

# DRAFT GENERAL BUDGET OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Working Document Part I

*#EUBudget*

**2026**  
FINANCIAL  
YEAR

Programme Performance Statements of  
operational expenditure

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# DRAFT GENERAL BUDGET of the European Union for the financial year 2026

## Working Document Part I

# **Draft General Budget of the European Union for the Financial Year 2026**

**Working document Part I**  
**Programme Performance Statements**

The 2026 Draft Budget is accompanied by twelve 'Working Documents', as follows:

### **Part I: Programme Performance Statements of operational expenditure**

Working Document I contains, pursuant to Article 41(3)(h) of the Financial Regulation, the Programme Performance Statements, which provide for each spending programme comprehensive information on the financial implementation and progress in achieving the programme objectives as of the end 2024.

### **Part II: Human Resources of the EU institutions and executive agencies**

Working Document II presents information on the human resources of the EU institutions and executive agencies, and in particular for the Commission, both for the establishment plans and for external personnel and across all headings of the multiannual financial framework. Moreover, pursuant to Article 41(3)(b) of the Financial Regulation, it provides a summary table for the period 2023 – 2026 which shows the number of full-time equivalents for each category of staff and the related appropriations for all institutions and bodies referred to in Article 70 of the Financial Regulation.

### **Part III: Bodies set up by the European Union having legal personality**

Working Document III presents detailed information relating to all decentralised agencies and Joint Undertakings, with a transparent presentation of revenue, expenditure and staff levels of various Union bodies, pursuant to Article 41(3)(c) of the Financial Regulation.

### **Part IV: Pilot projects and preparatory actions**

Working Document IV presents information on all pilot projects and preparatory actions which have budget appropriations (commitments and/or payments) in the 2026 Draft Budget, pursuant to Article 41(3)(f) of the Financial Regulation.

### **Part V: Budget implementation and assigned revenue**

Working Document V presents the budget implementation forecast for 2025, information on assigned revenue (implementation in 2024 and estimation for 2026) and a progress report on outstanding commitments (RAL) pursuant to Article 41(3)(d) of the Financial Regulation.

### **Part VI: Commission expenditure under the administrative heading of the multiannual financial framework**

Working Document VI encompasses administrative expenditure to be implemented by the Commission under the administrative heading of the multiannual financial framework (heading 7) in accordance with Article 317 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as well as the budgets of the Offices (OP, OLAF, EPSO, OIB, OIL and PMO), pursuant to Article 41(3)(e) of the Financial Regulation.

### **Part VII: Commission buildings**

Working Document VII presents information on buildings under Section III – Commission, pursuant to Article 272(1) of the Financial Regulation.

### **Part VIII: Expenditure related to the external action of the European Union**

Working Document VIII presents information on human resources and expenditure related to the external action of the European Union, pursuant to Article 41(9) and (10) of the Financial Regulation.

### **Part IX: Funding to international organisations**

Working Document IX presents funding provided to international organisations, across all MFF headings, pursuant to Article 41(3)(g) of the Financial Regulation.

### **Part X: Financial Instruments**

Working Document X presents the use made of financial instruments, pursuant to Article 41(4) of the Financial Regulation.

### **Part XI: Budgetary Guarantees and Contingent Liabilities**

Working Document XI presents the implementation of Budgetary Guarantees, and the assessment of the sustainability of the contingent liabilities arising from budgetary guarantees and financial assistance pursuant to Article 41(5) of the Financial Regulation.

### **Part XII: Payment schedules**

Working Document XII presents summary statements of the schedule of payments due in subsequent years to meet budgetary commitments entered into in previous years, pursuant to Article 41(3)(i) of the Financial Regulation.

# Working Document 1

## Programme Performance Statements

The Financial Regulation (Art. 41(3)(h)) requires the Commission to prepare the Programme Performance Statements to justify funding requested for each of the EU spending programmes.

The Programme Performance Statements are the first working document accompanying the draft budget proposal and support the Commission's requests for the annual budget allocations for operational expenditure. By reporting on the indicators defined in the legal basis of each of the programmes, this document helps to draw lessons from the past and provide answers to the following questions:

- Is the EU budget achieving its goals?
- Is it on track to reach its expected impact?
- What are the important factors impacting on the performance, and what is the Commission doing to address any incipient problems?

The Programme Performance Statements contain two parts:

- information at EU budget level on the financing of initiatives relating to cross-cutting objectives such as climate, biodiversity, gender equality, and sustainable development goals (SDGs), as provided for in point 16(d–g) of the interinstitutional agreement. Information on the contribution of the EU budget to the European Commission's priority of promoting the digital transition is also provided.
- an overview of the implementation and performance of all the EU spending programmes for the 2021-2027 period in a concise and uniform format. The implementation and the performance of 2014-2020 programmes is also presented for those programmes that delivered relevant additional results in 2024.

The Programme Performance Statements are discussed in the annual budget hearings with the Commission services responsible for the respective spending programmes and are revised based on the outcomes of these hearings. The Programme Performance Statements are also presented as Annex 4 (Volume III) of the Annual Management and Performance Report.

For each programme, the overview contains a fiche with the following information:

For each 2021-2027 programme:

- Concrete examples of achievements;
- Rationale and design of the programme;
- Budget programming and implementation;
- An assessment of the implementation and performance of the programme based on currently available information.
- Contribution to horizontal priorities (green budgeting, gender equality, digital transition, SDGs, and, where relevant, to strategic technologies - STEP);

For each 2014-2020 predecessor programme (if applicable):

- Budget programming and implementation;
- An assessment of the implementation and performance of the programme based on currently available information

# **Important: this working document is made available exclusively online<sup>1</sup>**

In line with the European Commission's digital strategy, and with the objective of improving the accessibility of performance information and the user experience, the 'Programme performance statements' is published on the Europa website at the following address:



[Programme Performance Statements home page](#)

<sup>1</sup> Except for the first cross-cutting section titled "Financing of horizontal policy priorities in the EU budget", which is also available in this document.

## **Table of contents (with relevant links)**

### **Financing of horizontal policy priorities in the EU budget**

[Introduction](#)

[Green budgeting](#)

[Gender equality mainstreaming](#)

[Digital tracking](#)

[The EU budget and the sustainable development goals](#)

### **Heading 1: Single Market, Innovation and Digital [online only]**

[Horizon Europe](#)

[Euratom Research and Training Programme](#)

[ITER](#)

[InvestEU](#)

[Connecting Europe Facility \(CEF\)](#)

[Digital Europe Programme](#)

[Single Market Programme](#)

[EU Anti-Fraud Programme](#)

[Cooperation in the field of taxation \(FISCALIS\)](#)

[Cooperation in the field of customs \(CUSTOMS\)](#)

[European Space Programme](#)

[Secure Connectivity Programme](#)

### **Heading 2: Cohesion and Values [online only]**

[Regional Policy](#)

[Support to the Turkish Cypriot community](#)

[Recovery and Resilience Facility](#)

[Technical Support Instrument](#)

[Protection of the Euro Against Counterfeiting \(Pericles IV\)](#)

[Union Civil Protection Mechanism \(rescEU\)](#)

[EU4Health](#)

[European Social Fund+](#)

[Erasmus+](#)

[European Solidarity Corps](#)

[Justice Programme](#)

[Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme](#)

[Creative Europe](#)

[Communication](#)

### **Heading 3: Natural Resources & Environment [online only]**

[Common Agricultural Policy](#)

[European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund](#)

[Fisheries organisations and agreements](#)

[Programme for Environment and Climate Action \(LIFE\)](#)



**Heading 4: Migration & Border Management [online only]**

[Asylum Migration and Integration Fund](#)

[Integrated Border Management Fund](#)

**Heading 5: Security & Defence [online only]**

[Internal Security Fund](#)

[Nuclear Decommissioning \(Lithuania\)](#)

[Nuclear Safety and Decommissioning](#)

[European Defence Fund](#)

[Act in Support of Ammunition Production \(ASAP\)](#)

[EU Defence Industry Reinforcement through Common Procurement Act \(EDIRPA\)](#)

**Heading 6: Neighbourhood & the World [online only]**

[Global Europe: Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument](#)

[European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety Cooperation](#)

[Humanitarian Aid](#)

[Common Foreign and Security Policy](#)

[Overseas Countries and Territories](#)

[Macro-Financial Assistance \(MFA\)](#)

[Pre-Accession Assistance](#)

[Ukraine Facility](#)

[Western Balkans Facility](#)

**Special instruments and outside the MFF [online only]**

[European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers](#)

[European Union Solidarity Fund](#)

[Innovation Fund](#)

[Brexit Adjustment Reserve](#)

[Social Climate Fund](#)

# Contents

<b>1. FINANCING OF HORIZONTAL POLICY PRIORITIES IN THE EU BUDGET.....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1. Introduction.....	6
1.2. Green budgeting.....	7
1.3. Climate mainstreaming.....	10
1.4. Biodiversity mainstreaming.....	13
1.5. Gender equality mainstreaming.....	15
1.6. Digital tracking.....	21
1.7. The EU budget and the sustainable development goals.....	28
<b>2. PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS.....</b>	<b>40</b>

# 1. FINANCING OF HORIZONTAL POLICY PRIORITIES IN THE EU BUDGET

## 1.1. Introduction

---

This section provides information on the financing of initiatives relating to climate, biodiversity, gender equality and sustainable development goals (SDGs) objectives, as provided for in point 16(d–g) of the [Interinstitutional Agreement of 16 December 2020](#). Information on the contribution of the EU budget to the European Commission's priority of promoting the digital transition is also provided.

These are horizontal priorities in the EU budget. This means that they are systematically considered in the design, preparation, implementation and evaluation of each spending programme. Instead of having a single dedicated programme, these priorities are horizontally integrated into the design of the spending policies.

Often, the Commission is required to provide an answer to the question of how much money it is spending on specific policy objectives. While that question is easy to answer for dedicated programmes, it is more complex for horizontal policy priorities or for priorities to which more than one programme contributes. Identifying and quantifying the relevant spending is referred to as 'expenditure tracking'.

Climate and environment policies are at the core of EU policymaking in line with the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The Paris Agreement, formally ratified by the EU in 2016, sets out a global framework to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C, and pursuing efforts to limit it to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. It also aims to strengthen the ability of countries to deal with the impact of climate change and support them in their efforts. The United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development also drives and informs EU policy, through the integration of the sustainable development goals.

The Commission is also fully committed to promoting gender equality. Gender equality is a core value of the EU, a fundamental right and key principle of the European Pillar of Social Rights. To underpin our commitment, the Commission has published the [2020-2025 Gender Equality Strategy](#) in early 2020.

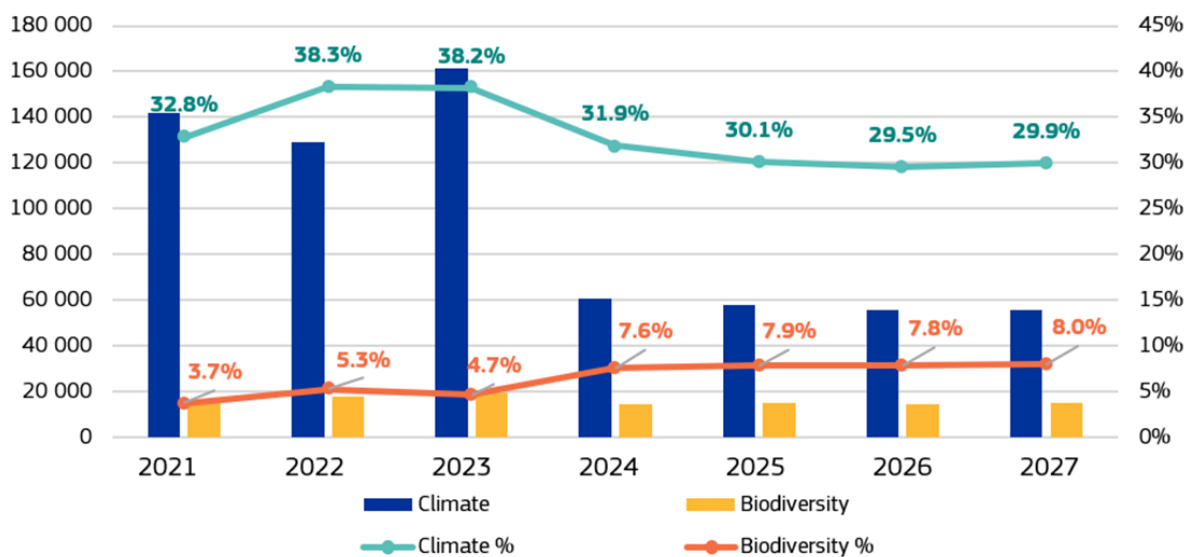
The digital transition is a top priority of the Commission, as underscored for example in the [Communication on Europe's digital decade](#).

## 1.2. Green budgeting

**The Commission uses green budgeting to enhance the transparency of the EU funding** to support climate and environmental objectives, in line with the Paris Agreement and the European Green Deal. In March 2022, the Commission committed to further pursuing its work on green budgeting, together with the French Presidency of the Council and several Member States.

To underscore its commitment to its climate and environmental goals, the EU has set quantitative spending targets for its 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework and NextGenerationEU funding. In particular, **the EU has committed to dedicating at least 30% of its multiannual financial framework and NextGenerationEU budget to climate-relevant expenditure, and 7.5% of the 2024 annual budget and 10% of the 2026 and 2027 annual budgets, to protecting and enhancing biodiversity.**

Expected climate and biodiversity contribution (budgetary commitments) in the 2021-2027 period (million EUR)



NB: As the same action can contribute to more than one objective, it is important to recall that horizontal priorities (e.g., climate and biodiversity figures) cannot be summed up to avoid double counting.

