



ISSN 2599-6312

DRAFT GENERAL BUDGET OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

Working Document Part I

#EUBudget

2024
FINANCIAL
YEAR

Programme Performance Statements
of operational expenditure

COM(2023) 300 - June 2023

Budget

The European Commission is not liable for any consequence stemming from the reuse of this publication.

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2023

© European Union, 2023



The reuse policy of European Commission documents is implemented based on Commission Decision 2011/833/EU of 12 December 2011 on the reuse of Commission documents (OJ L 330, 14.12.2011, p. 39). Except otherwise noted, the reuse of this document is authorised under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC-BY 4.0) licence (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>). This means that reuse is allowed provided appropriate credit is given and any changes are indicated.

For any use or reproduction of elements that are not owned by the European Union, permission may need to be sought directly from the respective rightholders.

All photos © European Union, unless otherwise stated.

Print	ISBN 978-92-68-01097-6		doi:10.2761/589215	KV-AO-23-002-EN-C
PDF	ISBN 978-92-68-01096-9	ISSN 2599-6312	doi:10.2761/764153	KV-AO-23-002-EN-N

DRAFT GENERAL BUDGET
of the European Union
for the financial year 2024

Working Document
Part I

Draft General Budget of the European Union for the Financial Year 2024

**Working document Part I
Programme Performance Statements**

Draft Budget Working Documents

The 2024 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 2022.

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 2021 – 2024 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 2024 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 2023, information on assigned revenue (implementation in 2022 and estimation for 2024) 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, in 2022, many 2021-2027 programmes just started to be implemented. In those cases implementation data is still limited. Moreover, 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 is ongoing, and will continue for a number of years, as provided for in their legal bases. In this annex we also report on the results of such ongoing 2014-2020 programmes.

Important: this annex 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.

Table of contents (with relevant links)

Financing of horizontal policy priorities in the EU budget

[Introduction](#)

[Green budgeting](#)

[Gender equality mainstreaming](#)

[Digital tracking](#)

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

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

[Horizon Europe](#)

[Euratom Research and Training Programme](#)

[ITER](#)

[InvestEU](#)

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

[Digital Europe Programme](#)

[Single Market Programme](#)

[EU Anti-Fraud Programme](#)

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

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

[European Space Programme](#)

[Secure Connectivity Programme](#)

Heading 2: Cohesion and Values [online only]

[Regional Policy](#)

[Support to the Turkish Cypriot community](#)

[Recovery and Resilience Facility](#)

[Technical Support Instrument](#)

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

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

[EU4Health](#)

[Emergency Support within the Union](#)

[European Social Fund+](#)

[Erasmus+](#)

[European Solidarity Corps](#)

[Justice Programme](#)

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

[Creative Europe](#)

[Communication](#)

Heading 3: Natural Resources & Environment [online only]

[Common Agricultural Policy](#)

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

[Fisheries organisations and agreements](#)

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

[Just Transition Mechanism](#)

Heading 4: Migration & Border Management [online only]

[Asylum Migration and Integration Fund](#)

[Integrated Border Management Fund](#)

Heading 5: Security & Defence [online only]

[Internal Security Fund](#)

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

[Nuclear Safety and Decommissioning](#)

[European Defence Fund](#)

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](#)

Special instruments and outside the MFF [online only]

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

[European Union Solidarity Fund](#)

[Innovation Fund](#)

[Brexit Adjustment Reserve](#)

Contents

1. FINANCING OF HORIZONTAL POLICY PRIORITIES IN THE EU BUDGET.....	6
1.1. Introduction.....	6
1.2. Green budgeting.....	7
1.3. Gender equality mainstreaming.....	20
1.4. Digital tracking.....	23
1.5. The EU budget and the sustainable development goals.....	30
2. PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS.....	42

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 this tool, 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 declared by President von der Leyen in her political guidelines. The [European Green Deal](#), adopted in 2019, confirms this ambition. The Green Deal places climate and environmental challenges at the centre of EU activity, with a view to transforming the EU into a fair and prosperous society, with a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy, where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050 and where economic growth is decoupled from resource use. It also aims, under the ‘do no harm’ and the ‘leave-no-one-behind’ principles, to protect, conserve and enhance the EU’s natural capital, and to protect the health and well-being of citizens from environment-related risks and impacts. 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.

To achieve these goals, in July 2021 the Commission adopted a package of legislative proposals named ‘fit-for-55’. The package consists of a set of ambitious, inter-connected proposals, balancing between pricing, rules, standards, and support measures, and building on already existing measures (such as the EU emissions trading system) and new instruments (such as a Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism). The new Social Climate Fund will further reinforce the social dimension of the EU budget by addressing social and distributional impacts of fit-for-55, and more specifically the proposal to extend emissions trading to buildings and road transport. The Social Climate Fund proposal is fully coherent with and complements existing measures under the Just Transition Mechanism and the European Social Fund Plus.

To underscore its commitment to its climate and environmental goals, the EU has set quantitative targets on the shares of 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) 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 harm’ component that covers both climate and environmental objectives. All activities have to comply with this principle.

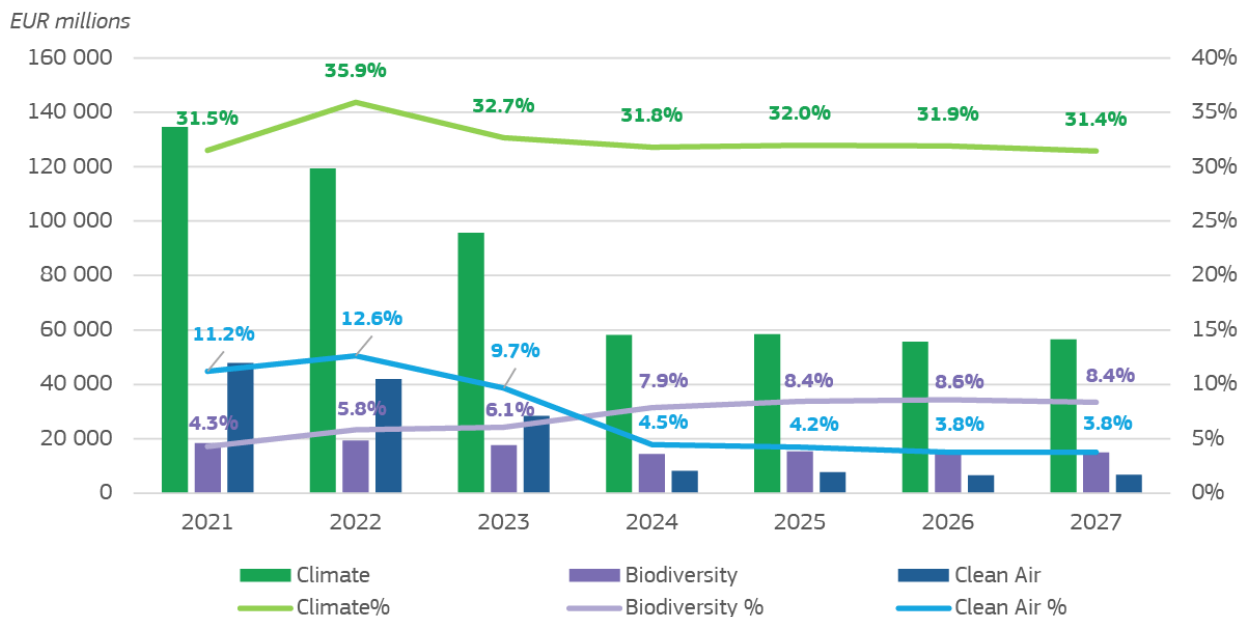


Chart 1 – Green contribution in 2021 to 2027 (million EUR)

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. For biodiversity mainstreaming, while the 2024 target will be reached, the 2026 and 2027 targets will be more difficult to achieve. The Commission is reflecting on how to further increase the financing in this area with the help of all the stakeholders. Around 90% of biodiversity funding comes from shared management funds. The programming from Member States is therefore important and should be monitored closely in the context of the different EU budget programmes such as the European structural and investment funds, the common agricultural policy, LIFE, European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund, Horizon Europe, and InvestEU. As the same action can contribute to more than one objective, it is important to recall that the figures above cannot be summed up.

At the same time, the focus on results is higher than ever. The new performance framework for 2021-2027 embedded in each budgetary programme's regulation puts a sharper focus on climate and environmental challenges. This will allow more information to be presented on the green budget contribution of each programme, through a selection of relevant indicators.

