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DRAFT GENERAL BUDGET OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Working Document Part I

#EUBudget

2025
FINANCIAL
YEAR

Programme Performance Statements
of operational expenditure

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Budget

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DRAFT GENERAL BUDGET
of the European Union
for the financial year 2025

Working Document
Part I

**Draft General Budget
of the European Union
for the Financial Year 2025**

**Working document Part I
Programme Performance Statements**

Draft Budget Working Documents

The 2025 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 2023.

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 2022 – 2025 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 2025 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 2024, information on assigned revenue (implementation in 2023 and estimation for 2025) and a progress report on outstanding commitments (RAL) pursuant to Articles 41(3)(d) and 41(8) 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 266(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(10) and (11) 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, Common Provisioning Fund and Contingent Liabilities

Working Document XI presents the implementation of Budgetary Guarantees, the Common Provisioning Fund 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 for which relevant payments were still being implemented in 2022.

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

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

For each 2021-2027 programme:

- the 2021-2027 budget;
- the rationale and design of the programme;
- the budget implementation;
- the contribution to horizontal priorities (climate, biodiversity, gender equality, and digital);
- an assessment of the performance of the programme based on currently available information.

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

- the budget implementation;
- an assessment of the performance of the programme based on currently available information.
- Contribution to the implementation of the SDGs.

It should be kept in mind that, given the multiannual life cycle of EU spending programmes, information on actual results may only become available a number of years after the start of programme implementation. This applies, in particular, to the European Structural and Investment Funds and other long-term investment programmes. On the other hand, the implementation of certain programmes from the 2014-2020 programming period continued in 2023, as provided for in their legal bases. In this working document we also report on the results of such ongoing 2014-2020 programmes.

Important: this working document is made available exclusively online¹

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](#)

¹ 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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2. Green budgeting

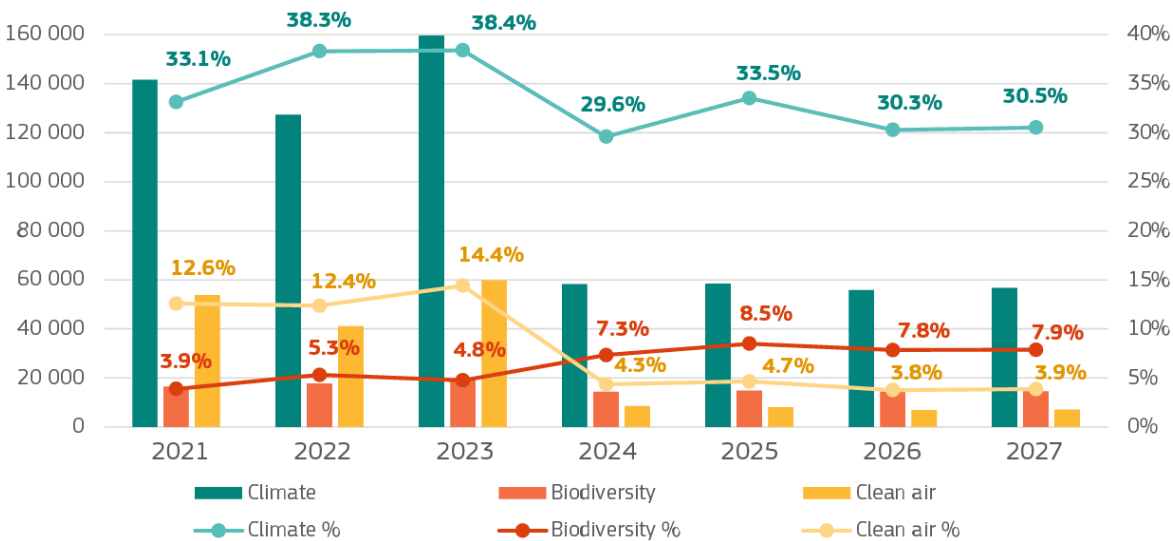
The Commission uses green budgeting as an instrument to enhance the transparency of the EU budget in terms of funding to support climate and environmental objectives, in line with the Paris Agreement and the European Green Deal. In March 2022, the Commission committed to further pursuing its work on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

The Commission has set the green transition as one of its key priorities for 2019–2024, as set out by President von der Leyen in her political guidelines. The European Green Deal, adopted in 2019, confirms this ambition. In line with the Green Deal, the European Climate Law, adopted in 2021, specifically prescribes that the EU should become climate-neutral by 2050 and sets an intermediate target of reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to their 1990 levels. In addition, the Commission has proposed a reduction of at least 90% by 2040.

To underscore its commitment to its climate and environmental goals, the EU has set quantitative 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.**

The EU’s green budget is established around four areas: climate adaptation, climate mitigation, biodiversity and clean air. It also includes a strong ‘do no (significant) harm’ component that covers both climate and environmental objectives. All activities have to comply with this principle, in line with the relevant legislation.

Expected green contribution (budgetary commitments) in the 2021–2027 period (million EUR) ⁽²⁾



Source: European Commission.

The data available for the 2021–2027 period show that the **EU budget is on track to reach its 30% target for climate mainstreaming**, thanks to the strong performance of the Recovery and Resilience Facility and the RepowerEU initiative, which are also contributing to clean air tracking. All the data used in this report use expected commitment appropriations.

⁽²⁾ As the same action can contribute to more than one objective, it is important to recall that horizontal priorities (e.g. climate, biodiversity and clean air figures) cannot be summed up to avoid double counting.

For biodiversity mainstreaming, while the projection for 2024 is close to the target, the 2026 and 2027 targets will be more difficult to achieve. More details are available in the specific section on biodiversity below.

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

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

- For direct management, estimates are prepared by each service based on the most updated data available (including data from the financial system for climate mainstreaming only). For future estimates, work programmes, sectorial targets and historical values are used.
- For shared management, past and future figures are presented on the basis of the programmes and common agricultural policy strategic plans agreed with the Member States and updated according to the annual reports.
- For indirect management, the figures are based on the existing targets and agreements with the implementing partners, along with their annual reports.
- Past expenditures are corrected every year following a quality review operated by the different services to reflect the additional information received on the project selected.

Focus on results ⁽³⁾

<p>32 070 752 megawatt-hours</p> <p>of estimated energy efficiency savings per year from private and public buildings.</p>	<p>87 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent avoided per year, of which more than half through NextGenerationEU green bond investments. Additionally, 442 million tonnes of carbon dioxide reduction are expected from the Innovation Fund over the first 10 years of operations.</p>	<p>126 851 additional megawatts</p> <p>of renewable energy capacity installed.</p>
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A focus on results is fundamental for green budget action and the EU budget in general. The results stemming from available indicators can be used to achieve more targeted spending and to improve steering of the EU budget. It can also make the green transition more efficient by improving accountability. The latter is also important in view of the need to contribute to multiple international commitments.

The focus on energy efficiency, emissions reduction 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 Member States are diversifying their energy mix and gradually reducing their reliance on fossil fuels, thus lowering energy costs. This also results in decreased emissions of greenhouse gas, helping combat climate change, and of air pollutants.

Measuring the actual impact of NextGenerationEU investments

In December 2023 the Commission unveiled the first impact report for NextGenerationEU green bonds, which was presented at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28) in Dubai. This report marks a fundamental transparency achievement, allowing us to measure the **concrete climate impact of the investments** financed by NextGenerationEU green bonds.

⁽³⁾ Aggregated data of core performance indicators reflecting estimated and expected impact from the EU budget project as from 2014.

Building on the robust EU green bond framework, the report relies on detailed analyses of the milestones and targets for green-bond-financed investments under the Recovery and Resilience Facility to provide the foundation for the calculation of their climate impact, allowing to measure progress on the path to a sustainable future and ensuring a direct link between funding and climate impact.

The analysis reveals that after full implementation, NextGenerationEU **green bond investments have the potential to avoid greenhouse gas emissions by a total of 44 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year** – equivalent to 1.2% of the EU's total emissions in 2022. This number represents approximately 57% of the investments financed by green bonds, meaning that subsequent analyses and reports will present an even clearer picture of the true climate impact. While the impact of currently realised expenditure is naturally lower at the initial project stages, the report estimates a reduction equivalent to 224 143 tonnes of carbon dioxide annually. This number will increase quickly with the accelerating implementation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility.

Taxonomy

This year, for the first time, several key programmes within the 'programme performance statements' (Annex 4 of this report) include an analysis on their alignment with the EU taxonomy for sustainable activities. This addition provides a key starting point for future analyses of how EU spending contributes to a greener future ⁽⁴⁾.

While the analysis of taxonomy alignment in the Recovery and Resilience Facility has been detailed previously in the context of NextGenerationEU green bond reporting, this year's 'programme performance statements' broaden the scope to encompass other critical programs. This approach offers a more comprehensive view of the EU's commitment to sustainable financing across its various initiatives.

⁽⁴⁾ Taxonomy alignment is not a prerequisite for funding.

1.2.1. Climate mainstreaming

1.2.1.1. Achievements

Around 29 million citizens benefited from flood protection between 2014 and 2022, thanks to the interventions financed by the **European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund**.

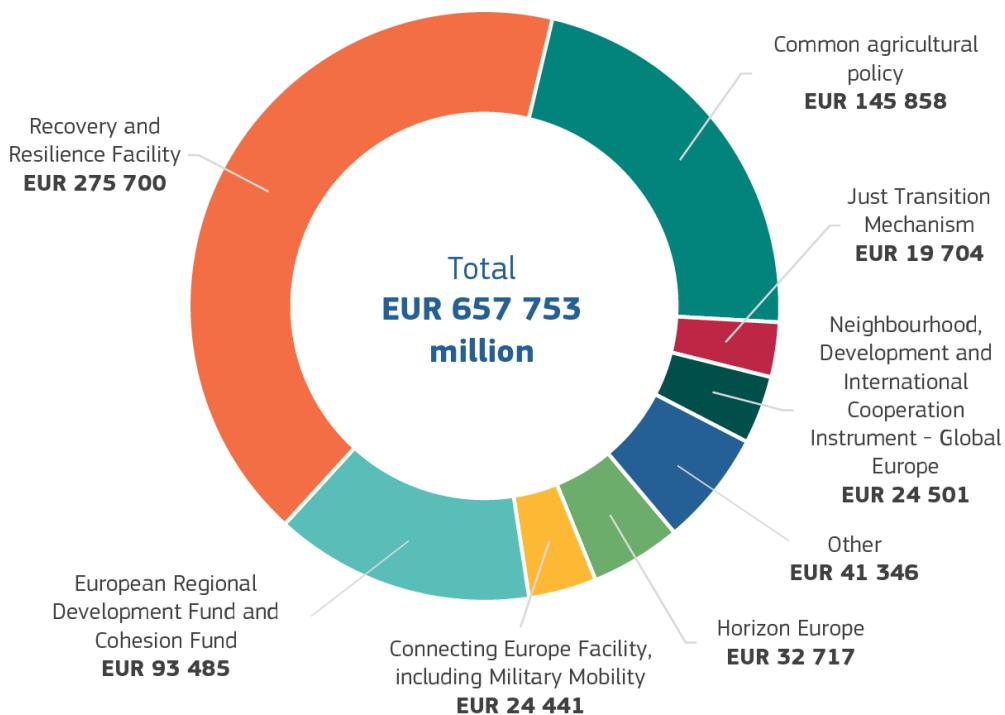
The **common agricultural policy** supports carbon storage (carbon farming measures, peatland restoration, etc.) and contributes to the prevention and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Around 188 000 hectares of agricultural land were afforested by 2022 thanks to common agricultural policy support in the 2014-2022 period

With over 300 regional and local authorities committed to the cause, and 50 actively engaged in developing risk assessments, the Climate Adaptation mission financed under **Horizon Europe** is laying the groundwork for resilient communities in the face of climate challenges.

