

***PROJECT CYCLE MANAGEMENT FOR DIGITAL, ECOLOGICAL AND  
SOCIAL INNOVATIONS  
Euro-planning techniques***

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**UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI  
DI TRIESTE**



Dipartimento

**Scienze Politiche  
e Sociali**

# The bodies of the European Union

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- The European Parliament
- The European Council
- The Council
- The European Commission
- The Court of Justice
- The European Central Bank
- The Court of Auditors



# The Bodies of the European Union

## THE EUROPEAN COUNCIL



- It is composed of the **Heads of State or Government of the Member States, its President, and the President of the Commission.**
- It meets at least twice every six months.
- It is chaired by the President of the European Council, elected for a term of two and a half years, renewable once (he cannot hold national office).
- **It is the EU's political steering body:** "it provides the Union with the necessary impetus for its development and defines its general political directions and priorities. It does not exercise legislative functions".
- It takes decisions by consensus (except for certain resolutions, provided for by the Treaties, by vote).

# The bodies of the European Union

## THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION



- **Role:** Voice of the EU governments, adopts EU legislation, and coordinates EU policies.
- **Members:** The government ministers of each EU country responsible for the matter under discussion.
- **President:** Each European Union country holds the presidency, rotating for a period of six months.
- **Year of establishment:** 1958 (as the Council of the European Economic Community).
- **Location:** Brussels, Belgium.
- **Website:** <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/council-eu/>

# The bodies of the European Union

## THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION



- In the Council, **government ministers from each EU country** meet to discuss, amend, and adopt legislation and coordinate policies. They are authorized to commit their governments to pursuing the actions agreed upon there.
- Together with the European Parliament, the Council is the EU's main decision-making body.

It should not be confused with:

- **the European Council**—a quarterly meeting where EU leaders meet to broadly define the Union's political directions.
- **The Council of Europe**—is not an EU institution.

# The bodies of the European Union

## What does the Council do?



- **It negotiates and adopts EU laws** together with the European Parliament, based on proposals from the European Commission.
- It **coordinates** the policies of EU countries.
- **It develops the EU's foreign and security policy** based on guidelines from the European Council.
- It **signs agreements** between the EU and other countries or international organizations.
- It **approves the EU's annual budget** together with the European Parliament.

# The bodies of the European Union

## THE COUNCIL

It is composed of **one representative from each Member State at Ministerial level** (=27 members) authorized to commit their government.

It meets in 9 "configurations":

- 1) General Affairs and External Relations
- 2) Economic and Financial Affairs (ECOFIN)
- 3) Justice and Home Affairs
- 4) Employment, Social Policy, Health and Consumer Protection
- 5) Competition, Internal Market, Industry and Research
- 6) Transport, Telecommunications and Energy
- 7) Agriculture and Fisheries
- 8) Environment
- 9) Education, Youth and Culture



# The bodies of the European Union



## THE COUNCIL

- **It is chaired in rotation** by representatives of each Member State for six months, except for the Foreign Affairs Council, which is chaired by the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (**Kaja Kallas**).
- It exercises legislative and budgetary functions together with the European Parliament.
- **It decides by qualified majority** (unless the Treaties provide otherwise, e.g., on the Common Foreign and Security Policy): 55% of the Member States representing at least 65% of the Union's population, but only three States cannot block decisions even if their population exceeds 35%.
- Each session is divided into two parts: public when the Council discusses and votes on draft legislative acts; and non-public.
- Meetings are prepared by a **committee of Permanent Representatives of the Member States (Co.re.per)**.

# The bodies of the European Union

## THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

- It has **705** members
- Elected by direct universal suffrage for **five-year** terms
- Members are divided into political groups (no fewer than 25 members elected in at least a quarter of the member states)
- Its work is divided into twenty committees
- Its rules of procedure are approved by a majority of its members
- It generally decides by a **majority** of votes cast

Headquarters: Strasbourg - Brussels

General Secretariat: Luxembourg

Website: <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/portal/en>



# The bodies of the European Union

## THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

- **Role:** EU legislative body elected by universal suffrage with supervisory and budgetary powers
- **Members:** 705 Members of the European Parliament (MEPs)
- **President:** Roberta Metsola (MT)
- **Year of establishment:** 1952 as the Common Assembly of the European Coal and Steel Community; 1962 as the European Parliament, with the first direct elections in 1979
- **Location:** Strasbourg (France), Brussels (Belgium), Luxembourg



# The bodies of the European Union

## THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

- The European Parliament is the EU's legislative body, directly elected by EU citizens every five years. The last elections were held in 2024.

### What does the European Parliament do?

The European Parliament has three main functions:

#### Legislation

- It adopts EU legislation, together with the Council of the EU, based on proposals from the European Commission
- It decides on international agreements
- It decides on enlargements
- It reviews the Commission's work program and requests it to submit legislative proposals



# The bodies of the European Union



## Supervision

- Exercises democratic oversight of all EU institutions
- **Elects the President of the Commission** and **approves the Commission as a body**. It can vote on a motion of censure, forcing the Commission to resign
- Grant discharge, which means it approves how the European Union budget has been spent
- Examines citizens' petitions and initiates investigations
- Discusses monetary policy with the European Central Bank
- Puts questions to the Commission and the Council
- Carries out election monitoring

## Budget

- **Prepares the European Union budget**, together with the Council
- **Approves the EU's long-term budget**, the "multiannual financial framework."

# The bodies of the European Union



## THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT (705 members)

- 96 seats Germany
- 79 seats France
- 76 seats Italy
- 59 seats Spain
- 52 seats Poland
- 33 seats Romania
- 29 seats Netherlands
- 21 seats: Belgium, Greece, Portugal, Czech Republic, Hungary, Sweden
- 19 seats Austria
- 17 seats Bulgaria
- 14 seats: Denmark, Finland, Slovakia
- 13 seats Ireland
- 12 seats Croatia
- 11 seats Lithuania
- 8 seats Latvia, Slovenia
- 7 seats Estonia
- 6 seats Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta

# The bodies of the European Union

## GROUPS WITHIN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



- Group of the European People's Party
- Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats
- Renew Europe Group (Liberals)
- Greens/European Free Alliance
- Identity and Democracy Group
- European Conservatives and Reformists
- European United Left Group
- Other non-attached MEPs

**The  
European  
Parliament  
hall in  
Strasbourg**



**The  
European  
Parliament  
hall in  
Brussels**



# The bodies of the European Union

## THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

- As many members as there are member states, including the President and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy (who is one of the Vice-Presidents)
- Its term of office is **5 years**
- It is the body that "promotes the general interest of the Union and takes appropriate initiatives to that end."
- It acts "**with complete independence**" (members may not seek or take instructions from any government, and governments undertake to respect their independence and not seek to influence them).
- It carries out its duties within the framework of the guidelines of its President (who decides on the internal organization, allocates responsibilities, and can force any member to resign).



**The  
headquarters  
of the  
European  
Commission  
in Brussels**



The  
headquarters  
of the  
European  
Commission  
in Brussels



# The bodies of the European Union

## THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION



- **Role:** Promotes the general interest of the EU by proposing and ensuring compliance with legislation and implementing EU policies and the budget.
- **Members:** A group or "college" of Commissioners, one from each EU country.
- **President:** Ursula von der Leyen (D)
- **Year of establishment:** 1958
- **Location:** Brussels, Belgium
- **Website:** [https://commission.europa.eu/index\\_en](https://commission.europa.eu/index_en)

# The bodies of the European Union

## THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

The European Commission is the **politically independent** executive arm of the EU. **It is the only body responsible for drafting proposals for new European legislation.** It also implements the decisions of the European Parliament and the Council of the EU.

### What does the Commission do?

- It proposes new laws
- The Commission is the only EU institution that submits legislative provisions to the European Parliament and the Council for adoption;
- It protects the interests of the EU and its citizens on matters that cannot be effectively addressed at the national level;
- It relies on experts and the public for technical aspects.



# The bodies of the European Union

## POWERS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION



- It has the power to **initiate legislative acts** (which is vested in the Commission and no other body)
- It has **delegated legislative and implementing powers**
- It presents the **annual draft budget** and **implements the budget** (i.e., it has spending power)
- It oversees the **application of the Treaties** and Union law
- It can bring **infringement proceedings** before the Court of Justice
- It has **warning and** surveillance powers over economic and budgetary policies, and can initiate an excessive deficit procedure

# The bodies of the European Union

## POWERS OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION

### **Manages EU policies and allocates EU funding:**

- Sets EU spending priorities, together with the Council and Parliament.
- Prepares annual budgets for approval by Parliament and the Council.
- Supervises how funds are used, under the close supervision of the Court of Auditors.

