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PROPOSAL

From:	Secretary-General of the European Commission, signed by Ms Martine DEPREZ, Director
date of receipt:	16 July 2026
To:	Ms Thérèse BLANCHET, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union
No. Cion doc.:	COM(2026) 369 final
Subject:	Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION authorising the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Poland to become parties to the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage and its amendment in the interest of the European Union and to make a declaration on the application of the relevant internal rules of Union law

Delegations will find attached document COM(2026) 369 final.

Encl.: COM(2026) 369 final

EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 16.7.2026
COM(2026) 369 final

2026/0199 (NLE)

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

authorising the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Poland to become parties to the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage and its amendment in the interest of the European Union and to make a declaration on the application of the relevant internal rules of Union law

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EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. CONTEXT OF THE PROPOSAL

• Reasons for and objectives of the proposal

In the European Union, the nuclear liability regimes of Member States are governed by national laws. However, in 23 out of 27 Member States, the main principles of these regimes have been shaped by two international Conventions, adopted under the auspices of two different international organisations, which have harmonised national laws in the area of civil liability for nuclear damage: the Paris and Vienna Conventions.

These international conventions that emerged at the beginning of the 60s of the XX century existed for almost 25 years without substantial changes.

The Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy (hereinafter "Paris Convention") was adopted in Paris in 1960 under the auspices of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and is open to Members of that organisation and to other States if the Parties to the Convention so agree. It was amended along the years by several protocols and supplemented by the Convention of 31 January 1963 Supplementary to the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 (hereinafter the "Brussels Supplementary Convention"). The aim of the Brussels Supplementary Convention was to provide additional funds to compensate damage as a result of a nuclear incident where the Paris Convention funds proved to be insufficient. It is open only to the Contracting Parties of the Paris Convention.

The Paris Convention and the Brussels Supplementary Convention~~s~~ were lastly amended by Protocols in 2004 which entered into force on 1 January 2022.

The 1963 Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage (hereinafter "Vienna Convention"), adopted under the auspices of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), aims at harmonizing the national law of the Contracting Parties by establishing some minimum standards to provide financial protection against damage resulting from certain peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Convention is designed to ensure that all Contracting Parties have laws and regulations in place conforming to the legal regime for civil liability for nuclear damage provided for in the Convention. The 1997 Protocol to amend the Vienna Convention was negotiated with a view to improving compensation for victims of damage caused by nuclear incidents and entered into force on 4 October 2003.

The Contracting Parties to the Paris Convention are not Parties to the Vienna Convention and vice versa. In spite of the similarity between the Paris and Vienna Conventions, they did not provide a single uniform third party liability regime for all countries which are parties to either convention. The two conventions operated in isolation from each other, so that each convention benefited only victims within the territory of its own Contracting Parties.

For this reason, the 1988 Joint Protocol relating to the application of the Paris and Vienna Conventions was adopted in order to establish treaty relations between the Contracting Parties to the Vienna Convention and the Contracting Parties to the Paris Convention, and to eliminate conflicts that may arise from the simultaneous application of both Conventions to the same nuclear incident. Accordingly, the Joint Protocol is only open to States that are Parties to the Vienna Convention or to the Paris Convention.

Since its entry into force on 27 April 1992, States party to either the Paris Convention or the Vienna Convention as well as to the Joint Protocol receive the benefits of both conventions. Thus, where a nuclear incident occurs, for which an operator in a Paris Convention/Joint

Protocol state is liable and damage is suffered by victims in a Vienna Convention/Joint Protocol State, those victims will be able to claim compensation for their damage against the liable operator in essentially the same manner and to the same extent, as if they were victims in a Paris Convention State; the reverse is equally true.

The Joint Protocol ensures that only one of the two conventions will apply to any particular nuclear incident and both the liable operator and the amount of its liability are determined by the convention, to which the State in whose territory the liable operator's installation is situated is a party. The Joint Protocol applies not only to the original Paris and Vienna conventions but also to any amendments to either convention which are in force for a contracting party to the Joint Protocol.

Some Member States of the European Union have adhered to the Paris Convention (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden), while Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Romania and Slovakia are parties to the Vienna Convention.

In addition, 5 Member States (Austria, Cyprus, Ireland, Luxembourg and Malta) are not party to any Convention on liability for nuclear damage.

The accident in 1986 at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the former USSR made it clear that a nuclear incident can cause damage of exceptional magnitude and that the detrimental effects of such an incident do not stop at State borders. International nuclear liability laws were improved by initiating the amendment of existing conventions and the adoption of new ones, in order to put in place mechanisms to ensure prompt and effective compensation for damage caused by a nuclear incident.

In this quite fragmented and complex legal framework related to liability for nuclear damage, another Convention was adopted in 1997: the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC) which aims at establishing a worldwide system of civil liability and envisages a minimum national compensation amount and at further increasing the amount of compensation through public funds to be made available by the Contracting Parties should the national amount be insufficient to compensate the damage caused by a nuclear incident. This scheme thus increases legal certainty and protection for members of the public, operators, suppliers, lenders, investors and insurers.

In 2011, following the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant in Japan, the international community recognised that a nuclear incident anywhere is a nuclear incident everywhere and confirmed the importance and benefits of establishing a global nuclear liability regime.

The CSC is open not only to States that are party to either the Vienna Convention or the Paris Convention (including any amendments to either), but also to other States provided that their national legislation is consistent with uniform rules on civil liability laid down in the Annex to the Convention.

The Convention applies to nuclear damage arising out of nuclear incidents occurring both at nuclear installations and in the course of transport of nuclear material to and from such installations. The definition of nuclear damage to be compensated includes, in addition to loss of life and personal injury and loss of or damage to property, costs associated with the reinstatement of the environment, loss of income deriving from an economic interest in the use or enjoyment of the environment and costs of preventive measures designed to prevent or minimise damage. The CSC entered into force on 15 April 2015 and has, at present, 11 Contracting Parties.

Among EU Member States, Czechia, Lithuania and Romania have signed the CSC, and Romania has also ratified it, prior to their accession to the Union. Italy signed it in 1998.