The 'Renewable energy new electric skills' project, financed under the **European Social Fund+**, addresses the need for new skills by creating training courses for electrotechnical roles. These courses cover key areas such as the installation of photovoltaic systems and the conversion of traditional vehicles to electric models. The project aims to equip local workforces with the skills needed to thrive in this evolving sector.

1.2.1.2. How much do we spend

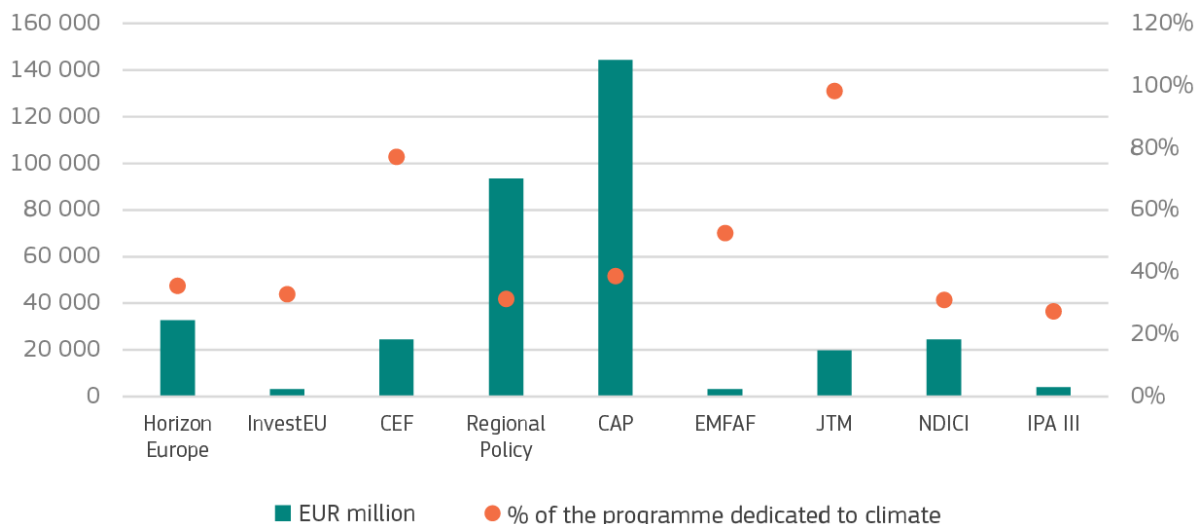
Climate contribution in the 2021-2027 period (million EUR)



Source: European Commission.

For the 2021-2027 period, the EU budget - including NextGenerationEU - is projected to contribute EUR 658 billion to climate spending, representing 34.3% of the budget envelope, surpassing the initial target of 30%.

Planned expenditure in the 2021-2027 EU budget in absolute amounts and estimated percentage of each programme envelope



Horizon Europe, InvestEU Fund, **CEF** – Connecting Europe Facility, including Military Mobility, **Regional Policy** – European Regional Development Fund and Cohesion Fund, **CAP** – common agricultural policy, **EMFAF** – European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund, **JTM** – Just Transition Mechanism, **NDICI** – Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe, **IPA III** – Pre-accession Assistance.

Source: European Commission.

On the basis of available information, the EU budget is on track to fulfil both the overall 30% target and its sectoral targets for spending contributing to climate. The ‘programme performance statements’ (Annex 4 of the Annual Management and Performance Report) include a dedicated section presenting the estimated climate contribution for each programme and the actions undertaken to ensure proper financing of this priority.

Using the percentage of climate spending per programme calculated for budgetary commitments, it is possible to make an estimate for the amount of climate-related spending at the payment level, which stands at 33.9%. On this basis, Member States contributing to the EU budget can calculate their share of green budget contribution for the EU budget. This estimate excludes the Recovery and Resilience Facility, as this is financed by bonds and not by Member State contributions. In line with their sectorial regulations, the Ukrainian Facility and Western Balkan Facility will contribute to climate and biodiversity mainstreaming. The contributions will be reported as from the next reporting cycle when information is available.

1.2.2. Biodiversity mainstreaming

1.2.2.1. Achievements

More than 100 species are improving their conservation status as a result of 31 **LIFE** projects funded in 2021.

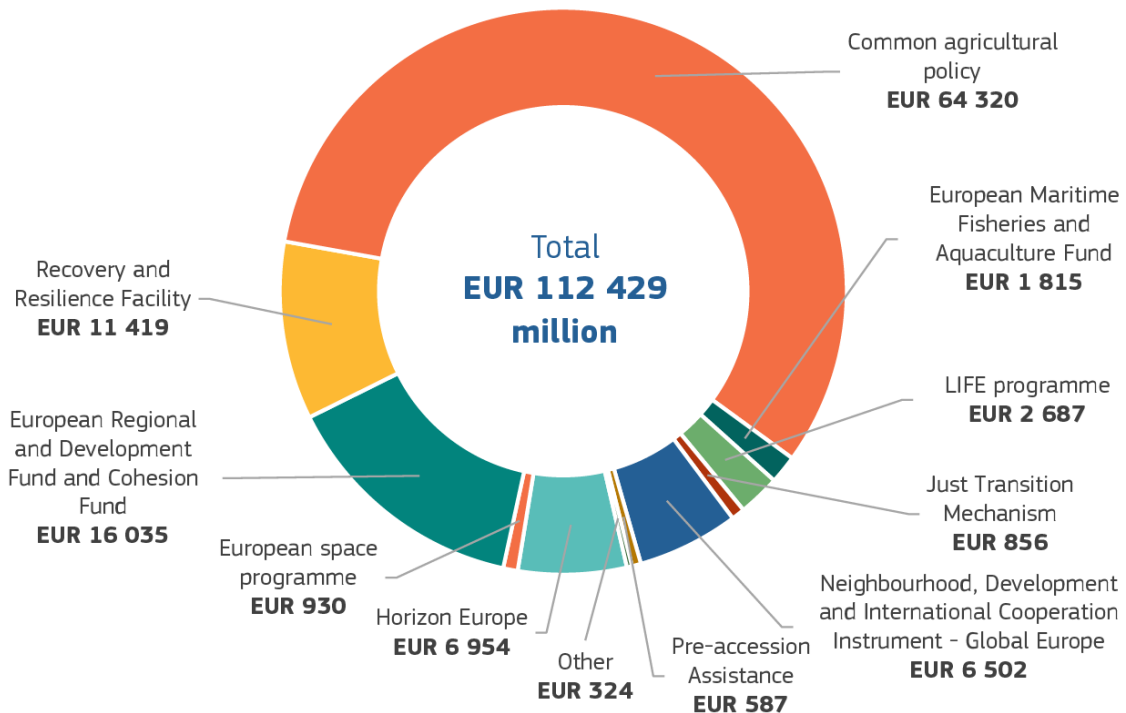
Thanks to the **European Maritime and Fisheries Fund**, 10 427 operations were supported relating to better management of Natura 2000 and other marine protected areas between 2014 and 2022.

The **common agricultural policy** supported 20.3 million beehives in 2022.

17 695 km² of marine, terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems protected and/or sustainably managed with EU support under the **Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument**.

1.2.2.2. How much do we spend

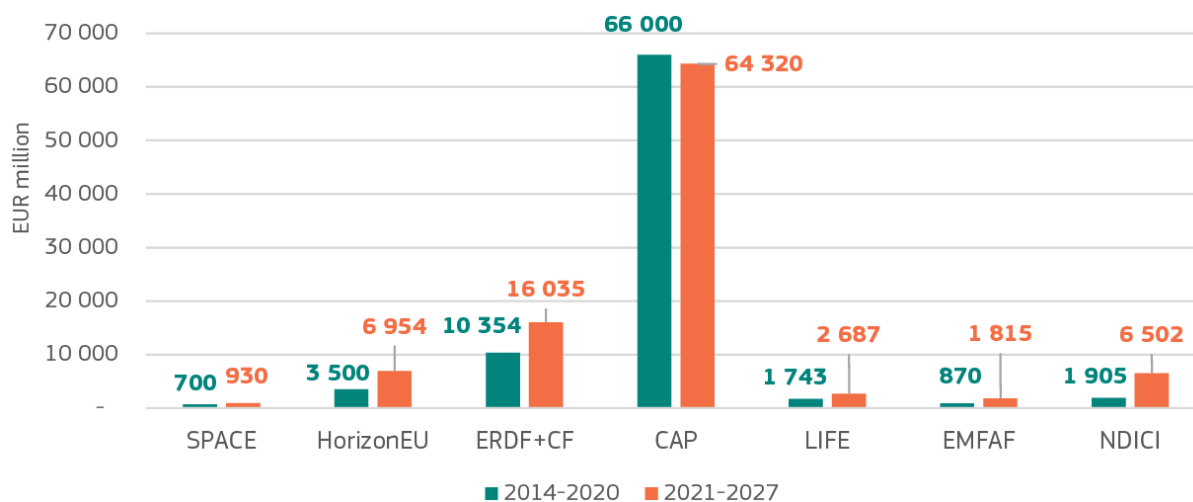
Biodiversity contribution in the 2021-2027 period (million EUR)



Source: European Commission.

For the 2021-2027 period, the EU budget – including NextGenerationEU – is dedicating EUR 112 billion, or 6% of the multiannual financial framework, to the fight against biodiversity loss. While the projection for 2024 is close to the 7.5% target, the 2026 and 2027 10% targets will be more difficult to achieve. The Commission is working to further increase the financing in this area with the help of all stakeholders, as already done for direct management programmes such as Horizon Europe and the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument. In external action, for instance, the Commission estimates confirm that the EU budget is on track to double its financing towards non-EU countries, compared to the 2014-2020 multiannual financial framework.

Biodiversity contribution comparison of the 2014-2020 and 2021-2027 periods (million EUR) ⁽⁵⁾



SPACE – Space programme, **HorizonEU** – Horizon Europe, **ERDF+CF** – European Regional Development Fund and Cohesion Fund, **CAP** – common agricultural policy, **LIFE** programme, **EMFAF** – European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund, **NDICI** – Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument
 Source: European Commission.

It is worth noting that the common agricultural policy methodology for the 2023-2027 period has a higher level of granularity and ambition compared to the methodology used in 2014-2022, allowing for more precise and conservative estimates compared to the past. As from the draft budget 2024, the contribution of the common agricultural policy to biodiversity is estimated by the Commission through the application of EU coefficients (100%, 40% and 0%) and weighting factors (100%, 70% and 50%) that aim to reflect the differentiated contribution of each type of interventions towards the biodiversity objective. Furthermore, given the design of the common agricultural policy and the cohesion policy funds – and the financial programming of the two programmes – it is not possible to guide resources towards specific years.

In line with their sectorial regulations, the Ukrainian Facility and Western Balkan Facility will contribute to climate and biodiversity mainstreaming. The contributions will be reported as from the next reporting cycle when information is available.

⁽⁵⁾ Comparison of 2021-2027 funds with the existing previous funds in 2014-2020 (e.g. Copernicus 2014-2020, SPACE 2021-2027).

