













Procedure file

Basic information	
<p>COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure) Regulation</p> <p>2018/0236(COD)</p>	<p>Procedure completed</p> <p>19/03/2019: MFF 2021-2027/ Progress report - state of play in the Council</p>
<p>Space programme 2021-2027 and European Union Agency for the Space Programme</p> <p>Repealing Regulation (EU) No 912/2010 2009/0047(COD) Repealing Regulation (EU) No 1285/2013 2011/0392(COD) Repealing Decision 541/2014/EU 2013/0064(COD) Repealing Regulation (EU) No 377/2014 2013/0164(COD)</p> <p>Subject</p> <p>3.30.03.06 Communications by satellite 3.40.05 Aeronautical industry, aerospace industry 3.50.03 European space policy 8.40.08 Agencies and bodies of the EU</p> <p>Legislative priorities</p> <p>Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027</p>	

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	<p>ITRE Industry, Research and Energy</p>	<p> SALINI Massimiliano</p> <p>Shadow rapporteur</p> <p> ZORRINHO Carlos</p> <p> GRUDLER Christophe</p> <p> TOVAGLIERI Isabella</p> <p> BOESELAGER Damian</p> <p> TOŠENOVSKÝ Evžen</p> <p> BOMPARD Manuel</p>	12/06/2018
	<p>Former committee responsible</p> <p>ITRE Industry, Research and Energy</p>	<p> SALINI Massimiliano</p>	12/06/2018
	<p>Former committee for opinion</p> <p>AFET Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>The committee decided not to give an opinion.</p>	
	<p>BUDG Budgets</p>	<p> HOWARTH John</p>	12/07/2018

Council of the European Union European Commission	ENVI Environment, Public Health and Food Safety	21/06/2018
	 VĂLEAN Adina-Ioana	
	TRAN Transport and Tourism	03/07/2018
	 SALINI Massimiliano	
	AGRI Agriculture and Rural Development	04/07/2018
	 VAUTMANS Hilde	
Commission DG Commissioner		
Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs BIENKOWSKA Elzbieta		

Key events			
06/06/2018	Legislative proposal published	COM(2018)0447	Summary
14/06/2018	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 1st reading		
21/11/2018	Vote in committee, 1st reading		
27/11/2018	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading	A8-0405/2018	Summary
12/12/2018	Debate in Parliament		
13/12/2018	Results of vote in Parliament		
13/12/2018	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T8-0520/2018	Summary
13/12/2018	Matter referred back to the committee responsible		
17/04/2019	Decision by Parliament, 1st reading	T8-0402/2019	Summary
04/06/2020	Committee decision to open interinstitutional negotiations after 1st reading in Parliament		
17/06/2020	Committee decision to enter into interinstitutional negotiations announced in plenary (Rule 72)		
14/01/2021	Approval in committee of the text agreed at early 2nd reading interinstitutional negotiations	PE663.105 PE663.104	
21/04/2021	Council position published	14312/1/2020	
26/04/2021	Committee referral announced in Parliament, 2nd reading		
26/04/2021	Vote in committee, 2nd reading		
26/04/2021	Committee recommendation tabled for plenary, 2nd reading	A9-0141/2021	
27/04/2021	Debate in Parliament		
27/04/2021	Decision by Parliament, 2nd reading	T9-0139/2021	Summary
28/04/2021	Final act signed		

28/04/2021	End of procedure in Parliament		
12/05/2021	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2018/0236(COD)
Procedure type	COD - Ordinary legislative procedure (ex-codecision procedure)
Procedure subtype	Legislation
Legislative instrument	Regulation
	Repealing Regulation (EU) No 912/2010 2009/0047(COD) Repealing Regulation (EU) No 1285/2013 2011/0392(COD) Repealing Decision 541/2014/EU 2013/0064(COD) Repealing Regulation (EU) No 377/2014 2013/0164(COD)
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 59-p4; Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 189
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	ITRE/9/03008