Focus on Performance: selection of 2022 results from indicators in relevant programmes



459 362 household have improved their energy classification through the regional funds



A reduction of nearly 14.2 terawatt of annual energy consumption was achieved thanks to the Recovery and Resilience Facility



13 agreements are in force under Sustainable Fisheries Agreements



For 314 endangered species loss is halted or reversed by the LIFE programme



100 European cities and 12 cities from associated countries will be supported by Horizon Europe mission on climate-neutral cities



1.6 million hectares of habitats where loss of biodiversity is being halted or reversed through the LIFE programme



2 500 000 people are benefitting to improved air quality thanks to the LIFE programme



3 640 gigawatt of additional renewable energy has been financed by the Regional Funds



25% of activities under Key Action 1 in Erasmus are climate relevant and 10% of activities under the European Solidarity Corps are climate relevant



202 projects are financed from the LIFE programme to demonstrate and promote innovative approaches to climate change

The Commission is also working towards an 'aggregate result indicator' on climate mitigation, to estimate the aggregate impact of the various interventions funded by the EU budget, in line with its impact reporting on green bonds and the [European Court of Auditors' report](#).

Furthermore, green budgeting is also about greening the revenues of the budget. A new EU own resource based on **non-recycled plastic packaging waste**, entered into force in 2021 and is expected to generate around EUR 6 billion per year. In December 2021, the Commission proposed two additional green own resources: one based on the **EU Emission Trading System (ETS)** and one on the **Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)**. These proposals were adopted in April 2023.

In September 2021, the Commission also introduced the EU green bond framework, under which it plans to finance **30% of the NextGenerationEU package**. This framework, which has been validated by an external assessor, provides assurances to investors that proceeds raised through EU green bonds will finance only climate-relevant expenditure. In December 2022, the Commission published its first NextGenerationEU green bond allocation report,

showing in detail which investments are financed by green bonds and where allocations have already been made. This is complemented by an online dashboard providing nearly real-time information on green bond eligibility and allocation. The Commission has further committed to reporting on the impact generated by the measures that are financed with EU green bonds. The first impact report will be published in 2023. Currently, the Commission is in the process of developing a robust methodology for this impact reporting, which will also be audited by an independent auditor.

The EU climate methodology has already, wherever feasible, included aspects of the EU taxonomy in order to differentiate non-Taxonomy compliant climate tracking from Taxonomy compliant climate tracking in key areas. These EU climate coefficients are used for a number of important spending programmes, namely the RRF, cohesion policy funds, CEF, and InvestEU.

While the groundwork is laid, a full analysis and quantification of the Taxonomy alignment of the climate spending in these key programmes is currently not possible due to the lack of implementation and associated reporting, especially for cohesion policy funds and InvestEU. An analysis of the Taxonomy alignment of the RRF has been done in the context of the first NextGenerationEU green bond allocation report. It shows that EUR 36.6 billion (out of a total pool of EUR 185 billion) is fully compliant with the EU taxonomy, while an additional EUR 70.5 billion complies nearly fully.

1.2.1. Climate mainstreaming

The fight against climate change is, by its very nature, a fight that transcends national boundaries. In order to achieve our climate goals, develop new clean technology, deploy the best solutions and drive our economies towards a more sustainable path, action at the EU level is essential. EU action can exploit significant economies of scale, pull together resources to reach critical mass and contribute to strengthening the EU in the international arena.

The EU budget makes a crucial contribution to the fight against climate change. **Over the course of the 2021-2027 period, the EU is set to spend at least 30% of its budget on climate-relevant objectives.**

1.2.1.1. What do we do?

Climate mainstreaming requires EU programmes in all policy areas to consider climate priorities in their design, implementation and evaluation phases. This approach was first adopted in the context of the 2014-2020 multiannual financial framework. In the context of the **2021-2027 budget**, the Commission has further developed its approach to climate mainstreaming. All measures marked as relevant to the climate address one of the following objectives.

- **Adaptation.** This involves finding solutions to and ensuring preparedness for the adverse effects of climate change, enhancing resilience, taking appropriate action to prevent or minimise the damage such effects can cause and taking advantage of any opportunities that may arise.
- **Mitigation.** This refers to action that limits the magnitude of long-term climate change. Climate-change mitigation generally involves reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

The current climate mainstreaming architecture is set out in the [staff working document on climate mainstreaming for 2021-2027](#). This architecture entails:

- an **overall climate spending target** of 30%, supported by sectoral targets in relevant legislation;
- embedding EU budget action in the **European Green Deal policy framework** by adopting the biodiversity strategy and the farm-to-fork strategy, which will impact the way programmes are designed;
- enhancing the climate responsiveness of programmes and initiatives financed under the EU budget that do not directly tackle the climate challenge, through reinforced **climate proofing** and the application of the **'do-no-harm'** principle;
- a **climate adjustment mechanism**, which will enable the Commission to take compensatory action to address possible gaps in achieving the climate spending targets of individual EU spending programmes, by ensuring that the deficit is addressed either within the same programme in the subsequent years of its implementation or by other programmes, so that the overall 30% climate spending target for the EU budget can be achieved as planned.

1.2.1.2. How much do we spend?

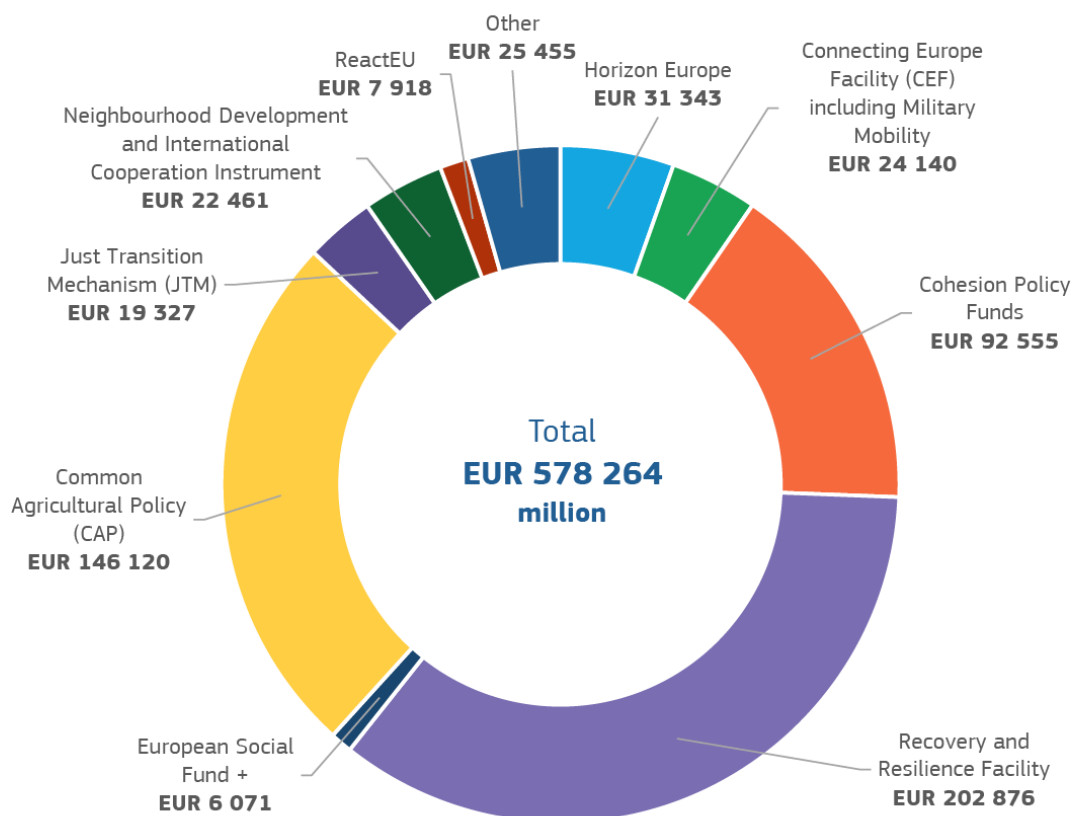


Chart 2 – Climate contribution in 2021 to 2027 (million EUR)

Source: European Commission.

In 2023, the Commission is continuing to revise and update all the data available, including further consolidating existing data and applying a more granular methodology where possible. **For the 2021-2027 period, the EU budget – including NextGenerationEU – is projected to contribute EUR 580 billion to climate spending, representing 32.6% of the budget envelope.**

To achieve this, the relevant basic acts include a set of targets that underpin the overarching 30% climate spending target under the EU budget. A complete overview of climate expenditure is presented at the end of this document and in each programme performance statement.

Using the percentage of climate spending per programme calculated on a commitment basis, for both the 2014-2020 and the 2021-2027 multiannual financial frameworks, it is possible to make a first estimate for the amount of **climate-related spending at the payment level**. This can be achieved by applying the average commitment percentage of climate-relevant spending by programme in each multiannual financial framework period to the outstanding payments by programme in each multiannual financial framework period at the end of 2022. This methodology leads to an estimated climate contribution at the **payment level of around 34.2%**. This estimate excludes the debt-financed Recovery and Resilience Facility. Going forward, the Commission will work to further refine this estimate.