1.2.3. Clean air

1.2.3.1. Achievements

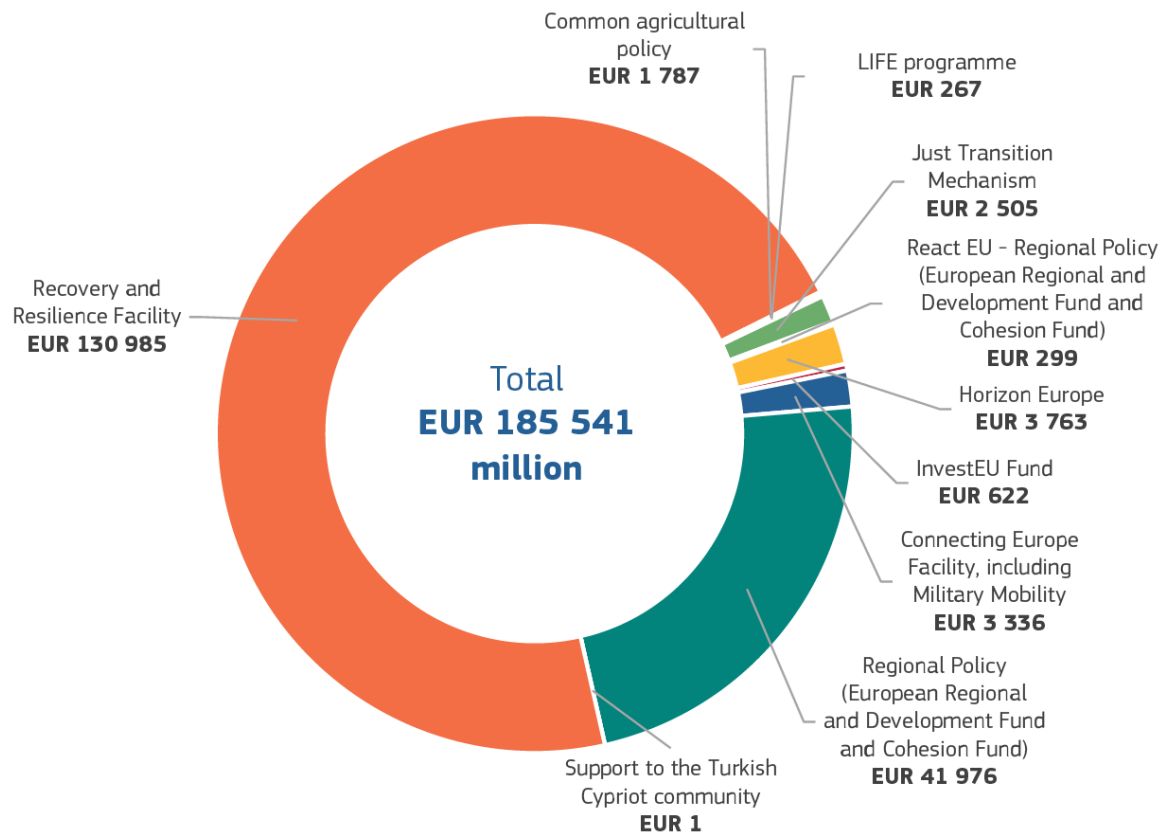
The **LIFE** 'GREEN-STOVE' project produces an innovative pellet stove that can significantly reduce pollutant emissions and optimise the use of biomass as an alternative to fossil fuels for residential heating, ensuring 92% efficiency and much cleaner combustion.

Thanks to the **EU aid programme for the Turkish Cypriot community**, the replacement of 45 km of the sewage network in Famagusta has helped correct all the defects in the system, which led to the city being plagued with foul smells for years. Ten air quality monitoring network stations were provided, which form an integrated network measuring air quality across the Turkish Cypriot community.

The 2Zero Emission Partnership, financed under **Horizon Europe**, aims to accelerate the development of zero tailpipe-emission road transport in Europe, contributing to improved air quality and mobility safety for both people and goods. By fostering innovation, production and services in the field of road transport, the partnership ensures future European leadership in this critical area. Building upon the successes of previous initiatives like the European Green Cars Initiative and the European Green Vehicles Initiative, the 2Zero partnership brings together stakeholders to implement an integrated system approach covering battery electric vehicles and fuel cell electric vehicles. Through collaboration with various European technology platforms, the partnership extends its scope to cover the integration of zero tailpipe-emission vehicles into the ecosystem, thereby boosting EU competitiveness and technological leadership.

1.2.3.2. How much do we spend

Clean air contribution for the 2021-2027 period (million EUR)



Source: European Commission.

For the 2021-2027 period, the EU budget – including NextGenerationEU – is dedicating EUR 186 billion, or 9.7% of the multiannual financial framework, to clean air priorities.

The European Union has been working for decades to achieve clean air, striving for levels that minimise health risks and environmental damage. Thanks to stricter regulations on emissions and integrating clean air priorities into various policies, air quality has demonstrably improved across the EU. This success is a result of collaborative efforts at all levels – EU, national, regional, and local. EU funding has also been instrumental, directly supporting clean air projects and weaving clean air goals into other investments like infrastructure development.

To ensure continued progress, the EU monitors how its funding contributes to Member States' clean air objectives. This monitoring serves a dual purpose: it helps assess the effectiveness of current funding programmes in supporting clean air policies and informs future funding allocations. The expenditure calculations now take into account the new legislative basis for the common agricultural policy and the introduction of RePowerEU.

1.3. Gender equality mainstreaming

The Commission established gender equality as a cross-cutting objective for all policy areas. The Commission's long-standing commitment to gender equality gained new momentum with the adoption of the 2020-2025 gender equality strategy, which delivers on the Commission's commitment to achieving a European Union of equality. It sets out policy objectives and initiatives to achieve significant progress towards a gender-equal Europe by 2025.

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic the Commission has moved decisively to develop a comprehensive set of initiatives, comprising both first-response measures and more structural measures, in the context of NextGenerationEU and the reinforced multiannual financial framework. The resulting policy response focuses on fair and inclusive recovery. It ensures that equality is at the heart of recovery, and is designed to mitigate the disproportionate impact that the crisis has had on many vulnerable groups in society, irrespective of sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

1.3.1. Achievements

InvestEU backed total investments of EUR 2.4 billion supporting gender equality in 2023. The programme aims to provide tailored advisory support and capacity building to improve access to finance for female-founded and female-led companies.

Horizon Europe requires for applying entities to have a Gender Equality Plan in place to be eligible for funding. The EU Award for Gender Equality champions, awarded for the first time in March 2023, seeks to foster a community of champions who can inspire and encourage other academic and research organisations towards becoming gender equality champions.

The '100 Percent' project, backed by the **European Social Fund**, offers free consultancy to Austrian companies to help them close the salary gap. The project supports companies to design transparent remuneration systems and to recognise and improve opportunities for women at work.

Recovery and resilience investments are complemented by structural reforms that can be supported by the Technical Support Instrument, and which have a considerable impact on gender equality. These include the reforms to close the gender pay gap in Estonia, to combat gender inequalities in Portugal, to better regulate the profession of nursing assistants in Sweden, to improve the prenatal and neonatal health screening in Bulgaria, and the Spanish Public Health Strategy, which incorporates a gender and equity perspective in all public health actions.

In Yemen, the Commission mobilised over EUR 5 million in **partnership with Save the Children** to monitor and report grave violations and other serious child rights violations and to deliver life-saving child protection. This action was implemented with a specific focus on gender: following specific consultations with girls; targeting specific problems for girls (child marriage, early pregnancies, school dropout and lack of safety); and with the aim of ensuring women's and girl's empowerment, equal access services and community participation.

Under the **Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument programme**, in the Eastern Partnership, the EUR 9.7 million EU4Gender equality programme 2020-2023 continues to aim to strengthen equal rights and opportunities for women and men in the Eastern Neighbourhood by challenging gender stereotypes, work on violence prevention and championing men's participation in care work. The programme also includes a reform helpdesk that supports governments' reform work towards equal opportunities for women and men.

1.3.2. How much do we spend

In line with the 2020-2025 gender equality strategy, NextGenerationEU and the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework provide a wide range of EU funding and budgetary guarantee instruments to support initiatives promoting women's labour market participation and work-life balance, investing in care facilities, supporting female entrepreneurship, combating gender segregation in certain professions and addressing the imbalanced representation of girls and boys in some sectors of education and training. Furthermore, dedicated funding is provided for projects benefiting civil-society organisations and public institutions that implement specific initiatives, including preventing and combating gender-based violence.

The Commission developed its methodology to measure expenditure relating to gender equality at the programme level in the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework. In this endeavour, the Commission has benefited from fruitful exchanges with the European Institute for Gender Equality, and from constructive engagement with the European Court of Auditors in the context of their special report on gender mainstreaming in the EU budget, published in May 2021.

The methodology was used for the first time across all spending programmes for the financial year 2021, in the context of the 2023 draft budget. This was ahead of the commitments under the interinstitutional agreement accompanying the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework, in terms of both timeline and scope. For the financial years 2022 and 2023, the methodology was used without modifications. This year, the monitoring of gender expenditure has been enhanced with the inclusion in the 'programme performance statements' (Annex 4 of the present report) of the gender disaggregated data available per programme.

The results of the methodology to measure expenditure relating to gender equality reflect the continuous efforts to reinforce the integration of gender mainstreaming into the EU budget. In line with the methodology, a programme may qualify for one or more gender scores based on the objectives pursued by its respective interventions. The total of the EU budget, based on the aggregation of the 2023 interventions qualifying for each score, has been allocated as shown below.

- **Score 2:** interventions the principal objective of which is to improve gender equality corresponded to 2% of the EU budget implemented in 2023 and were included in 13 programmes.
- **Score 1:** interventions having gender equality as an important and deliberate objective (but not as the main reason for the intervention) corresponded to 9% of the EU budget implemented in 2023 and were included in 16 programmes.
- **Score 0*:** interventions having the potential to contribute to gender equality corresponded to 20% of the EU budget implemented in 2023 and were included in 30 programmes.

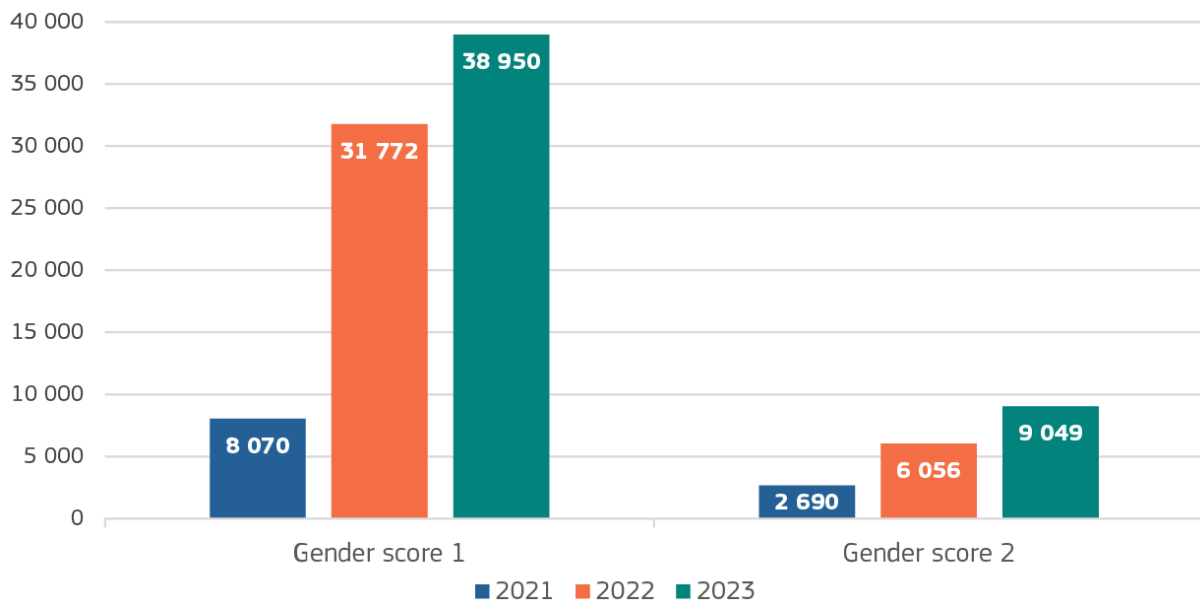
- **Score 0:** interventions not having a significant bearing on gender equality corresponded to 69% of the EU budget implemented in 2023 and were included in 29 programmes.

