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AMENDING LETTER No 1
TO THE DRAFT GENERAL BUDGET 2014

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE BY SECTION
Section III – Commission

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Having regard to:

– the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 314 thereof, in conjunction with the Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 106a thereof,

– the Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the Union[1], and in particular Article 39 thereof,

– the draft general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2014 presented by the Commission on 28 June 2013[2],

the European Commission hereby presents to the budgetary authority the amending letter No 1 to the draft general budget of the European Union for the financial year 2014 for the reasons set out in the explanatory memorandum.

1 OJ L 298, 26.10.2012, p. 1.
2 COM(2013) 450.

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STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE BY SECTION

The changes to the statement of revenue and expenditure by section are available on EUR-Lex (http://eur-lex.europa.eu/budget/www/index-en.htm). An English version of the changes to these statements by section is attached for information as a budgetary annex.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Amending Letter No 1 (AL 1) to the Draft Budget for 2014 (DB 2014) covers the following:

- The frontloading of commitment appropriations for the ‘Framework Programme for Research and Innovation’ (Horizon 2020), ‘Education, Training, Youth and Sport’ (Erasmus), ‘Competitiveness of enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises’ (COSME), over and above the frontloading of the ‘Youth Employment Initiative’ (YEI) already proposed in the DB 2014, as a result of the political agreement reached at the end of June 2013 on the 2014-2020 mulitiannual financial framework (MFF).
- The additional assistance to Cyprus under the Structural Funds, for which an amount of EUR 100 million is proposed to be financed from the margin of heading 1b (EUR 21,6 million) and by the mobilisation of the Flexibility Instrument (EUR 78,4 million).
- The consequences, in terms of human and financial resources, of the proposed new generation of Joint Technology Initiatives (JTIs).
- The creation of budget lines with a ‘p.m.’ in order to allow part of the technical assistance national envelope of the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESI) Funds to be managed by the Commission at the request of Member States under temporary budget difficulties.

The net budgetary impact of these changes is an increase in commitment appropriations of EUR 100 million compared to the Draft Budget 2014. The Amending Letter does not propose any change to payment appropriations.

2 FRONTLOADING OF HORIZON 2020, ERASMUS, COSME AND YEI

2.1 Outcome of MFF negotiations

In line with the political agreement reached on the 2014-2020 MFF, up to EUR 2 543 million (in 2011 prices) may be frontloaded in 2014 and 2015, as part of the annual budgetary procedure, for specific policy objectives relating to youth employment, research, Erasmus, in particular for apprenticeships, and SMEs. The agreement foresees that the frontloaded amounts (to be used as follows: EUR 2 143 million for Youth Employment, EUR 200 million for Horizon 2020, EUR 150 million for Erasmus and EUR 50 million for COSME) are fully offset against appropriations within and/or between headings in order to leave unchanged the total annual ceilings of each heading and sub-heading over the period 2014-2020.

This Amending Letter No 1 to the 2014 Draft Budget takes account of the political agreement reached on the new MFF by adjusting the 2014 financial envelopes of the corresponding programmes under heading 1a (Competitiveness for growth and jobs) and heading 1b (Economic, social and territorial cohesion) accordingly. No changes are proposed as regards the frontloading for the ‘Youth Employment Initiative’ (YEI) which was already included in the DB 2014. However, the frontloading of programmes under heading 1a impacts on the amounts frontloaded under heading 1b, as set out in more detail below.

2.2 Impact on heading 1a — Competitiveness for growth and jobs

2.2.1 Frontloading of Horizon 2020, COSME and Erasmus

The Commission proposes to frontload EUR 400 million (in 2011 prices) in 2014 and 2015 in heading 1a, broken down as follows: EUR 200 million for Horizon 2020, EUR 150 million for

Erasmus and EUR 50 million for COSME. The total amount for all three programmes over the period 2014-2020 remains unchanged. The corresponding breakdown by programme is the following:

- Horizon 2020: in 2011 prices the amounts frontloaded will be EUR 200 million in 2014 (EUR 212,2 million in current prices), with a 50/50 split between the following two budget items: '15 03 01 01 — Marie Skłodowska-Curie actions — Generating new skills and innovation', and '08 02 01 01 — Strengthening frontier research in ERC — European Research Council'.