Documentation gateway

Legislative proposal		COM(2018)0447	06/06/2018	EC	Summary
Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2018)0327	08/06/2018	EC	
Document attached to the procedure		SWD(2018)0328	08/06/2018	EC	
Committee draft report		PE625.427	02/08/2018	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE627.684	10/09/2018	EP	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE627.687	10/09/2018	EP	
Committee opinion	AGRI	PE625.318	09/10/2018	EP	
Committee opinion	BUDG	PE625.562	11/10/2018	EP	
Committee opinion	TRAN	PE626.706	11/10/2018	EP	
Economic and Social Committee: opinion, report		CES2993/2018	17/10/2018	ESC	
Committee opinion	ENVI	PE629.519	15/11/2018	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		A8-0405/2018	27/11/2018	EP	Summary
Committee of the Regions: opinion		CDR3640/2018	05/12/2018	CofR	
Text adopted by Parliament, partial vote at 1st reading/single reading		T8-0520/2018	13/12/2018	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		T8-0402/2019	17/04/2019	EP	Summary
Commission response to text adopted in plenary		SP(2019)440	08/08/2019	EC	
Commission communication on Council's position		COM(2021)0208	21/04/2021	EC	

Council position		14312/2020	21/04/2021	CSL	
Committee recommendation tabled for plenary, 2nd reading		A9-0141/2021	26/04/2021	EP	
Text adopted by Parliament, 2nd reading		T9-0139/2021	27/04/2021	EP	Summary
Draft final act		00021/2021/LEX	28/04/2021	CSL	

Additional information

Research document

[Briefing](#)

Final act

[Regulation 2021/696](#)
[OJ L 170 12.05.2021, p. 0069](#)

Space programme 2021-2027 and European Union Agency for the Space Programme

PURPOSE: to establish the space programme of the Union for the period 2021-2027 and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme.

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

ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: the European Parliament decides in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure and on an equal footing with the Council.

BACKGROUND: space technology, data and services have become indispensable in the daily lives of Europeans and play an essential role in preserving many strategic interests. Space supports many policies and strategic priorities of the Union. It can play a crucial role in effectively tackling new challenges such as climate change, sustainable development, border control, maritime surveillance and security of Union citizens.

The Union's space industry is already one of the most competitive in the world. However, the emergence of new players and the development of new technologies are revolutionising traditional industrial models. It is therefore crucial that the Union remains a leading international player with extensive freedom of action in the space domain, that it encourages scientific and technical progress and support the competitiveness and innovation capacity of space sector industries within the Union, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises, start-ups and innovative businesses.

The Commission stressed in the [space strategy for Europe](#), the importance of ensuring the continued operation of the services offered by [Galileo and EGNOS](#) (the global and regional satellite navigation systems) and [Copernicus](#) (Union Earth observation and monitoring programme) and of preparing new generations of these services, enhancing the space surveillance and tracking ([SST](#)) services and announced the governmental satellite communications initiative GOVSATCOM.

The Commission's approach was advocated both by the Council in its conclusions adopted on 30 May 2017 and by the European Parliament in its [resolution](#) of 12 September 2017.

The development and implementation of a space programme is beyond the financial and technical capabilities of a single Member State and can only be achieved at EU level. By providing a coherent framework for future investment, a fully integrated space programme shall bring together all the Union's activities in this highly strategic field.

CONTENT: the proposal for a Regulation - presented for a Union of 27 Member States - seeks to establish the space programme of the Union for the period 2021-2027. It aims to consolidate all existing and new space activities in a single programme.

The general objectives of the proposed new programme are as follows:

- provide high-quality, up-to-date and, where appropriate, secure space data, information and services, where possible on a global scale, meeting existing and future needs and able to meet the Union's political priorities, including climate change and security and defence;
- maximise socio-economic benefits, including by promoting the widest possible use of data, information and services provided by programme components;
- strengthen the security of the Union and its Member States, its freedom of action and its strategic autonomy;
- promote the Union's role on the international stage as a leading actor in the space sector.