In 2023, 11% of the EU budget contributed concretely to the promotion of gender equality (scores 2 and 1), while 20% has the potential to contribute (score 0*) to this objective. On the other hand, 69% of the EU budget can be considered not to have a (significant) bearing on the promotion of gender equality on the basis of the information currently available.

The 2023 results reflect the progress achieved by various programmes in terms of both implementation and reporting capacity, allowing to capture the contribution of the EU budget to gender equality at a more granular level. A key example is the Recovery and Resilience Facility. Following a Commission exercise to flag the Recovery and Resilience Facility measures that include a focus on gender equality, this year the EU budget commitments for this facility from 2021 to 2023 have been assigned scores of 2, 1 and 0, from the previous 0* score.

In 2023, the total EU budget expenditure on projects receiving gender scores 2 and 1 has increased significantly, compared to the amounts reported for 2021 and 2022 in previous years.

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

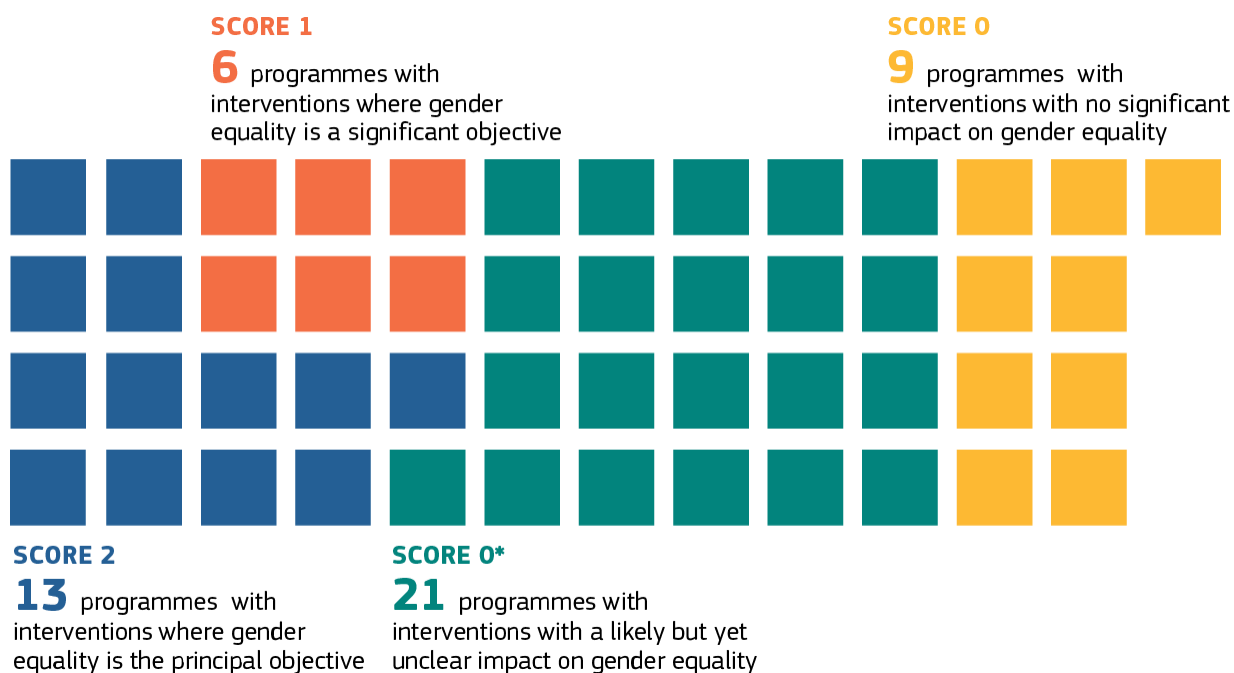


(*) Based on the amounts reported in the Annual Management Performance Report for the financial years 2021, 2022 and 2023.

Source: European Commission.

When looking at the share of the expenditure in each gender score, it is important to underline the impact in 2023 of the revision of the Recovery and Resilience Facility plans for the RepowerEU chapter. Excluding the measures implemented to tackle the energy crisis with the RepowerEU chapters in the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the share of implemented budget commitments would show an increase of score 2 from 2.1% to 2.5%, and score 1 from 9.1% to 11.9%. In the graph below, programmes are classified on the basis of the highest score they receive, even if only a part of the programme envelope contributes.

Number of programmes with gender equality intervention (classified by their highest score)



Source: European Commission.

Recovery and Resilience Facility

Under the Recovery and Resilience Facility ⁽⁶⁾, the 27 plans adopted contain 136 measures with a focus on gender equality. The investments fully devoted to gender equality include, for instance, the national roll-out of ‘early aid’ for socially disadvantaged pregnant women in Austria; incentives to foster female entrepreneurship in Italy; the creation of a support line for women in rural and urban areas; and the set-up of a national plan to tackle gender-based violence in Spain. Investments contributing directly or indirectly to gender equality include the improvement of working conditions for professions traditionally performed by women (e.g. the operationalisation of work cards for domestic workers in Romania); investments to boost up/re-skilling of disadvantaged groups, including girls and women (e.g. the ‘Solas recovery skills response’ programme in Ireland and the funding activities to increase the engagement of women and improving their awareness of information and communication technology career opportunities in Latvia); and investments to improve delivery of care to older people and people with disabilities, a task often taken up by women in the household (e.g. the improvement of home health care in Greece).

These crucial investments are complemented by structural reforms, supported by the Technical Support Instrument, which will have a considerable impact on gender equality. These include the reforms to close the gender pay gap in Estonia, to combat gender inequalities in Portugal, to better regulate the profession of nursing assistants in Sweden and to improve the prenatal and neonatal health screening in Bulgaria. The combination of investments and reforms is one of the main novelties of the Recovery and Resilience Facility. The interplay between gender-related investments and reforms will ensure a higher impact of the Recovery and Resilience Facility spending.

Gender-disaggregated data

This year the ‘programme performance statements’ (Annex 4 of this report), which provide detailed performance information at the programme level, have been 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.

⁽⁶⁾ European Commission (February 2024), ‘Mid-term evaluation of the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF)’, https://commission.europa.eu/about-european-commission/departments-and-executive-agencies/economic-and-financial-affairs/evaluation-reports-economic-and-financial-affairs-policies-and-spending-activities/mid-term-evaluation-recovery-and-resilience-facility-rrf_en.

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

Examples of gender-disaggregated data reported in the programme performance statements (Annex 4 to this report)

Under the Recovery and Resilience Facility, out of the 1.7 million participants receiving education and training support by the facility in 2023, 1.1 million were female participants, 0.6 million were male participants and 416 were non-binary participants. In addition, the total number of 623 840 people in employment or job searching activities supported by the facility in 2023 is subdivided into 390 479 female, 233 349 male and 12 non-binary participants across all age groups.

Under Horizon Europe, in 2023, out of 54 411 researchers ⁽⁷⁾ involved in upskilling activities (training, mentoring/coaching, mobility and access to research and innovation infrastructures) in projects funded by the programme ⁽⁸⁾, 44.5% were female researchers, 55.4% were male researchers and 0.1% were non-binary researchers.

Under Erasmus+, in 2022 60% of the provided mobility opportunities were taken up by women. The gender distribution varies depending on the field of education: school education has the highest percentage of women (70%), followed by adult education (69%), higher education (61%), youth (57%) and vocational education (52%) ⁽⁹⁾.

Under the citizens equality right and values programme, the data collected shows that projects selected for funding in the 2023 plan involve and target more women than men (52% v 45%, while around 3% are non-binary).

Under the humanitarian aid programme, the percentage of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender is as follows: 52% female, 45% male, 3% unknown ⁽¹⁰⁾.

⁽⁷⁾ It covers only category C and category D researchers.

⁽⁸⁾ Excluding the European Institute of Innovation and Technology cascading grants and Joint Research Centre direct activities.

⁽⁹⁾ European Commission (2023), Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture, *Erasmus+ annual report 2022*, Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2766/211791>.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Data extracted from EVA Actions operational data. The data compiled in this internal database have been directly encoded by partners and officers. However, dates have not been double checked to avoid double counting, and thus do not reflect on the final number of beneficiaries from humanitarian actions financed by the Commission in 2023.

1.4. Digital tracking

The digital transition is one of the top political priorities of the Commission, as identified in several strategic papers and in the Recovery and Resilience Facility, also due to it being a necessary contributor to what is known as ‘open strategic autonomy’. The digital transition implies an evolutionary and transformative process whereby the EU seeks to attain global leadership in the digital field in a fair and democratic manner. It is a key driver for the EU’s prosperity, economic recovery and resilience and a critical enabler of innovative solutions to address global challenges.

On 9 March 2021, the Commission presented its vision for the EU’s digital transformation by 2030, with a digital compass for the EU’s digital decade that evolves around four digital dimensions:

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

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



Skills

Information and communication technology specialist: 20 million specialists and gender convergence
Basic digital skills: at least 80% of the population



Digital transformation of businesses

Technology uptake: 75% of EU companies using cloud / artificial intelligence / big data
Innovators: grow scale-ups & finance to double EU unicorns
Late adopters: more than 90% of small and medium-sized enterprises reach at least a basic level of digital intensity



Secure and sustainable digital infrastructures

Connectivity: gigabit speed for everyone, 5G everywhere
Cutting edge semiconductors: double the EU share in global production
Data – edge & cloud: 10 000 climate-neutral highly secure edge nodes
Computing: first computer with quantum acceleration



Digitalisation of public services

Key public services: 100% online
e-health: 100% of citizens having access to medical records
Digital identity: 80% of citizens using digital identification

1.4.1. Achievements

5 605 735 dwellings gained access to very high-capacity internet networks, including 5G networks and gigabit speed, through measures under the **Recovery and Resilience Facility** by mid-2023.

Three supercomputers procured by the European High Performance Computing Joint Undertaking and made fully operational in 2023 ranked among the world's top 10 in November 2023.

Under the Connecting Europe Facility, 3 000 terabits per second of additional capacity were created in 2023 by deployed backbone networks, including submarine cables.

Under the space programme, 3.5 billion Galileo-enabled devices were in use in 2023. The positioning accuracy performance of Galileo is three times better when compared to other global navigation satellite systems, with excellent availability.