Detailed estimates for the 7 years are available in the annex I to this document.

1.2.1.3. Climate methodology

For the 2021–2027 multiannual financial framework, European Parliament and the Council agreed during the negotiations of the respective programmes in 2020 on the design of the climate methodology based on the EU coefficients (e.g. for the Recovery and Resilience Facility). The Commission summarised this methodology in the [communication on the performance framework of the EU budget under the 2021–2022 multiannual financial framework](#). The methodology assigns three different coefficients (0%, 40% or 100%) based on a list of possible activities. The Commission has published a [climate mainstreaming architecture staff working document, where it has outlined the principles of its methodology, including the](#) integration of the ‘do no (significant) harm’ principle..

The amounts above are calculated based on commitment appropriations as following:

- For direct management, past years figures are taken directly from the financial system of the Commission (ABAC). This reflects the most updated data, including transfers and decommitments, in line with the European Court of Auditor recommendations. For future estimates, work programmes and historical values are taken into consideration.
- For shared management, past and future figures are presented on the base of the Operational Programmes and CAP 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, as well as their annual reports.

1.2.1.4. Climate Adjustment Mechanism

To guarantee that the budget-wide 30% target will be reached, the Climate Adjustment Mechanism has been designed to function as a monitoring instrument.

The Climate Adjustment Mechanism entails the following.

- The specification of sectoral targets underpinning the overall 30% budget-wide target. These targets have been included in articles of the legislation for programmes involving significant pre-programming (e.g. the Recovery and Resilience Facility and the common provisions regulation), to limit the risk of deviation.
- Enhanced monitoring and reporting, through more in-depth tracking in the Commission’s financial information-technology system and a specific section in the programme performance statement for each individual spending programme taking stock of progress achieved in relation to the target for the respective programme.
- A mechanism whereby the Commission will propose corrective action in line with the specific basic act provisions in case of deviations in the programming that could endanger the 30% target.

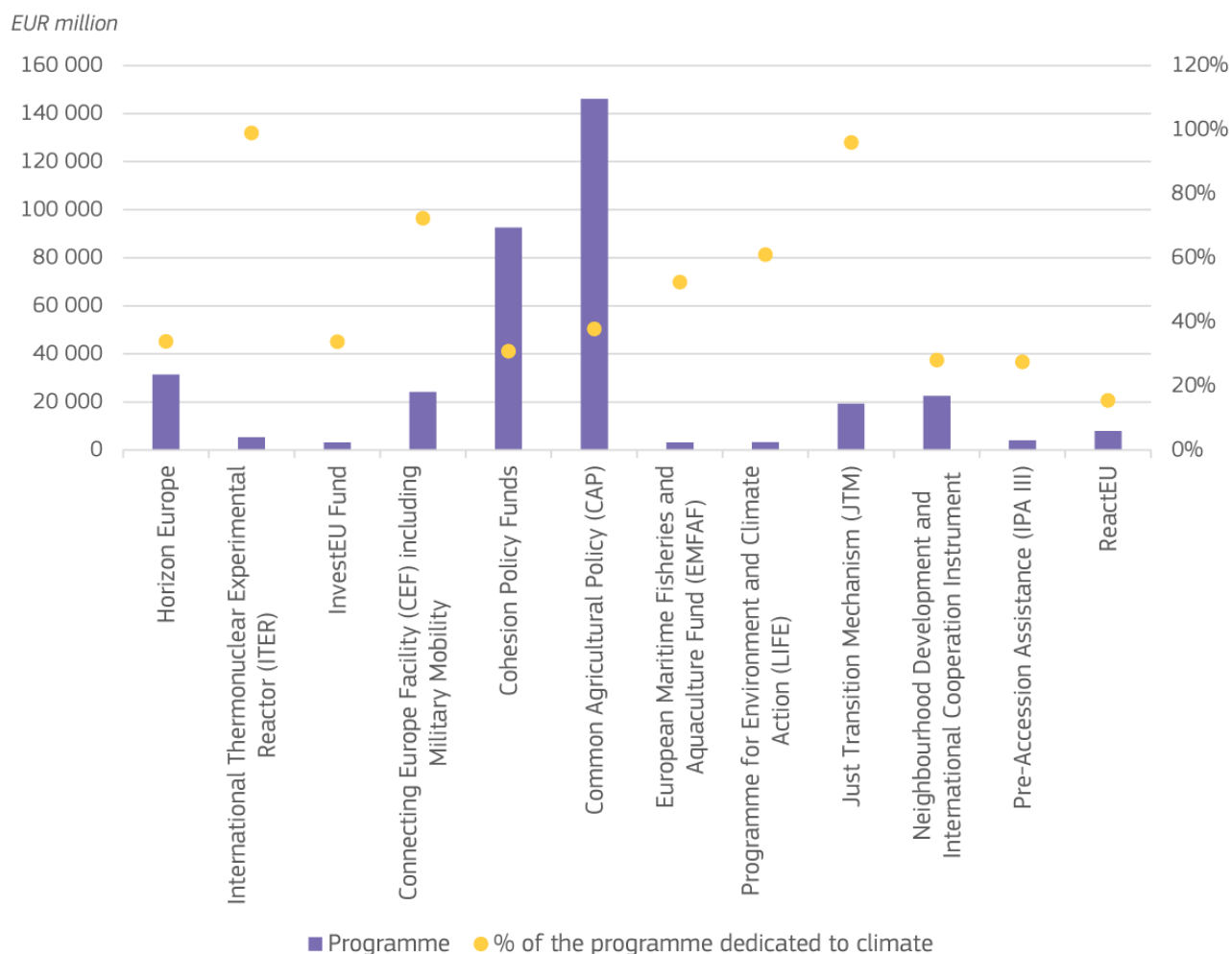


Chart 2 – Planned expenditure in 2021-2027 EU budget in absolute amounts and estimated percentage with respect to each programme envelope

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. Each programme performance statement includes a dedicated section presenting the climate contribution for the programme, which specifies the action undertaken to ensure proper financing. This section will be updated every year on the basis of the most up-to-date data and information available and will explain any deviations from the expected performance and remedial plans.

1.2.1.5. Some examples of what we have financed

Under the **Recovery and Resilience Facility**, by the end of 2022, disbursements were made for the fulfilment of 134 milestones and targets in the field of the green transition. These included the replacement of fossil-fuel based heating systems in Austria, companies receiving support for energy efficiency and renewable energy use in industry in Croatia, and a reform setting out the scope of one-stop shops and their financing for energy efficiency renovations in Spain.

The Sustainable Blue Economy Partnership is a **Horizon Europe** co-funded partnership that aims to pool research and innovation investments and align national programmes at the pan-European scale, taking into consideration the sea-basin (Mediterranean, Black Sea, Baltic Sea and North Sea) and Atlantic Ocean dimension. It will boost the transformation towards a climate-neutral, sustainable, productive and competitive blue economy by 2030, while creating and supporting the conditions for a healthy ocean for the people by 2050. In doing so, the partnership will address the green transition, digital transformation and recovery, and will ultimately contribute to the SDGs.

Through the energy-efficiency measures of InvestEU-supported projects, the programme has contributed to the production of over 4 716 megawatts of electricity from renewable energy sources. Under the space programme, the **Copernicus** Climate Change Service works together with businesses and government entities across the globe to turn raw climate data into sector-specific information aimed at users within the field, such as businesses, researchers and policymakers. The service develops tailored information products on key indicators such as temperature, sea ice and CO2 levels.

The **common agricultural policy** supports carbon storage (carbon-farming measures, peatland restoration, etc.) and contributes to preventing and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Emissions from agricultural production decreased from 483 million tonnes in 1990 to 382 million tonnes in 2020.

In 2022, the **Connecting Europe Facility** deployed more than 70 electric charging supply points along the trans-European transport network of Czechia, Croatia, Poland and Slovakia. Furthermore, the energy strand of the Connecting Europe Facility financed the integration of renewable energy into the grid and the transmission of renewable generation to major consumption centres and storage points, for instance through the smart electricity grid project SINCRO.GRID. The project facilitates development and the safe and efficient integration into the grid of new renewable electricity generation in Croatia and Slovenia. It also improves the security of supply in Croatia and Slovenia, and in the neighbouring countries of Italy, Hungary and Austria, by targeting potential difficulties caused by the variability of intermittent renewable energy.

Under the **programme for environment and climate action** (LIFE), the Swedish project Sunrise, to which funding was awarded in 2022, aims to widen consumer access to innovative organic photovoltaic solutions in the context of the internet of things and, in the long term, also to build integrated photovoltaics, offering affordable organic solar cells in huge volumes and thereby accelerating the global shift to sustainable energy solutions. The project is expected to increase its production capacity for organic photovoltaics to 20 000 000 modules per year and to reduce the production costs by 85%.

