



Procedure file

Basic information	
COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation	2011/0268(COD) Procedure completed
European Social Fund (ESF) 2014-2020 Repealing Regulation (EC) No 1081/2006 Amended by Amended by	2004/0165(COD) 2015/0026(COD) 2016/0282A(COD)
Subject 4.10.15 European Social Fund (ESF), Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD)	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	EMPL Employment and Social Affairs		27/10/2011
		PPE MORIN-CHARTIER Elisabeth	
		Shadow rapporteur	
		S&D GÖNCZ Kinga	
		Verts/ALE SCHROEDTER Elisabeth	
		ECR CABRNOCH Milan	
		EFD BIZZOTTO Mara	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	FEMM Women's Rights and Gender Equality		22/11/2011
		ECR CYMAŃSKI Tadeusz	
	CULT Culture and Education		27/01/2012
		Verts/ALE BENARAB-ATTOU Malika	
	ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
REGI Regional Development		21/06/2011	
	S&D IRIGOYEN PÉREZ María		
BUDG Budgets		06/02/2012	
	S&D GEIER Jens		
ITRE Industry, Research and Energy	The committee decided not to give an opinion.		
CONT Budgetary Control		24/11/2011	
	S&D IVAN Cătălin Sorin		
Council of the European Union	Council configuration	Meeting	Date
	Agriculture and Fisheries	3285	16/12/2013
	Justice and Home Affairs (JHA)	3228	07/03/2013
	General Affairs	3192	16/10/2012

European Commission	Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Affairs	3188	04/10/2012
	General Affairs	3180	26/06/2012
	General Affairs	3160	24/04/2012
	Commission DG	Commissioner	
	Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion	ANDOR László	

Key events			
06/10/2011	Legislative proposal published	COM(2011)0607	Summary
25/10/2011	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
24/04/2012	Debate in Council	3160	Summary
05/07/2012	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
19/08/2012	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A7-0250/2012	
04/10/2012	Debate in Council	3188	
16/10/2012	Debate in Council	3192	
07/03/2013	Debate in Council	3228	
19/11/2013	Debate in Parliament		
20/11/2013	Results of vote in Parliament		
20/11/2013	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T7-0483/2013	Summary
16/12/2013	Act adopted by Council after Parliament's 1st reading		
16/12/2013	End of procedure in Parliament		
17/12/2013	Final act signed		
20/12/2013	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2011/0268(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
	Repealing Regulation (EC) No 1081/2006 2004/0165(COD) Amended by 2015/0026(COD) Amended by 2016/0282A(COD)
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 164
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 159
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	EMPL/7/07491

Documentation gateway					
Legislative proposal		COM(2011)0607	06/10/2011	EC	Summary
Document attached to the procedure		SEC(2011)1130	06/10/2011	EC	
Document attached to the procedure		SEC(2011)1131	06/10/2011	EC	
Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report		CES0477/2012	22/02/2012	ESC	
Committee draft report		PE486.203	04/04/2012	EP	
Committee of the Regions: opinion		CDR0006/2012	03/05/2012	CofR	
Committee opinion	CONT	PE480.546	06/06/2012	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE489.537	07/06/2012	EP	
Committee opinion	FEMM	PE486.156	08/06/2012	EP	
Committee opinion	CULT	PE485.908	20/06/2012	EP	
Committee opinion	BUDG	PE487.777	22/06/2012	EP	
Committee opinion	REGI	PE486.225	28/06/2012	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A7-0250/2012	20/08/2012	EP	
Supplementary legislative basic document		COM(2013)0145	12/03/2013	EC	
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T7-0483/2013	20/11/2013	EP	Summary
Draft final act		00087/2013/LEX	17/12/2013	CSL	
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2014)87	30/01/2014	EC	
Follow-up document		COM(2016)0812	20/12/2016	EC	Summary
Follow-up document		SWD(2016)0447	20/12/2016	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0216	24/09/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2020)0217	24/09/2020	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2021)0010	27/01/2021	EC	
Follow-up document		SWD(2021)0011	27/01/2021	EC	