1.4.2. How much do we spend

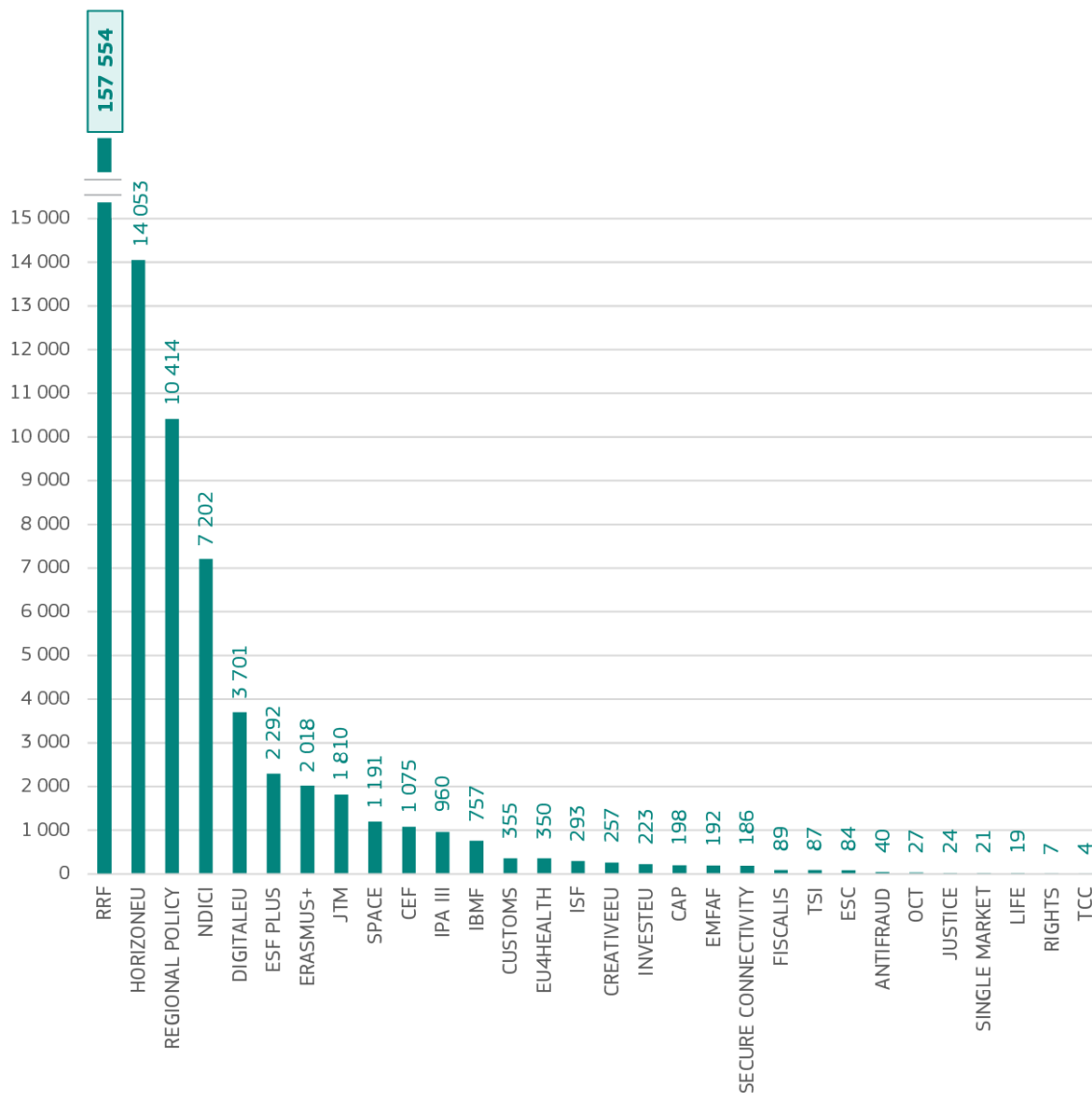
The 2024 stocktaking exercise of the EU spending programmes was conducted for the implementation of the 2021-2027 EU budget during the years 2021-2023. The findings of the stocktaking exercise, as presented below, show that the EU budget, including NextGenerationEU, is channelling significant contributions to all of the digital transition's key dimensions.

This stocktaking exercise is a crucial stepping stone towards a dedicated tracking methodology for digital expenditure. The Commission's ambition is to build on the findings of the stocktaking exercise concerning the concrete contribution of the EU budget towards the digital transition to develop a fully-fledged, robust methodology to be applied consistently across all programmes and providing a solid aggregate contribution of the EU budget towards the digital transition. The exercise is being continued this year and has given some results showing which areas the funding is dedicated to. Since not all programmes are in the position to apply the proposed methodology, the results do not yet show the complete picture.

Based on the results of the stocktaking exercise, **EUR 205.5 billion of the EU budget (including NextGenerationEU) was dedicated to the digital transition from 2021 to 2023, which represents almost 17.5% of the total EU budget**⁽¹⁾. An important part of this was contribution of the Recovery and Resilience Facility, which in the same period contributed 24% of its entire budget towards the digital transition.

⁽¹⁾ 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 idea of the total digital contribution from the EU budget.

Estimated contributions to the digital transition of the EU budget programmes, in 2021-2023 (cumulatively) (*)



(*) Including NextGenerationEU, in EUR billion.

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

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

Source: European Commission, based on the 2024 stock-taking.

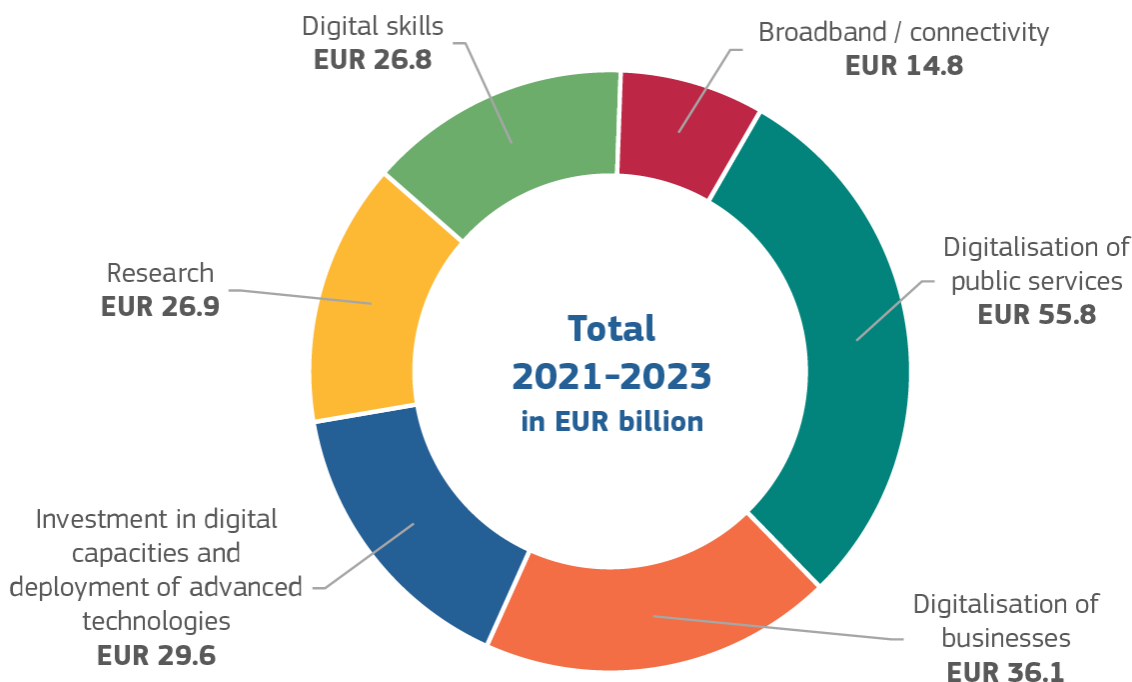
Almost all programmes that are part of the EU budget contribute to the digital transition. Constraints on data availability only allowed digital-relevant expenditure for the 2021-2023 period to be tracked for 30 spending programmes (out of 48 with EU budget implemented in 2023). Among them are programmes that are likely to have substantial contributions, particularly the European Defence Fund and the union secure connectivity programme. Furthermore, the digital contribution of some programmes is likely to be largely underestimated at this stage: this is the case of the common agricultural policy and InvestEU.

In terms of thematic concentration, the EU budget is primarily supporting government and public bodies in digitalising key sectors, in particular health systems and transport. Significant efforts are also being made to support the digitalisation of businesses, to help the acquisition of digital skills (advanced and basic) and to support research and

innovation, along with key advanced digital infrastructure and technologies (such as quantum computing, artificial intelligence and cloud/edge computing). More information is provided in the next section.

For shared management programmes and the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the digital contribution can be calculated for the entire implementation period of the programme, i.e. not at the individual year level. The amount presented for each year is obtained by comparing the total digital contribution over the entire implementation period to the share of the programme envelope committed for that year.

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



(*) Including NextGenerationEU, in EUR billion.

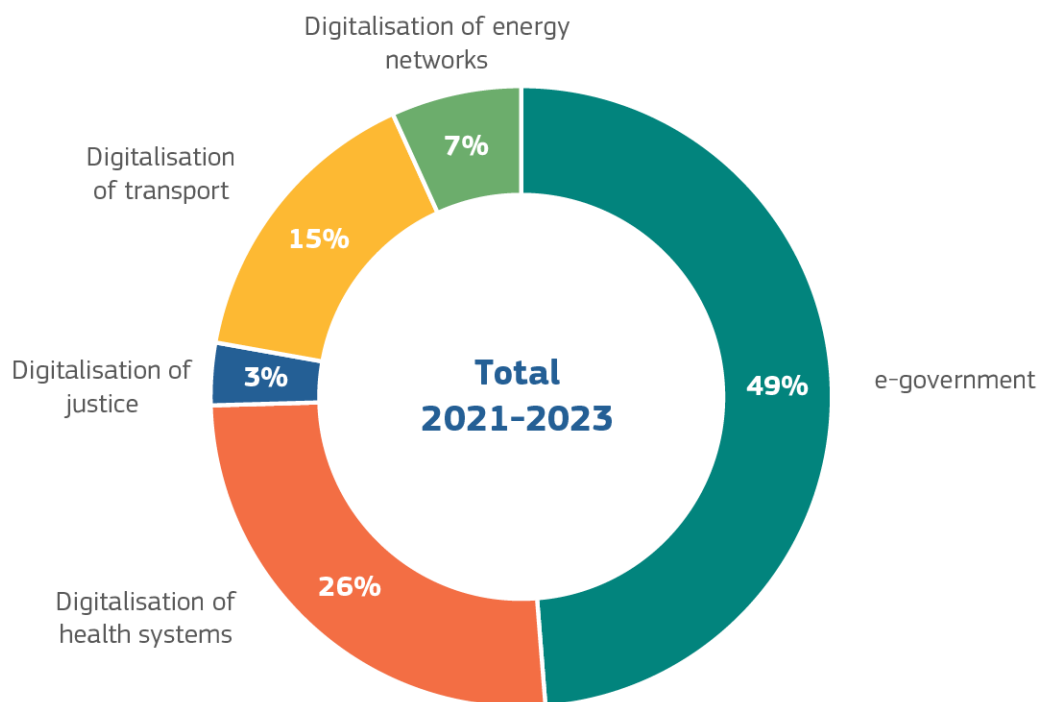
External actions programmes and the common agricultural policy could not be taken into account due to methodological limitations.

Source: European Commission, based on the 2024 stock-taking exercise.