### **Ensures compliance with EU legislation:**

- Together with the Court of Justice, it ensures that EU law is correctly applied in all member countries.

### **Represents the EU on the international stage:**

- Speaks for all EU countries in international bodies, particularly in the areas of trade policy and humanitarian aid.
- Negotiates international agreements on behalf of the EU.



# The current European Commission



# List of Generale Directorates

AGRICULTURE E RURAL DEVELOPMENT <b>AGRI</b>	BUDGET <b>BUDG</b>	CLIMATE ACTION <b>CLIMA</b>
COMMUNICATION NETWORKS, CONTENT AND TECHNOLOGY <b>CONNECT</b>	COMPETITION <b>COMP</b>	DEFENSE INDUSTRY AND SPACE <b>DEFIS</b>
EDUCATION, YOUTH, SPORT AND CULTURE <b>EAC</b>	EMPLOYMENT, SOCIAL AFFAIRS AND INCLUSION <b>EMPL</b>	ENERGY <b>ENER</b>
ENVIRONMENT <b>ENV</b>	CIVIL PROTECTION AND HUMANITARIAN AID OPERATIONS <b>ECHO</b>	EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD AND ENLARGEMENT <b>NEAR</b>
STATISTICS <b>EUROSTAT</b>	FINANCIAL STABILITY AND CAPITAL MARKETS UNION <b>FISMA</b>	HEALTH AND FOOD SAFETY <b>SANTE</b>
HUMAN RESOURCES AND SECURITY <b>HR</b>	INFORMATICS <b>DIGIT</b>	INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, SMEs <b>GROW</b>
ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS <b>ECFIN</b>	COMMUNICATION <b>COMM</b>	INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS <b>INTPA</b>
INTERPRETATION <b>SCIC</b>	JOINT REASEARCH CENTRE <b>JRC</b>	JUSTICE AND CONSUMERS <b>JUST</b>
MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES <b>MARE</b>	MIGRATION AND HOME AFFAIRS <b>HOME</b>	MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT <b>MOVE</b>
REGIONAL AND URBAN POLICY <b>REGIO</b>	RESEARCH AND INNOVATION <b>RTD</b>	STRUCTURAL REFORM SUPPORT <b>REFORM</b>
TAXATION AND CUSTOMS UNION <b>TAXUD</b>	TRADE <b>TRADE</b>	TRANSLATION <b>DGT</b>

# The bodies of the European Union

## THE COURT OF JUSTICE



- It is composed of as many judges as there are member states, assisted by eight advocates general.
- The judges and advocates general are appointed for **six-year terms** by governments from among individuals of undisputed independence and competence.
- The judges elect their own President.
- It has its own statute (Protocol No. 3 annexed to the Treaties) and its own rules of procedure.
- Its general task is to ensure "**observance of the law in the interpretation and application of the Treaties.**"
- It adjudicates disputes **between Member States, between the Union and a Member State, between Union institutions, and between natural or legal persons and the Union** (only in certain cases).

# The bodies of the European Union

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## THE GENERAL COURT

- It sits alongside the Court of Justice and is composed of one judge per Member State.
- It has jurisdiction over **actions brought by natural or legal persons** (not appeals by states or institutions), as well as disputes between the Union and its officials.
- Its decisions may be challenged before the Court of Justice only on grounds of legality.



# The bodies of the European Union

## THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK



- It has **its own legal personality** and a high degree of **independence** from other institutions and governments.
- It has regulatory powers.
- The governing bodies of the ECB are the **President** and the **Executive Board**, who together with the governors of the national central banks constitute the Governing Council.
- The President and the other five members of the Executive Board are appointed **by the European Council** for eight-year, non-renewable terms.
- It has "the exclusive right to authorize the issuance of euro banknotes within the Union."
- The ECB and the national central banks constitute the European System of Central Banks (ESCB), tasked with ensuring "**the maintenance of price stability**" and supporting "the general economic policies of the Union."

# The bodies of the European Union

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## OTHER UNION BODIES

- **Court of Auditors:** composed of as many members as there are Member States, appointed for six-year terms by the Council after consulting the European Parliament. It oversees the accounts by examining all revenue and expenditure of the Union and of each body established by it. It oversees the "legality and regularity" of revenue and expenditure and ensures "sound financial management."
- **Economic and Social Committee:** advisory body composed of up to 350 representatives of economic interests, appointed by the Council on the proposal of the Member States.
- **Committee of the Regions:** advisory body composed of up to 350 representatives of regional and local authorities, appointed by the Council on the proposal of the Member States.

# European Union names

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- **European Council:** António Costa (P)
- **Council:** Denmark holds the rotating presidency from the 1<sup>st</sup> of June 2025; the President of the Foreign Affairs Council is the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Kaja Kallas (EST)
- **European Parliament:** Roberta Metsola (MT)
- **Commission:** Ursula von der Leyen (D)
- **Court of Justice:** Koen Lenaerts (B)
- **Court of Auditors:** Tony Murphy (IE)
- **European Central Bank:** Christine Lagarde (F)
- **Economic and Social Committee:** Oliver Röpké (A)
- **Committee of the Regions:** Vasco Cordeiro (P)

# European Union cities

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- European Council: **Brussels**
- Council: **Brussels** (except for some sessions in Luxembourg)
- European Parliament: **Strasbourg** (plenary sessions), **Brussels** (additional plenary sessions and committees), Luxembourg (General Secretariat)
- Commission: **Brussels** (except for some services in Luxembourg)
- Court of Justice and General Court: **Luxembourg**
- Court of Auditors: **Luxembourg**
- European Central Bank: **Frankfurt**

# European Union policies

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Agriculture and  
Fisheries

Free Movement of  
Persons, Services,  
and Capital

Area of Freedom,  
Security, and Justice

Transport

Common Rules on  
Competition,  
Taxation, and  
Approximation of  
Laws

Economic and  
Monetary Policy

Employment

Social Policy

European Social  
Fund

# European Union policies

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Education, vocational training, youth, sport	Culture	Public health	Consumer protection	Trans-European networks
Industry	Economic, social, and territorial cohesion	Research and technological development, space	Environment	Energy
	Tourism	Civil protection	Administrative cooperation	

## European financier



European Commission



European Parliament



Council of the European Union

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# The budget of the EU

- The EU's annual budget amounts to **€192,768.6** billion in 2025: a huge sum in absolute terms, but only **1% of the annual wealth** generated by EU countries.
- The budget is subject to the limits established by the **Multiannual Financial Framework**, which sets the maximum annual amounts the EU can spend in various policy areas over a given period (generally 7 years).
- The EU budget is spent in areas where it makes sense to pool resources to achieve results that benefit all of Europe, for example:
  - ❑ improving transport, energy, and communications networks between EU countries
  - ❑ protecting the environment at the European level
  - ❑ making the European economy more competitive globally
  - ❑ helping European scientists and researchers collaborate across borders.

