, and the cultural and creative sectors, can deploy and access state-of-the-art digital technologies
- Provide more interoperable public services across the EU and at EU level
- Offer public administrations access to testing and piloting of digital technologies, including their cross-border use
- Support the uptake of advanced digital and related technologies by the industry, notably small and medium-sized enterprises
- Build up and strengthen the network of European Digital Innovation Hubs, aiming to have a Hub in every region, to help companies benefit from digital opportunities
- Support and follow closely latest technical developments with the potential to benefit European economy and society

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#### **Other Programmes not considered:**

Common Agriculture Policy (CAP)

Innovation fund

External Instrument

InvestEU

Space Programme

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## 2. Sources for content of the IPA III fund

### Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) – €14.5 billion

Link: [Key document](#)

Thematic priorities for assistance (Annex II)

**(a) Establishing and promoting from an early stage the proper functioning of the institutions necessary in order to secure the rule of law.**

Interventions in this area shall aim at: establishing independent, accountable and efficient judicial systems, including transparent and merit-based recruitment and promoting judicial cooperation, evaluation and promotion systems and effective disciplinary procedures in cases of wrongdoing; ensuring the establishment of robust systems to protect the borders, manage migration flows and provide asylum to those in need; developing effective tools to prevent and fight organised crime, trafficking in human beings, migrants smuggling, money laundering/financing of terrorism and corruption; promoting and protecting human rights, rights of persons belonging to minorities including Roma as well as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons fundamental freedoms, including freedom of the media and data protection.

**(b) Reforming public administrations in line with the Principles of Public Administration.**

Interventions shall aim at: strengthening public administration reform frameworks; improving strategic planning and inclusive and evidence-based policy and legislative development; enhancing professionalisation and de-politicisation of public service by embedding meritocratic principles; promoting transparency and accountability; improving quality and delivery of services, including adequate administrative procedures and the use of citizen centred eGovernment; strengthening public financial management and the production of reliable statistics.

**(c) Strengthening economic governance:**

Interventions shall aim at supporting participation in the economic reform programme (ERP) process and systematic cooperation with international financial institutions on fundamentals of economic policy. Enhancing the capacity to strengthen macroeconomic stability and supporting progress towards becoming a functioning market economy with the capacity to cope with competitive pressures and market forces within the Union;

**(d) Strengthening the Union and its partners' capacity to prevent conflict, build peace and address pre-and post-crisis**

including through early warning and conflict-sensitive risk analysis; promoting people to people networking, reconciliation, peace-building and confidence-building measures, supporting capacity building in support of security and development (CBSD) actions.

**(e) Strengthening the capacities of civil society organisations**

and social partners' organisations, including professional associations, in beneficiaries listed in Annex I and encouraging networking at all levels among Union-based organisations and those of beneficiaries listed in Annex I, enabling them to engage in an effective dialogue with public and private actors.

**(f) Promoting the alignment of partner countries' rules,**

standards, policies and practices to those of the Union, including state aid rules.

**(g) Strengthening access to and quality of education, training and lifelong learning at all levels, and offering support to cultural and creative sectors.**

Interventions in this area shall aim at: promoting equal access to quality early-childhood education and care, primary and secondary education, improving the provision of basic skills; increasing

educational attainment levels, reducing early school-leaving and reinforcing teachers' training. Developing vocational education and training (VET) systems and promoting work-based learning systems to facilitate the transition to the labour market; improving the quality and relevance of higher education; encouraging alumni related activities; enhancing access to lifelong learning and supporting investment in education and training infrastructure particularly with a view to reducing territorial disparities and fostering non-segregated education and including through the use of digital technologies.