Digitalisation of businesses and public services

The result of the 2024 stock-taking exercise shows that the EU budget (including NextGenerationEU) is making a significant contribution to the digitalisation of the private and public sectors. Our estimates for the years 2021 to 2023 are EUR 55.8 billion for the support of the EU budget to e-government (including the digitalisation of health and justice systems, or of the transport and energy network) and EUR 36.1 billion for the support to the digitalisation of businesses. The Recovery and Resilience Facility as well as the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund are important contributors to these investments. In the years 2021 to 2023, 9% of the EU amounts from the European Regional Development Fund and the Cohesion Fund have been used to finance interventions that advance the digital transition, in particular supporting small and medium-sized companies and public services.

Estimated contributions of the EU budget to the digitalisation of public services (2021-2023) (*)



(*) Including NextGenerationEU.

These amounts are the result of the first stock-taking exercise conducted for the years 2021 to 2023 and exclude the external action programmes and the common agricultural policy due to methodological limitations.

Source: European Commission, based on the 2024 stock-taking exercise.

Supporting the development and deployment of digital technologies and research

From 2021 to 2023, the estimates indicate that the EU contributed EUR 29.6 billion to investment in digital capacities and deployment of advanced technologies, and EUR 26.9 billion to research, including EUR 14 billion from Horizon Europe. The main contributing programmes are the Recovery and Resilience Facility, Horizon Europe, the space programme, the European Regional Development Fund, the Cohesion Fund, the Just Transition Mechanism and the digital Europe programme.

Investing in digital skills

In the years 2021 to 2023, the EU budget including NextGenerationEU is also making a significant contribution to both basic and advanced digital skills, estimated at EUR 26.8 billion. The main programmes contributing are the Recovery and Resilience Facility (EUR 23.7 billion) and the European Social Fund+ (EUR 2.3 billion). Another important contributor was Erasmus+.

Enhancing digital connectivity

The EU budget including NextGenerationEU is contributing to enhancing digital connectivity, which will give all citizens and businesses new opportunities to benefit fully from the digital single market and accelerate economic growth. Amounts dedicated to connectivity, including investments in very high-capacity broadband network and 5G network coverage, are estimated to have reached EUR 14.8 billion for 2021-2023. The main programmes contributing are the Recovery and Resilience Facility (with EUR 13.6 billion), the cohesion policy funds (EUR 764.2 million) and the Connecting Europe Facility.

The common agricultural policy is playing a key role to improve broadband access in rural areas, by supporting broadband infrastructure and improved access to e government. Based on the latest rural development programmes, over the course of the current programming period, the common agricultural policy will have helped nearly 13 million people living in rural areas to benefit from improved access to information, communication and technological services and infrastructure.

The European Social Fund+ focuses on investment in digital skills. For example, the 'Renewable energy new electric skills' project addresses the need for new skills by creating training courses for electrotechnical roles. The new skills

are acquired through augmented reality, which makes training more engaging and ensures that it remains relevant in a rapidly advancing digital landscape. Another example is 'Línia Dona', which helps disadvantaged women find work in Catalonia. The training complements job placement and includes, among others, digital skills.

Under the Connecting Europe Facility, 3 000 terabits per second of additional capacity were created by deployed backbone networks, including submarine cables. A total of EUR 450 million was awarded to 24 projects to support the digitalisation of the trans-European transport network railway network, through support to the European Railway Traffic Management System technology. The programme also supports smart electricity grids projects and contributes to the inclusiveness of outermost regions and overseas countries and territories by connecting them with up-to-date submarine backbones and ensuring that they can also benefit from advanced wireless and mobile connectivity.

Under the space programme, 3.5 billion Galileo-enabled devices were in use in 2023. The positioning accuracy performance of Galileo is three times better when compared to other global navigation satellite systems, with excellent availability. During the year, 260 000 registered users of the Copernicus climate change service had access to about 108 terabytes of quality-controlled climate data per day. Copernicus provides a wide range of Earth observation data and related model products. These models allow for forecasts and predictions to be made in certain thematic areas and are valuable content for a vast range of commercial applications, both in the professional and consumer domains.

The twin transition: exploiting synergies

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

EU space data is improving the production of renewable energies while providing valuable insights about the energy potential of natural resources like the sun and wind.

The EU Galileo satellite system supports the implementation of smart grids to improve overall energy efficiency through its precise timing synchronisation services that are essential for adjusting demand to distribution across a wide geographical area. In addition, Galileo authentication services trigger the concept of authenticated timing, eliminating the danger of using inaccurate signals in such a critical infrastructure.

Copernicus, the EU's Earth observation system, **supports the implementation and operation of renewable energy infrastructure** by ensuring efficient placement and predicting energy generation through weather forecasting and monitoring. The Copernicus Climate Change Service provides climate indicators of electricity consumption, alongside estimates of the combined production from all renewable sources at the national and sub-national levels in Europe. These two sets of indicators help planners and policymakers identify the pros and cons of different energy mix options and optimise investment decisions accordingly.

1.5. The EU budget and the sustainable development goals

What do we do?

The United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with its 17 sustainable development goals and 169 targets, has given new impetus to global efforts to achieve sustainable development. The EU has played an important role in shaping the agenda, through public consultations, dialogue with partners and in-depth research. The EU is committed to playing an active role to maximise progress towards the sustainable development goals, as outlined, for example, in the 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.

This lasting commitment to the UN sustainable development goals constitutes an overriding political priority for the von der Leyen Commission. Progressing towards the sustainable development goals is an intrinsic part of the President's political programme, and an array of deeply transformative policies had already been presented in 2020, such as the European Green Deal, the Climate Law, a new industrial strategy for Europe, and continue to this day with the Green Deal industrial plan presented in 2023, the 2024 annual sustainable growth survey and the new European skills agenda, among others.

This commitment gained even greater relevance in light of the global COVID-19 pandemic and global turmoil, which provided an impetus and strengthened the need to build back better towards a more inclusive, sustainable, just and resilient future for all, leaving no one behind. Notably, the 2024 annual sustainable growth survey reaffirmed the four priorities under the European semester, namely promoting environmental sustainability, productivity, fairness and macroeconomic stability, with a view to fostering competitive sustainability. This approach is in line with the UN's sustainable development goals, which are an integral part of the European semester and underpin Member State recovery and resilience plans under the Recovery and Resilience Facility. Therefore, the European semester will continue to be a main vehicle for monitoring and promoting progress towards the sustainable development goals, also in a context of increased attention on sustainable and inclusive well-being beyond gross domestic product.

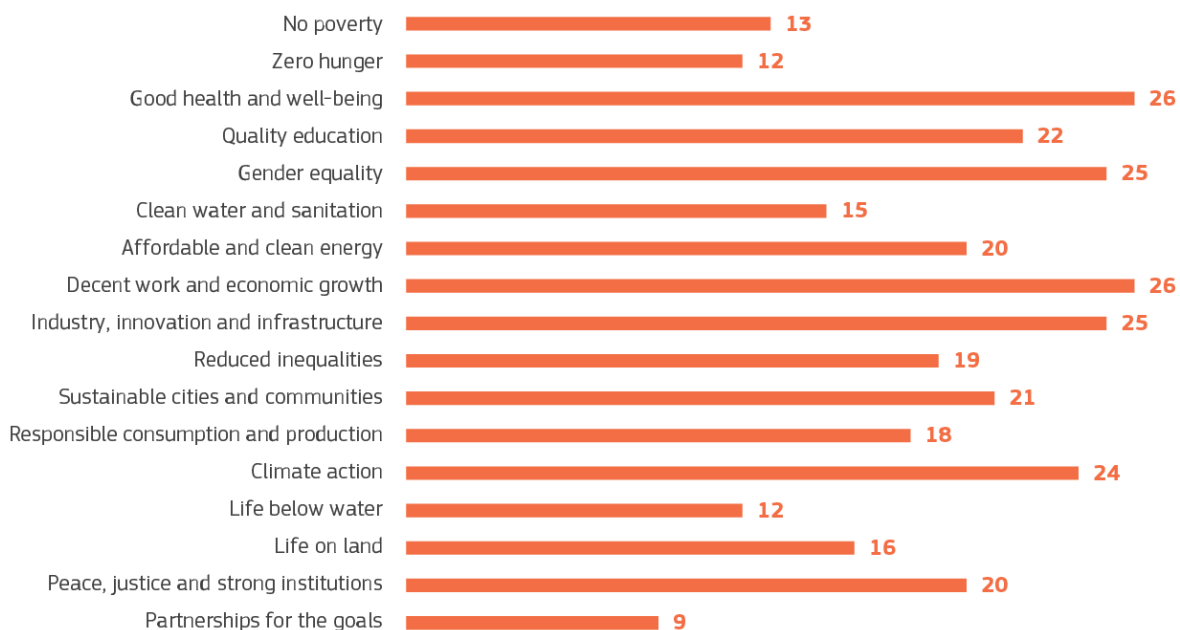
These priorities ensure that the new growth agenda efficiently mobilises resources for the benefit of people and the planet. To this end, a holistic and balanced approach is required, in which the EU works better together with the Member States and across policy fields. Given the division of competences between the Member States and the EU, close coordination is crucial to achieving the sustainable development goals.

Looking at the current multiannual financial framework, in its 2021 communication on better regulation, the Commission adopted further policymaking improvements to ensure that our policies support the recovery and resilience of the EU and its twin green and digital transitions in the best possible way. In this context, the Commission decided to mainstream the sustainable development goals with a view to helping ensure that every legislative proposal contributes to the 2030 sustainable development agenda.

To this end, the Commission now systematically identifies the relevant sustainable development goals for each proposal and examines how the initiative supports their achievement. What is more, links to the sustainable development goals will be included throughout evaluations and impact assessments.

At the EU level, sustainable development challenges are addressed through policies and regulatory instruments. As far as the former are concerned, the EU budget, through its spending programmes, provides a significant contribution to sustainable development by complementing national budgets, in line with the principle of subsidiarity. In doing so, the design and implementation of the EU spending programmes aim to deliver on the objectives in each policy field, while promoting sustainability through the initiatives and interventions of the relevant programmes in a connected and consistent way. In particular, 46 out of 50 of the EU spending programmes contributed towards at least one sustainable development goal in 2023.

Number of programmes contributing to individual sustainable development goals



Source: European Commission.

In light of the cross-cutting nature of the sustainable development goals, and in order to ensure a holistic approach in addressing sustainable development, over 99% of the budget of EU spending programmes contribute to sustainable development goals. What is more, the vast majority of the programme (39 programmes) are designed to address multiple sustainable development goals through their policy actions. The Commission presents the sustainable development goals to which each EU programme contributes, along with examples of their contribution. This is with a view to further enhancing the reporting on the performance of its programmes and providing a deeper understanding of EU policy coherence. The infographic illustrates, in a non-exhaustive manner, the many examples of the contribution of EU programmes to the sustainable development goals.

The 2023 EU voluntary review on sustainable development goals reaffirmed that the EU budget is an effective instrument to deliver major progress on the 2030 agenda and, looking ahead, states that the EU will take further the commitment to inform on the implementation of the sustainable development goals in all relevant EU programmes.



Thanks to the adoption of its Territorial Just Transition Plan, Romania received EUR 2.14 billion from the **Just Transition Fund** to combat and tackle energy poverty and support a just climate transition to a more attractive and greener economy.



EU humanitarian funding for nutrition, which aims at providing life-saving interventions to the most vulnerable populations, has targeted severely malnourished children in Sudan, as well as children under 5 years of age and pregnant and lactating women in many countries including Syria. Moreover, the EU supports World Food Programme initiatives such as a voucher programme for fresh food with high nutritional values in Syria or emergency food distribution and cash in South Sudan.