Thanks to **Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe** support, the action 'green and smart cities' in Tanzania aims at contributing to sustainable and inclusive urban development for the benefit of local urban communities and businesses. This includes promoting green cities for the benefit of their communities and businesses, enhancing employability and entrepreneurship through skills development, contributing to poverty reduction and economic empowerment through financial inclusion and social protection, fostering the creation of green jobs through the development of small and medium-sized enterprises and providing them with access to finance, supporting government systems' ability to deliver effective policy development and implementation and rendering the business environment more conducive to private-sector growth and increase investment and trade. Expected results of the programme include 10 green infrastructures developed through EU resources in selected cities, a reduction of 20% of leakage on the water pipe networks by 2025 (from 30% in 2021) and provision of 10 online trainings, data analysis completed, and digital applications developed with EU resources to strengthen the planning in urban resilience in selected cities using digital skills and technology. The EU contribution to this action, which is a Team Europe Initiative and will last 48 months, amounts to EUR 75 million.

Climate-related administrative expenditure is not included in the mainstreaming estimates. However, the Commission is committed to sustainability. Thus, through the [eco-management and audit scheme system](#), the Commission is implementing a monitoring programme to assess, measure, monitor and reduce the environmental impact of its daily activities. In 2021, reporting was expanded to cover 10 sites in nine Member States, including six executive agencies and the Commission representations in Valetta (Malta) and Vienna (Austria). More than 39 000 staff and subcontractors and over 1.6 million m² of Commission buildings are now included. Using this data, it has been calculated that the Commission's emissions fell by 43% in 2021 compared to 2019.

Moreover, significant results were achieved when looking at core parameters during the 2014-2021 period, including the following:

- energy for buildings = – 23% (megawatt hours / person),
- office paper = – 84% (sheets/person/day),
- water use = – 47% (m³/person),
- non-hazardous waste = – 52% (tonnes/person).

1.2.2. Biodiversity mainstreaming

The preservation of biodiversity ensures the long-term stability of ecosystems and enables the sustainable preservation of natural resources for future generations. Tackling biodiversity loss and restoring ecosystems require significant investments, including to ensure a more resilient society and to combat the emergence of diseases linked to ecosystem degradation and the wildlife trade.

In 2020, the Commission adopted the EU biodiversity strategy for 2030. The strategy is a comprehensive, ambitious and long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. It contains initiatives and commitments to put Europe's biodiversity on a path to recovery by 2030. As a core part of the European Green Deal, it also supports a green recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic. The strategy aims to establish a larger EU-wide network of protected areas covering 30% of the land and the seas; implement an EU nature-restoration plan, including by proposing binding nature-restoration targets in 2022; and enable the necessary transformative change through enhanced funding for biodiversity, including through the EU budget, and a strengthened EU-wide biodiversity governance framework.

In June 2022, the Commission adopted a proposal for a Nature Restoration Law aiming at restoring ecosystems, habitats and species across the EU's land and sea areas. The proposal combines an overarching restoration objective for the long-term recovery of nature in the EU with binding restoration targets for specific habitats and species. These measures should cover at least 20% of the EU's land and sea areas by 2030, and ultimately all ecosystems in need of restoration by 2050.

The 2030 strategy also paved the way for the EU's contribution for the international biodiversity framework negotiations at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (COP-15), which resulted in the [Kunming–Montreal framework](#). The framework sets out an agreement to increase global biodiversity financing from about USD 100 billion per year to USD 200 billion per year from all sources: domestic and international, public and private. As part of the agreement, donors also subscribed to an international solidarity package, and committed to increasing international biodiversity financing from USD 10 billion to USD 20 billion by 2025, and USD 30 billion by 2030. The agreement calls for the alignment of financial flows and investments with biodiversity objectives, akin to Article 2.1.c of the Paris Agreement. Public and private financial flows should, as far as possible, become nature positive. With the commitment to identify subsidies at the national level by 2025, and then eliminate a total of at least USD 500 billion per year of biodiversity-harmful subsidies by 2030, the Kunming-Montreal framework will also help reset the rules of our economic and financial systems.

1.2.2.1. What do we do?

Halting and reversing the decline of biodiversity is a major objective of the EU, as reflected in the European Green Deal and in the Biodiversity Strategy. Protecting biodiversity is a global issue that requires transnational intervention and coordination.

In line with the **European Green Deal**, the Parliament, the Council and the Commission decided in the interinstitutional agreement that biodiversity should be mainstreamed in EU programmes to **allocate at least 7.5% of annual spending to biodiversity objectives in 2024 and 10% in both 2026 and 2027**, while considering the existing overlaps between climate and biodiversity goals.

This is in line with the statement in the biodiversity strategy for 2030 that biodiversity action requires at least EUR 20 billion per year stemming from ‘private and public funding at national and EU level’, of which the EU budget will be a key enabler. The strategy also states that, as nature restoration will make a major contribution to climate objectives, a significant proportion of the EU budget dedicated to climate action will be invested in biodiversity and nature-based solutions.

1.2.2.2. How much do we spend?

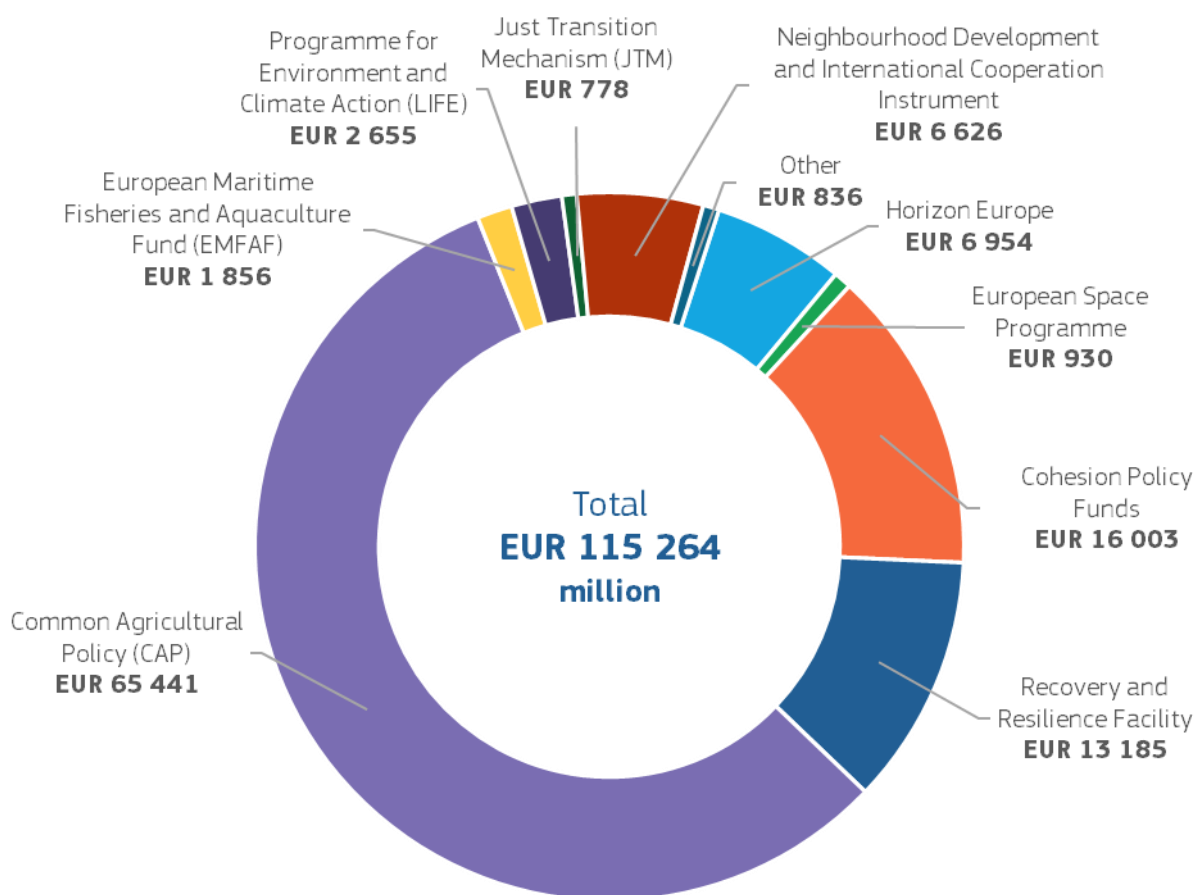


Chart 2 – Biodiversity contribution in 2021 to 2027 (million EUR)

Source: European Commission.