On 13 January 2026, during the Conference of the CSC Parties in Vienna, the Amendment to the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (the CSC) was adopted by consensus. The said Amendment removes the requirement for States with no nuclear reactors to contribute with public funds to the Convention and has no bearing on the rules of the CSC concerning jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgments. The Amendment will enter into force on the date when all Contracting Parties to the Convention will have deposited their respective ratification instruments. As from the entry into force of the Amendment, it will no longer be possible to accede to the unamended CSC.

Similarly to the other Conventions on liability for nuclear damage, also the CSC includes in its Chapter V (Jurisdiction and applicable law), provisions falling within the EU exclusive external competence, as they relate to jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement and applicable law.

Indeed, in accordance with Article 3(2) TFEU, Article XIII of the CSC risks affecting the Union secondary legislation on jurisdiction and recognition and enforcement of judgments as laid down in Regulation (EU) 1215/2012 of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (recast)[1].

The risk of affectation is confirmed by the settled case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union, in particular the Opinion 1/03 ("Lugano Opinion") on the competence of the Community to conclude the new Lugano Convention on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters. The Court ruled on the question of the competence of the European Community to conclude the new Lugano Convention and found that the European Community possessed an implicit exclusive competence to conclude the new Convention, due to the adoption of internal EU legislation on the same matter (Council Regulation No 44/2001)[2].

Regulation (EC) No 864/2007 of 11 July 2007 on the law applicable to non-contractual obligations (Rome II), on the other hand, explicitly excludes from its scope non-contractual obligations arising out of nuclear damage (Article 1(2)(f)).

As the provisions of the CSC fall within the exclusive competence of the Union and given that Poland and Lithuania have expressed the wish to become parties to the CSC, they need to be authorised to join it through a Council Decision. As the date when all the current Contracting Parties of the CSC will ratify the Amendment is unpredictable, in the interest of efficiency, the Council Decision will authorise Poland and Lithuania to join both the CSC currently into force and its amended version.

As it was the case for the Council Decision 2013/434/EU relating to the Vienna Convention, Poland and Lithuania will have to make a declaration ensuring that the rules concerning recognition and enforcement of judgments as laid down in Regulation (EU) 1215/2012 will continue to be applied among Member States Parties to the CSC (currently, only Romania).

This would ensure unity in the Union judicial area and the free circulation of judgments within the EU, without having implications on the effective implementation of the Convention.

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[1] Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (recast), OJ L 351, 20.12.2012, p. 1, http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2012/1215/oj.

[2] Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, OJ L 12, 16.1.2001, pp. 1–23

Poland is already Party to the Vienna Convention, as amended by its 1997 Protocol, and to the 1988 Joint Protocol relating to the application of the Paris and Vienna Conventions.

Becoming Party also to the CSC will support the implementation of the 2020 Polish Nuclear Power Programme (PNPP), which envisages, starting from April 2027, the construction of several nuclear power plants in Poland, also in line with the objective of progressive decarbonisation of Poland's electricity system. The establishment of an international fund to supplement national compensation will increase legal certainty for investors and suppliers and enhanced protection for potential victims of nuclear incidents. Moreover, due to the fact that the contract for the construction of the first nuclear power plant in Poland has been awarded to an American consortium and that US is already Party to the CSC, the ratification of the CSC by Poland will establish a common legal framework between Poland and US in the field of civil liability for nuclear damage, and it will be also relevant for other possible nuclear power related investments planned in Poland, currently at various stages of implementation.

Lithuania has signed the CSC on 30 September 1997, before its accession to the EU. Lithuania has expressed interest in joining the CSC and has requested to be authorised to do that, following the discussion held in the Working Party on Civil Law Matters (General Questions) on 13 November 2025.

- **Consistency with existing policy provisions in the policy area**

The initiative is consistent with previous Council Decisions already adopted in the field of civil liability for nuclear damage aimed at authorising Member States to ratify or accede to the Paris Convention and the Vienna Convention, because of the EU exclusive external competence on some provisions of the international agreements.

Council Decision 2004/294/EC of 8 March 2004[3] authorised the Member States Party to the Paris Convention to ratify the Protocol amending that Convention or to accede to it. The Decision was adopted without prejudice to the position of Austria, Luxembourg and Ireland which were not Party to the Paris Convention.

Council Decision 2007/727/EC of 8 November 2007 authorised Slovenia to ratify the Protocol amending the Paris Convention, because Slovenia was not yet a Member State of the European Community at the time of the adoption of the Council Decision of 2004[4].

Council Decision 2013/434/EU of 15 July 2013 authorised certain Member States, Contracting Parties to the Vienna Convention, to ratify, or to accede to the 1997 Protocol amending the Vienna Convention[5].

This Council Decision was addressed only to those Member States which were already Contracting Parties to the Vienna Convention at the time of the adoption of the Decision. The

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3 2004/294/EC: Council Decision of 8 March 2004 authorising the Member States which are Contracting Parties to the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy to ratify, in the interest of the European Community, the Protocol amending that Convention, or to accede to it, OJ L97, 1.4.2004, p.53

4 007/727/EC: Council Decision of 8 November 2007 authorising the Republic of Slovenia to ratify, in the interest of the European Community, the Protocol of 12 February 2004 amending the Paris Convention of 29 July 1960 on Third-Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy, OJ L 294, 13.11.2007, p. 23–24.

5 2013/434/EU: Council Decision of 15 July 2013 authorising certain Member States to ratify, or to accede to, the Protocol amending the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage of 21 May 1963, in the interest of the European Union, and to make a declaration on the application of the relevant internal rules of Union law.

decision was adopted without prejudice to the position of Austria, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Ireland and Malta.

• **Consistency with other Union policies**

This proposal for a Council Decision is consistent with the general policy of the EU to take action to ensure that the EU's exclusive external competence is respected in the international framework. The present initiative is following up to several other Council Decisions concerning policy areas different from liability for nuclear damage, where it was necessary to authorise Member States to ratify or to accede to Conventions including provisions falling within the EU exclusive external competence.