# The Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF)

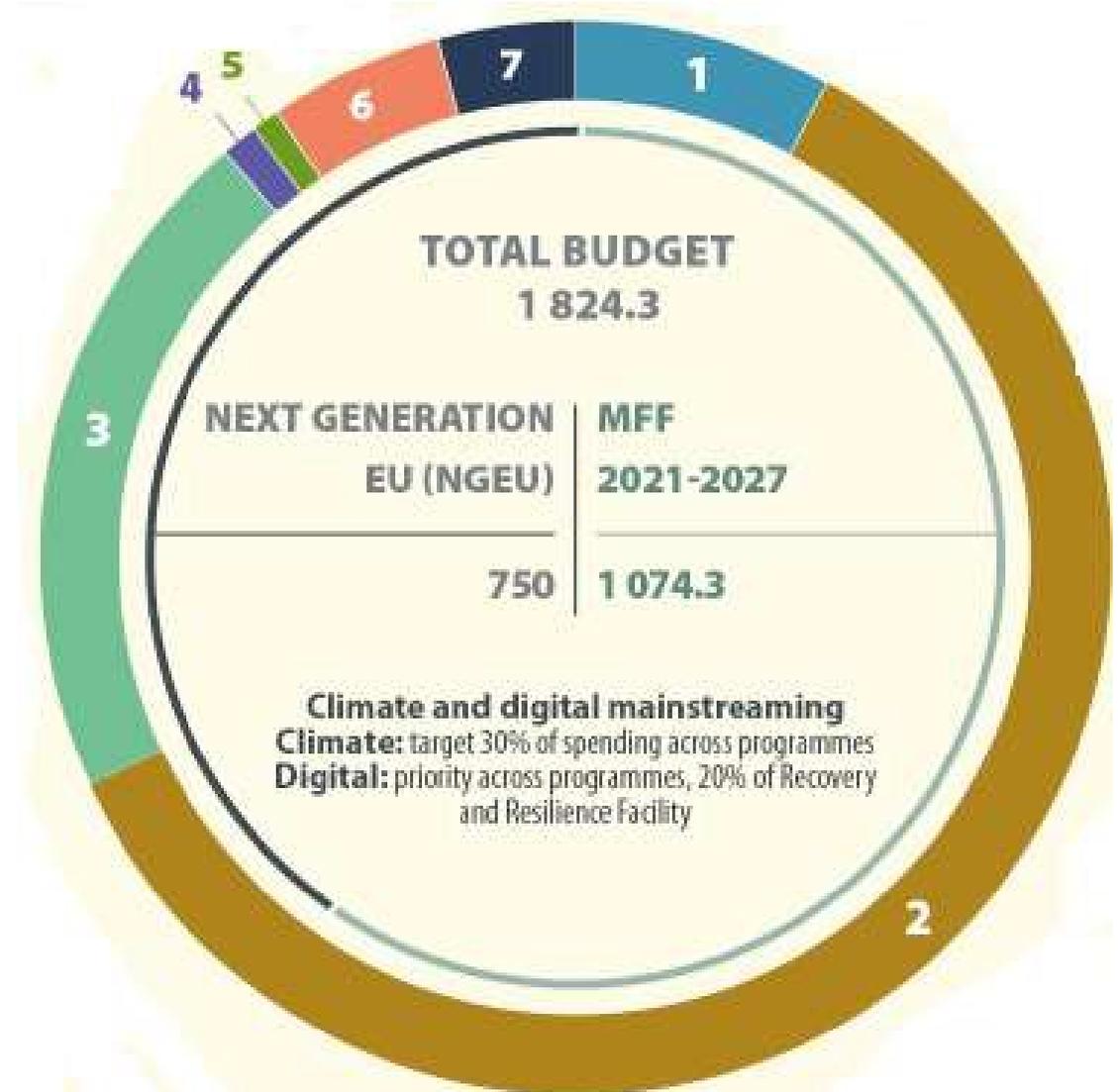
## The MFF - Multiannual Financial Framework 21-27

- total **€1,074.3** billion
- Integrated with "**Next Generation EU**" (NGEU) = €750 billion.
- The total is therefore **€1,824.3** billion (further increased by €16 billion).
- NGEU is an emergency instrument, temporary in nature, and a one-off measure, to be used exclusively for crisis response and recovery measures.

## MFF: the budget columns

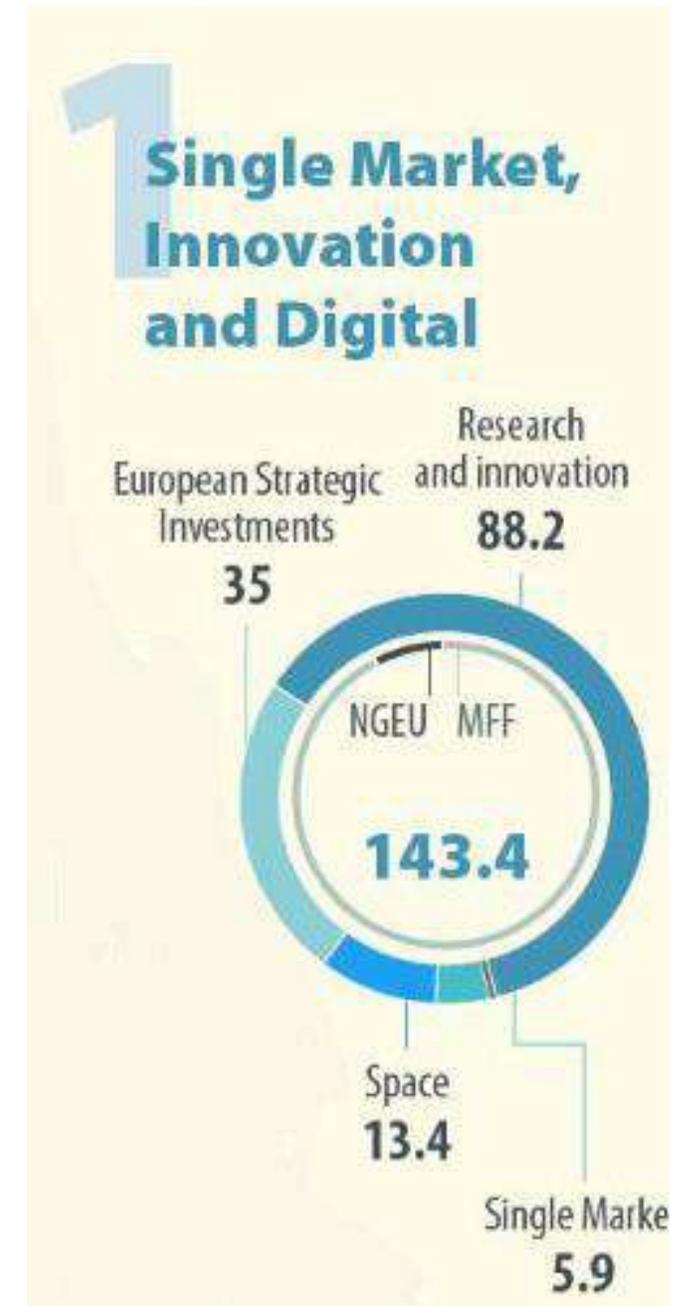
The 2021-2027 multiannual budget is divided into the following seven headings:

- 1) Single Market, Innovation and Digital Agenda;
- 2) Cohesion, Resilience and Values;
- 3) Natural Resources and Environment;
- 4) Migration and Border Management;
- 5) Security and Defence;
- 6) Neighbourhood and the Rest of the World;
- 7) European Public Administration.



## 1. Single Market, Innovation and Digital Agenda:

- **€143.4 billion** (€132.8 billion from the MFF, €10.6 billion from the NGEU);
- Of this amount: €88.2 billion will be allocated to research and innovation; €35 billion to strategic European investments; €5.9 billion to the single market; €13.4 billion to space.
- Funding under this heading includes, among others, **the Horizon Europe program (€94 billion)**.
- This includes major projects under the new European space program and the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) project.



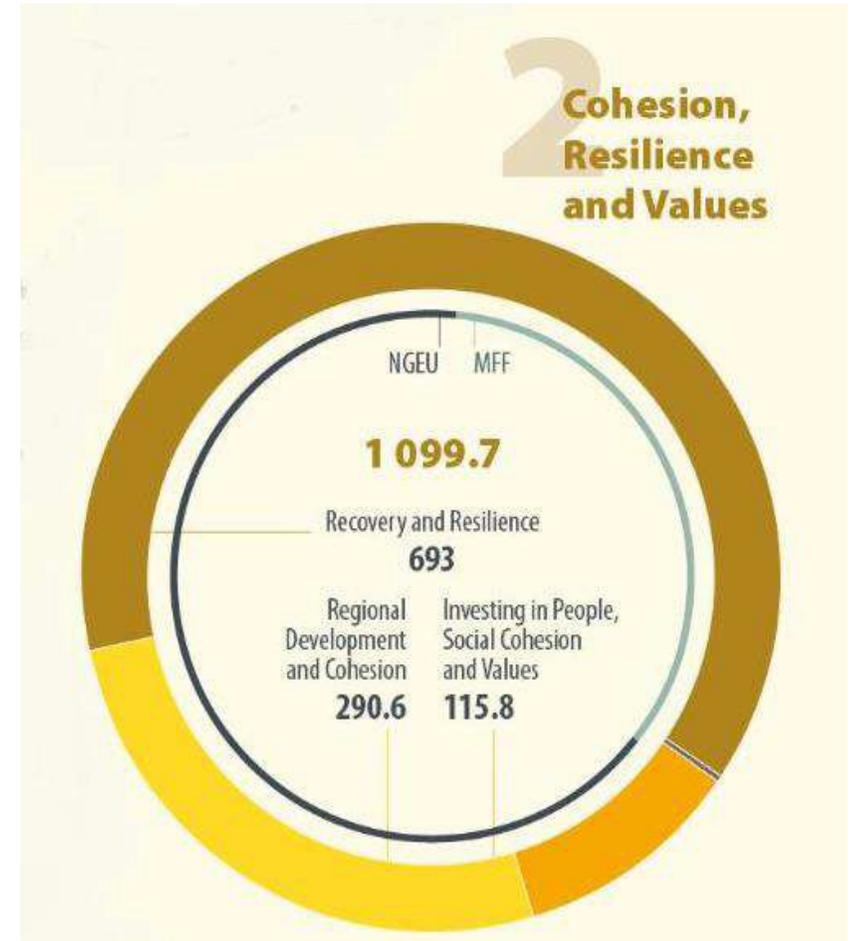
## 2) Cohesion, Resilience and Values:

➤ **€1,099.7** billion allocation (€377.8 billion from the budget and €721.9 billion from the NGEU).