**(h) Fostering quality employment and access to the labour market.**

Interventions in this area shall aim at: tackling high unemployment and inactivity by supporting sustainable labour market integration in particular of young people (especially those not in employment, education or training (NEET)), women, long-term unemployed and all under-represented groups. Measures shall stimulate quality job creation and support the effective enforcement of labour rules and standards across the entire territory. Other key areas of intervention shall be to support gender equality, promoting employability and productivity, the adaptation of workers and enterprises to change, the establishment of a sustainable social dialogue and the modernisation and strengthening of labour market institutions such as public employment services and labour inspectorates.

**(i) Promoting social protection and inclusion and combating poverty.**

Interventions in this area shall aim at modernising social protection systems to provide effective, efficient, and adequate protection throughout all stages of a person's life, fostering social inclusion, promoting equal opportunities and addressing inequalities and poverty. Interventions in this area shall also focus on: integrating marginalised communities such as the Roma; combating discrimination based on sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation; enhancing access to affordable, sustainable and high quality services, such as early childhood education and care, housing, healthcare and essential social services and long term care, including through the modernisation of social protection systems.

**(j) Promoting smart, sustainable, inclusive, safe transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures,**

by investing in projects with high EU value-added. The investments should be prioritised according to their relevance to TEN-T connections with the EU, contribution to sustainable mobility, reduced emissions, environmental impact, safe mobility, in synergy with the reforms promoted by the Transport Community Treaty.

**(k) Improving the private-sector environment and competitiveness of enterprises,**

including smart specialisation, as key drivers of growth, job creation and cohesion. Priority shall be given to projects which improve the business environment.

**(l) Improving access to digital technologies and services and strengthening research, technological development and innovation**

by investing in digital connectivity, digital trust and security, digital skills and entrepreneurship as well as research infrastructure and enabling environment and promoting networking and collaboration.

**(m) Contributing to the security and safety of food supply**

and the maintenance of diversified and viable farming systems in vibrant rural communities and the countryside.

**(n) Protecting and improving the quality of the environment,**

addressing environmental degradation and halting biodiversity loss, promoting the conservation and sustainable management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and renewable natural resources, promoting resource efficiency, sustainable consumption and production and supporting the transition to green and circular economies, contributing to the reduction of greenhouse gas

emissions, increasing resilience to climate change and promoting climate action governance and information and energy efficiency. IPA III shall promote policies to support the shift towards a resource-efficient, safe and sustainable low-carbon economy and strengthen disaster resilience as well as disaster prevention, preparedness and response. It shall also promote a high level of nuclear safety, radiation protection, and the application of efficient and effective safeguards of nuclear material in third countries as well as the establishment of frameworks and methodologies for the application of efficient and effective safeguards for nuclear material.

**(o) Promoting the highest nuclear safety standards,**

including nuclear safety culture, emergency preparedness, responsible and safe management of spent fuel and radioactive waste, decommissioning and remediation of former nuclear sites and installations; radiation protection and the accountancy and control of nuclear materials;

**(p) Increasing the ability of the agri-food and fisheries sectors**

to cope with competitive pressure and market forces as well as to progressively align with the Union rules and standards, while pursuing economic, social and environmental goals in balanced territorial development of rural and coastal areas.

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### 3. Sources for content of the NDICI fund

**Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument** (NDICI) –  
€96.4 billion

Link: [Key document](#)

Areas of cooperation for the geographic programmes (Annex II)

A. For all geographic regions

**PEOPLE**

1. Good governance, democracy, rule of law and human rights

- (a) Strengthening democracy and democratic processes, governance and oversight, including transparent and credible electoral processes;
- (b) Strengthening the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;
- (c) Promoting the fight against discrimination in all its forms, and the principle of equality, in particular gender equality and the rights of persons belonging to minorities;
- (d) Supporting a thriving civil society and its role in reform processes and democratic transformations, and promoting an enabling space for civil society and citizens' engagement in political decision-making;
- (e) Improving the pluralism, independence and professionalism of a free and independent media;
- (f) Building resilience of states, societies, communities and individuals to political, economic, environmental, food, demographic and societal pressures and shocks;
- (g) Strengthening the development of democratic public institutions at national and sub-national levels, including an independent, effective, efficient and accountable judicial system,

the promotion of rule of law, and access to justice for all;