Additional information	
National parliaments	IPEX
European Commission	EUR-Lex

Final act
<p>Regulation 2013/1304 OJ L 347 20.12.2013, p. 0470 Summary</p> <p>Final legislative act with provisions for delegated acts</p>

Delegated acts

2015/2779(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2019/2583(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2019/2837(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2018/2999(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2017/2917(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2016/2971(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2017/2817(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2018/2726(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2016/2619(DEA)	Examination of delegated act
2020/2920(DEA)	Examination of delegated act

European Social Fund (ESF) 2014-2020

PURPOSE: to define the next framework for cohesion policy for the period 2014-2020 (ESF Regulation).

PROPOSED ACT: Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council.

BACKGROUND: unemployment and persistently high rates of poverty call for action at EU and national level. Almost 23 million people are today unemployed and over 113 million are estimated to be living at risk of poverty or exclusion.

Social and employment issues are a primary concern of European citizens, and an area where more is expected from the Union. Additional challenges that the Union faces relate to: shortfalls in skill levels, under-performance in active labour market policy and education systems, social exclusion of marginalised groups, and low labour mobility. There is a need both for policy initiatives and for concrete supporting actions.

The European Social Fund (ESF) supports policies and priorities aiming to achieve progress towards full employment, enhance quality and productivity at work, increase the geographical and occupational mobility of workers within the Union, improve education and training systems, and promote social inclusion, thereby contributing to economic, social and territorial cohesion.

As the ESF should be fully aligned with the Europe 2020 Strategy and its headline targets, it should support the policies pursued by the Member States under the Integrated Guidelines adopted in accordance with the Treaty and the Recommendations on the National Reform Programmes.

This proposal is part of a package of legislative measures relating to the Cohesion policy 2014-2020. This package includes:

- an [overarching regulation](#) setting out common rules governing the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF), the Cohesion Fund, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF). This will allow for the better combination of funds for a stronger impact of EU action;
- three specific regulations for the [ERDF](#), the ESF and the [Cohesion Fund](#);
- two regulations dealing with the [European territorial cooperation](#) goal and the European grouping of territorial cooperation ([EGTC](#));
- two regulations on the European Globalisation Fund ([EGF](#)) and the [Programme for Social Change and Innovation](#);
- a communication on the European Union Solidarity Fund ([EUSF](#)).

IMPACT ASSESSMENT: the impact assessment for the ESF Regulation mainly addressed the scope of the instrument and one specific aspect of simplification. It also discussed the articulation between and complementarity with the financial instruments available to the Commission's Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, notably the ESF, the European Globalisation Adjustment Fund, the PROGRESS programme, EURES and the PROGRESS Microfinance Facility.

The ESF is seen as providing considerable European added value and has received very broad support. Concentration on the main challenges and Council Recommendations is widely seen as an important precondition for the effectiveness of support. Reducing the complexity of support and the related audit burden, notably for smaller beneficiaries, is also seen as an important area that needs to be addressed.

LEGAL BASIS: Article 164 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

CONTENT: the present proposal defines the ESF's mission and scope for 2014-2020, together with the associated investment priorities addressing the thematic objectives, and lays down specific provisions concerning operational programmes co-financed by the ESF and concerning eligible expenditure.

Scope: the draft ESF Regulation for 2014-2020 proposes to target the ESF on four thematic objectives throughout the European Union:

- (i) promoting employment and labour mobility;
- (ii) investing in education, skills and lifelong learning;
- (iii) promoting social inclusion and combating poverty;
- (iv) enhancing institutional capacity and an efficient public administration.

Each thematic objective is translated into intervention categories or 'investment priorities'. In addition, the ESF should contribute also to other thematic objectives such as supporting the shift towards low-carbon, climate resilient and resource efficient economy, enhancing the use of information and communication technologies, strengthening research, technological development and innovation and enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises.