The programme shall have the following specific objectives:

Galileo and EGNOS: to provide of state-of-the-art and, where appropriate, secure positioning, navigation and timing services. The programme shall continue to invest in operations and infrastructure to complement and maintain the satellite constellation, improve signal precision to provide positioning information for autonomous and connected vehicles, railways, aviation and other sectors, and encourage the market introduction of satellite navigation services;

Copernicus: to deliver accurate and reliable Earth Observation data and information, supplied on a long-term basis, to support the implementation and monitoring of the Union and its Member States' policies in the fields of the environment, climate change, agriculture and

rural development, civil protection, safety and security, as well as the digital economy;

Space Situational Awareness (SSA): to enhance SST capabilities to monitor, track and identify space objects which helps avoid collisions in space and monitors the re-entry of space objects to Earth, to monitor space weather and to map and network Member States near Earth object capacities;

GOVSATCOM: to ensure the long-term availability of reliable, secure and cost-effective satellite communications services, to enhance the operational effectiveness of security actors and safeguard citizens' rights to security, to diplomatic or consular protection, and to protection of personal data.

The programme shall also: (i) contribute, where this is required for the needs of the Programme, to an autonomous, secure and cost-efficient capability to access space; (ii) support and reinforce the competitiveness, entrepreneurship, skills and capacity to innovate of legal and natural persons from the Union active or wishing to become active in that sector, with particular regard to the position and needs of small and medium-sized enterprises and start-ups.

Governance: the proposal clarifies the relations between the various players involved and the role of these players, mainly the Member States, the Commission and the European Union Agency for Space, and by establishing a unified system of governance for all the components of this programme. It enhances the role of the former European GNSS Agency by expanding the scope of its tasks as regards security accreditation to include all the components of the Programme, thus justifying a change of name for this agency, which is to become the European Union Agency for the Space Programme.

Lastly, it specifies and standardises the security framework for the Programme, particularly as regards the principles to be respected, procedures to be followed and measures to be taken, which is of crucial importance, given the dual use nature of the actions.

The programme shares similar objectives with other Union programmes, notably [Horizon Europe](#), [InvestEU](#) Fund, European Defence Fund and Funds under Regulation (EU) on the [common provisions Regulation](#).

Therefore, cumulative funding from those programmes should be foreseen.

Proposed budget: the programme shall have an overall budget of EUR 16 billion in current prices for the period 2021-2027, with the following indicative breakdown:

- for Galileo and EGNOS: EUR 9.7 billion;
- for Copernicus: EUR 5.8 billion;
- for SSA/Govsatcom: EUR 0.5 billion.

Space programme 2021-2027 and European Union Agency for the Space Programme

The Committee on Industry, Research and Energy adopted the report by Massimiliano SALINI (EPP, IT) on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the space programme of the Union and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme and repealing Regulations (EU) No 912/2010, (EU) No 1285/2013, (EU) No 377/2014 and Decision 541/2014/EU.

As a reminder, the Commissions proposal seeks to merge in a single Programme the existing Galileo, EGNOS and Copernicus and adds two new initiatives, which are space situational awareness (SSA) and GOVSATCOM. As encouraged in the Space Policy for Europe, a fully integrated Space Programme will exploit synergies between the components, increasing effectiveness and cost efficiency. A single and coherent framework will encourage future investments, increase visibility and offer more flexibility.

The committee recommended that the European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure should amend the Commission's proposal as follows.

Subject matter: the proposed Regulation seeks to establish the space programme of the Union. It lays down the objectives of the Programme, the budget for the period 2021-2027, the forms of Union funding and the rules for providing such funding, as well as the rules for the implementation of the Programme.

It also proposed to establish the European Union Agency for the Space Programme that replaces and succeeds the European GNSS Agency established by Regulation (EU) No 912/2010 and lays down the rules of operation of the Agency.