For the 2021-2027 period, the EU budget – including NextGenerationEU – is dedicating EUR 115 billion, or 6.5% of the multiannual financial framework, to the fight against biodiversity loss.

Detailed estimates for the 7 years are available in the annex II to this document.

1.2.2.3. Biodiversity methodology

For the 2021–2027 multiannual financial framework, the Commission developed a new methodology based on the EU coefficients described in the [communication on the performance framework of the EU budget under the 2021-2022 multiannual financial framework](#). The approach assigns three different coefficients (0%, 40%, or 100%) based on a list of possible activities. More details are available in the [Biodiversity Financing and Tracking Report](#). The methodology fully integrates the ‘do no (significant) harm’ principle into its design.

In 2023, the Commission has integrated the existing methodology with an effective and transparent methodology for the Common Agricultural Policy, taking into consideration the adopted strategic plans.

The amounts above are calculated based on commitment appropriations as following:

- For direct management, estimates are prepared by each service based on the most updated data available. For future estimates, work programmes and historical values are taken into consideration.
- For shared management, past and future figures are presented on the base of the programmes and CAP 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, as well as their annual reports.

1.2.2.4. Some examples of what we have financed

Under the **Horizon Europe** programme, the EU mission ‘Restore our ocean and waters’ aims to restore the health of oceans and waters. Through research and innovation, citizen engagement and blue investments by 2030, marine and freshwater biodiversity will be restored. Also, by making the blue economy carbon neutral and circular, pollution will be eliminated.

EU Member States have outlined interventions in the strategic plans on the **Common Agricultural Policy** to promote more extensive farming practices, to reduce nutrient losses, fertilisers and pesticide use, to address antimicrobial resistance by reducing by 50% the sales of antimicrobials for farmed animals and in aquaculture by 2030, to introduce landscape features such as hedges, trees, buffer strips, ditches, stonewalls on arable land, thereby protecting biodiversity and water resources.

The **European Maritime and Fisheries Fund** complemented other funding sources by supporting initiatives for the protection and restoration of marine and coastal biodiversity and ecosystems, including in inland waters. This included initiatives to achieve or maintain good environmental status and implement spatial protection measures under the EU marine strategy framework directive; manage, restore and monitor Natura 2000 areas; and protect species under the habitats and birds directives. With the help of funding from the **European Maritime and Fisheries Fund**, a stakeholder platform for dialogue to achieve sustainable fishing in biologically important areas was established in Sweden. In the context of this platform, fishers, officials and researchers have been trained to be able to better understand each other.

Under the Copernicus component of the **EU space programme**, the implementation of biodiversity-related policies is supported by land-monitoring services. It monitors land degradation, riparian and coastal ecosystems and even forest change. Such monitoring helps to support biodiversity and pollination, improve air quality, along with water quality and quantity, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, enhance carbon sequestration, support climate change adaptation and regulate soil erosion and soil quality.

The **Copernicus** programme also tracks data on marine biological biodiversity. It is a powerful tool used by fisheries control administrations from across the EU to make maritime surveillance more effective, and helps to identify sources of oil pollution. Additionally, it reinforces monitoring activities and helps authorities to detect and track movement and activity in restricted fishing grounds.

The **LIFE** programme has supported nature and biodiversity as one of its core activities. LIFE projects contribute, among others, to protection and restoration of the Natura 2000 network. The Programme resulted in purchase of tens of thousands of hectares of Europe’s rarest and most endangered habitat types by the projects and led to restoration of degraded ecosystems. It has also saved numerous species from extinction, ensured the recovery of many local and endemic species and supported practical measures on the ground to prevent, control and eradicate invasive alien species. An example is the LIFE Calliope project, which aims to protect coastal dunes, sublittoral sandbanks and marine reefs along the central Adriatic coast of Italy and the north-western coast of Cyprus. This project also pays special attention to mitigating direct and indirect human threats (e.g. from conflicts with fishing and tourist activities).

Under the Development Cooperation Instrument (now the **Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe**), the EU works with its neighbours in the Black Sea on a common maritime agenda for the Black Sea. In 2022, the ‘European Union for improving environmental monitoring in the Black Sea’ project worked on identifying requirements for improving laboratory capacity to monitor the marine environment in Georgia. Furthermore, between 2018 and 2021, some 543 000 km² of marine areas were protected with EU support under the Development Cooperation Instrument and the European Neighbourhood Instrument.

Thanks to the Pre-Accession instrument (IPA III), in North Macedonia the programme ‘Improving the management of protected areas’ promoted the sustainable use of natural resources, and allocated EUR 4 million EU funding for improving the management of the protected areas in an inclusive, professional and sustainable way. The programme was implemented in partnership with UNDP, the management authorities of protected areas, municipalities and local civil society organisations. It mobilized the local communities and the local resources in 24 locations in protected areas, some of which will be future NATURA 2000 site. In total, 241 755.42 ha of protected areas benefit today of improved management. The Programme involved the establishment of two wastewater treatment facilities in support of the Monument of Nature – Vevchani Springs and the National Park Pelister, and a competitive grant scheme, which resulted in the award of 25 grants for nature protection

1.2.3. Clean-air tracking

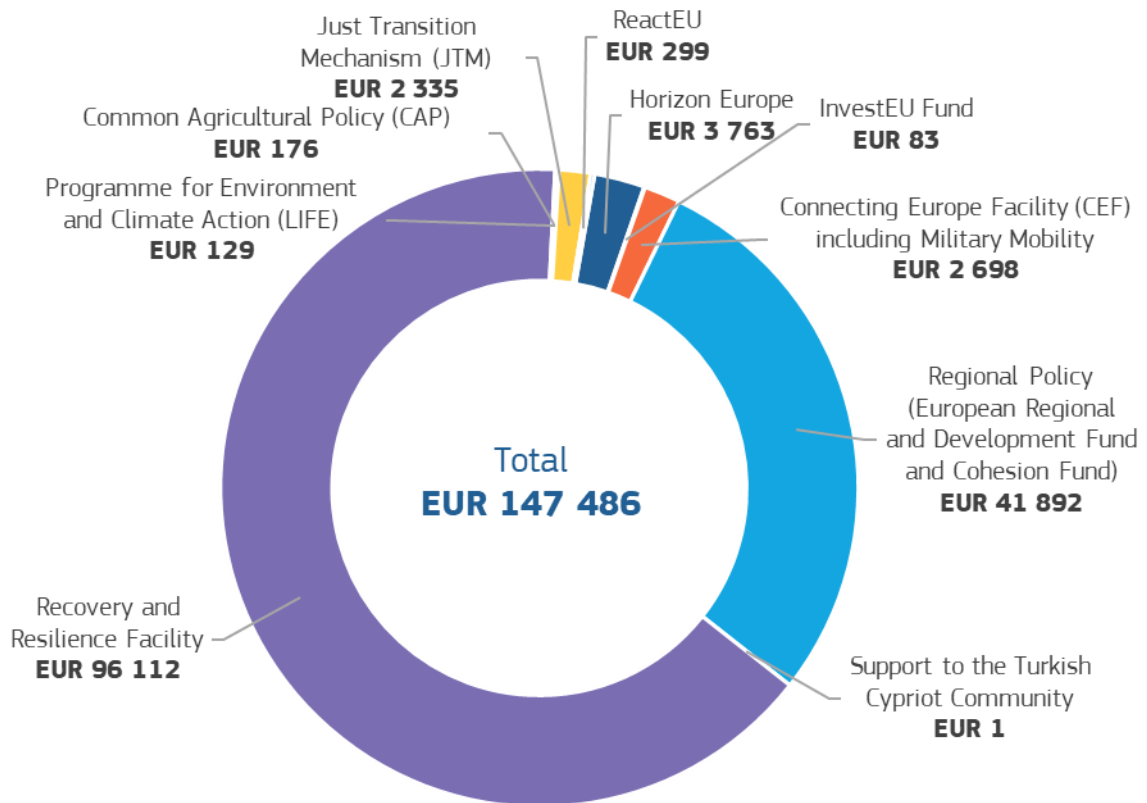
The EU has been working for decades to reduce air pollution to levels that do not give rise to negative impacts on, and risks to, human health and the environment. Air quality has improved in the European Union over time, and emissions of several air pollutants have decreased. This has been possible thanks to EU clean air legislation and efforts to integrate environmental protection requirements in general, and clean air priorities, into sectoral policies, including stricter control of the release of harmful substances into the atmosphere. Joint efforts at the EU, national, regional and local levels (partly due to the provision of resources from the EU budget to initiatives contributing to clean air objectives) have played an important role in delivering progress. The Commission has proposed in [October 2022](#) to align more closely with the [2021 guidelines of the World Health Organization](#), which need to be met across the EU.