The **EU4Health** programme delivers actions to implement the 'Healthier together', 'Europe' beating cancer plan' the 'Mental Health' initiatives and addresses selected health risk factors and health determinants. For 2022 and 2023, EUR 69.7 million has been allocated through the EU4Health programme for actions that promote good mental health.



Under the **Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe programme**, EU investments via the Global Partnership for Education from 2021 to 2023 enabled 2.6 million children to access primary education and 1.2 million to access secondary education. The partnership is the largest global education fund for lower-income nations and fosters a unique multi-stakeholder approach. It assists partner countries in addressing education challenges, implementing reforms and aligning stakeholders to drive results. With around 68 partner countries, the partnership prioritises support for the most vulnerable populations, ensuring universal access to education.



The **citizens, equality, rights and values programme** prioritises equality across all its initiatives. In its 'Daphne' strand, the programme combats gender-based violence and encourages male engagement in advocating for gender equality. In 2023, the strand supported a call aiming to prevent and combat gender-based violence and violence against children with EUR 24.9 million.



Under the **common agricultural policy**, EU Member States have outlined measures in the policy's strategic plans to reduce nutrient losses and pesticide use by 50% by 2030, thereby protecting water resources.



The **Connecting Europe Facility** supports energy infrastructure projects of common interest that have significant socio-economic benefits. An example is the 330-kilovolt interconnector between Tartu, Estonia and Valmiera, Latvia, as an important part of the efforts to synchronise electricity grids of the Baltic countries with the rest of the EU's electricity system. The line was part of Phase 1 of the 'Baltic synchronisation' project, which received a total facility grant of EUR 323 million.



Under the **Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance**, 'SMEs Go Green Digital in the Western Balkans' (EUR 22.5 million) contributes to increasing access to finance to enable higher utilisation of digitalisation, automation and competitiveness technologies, supporting the greening of small and medium-sized enterprises, and increasing innovation, competitiveness, growth and trade potential of the private sector via targeted investments and increased awareness within the enterprises, thus facilitating regional and EU integration.



Through **Horizon Europe**, 'EIT Manufacturing' empowers companies to foster climate-friendly practices and community impact via its 'Knowledge and innovation community' model. It also fast-tracks the integration of sustainable manufacturing innovations, in



The **European Social Fund+** supports the 'YES Forum', a European network dedicated to empowering young people facing challenges. The forum fosters social inclusion and enhances professional skills to improve the prospects of vulnerable young people, addressing poverty and

	<p>inequalities. Its activities include providing opportunities in rural areas, promoting education professionals, and reducing ‘not in education, employment or training’ rates through vocational education and training enhancements.</p>
 <p>The LIFE programme supports the ‘LIFE SNEAK’ project, which aims at the reduction of noise from roads in the densely populated urban area of Florence, Italy, where traffic noise and vibrations combine to cause severe disturbance to the population. This will be achieved by means of low-noise/vibration surfaces and retrofitting solutions.</p>	 <p>By the end of 2023, the Recovery and Resilience Facility supported the introduction of climate action contracts to support the introduction of new, cleaner production technologies for energy-intensive industries in Germany.</p>
 <p>The Innovation Fund is designed to answer this goal and take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. The ‘Ecoplanta’ project aims at reducing carbon dioxide emissions from municipal non-recyclable waste to produce methanol, while the ‘ReLieVe’ project intends to build up a lithium-ion battery recycling facility for the production and refining of black mass.</p>	 <p>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.</p>
 <p>The European Regional Development Fund is helping to save properties and lives threatened by an increasing number of forest fires during the Mediterranean region’s hot and dry summer months. The fund-financed ‘OFIDIA2’ project supports a network of high-definition cameras, sensors and weather stations connected to control rooms covering 100 hectares of forest in Apulia, Italy. In Greece, cameras, drones and two off-road vehicles watch over more than 15 000 km² of forest in Epirus.</p>	 <p>The new EU mission in Armenia enhances confidence-building between Armenia and Azerbaijan by conducting routine patrols and reporting on ground situations and conflict incidents. It fosters a safe and stable environment in conflict-affected areas of Armenia, promoting human security and fostering the normalization of relations between the two nations. The Commission allocated EUR 16.6 million for the mission in 2023 under the common foreign and security policy.</p>
 <p>The International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor is a research facility on fusion as a future source of sustainable energy, with the participation of seven international partners (Euratom, China, India, Japan, Russia, South Korea and the United States) representing more than half of the world’s population. Euratom provides 45.45% of all components and cash contributions to the facility through the European Joint Undertaking for ITER and the Development of Fusion Energy.</p>	

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

Programme	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total	% of total envelope
Horizon Europe	4 602.6	4 926.2	5 206.2	4 604.0	4 302.6	4 392.5	4 682.5	32 716.7	36%
Euratom Research and Training Programme	121.3	125.2	170.9	137.9	143.1			698.4	35%
International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)	857.1	703.0	548.5	436.3	480.9	852.4	663.0	4 541.2	100%
InvestEU Fund	733.0	985.7	898.4	116.8	115.8	119.9	195.0	3 164.5	33%
Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), including Military Mobility	3 191.1	3 567.9	3 516.3	3 532.0	3 421.0	3 552.0	3 661.0	24 441.3	77%
Digital Europe Programme	88.9	154.5	70.0	22.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	336.3	4%
Single Market Programme	47.4	62.6	74.8					184.9	4%
Cooperation in the field of taxation (Fiscalis)	0.0	4.1	0.0					4.1	2%
Cooperation in the field of customs (Customs)	0.1	4.1	0.1					4.2	0%
European Space Programme	224.4	296.0	325.0	319.1	321.8	333.1	338.8	2 158.1	15%
Cohesion Policy Funds	38.7	15 092.2	15 448.3	16 524.6	16 993.1	14 444.0	14 943.7	93 484.5	35%
Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community	0.0	0.7	0.0					0.7	0%
Recovery and Resilience Facility	103 608.4	67 368.6	104 571.9		151.6			275 700.5	43%
Technical Support Instrument	23.1	23.2	18.0					64.4	7%
Union Civil Protection Mechanism	78.4	314.1	171.8					564.3	15%
EU4Health Programme	7.5	0.5	0.9					8.9	0%
Emergency support within the Union (ESI)	0.2							0.2	0%
European Social Fund +	0.4	1 263.7	1 304.1	945.3	969.3	817.8	843.2	6 143.9	5%
Erasmus +	226.4	384.6	438.1					1 049.1	4%
European Solidarity Corps (ESC)	18.0	15.8	16.5					50.2	5%
Creative Europe	78.4	98.5	83.9					260.8	12%
Justice	0.1	0.1						0.2	0%
Citizenship Equality Rights and Values	0.4	2.9	1.1					4.4	0%
Communication	4.4	1.9	0.6					6.9	1%
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	17 210.5	17 559.5	13 086.8	24 467.2	24 494.4	24 520.6	24 519.2	145 858.2	39%
European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)	35.0	598.4	586.3	566.1	503.3	422.3	428.8	3 140.2	53%
Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPAs) and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO)	15.7	17.7	10.1	11.7	11.1	18.1	18.2	102.5	9%

Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	441.1	438.0	553.3	439.4	453.3	474.0	493.0	3 292.0	61%
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	1.7	6 397.1	7 406.7	1 585.7	1 611.8	1 337.2	1 364.3	19 704.4	98%
Asylum and Migration Fund (AMIF)	0.0	0.0	0.0					0.0	0%
Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF)	0.2	0.0	0.0					0.2	0%
Internal Security Fund (ISF)	0.0	0.0	0.0					0.0	0%
Nuclear Safety and decommissioning (incl. For Bulgaria and Slovakia)	0.3	0.3	0.7					1.3	0%
European Defence Fund (EDF)	41.7	7.7						49.4	1%
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument	1 848.0	3 536.7	3 200.4	3 979.0	3 979.0	3 979.0	3 979.0	24 501.1	31%
Humanitarian Aid (HUMA)	840.8	1 016.3	970.2					2 827.3	19%
Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (including Greenland)		53.4	54.7					108.1	22%
Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA)		0.9						0.9	0%
Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)	671.7	550.7	603.4	560.0	566.0	568.0	569.0	4 088.8	27%
Union Secure Connectivity Programme			0.1					0.1	0%
Other	251.3	71.0	118.1					440.4	1%
React EU	6 237.6	1 675.8	130.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8 044.3	16%
Defence Industrial Reinforcement Instrument			4.7					4.7	0%
Total (million EUR)	141 546.0	127 319.7	159 591.6	58 248.0	58 518.2	55 830.8	56 698.7	657 752.9	
Total in %	33.1%	38.3%	38.4%	29.6%	33.5%	30.3%	30.5%	34.3%	

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

Programme:	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total	% of total envelope
Horizon Europe	1 050.8	1 050.8	1 284.5	862.4	884.0	902.0	920.0	6 954.4	6%
InvestEU Fund			5.9					5.9	0%
European Space Programme	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	165.0	165.0	930.0	1%
Regional Policy (European Regional and Development Fund and Cohesion Fund)	0.0	2 644.8	2 737.5	2 797.9	2 877.4	2 446.3	2 531.0	16 034.8	14%
Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community	0.0	0.0	1.7					1.7	0%
Recovery and Resilience Facility	4 431.1	2 621.0	4 366.6					11 418.7	10%
Technical Support Instrument			6.4					6.4	0%
Union Civil Protection Mechanism	43.1	30.3	14.8					88.2	0%
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	9 943.2	9 236.2	9 033.8	8 791.1	9 105.3	9 105.3	9 105.3	64 320.1	57%
European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)	52.5	339.0	331.9	320.9	282.7	242.1	245.5	1 814.7	2%
Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPA) and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO)	18.8	21.1	13.3	15.3	14.8	21.9	22.0	127.2	0%
Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	353.3	382.6	357.1	378.1	379.7	403.1	433.5	2 687.4	2%
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	0.0	279.0	316.5	72.6	69.8	58.3	59.4	855.7	1%
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI - Global Europe)	529.7	853.3	1 079.4	970.0	1 000.0	1 020.0	1 050.0	6 502.3	6%
Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (including Greenland)	0.0	12.9	42.6					55.5	0%
Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)	33.1	71.7	91.7	96.0	96.0	97.0	102.0	587.5	1%
React EU	0.9	37.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	0%
Total (million EUR)	16 576.4	17 700.4	19 803.6	14 424.2	14 829.8	14 460.9	14 633.8	112 429.1	
Total in %	3.9%	5.3%	4.8%	7.33%	8.5%	7.8%	7.9%	5.9%	

Annex 3: Budget contribution – clean air (commitments; million EUR)

Programme	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total	% of the total envelope
Horizon Europe	1 217.8	1 217.8	689.1	638.3				3 762.9	4%
InvestEU Fund	0.0	83.0	539.1					622.1	6%
Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), including Military Mobility	1 468.1	1 525.9	342.4					3 336.4	11%
Regional Policy (European Regional and Development Fund and Cohesion Fund)	0.0	6 923.5	7 166.1	7 324.2	7 532.6	6 403.8	6 625.6	41 975.8	16%
Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community	0.4	0.4	0.0					0.8	0%
Recovery and Resilience Facility	50 829.3	30 066.3	50 089.4					130 985.0	20%
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	98.0	78.0	94.5	379.0	379.0	379.0	379.0	1 786.5	0%
Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	128.7	138.0						266.6	5%
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	0.0	816.8	926.6	212.6	204.5	170.7	174.0	2 505.1	12%
React EU	21.6	277.7						299.3	1%
Total (million EUR)	53 763.8	41 127.4	59 847.3	8 554.1	8 116.0	6 953.5	7 178.6	185 540.7	
Total in %	12.6%	12.4%	14.4%	4.3%	4.7%	3.8%	3.9%	9.7%	