Objectives: the Programme shall have the following general objectives:

- provide high-quality and up-to-date secure space-related data, information and services without interruption and wherever possible at global level;
- maximise the socio-economic benefits of the Programme;
- enhance the security, including cybersecurity, of the Union and its Member States, and reinforce its strategic autonomy, in particular in industrial and technological terms;
- strengthen the European industrial and scientific ecosystem in the field of space, by establishing a coherent framework that combines the excellence of European training and know-how, the development of high-level design, manufacturing capabilities and the strategic vision needed in an increasingly competitive sector;
- strengthen the Unions space diplomacy and encourage international cooperation to raise awareness of space as a common heritage of mankind;
- promote Union technology and industry and foster the principle of reciprocity and fair competition at international level;
- enhance the safety of the Union and its Member States in various fields, in particular in transportation (aviation, including unmanned aerial vehicles, rail transports, navigation, road transports, autonomous driving), infrastructure building and monitoring, land monitoring and environment;
- foster the development of a strong and competitive Union space economy and maximise opportunities for Union enterprises of all sizes and all Union regions.

Budget: Members proposed that the financial envelope for the implementation of the Programme for the period 2021-2027 be set at EUR 16.9 billion in current prices. This shall be broken down as such:

- Galileo and EGNOS: EUR 9.7 billion;
- Copernicus: EUR 6 billion;
- SSA/GOVSATCOM: EUR 1.2 billion.

Role of the Commission: Members called on the Commission to ensure complementarity, consistency, synergies and links between the Programme and other Union actions and programmes. It shall, in close cooperation with the Agency and, where applicable, the European Space Agency and the Copernicus entrusted entities support and contribute to:

- the activities relating to the uptake and use of the data and services provided by the Programme's components in the public and private sectors;
- the development of synergies between the applications;
- the appropriate development of those services;
- fostering a stable long-term environment.

Financial framework partnership agreement: the Commission shall conclude with the Agency and the European Space Agency a financial framework partnership agreement of the Financial Regulation. That financial framework partnership agreement shall:

- clearly define the roles, responsibilities and obligations of the Commission, the Agency and the European Space Agency with regard to the Programme;
- clearly define the instruments of coordination and control for the implementation of the Programme components, taking into consideration the Commission's roles and responsibilities to carry out overall coordination of the Programme components;
- require that the European Space Agency comply with the security rules of the Union programme, in particular with regard to the processing of classified information;
- stipulate the conditions of the management of funds entrusted to the European Space Agency, including the application of Union public procurement rules;
- establish the monitoring and control measures, which shall include, in particular, a cost forecast system and the systematic provision of information to the Commission or, where appropriate, to the Agency, on costs and schedule;
- establish the principles for the remuneration of the European Space Agency, taking into consideration its cost model as a public entity, which shall be proportionate to the difficulty of the tasks to be carried out, in line with market prices and the fees of the other entities involved, including the Union, and may, where appropriate, be based on performance indicators; those fees shall not cover general overheads which are not associated with the activities entrusted to the European Space Agency by the Union;
- require that the European Space Agency ensures full protection of the interests of the Union and its decisions.

Seat and local offices: Members proposed that the seat of the Agency shall be located in Prague (Czech Republic). In accordance with the needs of the Programme, the Agency may establish local offices.

Space programme 2021-2027 and European Union Agency for the Space Programme

The European Parliament adopted by 483 votes to 68, with 19 abstentions, amendments to the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the space programme of the Union and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme and repealing Regulations (EU) No 912/2010, (EU) No 1285/2013, (EU) No 377/2014 and Decision 541/2014/EU.

The issue was referred back to the committee for interinstitutional negotiations.

The main amendments adopted in plenary concern the following points:

Aim of the proposal

The Commission's proposal seeks to merge in a single Programme the existing Galileo, EGNOS and Copernicus and adds two new initiatives, namely support for space surveillance and tracking of space objects and debris (SST) and Govatscom, the government satellite communications initiative.

Given that around 200 000 professionals are employed in the Union space sector, Members considered it essential to continue developing the state-of-the-art infrastructure of that sector and thereby stimulate upstream and downstream economic activities.