(h) Supporting public administration reform processes, including through using citizen centred eGovernment approaches, strengthening legal frameworks and institutional set up, national statistical systems, capacities, sound public finance management, and contributing to the fight against corruption;

(i) Promoting inclusive, balanced and integrated territorial and urban policies through strengthening public institutions and bodies at the national and sub-national levels and supporting efficient decentralisation and state restructuring processes;

(j) Increasing transparency and accountability of public institutions, strengthening public procurement and public finance management, developing eGovernment and strengthening service delivery;

(k) Supporting the sustainable, accountable and transparent management of natural resource sectors and related revenues, and reforms to ensure fair, just and sustainable tax policies.

## 2. Poverty eradication, fight against inequalities and human development

(a) Eradicating poverty in all its dimensions, tackling discrimination and inequalities and leaving no-one behind;

(b) Enhancing efforts for the adoption of policies and appropriate investment to promote women and young people's rights, to facilitate their engagement in social, civic and economic life, and to ensure their full contribution to inclusive growth and sustainable development;

(c) Promoting the protection and fulfilment of women's and girls' rights, including economic, labour and social rights, and sexual and reproductive health and rights, and preventing sexual and gender-based violence in all forms;

(d) Giving special attention to those who are disadvantaged, vulnerable and marginalised, inter alia children, older persons, persons with disabilities, LGBTI persons and indigenous peoples. This includes promoting the transition from institutional to community-based care for children;

(e) Promoting an integrated approach to supporting communities, particularly the poorest, in improving access to basic needs and services;

(f) Supporting the provision of a safe, nurturing environment for children as an important element for fostering a healthy young population able to reach its full potential;

(g) Supporting universal access to sufficient, affordable, safe and nutritious food, particularly for those in the most vulnerable situations, and strengthening food security and nutrition, particularly in countries facing protracted or recurrent crises

(h) Supporting universal access to safe and sufficient drinking water sanitation, and hygiene, and sustainable and integrated water management;

(i) Achieving universal health coverage, with equitable access to quality and affordable health services, including through supporting the building of strong, quality and resilient health systems, and enhancing capacity for early warning, risk reduction, management and recovery;

(j) Supporting universal and equitable social protection and strengthening social safety nets to guarantee basic income, prevent lapses into extreme poverty and build resilience;

(k) Promoting inclusive sustainable urban development to address urban inequality, focusing on those most in need.

(l) Supporting local authorities to improve at city level the delivery of basic services and equitable access to food security, accessible, decent and affordable housing and the quality of life, in particular for those living in informal settlements and slums.

(m) Promoting inclusive and equitable quality formal, informal and non-formal education for all, at all levels and including technical and vocational training, including in emergency and crisis situations, and including through the use of digital technologies to improve education

teaching and learning;

(n) Supporting actions of capacity building, learning mobility to, from or between partner countries, as well as of cooperation and policy dialogue with institutions, organisations, local implementing bodies and authorities, from those countries;

(o) Promoting cooperation in the areas of science, technology and research, and open data and innovation;

(p) Stepping up coordination amongst all relevant actors to help the transition from an emergency situation to the development phase;

(q) Promoting intercultural dialogue and cultural diversity in all its forms, and preserve and promote cultural heritage, and unlocking the potential of creative industries for sustainable, social and economic development;

(r) Promoting the dignity and resilience of long-term forcibly displaced persons and their inclusion in the economic and social life of host countries and host communities.