These Conventions may regard for instance liability for marine pollution such as the 2001 International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (the Bunkers Convention) or the 1996 International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious substances by Sea (the HNS Convention). Member States were authorised to ratify or accede to these Conventions by Council Decisions concerning the Bunkers Convention[6] or the HNS Convention[7] because the provisions concerning jurisdiction, recognition and enforcement of judgments of the said Conventions affected the rules laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 on the jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement in civil and commercial matters (Brussels I Regulation).

Another Council Decision was adopted in 2017 to authorise Member States to ratify or accede to the Protocol of 2010 to the HNS Convention, with regard to the aspects related to judicial cooperation in civil matters[8]. In this case, the provisions of the 2010 Protocol affected the rules on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, as laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 (Brussels I bis Regulation).

These are only a few examples specifically related to Conventions dealing with liability and compensation for damage, but it is possible to mention authorisations given to Member States concerning other sectors such as the carriage of goods, like the Budapest Convention on the Contract for the Carriage of Goods by Inland Waterways (CMNI). In this case, Austria, Belgium and Poland were authorised to ratify or accede to the Budapest Convention, because a provision on the choice of law by the parties to a contract of carriage falling under the Convention affected the rules laid down in Regulation (EC) No 593/2008 on the law applicable to contractual obligations (Rome I)[9].

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6 2002/762/EC: Council Decision of 19 September 2002 authorising the Member States, in the interest of the Community, to sign, ratify or accede to the International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage, 2001 (the Bunkers Convention), J L 256, 25.9.2002, pp. 7–8.

7 2002/971/EC: Council Decision of 18 November 2002 authorising the Member States, in the interest of the Community, to ratify or accede to the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, 1996 (the HNS Convention), OJ L 337, 13.12.2002, pp. 55–56.

8 Council Decision (EU) 2017/770 of 25 April 2017 on the ratification and accession by Member States, in the interest of the European Union, to the Protocol of 2010 to the International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substances by Sea, with regard to the aspects related to judicial cooperation in civil matters, OJ L 115, 4.5.2017, pp. 18–21.

9 Council Decision (EU) 2015/1878 of 8 October 2015 authorising the Kingdom of Belgium and the Republic of Poland, respectively, to ratify, and the Republic of Austria to accede to the Budapest Convention on the Contract for the Carriage of Goods by Inland Waterways (CMNI),OJ L 276, 21.10.2015, pp. 1–2.

In conclusion, in cases where provisions in the international conventions affect the rules adopted by the EU secondary legislation in the field of judicial cooperation in civil matters, adequate action has consistently been taken to ensure that the internal and external frameworks are properly coordinated and the EU acquis remains unaffected, in accordance with the Treaties and the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union.

2. LEGAL BASIS, SUBSIDIARITY AND PROPORTIONALITY

• Legal basis

The substantive legal basis of this proposal is Article 81(2) TFEU which allows, inter alia, the adoption of measures aimed at ensuring mutual recognition and enforcement between Member States of judgments and the compatibility of rules applicable in the Member States concerning conflict of laws and jurisdiction.

The substantive legal basis for a decision under Article 218(6) TFEU depends primarily on the objective and content of the related international agreement. However, the aim and content of this proposal for a Council Decision is limited to the provisions of the international agreement which fall under EU exclusive competence, meaning Article XIII of the CSC which concerns jurisdiction and enforcement and which affects the Union secondary legislation on jurisdiction and recognition and enforcement of judgments as laid down in Regulation (EU) 1215/2012 of 12 December 2012.

Therefore, the legal basis of this proposal is Article 218(6), second subparagraph, point~~s~~ (a)(v) TFEU together with Article 81(2) TFEU. The Council shall act by a qualified majority after obtaining the consent of the European Parliament.

The rules on recognition and enforcement of judgments laid down in Article XIII of the CSC should not take precedence over the relevant rules established in Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 as extended to Denmark by the Agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Denmark on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters[10]. Therefore, as it was the case with the mentioned Council Decision of 15 December 2013 concerning the Protocol amending the Vienna Convention, the concerned Member States should make a declaration concerning the application of EU law.

Ireland is bound by Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (recast) and is therefore taking part in the adoption and application of this Decision.

In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Decision and is not bound by it or subject to its application.

• Subsidiarity (for non-exclusive competence)

Not Applicable

• Proportionality

The present proposal is drafted along the lines of the already adopted Council Decisions on the same subject matter and does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve the objective of

[10] OJ L 299,16.11.2005, p.62. Regulation No 1215/2012 applies in Denmark under the Agreement between the European Community and the Kingdom of Denmark on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters. The necessary legislative amendments in Denmark entered into force on 1 June 2013.

ensuring the respect of the EU exclusive external competence on some provisions of the CSC and authorising Poland and Lithuania to join the CSC and its Amendment.

- **Choice of the instrument**

As the subject matter concerns an international convention, there is no other choice than the adoption of a Council Decision in accordance with Article 218(6), second subparagraph, point (a)(v) TFEU authorising Poland and Lithuania to become parties to the CSC. There is no other legal instrument that could be used to achieve the objective of this proposal.

3. RESULTS OF EX-POST EVALUATIONS, STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

- **Ex-post evaluations/fitness checks of existing legislation**

Not Applicable

- **Stakeholder consultations**

There have been intensive consultations with the Polish Ministry of Energy in order to ensure that the authorisation to join the CSC would respect the timeline set out in the 2020 Polish Nuclear Power Programme.

Also the Ministry of Energy in Lithuania has been consulted.

Moreover, the IAEA Workshop on Civil Nuclear Liability, which took place from 21 to 24 October 2025 in Vilnius, Lithuania, was the occasion to examine the benefits of the CSC in the establishment of a global nuclear liability regime. The Commission took an active part in the workshop, also with a view to explaining the present initiative to States already Party to the CSC and to prospective Contracting Parties.

- **Collection and use of expertise**

The Commission has relied upon the extensive work carried out by the IAEA, in particular its Action Plan to establish a global nuclear liability regime that addresses the concerns of all States that might be affected by a nuclear incident. In this context, of particular interest is the activity of the International Expert Group on Nuclear Liability (INLEX) which has stressed that the CSC provides a mechanism to achieve treaty relations with as many States as practical, with the goal of universal participation in the global nuclear liability regime.

