

# DRAFT GENERAL BUDGET OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Working Document Part I

*#EUBudget*

**2027**  
**FINANCIAL**  
**YEAR**

Programme Performance Statements of  
operational expenditure

COM(2026) 300 - June 2026

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**DRAFT GENERAL BUDGET**  
**of the European Union**  
for the financial year 2027

Working Document  
**Part I**

**Draft General Budget  
of the European Union  
for the Financial Year 2027**

**Working document Part I  
Programme Performance Statements**

## Draft Budget Working Documents

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The 2027 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 2025.

### **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 2025 – 2027 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 2027 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 2026, information on assigned revenue (implementation in 2025 and estimation for 2027) 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 2025.

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.

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

## 1.1. Introduction

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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.

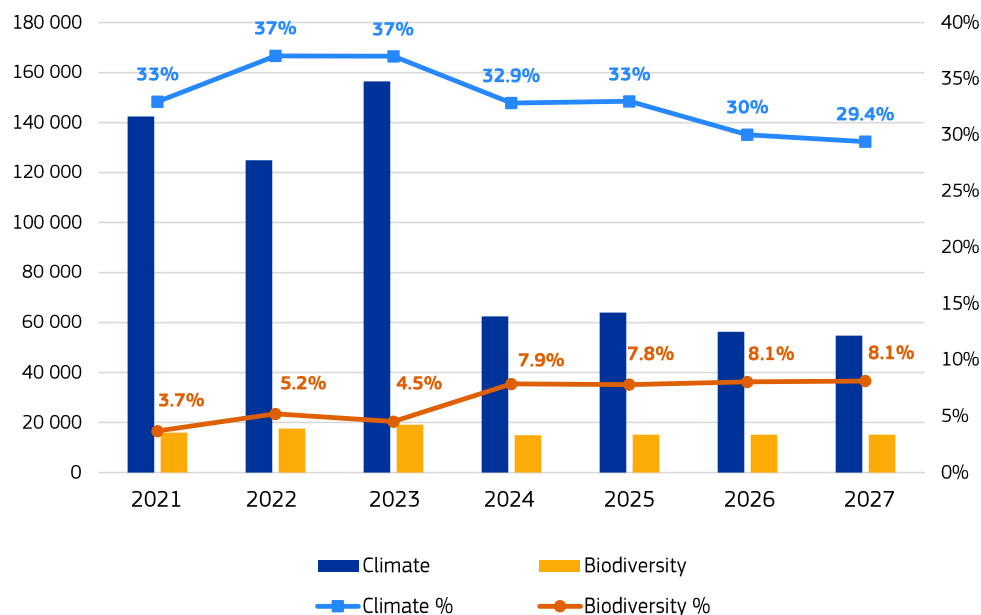
## 1.2. Green budgeting

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**The Commission uses green budgeting to enhance the transparency of the EU funding and support the achievement of climate and environmental objectives**, in line with the Paris Agreement and the European Green Deal.

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 over the period**, thanks to the strong contribution from the Recovery and Resilience Facility and the repowerEU plan. The figures presented in this report use past commitments for the years 2021-2025 and expected commitment appropriations for 2026-2027<sup>2</sup>.

The Innovation Fund, financed by revenues from the Emission Trading System and channelled through the EU budget, provides important impetus to the climate objectives. The Modernisation Fund, an off-budget instrument financed by the Emission Trading System, also contributes to the climate efforts of Member States.

**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.

The climate and biodiversity contributions are calculated based on commitment appropriations, as shown below. 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 CAP 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.

<sup>2</sup> Data on budget programming for 2026 and 2027 presented in this report reflect information available as of 31 May 2026.

### 1.2.1. Focus on results <sup>(3)</sup>

<p><b>49 gigawatt-hours</b></p> <p>of estimated energy efficiency savings per year from private and public buildings.</p>	<p><b>124 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent avoided per year,</b></p> <p>of which more than half was through NextGenerationEU green bond investment. Additionally, 452 million tonnes of carbon dioxide reduction are expected from the Innovation Fund over the first 10 years of operation.</p>	<p><b>543 additional gigawatt-hours</b></p> <p>of renewable energy capacity installed.</p>
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**A clear focus on results is essential for effective green budgeting and EU budget implementation 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 December 2025 the Commission published the third annual impact report for NextGenerationEU green bonds. The reports mark a major achievement in transparency, enabling the measurement of the **concrete climate impact of the investment** financed by these 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 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.

The analysis shows that after full implementation, NextGenerationEU **green bond investment has the potential to avoid greenhouse gas emissions by a total of 53.4 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year** – equivalent to 1.5% of the EU's total emissions in 2022. The report estimates a current annual reduction of 14.0 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent, a figure that represents 26.2% of the total

<sup>(3)</sup> Aggregated data of core performance indicators reflecting estimated and expected impact from the EU budget programmes during the 2014-2025 period (contributions from the regional policy, the LIFE programme, the InvestEU programme, the Innovation Fund, the Just Transition Mechanism and the Recovery and Resilience Facility).

projected amount and continues to increase as the implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility accelerates (compared with 2.7% in 2024).

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

For the third 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>(4)</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 covers 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.

### 1.2.4. Support to climate and environmental objectives in the 2028-2034 long-term budget

**The impact assessment <sup>(5)</sup> underpinning the Commission proposal for a Performance Regulation highlighted the lessons learned from the current programming period.** It identified a number of positive developments and challenges, such as the lack of a harmonised methodology to track contributions to green objectives across EU budget programmes, overlaps in tracking between climate and biodiversity and a lack of programme-specific targets for biodiversity.

As a result, **for the 2028-2034 multiannual financial framework, the Commission proposed a spending target of 35% of the EU budget, covering all climate and environmental objectives**, including circular economy, water and clean air, in addition to climate change mitigation and adaptation, and biodiversity, while avoiding risks of double counting. The proposal further includes programme-specific spending targets for national and regional partnership plans, the European Competitiveness Fund, Horizon Europe, the Connecting Europe Facility and Global Europe. The contribution of all EU budget programmes to climate and environmental policies will be tracked according to a harmonised methodology set out in the Performance Regulation, allowing to track contributions relevant for the European Green Deal.

**The proposed Performance Regulation further introduces, for the first time, a harmonised set of output and result indicators applicable across all EU budget programmes.** This would allow the aggregation of performance data at the EU budget level and strengthen monitoring of climate action and environmental protection. The framework includes indicators such as ‘annual GHG emissions avoided (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)’, ‘new or additional energy capacity installed in electricity production (MW)’ and ‘hectares of protected or restored areas’.

The Commission also proposed a horizontal and systemic approach to integrate the do no significant harm principle across all EU programmes. Guidance on do no significant harm will define environmental and climate conditions, building on the lessons learned from the implementation of the do no significant harm principle in existing programmes.

<sup>(4)</sup> Taxonomy alignment is not a prerequisite for funding.

<sup>(5)</sup> Commission staff working document – Impact assessment report accompanying the document Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a budget expenditure tracking and performance framework and other horizontal rules for the Union programmes and activities, SWD(2025) 590 final of 16 July 2025, <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:52025SC0590>.

## 1.3. Climate mainstreaming

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### 1.3.1. Examples of achievements

**LIFE** projects have achieved a reduction of 14 162 593 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year, annual primary energy savings of 8 332 gigawatt-hours and additional renewable energy production of 3 153 gigawatt-hours per year. Over 3.5 million citizens have benefited from reduced vulnerability to climate change.

Under Global Europe (**Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument**), the EU is actively advancing the green transition in the Eastern Partnership through targeted programmes delivering concrete results. The EU4Climate Resilience programme (EUR 17 million) provides technical support and pilot projects to strengthen climate adaptation at the municipal level, helping partner countries meet their Paris Agreement commitments and align with EU legislation.

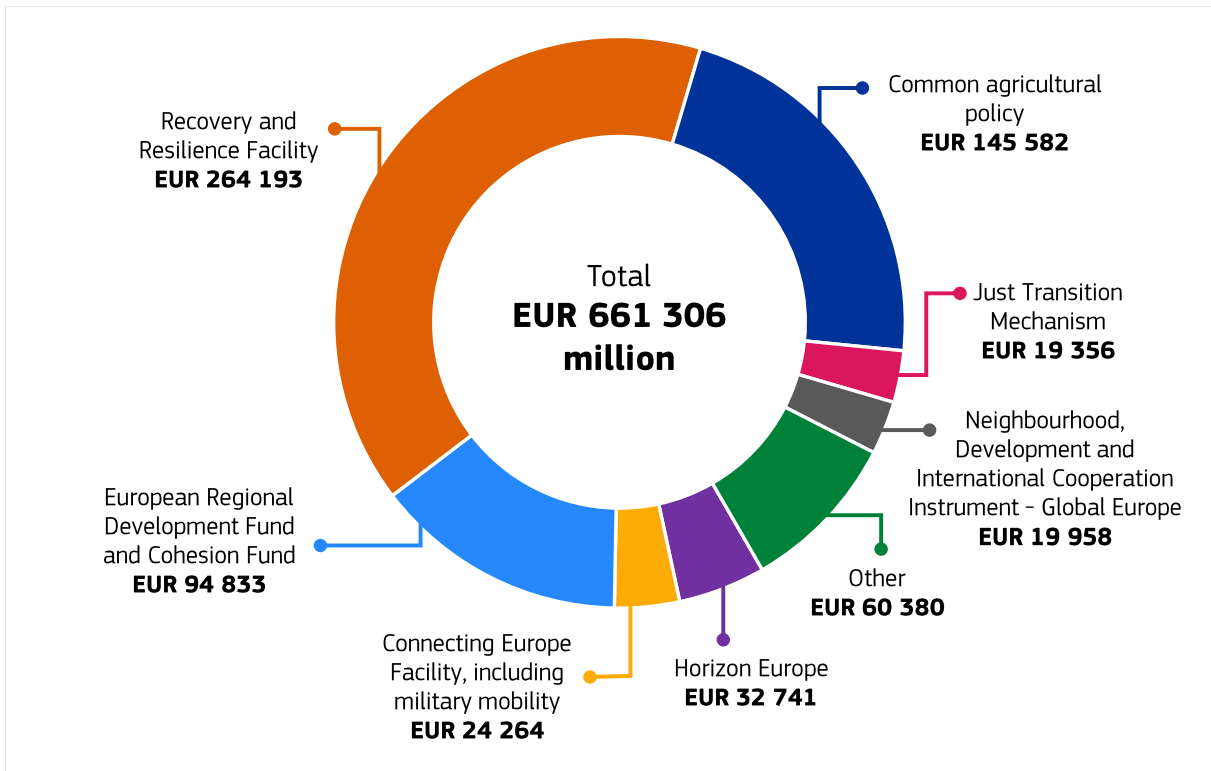
In the 'Cities' mission of **Horizon Europe**, 103 cities have formally committed to climate neutrality, with an expected reduction of carbon dioxide emissions equal to approximately 6.2% of the EU total in 2023.