1.2.3.1. What do we do?

EU funding has been made available and successfully used by Member States under various financial streams, by either directly supporting clean air projects or effectively mainstreaming clean air objectives in other investments (e.g. infrastructure and rural and regional development). To monitor progress in the Member States’ uptake of EU funds for clean air objective, the Commission tracks EU funding contributing to clean air by assessing the extent to which each funding stream contributes to this objective. This monitoring will contribute to the better implementation of clean air policies in the Member States. It also responds to the Commission’s obligation to report on Member States’ uptake of EU funds to achieve the objectives of [Directive \(EU\) 2016/2284 on the reduction of national emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants](#), under Article 11(1)(c).

In order to comply with the directive’s reporting obligation, the programme performance statements for relevant programmes include the individual programmes’ contribution to clean air throughout the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework. The precise methodology for tracking the contribution towards clean air objectives was published along with the [implementation report](#) mandated by Article 11 of the directive. Values for the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework rely mostly on estimates. For some programmes, such as Horizon Europe, the work programmes for coming years still have to be defined in detail, or amendments in agreed regional funding may be introduced, as the past has shown. Data for the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework are not yet available for bottom-up funding programmes such as InvestEU and LIFE, as projects for the coming years have not yet been chosen. Therefore, for these two programmes, the clean air contribution is based on the 2014-2020 multiannual financial framework. Further data are available in an annex to this section.

1.2.3.2. How much do we spend?



Projected clean air contribution from 2021 to 2027 (million EUR)

Source: European Commission.

For the 2021-2027 period, the EU budget – including NextGenerationEU – is dedicating EUR 147 billion, or 8.3% of the multiannual financial framework, to the clean air objective.

Detailed estimates for the 7 years are available in the annex III to this document.

1.2.3.3. Clean air methodology

The amounts above are calculated based on commitment appropriations as following:

- For direct management, estimates are prepared by each service based on the most updated data available. For future estimates, work programmes and historical values are taken into consideration.
- For shared management, past and future figures are presented on the base of the programmes and CAP 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, as well as their annual reports.

1.3. Gender equality mainstreaming

The Council of Europe [has defined](#) gender mainstreaming as ‘the (re)organisation, improvement, development and evaluation of policy processes, so that a gender equality perspective is incorporated in all policies at all levels and at all stages, by the actors normally involved in policymaking’. [According to the European Institute for Gender Equality](#), gender mainstreaming ‘involves the integration of a gender perspective into the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, regulatory measures and spending programmes, with a view to promoting equality between women and men, and combating discrimination’.

The Commission has 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 Union of equality. It sets out policy objectives and initiatives to achieve significant progress towards a gender-equal Europe by 2025. The goal is a EU where everybody, in all their diversity, is free to pursue their chosen path in life, has equal opportunities to thrive and can equally participate in and lead our European society. The key objectives of the strategy are ending gender-based violence, challenging gender stereotypes, closing gender gaps in the labour market, achieving equal participation across different sectors of the economy, addressing the gender pay and pension gaps, closing the gender care gap and achieving gender balance in decision-making and in politics. It pursues a dual approach of gender mainstreaming combined with targeted initiatives, and intersectionality is a horizontal principle for its implementation. While the strategy focuses on initiatives within the EU, it is consistent with the EU’s external policy on gender equality and women’s empowerment.

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 it 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.

As concerns funding in particular, 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, invest in care facilities, support female entrepreneurship, combat gender segregation in certain professions and address 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. For instance, through the citizens, rights, equality and values programme, the Commission continues to support civil-society organisations and other stakeholders active at the local, regional, national and transnational levels across Europe in tackling gender-based violence and promoting gender equality. Violence, and in particular gender-based violence, is covered by a dedicated strand and a specific objective (Daphne). Furthermore, the Commission has acted to directly support the healthcare systems of EU Member States, where [the vast majority of health workers are women](#) (78%), in their fight against the COVID-19 pandemic. Notably, in 2020 the Commission mobilised EUR 3 billion from the EU budget through the rescEU medical equipment capacity and the [Emergency Support Instrument for the healthcare sector](#).

In line with its commitment to constantly strengthen its reporting framework, the Commission applies dedicated systems under the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework to track gender-relevant expenditure in EU funding programmes. In particular, under the current multiannual financial framework – as in the previous programming period – external action programmes (Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe, Common Foreign and Security Policy, Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance, overseas countries and territories (including Greenland) programme) apply the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s (OECD) Development Assistance Committee markers² to record *ex ante* aid activities targeting gender equality. This

² The Development Assistance Committee’s methodology consists in the following scoring system:

Score 2- Gender equality is the principal objective of the intervention and is fundamental in its design and expected results;

allows the identification of gaps between policy and financial commitments and the incentivisation of efforts to close them. According to the gender action plan III (2021-2025), at least 85% of new external initiatives implemented under the abovementioned instruments should have gender equality as a principal or a significant objective, as defined by the Development Assistance Committee's gender equality policy markers. Furthermore, at least one initiative per country and per region should specifically target gender equality. The regulation on the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe further specifies that at least 5% of gender responsive initiatives should have gender equality and women's and girls' rights and empowerment as a principal objective.

Under Annex 1 to the [common provisions regulation](#), a tracking system was introduced to promote the 'gender-relevant' focus of EU cohesion policy funds (the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund Plus, the Just Transition Fund and the Cohesion Fund). Specifically, under the dedicated systems for 2021-2027, these funds will track the investments as categorised per gender equality dimension (gender targeting / gender mainstreaming / gender neutral). This implies that each operation implemented under cohesion policy programmes will have to contain information about its contribution to gender targeting/mainstreaming. The common provisions regulation codes and the OECD Development Assistance Committee markers are aligned. Managing authorities are required to indicate the gender equality dimension of their programme in advance. This *ex ante* assessment is the basis for estimating the potential contribution. The methodology provides for the systematic reporting of planned and achieved levels of expenditure for gender-relevant interventions within cohesion policy programmes.

The Commission has developed a methodology to measure expenditure relating to gender equality at programme level in the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework, with a view to further reinforcing gender mainstreaming in the post-2020 programming period, and in line with the commitment undertaken in its gender equality strategy. 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, which remains under development, was used for the first time across all spending programmes in the context of the 2023 draft budget. This is ahead of the commitments under the interinstitutional agreement accompanying the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework, in terms of both timeline and scope (as the methodology was applied to all EU spending programmes and not simply to selected direct-management programmes). On a pilot basis, in the context of the 2024 draft budget, the methodology is used without modifications compared to last year. The methodology aims at improving gender mainstreaming in the Commission's budgetary process by tracking the contribution made by policy design and resource allocation to gender equality objectives. It expands on the general criteria proposed by the OECD for the Rio markers and uses a similar, albeit somewhat adjusted, approach to the one used in climate tracking. In addition, the methodology is aligned with the aforementioned tracking systems for the external action programmes and the common provisions regulation.

The overview of the information reported in the programme performance statements on the basis of the methodology reflects 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 scores based on the objectives pursued by its respective interventions. The total of the EU budget, based on the aggregation of the 2022 interventions qualifying for each score, has been allocated as follows:

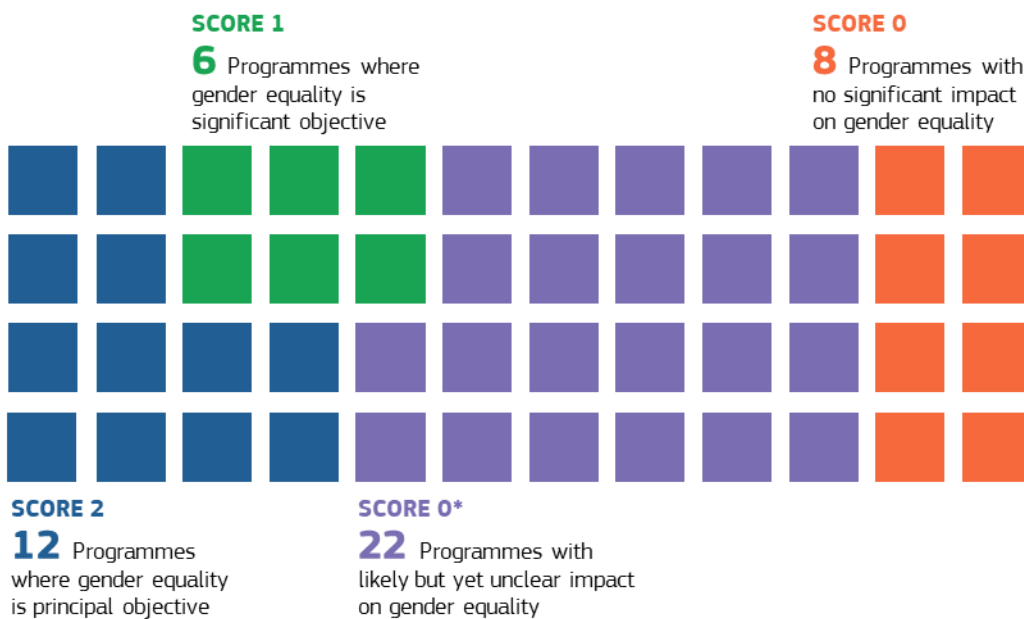
- Score 2: interventions whose principal objective is to improve gender equality are **included** in 12 programmes and **correspond to** 2% of the total Commission's budget,
- Score 1: Interventions having gender equality as an important and deliberate objective (but not as the main reason for the intervention) follow with 9% of the total budget **and are included** in 15 programmes.