- **Impact assessment**

As for the Council Decisions related to other nuclear liability Conventions, no impact assessment of the accession of Poland and Lithuania to the CSC was carried out.

However, it clearly emerged from the stakeholder consultation and from the expertise gathered that the CSC represents the legal framework which offers better safeguards in respect of the existing international agreements concerning liability for nuclear damage.

Indeed, the Fukushima disaster in 2011 revealed significant gaps in financial preparedness, as the compensation costs far exceeded the available resources under Japan’s domestic liability regime. This incident highlighted the need for international conventions to establish more robust financial requirements and mechanisms for addressing catastrophic accidents.

The CSC seeks to answer to this challenge by promoting increased compensation, including an international fund to supplement the amount of compensation available for nuclear damage. It was developed as an umbrella for the other international liability conventions and to provide the basis for a global nuclear liability regime that could attract broad adherence from countries with and without nuclear power plants. Ample documentation on the benefits of the CSC regime can be found on the dedicated page of the IAEA[11].

The accession of Poland and the ratification by Lithuania will increase the number of CSC States thus contributing to the goal of reaching a global nuclear liability regime.

- **Regulatory fitness and simplification**

Not Applicable

- **Fundamental rights**

Not Applicable

4. BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS

This proposal has no budgetary implications.

5. OTHER ELEMENTS

- **Implementation plans and monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements**

Not Applicable

- **Detailed explanation of the specific provisions of the proposal**

Not Applicable

[11] https://www.iaea.org/topics/nuclear-liability-conventions/convention-supplementary-compensation-nuclear-damage

2026/0199 (NLE)

Proposal for a

COUNCIL DECISION

authorising the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Poland to become parties to the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage and its amendment in the interest of the European Union and to make a declaration on the application of the relevant internal rules of Union law

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 81(2), in conjunction with Article 218(6), second subparagraph, point (a)(v), thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

Having regard to the consent of the European Parliament[1],

Whereas:

(1) The Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC) was adopted on 12 September 1997 and entered into force on 15 April 2015.

(2) The CSC aims at establishing a minimum national compensation amount and at further increasing the amount of compensation through public funds to be made available by the Contracting Parties should the national amount be insufficient to compensate the damage caused by a nuclear incident. It thus increases legal certainty for investors and suppliers and for potential victims of nuclear incidents.

(3) On 13 January 2026, the Contracting Parties to the CSC adopted by consensus an Amendment which removes the requirement for States with no nuclear reactors to contribute with public funds to the CSC. That Amendment will enter into force when all the Contracting Parties to the CSC will have deposited their instrument of ratification.

(4) The CSC is open not only to States that are party to the other conventions for nuclear liability, such as the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage of 21 May 1963, or the Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy of 29 July 1960 (including any amendments to either), but also to other States, provided that their national legislation is consistent with the uniform rules on civil liability laid down in the Annex to the CSC.

(5) The Union has exclusive competence with regard to Article XIII of the CSC in so far as its provisions affect Union secondary legislation on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters, as laid down in Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council[2]. The

[1] Consent published in OJ L [...], [...], ELI: [...]

[2] Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2012 on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters (recast) (OJ L 351, 20.12.2012, p. 1, http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2012/1215/oj).

Member States retain their competence for matters covered by the CSC which do not affect Union law.

(6) Therefore, Member States which wish to become parties to the CSC should be authorised to sign, to ratify or to accede to it in the interest of the Union.

(7) Czechia, Lithuania and Romania have signed the CSC, and Romania has also ratified it, prior to their accession to the Union. Italy signed it in 1998.

(8) Poland and Lithuania have expressed the wish to be authorised to become parties to the CSC and its Amendment.

(9) The rules on recognition and enforcement of judgments laid down in Article XIII of the CSC should not take precedence over the rules governing the procedure for recognition and enforcement of judgments established by Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012.

(10) Therefore, the Member States which are authorised to become parties to the CSC should make the declaration provided for in this Decision with the aim of ensuring application of the relevant Union rules.

(11) Ireland is bound by Regulation (EU) No 1215/2012 and is therefore taking part in the adoption and application of this Decision.

(12) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark, annexed to the Treaty on the European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Decision and is not bound by it or subject to its application,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DECISION:

Article 1

The Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Poland are hereby authorised to become parties to the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage and its Amendment in the interest of the Union, subject to the condition laid down in Article 2 of this Decision.

Article 2

When becoming a party to the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage, the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Poland shall make the following declaration: 'Judgments on matters covered by the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage of 12 September 1997, when given by a Court of a Member State of the European Union, shall be recognised and enforced in [*name of the Member State making the declaration*] in accordance with the relevant European Union rules on the subject'.

Article 3

This Decision is addressed to the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Poland.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council
The President
[...]

LEGISLATIVE FINANCIAL AND DIGITAL STATEMENT

1. **FRAMEWORK OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE**

1.1. **Title of the proposal/initiative**

Proposal for a COUNCIL DECISION authorising the Republic of Lithuania and the Republic of Poland and to become parties to the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage (CSC) and its amendment in the interest of the European Union and to make a declaration on the application of the relevant internal rules of Union law.

1.2. **Policy area(s) concerned**

Justice (judicial cooperation in civil matters).

1.3. **Objective(s)**

1.3.1. *General objective(s)*

The present proposal has the objective of authorising Poland and Lithuania to join the CSC while respecting the EU exclusive external competence on some provisions of the Convention.

1.3.2. *Specific objective(s)*

Poland and Lithuania will be able to become parties to the CSC without infringing EU law.

1.3.3. *Expected result(s) and impact*

Specify the effects which the proposal/initiative should have on the beneficiaries/groups targeted.

Poland and Lithuania will be able to exercise their right become parties to the CSC.

1.3.4. *Indicators of performance*

Specify the indicators for monitoring progress and achievements.