Under the **CAP**, actions to enhance carbon sequestration and storage in soils and biomass have been carried out on 38% of the EU's agricultural area.

**Cohesion Policy** plays a key role in strengthening climate adaptation not only through infrastructure investments, but also by supporting the development and implementation of climate adaptation strategies. By the end of 2025, the funds have supported the creation of 52 strategies across EU regions, ensuring a structured and long-term approach to resilience.

### 1.3.2. How much do we spend?

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



Source: European Commission.

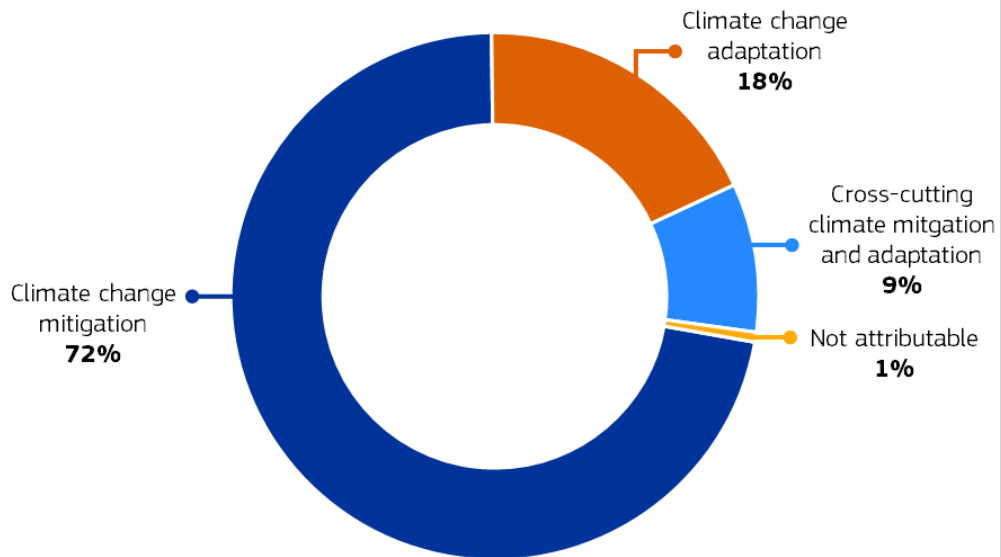
**For the 2021-2027 period, the EU budget – including NextGenerationEU – is projected to contribute EUR 662 billion to climate mainstreaming objectives, representing 34% of the budget envelope, surpassing the initial target of 30%.** Additionally, through the InvestEU programme, the EU budget is expected to help mobilise over EUR 128 billion in investment to meet EU climate goals.

#### 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 CAP, the methodology was developed as a part of a specific study commissioned for this policy.

**Climate contribution in the 2021-2025 period disaggregated by climate mitigation and climate adaptation**



NB: Figures for the CAP refer only to the 2023-2025 period.  
Source: European Commission.

## 1.4. Biodiversity mainstreaming

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### 1.4.1. Examples of achievements

65 million hectares of land are covered by selected projects to protect against wildfires under **cohesion policy funds**. The **Copernicus** monitoring services contribute to monitoring changes in ecosystems and biodiversity loss, in support of the EU biodiversity strategy, the EU Nature Restoration Regulation, the Convention on Biological Diversity and reporting on the SDGs.

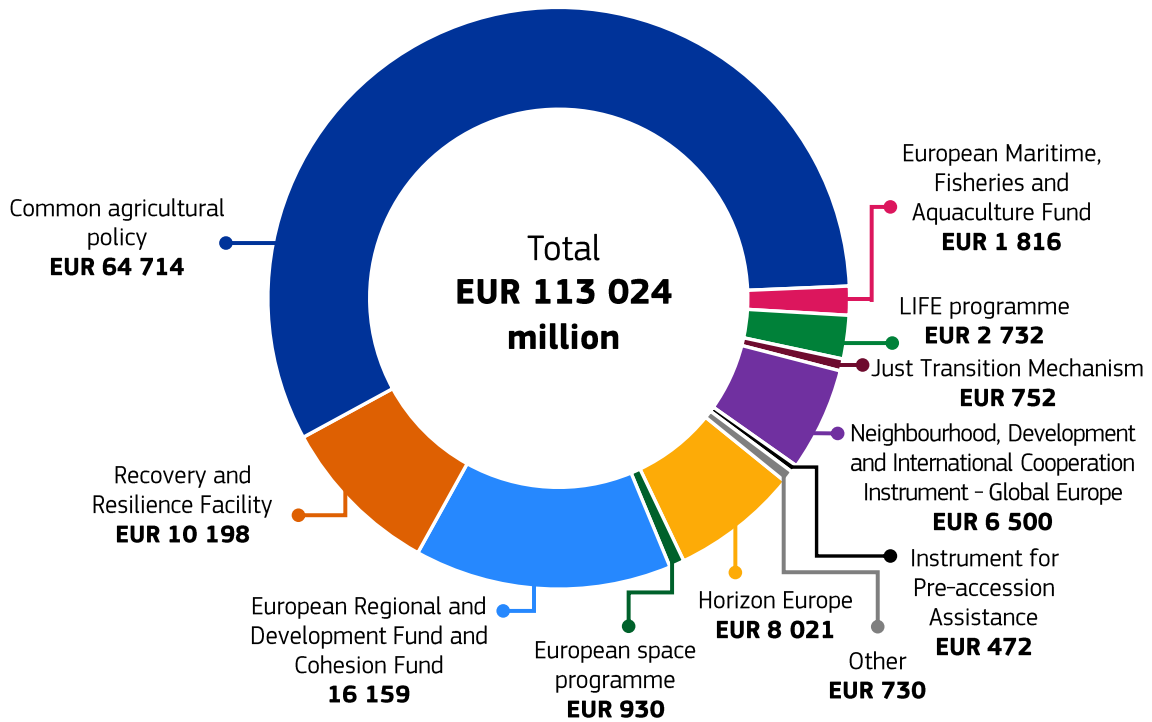
Under **LIFE**, biodiversity loss has been halted or reversed across 2.0 million hectares of habitats, and 557 species have benefited from conservation effort.

2 691 measures contributing to 'good environmental status' were selected between 2022 and 2024 under the **European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund**

41 million Hectares (25.3% of EU farmland) are covered by biodiversity conservation and restoration commitments in 2024 under the **CAP**.

## 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 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.**

The CAP methodology for the 2023-2027 period gives more granular and accurate results compared with the previous period. As from the 2024 draft budget, the contribution of the CAP 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 CAP 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.

## 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, the CAP and the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe. These tools promote equal access to resources, economic participation and social protection, along with the prevention of conflict-related violence and participation in peace processes – particularly for women and under-represented groups.

Looking ahead, a new gender equality strategy for 2026–2030 was published in March 2026, following up on the 2024 political guidelines for the 2024–2029 Commission. The strategy not only builds on past achievements but also sets a new benchmark in advancing gender equality, marking a decisive step forward in both ambition and accountability. It responds to emerging challenges with a more robust and forward-looking approach, while significantly enhancing the way financial contributions to gender equality are tracked and measured.

### 1.5.1. Examples of achievements

**The citizens, equality, rights and values programme** contributed strongly to the three pillars of the EU gender equality strategy, with 25% of the programme's budget having gender equality as a primary objective. In 2025, this was mainly driven by the Daphne call, which aims to prevent and combat gender-based violence and violence against children, where EUR 15.4 million out of EUR 23 million contributed to score 2. Overall, approximately 54% of the programme budget was allocated to gender score 1, demonstrating strong gender mainstreaming across programme actions.

Under **Horizon Europe**, gender equality is a cross-cutting priority. Under the programme, research and innovation contribute to gender equality primarily through the effective integration of the gender dimension in research and innovation content, i.e. the consideration of sex and gender differences in research objectives, methodologies, data collection, analysis and results. The Improve project supports victims of domestic violence – particularly those from marginalised groups – by developing AI tools for reporting, detection and assistance. Moreover, the grass ceiling project (Cluster 6) addresses gender inequalities by co-designing solutions with rural women innovators. Through community hubs, it brings together women farmers, enterprise officers, financial institutions and researchers to identify barriers, co-create support systems and generate new businesses, partnerships and policy recommendations.

With EUR 2.4 million in funding, the **European Social Fund Plus** supports the project 'FairPlusService' in Austria to enhance the professional development and further training of formally low-skilled and unqualified women, fostering equal opportunities and empowerment. The initiative targets women with limited formal qualifications, offering a range of measures to support employment, such as providing compact training and short learning units to stimulate continuous skill development, along with tailored consulting and coaching services for both Austrian companies and the women themselves. The project focuses on key sectors such as trade, tourism, health and social care and education, where advisory services are delivered to bridge skill gaps and promote career advancement. These services are complemented by comprehensive outreach efforts and broad knowledge-sharing initiatives to ensure long-term impact. Overall, the project seeks to promote long-term employment stability, gender equality and labour market participation for some of Austria's most vulnerable women.