Source: European Commission.

The data available for the 2021-2027 period show that the **EU budget, including NextGenerationEU, is on track to reach its 30% target for climate mainstreaming**, thanks to the strong performance of the Recovery and Resilience Facility and the REPowerEU plan. The figures presented in this report use past commitments for years 2021-2024 and expected commitment appropriations for 2025-2027.

**For biodiversity mainstreaming, while the 2024 ambition was achieved, the 2026 and 2027 targets are projected to fall below the initial ambitions.** More details are available in the dedicated biodiversity section below.

In line with their sectorial regulations, the Ukrainian Ukraine Facility and Western Balkans Facility contribute to climate and biodiversity mainstreaming. The contributions included in the programme performance statements are preliminary and will be further refined and updated in upcoming years.

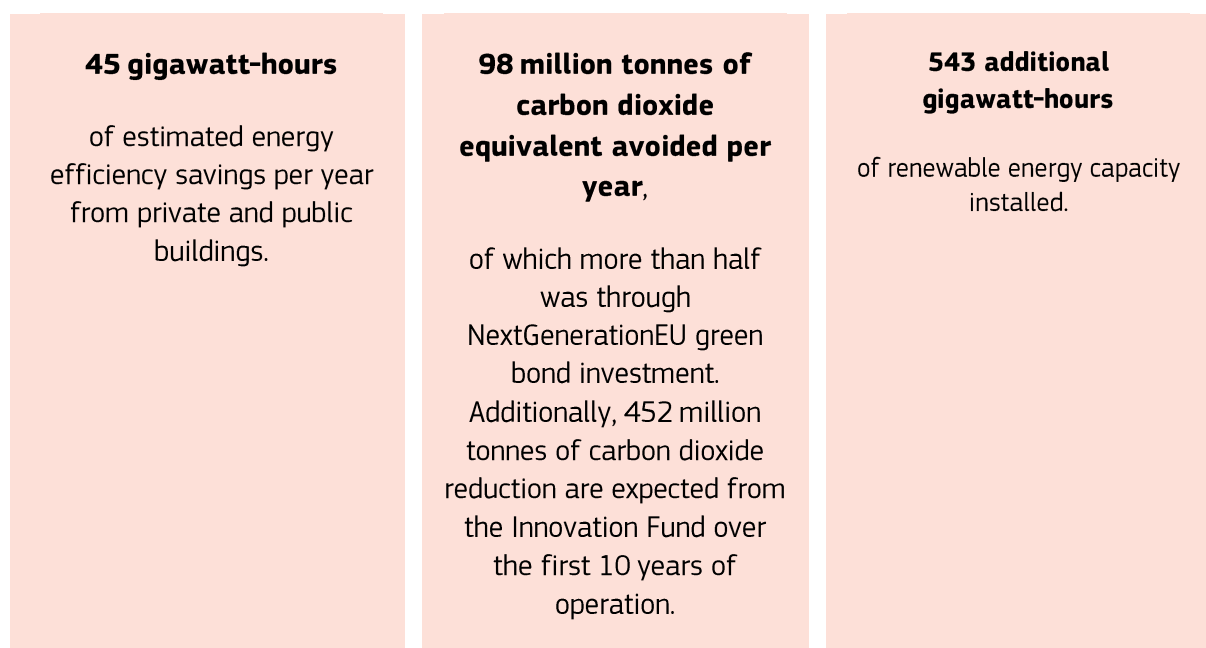
It is important to note that other funds managed by the Commission also contribute to the green budget priority, despite not being part of the multiannual financial framework, such as the Innovation Fund, the Modernisation Fund and the Social Climate Fund. The revenues from these funds come from the EU emissions trading system.

The amounts above are calculated based on commitment appropriations, as shown below.

- For direct management, estimates are prepared by each service based on the most updated data available. For future estimates, work programmes, sectoral targets and historical values are used.

- For shared management, past and future figures are presented on the basis of the programmes and common agricultural policy strategic plans agreed with the Member States and updated in accordance with the annual reports.
- For indirect management, the figures are based on the existing targets and agreements with implementing partners, along with their annual reports.
- Past expenditure is revised annually following a quality review conducted by Commission departments, incorporating additional information available on the selected project.

### 1.2.1. Focus on results <sup>(2)</sup>



**A focus on results is fundamental for green budget action and the EU budget in general.** The results stemming from available indicators can be used to achieve more targeted spending and to improve steering of the EU budget. It can also make the green transition more efficient by improving accountability. The latter is also important in view of the need to contribute to multiple international commitments.

**The focus on emission reductions through energy efficiency and renewable energy expansion is crucial for achieving the EU's climate neutrality goals and achieving the 2030 targets.** The above results show that the EU budget is helping Member States to diversify their energy mix and gradually reduce their reliance on fossil fuels. This results in lower energy costs and decreased emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants, helping combat climate change.

### 1.2.2. Measuring the impact of NextGenerationEU investment

In November 2024 the Commission published the second impact report for NextGenerationEU green bonds, following up on the 2023 report presented at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Dubai. Both reports mark a major achievement in transparency, enabling the measurement of the **concrete climate impact of the investment** financed by NextGenerationEU green bonds.

Building on the robust EU green bond framework, the report is based on detailed analyses of the milestones and targets for green-bond-financed investment under the Recovery and Resilience Facility. This provides the basis for

<sup>(2)</sup> Aggregated data of core performance indicators reflecting estimated and expected impact from the EU budget programmes during the 2014-2024 period (contributions from the regional policy, the LIFE programme, the InvestEU programme, the Innovation Fund and the Recovery and Resilience Facility).

calculating their climate impact, allowing the measuring of progress on the path to a sustainable future and ensuring a direct link between funding and climate impact. Notably, the 2024 report also takes into account the investment supported by REPowerEU.

The analysis shows that after full implementation, NextGenerationEU **green bond investment has the potential to avoid greenhouse gas emissions by a total of 55 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year** – equivalent to 1.5% of the EU's total emissions in 2022. This figure currently represents approximately half of the investment financed by green bonds, meaning that future reports are expected to provide a more complete picture of the actual climate impact. At the current early stage of project implementation, the emissions reduction is naturally smaller. The report estimates a current annual reduction of 1.5 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, a figure that will continue to increase as the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility accelerates.

### 1.2.3. EU-supported activities and the EU taxonomy for sustainable finance

For the second consecutive year, the 'programme performance statements' (Annex 4 to this report) of several key EU budget programmes include an analysis of how their supported activities relate to the EU taxonomy for sustainable activities. This addition provides an important starting point for future analyses of how EU spending contributes to a greener future <sup>(3)</sup>.

While the analysis of the relationship between the supported activities and the taxonomy in the Recovery and Resilience Facility has been detailed previously in the context of NextGenerationEU green bond reporting, the scope has been broadened to cover additional programmes that may invest in activities covered by the EU taxonomy. This approach offers a more comprehensive view of the EU's commitment to sustainable financing across its various initiatives.

<sup>(3)</sup> Taxonomy alignment is not a prerequisite for funding.

## 1.3. Climate mainstreaming

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### 1.3.1. Achievements

The **Horizon Europe** mission ‘100 Climate-Neutral and Smart Cities by 2030’ aims to make cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. It supports 112 cities in achieving climate neutrality and becoming smart by 2030, with a particular focus on energy transition and the development of renewable energy projects.

The **Ukraine Facility** contains a chapter on the green transition and environmental protection and other chapters also refer to green priorities. In order to meet the steps of the plan, for example, in 2024 Ukraine adopted a new law on the prevention, reduction and control of industrial pollution, an integrated national energy and climate plan, and a new strategy for thermal modernisation of buildings until 2050.

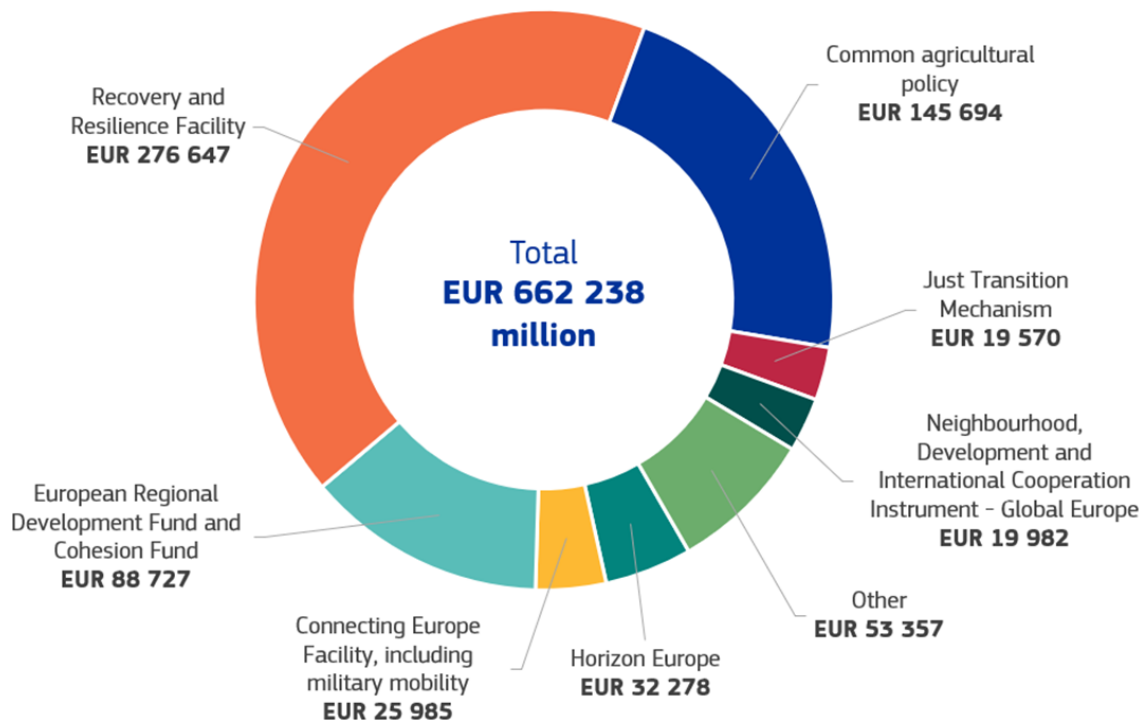
Under the **LIFE programme**, more than 1 400 000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent are expected to be avoided thanks to projects awarded in 2022 and 2023 and 7 799 gigawatt-hours per year of primary energy savings are expected from the 2022-2023 projects.

About 2.55 million hectares of agricultural and forest land were covered by **the common agricultural policy management commitments** contributing to carbon sequestration or conservation in 2023 <sup>(4)</sup>.

<sup>(4)</sup> Management commitments under 2014-2022 rural development programmes.

### 1.3.2. How much do we spend?

#### Climate contribution in the 2021-2027 period (million EUR)



Source: European Commission.

**For the 2021-2027 period, the EU budget – including NextGenerationEU – is projected to contribute EUR 662 billion to climate mainstreaming objectives, representing 34% of the budget envelope, surpassing the initial target of 30%.** Additionally, through the InvestEU programme the EU budget is expected to help mobilise over EUR 110 billion in **investment** to meet EU climate goals.

**Using the percentage of climate spending per programme calculated for budgetary commitments, it is possible to estimate the amount of climate-related spending at the payment level, which currently stands at 32.6%.** On this basis, Member States contributing to the EU budget can calculate their share of green budget contributions for the EU budget. This estimate excludes the Recovery and Resilience Facility, as this is financed by EU bonds instead of Member State contributions.

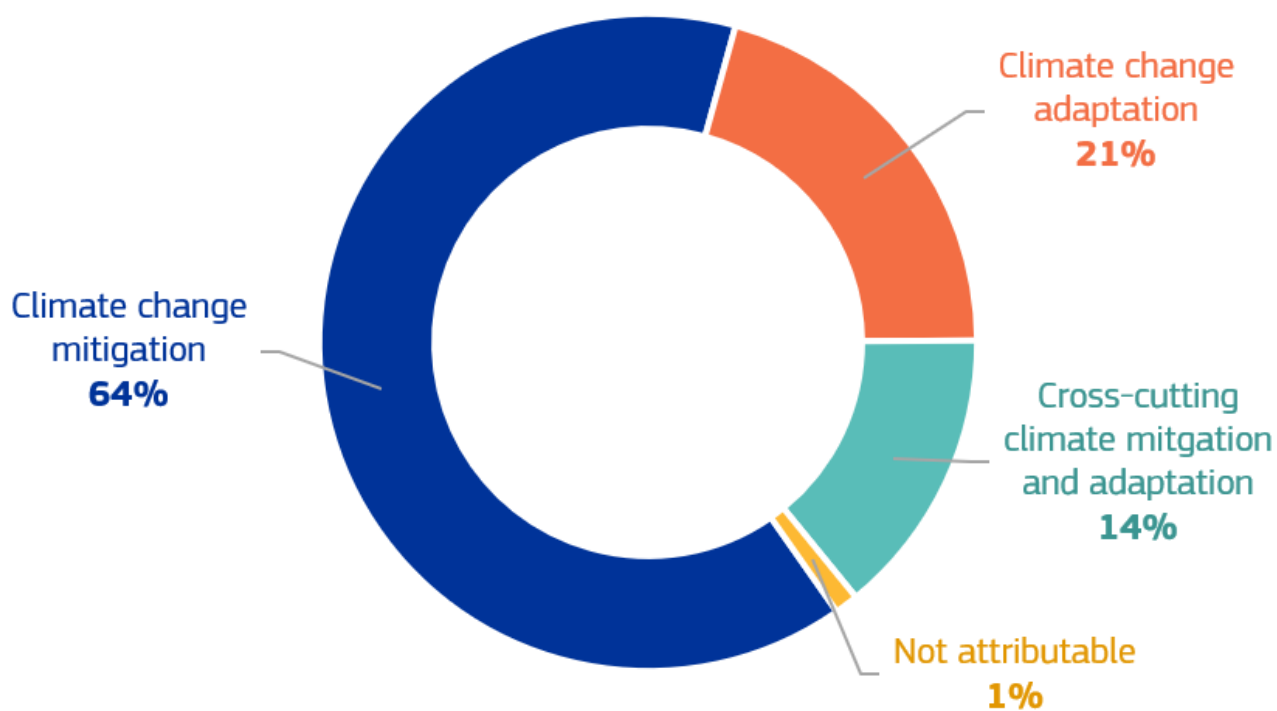
#### Differentiating between climate change mitigation and adaptation expenditure

Under the interinstitutional agreement of 16 December 2020, the Commission committed to report on climate expenditure, differentiating between climate change mitigation and adaptation, where feasible. To allow for such reporting, an external study was commissioned to assist in developing a methodology to disaggregate climate expenditure across these two dimensions.