N/A

1.4. **The proposal/initiative relates to:**

☑ **a new action**

☐ **a new action following a pilot project/preparatory action** [1]

☐ **the extension of an existing action**

☐ **a merger or redirection of one or more actions towards another/a new action**

1.5. **Grounds for the proposal/initiative**

1.5.1. *Requirement(s) to be met in the short or long term including a detailed timeline for roll-out of the implementation of the initiative*

N/A

1.5.2. *Added value of EU involvement (it may result from different factors, e.g. coordination gains, legal certainty, greater effectiveness or complementarities). For*

(1) As referred to in Article 58(2), point (a) or (b) of the Financial Regulation.

the purposes of this section 'added value of EU involvement' is the value resulting from EU action, that is additional to the value that would have been otherwise created by Member States alone.

Reasons for action at EU level (ex-ante)

The authorisation to EU Member States complies with precedent initiatives of the same kind following the Lugano Opinion 1/03 of the Court of Justice of the European Union. It falls within the EU exclusive external competence under Article 3(2) TFEU. The authorisation can be given only by the Council on a proposal from the Commission and is thus an exclusive competence by nature, which is not subject to the principle of subsidiarity.

Expected generated EU added value (ex-post)

Respect of the EU Treaties, of the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union and of precedents in the same subject-matter is ensured.

1.5.3. *Lessons learned from similar experiences in the past*

There are several precedents of this kind of authorisation in the matter of liability for nuclear damage. This proposal follows the same pattern.

1.5.4. *Compatibility with the multiannual financial framework and possible synergies with other appropriate instruments*

This proposal has no budgetary implications

1.5.5. *Assessment of the different available financing options, including scope for redeployment*

N/A

1.6. **Duration of the proposal/initiative and of its financial impact**

☐ **limited duration**

- ☐ in effect from [DD.MM]YYYY to [DD.MM]YYYY
- ☐ financial impact from YYYY to YYYY for commitment appropriations and from YYYY to YYYY for payment appropriations.

☐ **unlimited duration**

Implementation with a start-up period from YYYY to YYYY,

followed by full-scale operation.

1.7. **Method(s) of budget implementation planned**[2]

☐ **Direct management** by the Commission

- ☐ by its departments, including by its staff in the Union delegations;
- ☐ by the executive agencies

☐ **Shared management** with the Member States

☐ **Indirect management** by entrusting budget implementation tasks to:

(2) Details of budget implementation methods and references to the Financial Regulation may be found on the BUDGpedia site: https://myintracomm.ec.europa.eu/corp/budget/financial-rules/budget-implementation/Pages/implementation-methods.aspx.

- ☐ third countries or the bodies they have designated;
- ☐ international organisations and their agencies (to be specified);
- ☐ the European Investment Bank and the European Investment Fund;
- ☐ bodies referred to in Articles 70 and 71 of the Financial Regulation;
- ☐ public law bodies;
- ☐ bodies governed by private law with a public service mission to the extent that they are provided with adequate financial guarantees;
- ☐ bodies governed by the private law of a Member State that are entrusted with the implementation of a public-private partnership and that are provided with adequate financial guarantees;
- ☐ bodies or persons entrusted with the implementation of specific actions in the common foreign and security policy pursuant to Title V of the Treaty on European Union, and identified in the relevant basic act
- ☐ bodies established in a Member State, governed by the private law of a Member State or Union law and eligible to be entrusted, in accordance with sector-specific rules, with the implementation of Union funds or budgetary guarantees, to the extent that such bodies are controlled by public law bodies or by bodies governed by private law with a public service mission, and are provided with adequate financial guarantees in the form of joint and several liability by the controlling bodies or equivalent financial guarantees and which may be, for each action, limited to the maximum amount of the Union support.

Comments

N/A

2. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

2.1. Monitoring and reporting rules

N/A

2.2. Management and control system(s)

2.2.1. *Justification of the budget implementation method(s), the funding implementation mechanism(s), the payment modalities and the control strategy proposed*

[...]

2.2.2. *Information concerning the risks identified and the internal control system(s) set up to mitigate them*

[...]

2.2.3. *Estimation and justification of the cost-effectiveness of the controls (ratio between the control costs and the value of the related funds managed), and assessment of the expected levels of risk of error (at payment & at closure)*

[...]

2.3. Measures to prevent fraud and irregularities

[...]

3. ESTIMATED FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSAL/INITIATIVE

3.1. Heading(s) of the multiannual financial framework and expenditure budget line(s) affected

Existing budget lines

In order of multiannual financial framework headings and budget lines.

Heading of multiannual financial framework	Budget line	Type of expenditure	Contribution			
	Number	Diff./Non-diff. [3]	from EFTA countries [4]	from candidate countries and potential candidates [5]	from other third countries	other assigned revenue
	[XX.YY.YY.YY]	Diff./Non-diff.	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO
	[XX.YY.YY.YY]	Diff./Non-diff.	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO
	[XX.YY.YY.YY]	Diff./Non-diff.	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO

New budget lines requested

In order of multiannual financial framework headings and budget lines.

(3) Diff. = Differentiated appropriations / Non-diff. = Non-differentiated appropriations.
(4) EFTA: European Free Trade Association.
(5) Candidate countries and, where applicable, potential candidates from the Western Balkans.

Heading of multiannual financial framework	Budget line	Type of expenditure	Contribution			
	Number	Diff./non-diff.	from EFTA countries	from candidate countries and potential candidates	from other third countries	other assigned revenue
	[XX.YY.YY.YY]	Diff./Non-diff.	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO
	[XX.YY.YY.YY]	Diff./Non-diff.	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO
	[XX.YY.YY.YY]	Diff./Non-diff.	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO	YES/NO

3.2. Estimated financial impact of the proposal on appropriations

3.2.1. *Summary of estimated impact on operational appropriations*

- ☐ The proposal/initiative does not require the use of operational appropriations
- ☐ The proposal/initiative requires the use of operational appropriations, as explained below:

3.2.1.1. *Appropriations from voted budget*

EUR million (to three decimal places)

Heading of multiannual financial framework	Number					
DG: <.......>		Year	Year	Year	Year	**TOTAL MFF**

			2024	2025	2026	2027	2021-2027
Operational appropriations							
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)					**0.000**
	Payments	(2a)					**0.000**
Budget line	Commitments	(1b)					**0.000**
	Payments	(2b)					**0.000**
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes (6)							
Budget line		(3)					**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.......>	Commitments	=1a+1b+3	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
DG: <.......>			Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
Operational appropriations							
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)					**0.000**
	Payments	(2a)					**0.000**
Budget line	Commitments	(1b)					**0.000**