General objectives

The Programme shall include measures to ensure autonomous access to space, tackle cyber threats, foster an innovative and competitive space sector, and to encourage space diplomacy. In particular, it shall:

- provide high-quality and up-to-date secure space-related data, information and services without interruption and wherever possible at global level;
- maximise the socio-economic benefits, in particular by strengthening the European downstream sector, thereby enabling growth and job creation in the Union and promoting the widest possible uptake of services and use of the data, information and services provided by the Programme's components both within and outside the Union;
- enhance the security, including cybersecurity, of the Union and its Member States, and reinforce its strategic autonomy, in particular in industrial and technological terms;
- strengthen the European industrial and scientific ecosystem in the field of space, by establishing a coherent framework that combines the excellence of European training and know-how, the development of high-level design, manufacturing capabilities and the strategic vision needed in an increasingly competitive sector;
- strengthen the Union's space diplomacy and encourage international cooperation to raise awareness of space as a common heritage of mankind;
- promote Union technology and industry and foster the principle of reciprocity and fair competition at international level;

- enhance the safety of the Union and its Member States in various fields, in particular in transportation (aviation, including unmanned aerial vehicles, rail transports, navigation, road transports, autonomous driving), infrastructure building and monitoring, land monitoring and environment;

- foster the development of a strong and competitive Union space economy and maximise opportunities for Union enterprises of all sizes and all Union regions.

Budget

Parliament proposed that the financial envelope for the implementation of the Programme for the period 2021-2027 be set at EUR 16.9 billion in current prices. This shall be broken down as such:

- Galileo and EGNOS: EUR 9.7 billion;
- Copernicus: EUR 6 billion;
- SSA/GOVSATCOM: EUR 1.2 billion.

European Agency

It is proposed to change the name of the current European Agency for Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) to the European Union Agency for the Space Programme and to give it more tasks and resources. The Agency's headquarters would be located in Prague (Czech Republic). Depending on the needs of the Programme, the Agency may establish local offices.

Role of the Commission

The Commission shall assume overall responsibility for the implementation of the Programme, as well as responsibility in the field of security for those components of the programme not entrusted to the Agency.

The Commission would ensure the optimal protection of the Union's interests, the sound management of its funds and the application of its rules, in particular those relating to public procurement. It should therefore conclude a financial framework partnership agreement with the Agency and the European Space Agency on the tasks entrusted to the two entities.

The Commission shall also ensure complementarity, coherence and synergies between the programme and other Union actions and programmes.

Space programme 2021-2027 and European Union Agency for the Space Programme

The European Parliament adopted by 560 votes to 63, with 32 abstentions, a legislative resolution on the proposal for a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the space programme of the Union and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme and repealing Regulations (EU) No 912/2010, (EU) No 1285/2013, (EU) No 377/2014 and Decision 541/2014/EU.

The European Parliament's position adopted at first reading under the ordinary legislative procedure amended the Commission's proposal.

General objectives

The Union's space programme for the period 2021-2027 would merge the existing Galileo (European satellite positioning system) EGNOS (European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service) and Copernicus (European Earth Monitoring Programme) programmes into a single programme, adding two new initiatives, namely support for space surveillance and tracking of space objects and debris (SST) and Govatscom, the government satellite telecommunications initiative.

The Programme shall:

- provide, or contribute to the provision of, high-quality and up-to-date and, where appropriate, secure space-related data, information and services without interruption and wherever possible at global level;
- maximise the socio-economic benefits, in particular by fostering the development of an innovative and competitive European upstream and downstream sectors, including small and medium-sized enterprises and start-ups, thereby enabling growth and job creation in the Union;
- enhance safety, the security of the Union and its Member States, and reinforce its autonomy, in particular in terms of technologies;
- promote the role of the Union global actor in the space sector, encourage international cooperation, reinforce European space diplomacy, including by fostering the principles of reciprocity and fair competition and strengthen its role in tackling global challenges, supporting global initiatives, including with regards to sustainable development, and raising awareness of space as a common heritage of humankind;
- enhance safety, security and sustainability of all outer space activities pertaining to space objects and debris proliferation.

Autonomous access to the space

In order to remain competitive in a rapidly evolving market, the amended text underlined the importance for the Union to continue to have access to modern, efficient and flexible launch infrastructures and appropriate launch systems.

Therefore, without prejudice to the measures taken by Member States and the European Space Agency, the Programme may support adaptations of the ground-based space infrastructure, including new developments, which are necessary for the implementation of the Programme, as well as adaptations, including technology development, to space launch systems necessary for satellite launch, including alternative technologies and innovative systems, for the implementation of the Programmes components.