- COSME: the resources available will increase by EUR 30 million in 2014 and EUR 20 million in 2015 in 2011 prices (EUR 31,7 million and EUR 21,6 million in current prices, respectively). The Commission proposes to focus most of the frontloading (85 %) on financial instruments in favour of SMEs '02 02 02 — Improving access to finance for small and middle-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the form of equity and debt', with the remaining part for the budget article '02 02 01 — Promoting entrepreneurship and improving the competitiveness and access to markets of Union enterprises'.

- Erasmus: in 2011 prices this programme will frontload EUR 130 million in 2014 and EUR 20 million in 2015. The corresponding figures in current prices are EUR 137,5 million and EUR 21,6 million, respectively. The additional amounts are to be used for enhancing the 'apprenticeship' component ('15 02 01 — Promoting excellence and cooperation in the European education, training and youth area, its relevance to the labour market and the participation of young people in European democratic life').

2.2.2 Backloading of CEF-Energy and ITER

In parallel with the frontloading of Horizon 2020, COSME and Erasmus as set out above, the appropriations foreseen for the energy strand of the 'Connecting Europe Facility' (CEF Energy) and the 'International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor' (ITER) are being backloaded, taking into account also their specific implementation outlook over the period.

- ITER: an amount of EUR 200 million (in 2011 prices) will be backloaded from 2014 to 2015, so as to take account the revised procurement planning. The ITER Fusion for Energy Joint Undertaking (F4E) has worked closely with contractors to obtain deliverables at lower than planned costs or better quality products for the same price as lower specification products. This, however, has required the review of initial plans and drawings which takes more time than originally planned.

- CEF-Energy: total appropriations for the CEF Energy programme will decrease by EUR 160 million in 2014 and by EUR 240 million in 2015 (in 2011 prices), to counterbalance the frontloading of programmes under heading 1a. The total amount for the programme over the seven year period remains unchanged. The time profile of CEF-Energy in the indicative financial programming 2015-2020 is adapted accordingly, taking account of the expected demands for funding for infrastructure projects. In particular, a more linear progression of the financial support is achieved in order to reflect the gradual winding up of the CEF programme, taking into account at the same time the biennial cycle for the renewal of the list of projects of common interest.

  The readjustment in the distribution between the four operational budget lines aims to align the Draft Budget and the indicative financial programming to the latest results of the negotiations over the CEF legal act, namely the introduction of a maximum 10 % limit for the financial envelope available for financial instruments.

2.2.3 Revised profile of heading 1a programmes

The changes in the DB 2014 and the resulting changes in the indicative financial programming of the programmes under heading 1a, stemming from the proposed frontloading and backloading operations described above, is as follows (EUR million, in 2011 prices):

Programme	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
ITER	- 200,0	+ 200,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Horizon 2020	+ 200,0	0,0	- 25,0	- 25,0	- 50,0	- 50,0	- 50,0	0,0
Erasmus	+ 130,0	+ 20,0	- 63,8	- 67,5	- 12,5	- 6,2	0,0	0,0
COSME	+ 30,0	+ 20,0	- 6,2	- 12,5	- 12,5	- 18,8	0,0	0,0
CEF-Energy	- 160,0	- 240,0	+ 95,0	+ 105,0	+ 75,0	+ 75,0	+ 50,0	0,0

For 2014, the table below provides the corresponding amounts in current prices:

Programme	2014
ITER	-212,2
Horizon 2020	+212,2
Erasmus	+137,5
COSME	+31,7
CEF-Energy	-169,2
Total	0,0