The **European Regional Development Fund** continues to play a pivotal role in advancing gender equality through a dual approach of gender mainstreaming and targeted interventions. For the 2021-2027 programming period, a total of EUR 19.9 billion has been earmarked for gender-targeted and mainstreaming measures. For example, this support will facilitate the participation of women in research and innovation, embed a gender lens in sustainable urban development and renewable energy transitions and alleviate the disproportionate care burdens shouldered by women by improving access to quality care services.

The **Recovery and Resilience Facility** supported a wide range of measures contributing to gender equality. These include investments and reforms specifically designed to tackle inequalities based on gender (score 2, contributing to this objective with around EUR 12.4 billion over the lifetime of the Recovery and Resilience Facility) and other type of investments and reforms which are directly or indirectly contributing to gender equality (score 1, corresponding to around EUR 5.7 billion). For example, a measure specifically designed to tackle gender inequalities is the Portuguese reform to combat inequalities between women and men, which awards a seal to companies with a narrow gender pay gap. An example of measures directly or indirectly contributing to gender equality includes investments and reforms improving the access to and the quality of long-term care, for which women traditionally take a disproportionate burden in households in Czechia, Estonia, Spain, Cyprus, Lithuania, Austria, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia.

Under the **Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance III**, 35% of all actions adopted between 2021 and 2025 have gender as a significant or principal objective and an increasing number of country and regional actions have gender equality as a principal objective. These targeted actions include, amongst others, the fight against gender-based violence in North Macedonia through the 'We care: United we stand to fight against sexual and gender-based violence' action, which empowers civil society organisations to encourage positive behavioural change across society for the effective protection of women. In Albania, the EU supports equal participation and leadership through the 'EU for Gender Equality II – Gender Equality Facility in Albania', which seeks to promote the consistent application of gender-responsive governance by national authorities, to strengthen equality, combat discrimination, and enhance women's empowerment and human rights, in line with the EU acquis on gender equality.

Under the **Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe**, between 2021 and 2025, the share of external actions contributing to gender equality and women’s empowerment reached 83% and, of these, 4.7% (about 90 programmes at the country, regional and global levels) had gender equality as a principal objective. For instance, the Advocacy, Coalition Building and Transformative Feminist Action Programme is a EUR 22 million initiative funded by the EU and implemented by UN Women. The programme strengthens women’s rights movements to advocate and work with public authorities on policy and legal reforms and accountability mechanisms to end all forms of violence against women and girls, particularly in contexts of shrinking civic space. In 2025, through the programme, women’s rights organisations and activists shaped more than 20 global and regional normative and policy processes, such as the adoption of the Mercosur Agreement on the Mutual Recognition of Protection Measures for Women in Situations of Gender-Based Violence, the ratification of the International Labour Organization’s Convention 190, and continental justice and accountability frameworks, notably the African Union Convention on Ending Violence against Women and Girls.

## 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 <sup>(6)</sup>.

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).

<sup>(6)</sup> European Court of Auditors, *Gender Mainstreaming in the EU budget: Time to turn words into action*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2021, [https://www.eca.europa.eu/lists/ecadocuments/sr21\\_10/sr\\_gender\\_mainstreaming\\_en.pdf](https://www.eca.europa.eu/lists/ecadocuments/sr21_10/sr_gender_mainstreaming_en.pdf).

## The EU budget allocation to gender equality scores

The EU budget allocation to gender equality scores, based on the aggregation of the 2025 interventions qualifying for each score, is outlined 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 whose principal objective is to improve gender equality corresponded to 1% of the EU budget implemented in 2025 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 19% of the EU budget implemented in 2025 and were included in 22 programmes.
- **Score 0\*:** interventions that have the potential to contribute to gender equality corresponded to 5% of the EU budget implemented in 2025 and were included in 3 programmes.
- **Score 0:** interventions that do not have a significant bearing on gender equality corresponded to 76% of the EU budget implemented in 2025 and were included in 53 programmes.

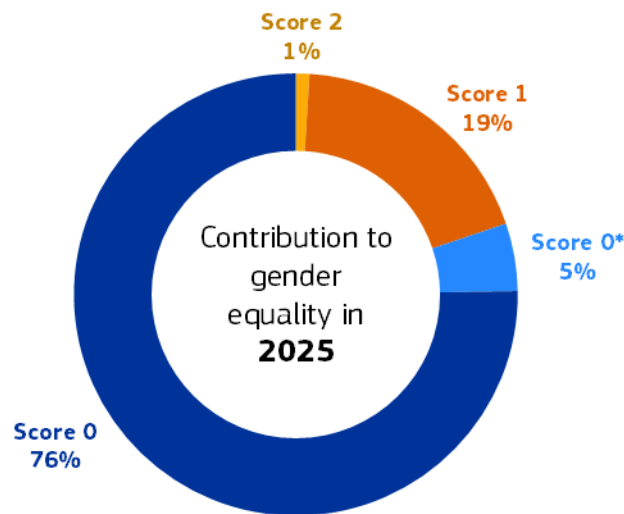
In 2025, almost 20% of the EU budget was allocated to measures supporting gender equality (scores 2 and 1), marking a solid continuation from the previous year and confirming that gender equality remains a strong and consistent priority within the EU's financial framework. This sustained level of ambition demonstrates that promoting gender equality is not a one-off effort, but an objective that is systematically taken into account year after year in budgetary decisions. It reflects a credible and enduring commitment, alongside a deepening integration of gender mainstreaming across budgetary instruments. More broadly, it shows that the EU is increasingly embedding gender considerations into the core of its spending, ensuring that financial resources are consistently directed toward policies and programmes that advance gender equality across Member States.

In concrete terms, this sustained prioritisation translates into significant financial support: in 2025, the EU allocated a total of EUR 37.5 billion to projects promoting gender equality (gender scores 2 and 1), reinforcing both the scale and the credibility of its commitment in this area.

Overall, the 2025 results reflect continued progress across EU programmes, both in implementation and in strengthened reporting capacity, enabling a more precise and granular understanding of how the EU budget contributes to gender equality. The further reduction in expenditure classified as 0\* illustrates sustained efforts to refine methodologies, improve clarity and better identify gender-relevant spending – supporting a more accurate recognition of the EU budget's gender dimension.

At the same time, 0\* has now reached a normal and expected level of 5%, which is a striking contrast to the initial amount reported in 2021, namely 95%. Today, 0\* primarily reflects the inherent time lag of certain types of projects where gender impacts can only be demonstrated over time. This confirms that 0\* is no longer driven by methodological or capacity gaps, but corresponds to the natural life cycle of interventions, indicating that the system is now functioning as intended. In other words, it is no longer systemic, but rather corresponds to a natural rate. For example, certain actions where integrating the gender dimension in research and innovation is mandatory, such as research under Horizon Europe, require an *ex post* assessment to verify how this has been implemented. Until such evidence is available, these actions are assigned a 0\*, indicating a likely – but not yet demonstrated – positive impact on gender equality. Today, 0\* only concerns these types of projects.

## Gender scores as a percentage of the total EU budget in 2025



Source: European Commission.

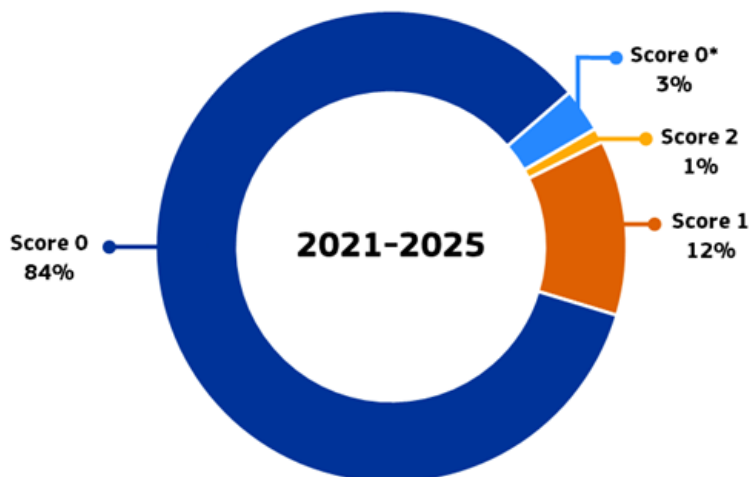
### 2021-2025 aggregate trends

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 assigned a gender score of 0\* in previous years. In this context, the reassessment concluded that, over the 2021-2025 period, 13% of the EU budget expenditure contributed to the promotion of gender (gender scores 1 and 2), amounting to a significant EUR 190 billion over these five years.

**At the same time, the share of EU budget under gender score 0\* has steadily declined and now stands at just 3% for the four-year period.** 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 equality. For the 2021-2025 period, 84% of allocations were assigned a score of 0, due to the systematic reassessment of 0\* expenditure from 2021 to 2025.

The financial commitments made over this five-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 (2021-2025)



Source: European Commission.

### 1.5.3. Gender-disaggregated data

This year, for the third 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, Article 44 of the Financial Regulation requires that data relating to performance indicators of financial programmes be gender-disaggregated where feasible, and appropriate in accordance with the relevant sector-specific rules. Building on this, the Commission proposed a Performance Regulation in July 2025. It provides that such data be disaggregated by gender for a set of indicators, where relevant and feasible. This is an important step to improve gender equality monitoring in EU programmes. It also complements the updated better regulation guidelines, which ensure that future ex ante impact assessments of relevant spending programmes consider gender equality from the outset.