(6) Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

	Payments	(2b)					**0.000**
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes [7]							
Budget line		(3)					**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.......>	Commitments	=1a+1b+3	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
			Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
TOTAL operational appropriations	Commitments	(4)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
	Payments	(5)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes		(6)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations under HEADING <....> of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments	=4+6	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	Payments	=5+6	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
Heading of multiannual financial framework		Number					
DG: <.......>			Year	Year	Year	Year	**TOTAL MFF**

(7) Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

			2024	**2025**	**2026**	**2027**	**2021-2027**
Operational appropriations							
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)					**0.000**
	Payments	(2a)					**0.000**
Budget line	Commitments	(1b)					**0.000**
	Payments	(2b)					**0.000**
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes [8]							
Budget line		(3)					**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.......>	Commitments	=1a+1b +3	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
DG: <.......>			Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
Operational appropriations							
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)					**0.000**
	Payments	(2a)					**0.000**
Budget line	Commitments	(1b)					**0.000**

(8) Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

	Payments	(2b)					**0.000**
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes [9]							
Budget line		(3)					**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.......>	Commitments	=1a+1b +3	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
			Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
TOTAL operational appropriations	Commitments	(4)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
	Payments	(5)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes		(6)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations under HEADING <....> of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments	=4+6	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	Payments	=5+6	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
			Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
TOTAL operational	Commitments	(4)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**

[9] Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

appropriations (all operational headings)	Payments	(5)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes (all operational headings)		(6)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations Under Heading 1 to 6 of the multiannual financial framework (Reference amount)	Commitments	=4+6	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	Payments	=5+6	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
Heading of multiannual financial framework		**7**		‘Administrative expenditure’ [10]			
DG: <.......>			Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
Human resources			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
Other administrative expenditure			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
TOTAL DG <.......>	Appropriations		**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
DG: <.......>			Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
Human resources			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
Other administrative expenditure			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**

[10] The necessary appropriations should be determined using the annual average cost figures available on the appropriate BUDGpedia webpage.

TOTAL DG <.......>	Appropriations		**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations under HEADING 7 of the multiannual financial framework		(Total commitments = Total payments)	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**

EUR million (to three decimal places)

		Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
TOTAL appropriations under HEADINGS 1 to 7 of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	Payments	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**

3.2.1.2. *Appropriations from external assigned revenues*

EUR million (to three decimal places)

Heading of multiannual financial framework		Number					
DG: <.......>			Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
Operational appropriations							
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)					**0.000**

	Payments	(2a)					**0.000**
Budget line	Commitments	(1b)					**0.000**
	Payments	(2b)					**0.000**
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes [11]							
Budget line		(3)					**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.......>	Commitments	=1a+1b+3	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
DG: <.......>			Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
Operational appropriations							
Budget line		(1a)					**0.000**

(11) Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

	Commit ments						
	Payment s	(2a)					**0.000**
Budget line	Commit ments	(1b)					**0.000**
	Payment s	(2b)					**0.000**
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes [12]							
Budget line		(3)					**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.......>	Commit ments	=1a+1b+3	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	Payment s	=2a+2b+3	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
			Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**

[12] Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

TOTAL operational appropriations	Commitments	(4)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
	Payments	(5)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes		(6)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations under HEADING <....> of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments	=4+6	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	0.000
	Payments	=5+6	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	0.000
Heading of multiannual financial framework		Number					
DG: <.......>			Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
Operational appropriations							
Budget line	Commitments	(1a)					**0.000**
		(2a)					**0.000**

	Payments						
Budget line	Commitments	(1b)					**0.000**
	Payments	(2b)					**0.000**
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes [13]							
Budget line		(3)					**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.......>	Commitments	=1a+1b+3	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
DG: <.......>			Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
Operational appropriations							
Budget line	Commit	(1a)					**0.000**

[13] Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

	ments						
	Payments	(2a)					**0.000**
Budget line	Commitments	(1b)					**0.000**
	Payments	(2b)					**0.000**
Appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope of specific programmes[14]							
Budget line		(3)					**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations for DG <.......>	Commitments	=1a+1b+3	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	Payments	=2a+2b+3	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
			Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
TOTAL operational	Commit	(4)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**

(14) Technical and/or administrative assistance and expenditure in support of the implementation of EU programmes and/or actions (former 'BA' lines), indirect research, direct research.

appropriations	ments						
	Payments	(5)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes		(6)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations under HEADING <....> of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments	=4+6	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	Payments	=5+6	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
			Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
TOTAL operational appropriations (all operational headings)	Commitments	(4)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
	Payments	(5)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations of an administrative nature financed from the envelope for specific programmes (all operational headings)		(6)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations	Commit	=4+6	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**

under Headings 1 to 6 of the multiannual financial framework (Reference amount)	ments						
	Payments	=5+6	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**

Heading of multiannual financial framework	**7**	'Administrative expenditure' [15]

EUR million (to three decimal places)

DG: <.......>			Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
Human resources			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
Other administrative expenditure			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
TOTAL DG <.......>	Appropriations		**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
DG: <.......>			Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
Human resources			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
Other administrative expenditure			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
TOTAL DG <.......>	Appropriations		**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
TOTAL appropriations under HEADING 7 of the		(Total commit	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**

[15] The necessary appropriations should be determined using the annual average cost figures available on the appropriate BUDGpedia webpage.

multiannual financial framework	ments = Total payme nts)					

EUR million (to three decimal places)

		Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
TOTAL appropriations under HEADINGS 1 to 7 of the multiannual financial framework	Commitments	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
	Payments	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**

3.2.2. *Estimated output funded from operational appropriations (not to be completed for decentralised agencies)*

Commitment appropriations in EUR million (to three decimal places)

Indicate objectives and outputs ⇓			Year **2024**		Year **2025**		Year **2026**		Year **2027**		Enter as many years as necessary to show the duration of the impact (see Section 1.6)						**TOTAL**	
	OUTPUTS																	
	Type [16]	Average cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	No	Cost	Total No	Total Cost
SPECIFIC																		

[16] Outputs are products and services to be supplied (e.g.: number of student exchanges financed, number of km of roads built, etc.).