The methodology was designed to avoid creating additional administrative burdens by building on the existing system of intervention fields used under the [Common Provisions Regulation](#) for cohesion funds and the Recovery and Resilience Facility. For external action programmes, existing methodologies were used, while for the common agricultural policy, the methodology was developed as a part of a specific study commissioned for this policy.



**Climate contribution in the 2021-2024 period disaggregated by climate mitigation and climate adaptation**



*Source:* European Commission. Figures do not include the Ukraine Facility and the 'Reform and growth facility for the Western Balkans'. Figures for the common agricultural policy refer only to the 2023-2024 period.

## 1.4. Biodiversity mainstreaming

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### 1.4.1. Achievements

21 million hectares are covered by selected projects to protect against wildfires under **cohesion policy funds**. In addition, the **Copernicus** atmosphere monitoring service uses near-real-time observations of the location and intensity of active wildfires to estimate the emissions of pollutants that may impact biodiversity in the affected areas.

176 species of which the loss is expected to be halted or reversed thanks to **LIFE** nature and biodiversity projects in 2022 and 2023.

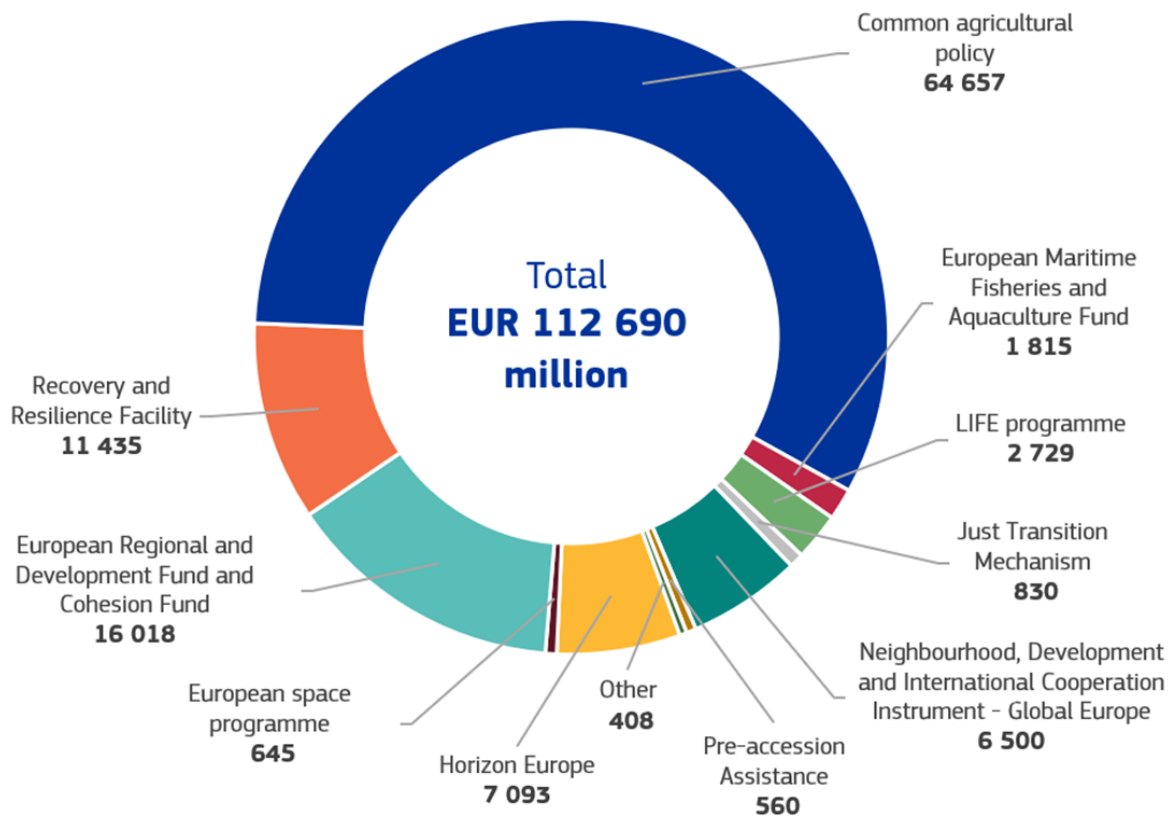
915 measures contributing to 'good environmental status' were selected between 2022 and 2023 under the **European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund**.

Through the **common agricultural policy**, 21% of agricultural land was covered by management contracts contributing to biodiversity in 2023 <sup>(5)</sup>.

<sup>(5)</sup> Management commitments under 2014-2022 rural development programmes

## 1.4.2. How much do we spend?

### Biodiversity contribution in the 2021-2027 period (million EUR)



Source: European Commission.

**For the 2021-2027 period, the EU budget – including NextGenerationEU – is contributing almost EUR 113 billion, or 5.8% of the total budget, to biodiversity mainstreaming objectives. While the ambition of allocating 7.5% of the EU budget to biodiversity in 2024 was achieved, the 10% targets for 2026 and 2027 are projected to fall below the initial ambitions.**

It is worth noting that the common agricultural policy methodology for the 2023-2027 period has a higher level of granularity and ambition compared to the methodology used in 2014-2022, allowing for more precise and conservative estimates compared to the past. As from the 2024 draft budget, the contribution of the common agricultural policy to biodiversity is estimated by the Commission through the application of EU coefficients (100%, 40% and 0%) and weighting factors (100%, 70% and 50%) that aim to reflect the differentiated contribution of each type of intervention towards the biodiversity objectives. Furthermore, given the design of the common agricultural policy and the cohesion policy – and the financial programming of the two programmes – it is not possible to assign resources to specific years, as projects have a multiannual nature that cannot be attributed to a single year. Contribution of the recently created Ukraine Facility and Western Balkan Facility towards biodiversity objectives is currently missing and will be updated once the data are available in the upcoming years.

## 1.5. Gender equality mainstreaming

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In response to persistent gender gaps and intersecting inequalities, the EU has intensified efforts to make its budget and policymaking more inclusive. Challenges such as the cost-of-living crisis, care burden disparities and unequal access to digital and green jobs have highlighted the need for sustained investment in gender equality.

As a result, gender mainstreaming is now embedded across major EU policies and funding programmes, including the European Social Fund Plus, the European Regional Development Fund, the Just Transition Fund, Horizon Europe and the common agricultural policy, NDICI-Global Europe. These tools promote equal access to resources, economic participation and social protection – particularly for women and underrepresented groups.

Looking ahead, President von der Leyen announced a new gender equality strategy beyond 2025 as part of her 2024 political guidelines for the 2024-2029 Commission. This upcoming strategy will build on the progress achieved so far and address emerging challenges, ensuring that equality remains a driving force in the EU's future policy and budgetary decisions.

### 1.5.1. Achievements

The **citizens, equality, rights and values programme** supported gender equality by funding Member States in transposing the Pay Transparency Directive, strengthening organisations fighting gender-based violence through long-term projects and providing financial support to local grassroots groups via intermediaries. In 2024 around 25% of the programme's committed funds focused primarily on promoting gender equality.

Under **Horizon Europe**, the 'Realising girls' and women's inclusion, representation and empowerment' project aims to prevent and reverse gender inequalities across the political, social, economic and cultural spheres by identifying and dismantling the root causes of gender discrimination through a multidisciplinary approach. It involves collaboration across several European countries and South Africa, focusing on institutional, experiential and symbolic dimensions to promote transformative equality.

With EUR 3.9 million in funding, the **European Social Fund Plus** supports a project involving organisations from Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Portugal and Romania, which promotes a holistic and intersectional approach to combating homelessness among women. The project's objectives include empowering marginalised women to overcome homelessness by providing access to tailored treatment pathways, integrating gender-specific approaches in trauma-informed care and influencing policy changes towards gender-sensitive and inclusive strategies.

**Thanks to the Recovery and Resilience Facility**, by the end of 2024, Estonia rolled out a digital gender-pay-gap tool for employers to provide the necessary information about the gender pay gap, its possible causes and solutions to address it. In addition, Italy provided financial support to the creation and/or growth of 700 enterprises led by women, supporting female entrepreneurship and strengthening women's participation in business activities. This crucial investment is complemented by **structural reforms**, including reforms to combat gender inequalities in Portugal, to better regulate the profession of nursing assistants in Sweden and to improve prenatal and neonatal health screening in Bulgaria.

Under the **Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance**, the Commission has supported the empowerment of women with minority backgrounds. Specific projects such as 'Romani women power of change in the Western Balkans and Türkiye' (with an EU contribution of EUR 1 million) and 'EU regional action for Roma education: increased education support and opportunities for Roma students in the Western Balkans and Türkiye' (EUR 4 million) aimed to increase the participation of Roma women in local decision-making and education.

Under the **Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe**, the Commission funded gender responsive investments under the Global Gateway strategy, such as the Africa Connected programme implemented by FINNFUND and targeted actions to support women's rights, such as the WYDE and ACT Programmes with the UN Women project 'Promoting the Agenda on Women, Peace and Security with Military Actors' in the Central African Republic and Mozambique. The project works to enhance women's inclusion and integration among military actors, and to ensure that armed forces are better prepared to integrate a gender perspective in the planning and conduct of operations and activities.

### 1.5.2. How much do we spend

In line with the 2020-2025 gender equality strategy, the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework and NextGenerationEU support a range of initiatives promoting women's labour market participation, work-life balance, care infrastructure, female entrepreneurship and gender balance in education and professions. Dedicated funding also supports civil-society and public institutions tackling gender-based violence.

The Commission developed a methodology to track gender-related spending at the programme level, in collaboration with the European Institute for Gender Equality and informed by the European Court of Auditors' 2021 report on gender mainstreaming in the EU budget.

Since the 2023 financial year, the monitoring of gender expenditure has been enhanced with the inclusion of the gender-disaggregated data available per programme in the programme performance statements (Annex 4 to the present report).

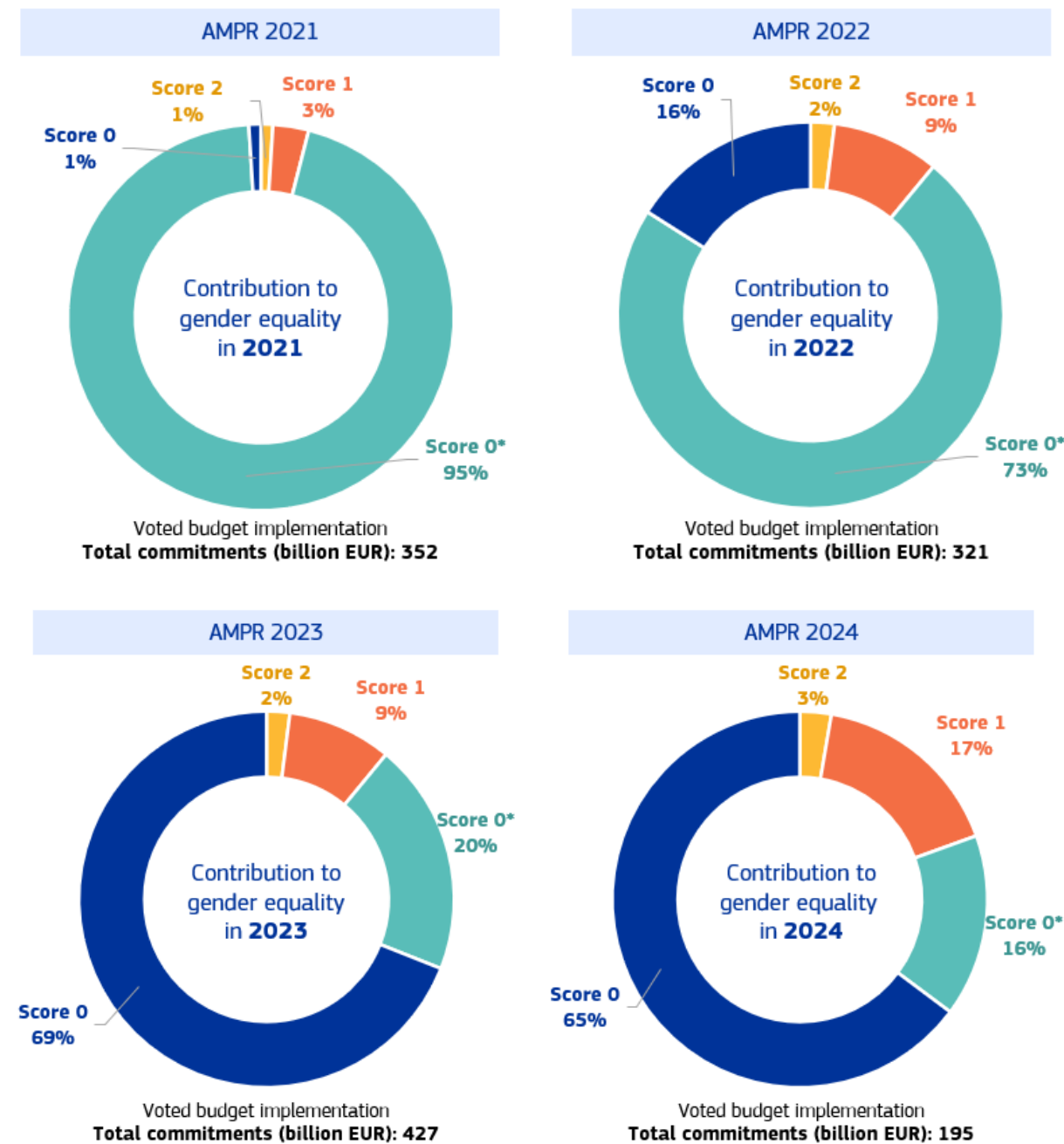
The total of the EU budget, based on the aggregation of the 2024 interventions qualifying for each score, has been allocated as shown below. In line with the methodology, a programme may qualify for one or more gender scores based on the objectives pursued by its respective interventions.