### 3. Migration and mobility

(a) Strengthening partnerships on migration and mobility based on an integrated and balanced approach, covering all aspects of migration including assistance in implementing Union bilateral or regional agreements and arrangements, including, mobility partnerships;

(b) Supporting sustainable reintegration of returning migrants;

(c) Addressing and mitigating root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement;

(d) Tackling irregular migration, trafficking in human beings, smuggling of migrants, stepping up cooperation on integrated border management;

(e) Strengthening scientific, technical, human and institutional capacity for the management of migration;

(f) Supporting effective and human rights based migration policies including protection programmes;

(g) Promoting conditions for facilitating legal migration and well-managed mobility, people-to-people contacts, maximising the development impact of migration;

(h) Ensuring protection of migrants and forcibly displaced persons;

(i) Supporting development-based solutions for forcibly displaced persons and their host communities;

(j) Supporting diaspora engagement in countries of origin;

(k) Promoting faster, cheaper and safer remittance transfers in both source and recipient countries, thus harnessing their potential for development.

## PLANET

### 4. Environment and climate change

(a) Strengthening scientific, technical, human and institutional capacity for climate and environmental management, mainstreaming and monitoring; Strengthening regional and national climate governance.

(b) Contributing to partners' efforts to pursue their commitments on climate change in line with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, including the implementation of Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) and mitigation and adaptation plans of action including synergies between adaptation and mitigation;

(c) Developing and/or strengthening sustainable green and blue growth in all economic sectors;

(d) Strengthening sustainable energy cooperation. Promoting and increasing cooperation on energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy sources;

- (e) Improving local, national regional and continental multi-modal transport networks and services to strengthen further opportunities for sustainable climate-resilient economic development and job creation, in view of low-carbon, climate resilient development. Strengthening transport facilitation and liberalisation, improve sustainability, road safety and resilience of transport domains;
- (f) Strengthening the involvement of local communities in climate change responses, conservation of ecosystems and the governance of natural resources. Promoting sustainable urban development and resilience in urban areas;
- (g) Promoting the conservation, sustainable management and use, and restoration of natural resources, healthy ecosystems and halting biodiversity loss, and protecting wildlife;
- (h) Promoting integrated and sustainable management of water resources and transboundary water cooperation;
- (i) Promoting conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management of land use, land-use change, and forestry and combatting environmental degradation, desertification and land degradation;
- (j) Limiting deforestation and promoting forest law enforcement, governance and trade (FLEGT), and combating illegal logging, trade of illegal timber and wood products;
- (k) Supporting ocean governance, including the protection and restoration preservation of coastal and marine areas in all its forms, including ecosystems, the fight against marine litter, the fight against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing and the protection of maritime biodiversity;
- (l) Strengthening regional disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience, in synergy with climate change adaption policies and actions;
- (m) Promoting resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production, including tackling pollution and a sound management of chemicals and waste;
- (n) Supporting efforts to improve sustainable economic diversification, competitiveness and trade, private sector development with a particular focus on low-carbon climate-resilient green growth, microenterprises and SMEs and cooperatives, taking advantage of existing trade agreements with the EU.

## PROSPERITY

### 5. Inclusive and sustainable economic growth and decent employment

- (a) Supporting entrepreneurship, decent employment and employability through the development of skills and competences, including education, the improvement of labour standards and working conditions, and the creation of opportunities particularly for the youth;
- (b) Supporting national development paths that maximise positive social outcomes and impacts and promoting progressive taxation and redistributive public policies;
- (c) Improving the business and investment climate, creating an enabling regulatory environment for economic development and supporting companies, in particular MSMEs, in expanding their business and creating jobs;
- (d) Strengthening social and environmental sustainability, corporate social responsibility and responsible business conduct throughout the entire value chains;
- (e) Increasing effectiveness of public spending and promoting more strategic use of public finance, including through blending instruments to crowd in additional public and private investment;
- (f) Boosting the potential of cities as hubs for sustainable and inclusive growth and innovation;
- (g) Promoting internal economic, social and territorial cohesion, forging stronger links between

urban and rural areas and facilitating the development of the tourism sector as a leverage for sustainable development;