Concentration of funding: in order to ensure this concentration, it is proposed that:

- support for administrative capacity should be limited to Member States with less developed regions or eligible to the Cohesion Fund;
- at least 20 % of the ESF allocation should be dedicated to 'promoting social inclusion and combating poverty';
- operational programmes should concentrate funding on a limited number of 'investment priorities'.

Gender equality: the draft Regulation clarifies and strengthens the ESF contribution to the Union's commitment to eliminate inequalities between women and men and prevent discrimination. Member States should combine a robust mainstreaming approach and specific actions to promote gender equality and non-discrimination.

Social innovation and cooperation: the proposal aims to reinforce social innovation and transnational cooperation under the ESF, through an incentive in the form of a higher co-funding rate for priority axes dedicated to them, specific programming and monitoring arrangements, and a stronger role for the Commission in the exchange and dissemination of good practices, joint actions and results across the Union.

Monitoring and evaluation systems: the draft Regulation proposes minimum quality standards and a set of compulsory common indicators. This should ensure that monitoring produces robust and reliable data that can easily be aggregated at EU level and that evaluation focuses on assessing the effectiveness and impact of ESF support.

Social partners: for the less-developed regions and countries, the draft Regulation calls for an appropriate amount of ESF resources to be allocated to capacity building actions for social partners and non-governmental organisations. Joint activities undertaken by the social partners will also be supported, considering their vital role in the field of employment, education and social inclusion.

Small beneficiaries: the draft Regulation proposes a limited number of specific eligibility rules to facilitate access to ESF funding for smaller beneficiaries and operations and to take account of the different nature of ESF operations and the different type of ESF beneficiaries as compared to other Funds. In order to ensure that simplification reaches the beneficiaries, the draft Regulation proposes to extend the use of simplified cost options, including by making their use obligatory for smaller operations. These provisions will reduce the administrative burden on beneficiaries and managing authorities, strengthen the results orientation of the ESF and will contribute to reducing error rates.

Financial instruments: lastly, specific provisions are introduced for financial instruments to encourage Member States and regions to leverage the ESF and thus increase its capacity to finance actions supporting employment, education and social inclusion.

BUDGETARY IMPLICATION: the Commission's proposal for a Multiannual Financial Framework includes EUR 376 billion for cohesion policy for the period 2014-2020. The proposed budget (in billion euros) is broken down as follows:

- Less developed regions EUR 162.6
- Transition regions: EUR 38.9
- More developed regions: EUR 53.1
- Territorial cooperation: EUR 11.7
- Cohesion fund: EUR 68.7
- Extra allocation for outermost and sparsely populated regions: EUR 0.926.
- Facility for transport, energy and ICT: EUR 40 billion (with an additional EUR 10 billion ring-fenced inside the Cohesion Fund).

The present proposal establishes minimum shares for the ESF for each category of regions defined in the proposal for a General Regulation. This results in a minimum overall share for the ESF of 25 % of the budget allocated to cohesion policy (excluding the allocation to the Connecting Europe Facility), i.e. EUR 84 billion.

The indicated minimum ESF allocation includes the budget (EUR 2.5 billion) for a forthcoming Commission proposal regarding food support for the most deprived persons.

DELEGATED ACTS: this proposal contains provisions empowering the Commission to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 290 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

European Social Fund (ESF) 2014-2020

The Committee on Employment and Social Affairs adopted the report by Elisabeth MORIN-CHARTIER (EPP, FR) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Social Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1081/2006.