Score 1- Gender equality is a significant objective, but not the main reason for undertaking the intervention; **Score 0-** The intervention has been screened against the marker but has not been found to target gender equality.

- Score 0* (having the potential to contribute to gender equality) correspond to 73% of the total budget and are included in 31 programmes.
- Score 0 (not having a significant bearing on gender equality) correspond to 16% of 2022's budget, and are included in 26 programmes.

As a conclusion, 84% of the EU budget contributes concretely (scores 2 and 1) or has the potential to contribute (score 0*) to the promotion of gender equality while only 16% 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 2022 available data reflect the progress achieved by the programmes both in terms of implementation and reporting capacity. Overall, as spending programmes have now entered the stages of programming and implementation, the budget allocated has increased compared to draft budget 2023. Furthermore, the data from programming and, where applicable, implementation have fed into the reporting, allowing to capture at a more granular level the contribution of the EU budget to gender equality. This trend has been further strengthened in programmes where dedicated tracking systems are in place, as is the case for the common provision regulation programmes or the external action programmes. This influx of relevant data has allowed programmes to re-evaluate part of or their entire budget from score 0* to other scores. In the same vein, it has enabled programmes to discern in greater detail interventions that do not have a significant bearing on the promotion of gender equality (score 0) and the ones that are directly targeting gender equality (score 2) or have the promotion of gender equality as a significant objective (score 1). As a result, the share of implemented budget commitments targeting scores 0,1 and 2 increased due to more granular reporting from about a quarter of all programmes, while the share for score 0* decreased. It is noteworthy, that two programmes (European Defence Fund and European Space programme) have re-assessed their relevance on the promotion of gender equality and, on the basis of a dedicated study, have been re-assessed from mainly score 0 for the latter and only score 0 for the former under draft budget 2023 to score 0* for their entire budget under draft budget 2024. 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.



1.4. Digital tracking

The digital transition is one of the [top political priorities](#) of the Commission, as identified in recent strategic papers and in the Recovery and Resilience Facility, including 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.

It is therefore important to quantify the amount of EU budget expenditure that contributes to the digital transition across all EU spending programmes, as is already done for other key horizontal priorities (such as the climate, biodiversity and gender equality).

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;
- 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.

Tracking of digital expenditure in the EU budget should measure expenditure that contributes to advancing the EU’s digital transition along one or more of these four digital dimensions.



Skills

ICT Specialist: 20 million + gender convergence

Basic Digital Skills: min 80% of population



Digital transformation of businesses

Tech up-take: 75% of EU companies using Cloud/AI/Big Data

Innovators: Grow scale-ups & finance to double EU Unicorns

Late adopters: More than 90% of SMEs reach at least a basic level of digital intensity



Secure and sustainable digital infrastructures

Connectivity: Gigabit for everyone, 5G everywhere

Cutting edge Semiconductors: Double 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 ID

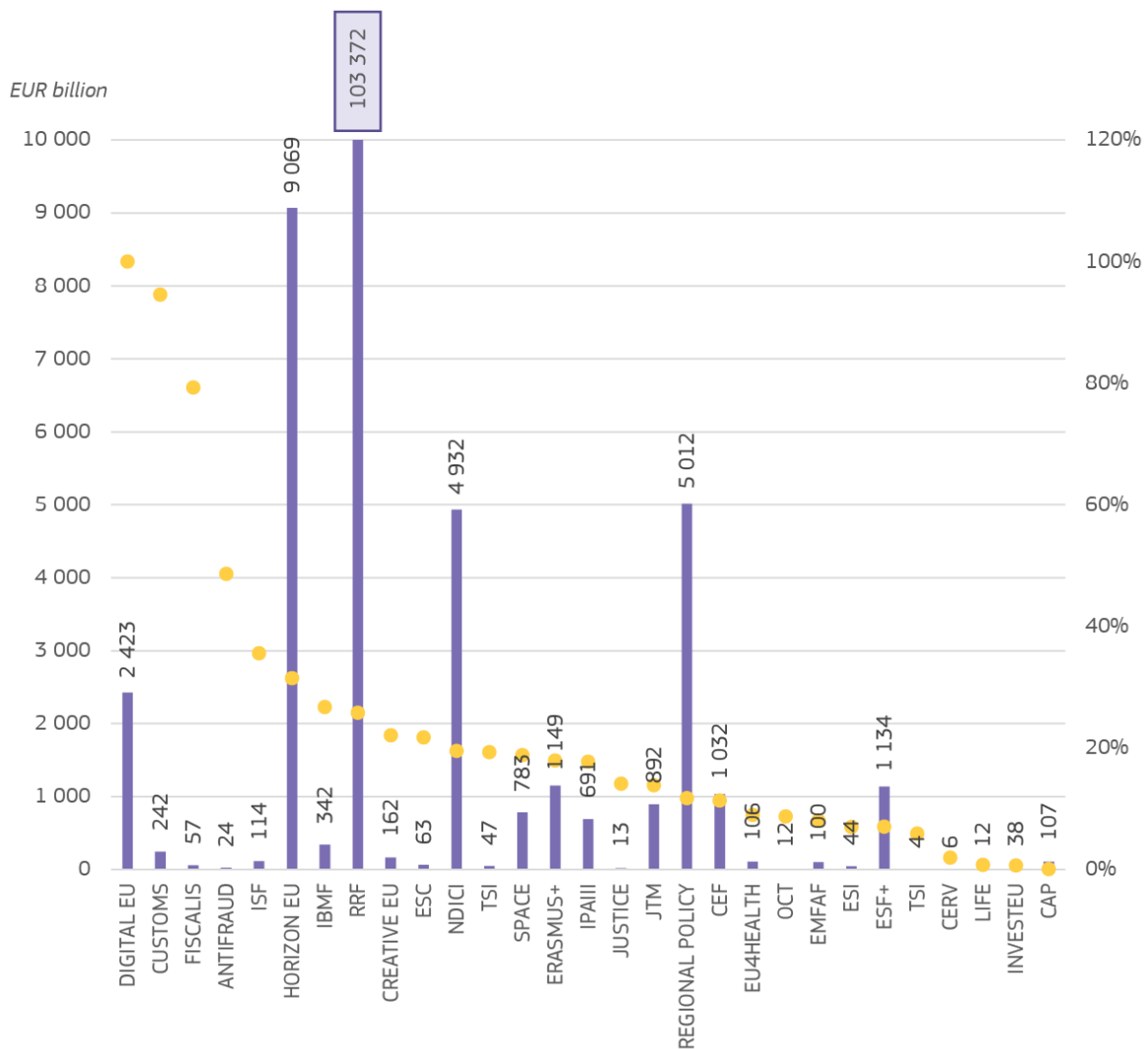
1.4.1. What do we do?

In 2023, a first stocktaking exercise across all of the EU spending programmes was conducted for the years 2021 and 2022, with the objective of gaining a better understanding of each programme’s contribution to the digital transition. The findings of the stocktaking exercise, presented in Section 4.1.2. 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, including a projection for the full 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework.

1.4.2. How much do we spend?

In the context of the stocktaking exercise, the contributions of individual programmes presented in the following chart were identified:



First estimated contributions to the digital transition of the EU budget programmes including NextGenerationEU in 2021 and 2022 (cumulatively) in EUR billion (left scale) and in percentages of their total implementation during the same years (right scale). For readability purpose, the scale is broken: the RRF provides more than 10 times more support to the digital transition than the most contributing programme.

Source: European Commission based on the first stock-taking

Almost all programmes that are part of the EU budget contribute to the digital transition. However, constraints on data availability only allowed digital-relevant expenditure for the 2021–2022 period to be tracked for 27 spending programmes (out of 48). Among them are programmes that are likely to have substantial contributions, like in particular the Innovation Fund and the European Defence Fund. Furthermore, the digital contributions of some programmes is likely to be largely underestimated at this stage: this is the case of the Common Agricultural Policy as well as InvestEU.