(h) Boosting and diversifying agricultural and food value chains, promoting economic diversification, value addition, regional integration competitiveness and trade, and strengthening sustainable, low-carbon and climate-change-resilient innovations;

(i) Supporting sustainable fisheries management and sustainable aquaculture;

(j) Fostering universal access to sustainable energy, promoting a low-carbon, climate resilient resource efficient and circular economy in line with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change;

(k) Promoting smart, sustainable, inclusive, safe mobility, as well as improving transport connectivity with the Union;

(l) Promoting affordable, inclusive and reliable digital connectivity and strengthening the digital economy;

(m) Developing and strengthening markets and sectors in a way that would bolster inclusive and sustainable growth;

(n) Supporting the regional integration agenda and optimal trade policies, and supporting the consolidation and implementation of trade agreements between the EU and its partners;

(o) Promoting cooperation in the areas of science, technology and research, and open data and innovation;

(p) Promoting intercultural dialogue and cultural diversity in all its forms, and preserve and promote cultural heritage;

(q) Empowering women to take up a greater economic role and in decision-making;

(r) Improving access to decent work and creating more inclusive and well-functioning labour markets and employment policies directed towards decent work for all, especially the youth;

(s) Promoting fair, sustainable and undistorted access to extractive sectors.

## PEACE

### 6. Security, stability and peace

(a) Contributing to peace and stability through building resilience of states, societies, communities and individuals to political, economic, environmental, demographic and societal pressures and shocks;

(b) Supporting conflict prevention, early warning and peacebuilding through mediation, crisis management, and stabilisation;

(c) Supporting security sector reform that gradually provides individuals and the state with more effective and accountable security for sustainable development;

(d) Supporting capacity-building of military actors in support of development and security for development (CBSD);

(e) Supporting regional and international initiatives contributing to security, stability and peace;

(f) Preventing and countering radicalisation leading to violent extremism and terrorism;

(g) Fighting against any form of violence, corruption and organised crime and money laundering;

(h) Promoting transboundary cooperation regarding the sustainable management of shared natural resources;

(i) Cooperating with third countries in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, notably through capacity building and infrastructure development in third countries in the areas of health, agriculture and food safety; as well as supporting social actions addressing the consequences on the most vulnerable population exposed to any radiological accident and aiming at



improving their living conditions; promoting knowledge-management, training and education in nuclear-related fields;

(j) Enhancing maritime security to allow for safe, secure, clean and sustainably managed oceans;

(k) Supporting capacity-building in cyber security, resilient digital networks, data protection and privacy.

## PARTNERSHIP

### 7. Partnership

(a) Enhancing country ownership, partnership and dialogue, in order to contribute to greater effectiveness of development cooperation in all its dimensions (giving special consideration for the specific challenges of Least Developed Countries and countries affected by conflict, as well as specific transitional challenges of more advanced developing countries);

(b) Deepening political, economic, social, environmental and cultural dialogue between the Union and third countries and regional organisations, and supporting implementation of bilateral and international commitments;

(c) Encouraging good neighbourly relations, regional integration, enhanced connectivity, cooperation and dialogue;

(d) Promoting an enabling environment for civil society organisations, including foundations, enhancing their meaningful and structured participation in domestic policies and their capacity to perform their roles as independent development and governance actors; and strengthening new ways of partnering with civil society organisations, promoting a substantive and structured dialogue with the Union and the effective use of country roadmaps for EU engagement with civil society;

(e) Engaging with local authorities and support their role as policy and decision-makers to boost local development and improved governance;

(f) Engaging more effectively with citizens in third countries, including by making full use of economic, cultural and public diplomacy;

(g) Engaging industrialised and more advanced developing countries on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, global public goods and challenges, including in the area of South-South and triangular cooperation;

(h) Encouraging regional integration and cooperation, in a result-oriented way through support for regional integration and dialogue.