- **Score 2:** interventions the principal objective of which is to improve gender equality corresponded to 2.7% of the EU budget implemented in 2024 and were included in 13 programmes.
- **Score 1:** interventions that have gender equality as an important and deliberate objective (but not as the main reason for the intervention) corresponded to 16.8% of the EU budget implemented in 2024 and were included in 22 programmes.
- **Score 0\*:** interventions that have the potential to contribute to gender equality corresponded to 15.7% of the EU budget implemented in 2024 and were included in 8 programmes.
- **Score 0:** interventions that do not have a significant bearing on gender equality corresponded to 64.8% of the EU budget implemented in 2024 and were included in 45 programmes.

**In 2024 19.5% of the EU budget contributed to promoting gender equality (scores 2 and 1), representing a significant increase from previous years.** This notable progress underscores the EU's firm commitment to

integrating gender mainstreaming into the EU budget, ensuring that budget allocations actively support policies advancing gender equality.

## Contribution to gender equality as reported in 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024



NB: Each graph is based on the percentages reported at the time of the publication of the annual management performance reports for the 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 financial years, respectively. For 2024 the percentages are rounded up.

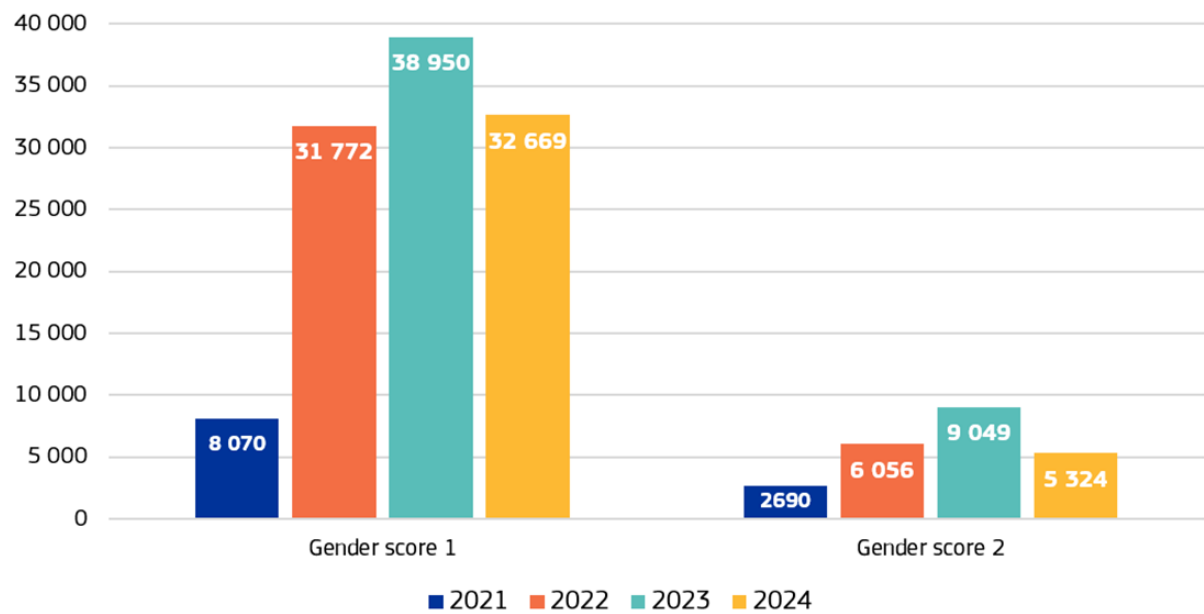
Source: European Commission.

**The 2024 results reflect the progress achieved by various programmes in terms of both implementation and reporting capacity, allowing the capture of the contribution of the EU budget to gender equality at a more granular level.** In particular, the sustained reduction in O\* demonstrates the ongoing efforts to refine budget assessments and enhance gender-focused allocations. A key example in 2024 is the common agricultural policy. Following a reassessment of the measures financed by the policy that include a focus on gender equality, in 2024 the EU budget commitments for this programme from 2021 to 2024 were assigned scores of 1 and 0, from the previous O\* score. This adjustment reflects a more accurate recognition of the policy's gender-relevant components

and highlights the EU’s ongoing efforts to improve how gender considerations are measured within its financial programmes.

**In concrete terms, the EU allocated overall EUR 38 billion to projects promoting gender equality in 2024 (gender scores 2 and 1).** This figure is lower than the EUR 48 billion reported for 2023, mainly due to the phasing out of the Recovery and Resilience Facility commitments in 2024, which accounted for EUR 8.4 billion under scores 1 and 2 in 2023. While the total expenditure supporting gender equality is lower in 2024, the proportion of funding directed towards gender equality increased.

**Contribution to gender scores 1 and 2 for 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 (million EUR)**



NB: Based on the amounts reported in the annual management performance reports for the 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 financial years, respectively.  
Source: European Commission.

It is important to note that in 2024, the Ukraine Facility and the Western Balkan Facility entered into force. Given the recent start of their operations, only beginning in the second half of 2024, budgetary commitments under both programmes were attributed a gender score of 0\*. Excluding these programmes, the share of the EU budget contributing to gender equality would have shown a further increase to 21.5% in 2024, compared to the reported 19.5%, whereas 0\* would have shown a decrease to 6.6%, compared to the reported 15.7%.

**2021-2024 aggregate trends**

Past expenditure is revised annually through a quality review conducted by the Commission departments, incorporating additional information available on the selected projects. This is particularly the case for measures that were initially assigned a gender score of 0\* in previous years. In this context, the reassessment concluded that, over the 2021-2024 period, a total of 12% of the EU budget expenditure contributed to the promotion of gender (gender scores 1 and 2), amounting to a significant EUR 158.4 billion over these four years.

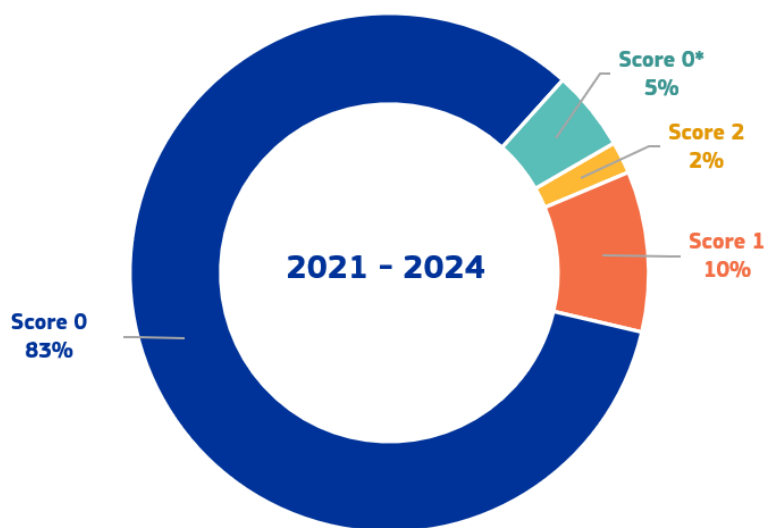
**At the same time, the share of EU budget under gender score 0\* has steadily declined and now stands at just 5% for the four-year period <sup>(6)</sup>.** This reflects the effectiveness of the Commission’s ongoing reassessment efforts, which have contributed to a more precise and clearer understanding of the EU budget support for gender

<sup>(6)</sup> 4% without taking into account the Ukraine Facility and the Western Balkan Facility, which were temporarily attributed a 0\* give their recent creation.

equality. For the 2021-2024 period, 83% of allocations were assigned a score of 0, due to the systematic reassessment of 0\* expenditure from 2021 to 2024.

The financial commitments made over this four-year period had a tangible impact across various domains, including employment, social protection and economic empowerment, reinforcing the EU's role as a global leader in gender equality financing.

### Gender scores as a percentage of the total EU budget (2021-2024)



NB: These percentages include the revised figures for 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 following the reassessment of score 0\* and were aggregated to calculate the overall percentages of the gender scores over the 2021-2024 period.

Source: European Commission.

### 1.5.3. Gender-disaggregated data

This year, for the second time, the programme performance statements (Annex 4 to this report), which provide detailed performance information at the programme level, were enhanced to include the relevant gender-disaggregated information available for each programme. This includes a wide array of gender-disaggregated data aimed at improving the monitoring of the performance of the programme in relation to gender equality. For some programmes, particularly those under shared and indirect management, the availability of gender-disaggregated data is constrained by the programme regulations and the implementation agreements.

Looking ahead to the post-2027 multiannual financial framework, the co-legislators have agreed to include in the Financial Regulation <sup>(7)</sup> a requirement to ensure that all data collected in relation to performance indicators of the financial programmes will be gender-disaggregated where appropriate. This is a significant step towards improving gender equality monitoring in EU programmes and complements the updated better regulation guidelines, which will ensure that future *ex ante* impact assessments of all relevant spending programmes duly consider the effects on gender equality from the start.

#### **Examples of gender-disaggregated data reported in the programme performance statements (Annex 4 to the AMPR)**

<sup>(7)</sup> Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2024 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, OJ L, 2024/2509, 26.9.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/2509/oj>.



- Under the Recovery and Resilience Facility, participants in education and training supported by the Recovery and Resilience Facility amounted to a total of 4.29 million across all age groups in 2024. Of this total, 2.37 million were female, 1.92 million were male and 499 were non-binary. Moreover, the number of young people aged 15–29 receiving support in 2024 amounted to 969 960 were male, 848 584 were female and 204 were non-binary.
- Under **Horizon Europe**, as of January 2024, women project coordinators represented 31% of Horizon Europe projects. This reflects a notable increase in the share of women-led consortia, up from 23% for Horizon 2020. Moreover, women make up 51.4% of participants in Horizon Europe boards and expert groups, with 74 women (52.9%) in official expert groups and 38 women (48.7%) in special groups. Similarly, among researchers in Horizon Europe, 37.8% are women (75 114), 62.1% are men (123 472), and 0.1% (189) are non-binary.
- Under **Erasmus**, in 2023, 60% of the provided mobility opportunities were taken up by women. The gender distribution varied depending on the field of education: adult education had the highest percentage of women (70%), followed by school education (67%), higher education (61%), youth education (58%) and vocational education and training (54%).
- Under the **common agricultural policy**, the total number of farmers receiving direct support (provisional data for 2024) was 5 713 335. This included 1 796 858 women (31.45%), 3 612 428 men (63.23%) and 1 841 non-binary individuals (0.03%), 229 833 non-prevalence responses (8) (4.02%) and 72 232 prefer-not-to-say responses (1.26%).
- Under the **Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance**, 628 418 people directly benefitted from EU-supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality. Available sex-disaggregated data indicates that at least 202 532 were female and 191 068 were male <sup>(9)</sup>.
- Under the **humanitarian aid programme**, the percentage of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender in 2024 is as follows: 48% female, 39% male, and 13% unknown <sup>(10)</sup>.

<sup>(8)</sup> For cases where a perfect gender balance in the decision-making power occurs between different genders

<sup>(9)</sup> The reported values are aggregates of data collected at the intervention level. Some of these datasets included sex-disaggregated information, while others did not. As a result, the sum of male and female beneficiaries does not match the overall total.

<sup>(10)</sup> Number of beneficiaries by age and sex reached by humanitarian aid operations available in EVA actions operational data (such data reflect information encoded in Fiche Opérationnelle and in the European Hospital and Healthcare Federation).

## 1.6. Digital tracking

**The digital transition is a core element of the Commission's competitiveness agenda.** Beyond enhancing EU competitiveness, including leadership in artificial intelligence innovation, it serves as a vital catalyst for prosperity, economic recovery and resilience while enabling innovative solutions to tackle global challenges.

In 2021, the Commission presented its vision for the EU's digital transformation by 2030, with a digital compass for the EU's Digital Decade that evolves around four digital dimensions:

- skills,
- secure and sustainable digital infrastructure,
- digital transformation of businesses, and
- digitalisation of public services.

On 14 December 2022, the co-legislators adopted the Digital Decade policy programme, taking up the digital compass and its vision, setting up quantitative EU targets for the four cardinal points to be reached by 2030, and establishing a cooperation mechanism with the Member States to progress towards these targets.