#### **Examples of gender-disaggregated data reported in the programme performance statements (Annex 4 to the Annual Management and Performance Report)**

- Under the **Recovery and Resilience Facility**, Member States report gender disaggregated data for results and outputs achieved with Recovery and Resilience Facility support within common indicators 8, 10, 11 and 14. For example, research facilities supported by the Recovery and Resilience Facility employed 34 900 male and 23 400 female full-time equivalent researchers in 2025 (common indicator 8). So far, participants in education and training supported by the Recovery and Resilience Facility amounted to a total of 12.9 million participants across all age groups. Out of the total, 7.7 million females and 5.2 million males were reported (common indicator 10). The total number of 7 million people in employment or job-searching activities supported by the Recovery and Resilience Facility is subdivided into 3.7 million females and 3.3 million males across all age groups (common indicator 11). The number of young people aged 15-29 receiving support from the Recovery and Resilience Facility amounted to 863 200 males and 893 400 females (common indicator 14).

- Under **Horizon Europe**, as of January 2026, women coordinated 32% of Horizon Europe projects (6 281 women). There are large variations across the programme: the share of women is higher in social-science-oriented actions (Cluster 2: 45%) and lower in industry-focused ones (Cluster 4: 23%). Women represent 53.1% of members of Horizon Europe boards and expert groups, with 55.6% in official expert groups (70 women) and 49.3% in special groups (40 women). Among Horizon Europe researchers, women accounted for 38.3% (101 142), compared with 61.6% for men (162 705), while 0.05% identified as non-binary (128).
- Under **Erasmus+**, in 2024, 60% of the provided mobility opportunities were taken up by women. The gender distribution varies depending on the field of education; adult education has the highest percentage of women (69.3%), followed by school education (65.3%), higher education (60.4%), youth (57.6%), vocational education and training (54.3%) and sport (41.7%)
- Under the **CAP**, the total number of farmers receiving direct support (provisional data for 2024) was 5 604 178, of which: women: 1 768 426 (31.6%); men: 3 553 350 (63.4%); non-binary: 250 (0.0%); no prevalence: 209 340 (3.7%) and prefer not to say: 72 812 (1.3%).
- Under the **European Social Fund Plus**, all common indicators on participants are broken down by gender. By the end of 2025, 16.0 million participants had been supported, of whom 8.4 million were women, 7.5 million were men and 0.1 million were non-binary.
- Under the **Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance III**, 393 418 people directly benefited 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.
- Under the **humanitarian aid programme**, the percentage of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender in 2025 is as follows: 50% female, 42% male and 8% unknown <sup>(7)</sup>.

#### 1.5.4. Support gender equality in the 2028-2034 long-term budget

During the 2021–2027 multiannual financial framework, gender budgeting was strengthened through the introduction of a dedicated expenditure-tracking methodology in 2021 and via mainstreaming across some of the EU budget programmes. This progress resulted in around 13% of the EU budget over the 2021–2025 period supporting gender equality. At the same time, there is clear scope for further progress, as a large majority of expenditure (around 84%) remains classified under score 0, indicating no identified contribution. This reflects, in part, inconsistent provisions across programmes, including on monitoring, limited data availability on gender equality, along with the limited integration of gender equality considerations in impact assessments underpinning the 2021–2027 programmes' basic acts. These limitations have constrained the overall effectiveness of gender budgeting and highlight the need for a more robust and harmonised EU budget framework to support and monitor gender equality objectives.

In response to these challenges, the Commission has proposed the Performance Regulation for the 2028-2034 multiannual financial framework. Under the Commission's proposal, gender equality will remain fully integrated as a horizontal principle across EU budget programmes, in line with the requirements from the Financial Regulation. It will allow to reinforce support for objectives such as equal access to the labour market, fair working conditions, women's entrepreneurship, participation in research and innovation and the fight against gender-based violence.

For the first time, the Performance Regulation introduces binding, horizontal rules to operationalise gender equality across all management modes, ensuring that gender equality considerations are integrated throughout the policy cycle – from planning to implementation and evaluation. It also strengthens monitoring and accountability by requiring gender-disaggregated data in performance indicators where relevant and feasible. In addition, it introduces an enhanced expenditure tracking methodology, building on lessons from the 2021–2027 period, which classifies

<sup>(7)</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).

expenditure according to its contribution to gender equality (scores 2, 1 and 0). Dedicated gender equality guidance will support the implementation of the tracking methodology.

Overall, the proposed framework for the 2028-2034 multiannual financial framework elevates gender equality as a cross-cutting principle across all EU funding programmes, strengthening its integration into the design, implementation and monitoring of EU expenditure. It aims to ensure that gender equality remains a central driver in the implementation of the EU budget.

## 1.6. Digital tracking

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**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.

### 1.6.1. Examples of achievements

**20 million dwellings gained access to very-high-capacity internet networks**, including 5G networks and gigabit speed, through measures under the **Recovery and Resilience Facility, InvestEU and cohesion funding** by the end of 2025.

**13 video games**, whose development was supported by the **media strand of the creative Europe programme**, received 34 nominations in the most important industry competitions <sup>(8)</sup> in 2025.

**Under the Connecting Europe Facility, 10 362 terabits per second of additional capacity** were created in 2025 by deployed backbone networks, including submarine cables.

In 2025, **19 AI factories** started to be deployed in 16 Member States, offering AI start-ups, small and medium-sized enterprises and researchers **access to AI-optimised high-performance computers, AI training and technical expertise to promote cutting-edge research and AI applications**. AI factories benefit from the world-leading public supercomputing network established by the European High-Performance Computing Joint Undertaking.

### 1.6.2. How much do we spend

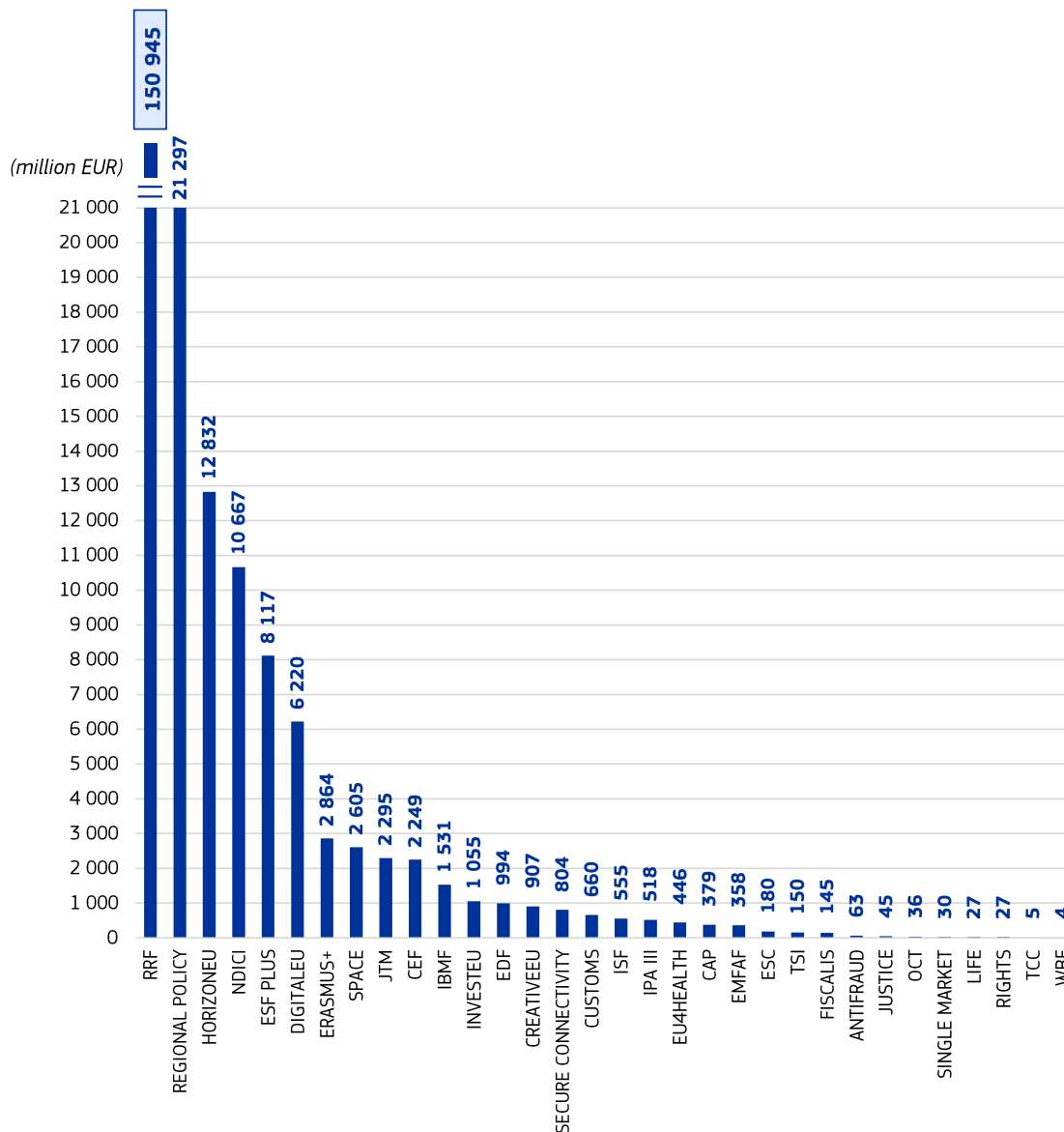
The 2026 stocktaking exercise to estimate EU spending on the digital transition was conducted for the implementation of the 2021-2027 EU budget over the 2021-2025 period. The findings show that the EU budget, including NextGenerationEU, is channelling significant contributions to all of the digital transition's 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 229 billion of the EU budget (including NextGenerationEU) was dedicated to the digital transition between 2021 and 2025, representing 14.5% of the total EU budget for that period** <sup>(9)</sup>. A significant share of this amount came from the Recovery and Resilience Facility, which dedicated EUR 150.9 billion towards the digital transition during the same period.

<sup>(8)</sup> The Game Awards, The Indie Game Awards, Tribeca Games, Game Developers Choice Awards, IGF, DEVGAMM, A Maze, Swedish Game Awards, Golden Joystick Awards, TIGA Awards, Venice Immersive, VR Awards.