Budget

Parliament proposed that the financial envelope for the implementation of the Programme for the period 2021-2027 be set at EUR 16.9 billion in current prices. This shall be broken down as such:

- Galileo and EGNOS: EUR 9.7 billion;

- Copernicus: EUR 6 billion;
- SSA/GOVSATCOM: EUR 1.2 billion.

European Agency

It is proposed to change the name of the current European Agency for Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) to the European Union Agency for the Space Programme and to give it more tasks and resources. The Agency's mission would be to contribute to the programme, in particular with regard to security accreditation and market development and downstream applications. Some tasks related to these areas would therefore be entrusted to the Agency.

The Agency's headquarters would be located in Prague (Czech Republic). Depending on the needs of the programme, the Agency may establish local offices.

Role of the Commission

The Commission shall have overall responsibility for the implementation of the Programme, including in the field of security, without prejudice to Member States' prerogatives in the area of national security.

It shall ensure a clear division of tasks and responsibilities between the various entities involved in the Programme and coordinate the activities of those entities. It shall also ensure that all the entrusted entities involved in the implementation of the programme protect the interest of the Union, guarantee the sound management of the Union's funds and comply with the Financial Regulation and this Regulation.

The Commission, shall conclude with the Agency the European Space Agency, a Financial Framework Partnership Agreement.

Where appropriate, the Commission shall ensure the coherence of activities performed in the context of the Programme with activities carried out in the field of space at Union, national or international level.

Space programme 2021-2027 and European Union Agency for the Space Programme

The European Parliament adopted a legislative resolution approving the Council position at first reading with a view to the adoption of a regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing the Union Space Programme and the European Union Agency for the Space Programme and repealing Regulations (EU) No 912/2010, (EU) No 1285/2013 and (EU) No 377/2014 and Decision No 541/2014/EU.

The proposed regulation establishes the Union's space programme for the duration of the multiannual financial framework (MFF) 2021-2027. It combines and streamlines the existing regulations on Galileo (European satellite positioning system), EGNOS (European Geostationary Navigation Overlay System) and Copernicus (European Earth Observation Programme), adding two new initiatives, namely support for space surveillance and tracking of space objects and debris (SST) and Govatscom, the initiative on government satellite communications.

The regulation also establishes the European Union Agency for the Space Programme Agency (EUSPA), which replaces the European GNSS Agency (GSA).

Objectives

The general objectives of the Programme are to:

- provide or contribute to the provision of high-quality and up-to-date and, where appropriate, secure space-related data, information and services without interruption and wherever possible at global level, meeting existing and future needs and able to support the Unions political priorities and related evidence-based and independent decision making, inter alia for climate change, transport and security;
- maximise the socio-economic benefits, in particular by fostering the development of innovative and competitive European upstream and downstream sectors, including SMEs and start-ups, thereby enabling growth and job creation in the Union and promoting the widest possible uptake and use of the data, information and services provided by the Programmes components both within and outside the Union;
- enhance the safety and security of the Union and its Member States and reinforce the autonomy of the Union, in particular in terms of technology;
- promote the role of the Union as a global actor in the space sector;
- enhance the safety, security and sustainability of all outer space activities pertaining to space objects and debris proliferation, as well as space environment.

Autonomous access to space

In order to achieve the objectives of freedom of action, independence and security, it is essential that the EU has autonomous access to space and can use it safely. The Commission should therefore have the possibility to aggregate launch services at European level, both for its own needs and, at their request, for those of other entities, including Member States.

Budget

The financial envelope for the implementation of the programme for the period from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2027, and for covering the associated risks, is set at EUR 14 880 million in current prices, with the following indicative breakdown:

- Galileo and EGNOS: EUR 9 017 million;
- Copernicus: EUR 5 421 million;
- SSA/GOVSATCOM: EUR 0.442 billion.

The regulation lays down the forms of EU funding and the rules for granting such funding, as well as the rules for the implementation of the programme.