### Skills

#### Information and communication

**technology specialist:** 20 million specialists and gender convergence

**Basic digital skills:** at least 80% of the population



### Digital transformation of businesses

**Technology uptake:** 75% of EU companies using cloud / artificial intelligence / big data

**Innovators:** grow scale-ups & finance to double EU unicorns

**Late adopters:** more than 90% of small and medium-sized enterprises reach at least a basic level of digital intensity



### Secure and sustainable digital infrastructures

**Connectivity:** gigabit speed for everyone, 5G everywhere

**Cutting edge semiconductors:** double the EU share in global production

**Data – edge & cloud:** 10 000 climate-neutral highly secure edge nodes

**Computing:** first computer with quantum acceleration



### Digitalisation of public services

**Key public services:** 100% online

**e-health:** 100% of citizens having access to medical records

**Digital identity:** 80% of citizens using digital identification

### 1.6.1. Achievements

**Almost 16.2 million dwellings gained access to very high-capacity internet networks**, including 5G networks and gigabit speed, through measures under the **Recovery and Resilience Facility** by the end of 2024.

**First exascale supercomputer** (one quintillion calculations per second) was launched in Europe to support researchers, industry and artificial intelligence development. Jedi – the first module of the Jupiter exascale supercomputer – ranked first in the list of the world's top 500 greenest supercomputers in June 2024.

**Under the Connecting Europe Facility, 5 000 terabits per second of additional capacity** were created in 2024 by deployed backbone networks, including submarine cables.

**Under the space programme, 4 billion Galileo-enabled devices were in use in 2024.** The positioning accuracy performance of Galileo is three times better when compared to other global navigation satellite systems, with excellent availability.

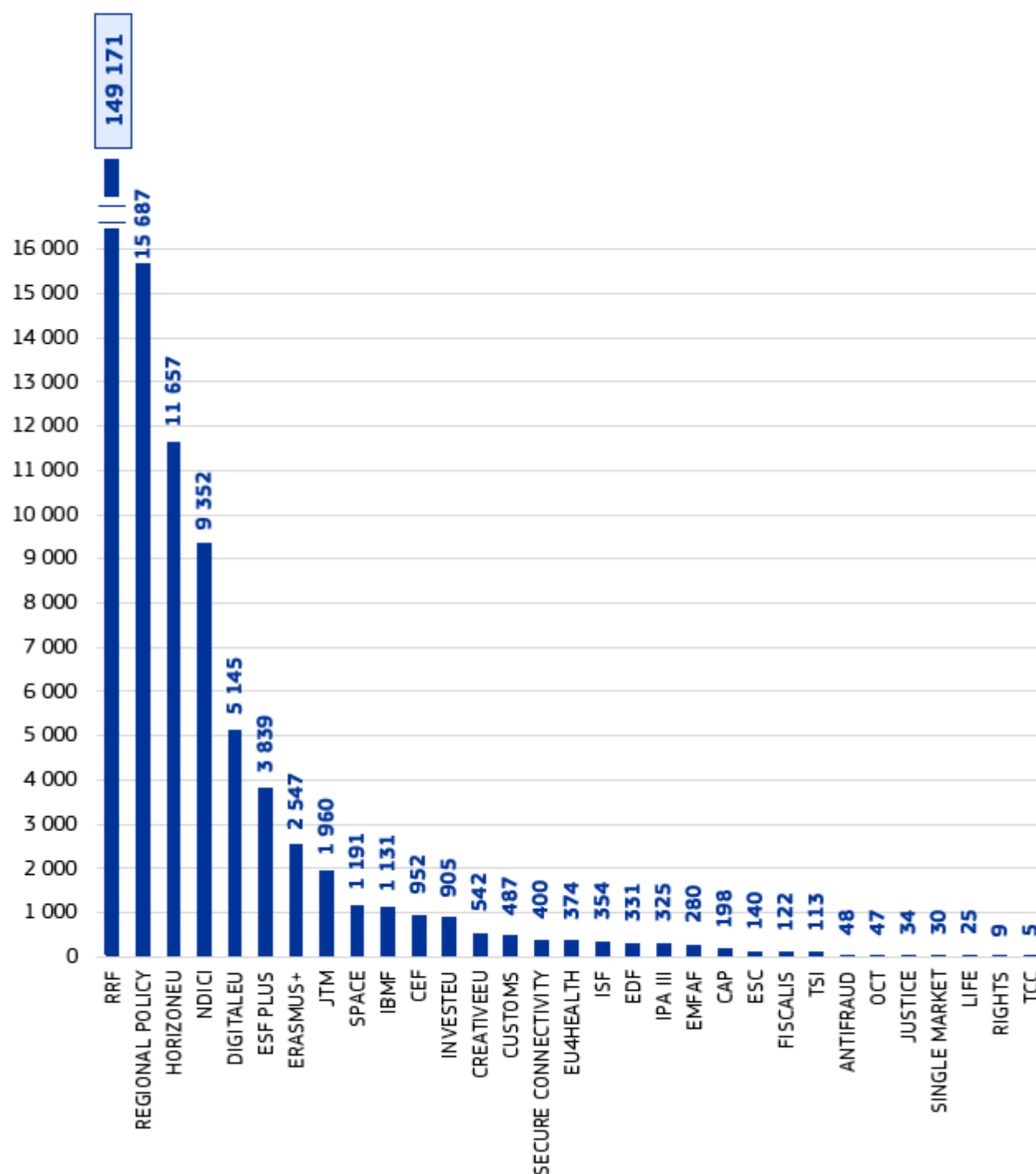
### 1.6.2. How much do we spend

The 2025 stocktaking exercise to estimate EU spending on the digital transition was conducted for the implementation of the 2021-2027 EU budget over the 2021-2024 period. The findings show that the EU budget, including NextGenerationEU, is channelling significant contributions to all of the digital transition's key dimensions. The Commission's ambition is to build on the findings to develop a comprehensive and robust methodology for measuring the EU budget's overall contribution to the digital transition across all programmes.

Based on the results of the stocktaking exercise, **EUR 208.1 billion of the EU budget (including NextGenerationEU) was dedicated to the digital transition between 2021 and 2024, representing almost 15.1% of the total EU budget for that period** <sup>(11)</sup>. A significant share of this amount came from the Recovery and Resilience Facility, which dedicated EUR 149 billion towards the digital transition during the same period.

<sup>(11)</sup> Given that a fully-fledged tracking methodology for the digital contributions of the EU budget has not yet been established, any aggregation of the contributions of individual programmes at this stage should be interpreted with caution. This is because the methodologies employed by individual spending programmes may not be strictly comparable. Despite this, such aggregation can still provide a general estimate of the total digital contribution from the EU budget.

## Estimated contributions to the digital transition of the EU budget programmes, in 2021-2024 (cumulatively) (\*)



(\*) Including NextGenerationEU, in EUR billion.

For readability purposes, the scale is broken, as the Recovery and Resilience Facility provides more than 10 times more support to the digital transition than the next most contributing programme.

The abbreviations used stand for: **RRF** – Recovery and resilience facility; **HORIZONEU** – Horizon Europe; **NDICI** – Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe; **DIGITALEU** – digital Europe programme; **ESF PLUS** – European Social Fund+; **JTM** – Just Transition Mechanism; **SPACE** – EU Space Programme; **CEF** – Connecting Europe Facility; **IPA III** – Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance III; **IBMF** – Integrated Border Management Fund; **ISF** – Internal Security Fund; **CREATIVEEU** – Creative Europe Programme; **CAP** – common agricultural policy; **EMFAF** – European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund; **SECURE CONNECTIVITY** – EU Secure Connectivity Programme; **TSI** – Technical Support Instrument; **ESC** – European Solidarity Corps; **OCT** – Decision on the Overseas Association, including Greenland; **RIGHTS** – Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values Programme; **TCC** – Turkish Cypriot community.

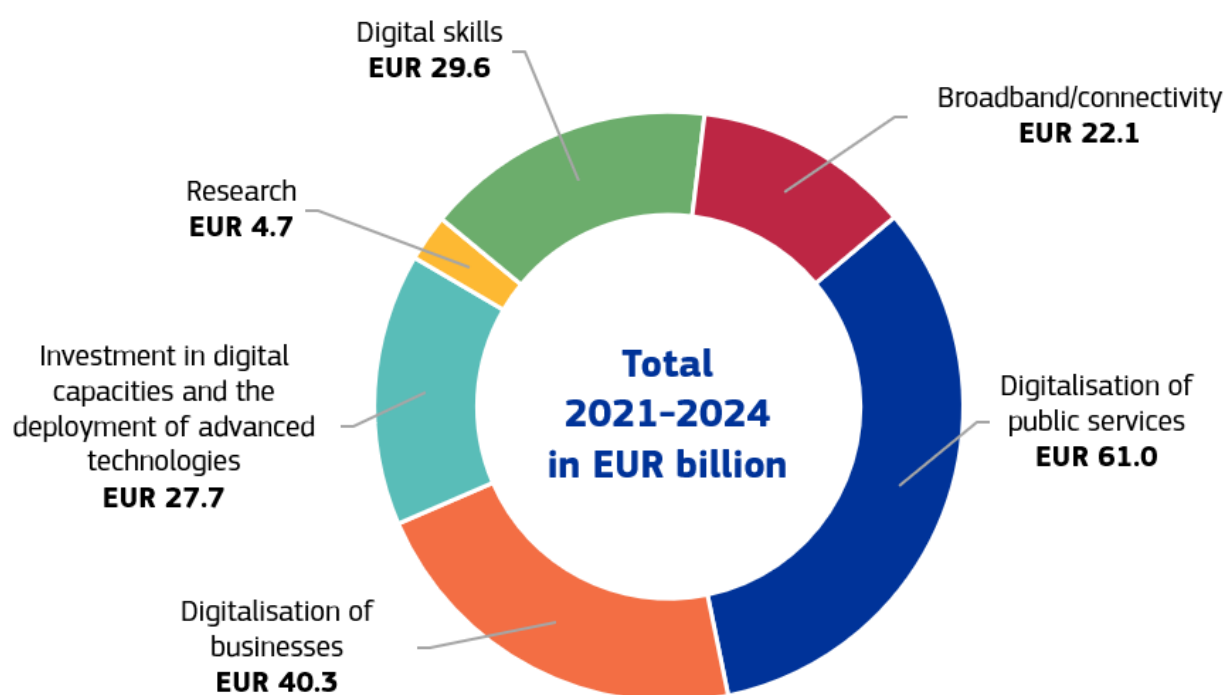
Source: European Commission, based on the 2025 stock-taking.

**Almost all EU budget programmes contribute to the digital transition.** However, due to data limitations, digital-related expenditure for the 2021-2024 period could only be tracked for 31 out of the 53 spending programmes implemented in 2024. The Ukraine Facility and the Reform and Growth Facility for the Western

Balkans entered into force in 2024. As the implementation of operations under these two programmes only began in the second half of the year, budgetary commitments contributing to the digital transition were not included in this year's reporting exercise.

In terms of thematic concentration, 89% of the reported digital expenditure this year could be attributed to the four categories of the digital compass. Significant efforts are being made to support the digitalisation of public services (in particular government ICT solutions, e-services and applications, and the digitalisation of healthcare) and businesses, with strong support directed towards small and medium-sized enterprises. More information is provided in the following sections.

### Estimated contributions to the digital transition by key digital dimensions (2021-2023) (\*)



(\*) Including NextGenerationEU, in EUR billion.

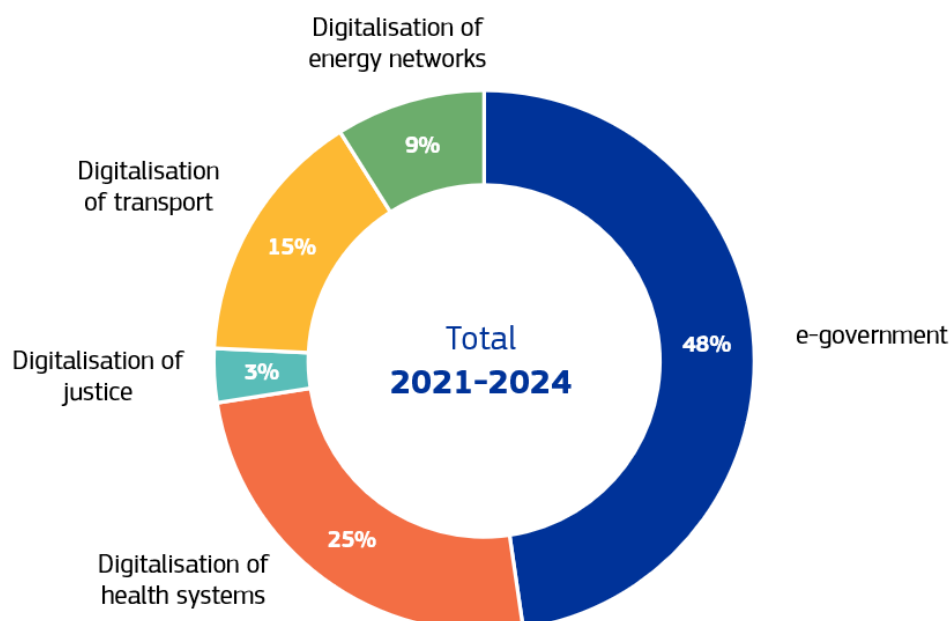
Not all programmes could be taken into account due to methodological limitations. Approximately 89% of the reported expenditure could be disaggregated into the above categories.

Source: European Commission, based on the 2025 stock-taking exercise.

## Digitalisation of businesses and public services

The EU budget (including NextGenerationEU) is making a significant contribution to the digitalisation of the private and public sectors. Estimates for 2021 to 2024 are that EUR 61.0 billion was dedicated to the support of the EU budget to e-government (including the digitalisation of health and justice systems) and EUR 40.3 billion for the support of the digitalisation of businesses. The Recovery and Resilience Facility, the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund are important contributors to this investment. From 2021 to 2024, 11.6% of the amounts from the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund were used to finance interventions that advance the digital transition, in particular supporting small and medium-sized enterprises and public services.