The committee recommends that the position of the European Parliament adopted in first reading, following the ordinary legislative procedure, should amend the Commission proposal as follows:

ESF Missions: Members are of the opinion that the ESF must provide the support required for policies to promote and improve employment opportunities based on related rights, playing a major role in strengthening social inclusion, fighting poverty, supporting the creation of sustainable and quality jobs. In particular, it shall:

- promote high levels of employment, job creation, adaptation and preservation and job quality;
- support the voluntary geographical and occupational mobility of workers;
- encourage a high level of education and training that is available to all age groups;
- enhance the transition between education and employment for young people, and facilitate workers adaptation to change in companies and production systems needed for sustainable development;
- contribute to enhancing economic, social and territorial cohesion in the Union, to combating poverty and social exclusion, to promoting gender equality and equal opportunities and to fighting against discrimination.

The ESF shall provide support:

- to individuals and groups systematically excluded from the labour market and from education and training, being at risk of poverty, such as the long-term unemployed, young people who have left school without acquiring any qualifications or young people who have been unemployed longer than four months, children living in poverty, people with disabilities, migrants and asylum-seekers, refugees, minorities, marginalised communities and people of all ages facing social exclusion and poverty;
- to workers, enterprises, including actors in the social economy, with a view to facilitating their adaptation to new challenges, including growing skill mismatches.

In order to improve the matching of the needs of the labour market to education and training systems, Members propose developing tools for anticipating required skills, the reaction capacity of education and training systems and education and career guidance.

Thematic concentration: Member States shall ensure that the strategy and actions set out in the Operational Programmes are consistent and respond to the challenges identified in their national strategies that aim to fight unemployment, poverty and social exclusion, such as their National Reform Programmes, National Social Reports, National Roma Strategies, National Employment Strategies, National Disability Strategies.

For more developed regions, Member States shall concentrate 80% of the ESF allocation to each operational programme on up to four of the investment priorities or, in response to specific needs, on up to six thereof provided that investment priorities are identified after consulting the partners concerned.

The report calls for part of the 20% of the ESF budget allocated to promoting social inclusion and combating poverty shall be used to fund exchanges concerning transnational social inclusion experiments aimed at excluded groups in society.

Social partner participation: efficient and effective implementation of actions supported by the ESF depends on good governance and partnership between all relevant territorial and socioeconomic actors, taking into account those who act at the regional and local levels, in particular the umbrella associations representing local and regional authorities, organised civil society, economic and social partners by granting them a defined part of allocation (2%) which may take the form of a global grant.

Sound financial management: the report stresses the importance to ensure the sound financial management of the programme and its implementation in the most effective and user-friendly manner possible, while also ensuring legal certainty and the accessibility of the instrument to all participants. It recalls that close synergies should be developed between the ESF, other Union programmes and the Structural Funds, in particular the Programme for Social Change and Innovation.

Social innovation: the Commission shall disseminate and promote good practices and methodologies, including as regards common criteria for the award of social labels to enterprises on a voluntary basis.

Territorial differences: to ensure complementarity with the ERDF and to facilitate access to Structural Funds for small NGOs, Members ask for the ESF to be used as lead fund for integrated social inclusion projects combining social infrastructures and accompanying services in deprived areas.

Indicators: as monitoring and evaluation are vitally important for the ESF, an extended and well-founded set of indicators is needed which clearly show where progress has been achieved and which also demonstrate areas where the use of funds has not contributed to the achievement of the goals and objectives.

European Social Fund (ESF) 2014-2020

The Commission presents an amended proposal on the Regulation on the European Social Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No1081/2006.

In light of the persistent need to make an effort to address youth unemployment in the Union's most affected regions, the Commission proposes that the mission of the European Social Fund (ESF) should also include a Youth Employment Initiative (YEI), which the Commission wishes to establish.

This Initiative should aim for the sustainable integration into the labour market of young people (aged 15-24) not in employment, education or training, in the eligible regions of the Union, as referred to in Annex III ter to [Regulation \(EU\) No \[CPR\]](#), who are inactive or unemployed, by reinforcing and accelerating the delivery of activities supported by ESF funding.

In agreement with the Commission, a Member State may decide to allocate a limited amount not exceeding 10% of the funds under the YEI for young persons residing in sub regions which experience high youth unemployment levels and which are outside the eligible NUTS 2 regions.