OBJECTIVE No 1 [17]: [...]																		
- Output																		
- Output																		
- Output																		
Subtotal for specific objective No 1																		
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE No 2 ...																		
- Output																		
Subtotal for specific objective No 2																		
TOTALS																		

3.2.3. *Summary of estimated impact on administrative appropriations*

(17) As described in point 1.4.2. 'Specific objective(s)...'

☐ The proposal/initiative does not require the use of appropriations of an administrative nature

☐ The proposal/initiative requires the use of appropriations of an administrative nature, as explained below:

3.2.3.1. *Appropriations from voted budget*

VOTED APPROPRIATIONS	Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
HEADING 7					
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
Other administrative expenditure	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
Subtotal HEADING 7	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
Outside HEADING 7					
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
Other expenditure of an administrative nature	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
Subtotal outside HEADING 7	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
TOTAL	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**

3.2.3.2. *Appropriations from external assigned revenues*

EXTERNAL ASSIGNED REVENUES	Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**

HEADING 7					
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
Other administrative expenditure	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
Subtotal HEADING 7	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
Outside HEADING 7					
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
Other expenditure of an administrative nature	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
Subtotal outside HEADING 7	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
TOTAL	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**

3.2.3.3. *Total appropriations*

TOTAL VOTED APPROPRIATIONS + EXTERNAL ASSIGNED REVENUES	Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
HEADING 7					
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
Other administrative expenditure	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**

Subtotal HEADING 7	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
Outside HEADING 7					
Human resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
Other expenditure of an administrative nature	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
Subtotal outside HEADING 7	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
TOTAL	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**

The appropriations required for human resources and other expenditure of an administrative nature will be met by appropriations from the DG that are already assigned to management of the action and/or have been redeployed within the DG, together, if necessary, with any additional allocation which may be granted to the managing DG under the annual allocation procedure and in the light of budgetary constraints.

3.2.4. *Estimated requirements of human resources*

☐ The proposal/initiative does not require the use of human resources

☐ The proposal/initiative requires the use of human resources, as explained below

3.2.4.1. *Financed from voted budget*

Estimate to be expressed in full-time equivalent units (FTEs) [18]

VOTED APPROPRIATIONS	Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**

(18) Please specify below the table how many FTEs within the number indicated are already assigned to the management of the action and/or can be redeployed within your DG and what are your net needs.

Establishment plan posts (officials and temporary staff)					
20 01 02 01 (Headquarters and Commission's Representation Offices)		0	0	0	0
20 01 02 03 (EU Delegations)		0	0	0	0
01 01 01 01 (Indirect research)		0	0	0	0
01 01 01 11 (Direct research)		0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify)		0	0	0	0
External staff (in FTEs)					
20 02 01 (AC, END from the 'global envelope')		0	0	0	0
20 02 03 (AC, AL, END and JPD in the EU Delegations)		0	0	0	0
Admin. support line [XX.01.YY.YY]	- at Headquarters	0	0	0	0
	- in EU Delegations	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 02 (AC, END - Indirect research)		0	0	0	0
01 01 01 12 (AC, END - Direct research)		0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Heading 7		0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Outside Heading 7		0	0	0	0
TOTAL		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

3.2.4.2. *Financed from external assigned revenues*

EXTERNAL ASSIGNED REVENUES		Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**
Establishment plan posts (officials and temporary staff)					
20 01 02 01 (Headquarters and Commission's Representation Offices)		0	0	0	0
20 01 02 03 (EU Delegations)		0	0	0	0
01 01 01 01 (Indirect research)		0	0	0	0
01 01 01 11 (Direct research)		0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify)		0	0	0	0
External staff (in full time equivalent units)					
20 02 01 (AC, END from the global envelope)		0	0	0	0
20 02 03 (AC, AL, END and JPD in the EU Delegations)		0	0	0	0
Admin. support line [XX.01.YY.YY]	- at Headquarters	0	0	0	0
	- in EU Delegations	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 02 (AC, END - Indirect research)		0	0	0	0
01 01 01 12 (AC, END - Direct research)		0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Heading 7		0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Outside Heading 7		0	0	0	0

TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

3.2.4.3. *Total requirements of human resources*

TOTAL VOTED APPROPRIATIONS + EXTERNAL ASSIGNED REVENUES		Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**
Establishment plan posts (officials and temporary staff)					
20 01 02 01 (Headquarters and Commission's Representation Offices)		0	0	0	0
20 01 02 03 (EU Delegations)		0	0	0	0
01 01 01 01 (Indirect research)		0	0	0	0
01 01 01 11 (Direct research)		0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify)		0	0	0	0
External staff (in full time equivalent units)					
20 02 01 (AC, END from the global envelope)		0	0	0	0
20 02 03 (AC, AL, END and JPD in the EU Delegations)		0	0	0	0
Admin. support line [XX.01.YY.YY]	- at Headquarters	0	0	0	0
	- in EU Delegations	0	0	0	0
01 01 01 02 (AC, END - Indirect research)		0	0	0	0

01 01 01 12 (AC, END - Direct research)	0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Heading 7	0	0	0	0
Other budget lines (specify) - Outside Heading 7	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

The staff required to implement the proposal (in FTEs):

	To be covered by current staff available in the Commission services	**Exceptional additional staff***		
		To be financed under Heading 7 or Research	**To be financed from BA line**	**To be financed from fees**
Establishment plan posts			N/A	
External staff (CA, SNEs, INT)				

Description of tasks to be carried out by:

Officials and temporary staff	
External staff	

EN EN

3.2.5. **Overview of estimated impact on digital technology-related investments**

Compulsory: the best estimate of the digital technology-related investments entailed by the proposal/initiative should be included in the table below.

Exceptionally, when required for the implementation of the proposal/initiative, the appropriations under Heading 7 should be presented in the designated line.