➤ The funding will be divided into three items: 1. **regional development and cohesion** (€290.6 billion); ERDF, Cohesion Fund

2. **recovery and resilience** (€693 billion);

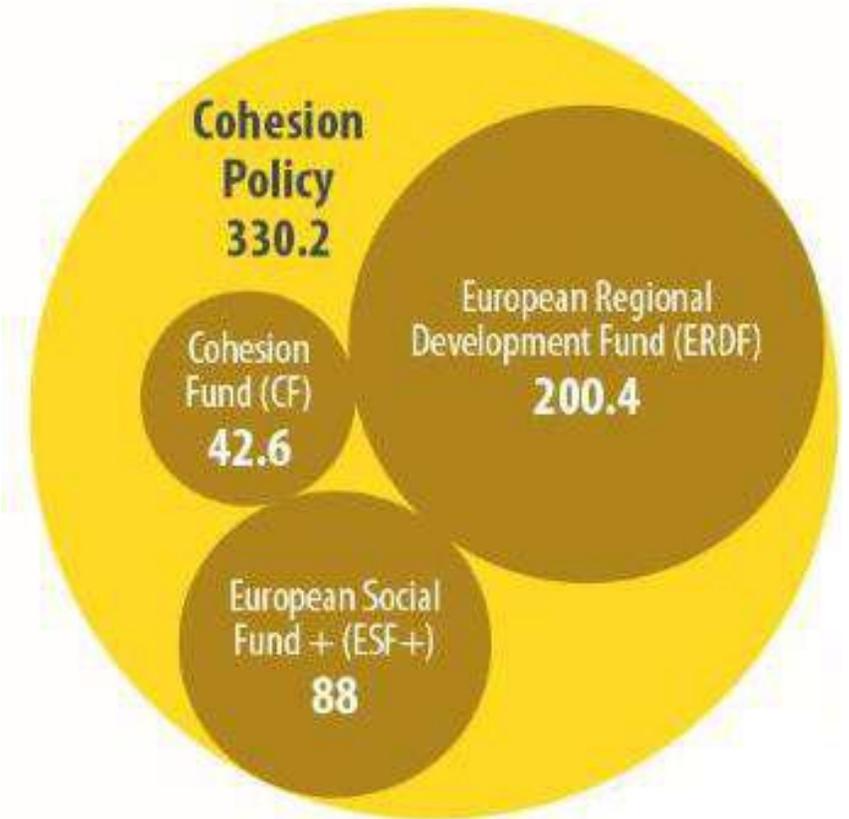
3. **investment in people, social cohesion and values** (€115.8 billion); Erasmus+, Creative Europe, European Social Fund



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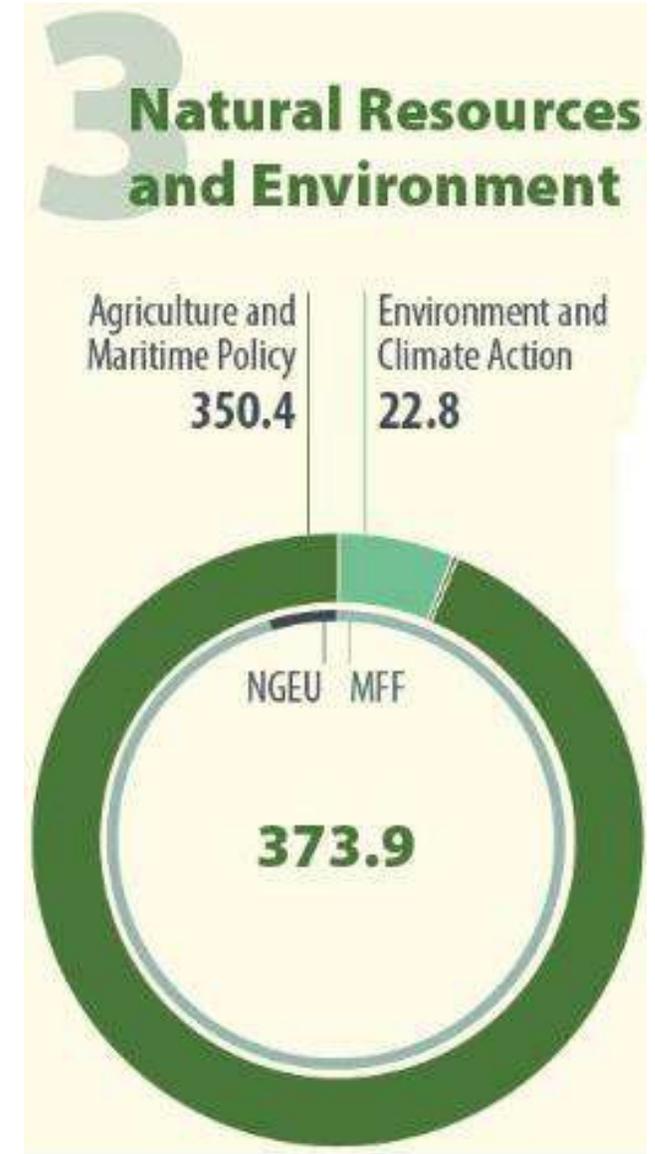
## 2) Cohesion, Resilience and Values:

1. the European Regional Development Fund (€200.4 billion),
2. the Cohesion Fund (€42.6 billion),
3. the European Social Fund Plus (€88 billion), together with EU4Health (€2.2 billion), Erasmus+ (€21.7 billion), Creative Europe (€1.6 billion), and "Rights and Values" (€0.8 billion).



### 3) Natural Resources and Environment

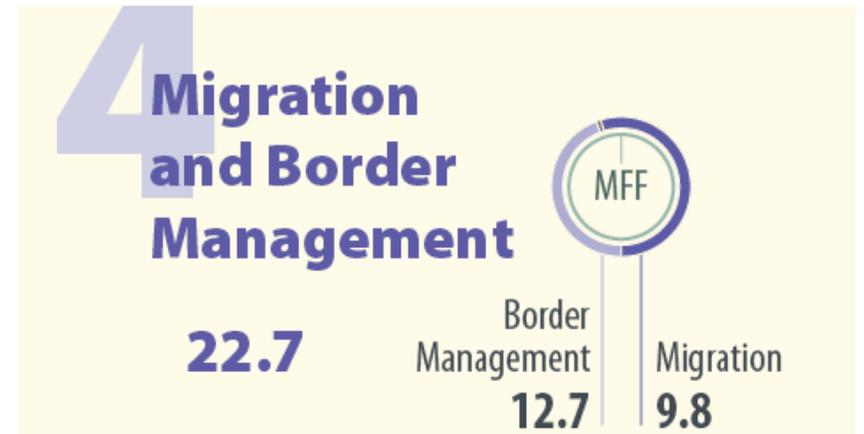
- **Natural resources and environment** (€373.9 billion, €356.3 billion of which comes from the MFF and €17.5 billion from the NGEU),
- includes - in addition to the environment (**LIFE**) and climate action (€22.8 billion) - **agricultural policy** (RDP) and **maritime policy** (€350.4 billion).



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## 4) Migration and Border Management

- Total budget of €22.7 billion, €9.8 billion of which is allocated to **migration** and €12.7 billion to **border management**;
- The fourth heading is entirely financed by the MFF, with no contributions from the NGEU.
- This includes the **Asylum and Migration Fund** (€8.7 billion) and the **Integrated Border Management Fund** (€5.5 billion).