Additional funds should specifically be attributed to the YEI matched with investment from the ESF.

By targeting individual persons rather than structures, the YEI should aim to complement other ESF and national actions targeting young people with the objective of implementing the [Youth Guarantee](#), which was adopted by the Council of Ministers on Employment and Social Policy on 28 February 2013.

European Social Fund (ESF) 2014-2020

The European Parliament adopted by 579 votes to 33 with 12 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Social Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1081/2006.

Parliament adopted its position in first reading following the ordinary legislative procedure. The amendments adopted in plenary were the result of a compromise between Parliament and Council. They amend the Commission proposal as follows:

ESF Missions: the amended Regulation established the mission of the European Social Fund (ESF), including the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI), the scope of its support, specific provisions and the types of expenditure eligible for assistance.

The ESF shall improve access to the labour market, enhance social inclusion, combat poverty, promote education, skills acquisition and

lifelong learning, and mobilising a range of policies targeting the most disadvantaged people. Its main missions were the following:

- promote employment, improve access to the labour market, paying particular attention to those who are the furthest from the labour market and support voluntary labour mobility ;
- facilitate the adaptation of workers to industrial change and changes to production system needed for sustainable developments ;
- support the transition between education and employment for young people;
- promote gender equality, non-discrimination and equal opportunities;

support active and healthy ageing, including through innovative forms of work organisation,

The ESF should also contribute to cultural and creative skills.

The ESF shall benefit people, including disadvantaged people such as the long-term unemployed, people with disabilities, migrants, ethnic minorities, marginalised communities and people of all ages facing poverty and social exclusion.

Consistency and thematic concentration: the strategy and actions set out in the Operational Programmes must be consistent and respond to the challenges identified in the National Reform Programmes, as well as, where relevant, in their other national strategies that aim to fight unemployment, poverty and social exclusion.

Member States shall concentrate the ESF allocation to each operational programme on up to five of the investment priorities.

At least 20 % of the total ESF resources in each Member State shall be allocated to the thematic objective "promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination".

Involvement of partners: efficient and effective implementation of actions supported by the ESF should take into account those who act at the regional and local levels, in particular the umbrella associations representing local and regional authorities, organised civil society, economic and in particular the social partners and non-governmental organisations.

Social innovation: this should be encouraged particularly at local or regional level, to address social needs, in partnership with the relevant partners and, in particular social partners.

Youth Employment Initiative: this will target all young persons in eligible regions under the age of 25 not in employment, education or training, residing in the eligible regions, who are inactive or unemployed (including long-term unemployed), and registered or not as seeking work.

"Eligible regions" are those NUTS 2 level regions that have youth unemployment rates for young persons aged 15-24 of more than 25% in 2012 or, for Member States where the youth unemployment rate has increased by more than 30% in 2012, NUTS 2 level regions that have a youth unemployment rate of more than 20% in 2012.

The resources for the YEI may be revised upwards for the years 2016 to 2020 in the framework of the budgetary procedure in accordance with Council Regulation laying down the multiannual financial framework for the years 2014-2020.

Sound financial management: Member States should refrain from adding rules which complicate the use of funds for the beneficiary.

The ESF should complement other Union programmes and close synergies shall be developed between the ESF and other Union financial instruments.

European Social Fund (ESF) 2014-2020

PURPOSE: to define the missions of the European Social Fund (ESF) for the period 2014-2020.

LEGISLATIVE ACT: Regulation (EU) No 1304/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Social Fund and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 1081/2006.

CONTENT: the Regulation is part of a package of measures relating to the cohesion policy comprising the following Regulations:

- [Regulation \(EU\) No 1303/2013](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council sets out the provisions common to five European structural funds, the ERDF, the European Social Fund (ESF), the Cohesion Fund (CF), the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF).
- The Regulations specific to the five funds for the [ERDF](#), the ESF, the [Cohesion Fund](#), the [European Territorial Cooperation](#) and the European grouping of territorial cooperation ([EGTC](#)).