## Estimated contributions of the EU budget to the digitalisation of public services (2021-2024) (\*)



(\*) Including NextGenerationEU.

These amounts are the result of the stocktaking exercise conducted for 2021 to 2024 and exclude the external action programmes and the common agricultural policy due to methodological limitations.

Source: European Commission, based on the 2025 stock-taking exercise.

## Supporting the development and deployment of digital technologies and research

From 2021 to 2024, estimates indicate that the EU contributed EUR 27.7 billion to investment in digital capacities and the deployment of advanced technologies, and EUR 4.7 billion to research. These numbers are lower than those reported during the last reporting cycles, mainly because of an updated methodology applied under Horizon Europe. These figures are not yet final and will be updated as more information from funded projects becomes available.

The main contributing programmes towards investment in digital capacities and the deployment of advanced technologies, and research are the Recovery and Resilience Facility, Horizon Europe, the EU space programme, the European Regional Development Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the Just Transition Mechanism and the Digital Europe programme.

## Investing in digital skills

From 2021 to 2024, the EU budget, including NextGenerationEU, made a significant contribution to both basic and advanced digital skills, with an estimated investment totalling EUR 29.6 billion. In addition to supporting the development of digital skills at all levels, along with information technology services and applications for digital skills and digital inclusion, particular emphasis was placed on supporting young people. The main programmes contributing to this dimension are the Recovery and Resilience Facility (EUR 23.6 billion) and the European Social Fund Plus (EUR 3.8 billion), providing support to youth employment and the socioeconomic integration of young people.

## Enhancing digital connectivity

The EU budget, including NextGenerationEU, is contributing to enhancing digital connectivity, which will give citizens and businesses new opportunities to benefit fully from the digital single market and accelerate economic growth. Between 2021 and 2024, investment in digital connectivity, including investment in very-high-capacity broadband

networks and 5G network coverage, is estimated to have reached EUR 22.1 billion. The main programmes contributing are the Recovery and Resilience Facility (EUR 13.3 billion), the cohesion policy funds (EUR 1.2 billion) and the Connecting Europe Facility.

The common agricultural policy plays a key role in improving broadband access in rural areas by supporting broadband infrastructure and improved access to e-government services. The first results on the implementation of the common agricultural policy show that almost 8% of the rural population has benefited from improved access to services and infrastructure through support from the programme.

Under the Connecting Europe Facility, 5 000 terabits per second of additional capacity were created by deployed backbone networks, including submarine cables. A total of EUR 500 million was awarded to 43 projects to support the digitalisation of the trans-European transport network, notably through support for the European Railway Traffic Management System technology. The programme also aims to modernise energy grids and deploy digital connectivity infrastructure to support the EU's digital transition. Specifically, the programme will support the deployment of 5G systems and high-capacity digital networks to transform various sectors, including healthcare, education and manufacturing. This will enhance digital readiness, competitiveness and inclusiveness, particularly in the outermost regions, and contribute to the EU's economic recovery and growth.

The European Investment Fund allocated EUR 3.64 billion to support small and medium-sized enterprises in innovation and digitalisation through a dedicated guarantee supported by InvestEU. This guarantee supports various digitalisation efforts, including innovative business models and digital skills acquisition. Additionally, the fund's equity product for small and medium-sized enterprises and research includes a sub-product that specifically supports investment in digital, cultural and creative industry solutions.

## **The twin transition: exploiting synergies**

The twin green and digital transitions are deeply interconnected, offering the potential to create significant synergies. The EU budget is instrumental in this process, acting as a key enabler in unlocking these synergies. It provides the necessary financial support for initiatives that align with the objectives of both transitions, thereby ensuring that the potential benefits can be fully realised. The table below illustrates some of the synergies that are being achieved with the support of the EU budget.

Financed by Horizon Europe, **the TwinPolitics project explores the socio-technical challenges of creating a digital twin of the ocean to aid in climate change mitigation and ocean data management**. By addressing development, access and legal challenges, the project aims to enhance the use of digital twins of the ocean in national and international contexts. This initiative supports informed decision-making to protect marine environments.

Supporting **smart grids**, such as those under the Connecting Europe Facility energy strand, contributes to sustainable development by the **integration of energy from renewable sources** and the development of smart energy grids. An example is the completion of one of the internal lines that is part of the Finland–Sweden interconnection, which aims at increasing the transmission capacity between the Member States.

In addition, the **cohesion policy funds** earmarked EUR 5 billion for the investments in **smart energy systems** through the entire 2021-2027 programming period, of which **EUR 1.44 billion** have been allocated to selected projects that should result in **additional 1.94 million end users connected to the smart energy systems**.

As part of the EU's broader efforts to **modernise and innovate agricultural practices and rural development** under the common agricultural policy, the support for the implementation of digital technologies, such as precision farming, contributes to the EU's goal for a more sustainable agricultural sector.

The **EU's Galileo satellite system** supports technologies that are key enablers for smart and sustainable transport, and in particular for connected and autonomous driving. In road transport, using navigation and positioning services from Galileo leads to a range of innovative applications that enable smart mobility and multi-mode transport digitalisation with optimised travel routes, in turn allowing for a reduction of carbon dioxide emissions. In air transport, using the European Geostationary Navigation Overlay Service for the efficient definition of flight routes helps reduce fuel consumption and carbon dioxide emissions.



## 1.7. The EU budget and the sustainable development goals

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**The United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets, has given new impetus to global efforts to achieve sustainable development.** The EU has played an important role in shaping the agenda, through public consultations, dialogue with partners and in-depth research. The EU is committed to playing an active role to maximise progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, as outlined, for example, in the Commission communication 'Next steps for a sustainable European future', in the Commission staff working document 'Delivering on the UN's Sustainable Development Goals – A comprehensive approach' and recently in the first-ever EU voluntary review on progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted on 15 May 2023. Moreover, Eurostat publishes a report annually on monitoring progress towards the UN sustainable development goals in an EU context.

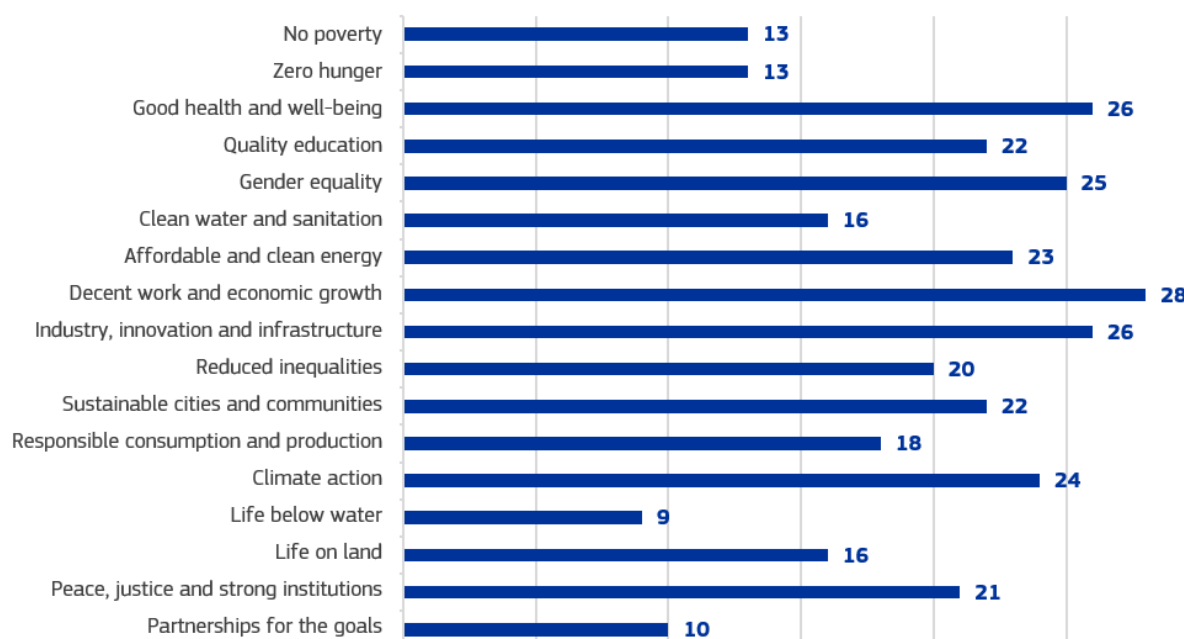
**The von der Leyen Commission has maintained a consistent focus on the UN sustainable development goals throughout its work.** Since 2020, several major policy initiatives have been introduced, including the European Green Deal, the Climate Law, and the 2023 Green Deal industrial plan. More recent measures include the clean industrial deal, the 2025 Annual Sustainable Growth Survey, the updated European skills agenda, and the competitiveness compass.

In line with the 2021 Commission communication on the better regulation agenda and the objectives of the current multiannual financial framework, the Commission further strengthened the integration of the sustainable development goals into the EU's policy and budgetary cycle. Overall, this mainstreaming ensures that all major legislative and financial proposals are assessed for their contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, thereby reinforcing the EU's commitment to sustainability, strategic foresight and evidence-based policymaking.

To this end, since 2021 the Commission has been systematically identifying the relevant Sustainable Development Goals for each proposal and examining how the initiative supports their achievement. In addition, links to the Sustainable Development Goals will be included throughout evaluations and impact assessments.

**At the EU level, sustainable development challenges are addressed through policies and regulatory instruments.** As far as the former are concerned, the EU budget, through its spending programmes, provides a significant contribution to sustainable development by complementing national budgets, in line with the principle of subsidiarity. In doing so, the design and implementation of the EU spending programmes aim to deliver on the objectives in each policy field, while promoting sustainability through the initiatives and interventions of the relevant programmes in a connected and consistent way. In particular, 47 out of 52 of the EU spending programmes contributed towards at least one sustainable development goal in 2024.

## Number of programmes contributing to individual Sustainable Development Goals in 2024



Source: European Commission.

**In light of the cross-cutting nature of the Sustainable Development Goals, and to ensure a holistic approach in addressing sustainable development, 99% of the EU budget contributes to Sustainable Development Goals.** In addition, the vast majority of the 2021-2027 programmes (42 out of 52) are designed to address multiple Sustainable Development Goals through their policy measures. In the programme performance statements' (Annex 4 to this AMPR), the Commission presents the sustainable development goals to which each EU funding programme contributes, along with examples of their contribution. The infographic below provides, in a non-exhaustive manner, examples illustrating how EU programmes contribute to the sustainable development goals.

The 2023 publication *EU voluntary review on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, together with *Sustainable Development in the European Union – Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context – 2024 edition*, reaffirmed the **EU budget as a key driver for delivering substantial progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**<sup>(12)</sup>. Looking ahead, the EU has reinforced its commitment to systematically integrate and report on the implementation of the sustainable development goals across all relevant EU programmes, ensuring policy coherence and sustained momentum towards achieving all goals.

<sup>(12)</sup> European Commission, *EU voluntary review on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2023, <https://commission.europa.eu/system/files/2023-06/SDG-Report-WEB.pdf> and European Commission: Eurostat, *Sustainable Development in the European Union – Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context – 2024 edition*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2024, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2785/98370>.



In Czechia, the **European Social Fund Plus** is helping people in need to rebuild their lives, starting with a roof over their head. Through the social housing initiative, individuals and families in need can access dedicated housing points in the city of Ostrava, while social workers make regular visits to the new residents to ensure stability. This sustained support has a high success rate, with over 85% of participants maintaining their housing stability. The city's proactive approach has already changed many lives, with 59 households benefiting from housing and a renewed sense of opportunity.



In Yemen, **EU humanitarian funding** averted a serious food security crisis and none of the country's districts experienced famine throughout 2024. EUR 30 million supported the resumption of the World Food Programme's emergency assistance in areas controlled by the de facto authorities after nearly one year of pause in general food distributions. In this context of limited resources, the Cash Consortium of Yemen remained a key EU partner. More than half a million people were able to meet their food and basic needs thanks to the multipurpose cash assistance provided by the consortium.



The **EU4health programme** delivered measures in 2024 to implement the healthier together initiative, Europe's beating cancer plan and mental health initiatives, and to address selected health risk factors and health determinants. The programme also funded measures that are producing guidance to improve healthcare access.



Financed by **Erasmus+**, the 'Share the music for inclusive learning in education' project supported teachers by providing a practical framework and showcasing best practices for managing inclusion and diversity in education. Its primary goal is to offer pre-primary and primary school teachers new knowledge, key competencies and ready-to-use educational materials to effectively use music as a pedagogical tool for inclusive education. Additionally, the project aims to help teachers develop their social and digital skills through its digital repository and online training resources.



In 2024 under the **Ukraine Facility**, Ukraine adopted the new demographic development strategy up to 2040. The new law on the corporate governance of state-owned enterprises, and the national strategy for mining action up to 2033 also include measures that encourage gender equality.



By the end of 2024, the **Recovery and Resilience Facility** had supported the construction or reconstruction of at least 517 km of the public water supply network in Croatia.



In Poland, the **Just Transition Fund** helped reduce energy bills and allowed citizens to benefit from stable, ecological and affordable energy sources. The fund invested in Western Małopolska in the energy efficiency of public buildings and of housing, including by supporting the installation of home insulation, rooftop solar installations and heat pumps. The fund invested EUR 2.4 billion in Silesia and Western Małopolska.



Under the **Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance**, in the area of employment and social inclusion, 21 300 people (out of which 10 870 were women) participated in the youth guarantee scheme in North Macedonia in 2024. With 8 152 people having a successful and timely result, for example 6 672 were employed within four months upon entry, and 1 480 participating in one of the active programmes and measures, the success of the youth guarantee scheme in 2024 rose to 38.2%. The operational plan for active employment programmes and measures and labour market services, and the youth guarantee scheme were implemented, covering 11 194 people, especially young people. 47.4% of the beneficiaries of active employment measures were women, 1.5% were people with disabilities, 67.7% were young people and 4.4% were Roma.