2.3 Impact on heading 1b — Economic, social and territorial cohesion

2.3.1 Initial frontloading and backloading

In its 2014 Draft Budget, the Commission proposed to frontload the Youth Employment Initiative (YEI) by EUR 1 271,4 million (in 2011 prices) in order to strengthen the fight against youth unemployment. In the Draft Budget, this frontloading was balanced by a corresponding reduction of the Cohesion Fund contribution to the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF – Transport: minus EUR 471,2 million in 2014); the European Territorial Cooperation (ETC: minus EUR 640,2 million in 2014); and the ceiling of heading 1a (minus EUR 160 million in 2014). While such a frontloading operation was neutral over the period for all headings and programmes concerned it entailed an adjustment between annual ceilings.

The final political agreement on the MFF entails the acceptance of frontloading of a number of programmes, but with no change in any annual ceiling. That is why this Amending Letter proposes to reduce expenditure in heading 1b in the 2014 DB by EUR 160 million (in 2011 prices) to align it to the agreed 2014 ceiling.

2.3.2 Additional backloading

In order to remain within the initial ceiling of heading 1b, the Commission proposes a further back-loading of the European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) by an additional EUR 160 million (in 2011 prices). The revised profile for the ETC is also meant to better match the expected timing of the adoption of the programmes in light of delays in the legislative process: experience of previous programming periods shows that these programmes were amongst the latest to be approved due to the relative complexity linked to their cross-border operations.

The new profile of expenditure (EUR million in 2011 prices) in heading 1b over the period is shown in the table below[3]. The only change compared to the Draft Budget relates to the ETC; all other expenditure remains unchanged.

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	TOTAL
YEI - initial	428,6	428,6	428,6	428,6	428,6	428,6	428,6	3 000,0
frontloading	*+1 271,4*	*+ 871,4*	*- 428,6*	*- 428,6*	*- 428,6*	*- 428,6*	*- 428,6*	0,0
YEI revised	1 700,0	1 300,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3 000,0
CEF-CF initial	1 397,5	1 401,8	1 403,8	1 414,8	1 440,9	1 451,3	1 489,9	10 000,0
backloading	- 471,2	- 277,5	+ 748,7	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
CEF-CF revised	926,3	1 124,3	2 152,5	1 414,8	1 440,9	1 451,3	1 489,9	10 000,0
ETC initial[4]	1 278,3	1 278,3	1 278,3	1 278,3	1 278,3	1 278,3	1 278,3	8 948,3
backloading	*- 800,2*	*- 593,9*	*-320,1*	*+ 428,6*	*+ 428,6*	*+ 428,6*	*+ 428,6*	*0,0*
ETC revised[5]	478,1	684,4	958,2	1 706,9	1 706,9	1 706,9	1 706,9	8 948,3

2.3.3 Detailed consequences

Compared to the 2014 Draft Budget, the adjusted profile implies a reduction of the proposed commitment appropriations for the budget article '13 03 64 — European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) — European Territorial Cooperation' by EUR 169,2 million (in current prices). No change is required for payment appropriations, since the Commission had already assumed a lower level of appropriations for the ETC to cover the pre-financing as compared to other Structural Funds programmes.

3 ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE TO CYPRUS

3.1 Reasons for the request

During its meeting held on 27-28 June 2013, the European Council concluded that additional assistance should be granted to Cyprus. While the particular impact of the economic crisis on the level of prosperity of a number of Member States within the euro area had already been recognised in the Structural Funds allocations as included in the conclusions of the European Council of February 2013, the macro-economic assistance programme for Cyprus had not been decided at that time. In view of this new development, the June European Council invited the European Parliament and the Council to examine the opportunities provided by the flexibilities in the MFF, including the Flexibility Instrument, to address the particularly difficult situation of Cyprus[6].

The Commission proposes to grant an additional allocation from the Structural Funds to Cyprus over two years (spread in two equal tranches in 2014 and 2015) for a total amount of EUR 200 million in current prices. This additional amount would be included, over and above the initial allocation, in the corresponding Cypriot Structural Funds programmes, which are financed by the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund (ESF), exactly as all the other additional allocations that were identified for other Member States last February.