### B. Specific for the Neighbourhood area

(a) Promoting enhanced political cooperation;

(b) Supporting the implementation of association agreements, or other existing and future agreements, and jointly agreed association agendas and partnership priorities or equivalent documents;

(c) Promoting a strengthened partnership with societies between the Union and the partner countries, including through people-to-people contacts;

(d) Enhancing regional cooperation, in particular in the framework of the Eastern Partnership, the Union for the Mediterranean, and European Neighbourhood-wide collaboration as well as cross-border cooperation;

(e) Achieving progressive integration into the Union internal market and enhanced sectoral and cross-sectoral cooperation, including through legislative approximation and regulatory convergence towards Union and other relevant international standards, and improved market

access including through deep and comprehensive free trade areas, related institution building and investment.

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## Areas of intervention for thematic programmes (Annex III)

### 1. Areas of intervention for human rights and democracy

- Contributing to advancing the fundamental values of democracy, the rule of law, the universality and indivisibility of human rights, respect for human dignity, the principles of non-discrimination, equality and solidarity, and respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter and international law.
- Allowing for cooperation and partnership with civil society on human rights and democracy issues, including in sensitive and pressing situations. A coherent and holistic strategy at all levels shall be developed to achieve the below objectives.
- Upholding human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, contributing to forging societies in which participation, non-discrimination, tolerance, justice and accountability, solidarity and equality prevail. Respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all shall be monitored, promoted and strengthened in accordance with the principles of universality, indivisibility and interdependence of human rights. The scope of the programme includes civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. Human rights challenges shall be addressed while invigorating civil society and protecting and empowering human rights defenders, also in relation to shrinking space for their actions.
- Developing, enhancing and protecting democracy, comprehensively addressing all aspects of democratic governance, including reinforcing democratic pluralism, enhancing citizen participation, and supporting credible, inclusive and transparent electoral processes. Democracy shall be strengthened by upholding the main pillars of democratic systems, including the rule of law, democratic norms and values, independent media, accountable and inclusive institutions including political parties and parliaments, and the fight against corruption. Election observation plays a full part in the wider support for the democratic processes. Within this context, EU election observation shall continue to be a major component of the programme as well as the follow-up to recommendations of EU election observation missions.
- Promoting effective multilateralism and strategic partnership, contributing to reinforcing capacities of international, regional and national frameworks in promoting and protecting human rights, democracy and the rule of law. Strategic Partnerships shall be boosted, with a particular attention to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the International Criminal Court (ICC) and relevant regional and national human rights mechanisms. Furthermore, the programme shall promote education and research on human rights and democracy, including through the Global Campus for Human Rights and Democracy.

### 2. Areas of intervention for civil society organisations

1. Inclusive, participatory, empowered and independent civil society civic space in partner countries
  - (a) Creating an enabling environment for citizen participation and civil society action, including through foundations;
  - (b) Building the capacity of civil society organisations, including foundations, to act as both

actors of development and governance;

(c) Increasing the capacity of partner countries' civil society networks, platforms and alliances.

## 2. Dialogue with and between civil society organisations on development policy

(a) Promoting other inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue fora, including interaction between citizens, civil society organisations, local authorities, member states, partner countries and other key development stakeholders;

(b) Enabling cooperation and exchange of experience between civil society actors;

(c) Ensuring a substantive and continued structured dialogue and partnerships with the EU.

## 3. Awareness, knowledge and engagement of European citizens about development issues

(a) Empowering people to increase their engagement;

(b) Mobilising public support in the Union, candidate countries and potential candidates for sustainable and inclusive development strategies in partner countries.

## 3. Areas of intervention for stability and peace

### 1. Assistance for conflict prevention, peace-building and crisis preparedness

The Union shall provide technical and financial assistance covering support for measures aimed at building and strengthening the capacity of the partners to prevent conflict, build peace and address pre- and post-crisis needs in close coordination with the United Nations and other international, regional and sub-regional organisations, and State and civil society actors, in relation to their efforts mainly in the following areas, including specific attention to women participation:

(a) early warning and conflict-sensitive risk analysis; confidence-building, mediation, dialogue and reconciliation measures;

(b) post-conflict recovery as well as post-disaster recovery;

(c) peace-building and state-building support actions;

(d) conflict prevention and crisis response;

(e) Capacity Building for Security and Development (CBSD).