Annex 4: Budget contribution – gender equality (commitments; million EUR)

Programme	Gender Score	2021	2022	2023	Total
Horizon Europe	Gender 2	77.1	87.8	50.4	215.3
Horizon Europe	Gender 1	1 176.1	1 985.8	1 679.5	4 841.4
Horizon Europe	Gender 0	358.3	395.0	390.0	1 143.3
Horizon Europe	Gender 0*	9 782.1	9 770.5	10 315.1	29 867.7
Euratom Research and Training Programme	Gender 0	264.7	269.7	286.0	820.4
International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)	Gender 0	864.0	710.0	549.8	2 123.8
InvestEU Fund	Gender 0*	692.8	1 430.2	504.5	2 627.5
Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), including Military Mobility	Gender 0*	4 510.1	4 564.1	4 832.2	13 906.4
Digital Europe Programme	Gender 0*	1 129.1	1 232.5	1 339.8	3 701.4
Single Market Programme, including COSME, ISA2, ESP, consumer involvement in fin. Services, financial reporting, Food and Feed, consumer programme	Gender 0*	582.5	687.6	633.8	1 903.9
EU Anti-Fraud Programme	Gender 0	24.0	24.4	24.8	73.2
Cooperation in the field of taxation (Fiscalis)	Gender 0	22.2	34.7	31.3	88.1
Cooperation in the field of taxation (Fiscalis)	Gender 0*	12.6	2.3	4.9	19.8
Cooperation in the field of customs (Customs)	Gender 0*	9.5	4.9	7.8	22.2
Cooperation in the field of customs (Customs)	Gender 0	116.0	125.3	113.4	354.7
European Space Programme	Gender 0	1 977.1	0.0	0.0	1 977.1
European Space Programme	Gender 0*	0.3	2 008.2	2 045.1	4 053.6
Regional Policy (European Regional and Development Fund and Cohesion Fund)	Gender 2	0.0	3 938.1	4 076.0	8 014.1
Regional Policy (European Regional and Development Fund and Cohesion Fund)	Gender 1	0.0	348.9	361.2	710.1
Regional Policy (European Regional and Development Fund and Cohesion Fund)	Gender 0	0.0	39 284.6	40 661.0	79 945.6
Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community	Gender 1	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.1
Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community	Gender 0*	31.5	34.0	33.3	98.8
Recovery and Resilience Facility	Gender 2	3 073.4	1 813.0	3 031.4	7 917.8
Recovery and Resilience Facility	Gender 1	5 413.8	3 193.6	5 339.7	13 947.1
Recovery and Resilience Facility	Gender 0	243 423.0	143 594.9	240 093.4	627 111.3
Technical Support Instrument	Gender 2	0.0	2.4	18.0	20.4
Technical Support Instrument	Gender 0*	116.1	116.2	103.1	335.4
Protection of the Euro Against Counterfeiting	Gender 0	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.4
Union Civil Protection Mechanism	Gender 0*	182.6	354.1	252.9	789.6
EU4Health Programme	Gender 0	311.3	754.4	663.4	1 729.1
EU4Health Programme	Gender 0*	17.8	84.7	75.6	178.1
Emergency support within the Union (ESI)	Gender 0*	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.7
Emergency support within the Union (ESI)	Gender 0	224.0	0.0	0.0	224.0
European Social Fund + (incl. The Fund for the Most Deprived and Employment and Social innovation)	Gender 2	0.0	654.5	670.4	1 324.9
European Social Fund + (incl. The Fund for the Most Deprived and Employment and Social innovation)	Gender 1	0.0	13 461.8	13 787.9	27 249.8
European Social Fund + (incl. The Fund for the Most Deprived and Employment and Social innovation)	Gender 0	0.0	715.8	733.1	1 448.9

European Social Fund + (incl. The Fund for the Most Deprived and Employment and Social innovation)	Gender 0*	143.1	1 077.3	1 132.3	2 352.7
Erasmus +	Gender 0*	1 850.4	2 353.6	2 595.0	6 799.1
Erasmus +	Gender 2	313.9	315.4	309.0	938.3
Erasmus +	Gender 1	498.6	751.6	780.0	2 030.2
European Solidarity Corps (ESC)	Gender 2	12.8	36.0	65.7	114.6
European Solidarity Corps (ESC)	Gender 0*	122.9	105.4	78.5	306.8
Creative Europe	Gender 0*	281.6	383.7	318.5	983.8
Creative Europe	Gender 2	24.8	22.9	14.2	61.8
Justice	Gender 2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Justice	Gender 1	0.0	5.5	6.9	12.4
Justice	Gender 0	0.0	10.2	10.4	20.6
Justice	Gender 0*	46.7	27.9	22.1	96.7
Citizenship Equality Rights and Values	Gender 0*	0.0	54.6	47.5	102.1
Citizenship Equality Rights and Values	Gender 2	22.0	35.7	28.3	86.0
Citizenship Equality Rights and Values	Gender 1	68.9	109.9	125.9	304.6
Citizenship Equality Rights and Values	Gender 0	8.0	14.8	12.6	35.4
Communication	Gender 0*	106.7	107.6	108.5	322.8
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	Gender 0*	55 018.2	52 604.1	53 308.5	160 930.8
European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)	Gender 0*	0.0	20.6	20.0	40.6
European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)	Gender 0	106.5	1 110.8	1 083.1	2 300.4
Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SPPA) and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO)	Gender 0	151.5	159.3	116.8	427.6
Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	Gender 1	2.1	2.4	1.0	5.5
Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	Gender 0	736.6	753.0	758.4	2 248.0
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	Gender 2	0.0	49.8	56.5	106.3
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	Gender 1	0.0	1 770.6	2 008.5	3 779.1
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	Gender 0	0.0	4 817.9	5 465.3	10 283.2
Asylum and Migration Fund (AMF)	Gender 0*	496.8	1 390.9	1 484.2	3 371.9
Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF)	Gender 0*	17.1	95.3	118.8	231.2
Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF)	Gender 0	271.3	896.1	1 086.3	2 253.6
Internal Security Fund (ISF)	Gender 0*	10.6	38.1	47.0	95.7
Internal Security Fund (ISF)	Gender 0	59.4	212.6	262.6	534.6
Nuclear Decommissioning (Lithuania)	Gender 0	72.5	98.9	68.8	240.2
Nuclear Safety and decommissioning (incl. For Bulgaria and Slovakia)	Gender 0	69.1	43.9	53.4	166.4
European Defence Fund (EDF)	Gender 0*	0.0	945.7	945.7	1 891.4
European Defence Fund (EDF)	Gender 0	945.7	0.0	0.0	945.7
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI - Global Europe)	Gender 2	178.5	143.9	630.0	952.4
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI - Global Europe)	Gender 1	8 658.5	11 337.3	10 948.4	30 944.2
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI - Global Europe)	Gender 0	1 843.6	909.3	372.9	3 125.8
European Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation	Gender 1	34.3	31.5	35.1	100.9
European Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation	Gender 0	3.3	7.0	4.8	15.1
Humanitarian Aid (HUMA)	Gender 1	2 168.1	2 441.8	2 408.0	7 017.9
Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)	Gender 1	291.9	281.7	264.0	837.6

Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)	Gender 0	60.1	80.0	107.8	247.9
Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (including Greenland)	Gender 1	60.0	2.4	64.7	127.1
Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (including Greenland)	Gender 0	3.3	65.8	4.9	74.0
Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)	Gender 2	0.0	11.0	72.7	83.7
Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)	Gender 1	521.9	896.4	1 138.7	2 557.0
Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)	Gender 0	1 044.2	1 073.8	1 312.2	3 430.2
European Globalisation Adjustment Fund	Gender 0*	8.0	27.9	8.4	44.3
European Union Solidarity Fund	Gender 0	791.4	18.1	249.5	1 059.0
Brexit Adjustment Reserve	Gender 0	407.2	1 253.2	250.7	1 911.1
Innovation Fund	Gender 0*	146.2	2 944.8	3 520.8	6 611.7
Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA)	Gender 0*	152.7	236.0	242.1	630.8
Union Secure Connectivity Programme	Gender 0*	0.0	0.0	186.3	186.3
Act in Support of Ammunition Production	Gender 0*	0.0	0.0	157.0	157.0
ReactEU	Gender 2	0.0	29.9	26.4	56.3
React EU	Gender 0	24 038.4	5 968.2	38.4	30 045.0
Total (million EUR)		376 270.4	329 866.9	427 294.4	1 133 431.8

Annex 5: Budget contribution – digital (commitments; million EUR)

	2021	2022	2023	Total	% of 2021 -2023
Horizon Europe	4 534.6	4 534.6	4 984.0	14 053.2	34%
InvestEU Fund	0.0	37.6	185.3	222.9	3%
Connecting Europe Facility (CEF), including Military Mobility	366.4	371.1	337.6	1 075.0	8%
Digital Europe Programme	1 129.1	1 232.5	1 339.8	3 701.4	100%
Single Market Programme, including COSME, ISA2, ESP, consumer involvement in fin. Services, financial reporting, Food and Feed, consumer programme	2.4	10.2	8.0	20.6	1%
EU Anti-Fraud Programme	11.6	11.9	16.4	39.9	55%
Cooperation in the field of taxation (Fiscalis)	22.2	34.7	31.6	88.5	81%
Cooperation in the field of customs (Customs)	116.6	125.3	113.4	355.3	94%
European Space Programme	334.3	487.5	369.6	1 191.5	20%
Regional Policy (European Regional and Development Fund and Cohesion Fund)	0.0	5 117.5	5 296.8	10 414.4	12%
Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community	1.0	2.9	0.0	3.9	4%
Recovery and Resilience Facility	61 157.1	36 076.5	60 320.6	157 554.2	24%
Technical Support Instrument	18.5	28.1	40.5	87.1	24%
EU4Health Programme	72.1	205.5	72.1	349.6	18%
European Social Fund + (incl. The Fund for the Most Deprived and Employment and Social innovation)		1 132.2	1 159.6	2 291.8	4%
Erasmus +	541.8	774.9	701.4	2 018.1	21%
European Solidarity Corps (ESC)	13.8	38.2	32.3	84.3	20%
Creative Europe	104.5	91.2	61.0	256.7	25%
Justice	6.1	6.6	11.0	23.6	18%
Citizenship Equality Rights and Values	1.1	5.1	1.0	7.2	1%
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	66.8	61.7	69.2	197.6	0%
European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)	4.5	95.1	92.1	191.7	8%
Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	11.8	7.6	0.0	19.4	1%
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	0.0	848.2	962.2	1 810.4	13%
Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF)	55.9	312.1	389.3	757.4	30%
Internal Security Fund (ISF)	32.5	116.6	144.0	293.1	46%
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe (NDICI - Global Europe)	1 950.9	3 043.0	2 207.8	7 201.6	20%
Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (including Greenland)	0.0	11.8	15.7	27.5	13%
Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)	306.4	385.0	268.5	959.9	15%
Union Secure Connectivity Programme			186.3	186.3	100%
Total:	70 862.0	55 205.3	79 416.8	205 484.1	17%

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

Heading 6: Neighbourhood & the World [online only]

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

Special instruments and outside the MFF [online only]

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

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