<sup>(9)</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. Almost 70% of the reported digital expenditure this year could be attributed to the four categories of the digital compass.

## Estimated contributions to the digital transition of the EU budget programmes, in 2021-2025 (cumulatively) (\*)



(\*) Including NextGenerationEU, in EUR billion.

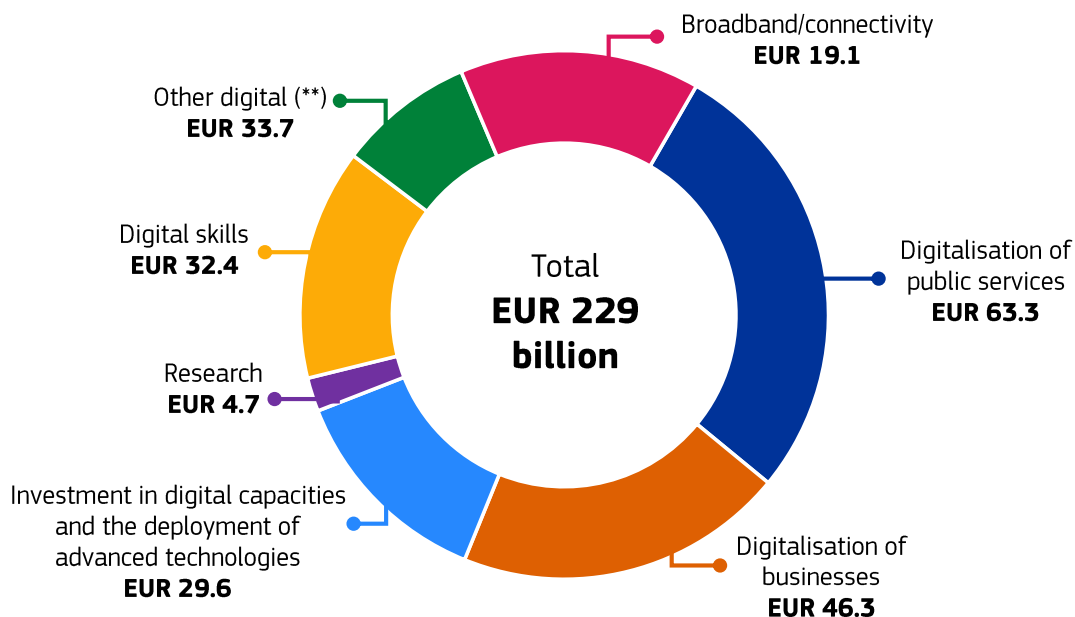
NB: For readability purposes, the scale is broken, as the Recovery and Resilience Facility provides more than 10 times more support to the digital transition than the next most contributing programme. The abbreviations stand for: RRF – Recovery and Resilience Facility; HORIZONEU – Horizon Europe; NDICI – Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe; DIGITALEU – digital Europe programme; ESF PLUS – European Social Fund Plus; 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; EDF – European Defence Fund; WBF – Western Balkans Facility.

Source: European Commission;

**Almost all EU budget programmes contribute to the digital transition.** However, due to data limitations, digital-related expenditure for the 2021-2025 period could only be tracked for 32 out of the 53 spending programmes implemented in 2025.

In terms of thematic concentration, significant efforts are being made to support the digitalisation of public services (in particular government ICT solutions 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 (2021-2025) (\*)



(\*) Including NextGenerationEU, in EUR billion.

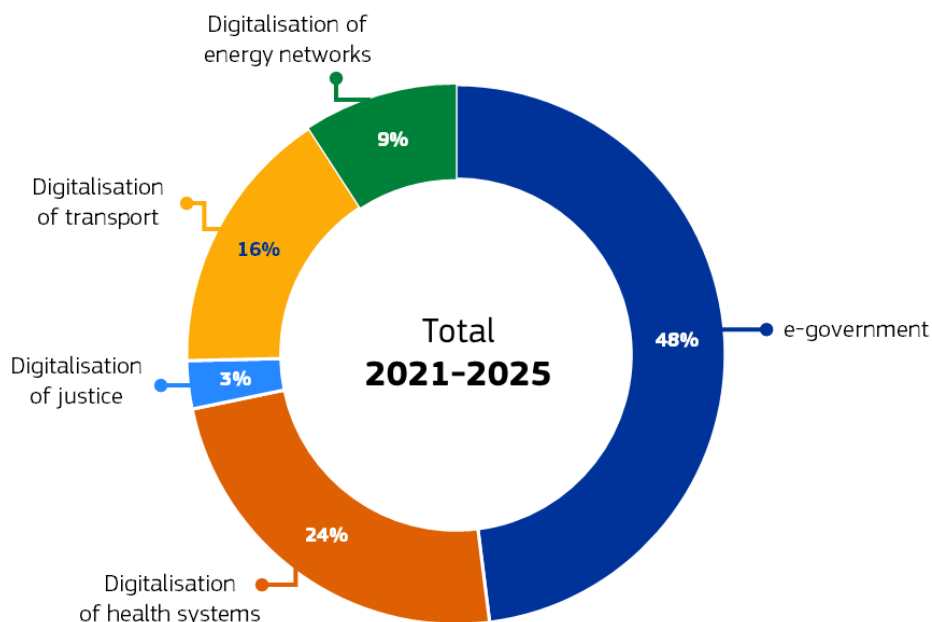
(\*\*) Includes programmes that could not be disaggregated into specific categories due to methodological limitations (Erasmus+, European Solidarity Corps programme, Creative Europe, the CAP and the common fisheries policy, Technical Support Instrument, LIFE programme, European Defence Fund and the EU Secure Connectivity Programme).

Source: European Commission, based on the 2026 stocktaking 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. For the 2021-2025 period, an estimated EUR 63.3 billion was dedicated to the support of the EU budget to public services (including the digitalisation of health and justice systems) and EUR 46.3 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 2025, 11.8% 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 (2021-2025) (\*)



(\*) Including NextGenerationEU.

These amounts are the result of the stocktaking exercise conducted for 2021 to 2025 and exclude the external action programmes, expenditure under indirect management, Erasmus+, European Solidarity Corps programme, Creative Europe, the CAP and the common fisheries policy, Technical Support Instrument, LIFE programme, European Defence Fund, and the EU Secure Connectivity Programme due to methodological limitations.

Source: European Commission, based on the 2026 stock-taking exercise.

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

From 2021 to 2025, estimates indicate that the EU contributed EUR 29.6 billion to investment in digital capacities and the deployment of advanced technologies, and EUR 17.5 billion to research. These numbers include contribution to the digital objective from Horizon Europe, whose primary objective is supporting research. 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 and the digital Europe programme.

## Investing in digital skills

From 2021 to 2025, the EU budget, including NextGenerationEU, made a significant contribution to both basic and advanced digital skills, with an estimated investment totalling EUR 32.4 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 improving digital skills are the Recovery and Resilience Facility (EUR 22.0 billion) and the European Social Fund Plus (EUR 8.1 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 2025, investment in digital connectivity, including investment in very-high-capacity broadband networks and 5G network coverage, is estimated to have reached EUR 19.1 billion. The main

programmes contributing are the Recovery and Resilience Facility (EUR 12.7 billion), the cohesion policy funds (EUR 1.0 billion) and the Connecting Europe Facility. Already reported figures on the contribution from the Recovery and Resilience Facility needed to be adjusted because of amendments to the national recovery and resilience plans that took place in 2025.

The CAP plays a key role in improving broadband access in rural areas by supporting broadband infrastructure and improved access to e-government services. Nearly 13 million people living in rural areas are benefiting from improved access to ICT services and infrastructure as a result of support from the EU budget.

Under the Connecting Europe Facility, 10 300 terabits per second of additional capacity were created by deployed backbone networks, including submarine cables. More than EUR 800 million was awarded to 45 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. Through InvestEU, more than two million households, enterprises or public facilities have obtained access to high-speed internet. The European Investment Fund allocated EUR 3.6 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, supply chain management and digital skills acquisition. With a focus on joint small and medium-sized enterprises, the fund also supports investments fostering the development of 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 provides illustrative examples of some of the synergies that are being achieved with the support of the EU budget.

- The **IM4CA project**, funded under Horizon Europe, strengthens climate action by improving Europe's capacity to **monitor and understand methane emissions. By combining satellite and ground-based observations**, the project provides data and methods to better quantify methane sources, sinks and trends, supporting evidence-based mitigation and progress towards EU and global climate targets.
- **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 Danube inGrid project, whose first phase is expected to be completed by the end of 2027. The project adopts smart grid technologies and fosters the roll-out of modern energy infrastructure at the cross-border areas of Hungary and Slovakia, to efficiently support the increased demand of consumers, prosumers and distributed renewable energy sources.
- In addition, as a result of the investments in **smart energy systems** financed through the **cohesion policy funds** through the entire 2021-2027 programming period, around **2 million additional end users** will be connected to the smart energy systems.
- Supported by the **cohesion policy funds**, a public water company in Sardinia has **digitalised and centralised its water service**, providing drinking water to over 1.6 million residents. It has improved its service quality by developing a centralised data control and acquisition system that enables real-time monitoring, remote management and tools for simulating and optimising water resource flows. This will enable better planning of targeted interventions to **ensure water availability in the context of increasing water stress in the region**.
- As part of the EU's broader efforts to modernise agriculture and rural development under the CAP, strategic plans under the policy support the twin transition by **helping farmers adopt digital technologies that can also deliver environmental and climate benefits**. This support is channelled mainly through investment projects EIP-AGRI operational group projects, but also through eco-schemes and agri-environment-climate commitments. For example, in Flanders, farmers can use **satellite-guided machinery** to reduce overlaps and input use. Another example is the Soil Passport, which helps farmers use parcel-level soil data to improve sustainable soil management. Other Member States, including Estonia, Poland and Romania, have also planned investments in **precision agriculture**.
- **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