Due to the economic crisis and its negative impact on the financial sector, the Cypriot economy suffers from a serious lack of liquidity. However, it is decisive to maintain the development of many projects currently under preparation. These projects aim primarily at promoting energy efficiency

[3] Figures rounded to one decimal and without prejudice to Article 9g of the draft MFF Regulation.
[4] Including the 0,35 % contribution to technical assistance at the initiative of the Commission to be deducted from the amount to be budgeted on this article.
[5] Including the 0,35 % contribution to technical assistance at the initiative of the Commission to be deducted from the amount to be budgeted on this article.
[6] Point 18 of the European Council Conclusions of June 2013.

and renewable energy sources, as well as at supporting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) which are currently deprived from access to regular financing from the banking sector. Additional EU financial assistance from the ERDF will allow the financing and implementation of these projects. Consequently, the supplementary ERDF funds will contribute to the re-activation of the economy and the creation/maintenance of jobs which would otherwise be lost.

The continuing decline of the employment rate and the rising unemployment, among young people in particular, are being exacerbated by the fiscal, financial and economic crisis. This requires enhanced support to improve employability prospects and create job opportunities for unemployed and especially young people. Additional ESF resources will allow the financing of the actions to be proposed under the Youth Guarantee but more broadly reinforce the scope and effectiveness of active labour market measures. Furthermore, additional ESF funding will serve the implementation of reforms in the Cypriot public administration, health system and social welfare system, to which it has committed under the Memorandum of Understanding / Economic adjustment programme signed in April 2013.

The actual breakdown of these additional appropriations between the ESF (EUR 30,7 million for the budget article 04 02 62) and the ERDF (EUR 69,3 million for the budget article 13 03 62) in 2014 will depend on the final breakdown in the programmes as requested by Cyprus authorities, in the same way as for all Structural Funds programmes, within the limits set by the Regulation. Accordingly, the Commission has followed a similar approach as in its Draft Budget, assuming that the ESF share will be set at the minimum share defined by the latest stage of the negotiations on the Common Provisions Regulation (CPR) on the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) and without prejudice to the final agreement. In the case of Cyprus, this minimum share of the ESF would be 30,7%. Once the programmes are finally agreed, the Commission will proceed with transfers to adjust this breakdown as necessary.

3.2 Financing through the mobilisation of the Flexibility Instrument

In order to grant additional assistance to Cyprus, the Commission proposes to reinforce commitment appropriations by EUR 100 million (in current prices) on top of the 2014 Draft Budget. As this additional amount exceeds the margin under the expenditure ceiling of heading 1b, the Commission proposes simultaneously to mobilise the Flexibility Instrument for 2014 for a total amount of EUR 78,4 million in heading 1b, after having used the remaining available margin (EUR 21,6 million) under the ceiling. Since no reimbursements are foreseen in 2014, there is no need for an upward revision of the payment appropriations.

4 NEW GENERATION OF JOINT TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVES

4.1 Legislative proposals

More research and innovation are critical in order to create sustainable economic growth and jobs and to reinforce Europe's international competitiveness. A key element of the EU research and innovation programme, Horizon 2020, is the proposal to join forces with the private sector and with Member States, to achieve results that one country or company is less likely to achieve alone. To this end, in July 2013 the Commission adopted a series of legislative proposals to establish public-private partnerships and public-public partnerships with Member States under Horizon 2020.

Building on the experience gained with Joint Technology Initiatives (JTIs) during the current 7th Research Framework Programme (FP7), and the clear commitments from the industry partners, JTIs under Horizon 2020 will benefit from a legal framework that is better suited to strong industrial involvement and major simplification achieved by making full use of the new provisions in the Financial Regulation, which includes dedicated provisions on public-private partnerships, e.g.

explicit recognition of JTIs as public-private partnership bodies with the possibility to adopt their own 'light' Financial Regulation adapted to their specific needs.