	<p>Through <b>Horizon Europe</b>, the European partnership on innovative small and medium-sized enterprises helps innovative businesses increase their research and innovation capacity and productivity and successfully embed themselves in global value chains and new markets.</p>		<p>Under the <b>Asylum Migration and Integration Fund</b>, phase 7 of the regional development and protection programme for North Africa is running from 2025 to 2028 with a budget (EU grant amount maximum) of EUR 37.5 million. The main objective of the proposed action is to support non-EU countries in North Africa and across the Atlantic and Mediterranean migration route to consolidate their migration and asylum systems and build their capacity to provide adequate reception, protection and durable solutions for vulnerable migrants, asylum seekers and refugees.</p>
	<p>The <b>LIFE programme</b> SeedNEB project applied solutions from the new European Bauhaus and nature-based solutions in three municipalities: Dunaújváros, Hungary; Potenza, Italy and Lorquí, Spain. The project will demonstrate urban strategies and on-site interventions based on nature such as green roofs and facades. These strategies and interventions can foster biodiversity, reduce the impact of heat waves and improve the well-being of their residents.</p>		<p>By the end of 2024, the <b>Recovery and Resilience Facility</b> supported Malta in adopting construction industry standards to reduce waste and improve its treatment according to the waste hierarchy.</p>
	<p>The <b>Innovation Fund</b> is designed to answer this goal and take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. The Grey2Green-II project will install a 200 MW electrolyser for the production of renewable hydrogen. Equally, the eMETHANOLxWSolution – a next-generation tanker vessel powered by e-methanol and wind-assisted propulsion – aims to contribute to the decarbonisation of the maritime industry by demonstrating an innovative combination of foldable suction sails and a dual-fuel engine for a new hybrid tanker vessel.</p>		<p><b>Regional fisheries management organisations</b> promote the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources by improving management measures adopted following scientific advice and by promoting healthy tuna stocks in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and through the governance framework established by sustainable fisheries partnership agreements with a number of non-EU countries.</p>
	<p>The <b>European Regional Development Fund</b> planned EUR 9.5 billion to support this goal. For instance, project ARIEM+ aims to support regions in northern Portugal and Spain where wildfires in the last five years have devastated nearly one million hectares of land. Managed from an emergency centre in the Galicia region, in collaboration with the Castilla and León region and the North of Portugal, the project has created an emergency plan to prevent and respond to major disasters such as floods, heavy storms and wildfires. The project aims to benefit around 600 000 people. Through coordinated communications, training and new technology equipment, Spain and Portugal will now be able to join forces when an emergency strikes. The cohesion policy funds provided 75% of the EUR 4 million ARIEM+ budget, while the rest was funded by the regions of Galicia, Castilla and León and the North of Portugal.</p>		<p>The <b>Common Foreign and Security Policy</b> measures contribute to the preservation of peace, conflict prevention, strengthening of international security, consolidating and supporting democracy, the rule of law and human rights by advising and building capacity on security sector reforms, the rule of law and border management, by supporting mediation and conflict resolution initiatives or by supporting the universalisation and effective implementation of international treaties and conventions addressing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or conventional weapons.</p>



The **EU Space programme**, in particular via Copernicus services, has developed numerous partnerships at the global, regional, national and local levels with institutional, non-governmental and private stakeholders.

**Annex 1: Budget contribution - climate (commitments; million EUR)**

Programme	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total	% of total envelope
Horizon Europe	4 502.0	4 753.0	5 007.8	5 009.1	4 514.0	4 284.0	4 208.0	32 278.0	34.9%
Euratom Research and Training Programme	121.3	125.1	140.1	149.0	143.1	0.0	0.0	678.6	34.2%
International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)	857.1	703.0	548.5	429.2	478.3	844.0	654.7	4 514.9	99.0%
InvestEU	926.5	1 238.0	1 132.3	431.1	239.3	286.6	145.6	4 399.4	34.6%
Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), including Military Mobility	3 196.8	3 607.8	3 737.4	3 654.0	3 750.5	3 951.0	4 087.2	25 984.7	77.7%
Digital Europe Programme	100.8	154.5	82.9	22.7	6.0	43.8	46.6	457.3	5.6%
Single Market Programme	47.2	62.0	74.6	50.9	49.0	49.5	49.6	382.8	8.7%
Cooperation in the field of taxation (Fiscalis)	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	8.2	3.1%
Cooperation in the field of customs (Customs)	0.0	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.4%
European Space Programme	253.6	295.0	320.6	347.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 216.2	8.5%
Cohesion Policy Funds	39.1	13 728.9	13 790.8	14 788.7	17 006.2	14 440.0	14 932.8	88 726.5	33.6%
Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3%
Recovery and Resilience Facility	103 608.4	67 368.6	104 571.9	1 076.1	9.9	6.0	6.0	276 646.7	42.5%
Technical Support Instrument	23.1	23.2	18.2	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.1	10.7%
Union Civil Protection Mechanism	78.2	313.6	199.5	103.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	695.0	19.1%
EU4Health Programme	7.5	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.9	0.2%
Emergency support within the Union (ESI)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1%
European Social Fund +	0.4	1 263.7	1 303.7	1 396.6	969.3	817.8	843.2	6 594.8	6.9%
Erasmus +	220.0	385.4	443.5	427.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 476.5	5.7%
European Solidarity Corps (ESC)	21.5	15.8	16.5	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.6	7.1%
Creative Europe	77.2	97.5	84.7	92.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	351.9	14.8%
Justice	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0%
Citizenship Equality Rights and Values	0.0	2.7	2.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.8%
Communication	4.2	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.9%
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	17 209.7	17 557.3	13 086.5	24 168.4	24 540.0	24 566.8	24 565.4	145 694.1	37.8%
European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)	35.0	598.4	588.2	591.1	494.3	413.3	419.8	3 140.1	52.5%
Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPA) and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO)	15.7	17.7	10.1	9.3	11.1	18.1	18.2	100.1	9.5%

Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	438.6	432.2	456.3	453.1	455.8	467.2	485.3	3 188.5	<b>58.6%</b>
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	2.7	6 396.9	7 406.5	1 785.5	1 326.0	1 326.0	1 326.0	19 569.6	<b>99.0%</b>
Asylum and Migration Fund (AMF)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0%</b>
Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF)	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	<b>0.0%</b>
Nuclear Safety and decommissioning (incl. For Bulgaria and Slovakia)	0.3	0.2	0.7	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	<b>1.0%</b>
European Defence Fund (EDF)	86.8	32.2	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	150.3	<b>2.1%</b>
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe ( NDICI - Global Europe )	1 906.5	3 522.0	3 209.5	3 022.8	2 878.0	2 684.0	2 759.0	19 981.8	<b>25.3%</b>
Humanitarian Aid (HUMA)	840.5	1 017.7	965.7	1 010.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	3 834.6	<b>25.0%</b>
Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (including Greenland)	0.0	53.6	50.2	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	116.9	<b>23.4%</b>
Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)	624.5	579.5	516.4	512.0	566.0	568.0	568.0	3 934.3	<b>26.2%</b>
Innovation Fund	146.2	2 944.8	3 520.8	478.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7 090.2	<b>68.1%</b>
Union Secure Connectivity Programme	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	<b>0.0%</b>
Other (Decentralized agencies, prerogatives, PPPA)	94.7	53.8	117.9	214.9				481.2	
React EU – Cohesion Policy	5 036.6	1 274.7	106.8	62.6				6 480.7	
ReactEU - European Social Fund +	1 202.2	400.8	22.8	20.7				1 646.5	
Ukraine Facility	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.4	510.7	510.7	510.7	1 624.4	<b>9.6%</b>
Western Balkan Facility	0.0	0.0	0.0	120.4	177.5	148.9	148.9	595.7	<b>29.8%</b>
<b>Total (million EUR)</b>	<b>141 725.1</b>	<b>129 030.7</b>	<b>161 566.9</b>	<b>60 585.8</b>	<b>58 128.9</b>	<b>55 425.7</b>	<b>55 775.0</b>	<b>662 238.1</b>	
<b>Total in %</b>	<b>32.8%</b>	<b>38.3%</b>	<b>38.2%</b>	<b>31.9%</b>	<b>30.1%</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>29.9%</b>	<b>34.0%</b>	

**Annex 2: Budget contribution - biodiversity (commitments; million EUR)**

<b>Programme:</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of total envelope</b>
Horizon Europe	603.6	1 167.7	1 146.1	627.5	1 122.0	1 224.0	1 202.0	7 092.8	<b>7.7%</b>
InvestEU Fund	8.1	11.0	10.7	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	<b>0.3%</b>
European Space Programme	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	165.0	0.0	0.0	645.0	<b>4.5%</b>
Cohesion Policy Funds	0.0	2 644.8	2 737.5	2 800.7	2 873.0	2 439.5	2 522.7	16 018.2	<b>6.1%</b>
Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	<b>0.7%</b>
Recovery and Resilience Facility	4 419.5	2 614.4	4 355.5	44.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	11 434.7	<b>1.8%</b>
Technical Support Instrument	0.0	0.0	6.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	<b>1.5%</b>
Union Civil Protection Mechanism	43.1	30.3	14.8	74.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	162.6	<b>4.5%</b>
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	9 943.2	9 236.2	9 033.8	8 791.1	9 217.6	9 217.6	9 217.6	64 657.2	<b>16.8%</b>
European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)	52.5	339.0	331.9	320.9	282.7	242.1	245.5	1 814.7	<b>30.3%</b>
Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPA) and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO)	18.8	21.1	13.3	15.3	14.8	21.9	22.0	127.2	<b>12.1%</b>
Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	353.3	382.6	393.4	378.1	385.1	403.1	433.5	2 729.1	<b>50.1%</b>
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	0.0	271.6	310.8	66.7	67.7	56.2	57.3	830.3	<b>4.2%</b>
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI - Global Europe)	529.7	853.3	1 079.4	1 063.6	954.0	995.0	1 025.0	6 500.0	<b>8.2%</b>
Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (including Greenland)	0.0	12.9	29.1	7.0	5.5	7.5	7.5	69.5	<b>13.9%</b>
Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)	33.1	64.9	91.7	74.8	96.0	97.0	102.0	559.5	<b>3.7%</b>
<b>Total (million EUR)</b>	<b>16 124.8</b>	<b>17 769.9</b>	<b>19 676.0</b>	<b>14 395.3</b>	<b>15 183.9</b>	<b>14 704.2</b>	<b>14 835.6</b>	<b>112 689.7</b>	
<b>Total in %</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>	<b>7.9%</b>	<b>7.8%</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	



**Annex 3: Budget contribution – gender equality (commitments; million EUR)**

Programme	Gender Score	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Horizon Europe	Gender 2	77.1	87.8	142.6	103.8	<b>411.3</b>
Horizon Europe	Gender 1	1 176.1	1 985.8	2 040.0	1 391.2	<b>6 593.0</b>
Horizon Europe	Gender 0*	9 782.1	9 770.5	10 252.5	11 415.0	<b>41 220.1</b>
Horizon Europe	Gender 0	472.3	396.1	0.0	0.0	<b>868.4</b>
Euratom Research and Training Programme	Gender 0	264.7	269.7	286.0	279.9	<b>1 100.3</b>
International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)	Gender 0	864.0	710.0	549.8	436.3	<b>2 560.1</b>
InvestEU Fund	Gender 1	69.1	142.6	50.3	119.8	<b>381.8</b>
InvestEU Fund	Gender 0	623.7	1 287.6	454.2	1 081.2	<b>3 446.7</b>
Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), including Military Mobility	Gender 0	4 517.5	4 570.8	4 839.1	4 586.8	<b>18 514.2</b>
Digital Europe Programme	Gender 0	1 130.5	1 232.8	1 340.8	1 265.4	<b>4 969.5</b>
Single Market Programme, including COSME, ISA2, ESP, consumer involvement in fin. Services, financial reporting, Food and Feed, consumer programme	Gender 0	583.1	687.6	633.8	603.6	<b>2 508.2</b>
EU Anti-Fraud Programme	Gender 1				0.3	<b>0.3</b>
EU Anti-Fraud Programme	Gender 0	24.1	24.4	24.9	25.2	<b>98.5</b>
Cooperation in the field of taxation (Fiscalis)	Gender 0	34.8	36.9	37.7	38.4	<b>147.8</b>
Cooperation in the field of customs (Customs)	Gender 0	125.5	130.4	121.6	135.7	<b>513.2</b>
European Space Programme	Gender 0	1 977.3	2 008.2	2 045.1	2 088.0	<b>8 118.6</b>
Cohesion Policy Funds	Gender 2		3 938.1	4 076.0	3 494.0	<b>11 508.1</b>
Cohesion Policy Funds	Gender 1		348.9	361.2	291.2	<b>1 001.3</b>
Cohesion Policy Funds	Gender 0	225.2	39 282.3	40 661.0	42 431.4	<b>122 599.8</b>
Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community	Gender 1	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	<b>1.4</b>
Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community	Gender 0	31.4	34.0	33.1	34.3	<b>132.8</b>
Recovery and Resilience Facility	Gender 2	3 091.9	1 823.9	3 031.4	30.6	<b>7 977.8</b>
Recovery and Resilience Facility	Gender 1	5 446.3	3 212.8	5 339.7	54.7	<b>14 053.5</b>
Recovery and Resilience Facility	Gender 0	243 372.0	143 564.8	240 093.4	2 439.5	<b>629 469.7</b>
Technical Support Instrument	Gender 2		2.4	18.0	27.3	<b>47.7</b>
Technical Support Instrument	Gender 1				0.2	<b>0.2</b>
Technical Support Instrument	Gender 0	116.4	116.2	103.1	95.9	<b>431.5</b>
Protection of the Euro Against Counterfeiting	Gender 0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	<b>3.5</b>
Union Civil Protection Mechanism	Gender 0	182.6	354.3	253.0	240.3	<b>1 030.2</b>
EU4Health Programme	Gender 1	15.0	75.9	23.3	20.0	<b>134.2</b>
EU4Health Programme	Gender 0*				25.0	<b>25.0</b>
EU4Health Programme	Gender 0	314.1	763.5	716.0	708.4	<b>2 502.0</b>
Emergency support within the Union (ESI)	Gender 0	231.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>231.7</b>
European Social Fund +	Gender 2		507.5	1 439.3	688.6	<b>2 635.3</b>
European Social Fund +	Gender 1		14 775.4	13 384.2	14 162.1	<b>42 321.7</b>
European Social Fund +	Gender 0	174.0	685.0	1 550.4	1 965.6	<b>4 375.0</b>
Erasmus +	Gender 2	313.9	315.4	309.0	238.7	<b>1 177.1</b>
Erasmus +	Gender 1	498.6	751.6	780.0	876.0	<b>2 906.2</b>