### 2. Assistance in addressing global and trans-regional threats and emerging threats

The Union shall provide technical and financial assistance to support partners' efforts and Union actions addressing global and trans-regional threats and emerging threats mainly in the following areas:

(a) threats to law and order, and to the security and safety of individuals including terrorism, violent extremism, organised crime, cyber-crime, hybrid threats, illicit trafficking, trade and transit;

(b) threats to public spaces, critical infrastructure, cybersecurity, to public health or to environmental stability, maritime security threats, threats deriving from climate change impacts;

(c) mitigation against risks, whether of an intentional, accidental or natural origin, related to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear materials or agents and risks to related installations or sites;

(d) Capacity Building for Security and Development (CBSD).

## 4. Areas of intervention for global challenges

### **A. PEOPLE**

#### 1. Health

(a) Developing crucial elements of an effective and comprehensive health system that are best addressed at a supra-national level to secure equitable access to health services and sexual and reproductive health and rights;

(b) Reinforcing global initiatives that are key enablers of universal health coverage through global leadership on a 'health in all policies' approach with a continuum of care, including health promotion, from prevention to post-treatment;

(c) Addressing global health security through communicable diseases research and control, translate knowledge into products and policies that tackle the changing disease burden (non-communicable diseases, all forms of malnutrition and environmental risk factors), and shape global markets to improve access to essential health commodities and healthcare services, especially for sexual and reproductive health.

#### 2. Education

(a) Promoting joint global efforts for inclusive and equitable quality education and training at all levels, including in emergency and crisis situations;

(b) Strengthening knowledge, skills and values through partnerships and alliances, for active citizenship and productive, inclusive and resilient societies;

(c) Supporting global action on reducing all dimensions of inequalities, such as the gaps between girls/women and boys/men, to ensure that everyone has equal opportunity to take part in economic and social life.

#### 3. Women and children

(a) Leading and supporting global efforts, partnerships and alliances to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls; this includes physical, psychological, sexual, economic and other types of violence and discrimination, including exclusion that women suffer in the different areas of their private and public lives;

(b) Promoting new initiatives to build stronger child protection systems in third countries, ensuring that children are protected in all areas from violence, abuses and neglect, including by promoting the transition from institutional to community-based care for children.

#### 4. Migration and forced displacement

(a) Ensure continued EU leadership in shaping the global agenda on migration and forced displacement governance in all its dimensions;

(b) Steering and supporting global and cross-regional policy dialogues, including exchange and cooperation on migration and forced displacement;

(c) Supporting the implementation of international and EU commitments on migration and forced displacement, including as a follow-up to the Global Compact on Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees;

(d) Improving the global evidence base, including on the migration/development nexus, and initiate actions of pilot character aiming at developing innovative operational approaches in the area of migration and forced displacement.

## 5. Decent work, social protection and inequality

- (a) Shaping the global agenda and support initiatives on the integration of a strong pillar on equity and social justice in accordance to European values;
- (b) Contributing to the global agenda on decent work, in particular in global value chains, and enhancing knowledge on effective employment policies that respond to labour market needs, including VET and life-long learning;
- (c) Supporting global initiatives on universal social protection that follow the principles of efficiency, sustainability and equity; including support to address inequality and ensure social cohesion;
- (d) Continuing global research and development through social innovation that enhances social inclusion and addresses the needs of the most vulnerable sections of society.

## 6. Culture

- (a) Promoting initiatives for cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue for peaceful inter-community relations;
- (b) Supporting culture as an engine for sustainable social and economic development and reinforcing cooperation on cultural heritage.