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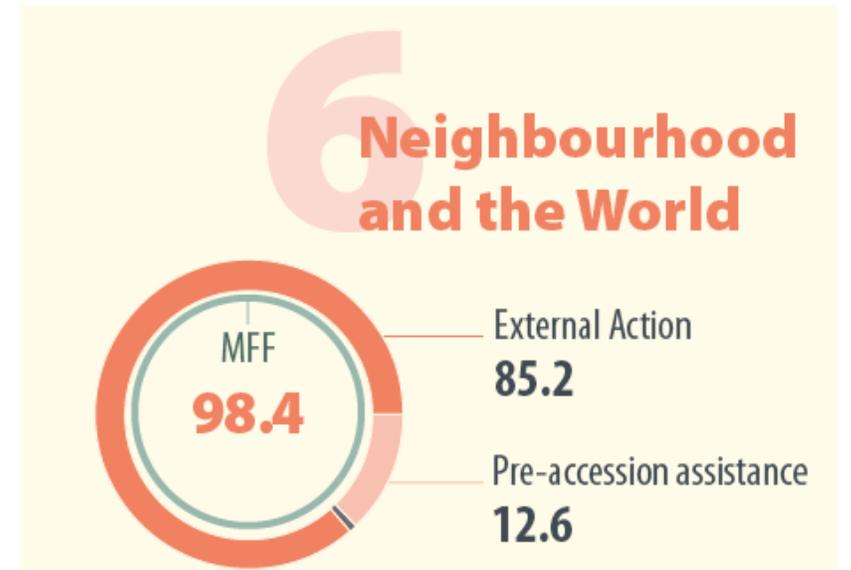
## 5) Security and Defence

- €1.7 billion will be allocated to the **Internal Security Fund**
- €7 billion to the **European Defence Fund**



## 6) Neighbourhood and the Rest of the World

- €98.4 billion will be allocated from the MFF.
- A total of €85.2 billion will be allocated to **external action** and €12.6 billion to **pre-accession assistance**.
- €70.8 billion will be allocated to the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI), which will bring together most of the existing instruments;
- €10.3 billion will be allocated to **humanitarian aid**;
- the **Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance** will have a budget of €12.6 billion.



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## 7) European Public Administration

- Finally, 73.1 billion euros are allocated to the European public administration, with budget items covering administrative expenses, pensions, and European schools.



# The budget of the EU

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## Who benefits from the EU budget?

- About **94%** of the budget funds **concrete activities on the ground in EU countries and around the world.**
- All 508 million Europeans benefit, in one way or another, from the EU budget, which supports millions of students, thousands of researchers, cities, regions, and NGOs.



# The budget of the EU

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## How much are operating expenses?

- **About 6.7% of the budget.** This item covers the administrative expenses of all institutions (especially the European Commission, the European Parliament, and the Council of the EU) and the costs of translation and interpretation to make information available in all official EU languages.
- As part of a reform package, the largest institution, the Commission, is reducing its staff by 1% each year while simultaneously increasing working hours. Ultimately, staff will be reduced by 5%.



# European Financial Framework: what is it?

- Translates Union policies into financial terms
- Sets maximum spending limits in various sectors
- Proposed by the Commission, amended, and approved by Parliament and the Council
- Legal status
- 7 years (2021-2027)
- Financial Framework vs. Annual Budget



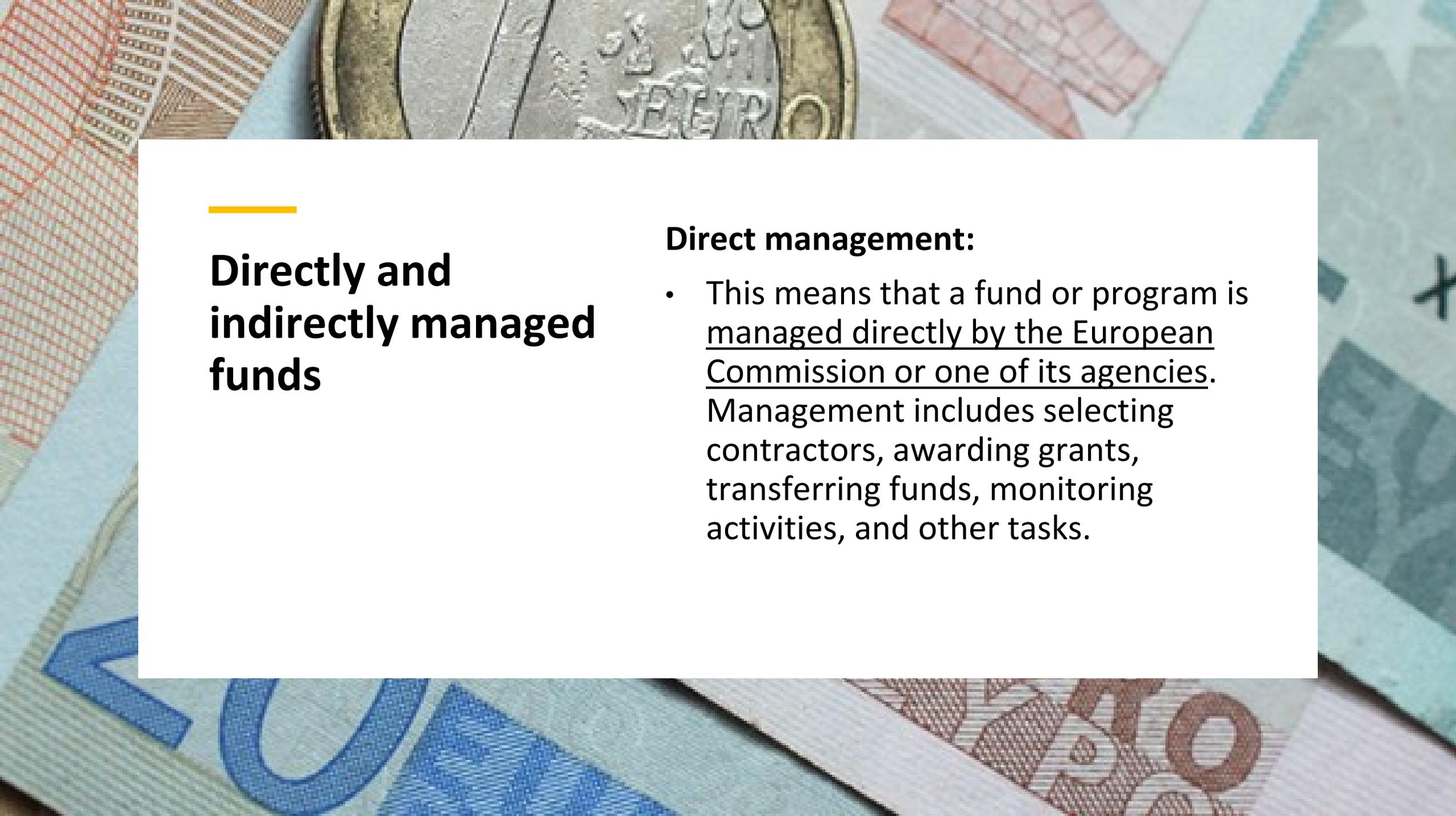
## Multiannual financial framework 2021-2027 and NextGenerationEU (in commitments) - in million EUR, 2018 prices (\*)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2021-2027
<b>1. SINGLE MARKET, INNOVATION AND DIGITAL</b>	<b>19 712</b>	<b>19 666</b>	<b>19 133</b>	<b>18 633</b>	<b>18 518</b>	<b>18 646</b>	<b>18 473</b>	<b>132 781</b>
<b>1. Research and Innovation</b>	<b>11 908</b>	<b>11 749</b>	<b>12 017</b>	<b>11 934</b>	<b>11 820</b>	<b>11 950</b>	<b>11 781</b>	<b>83 159</b>
Horizon Europe	10 843	10 843	10 843	10 968	10 968	10 968	10 968	76 400
<i>In addition, allocation under NGEU</i>	<i>1 700</i>	<i>1 650</i>	<i>1 650</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>5 000</i>
<i>In addition, allocation under MFFR Article 5 (illustrative annual breakdown)</i>	-	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>3 000</i>
<i>In addition, indicative reuse of decommitments under FR Article 15(3)</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>71.4</i>	<i>71.6</i>	<i>500</i>
Euratom Research and Training Programme	250	250	250	250	251	251	255	1 757
ITER	814	656	924	716	601	731	558	5 000
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2
<b>2. European Strategic Investments</b>	<b>4 837</b>	<b>4 951</b>	<b>4 150</b>	<b>3 856</b>	<b>3 858</b>	<b>3 857</b>	<b>3 857</b>	<b>29 367</b>
InvestEU Fund	969	969	172	172	172	172	172	2 800
<i>In addition, allocation under NGEU</i>	<i>1 680</i>	<i>1 680</i>	<i>2 240</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>5 600</i>
<i>In addition, allocation under MFFR Article 5 (illustrative annual breakdown)</i>	-	<i>167</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>1 000</i>
Connecting Europe Facility - Transport	1 626	1 626	1 626	1 626	1 627	1 627	1 627	11 384
Connecting Europe Facility - Energy	740	740	740	740	740	740	740	5 180
Connecting Europe Facility - Digital	261	261	262	262	262	261	263	1 832
Digital Europe Programme	1 040	1 153	1 149	855	855	854	854	6 761
Other	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	146
Decentralised agencies	180	181	181	181	181	181	181	1 263
<b>3. Single Market</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>836</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>5 860</b>
Single Market Programme (including COSME)	542	539	536	534	531	529	524	3 735
EU Anti-Fraud Programme	23	23	23	23	23	23	24	161
Cooperation in the field of taxation (FISCALIS)	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	239
Cooperation in the field of customs (CUSTOMS)	120	121	121	121	121	121	121	843
Other	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	72
Decentralised agencies	114	114	115	117	117	117	118	811
<b>4. Space</b>	<b>1 918</b>	<b>1 917</b>	<b>1 919</b>	<b>1 922</b>	<b>1 922</b>	<b>1 923</b>	<b>1 923</b>	<b>13 443</b>
European Space Programme	1 884	1 884	1 885	1 888	1 888	1 888	1 887	13 202
Decentralised agencies	34	34	34	34	34	35	36	241
MARGIN	208	208	207	83	83	83	81	952