With this overall aim of establishing structured partnerships between the public and the private sector to jointly develop, fund and implement ambitious research and innovation agendas in mind, the Commission has proposed[7] to establish five JTIs at the start of Horizon 2020, each with clearly defined objectives to achieve breakthroughs in the following areas:

- Innovative Medicines Initiative (IMI2): to improve European citizens' health and wellbeing by providing new and more effective diagnostics and treatments such as new antimicrobial treatments;

- Bio-based Industries (BBI): to develop new and competitive bio-based value chains that replace the need for fossil fuels and have a strong impact on rural development;

- Fuel Cells and Hydrogen (FCH2): to develop commercially viable, clean, solutions that use hydrogen as an energy carrier and of fuel cells as energy converters;

- Clean Sky (Clean Sky 2): to radically reduce the environmental impact of the next generation of aircraft;

- Electronic Components and Systems for European Leadership (ECSEL): to keep Europe at the forefront of electronic components and systems and bridge faster the gap to exploitation.

Four of these proposals represent the next stage for JTIs established under FP7 (including the Electronics Components and Systems JTI (ECSEL) that merges the existing ARTEMIS and ENIAC JTIs). The Bio-based Industries JTI (BBI) has been identified as a new initiative. It is proposed that the JTIs will be operating until 2024. The proposals have impact on the commitment appropriations until 2020.

In parallel with the JTIs, the Commission has proposed[8] to extend the SESAR (Single European Sky Air Traffic Management Research) Joint Undertaking (SJU) under Horizon 2020. The SESAR JU coordinates the SESAR project, the technical pillar of the Single European Sky initiative which aims at modernising Air Traffic Management (ATM) in Europe. Due to its specific policy-oriented activities, SESAR was not set up as a JTI. The proposed extension will ensure that the coordination of research and innovation in the field of ATM is continued under Horizon 2020 in full consistency with the Single European Sky (SES) policy objectives. In the same way as for the JTIs, SESAR is supposed to be operating until 2024, whereas the proposal has impact on the commitment appropriations until 2020.

4.2 Impact on human and financial resources

The operational and support expenditure for each of the JTIs and SESAR in 2014 (in commitment and payment appropriations) are proposed to be funded by redeployment from the major operational budget lines of the Horizon 2020 programmes concerned, which serve the same policy objectives. Overall, the redeployment of commitment and payment appropriations within Horizon 2020 to allow the functioning of the five JTIs and SESAR amounts to EUR 609,2 million in commitment appropriations and EUR 76,9 million in payment appropriations.

[7] COM(2013) 495, COM(2013) 496, COM(2013) 501, COM(2013) 505 and COM(2013) 506, 10.7.2013.
[8] COM(2013) 503, 10.7.2013.

The financial envelopes for the JTIs and SESAR indicated above consist primarily of operational appropriations to realise their policy objectives, as well as of a contribution to their running costs, which are financed on a 50/50 basis with industry and other partners in the joint undertaking. The overall amount of operational expenditure to be managed by the JTIs and SESAR is foreseen to increase substantially over the new MFF period. With this important increase in mind, the total staff numbers of the five JTIs and SESAR combined are proposed to increase by 37 full-time equivalents ('FTE') in 2014 as compared to the total staff numbers foreseen in the 2014 Draft Budget, which reflected the phasing out of the current generation of JTIs. To a large extent, this net increase results from the staff numbers for the completely new Bio-based Industries JTI (+ 16 FTE in 2014), which is partly offset by the reduction of staff following the proposed merge of ARTEMIS and ENIAC into ECSEL (-3 FTE in 2014).

The proposed overall staff increase of 37 FTE can be broken down as follows: + 26 temporary agents (of which 25 AD and 1 AST) and + 11 contract agents. The corresponding salary needs of the additional staff numbers have been calculated on an eight month basis, in order to take into account the estimated recruitment time required. As an exception, however, the salary needs for BBI are calculated on a six month basis, since this concerns a completely new body.