## **B. PLANET**

### 1. Ensuring a healthy environment and tackling climate change

- (a) Strengthening global climate and environmental governance, the implementation of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Rio Conventions and other multilateral environmental agreements;
- (b) Contributing to the external projection of the Union's environment and climate change policies;
- (c) Integrating environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction objectives in policies, plans and investments including through improved knowledge and information;
- (d) Implementing international and EU initiatives to promote climate change adaptation and mitigation and climate resilient low-emission development, including through the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and low emission climate resilient strategies, promoting disaster risk reduction, address environmental degradation and halting biodiversity loss, promoting the conservation and sustainable use and management of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and renewable natural resources -including land, water, oceans, fisheries and forests, addressing deforestation, land degradation, illegal logging and wildlife trafficking, tackling pollution and ensuring a healthy environment, addressing emerging climate and environmental issues, promoting resource efficiency, sustainable consumption and production and the sound management of chemicals and waste and supporting the transition to low emission, climate resilient green and circular economies.

### 2. Sustainable Energy

- (a) Supporting global efforts, commitments, partnerships and alliances, including sustainable energy transition;
- (b) Encouraging partner governments to embrace energy sector policy and market reforms so to establish a conducive environment for investments increasing access to energy services that are affordable, modern, reliable and sustainable, with a strong focus on renewable energy and energy efficiency;



(c) Exploring, identifying, mainstreaming globally and supporting financially sustainable business models with scalability and replicability potential providing innovative and digital technologies through innovative research ensuring increased efficiency in particular for decentralised approaches providing energy access through renewable energy including in areas where the local market capacity is limited.

## **C. PROSPERITY**

### **1. Sustainable and inclusive growth, decent jobs and private sector engagement**

(a) Promoting sustainable private investment through innovative financing mechanisms and risk-sharing;

(b) Improving business environment and investment climate, supporting enhanced public-private dialogue, and building capacities of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises,

(c) Supporting the Union trade policy and trade agreements and the implementation thereof; and improving access to partner country markets and boosting trade, investment and business opportunities for companies from the Union while eliminating barriers to market access and investment

(d) Promoting an effective policy mix supportive of economic diversification, value addition, and regional integration and sustainable green and blue economy;

(e) Fostering access to digital technologies, including promoting access to finance and financial inclusion;

(f) Promoting sustainable consumption and production and innovative technologies and practices for low-carbon, resource efficient and circular economy.

### **2. Food and nutrition security**

(a) Supporting and influencing international strategies, organisations, mechanisms and actors that roll-out major global policy issues and frameworks around food and nutrition security;

(b) Improving global public goods pursuing an end to hunger and malnutrition; tools like the Global Network on Food Crises enhance the capacity to adequately respond to food crises and nutrition in the context of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus (hence assist in mobilising pillar 3 resources);

(c) Reaffirming at global level the central role of sustainable agriculture and fisheries and aquaculture for increased food security, poverty eradication, job creation, mitigating and adapting to climate change, resilience and healthy ecosystems;

(d) Providing innovations through international research and reinforce global knowledge and expertise, in particular related to climate change adaptation and mitigation, agrobiodiversity, global and inclusive value chains, food safety, responsible investments, governance of land and natural resource tenure.

## **D. PARTNERSHIPS**

### **1. Strengthen the role of Local Authorities as actors of development through:**

(a) Increasing the capacity of European and Southern local authority networks, platforms and alliances to ensure a substantive and continued policy dialogue in the field of development and to promote democratic governance, notably through the Territorial Approach to Local Development;

(b) Increasing interactions with European citizens on development issues (awareness raising, knowledge sharing, engagement), notably in relation to the related to the Sustainable



Development Goals, including in the Union and candidate countries and potential candidate countries.

2. Promote inclusive societies, good economic governance, including fair and inclusive domestic revenue mobilisation, transparent public finance management and effective and inclusive public spending.

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