<b>2. COHESION, RESILIENCE AND VALUES</b>	<b>49 741</b>	<b>51 101</b>	<b>52 194</b>	<b>53 954</b>	<b>55 182</b>	<b>56 787</b>	<b>58 809</b>	<b>377 768</b>
<b>5. Regional Development and Cohesion</b>	<b>33 362</b>	<b>33 779</b>	<b>34 196</b>	<b>34 690</b>	<b>35 186</b>	<b>35 685</b>	<b>36 189</b>	<b>243 087</b>
European Regional Development Fund	27 554	27 880	28 206	28 594	28 983	29 374	29 770	200 360
Cohesion Fund	5 784	5 875	5 965	6 072	6 179	6 286	6 395	42 556
<i>Of which contribution to the Connecting Europe Facility - Transport</i>	1 359	1 380	1 402	1 427	1 452	1 477	1 503	10 000
REACT EU								
<i>In addition, allocation under NGEU</i>	<i>37 500</i>	<i>10 000</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>47 500</i>
Support to the Turkish Cypriot community	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	171
<b>6. Recovery and Resilience</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>1 171</b>	<b>1 688</b>	<b>2 705</b>	<b>3 193</b>	<b>4 054</b>	<b>4 950</b>	<b>18 595</b>
Recovery and Resilience Facility (including Technical Support Instrument)	110	110	110	110	110	110	109	767
<i>In addition, GRANT allocation under NGEU (indicative annual instalments)</i>	<i>109 375</i>	<i>109 375</i>	<i>93 750</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>312 500</i>
<i>In addition, LOAN allocation under NGEU (indicative annual instalments)</i>	<i>180 000</i>	<i>180 000</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>360 000</i>
Protection of the Euro Against Counterfeiting	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	5
Financing and repayment - NextGenerationEU	105	425	938	1 841	2 328	3 190	4 087	12 914
EU Civil Protection Mechanism (rescEU)	85	88	92	210	210	210	210	1 106
<i>In addition, allocation under NGEU</i>	<i>646</i>	<i>627</i>	<i>627</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1 900</i>
EU4Health	309	310	310	310	310	310	310	2 170
<i>In addition, allocation under MFFR Article 5 (illustrative annual breakdown)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>485</i>	<i>2 900</i>
Decentralised agencies	214	227	227	223	223	222	222	1 558
Other	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	75
<b>7. Investing in People, Social Cohesion and Values</b>	<b>15 599</b>	<b>16 099</b>	<b>16 257</b>	<b>16 506</b>	<b>16 751</b>	<b>16 996</b>	<b>17 618</b>	<b>115 825</b>
European Social Fund+	12 170	12 293	12 418	12 561	12 705	12 850	12 998	87 995
<i>Of which employment and social innovation</i>	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	676
Erasmus+	2 509	2 878	2 982	3 086	3 189	3 293	3 771	21 708
<i>In addition, allocation under MFFR Article 5 (illustrative annual breakdown)</i>		<i>283</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>1 700</i>
European Solidarity Corps	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	895
Creative Europe	289	289	213	213	213	213	213	1 642
<i>In addition, allocation under MFFR Article 5 (illustrative annual breakdown)</i>		<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>600</i>
Justice, Rights and Values	127	125	123	121	118	116	113	841
<i>In addition, allocation under MFFR Article 5 for Rights and Values (illustrative annual breakdown)</i>		<i>133</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>135</i>	<i>800</i>
Other	176	175	173	171	169	167	165	1 196
Decentralised agencies	200	211	221	227	228	229	231	1 547
MARGIN	- 54	53	53	53	53	52	52	261

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2021-2027
<b>3. NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>58 624</b>	<b>56 519</b>	<b>56 849</b>	<b>57 003</b>	<b>57 112</b>	<b>57 332</b>	<b>57 557</b>	<b>400 996</b>
<b>8. Agriculture and Maritime Policy</b>	<b>56 638</b>	<b>54 494</b>	<b>54 727</b>	<b>54 828</b>	<b>54 876</b>	<b>55 027</b>	<b>55 176</b>	<b>385 766</b>
European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF)	40 924	41 257	41 518	41 649	41 781	41 913	42 047	291 089
European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)	14 788	12 109	12 109	12 109	12 109	12 109	12 109	87 441
<i>In addition, allocation under NGEU</i>	<i>2 388</i>	<i>5 683</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>8 070</i>
European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund	761	976	944	911	823	840	852	6 108
Other	148	135	138	141	144	147	149	1 002
Decentralised agencies	17	17	18	18	18	19	19	126
<b>9. Environment and Climate Action</b>	<b>1 885</b>	<b>1 923</b>	<b>2 017</b>	<b>2 068</b>	<b>2 127</b>	<b>2 195</b>	<b>2 267</b>	<b>14 482</b>
Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	700	715	736	763	796	838	884	5 432
Just Transition Fund	1 137	1 160	1 183	1 207	1 231	1 255	1 280	8 453
<i>In addition, allocation under NGEU</i>	<i>2 122</i>	<i>4 330</i>	<i>4 416</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>10 868</i>
Other	-	-	50	50	50	50	50	250
Decentralised agencies	47	47	48	49	51	52	53	347
MARGIN	101	102	105	107	109	111	114	748
<b>4. MIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>2 467</b>	<b>3 043</b>	<b>3 494</b>	<b>3 697</b>	<b>4 218</b>	<b>4 315</b>	<b>4 465</b>	<b>25 699</b>
<b>10. Migration</b>	<b>1 015</b>	<b>1 271</b>	<b>1 494</b>	<b>1 580</b>	<b>1 868</b>	<b>1 891</b>	<b>1 986</b>	<b>11 105</b>
Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund	873	1 099	1 319	1 401	1 686	1 706	1 797	9 882
Decentralised agencies	142	171	175	178	182	186	189	1 223
<b>11. Border Management</b>	<b>1 345</b>	<b>1 755</b>	<b>1 981</b>	<b>2 097</b>	<b>2 329</b>	<b>2 402</b>	<b>2 459</b>	<b>14 368</b>
Integrated Border Management Fund	533	654	891	939	1 080	1 071	1 080	6 248
<i>In addition, allocation under MFFR Article 5 for the Instrument for financial support for border management and visa (illustrative annual breakdown)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>185</i>	<i>189</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>196</i>	<i>198</i>	<i>1 141</i>
Decentralised agencies	812	1 101	1 090	1 158	1 250	1 331	1 380	8 120
MARGIN	106	17	19	21	21	22	19	226