The administrative expenditure linked to the additional staff numbers in the JTIs to manage part of the operational appropriations under Horizon 2020 will be fully offset by a corresponding reduction of administrative support expenditure under Horizon 2020 in the Commission, so as keep total administrative expenditure under Horizon 2020 unchanged. Accordingly, the total EU contribution to the running costs of each of the JTIs, amounting to EUR 3,5 million, will be taken from existing administrative support expenditure budget lines under Horizon 2020 programmes.

The details of the human and financial resources foreseen for the JTIs, including the proposed redeployment, are set out in the budgetary annex.

5 CREATION OF SPECIFIC TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE BUDGET LINES FOR THE COHESION POLICY

5.1 Legislative proposals

In accordance with the proposed provisions laid down in Article 51(1)(k) of the draft Common Provisions Regulation (CPR) on the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF), technical assistance at the initiative of the Commission may cover measures to identify, prioritise and implement structural and administrative reforms in response to economic and social challenges in Member States which face temporary budgetary difficulties as defined by Article 22(1) of the same draft Regulation.

A reinforcement of these actions could be needed, at the request of a Member State concerned and in agreement with the Commission, by transferring part of the national technical assistance to the technical assistance at the initiative of the Commission. Such a reinforcement will be used for the implementation of the abovementioned measures in relation to the Member State concerned through direct or indirect management by the Commission.

In the framework of the inter-institutional negotiations on the draft CPR, in the legislative trilogue of 10 September 2013 the Commission presented the relevant suggestions allowing a Member State to submit such a request under a new provision to be added to the draft CPR Regulation (Article 22bis). Whereas the amount concerned would be managed as operational technical assistance at the initiative of the Commission, it would however remain accounted for within the limits of the national technical assistance envelope, rather than being included under the ceiling devoted to technical assistance at the initiative of the Commission.

5.2 Impact on budget nomenclature

In line with the suggestions being considered in the legislative field, it is proposed to create specific budget lines alongside the existing budget lines for the technical assistance at the initative of the Commission, within the same article.

As the additional element is proposed in the provisions common to all five ESI Funds, it is proposed to create five budget lines with a token entry ('p.m.') and with the corresponding budget remarks. Possible needs can only be assessed at a later stage upon request of the Member States concerned. This operation would not entail any additional commitments or payments for the EU Budget.

Therefore, the Commission proposes to create the following five budget items (the corresponding impact on the existing nomenclature is indicated in italics):

— Item 04 02 63 02 — European Social Fund (ESF) — Operational Technical Assistance managed by the Commission at the request of a Member State

  (article 04 02 63 becomes item 04 02 63 01 within article 04 02 63)

— Item 05 04 60 03 — Operational Technical Assistance managed by the Commission at the request of a Member State

  (within article 05 04 60 — European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development)

— Item 11 06 63 02 — European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) — Operational Technical Assistance managed by the Commission at the request of a Member State

  (article 11 06 63 becomes item 11 06 63 01 within article 11 06 63)

— Item 13 03 65 02 — European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) — Operational Technical Assistance managed by the Commission at the request of a Member State

  (article 13 03 65 becomes item 13 03 65 01 within article 13 03 65)

— Item 13 04 61 02 — Cohesion Fund (CF) — Operational Technical Assistance managed by the Commission at the request of a Member State

  (article 13 04 61 becomes item 13 04 61 01 within article 13 04 61)

6 CONCLUSION

This Amending Letter aligns the 2014 Draft Budget with the outcome of the MFF negotiations. Moreover, it takes account of the Commission proposals for the new generation of Joint Technology Initiatives and the specific technical assistance for the Cohesion policy. In doing so, the Amending Letter provides the updated basis for a smooth adoption of the 2014 budget, awaiting the Commission proposals for the delegation of spending programmes to executive agencies and the regular autumn update of agricultural markets and fisheries, which the Commission will send in time for the start of the Conciliation.