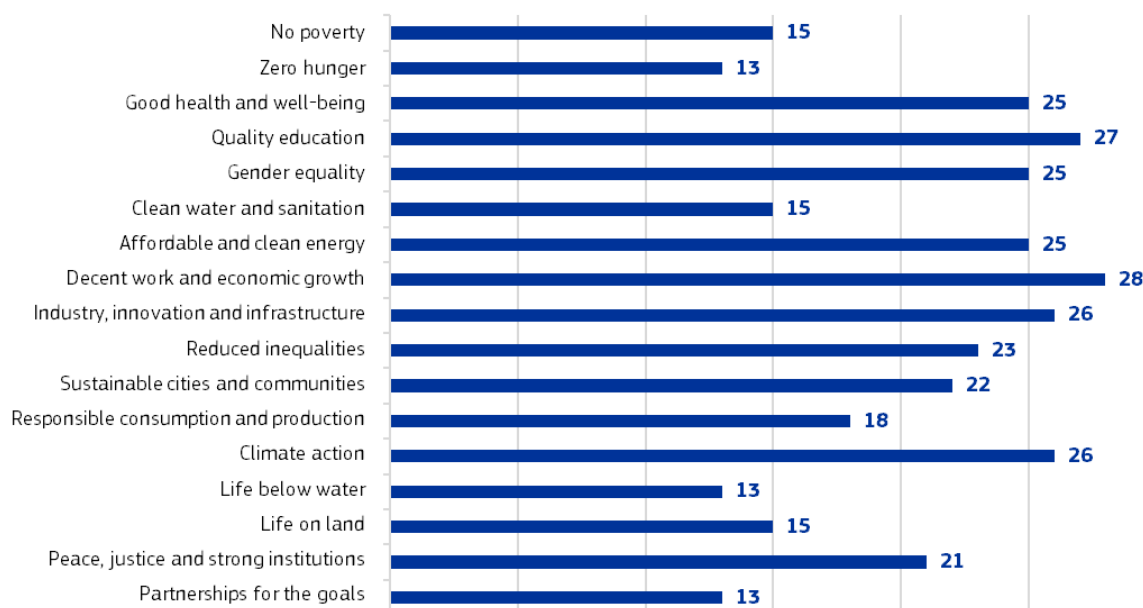
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### 1.7.1. What do we do?

**The United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with its 17 SDGs 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 SDGs, 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 SDGs in an EU context.

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 SDGs into the EU's policy and budgetary cycle. Overall, this approach 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 SDGs for each proposal and examining how the initiative supports their achievement. In addition, links to the SDGs 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, 49 out of 53 of the 2021-2027 EU spending programmes contributed towards at least one SDG in 2025.

## Number of programmes contributing to individual Sustainable Development Goals in 2025



Source: European Commission.

**In light of the cross-cutting nature of the SDGs, and to ensure a holistic approach in addressing sustainable development, 99% of the EU budget contributes to SDGs.** In addition, the vast majority of the 2021-2027 programmes (43 out of 53) are designed to address multiple SDGs through their policy measures. In the programme performance statements (Annex 4 to this report), the Commission presents the SDGs 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 SDGs.

The 2023 *EU voluntary review on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, together with the 2025 *Sustainable Development in the European Union – Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context – 2025 edition*, reaffirmed the **EU budget as a key driver for delivering substantial progress on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** <sup>(10)</sup>. Looking ahead, the EU has reinforced its commitment to systematically integrate and report on the implementation of the SDGs across all relevant EU programmes, ensuring policy coherence and sustained momentum towards achieving all goals.

<sup>(10)</sup> European Commission: Eurostat, *Sustainable development in the European Union – Overview of progress towards the SDGs in an EU context – 2025 edition*, Publications Office of the European Union, 2025, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2785/3263153>; European Commission: Eurostat, *Sustainable development in the European Union – Monitoring report on progress towards the SDGs in an EU context – 2025 edition*, Publications Office of the European Union, 2025, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2785/1111373>.



In Bulgaria, the **European Social Fund Plus** supports a project modernising social protection systems, with the goal of improving access for vulnerable groups, including children and people with disabilities. By enhancing the capacity of staff, the Agency of Social Assistance will ensure adequate care by offering those in need competent and multi-component support, in line with new technologies and ensuring an improvement in their quality of life. This initiative ensures faster, more efficient support, helping prevent social isolation and improve quality of life.



The **single market programme** supports initiatives such as emergency measures for animal and plant disease control, EU Reference Laboratories and the EU vaccine bank for animal diseases, directly reduce risks to food security by ensuring sustainable agricultural production and resilience against outbreaks of diseases like African swine fever, avian influenza, foot-and-mouth disease, lumpy skin disease, peste des petits ruminants and sheep pox and goat pox. The programme supports the European Food Bank Federation's activities to facilitate food donation and increase the share of surplus food made available for human consumption, thereby addressing both food security and preventing food waste. The annual grant helps increase the federation's capacity to redistribute food.



The **EU4Health** programme and its annual work programmes deliver actions to implement the 'Healthier together' initiative, Europe's beating cancer plan, the comprehensive approach to mental health, and addresses key risk factors to reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases. The programme also funds actions that are producing guidance to improve healthcare access contributing to SDG 3.8, while also funding actions to address SDG 3.3 to end the epidemics of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases. The programme funds actions to strengthen the capacity of countries for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks, addressing SDG 3.D.



Financed by **Erasmus+**, the share the music for inclusive learning in education project was designed to support teachers in addressing this challenge 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 schoolteachers 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. While the project has been designed for teachers, the ultimate beneficiaries are the students, whose well-being and academic performance are expected to improve as a result of these integrated inclusive practices.



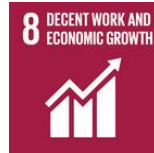
Under the **Technical Support Instrument** in 2025, a number of new gender-related projects started recently. For instance, the Technical Support Instrument project on the assessment on the effectiveness of work-life balance and gender equality policies in the labour market is helping Portugal to address its demographic challenges and promote a more inclusive and equitable society, contributing to the country's sustainable economic development and competitiveness.



The EU provides safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene support through its humanitarian aid operations and the **Union Civil Protection Mechanism**, whose main objective is to save and preserve life and alleviate the suffering of populations facing severe environmental health risks and water insecurity in the context of anticipated, ongoing and recent humanitarian crises, for example in Ukraine. The mechanism has also been active in responding to flooded areas with non-food items, health and water access and sanitation and hygiene material, such as in the response to Hurricane Melissa in the Caribbean (Cuba, Jamaica) and in earthquake-affected areas such as Myanmar. These donations were offered by Member States, and the Emergency Response Coordination Centre co-funded transport and deployment costs.



Through **Horizon Europe**, the ascend project, with an EU contribution of EUR 19.99 million, supports affordable and clean energy in cities by delivering two Positive Clean Energy Districts in Lyon and Munich and engaging eight partner cities to prepare replication. The project develops and disseminates scalable, cost-effective district-level energy solutions to accelerate urban energy transitions.



Under the **Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance**, the regional project 'Supporting the development of a modern payment system and a regional investment area in the Western Balkans', implemented by the World Bank, supports the Western Balkan partners to join the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA). In 2025 North Macedonia and Serbia joined SEPA's geographical scope, after Albania and Montenegro who had already joined at the end of 2024. Moreover, as of October 2025, Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia started enjoying SEPA's concrete benefits by joining its payment schemes. This resulted in faster transactions and in a reduction of transaction costs by up to ten times. It is estimated that SEPA's full implementation in the Western Balkan region could potentially save up to EUR 500 million per year for individuals and businesses.



**Digital Europe** is contributing to the broader digital transformation of areas of public interest and of industry. The acquisition and deployment of advanced supercomputing capabilities aim to enhance Europe's industrial competitiveness. Moreover, the established network of European Digital Innovation Hubs contributes to the digitisation of industry and addresses issues of technological accessibility, ensuring that businesses, including small and medium-sized enterprises, have access to cutting-edge technologies and finance for adapting to digital change. The interoperable Europe action supports the development of reusable interoperability infrastructure/solutions, with the view to support the digital transformation of the public sector and create capacity for public authorities to collaborate effectively to set up seamless cross-border services.



Under the **Asylum Migration and Integration Fund**, 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.



Under **Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe**, in 2025 the EU launched, the third phase of its flagship initiative Mayors for Economic Growth (2025-2028, EUR 8 million), implemented by the United Nations Development Programme, reinforcing its support for local economic development across the Eastern Partnership since 2017. This new phase empowers cities and towns in Armenia, Moldova, and Ukraine to tackle challenges such as rural depopulation, job creation, climate change, and the digital transition, with a strengthened focus on local economic development planning and access to finance. In 2025 alone, the initiative unlocked approximately EUR 1 million to support local governments in leading their own economic transformation.



By the end of 2025, the **Recovery and Resilience Facility** supported the installation of photovoltaic capacity in business premises in Luxembourg.



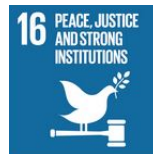
The **Innovation Fund** is designed to answer this goal and take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. The grip project aims to decarbonise industrial heat production up to 200 °C by scaling up the industrialisation of the innovative rotation heat pump technology. Project endor aims at producing electric sustainable aviation fuel to support the decarbonisation of the aviation sector.



**Regional fisheries management organisations** 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.



The **European Regional Development Fund** planned EUR9.5 billion to support this goal. For instance, the urban biodiversity parks project in Turku (Finland) reflects the New European Bauhaus principles by promoting urban ecological restoration and regeneration through the creation of biodiversity parks and pilot green spaces. It reflects Turku's ambition to become one of the world's leading 'nature and climate cities'. The project aim is to establish a 20-hectare biodiversity park, providing a recreational area – while also serving as a platform for community engagement and experiential learning. The concept is being piloted in Turku's Skanssi area, with more, smaller pilots planned in other suburban neighbourhoods.



The **common foreign and security policy** 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.