The appropriations under Headings 1-6 should be reflected as "Policy IT expenditure on operational programmes". This expenditure refers to the operational budget to be used to re-use/ buy/ develop IT platforms/ tools directly linked to the implementation of the initiative and their associated investments (e.g. licences, studies, data storage etc). The information provided in this table should be consistent with details presented under Section 4 "Digital dimensions".

TOTAL Digital and IT appropriations	Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	**TOTAL MFF 2021-2027**
HEADING 7					
IT expenditure (corporate)	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
Subtotal HEADING 7	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
Outside HEADING 7					
Policy IT expenditure on operational programmes	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	**0.000**
Subtotal outside HEADING 7	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**
TOTAL	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**	**0.000**

3.2.6. *Compatibility with the current multiannual financial framework*

The proposal/initiative:

☐ can be fully financed through redeployment within the relevant heading of the multiannual financial framework (MFF).

☐ requires use of the unallocated margin under the relevant heading of the MFF and/or use of the special instruments as defined in the MFF Regulation.

☐ requires a revision of the MFF.

3.2.7. *Third-party contributions*

The proposal/initiative:

☐ does not provide for co-financing by third parties

☐ provides for the co-financing by third parties estimated below:

Appropriations in EUR million (to three decimal places)

	Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**	Total
Specify the co-financing body					
TOTAL appropriations co-financed					

3.3. **Estimated impact on revenue**

☐ The proposal/initiative has no financial impact on revenue.

☐ The proposal/initiative has the following financial impact:

☐ on own resources

☐ on other revenue

☐ please indicate, if the revenue is assigned to expenditure lines

EUR million (to three decimal places)

Budget revenue line:	Appropriations available for the current financial year	Impact of the proposal/initiative [19]			
		Year **2024**	Year **2025**	Year **2026**	Year **2027**

(19) As regards traditional own resources (customs duties, sugar levies), the amounts indicated must be net amounts, i.e. gross amounts after deduction of 20% for collection costs.

Article					

For assigned revenue, specify the budget expenditure line(s) affected.

[...]

Other remarks (e.g. method/formula used for calculating the impact on revenue or any other information).

[...]

4. DIGITAL DIMENSIONS

4.1. Requirements of digital relevance

If the policy initiative is assessed as having no requirement of digital relevance, provide an explanation as to why digital means are not used.

The proposal has no digital dimension: it is a simple authorisation to certain Member States to join a Convention.

Otherwise, please list the requirements of digital relevance in the table below:

Reference to the requirement	**Requirement description**	**Actor(s) affected or concerned by the requirement**	**High-level Processes**	**Categories**

4.2. Data

High-level description of the data in scope and any related standards/specifications

Type of data	**Reference to the requirement(s)**	**Standard and/or specification (if applicable)**
Type of data #1		
Type of data #2		

Alignment with the European Data Strategy

Explain how the requirement(s) are aligned with the European Data Strategy

[...]

Alignment with the once-only principle

Explain how the once-only principle has been considered and how the possibility to reuse existing data has been explored

[...]

Explain how newly created data is findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable, and meets high-quality standards

[...]

Data flows

For each data flow, please fill the table below:

Type of data	**Reference(s) to the requirement(s)**	**Actor who provides the data**	**Actor who receives the data**	**Trigger for the data exchange**	**Frequency (if applicable)**
Type of data #1					
Type of data # 2					

4.3. **Digital solutions**

For each digital solution, please provide the reference to the requirement(s) of digital relevance concerning it, a description of the digital solution's mandated functionality, the body that will be responsible for it, and other relevant aspects such as reusability and accessibility. Finally, explain whether the digital solution intends to make use of AI technologies.

Digital solution	**Reference(s) to the requirement(s)**	**Main mandated functionalities**	**Responsible body**	**How is accessibility catered for?**	**How is reusability considered?**	**Use of AI technologies (if applicable)**
Digital solution #1						
Digital solution #2						

For each digital solution, explain how the digital solution complies with the requirements and obligations of the EU cybersecurity framework, and other applicable digital policies and legislative enactments (such as eIDAS, Single Digital Gateway, etc.).

Digital solution #1

Digital and/or sectorial policy	**Explanation on how it aligns**

(when these are applicable)	
AI Act	
EU Cybersecurity framework	
eIDAS	
Single Digital Gateway and IMI	
Others	

Digital solution #2

Digital and/or sectorial policy (when these are applicable)	**Explanation on how it aligns**
AI Act	
EU Cybersecurity framework	
eIDAS	
Single Digital Gateway and IMI	
Others	

4.4. Interoperability assessment

Describe the digital public service(s) affected by the requirements

Digital public service or category of digital public services	**Description**	**Reference(s) to the requirement(s)**	**Interoperable Europe Solution(s)(NOT APPLICABLE)**	**Other interoperability solution(s)**

Digital public service #1				
Category of digital public services according to COFOG[20] #1				

Assess the impact of the requirement(s) on cross-border interoperability

Digital public service #1

Assessment	Measure(s)	Potential remaining barriers (if applicable)
Alignment with existing digital and sectorial policies. Please list the applicable digital and sectorial policies identified	Digital or sectorial policy #1 Digital or sectorial policy #2 Digital or sectorial policy #3	Barrier #1 Barrier #2 *Barrier #3*
Organisational measures for a smooth cross-border digital public services delivery. Please list the governance measures foreseen	Governance measure #1 Governance measure #2 *Governance measure #3*	Barrier #1 Barrier #2 *Barrier #3*
Measures taken to ensure a shared understanding of the data. Please list such measures	Measure #1 Measure #2 *Measure #3*	Barrier #1 Barrier #2 *Barrier #3*
Use of commonly agreed open technical specifications and standards. Please list such measures	Measure #1 Measure #2 *Measure #3*	Barrier #1 Barrier #2 *Barrier #3*

(20) https://op.europa.eu/en/web/eu-vocabularies/concept-scheme/-/resource?uri=http://data.europa.eu/7yx/cofog

4.5. **Measures to support digital implementation**

For each measure to support digital implementation, please fill in the table below

Description of the measure	**Reference(s) to the requirement(s)**	**Commission role** (if applicable)	**Actors to be involved** (if applicable)	**Expected timeline** (if applicab

				l e)
Measure #1				
Measure #2				
Measure #3				