This Regulation establishes the missions of the European Social Fund (ESF), including the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI), the scope of its support, specific provisions and the types of expenditure eligible for assistance.

Missions of the ESF: the Funds:

- promote high levels of employment and job quality, improve access to the labour market,
- support the geographical and occupational mobility of workers and facilitate their adaptation to industrial change and to changes in production systems needed for sustainable developments,
- encourage a high level of education and training for all and support the transition between education and employment for young people,
- combat poverty, enhance social inclusion, and promote gender equality, non-discrimination and equal opportunities.

Scope of support: the ESF supports the following investment priorities:

- Promoting sustainable and quality employment and supporting labour mobility: for example, the access to employment for the long-term unemployed, and for young people, in particular those not in employment, education or training, including those from marginalised communities; self-employment and the creation of micro, small and medium sized enterprises; equality between men

and women; active and healthy ageing; modernisation of public and private employment services.

- Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination: for example, active inclusion, integration of marginalised communities such as the Roma, combating all forms of discrimination, enhancing access to affordable, sustainable and high-quality services, including health care and social services of general interest, promoting social entrepreneurship.
- Investing in education, training and vocational training for skills and life-long learning: for example, reducing and preventing early school-leaving, improving the quality and efficiency of, and access to, tertiary education, facilitating the transition from education to work.
- Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities: for example, investment in institutional capacity and in the efficiency of public administrations and public services at the national, regional and local levels with a view to reforms, better regulation and good governance.

Thematic concentration: in each Member State, at least 20% of the total ESF resources shall be allocated to the thematic objective "promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and any discrimination".

In the developed regions, at least 80% of the ESF allocation to each operational programme should be concentrated on up to five of the investment priorities. In transition regions, it will be 70%, and, in less developed regions, 60%.

Youth Employment Initiative (YEI): the YEI shall support the fight against youth unemployment in eligible regions of the Union. It targets all young persons under the age of 25 not in employment, education or training, residing in eligible regions, who are inactive or unemployed (including the long-term unemployed), and whether or not registered as seeking work.

By "eligible regions", it is understood that "eligible regions" are those NUTS level 2 regions that have youth unemployment rates for young persons aged 15 to 24 of more than 25% in 2012 and, for Member States where the youth unemployment rate has increased by more than 30% in 2012, NUTS level 2 regions that have youth unemployment rates of more than 20% in 2012.

The resources for the YEI may be revised upwards for the years 2016 to 2020 in the framework of the budgetary procedure.

Results-oriented approach: in order to ensure closer monitoring and improved assessment of the results achieved at the Union level by actions supported by the ESF, a common set of output and result indicators is established in this Regulation.

Participation of partners: effective implementation of actions supported by the ESF must take account of the actors at regional and local levels, in particular the umbrella associations representing local and regional authorities, organised civil society, economic and, in particular, social partners and non-governmental organisations.

Social innovation will be encouraged, especially at the local and regional level, to respond to social needs, in partnership with appropriate actors, in particular, with social partners.

Financial support: with a view to simplifying the use of the ESF and with regard to the specificities of the operations supported by the ESF, specific provisions are provided as regards eligibility of expenditure. The use of standard scales of unit costs, lump sums and flat-rate financing should lead to simplification for the beneficiary and should lower the administrative burden for all ESF project partners.

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 21.12.2013.

DELEGATED ACTS: the Commission may adopt delegated acts for establishing the definition of standard scales of unit costs and lump sums and their maximum amounts according to different types of operations. The power to adopt delegated acts shall be conferred on the Commission from 21 December 2013 to 31 December 2020. The European Parliament or the Council may object to a delegated act within a period of two months from the date of notification (this period can be extended for two months). If the European Parliament or the Council make objections, the delegated act will not enter into force.