Erasmus +	Gender 0	1 850.4	2 353.7	2 595.0	2 691.4	<b>9 490.5</b>
European Solidarity Corps (ESC)	Gender 2	12.8	36.0	65.7	76.0	<b>190.5</b>
European Solidarity Corps (ESC)	Gender 0	122.9	105.4	78.5	68.1	<b>374.8</b>
Creative Europe	Gender 2	24.8	22.9	14.2	135.7	<b>197.5</b>
Creative Europe	Gender 0	281.6	383.7	318.6	199.1	<b>1 182.9</b>
Justice	Gender 2			0.3	0.4	<b>0.7</b>
Justice	Gender 1	14.9	17.3	6.9	19.6	<b>58.7</b>
Justice	Gender 0*	15.1	15.1	22.1	6.5	<b>58.8</b>
Justice	Gender 0	16.7	11.2	10.4	15.4	<b>53.7</b>
Citizenship Equality Rights and Values	Gender 2	22.0	35.7	28.3	46.4	<b>132.4</b>
Citizenship Equality Rights and Values	Gender 1	68.9	139.8	125.9	120.5	<b>455.1</b>
Citizenship Equality Rights and Values	Gender 0*	0.0	14.8	47.5	31.9	<b>94.2</b>
Citizenship Equality Rights and Values	Gender 0	8.0	24.7	12.6	19.8	<b>65.1</b>
Communication	Gender 0	106.7	107.6	108.5	109.5	<b>432.3</b>
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	Gender 1				113.2	<b>113.2</b>
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	Gender 0	55 712.9	53 096.6	53 626.9	53 559.9	<b>215 996.2</b>
European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)	Gender 0*		20.6	20.0	19.3	<b>59.9</b>
European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)	Gender 0	109.1	1 110.8	1 083.1	1 050.9	<b>3 353.9</b>
Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPA) and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO)	Gender 0	151.6	159.3	116.8	129.9	<b>557.6</b>
Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	Gender 1	2.1	2.5	1.0	2.1	<b>7.7</b>
Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	Gender 0	736.7	753.0	757.4	765.6	<b>3 012.7</b>
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	Gender 2		49.8	56.5	13.8	<b>120.1</b>
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	Gender 1		1 770.6	2 008.5	491.7	<b>4 270.8</b>
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	Gender 0	9.4	4 599.6	5 310.8	1 086.2	<b>11 006.0</b>
Asylum and Migration Fund (AMF)	Gender 1	497.6	1 398.7	1 484.3	1 502.4	<b>4 883.0</b>
Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF)	Gender 0	289.0	999.2	1 205.3	1 257.8	<b>3 751.4</b>
Internal Security Fund (ISF)	Gender 0	70.0	254.1	309.9	322.8	<b>956.8</b>
Nuclear Decommissioning (Lithuania)	Gender 0	72.5	98.9	68.8	67.1	<b>307.3</b>
Nuclear Safety and decommissioning (incl. For Bulgaria and Slovakia)	Gender 0	69.2	43.9	56.5	60.5	<b>230.2</b>
European Defence Fund (EDF)	Gender 0	945.7	940.4	945.7	1 023.8	<b>3 855.6</b>
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI - Global Europe)	Gender 2	178.5	143.9	630.0	427.8	<b>1 380.2</b>
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI - Global Europe)	Gender 1	8 658.5	11 337.3	10 948.4	9 560.8	<b>40 505.0</b>
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI - Global Europe)	Gender 0	3 422.0	942.8	438.4	1 375.9	<b>6 179.1</b>
European Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation	Gender 1	34.3	31.5	35.1	38.9	<b>139.8</b>
European Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation	Gender 0	3.3	7.0	4.8	2.9	<b>18.0</b>
Humanitarian Aid (HUMA)	Gender 1	2 168.1	2 441.8	2 408.0	2 494.8	<b>9 512.7</b>
Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)	Gender 1	291.9	281.7	264.0	298.0	<b>1 135.6</b>
Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)	Gender 0	60.3	80.0	107.8	86.7	<b>334.8</b>
Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (including Greenland)	Gender 1	60.0	2.4	64.7	69.5	<b>196.6</b>
Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (including Greenland)	Gender 0	7.0	66.6	5.3	1.9	<b>80.8</b>

Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)	Gender 2	0.0	11.0	4.0	41.7	<b>56.7</b>
Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)	Gender 1	525.8	1 142.3	1 252.3	796.5	<b>3 716.9</b>
Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)	Gender 0	1 357.9	831.5	1 273.3	1 272.5	<b>4 735.2</b>
European Globalisation Adjustment Fund	Gender 0*	181.3	201.3	205.4	33.8	<b>621.8</b>
European Union Solidarity Fund	Gender 0	844.2	718.5	649.5	1 234.0	<b>3 446.2</b>
Brexit Adjustment Reserve	Gender 0	1 574.9	964.0	257.8	0.0	<b>2 796.7</b>
Innovation Fund	Gender 0	146.2	2 944.8	3 520.8	478.4	<b>7 090.2</b>
Union Secure Connectivity Programme	Gender 0			186.3	213.5	<b>399.8</b>
Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA)	Gender 0	152.7	236.0	242.1	188.3	<b>819.1</b>
EU Defence Industry Reinforcement Through Common Procurement Act (EDIRPA)	Gender 0				250.2	<b>250.2</b>
Regulation on Supporting Ammunition Production (ASAP)	Gender 0			157.0	343.0	<b>500.0</b>
Ukraine Facility	Gender 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	246.2	<b>246.2</b>
Ukraine Facility	Gender 0*	0.0	0.0	0.0	17 521.3	<b>17 521.3</b>
Reform and growth facility for the Western Balkans	Gender 0*	0.0	0.0	0.0	1 501.0	<b>1 501.0</b>
<b>Total (million EUR)</b>	<b>Gender 2</b>	<b>3 721.1</b>	<b>6 974.4</b>	<b>9 815.3</b>	<b>5 324.6</b>	<b>25 835.4</b>
<b>Total (million EUR)</b>	<b>Gender 1</b>	<b>19 527.8</b>	<b>39 859.2</b>	<b>40 578.4</b>	<b>32 669.6</b>	<b>132 635.0</b>
<b>Total (million EUR)</b>	<b>Gender 0</b>	<b>323 386.7</b>	<b>267 988.7</b>	<b>367 191.7</b>	<b>126 332.0</b>	<b>1 084 899.1</b>
<b>Total (million EUR)</b>	<b>Gender 0*</b>	<b>9 978.5</b>	<b>10 022.3</b>	<b>10 547.6</b>	<b>30 553.7</b>	<b>61 102.1</b>

**Annex 4: Budget contribution – digital (commitments; million EUR)**

	2022	2023	2024	2024	Total	% of 2021 -2024
Horizon Europe	829.5	4 181.5	3 543.0	3 103.4	11 657.3	21.2%
InvestEU Fund	210.5	286.5	279.4	128.5	904.8	8.6%
Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), including Military Mobility	366.4	213.1	270.8	101.9	952.2	5.1%
Digital Europe Programme	1 161.0	1 264.1	1 380.9	1 338.8	5 144.8	100.0%
Single Market Programme	5.4	5.5	5.2	14.0	30.1	1.2%
EU Anti-Fraud Programme	11.6	12.6	11.6	12.1	47.9	48.5%
Cooperation in the field of taxation (Fiscalis)	22.2	34.7	31.6	33.7	122.2	82.7%
Cooperation in the field of customs (Customs)	116.6	125.3	113.4	131.7	487.0	94.9%
European Space Programme	334.3	487.5	369.6	708.6	1 900.1	23.4%
Regional Policy (European Regional and Development Fund and Cohesion Fund)	0.0	5 117.8	5 297.3	5 272.2	15 687.3	11.6%
Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community	1.0	2.6	0.0	1.4	5.0	3.7%
Recovery and Resilience Facility	57 678.7	34 024.5	56 889.6	578.1	149 170.8	22.9%
Technical Support Instrument	6.4	27.8	39.1	39.4	112.7	23.2%
EU4Health Programme	86.1	140.1	67.0	80.8	373.9	14.1%
European Social Fund +	0.0	124.1	1 597.5	2 117.7	3 839.4	7.8%
Erasmus +	534.5	778.6	861.8	372.4	2 547.3	18.8%
European Solidarity Corps (ESC)	13.1	35.2	52.7	39.2	140.2	24.8%
Creative Europe	104.5	91.2	71.2	275.3	542.3	39.3%
Justice	6.1	6.6	11.0	10.6	34.2	19.9%
Citizenship Equality Rights and Values	1.1	5.1	1.6	1.4	9.2	1.2%
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	66.8	61.7	69.2	0.0	197.6	0.1%
European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)	4.5	95.1	92.1	87.9	279.6	8.2%
Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	11.0	7.5	6.0	0.0	24.5	0.8%
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	0.0	820.5	938.7	201.3	1 960.5	12.7%
Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF)	54.4	305.0	377.0	394.6	1 131.0	30.1%
Internal Security Fund (ISF)	25.9	93.9	114.5	119.3	353.6	37.0%
European Defence Fund	109.0	118.0	104.0	0.0	331.0	8.6%
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI - Global Europe)	1 950.9	3 058.9	2 424.1	1 917.8	9 351.6	19.5%
Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (including Greenland)	0.0	11.8	15.7	19.5	47.0	16.9%
Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)	75.6	92.0	1.8	155.8	325.2	3.8%
Union Secure Connectivity Programme	0.0	0.0	186.3	213.5	399.8	100.0%
<b>Total (million EUR)</b>	<b>63 786.9</b>	<b>51 628.8</b>	<b>75 223.4</b>	<b>17 470.9</b>	<b>208 110.0</b>	<b>15.1%</b>

## 2.PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS

### **Important: this section is available exclusively online**

In line with the European Commission's digital strategy, and with the objective of improving the accessibility of performance information and the user experience, the 'Programme performance statements' is published on the Europa website at the following address:



[Programme Performance Statements home page](#)

### **Table of contents (with relevant links)**

#### **Heading 1: Single Market, Innovation and Digital [online only]**

[Horizon Europe](#)

[Euratom Research and Training Programme](#)

[ITER](#)

[InvestEU](#)

[Connecting Europe Facility \(CEF\)](#)

[Digital Europe Programme](#)

[Single Market Programme](#)

[EU Anti-Fraud Programme](#)

[Cooperation in the field of taxation \(FISCALIS\)](#)

[Cooperation in the field of customs \(CUSTOMS\)](#)

[European Space Programme](#)

[Secure Connectivity Programme](#)

#### **Heading 2: Cohesion and Values [online only]**

[Regional Policy](#)

[Support to the Turkish Cypriot community](#)

[Recovery and Resilience Facility](#)

[Technical Support Instrument](#)

[Protection of the Euro Against Counterfeiting \(Pericles IV\)](#)

[Union Civil Protection Mechanism \(rescEU\)](#)

[EU4Health](#)

[European Social Fund+](#)

[Erasmus+](#)  
[European Solidarity Corps](#)  
[Justice Programme](#)  
[Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values programme](#)  
[Creative Europe](#)  
[Communication](#)

### **Heading 3: Natural Resources & Environment [online only]**

[Common Agricultural Policy](#)  
[European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund](#)  
[Fisheries organisations and agreements](#)  
[Programme for Environment and Climate Action \(LIFE\)](#)  
[Just Transition Mechanism](#)

### **Heading 4: Migration & Border Management [online only]**

[Asylum Migration and Integration Fund](#)  
[Integrated Border Management Fund](#)

### **Heading 5: Security & Defence [online only]**

[Internal Security Fund](#)  
[Nuclear Decommissioning \(Lithuania\)](#)  
[Nuclear Safety and Decommissioning](#)  
[European Defence Fund](#)  
[Act in Support of Ammunition Production \(ASAP\)](#)  
[EU Defence Industry Reinforcement through Common Procurement Act \(EDIRPA\)](#)

### **Heading 6: Neighbourhood & the World [online only]**

[Global Europe: Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument](#)  
[European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety Cooperation](#)  
[Humanitarian Aid](#)  
[Common Foreign and Security Policy](#)  
[Overseas Countries and Territories](#)  
[Macro-Financial Assistance \(MFA\)](#)  
[Pre-Accession Assistance](#)  
[Ukraine Facility](#)  
[Western Balkans Facility](#)

### **Special instruments and outside the MFF [online only]**

[European Globalisation Adjustment Fund for Displaced Workers](#)  
[European Union Solidarity Fund](#)  
[Innovation Fund](#)  
[Brexit Adjustment Reserve](#)  
[Social Climate Fund](#)

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