7 SUMMARY TABLE BY HEADING OF THE FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK

Heading	2014 Draft budget (DB)		Amending Letter (AL) No 1		2014 DB + AL 1	
	CA	PA	CA	PA	CA	PA
1. Smart and inclusive growth	**63 824 732 827**	**62 788 667 818**	**100 000 000**		**63 924 732 827**	**62 788 667 818**
Ceiling	*63 973 000 000*				*63 973 000 000*	
Margin	*148 267 173*				*126 647 173*	
1a Competitiveness for growth and jobs	16 264 152 827	11 694 938 804	169 200 000		16 433 352 827	11 694 938 804
Ceiling [(1)]	*16 390 000 000*				*16 560 000 000*	
Margin	*125 847 173*				*126 647 173*	
1b Economic, social and territorial cohesion	47 560 580 000	51 093 729 014	-69 200 000		47 491 380 000	51 093 729 014
Ceiling [(1)]	47 583 000 000				*47 413 000 000*	
Margin	*22 420 000*				*21 620 000*	
Flexibility Instrument					*78 380 000*	
Margin	*22 420 000*				*0*	
2. Sustainable growth: natural resources	**59 247 714 684**	**56 532 492 046**			**59 247 714 684**	**56 532 492 046**
Ceiling	*59 303 000 000*				*59 303 000 000*	
Margin	*55 285 316*				*55 285 316*	
Of which: European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF) — Market related expenditure and direct payments	43 778 100 000	43 776 956 403			43 778 100 000	43 776 956 403
Sub-ceiling	44 130 000 000				44 130 000 000	
Net transfer between EAGF and EAFRD	*351 900 000*				*351 900 000*	
Margin	*0*				*0*	
3. Security and citizenship	**2 139 460 732**	**1 668 006 729**			**2 139 460 732**	**1 668 006 729**
Ceiling	*2 179 000 000*				*2 179 000 000*	
Margin	*39 539 268*				*39 539 268*	
4. Global Europe	**8 175 802 134**	**6 251 299 380**			**8 175 802 134**	**6 251 299 380**
Ceiling	*8 335 000 000*				*8 335 000 000*	
Margin	*159 197 866*				*159 197 866*	
5. Administration	**8 595 115 307**	**8 596 738 107**			**8 595 115 307**	**8 596 738 107**
Ceiling	*8 721 000 000*				*8 721 000 000*	
Margin	*125 884 693*				*125 884 693*	
Of which: Administrative expenditure of the institutions	**6 936 293 672**	**6 937 916 472**			**6 936 293 672**	**6 937 916 472**
Sub-ceiling	*7 056 000 000*				*7 056 000 000*	
Margin	*119 706 328*				*119 706 328*	
6. Compensations	**28 600 000**	**28 600 000**			**28 600 000**	**28 600 000**
Ceiling	*29 000 000*				*29 000 000*	
Margin	*400 000*				*400 000*	
Total	**142 011 425 684**	**135 865 804 080**	**100 000 000**		**142 111 425 684**	**135 865 804 080**
Ceiling	***142 540 000 000***	***135 866 000 000***			***142 540 000 000***	***135 866 000 000***
Flexibility Instrument					***78 380 000***	
Margin	***528 574 316***	***195 920***			***506 954 316***	***195 920***
Outside the multiannual financial framework (MFF)	**456 181 000**	**200 000 000**			**456 181 000**	**200 000 000**
Grand Total	**142 467 606 684**	**136 065 804 080**	**100 000 000**		**142 567 606 684**	**136 065 804 080**

(1) The ceilings shown in the column for the Draft Budget reflect the state of the MFF negotiations at the time of the adoption of the Draft Budget, whereas the ceilings shown in the column for the Amending Letter take account of the political agreement finally reached at the end of June 2013.