<b>5. SECURITY AND DEFENCE</b>	<b>1 805</b>	<b>1 868</b>	<b>1 918</b>	<b>1 976</b>	<b>2 215</b>	<b>2 435</b>	<b>2 705</b>	<b>14 922</b>
<b>12. Security</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>4 597</b>
Internal Security Fund	176	227	283	290	321	331	303	1 931
Nuclear Decommissioning (Lithuania)	73	71	78	84	84	80	82	552
Nuclear safety and decommissioning (including for Bulgaria and Slovakia)	91	93	70	76	85	97	114	626
Decentralised agencies	200	204	208	212	217	221	225	1 488
<b>13. Defence</b>	<b>1 173</b>	<b>1 177</b>	<b>1 182</b>	<b>1 215</b>	<b>1 409</b>	<b>1 604</b>	<b>1 883</b>	<b>9 644</b>
European Defence Fund	946	946	946	974	1 163	1 352	1 626	7 953
Military Mobility	227	232	237	241	246	251	256	1 691
MARGIN	93	94	96	99	100	102	97	681
<b>6. NEIGHBOURHOOD AND THE WORLD</b>	<b>16 247</b>	<b>16 802</b>	<b>16 329</b>	<b>15 830</b>	<b>15 304</b>	<b>14 754</b>	<b>15 331</b>	<b>110 597</b>
<b>14. External Action</b>	<b>14 175</b>	<b>14 778</b>	<b>14 263</b>	<b>13 723</b>	<b>13 156</b>	<b>12 562</b>	<b>13 094</b>	<b>95 751</b>
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument	12 077	12 543	11 979	11 387	10 767	10 118	10 591	79 462
<i>In addition, indicative use of reflows from the European Development Fund</i>	<i>151.6</i>	<i>154.7</i>	<i>157.8</i>	<i>160.9</i>	<i>164.1</i>	<i>167.4</i>	<i>170.4</i>	<i>1 127</i>
Humanitarian Aid	1 478	1 599	1 631	1 665	1 698	1 732	1 767	11 569
Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)	352	362	372	382	393	404	415	2 679
Overseas Countries and Territories (including Greenland)	67	69	70	71	73	74	75	500
Other	201	206	212	218	225	234	246	1 542
Decentralised agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>15. Pre-accession assistance</b>	<b>1 904</b>	<b>1 943</b>	<b>1 982</b>	<b>2 022</b>	<b>2 062</b>	<b>2 104</b>	<b>2 147</b>	<b>14 162</b>
Pre-Accession Assistance	1 904	1 943	1 982	2 022	2 062	2 104	2 147	14 162
MARGIN	168	81	84	85	86	88	91	684
<b>7. EUROPEAN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>10 635</b>	<b>11 058</b>	<b>11 419</b>	<b>11 773</b>	<b>12 124</b>	<b>12 506</b>	<b>12 959</b>	<b>82 474</b>
European Schools and Pensions	2 418	2 530	2 646	2 767	2 905	3 042	3 173	19 481
Administrative expenditure of the institutions	8 217	8 528	8 773	9 006	9 219	9 464	9 786	62 993
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>163 483</b>	<b>165 892</b>	<b>168 761</b>	<b>172 024</b>	<b>175 632</b>	<b>179 725</b>	<b>185 377</b>	<b>1 210 894</b>
<i>In addition, allocation under NGEU</i>	<i>355 665</i>	<i>338 349</i>	<i>112 912</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>806 925</i>
<i>In addition, allocation under MFFR Article 5 (illustrative annual breakdown)</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1 987</i>	<i>2 028</i>	<i>2 068</i>	<i>2 108</i>	<i>2 150</i>	<i>2,197</i>	<i>12 538</i>
<i>Of which:</i>								
Cohesion (ERDF, CF, ESF)	48 191	49 739	51 332	53 076	54 873	56 725	58 638	372 573
Common Agricultural Policy	55 712	53 366	53 627	53 758	53 890	54 021	54 156	378 530

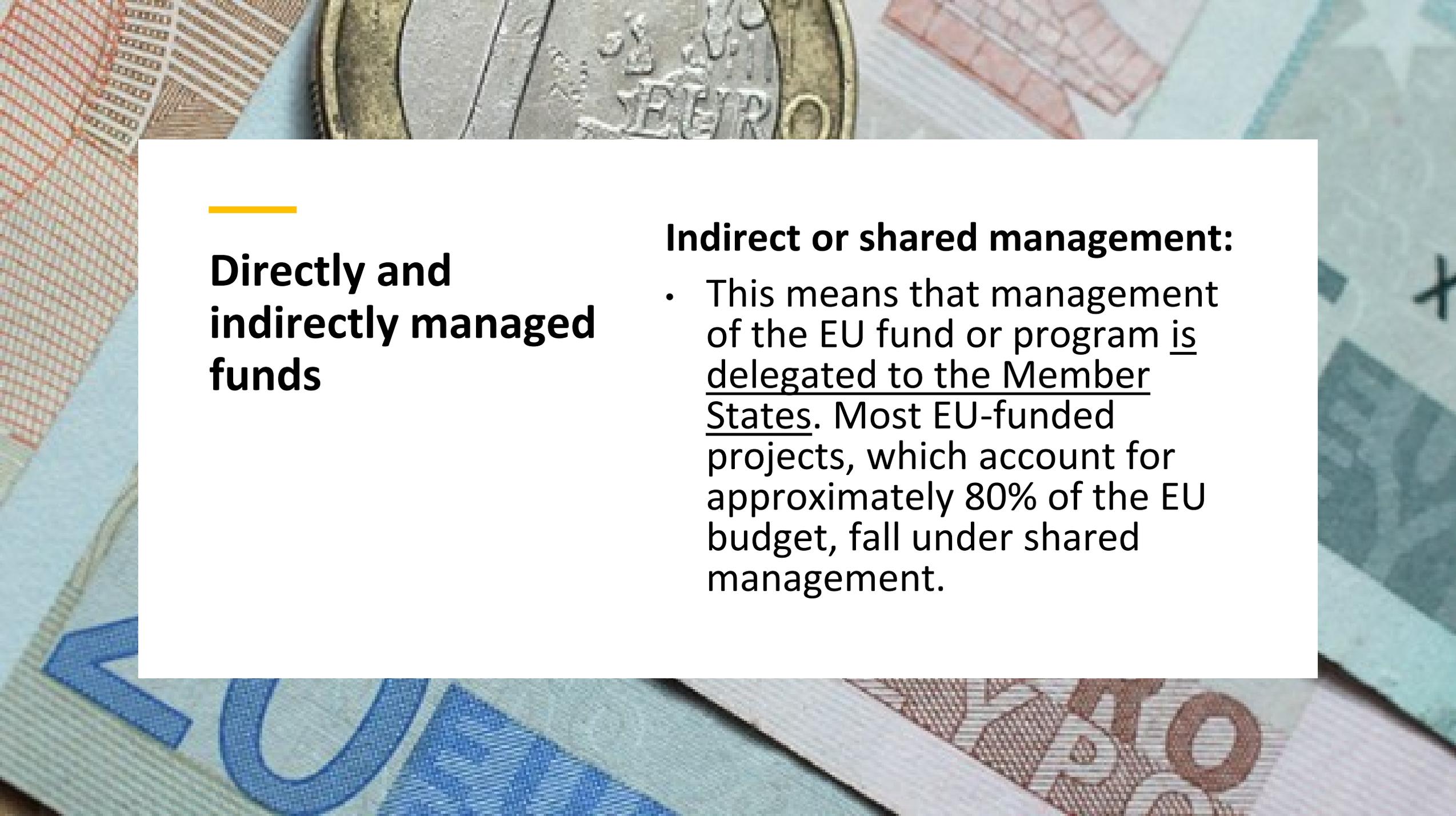


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## Directly and indirectly managed funds

### Direct management:

- This means that a fund or program is managed directly by the European Commission or one of its agencies. Management includes selecting contractors, awarding grants, transferring funds, monitoring activities, and other tasks.

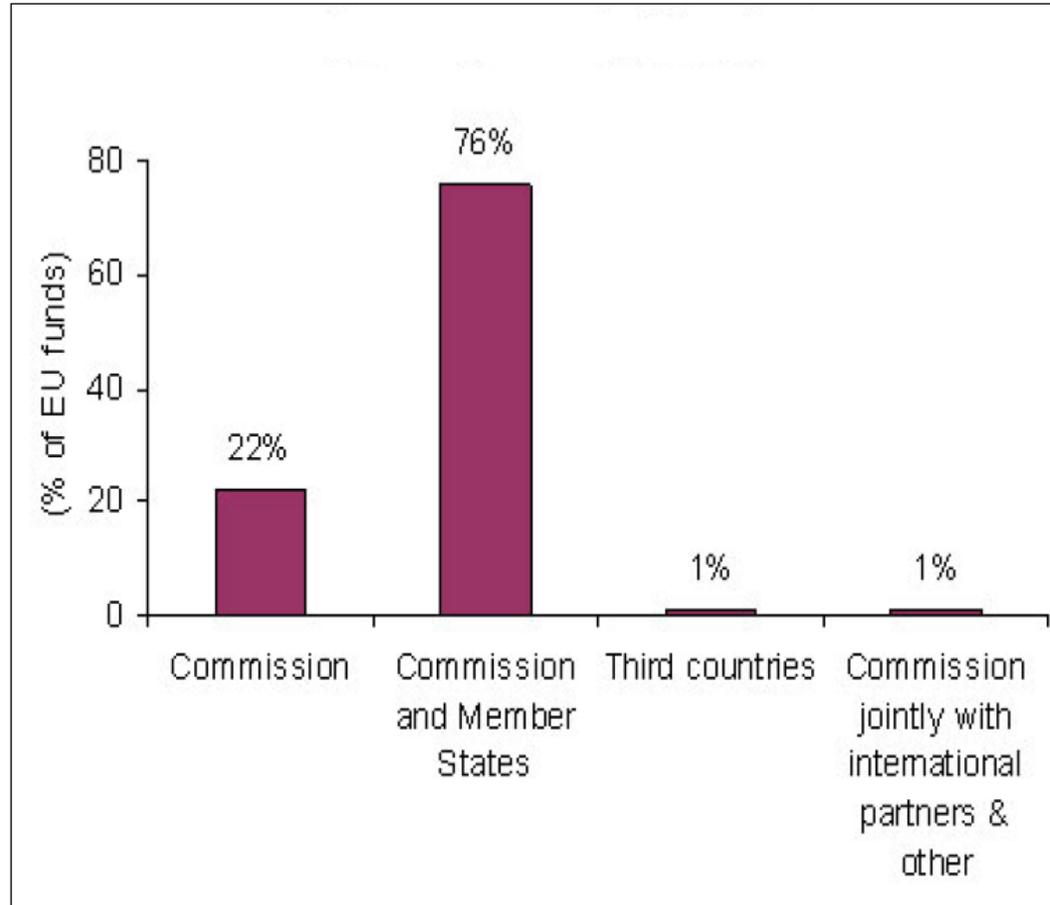


**Directly and indirectly managed funds**

**Indirect or shared management:**

- This means that management of the EU fund or program is delegated to the Member States. Most EU-funded projects, which account for approximately 80% of the EU budget, fall under shared management.