The **humanitarian aid** programme supports local actors and partners to reinforce both their capacities, security of staff and ability to reach communities in hard-to-reach areas. This work is further empowered by our commitment to inclusiveness in coordination mechanisms wherever possible. In Myanmar, one third of the budget goes to local organisations, with many programmes operating through large networks of local partners that ensure principled, context-sensitive and timely humanitarian assistance, even in highly constrained and insecure environments. These partnerships strengthen local ownership, improve access and acceptance at community level, and contribute to more sustainable humanitarian outcomes.

**Annex 1: Budget contribution - climate (commitments; million EUR)**
*EUR million, commitment appropriations, including NextGenerationEU)*

Programme	Budget 2021	Budget 2022	Budget 2023	Budget 2024	Budget 2025	Budget 2026	Draft Budget (DB) 2027	Total 2021-2027	% of climate expenditure on total envelope	% target in the basic act
<b>For reference: Total EU budget (section III-Commission, financial programming) and NextGenerationEU</b>	<b>432 026,4</b>	<b>337 261,6</b>	<b>422 721,4</b>	<b>189 973,4</b>	<b>193 816,2</b>	<b>187 583,6</b>	<b>186 131,6</b>	<b>1 949 514,1</b>		
<b>Total climate financing in the EU budget</b>	142 452.4	124 950.5	156 439.6	62 407.7	63 961.0	56 339.5	54 755.8	661 306.5		
<b>Share of climate-relevant spending in EU budget</b>	33.0%	37.0%	37.0%	32.9%	33.0%	30.0%	29.4%	33.9%		
<b>Horizon Europe</b>	4 515,7	4 739,8	4 945,0	4 988,9	4 590,4	4 792,0	4 168,8	32 740,5	35,0%	<b>35 %</b>
<b>Euratom Research and Training Programme</b>	121,3	125,1	140,1	148,9	145,0	126,0	140,5	947,0	47,7%	
<b>International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)</b>	857,1	703,0	548,5	429,2	481,6	844,0	655,0	4 518,4	99,0%	
<b>InvestEU Fund</b>	1 181,5	1 589,2	1 536,7	735,4	478,3	307,0	87,6	5 915,8	46,1%	<b>30 %</b>
<b>Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), including Military Mobility</b>	3 192,2	3 604,9	3 734,8	3 542,9	3 657,7	3 893,0	2 639,0	24 264,5	72,5%	<b>60 %</b>
<b>Digital Europe Programme</b>	95,6	154,5	82,9	56,8	21,6	21,2	43,6	476,2	5,9%	
<b>Single Market Programme, including COSME, ISA2, ESP, consumer involvement in fin. Services, financial reporting, Food and Feed, consumer programme</b>	46,7	61,0	74,1	53,5	32,9	56,2	56,8	381,3	8,7%	
<b>Cooperation in the field of taxation (Fiscalis)</b>	0,0	4,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,1	1,5%	
<b>Cooperation in the field of customs (Customs)</b>	0,0	4,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,1	0,4%	
<b>European Space Programme</b>	254,9	296,9	324,3	336,1	367,6	0,0	0,0	1 579,8	11,0%	
<b>Regional Policy (European Regional and Development Fund and Cohesion Fund)</b>	91,7	15 323,2	16 128,1	16 570,2	17 012,9	14 600,1	15 107,0	94 833,3	35,9%	
<b>Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community</b>	0,0	0,7	0,0	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,0	1,5	0,6%	
<b>Recovery and Resilience Facility</b>	104 166,6	61 447,6	97 076,7	1 044,0	442,0	9,8	5,8	264 192,5	42,7%	<b>37 %</b>
<b>Technical Support Instrument</b>	22,9	23,1	18,2	24,7	16,2	0,0	0,0	105,1	13,7%	

<b>Union Civil Protection Mechanism</b>	78,1	289,6	191,5	111,6	139,4	0,0	0,0	810,3	22,0%	
<b>EU4Health Programme</b>	7,3	0,5	0,9	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	8,9	0,2%	
<b>Emergency support within the Union (ESI)</b>	0,2	0,0				0,0	0,0	0,2	0,1%	
<b>European Social Fund + (incl. The Fund for the Most Deprived and Employment and Social innovation)</b>	0,4	1 263,7	1 303,7	1 396,6	1 370,5	817,8	843,2	6 996,0	7,3%	
<b>Erasmus +</b>	228,3	385,4	444,8	477,0	529,3	0,0	0,0	2 064,9	7,8%	
<b>European Solidarity Corps (ESC)</b>	20,8	15,8	16,5	17,8	19,5	0,0	0,0	90,4	8,9%	
<b>Creative Europe</b>	80,8	96,7	85,0	105,1	67,1	0,0	0,0	434,7	17,1%	
<b>Citizenship Equality Rights and Values</b>	0,0	2,8	2,8	5,9	2,2	0,0	0,0	13,7	0,9%	
<b>Communication</b>	4,2	1,6	0,5	0,7	0,0	n/a	n/a	6,9	0,9%	
<b>Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)</b>	17 083,6	17 557,3	13 086,5	24 134,1	24 563,2	24 549,1	24 607,7	145 581,6	37,8%	<b>40 %</b>
<b>European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)</b>	34,7	598,1	588,0	591,0	482,5	423,0	428,5	3 145,8	52,6%	
<b>Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPA) and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO)</b>	15,7	17,7	9,5	9,3	9,3	22,3	22,3	106,0	10,5%	
<b>Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)</b>	440,4	434,7	457,8	463,9	421,6	468,7	485,6	3 172,7	58,1%	<b>61 %</b>
<b>Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)</b>	9,1	6 317,4	7 198,4	1 591,5	1 620,1	1 296,2	1 323,2	19 356,0	96,9%	
<b>Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF)</b>	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,2	0,0%	
<b>Nuclear Safety and decommissioning (incl. For Bulgaria and Slovakia)</b>	0,3	0,2	0,7	3,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	4,5	1,0%	
<b>European Defence Fund (EDF)</b>	82,8	19,3	25,0	40,0	93,0	50,0	0,0	310,1	4,3%	
<b>Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe ( NDICI - Global Europe )</b>	1 909,4	3 570,1	3 208,5	3 036,9	2 790,2	2 684,0	2 759,0	19 958,2	25,2%	<b>30 %</b>

<b>Humanitarian Aid (HUMA)</b>	840,5	1 017,7	965,7	1 012,1	1 023,4	0,0	0,0	4 859,5	30,4%	
<b>Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (including Greenland)</b>	0,0	53,6	50,2	13,1	6,9	2,3	3,5	129,6	25,8%	
<b>Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)</b>	624,5	580,1	503,3	510,1	453,2	568,0	568,0	3 807,2	25,4%	<b>18 %</b>
<b>Innovation Fund</b>	146,2	2 944,8	3 520,8	478,4	1 788,1	0,0	0,0	8 878,3	65,7%	
<b>Union Secure Connectivity Programme</b>			0,1	0	0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0%	
<b>(Decentralized agencies, prerogatives, PPPA)</b>	59,8	30,7	40,3	55,8	52,7			239,2	2,3%	
<b>React EU - Regional Policy (European Regional and Development Fund and Cohesion Fund)</b>	5 036,4	1 274,7	106,8	61,8				6 479,7	21,6%	
<b>ReactEU - European Social Fund + (incl. The Fund for the Most Deprived and Employment and Social innovation)</b>	1 202,2	400,8	22,8	20,7				1 646,5	8,0%	
<b>Ukraine Facility</b>				340,0	1 279,8	510,7	510,7	2 641,2	15,5%	
<b>Western Balkan Facility</b>					1,9	298,1	300,0	600,0	30,0%	

**Annex 2: Budget contribution - biodiversity (commitments; million EUR)**
*EUR million, commitment appropriations, including NextGenerationEU)*

Programme	Budget 2021	Budget 2022	Budget 2023	Budget 2024	Budget 2025	Budget 2026	Draft budget (DB) 2026	Total 2021-2027	% of biodiversity expenditure on total envelope
<b>For reference: Total EU budget (section III-Commission, financial programming) and NextGenerationEU</b>	<b>432 026,4</b>	<b>337 261,6</b>	<b>422 721,4</b>	<b>189 973,4</b>	<b>193 816,2</b>	<b>187 583,6</b>	<b>186 131,6</b>	<b>1 949 514,1</b>	
<b>Total biodiversity financing in the EU budget</b>	15 938,0	17 566,3	19 157,9	14 964,9	15 160,6	15 102,4	15 134,7	113 024,9	
<b>Share of biodiversity relevant spending in EU budget</b>	3,7%	5,2%	4,5%	7,9%	7,8%	8,1%	8,1%	5,8%	
<b>Horizon Europe</b>	792,9	1 178,3	1 350,2	1 118,1	1 133,1	1 269,7	1 178,7	8 020,9	8,6%
<b>InvestEU Fund</b>	13,0	17,7	17,2	7,9	5,6	0,0	0,0	61,4	0,5%
<b>European Space Programme</b>	120,0	120,0	120,0	120,0	120,0	165,0	165,0	930,0	6,5%
<b>Regional Policy (European Regional and Development Fund and Cohesion Fund)</b>	15,6	2 611,0	2 748,1	2 823,5	2 898,9	2 487,8	2 574,1	16 159,1	6,1%
<b>Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community</b>	0,0	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,8	0,0	0,0	2,5	1,0%
<b>Recovery and Resilience Facility</b>	4 020,9	2 371,9	3 747,2	40,3	17,1	0,4	0,2	10 198,0	1,6%
<b>Technical Support Instrument</b>	1,6	1,5	6,9	6,7	5,3	0,0	0,0	22,0	2,9%
<b>Union Civil Protection Mechanism</b>	43,1	30,3	14,8	74,4	65,8	0,0	0,0	228,4	6,2%
<b>Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)</b>	9 943,2	9 236,2	9 033,8	8 791,1	9 236,7	9 236,7	9 236,7	64 714,4	16,8%
<b>European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)</b>	52,5	339,0	331,9	320,9	279,0	245,9	246,6	1 815,9	30,4%
<b>Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPA) and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO)</b>	18,8	21,1	13,3	15,3	16,4	26,3	26,4	137,5	13,6%
<b>Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)</b>	353,3	382,6	393,4	377,3	387,2	404,5	433,7	2 732,0	50,0%
<b>Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)</b>	0,4	245,4	279,7	61,8	62,9	50,4	51,4	752,0	3,8%
<b>Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI - Global Europe)</b>	529,7	920,8	1 020,6	1 112,9	880,4	1 017,8	1 017,9	6 500,1	8,2%
<b>Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (including Greenland)</b>	0,0	12,9	29,1	19,9	13,7	1,0	2,0	78,5	15,6%
<b>Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)</b>	33,1	77,5	50,0	74,8	37,7	97,0	102,0	472,2	3,2%
<b>Western Balkan Facility</b>	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	100,0	100,0	200,0	10,0%