# European Financial Framework: management



- 76% Cogestito da Commissione e Stati membri
- 22 % Gestione diretta

# Key words

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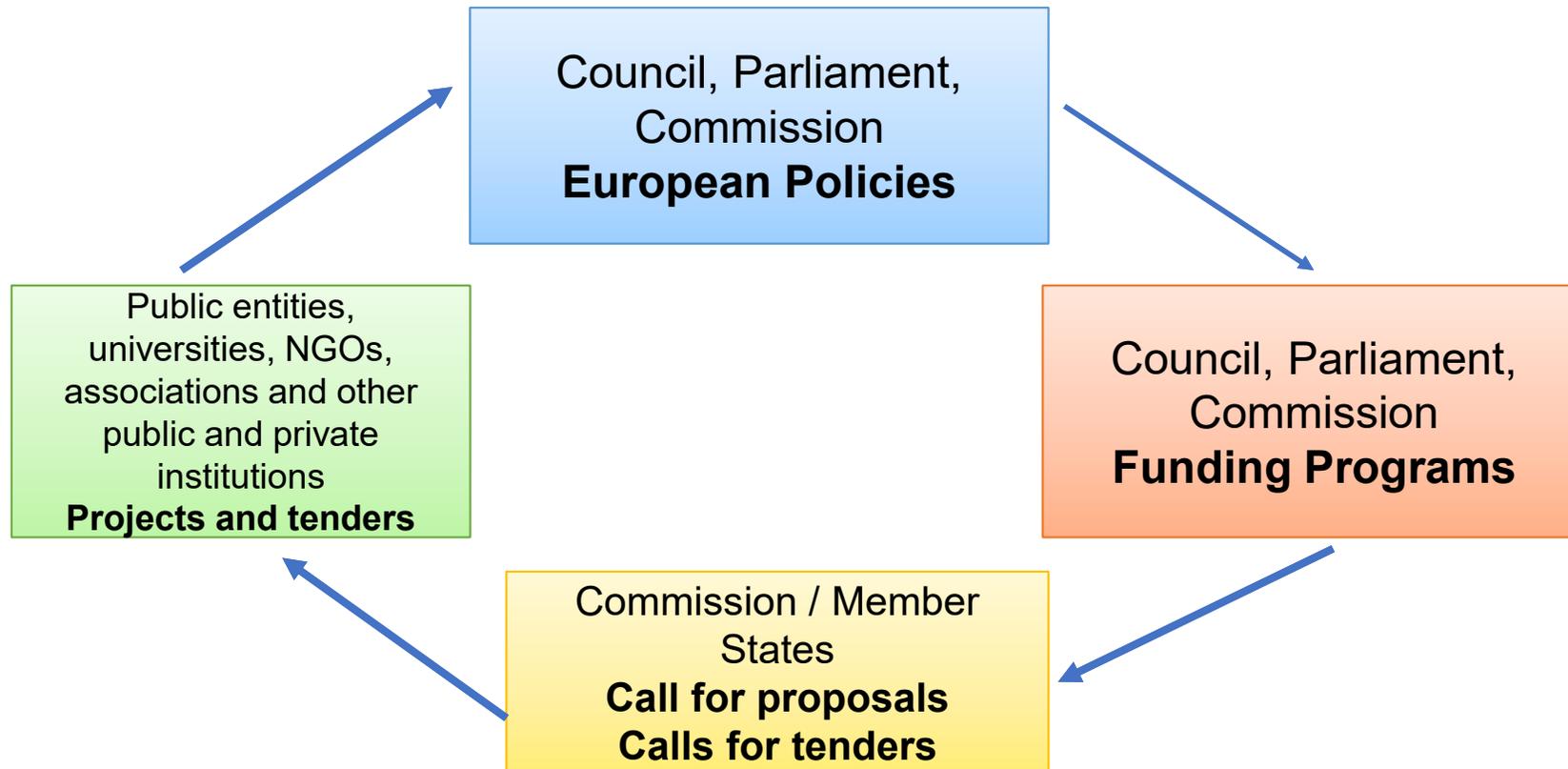
- European Policy
- Funding Program
- Calls for Proposals
- Call for Tenders
- Project
- Tender
- EU Budget
- Multiannual Financial Framework



<u>Grants</u>		<u>Tenders</u>
<u>Applicant/Beneficiary/</u> EU partnership	<b>Actors</b>	<u>Tenderer</u>
Actions proposed by potential beneficiaries, with the aim of implementing a European policy	<b>Object</b>	Purchase of services/works/supplies
<u>Beneficiary</u>	<b><u>Results: rights owner/holder</u></b>	<u>Contracting authority</u>
<u>Calls for proposal</u>	<b>Procedure</b>	<u>Tenders</u>
NO PROFIT ALLOWED		PROFIT

# How to access European funds

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# EU Funding Features – Information from DG/Agency websites

- Annual Work Programme
- Call for proposals
- Call for tenders
- Guidelines for applying to calls for proposals
- List of approved projects
- Information on policies and the state of the art in the respective sectors
- DG/EA organizational chart
- News and events
- Stakeholder contacts
- Partner search database

*Thank you for your attention!*

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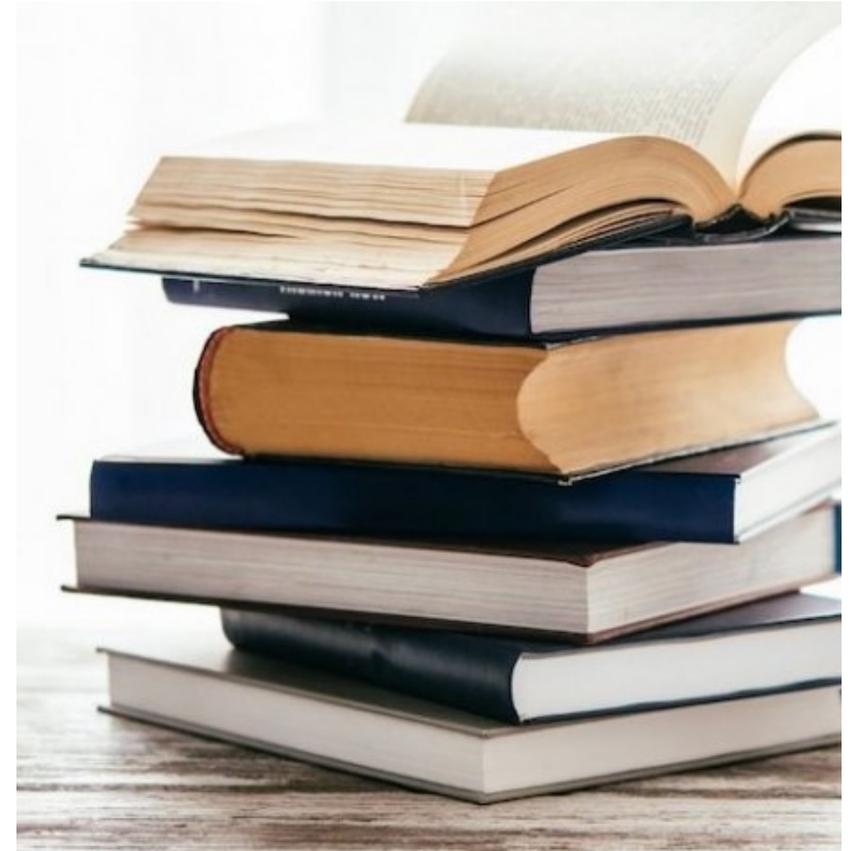
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