**Annex 2: Budget contribution – gender equality (commitments; million EUR)**
*EUR million, commitment appropriations, including NextGenerationEU)*

Contributions to Gender Equality				
Consolidated information about the annual commitments implemented in 2021-2025 (total per score by programme in EUR million)				
	SCORE 0	SCORE 0*	SCORE 1	SCORE 2
HEADING/ PROGRAMME	(No significant impact on gender equality)	(Likely but yet unclear impact on gender equality)	(Gender equality is significant objective)	(Gender equality is principal objective)
<b>Horizon Europe</b>	3 181,5	49 688,2	8 466,5	527,8
<b>Euratom Research and Training Programme</b>	1 388.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)</b>	3 046.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>InvestEU Fund</b>	4 003.1	0.0	423.7	0.0
<b>Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), including Military Mobility</b>	23 261.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Digital Europe Programme</b>	5 944.6	0.0	90.2	2.0
<b>Single Market Programme, including COSME, ISA2, ESP, consumer involvement in fin. Services, financial reporting, Food and Feed, consumer programme</b>	3 122.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>EU Anti-Fraud Programme</b>	125.9	0.0	0.3	0.0
<b>Cooperation in the field of taxation (Fiscalis)</b>	187.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Cooperation in the field of customs (Customs)</b>	711.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>European Space Programme</b>	10 169.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Regional Policy (European Regional and Development Fund and Cohesion Fund)</b>	167 490.1	0.0	12 629.9	1 041.6
<b>Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community</b>	168.7	0.0	1.0	0.0
<b>Recovery and Resilience Facility</b>	620 775.9	0.0	5 681.3	12 412.7
<b>Technical Support Instrument</b>	551.3	0.0	3.0	46.3
<b>Protection of the Euro Against Counterfeiting</b>	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Union Civil Protection Mechanism</b>	1 241.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>EU4Health Programme</b>	3 087.9	0.0	148.1	7.9
<b>Emergency support within the Union (ESI)</b>	231.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>European Social Fund + (incl. The Fund for the Most Deprived and Employment and Social innovation)</b>	6 379.7	0.0	56 843.1	3 341.4
<b>Erasmus +</b>	12 287.8	0.0	3 876.1	1 387.2
<b>European Solidarity Corps (ESC)</b>	435.7	0.0	0.0	276.5
<b>Creative Europe</b>	1 459.6	0.0	0.0	273.1
<b>Justice</b>	68.7	63.5	80.9	0.7
<b>Citizenship Equality Rights and Values</b>	94.7	112.2	585.6	191.8
<b>Communication</b>	542.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)</b>	269 082.1	0.0	226.5	0.0
<b>European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)</b>	4 360,6	0,0	0,0	2,5
<b>Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPA) and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO)</b>	674,7	0,0	0,0	0,0

Contributions to Gender Equality				
Consolidated information about the annual commitments implemented in 2021-2025 (total per score by programme in EUR million)				
	SCORE 0	SCORE 0*	SCORE 1	SCORE 2
HEADING/ PROGRAMME	(No significant impact on gender equality)	(Likely but yet unclear impact on gender equality)	(Gender equality is significant objective)	(Gender equality is principal objective)
<b>Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)</b>	3 793,1	0,0	9,6	0,0
<b>Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)</b>	13 161,7	0,0	4 079,2	24,0
<b>Asylum and Migration Fund (AMF)</b>	0,0	0,0	6 797,8	0,0
<b>Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF)</b>	5 096,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Internal Security Fund (ISF)</b>	1 296,9	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Nuclear Decommissioning (Lithuania)</b>	382,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Nuclear Safety and decommissioning (incl. For Bulgaria and Slovakia)</b>	300,7	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>European Defence Fund (EDF)</b>	5 244,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe ( NDICI - Global Europe )</b>	8 741,6	0,0	48 925,8	1 500,0
<b>European Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation</b>	19,5	0,0	182,7	0,0
<b>Humanitarian Aid (HUMA)</b>	0,0	0,0	12 081,6	0,0
<b>Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)</b>	367,7	0,0	1 496,0	0,0
<b>Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (including Greenland)</b>	90,3	0,0	260,7	0,0
<b>Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)</b>	6 127,5	0,0	4 510,0	56,7
<b>European Globalisation Adjustment Fund</b>	656,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>European Union Solidarity Fund</b>	5 573,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Brexit Adjustment Reserve</b>	2 796,7	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Innovation Fund</b>	8 878,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Union Secure Connectivity Programme</b>	804,3	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA)</b>	1 125,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>EDIRPA</b>	290,2	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>ASAP</b>	500,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Ukraine Facility</b>	31 611,3	0,0	639,9	0,0
<b>Western Balkan Facility</b>	2 995,2	0,0	4,8	0,0
<b>Moldova Facility</b>	483,6	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Total</b>	1 243 932,6	50 347,5	168 044,3	21 092,3

**Annex 4: Budget contribution – digital transition equality (commitments; million EUR)**
*EUR million, commitment appropriations, including NextGenerationEU)*

Programme	Budget 2021	Budget 2022	Budget 2023	Budget 2024	Budget 2025	Total 2021-2025	% of digital expenditure on total envelope
<b>For reference: Total EU budget (section III-Commission, financial programming) and NextGenerationEU</b>	<b>432 026,4</b>	<b>337 261,6</b>	<b>422 721,4</b>	<b>189 973,4</b>	<b>193 816,2</b>	<b>1 949 514,1</b>	
<b>Total digital financing in the EU budget</b>	64 201,2	51 342,9	74 765,4	19 171,0	19 524,6	229 005,1	14,5%
Horizon Europe	0,0	2 452,9	4 297,1	3 588,0	2 494,1	12 832,1	18,9%
InvestEU Fund	223,1	303,6	295,9	135,9	96,4	1 054,9	9,1%
Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), including Military Mobility	0,0	485,4	481,1	549,9	732,3	2 248,7	9,7%
Digital Europe Programme	1 159,6	1 263,8	1 378,7	1 313,1	1 104,3	6 219,5	103,0%
Single Market Programme, including COSME, ISA2, ESP, consumer involvement in fin, Services, financial reporting, Food and Feed, consumer programme	5,4	5,5	5,2	6,0	8,0	30,1	1,0%
EU Anti-Fraud Programme	11,6	12,6	11,6	12,1	15,2	63,1	50,1%
Cooperation in the field of taxation (Fiscalis)	22,2	34,7	31,6	33,7	22,6	144,9	77,5%
Cooperation in the field of customs (Customs)	116,6	125,3	113,4	131,7	175,0	662,0	93,0%
European Space Programme	334,3	487,5	369,6	708,6	704,6	2 604,7	25,6%
Regional Policy (European Regional and Development Fund and Cohesion Fund)	30,0	5 010,9	5 274,1	5 418,7	5 563,4	21 297,0	11,8%
Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community	1,0	2,6	0,0	1,4	0,0	5,0	2,9%
Recovery and Resilience Facility	59 518,3	35 109,8	55 467,4	596,5	252,5	150 944,6	24,4%
Technical Support Instrument	15,2	28,0	35,6	35,0	35,8	149,6	24,9%
EU4Health Programme	86,1	140,1	67,0	80,8	72,4	446,3	13,8%
European Social Fund + (incl. The Fund for the Most Deprived and Employment and Social innovation)	0,0	124,1	1 597,5	2 117,7	4 277,5	8 116,8	12,2%

Erasmus +	531,7	777,3	873,1	427,8	254,0	2 863,8	16,3%
European Solidarity Corps (ESC)	11,8	32,2	50,3	44,7	40,5	179,5	25,2%
Creative Europe	151,9	202,0	147,8	285,1	119,6	906,5	52,3%
Justice	6,1	6,6	11,0	10,6	10,3	44,5	20,8%
Citizenship Equality Rights and Values	1,1	5,1	1,6	1,4	18,2	27,3	2,8%
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	66,8	61,7	69,2	180,9	0,0	378,5	0,1%
European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)	4,5	95,1	92,1	87,9	78,0	357,6	8,2%
Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	11,0	7,5	6,0	0,0	2,8	27,3	0,7%
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	1,2	866,2	986,9	218,2	222,1	2 294,7	13,3%
Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF)	51,8	290,6	359,2	376,0	453,7	1 531,2	30,0%
Internal Security Fund (ISF)	29,9	108,7	132,6	138,1	145,5	554,8	42,8%
European Defence Fund	240,9	224,5	245,0	284,0	0,0	994,4	19,0%
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe ( NDICI - Global Europe )	1 493,4	2 986,4	2 176,9	1 998,6	2 011,4	10 666,8	18,0%
Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (including Greenland)	0,0	0,0	0,0	19,5	16,5	36,0	10,2%
Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)	75,6	92,0	1,8	155,8	193,2	518,4	4,8%
Union Secure Connectivity Programme	0,0	0,0	186,3	213,4	404,6	804,2	100,0%
Western Balkans Facility	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	3,9	3,9	0,4%

## 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](#)

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