Therefore, and given that no fully fledged tracking methodology for the digital contributions of the EU budget has yet been developed, any aggregation of the contributions of the individual programmes at this stage should be interpreted with caution, since the methodologies used by individual spending programmes may not be strictly comparable. Such aggregation would still provide a rough idea of the total contribution of the EU budget, however.

Based on the findings of the stocktaking exercise, EUR 131.9 billion of the EU budget (including NextGenerationEU) was dedicated to the digital transition in 2021 and 2022, which represents almost 17.4% of the total EU budget. It is noteworthy that the Recovery and Resilience Facility is making a substantial contribution, with national recovery and resilience plans contributing 26% of the facility's allocations to the digital transition, which is significantly beyond the legal target of 20%.

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 are provided in next section.

1.4.3. Overview of the first digital stocktaking exercise

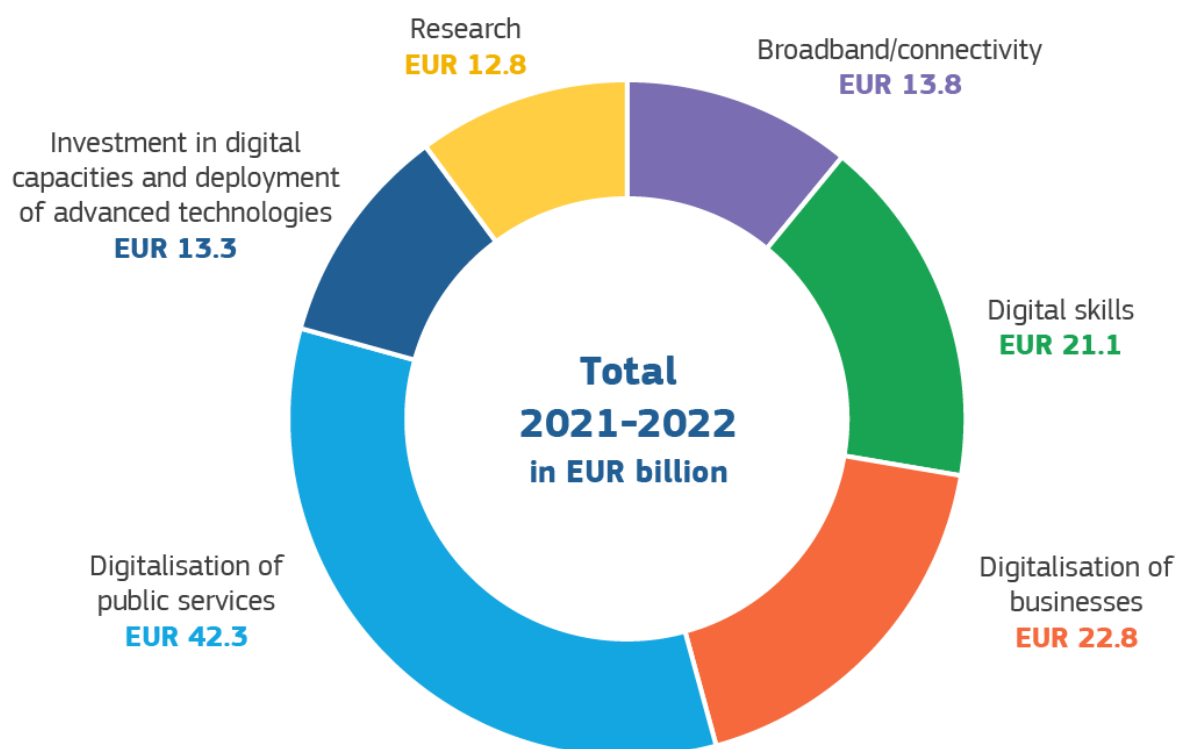
The objective of the stocktaking exercise launched for 2021 and 2022 was to gain a deeper understanding of the different dimensions in which the EU budget contributes to the promotion of the digital transition and provide a first rough estimate of the EU budget's monetary contribution to this effort.

One of the main programmes for which a methodology to track digital expenditure has already been developed is the Recovery and Resilience Facility. This methodology is described in [Annex VII to the Recovery and Resilience Facility regulation](#). It provides a list of intervention fields, each with its associated EU digital coefficient. There are three such coefficients (0%, 40% and 100%) and they are used to 'weigh' the amounts of each intervention and investment to establish the total amount contributed to the digital goals by each recovery and resilience plan. Member States' authorities are requested to classify each investment and reform envisaged in their recovery and resilience plans accordingly.

The list of intervention fields in the Recovery and Resilience Facility is derived from the list in the common provisions regulation and, to date, 11 EU spending programmes are already able to track their digital-relevant expenditure based on this methodology: the Recovery and Resilience Facility, the regional policy programme, the European Social Fund Plus, the Just Transition Mechanism, the Connecting Europe Facility, the Space programme, the Integrated Border Management Fund, the Internal Security Fund, the Fiscalis programme, the justice programme and the citizens, equality, rights and values programme.

The intention is to build a consistent methodology to track digital-relevant expenditure for the coming years based on the abovementioned Annex VII, expanding its use to all programmes relevant to the digital transition.

Based on this first stock-tacking, it was already possible to provide estimated break-down of the programmes contribution to key digital dimensions: support to the digitalisation of businesses and public services (including the digitalisation of transport, of energy network, of health and justice systems), support to digital skills, support to connectivity (including broadband and 5G), Investment in digital capacities and deployment of advanced technologies and support to research. Only a few programmes could not be included in these estimates, because a methodology is not used or is very different from the Recovery and Resilience Facility one: the Common Agricultural Policy and external action programmes:

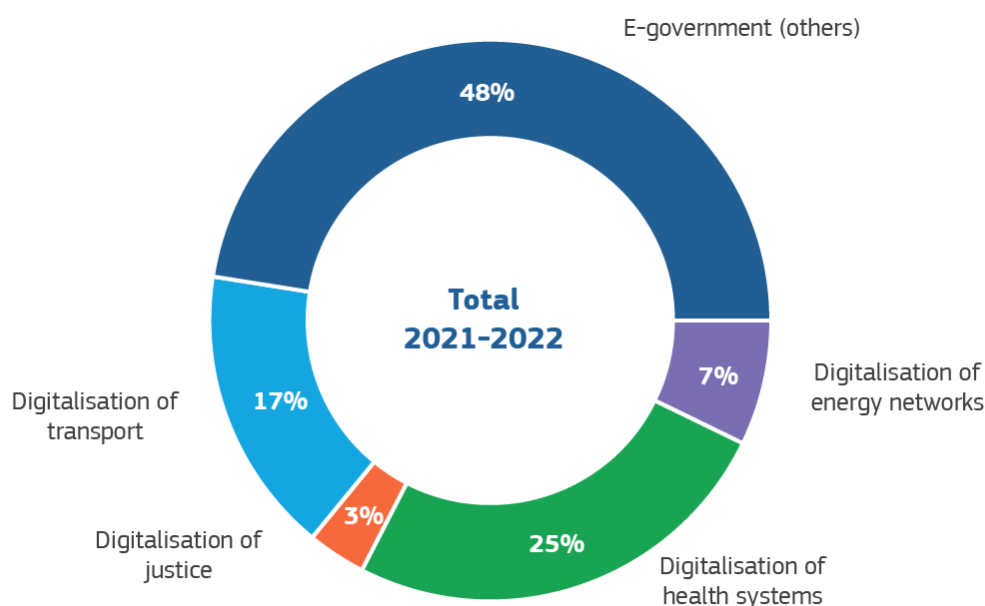


First estimated contributions to the digital transition of the EU budget programmes including NextGenerationEU in 2021 and 2022 in EUR billion by key digital dimensions. External actions programmes and the Common Agricultural Policy could not be taken into account for methodological limitations

Source: European Commission based on the first stock-taking exercise

1.4.4. Digitalisation of businesses and public services

The result of the 2023 first 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 first estimates for 2021 and 2022 set at EUR 42.3 billion the support of the EU budget to e-government (including the digitalisation of health and justice systems, or of transport and energy network) and at EUR 22.8 billion the support to the digitalisation of businesses. The Recovery and Resilience Facility and Regionals funds are important contributors to these investments. Based on Member States programmes, more than 12% of the planned EU amounts from regional funds will be used to finance interventions that advance the digital transition, in particular supporting small and medium size companies.



First estimated support of the EU budget including NextGenerationEU to the digitalisation of public services. These amounts are the result of the first stock-taking exercise conducted for the years 2021 and 2022, and exclude the external action programmes and the Common Agricultural Policy for methodological limitations

Source: European Commission.

The EU budget is also contributing significantly to the digitalisation of transport system, with an estimated EUR 7 billion dedicated to it in 2021 and 2022, of which almost EUR 6 billion from the Recovery and Resilience facility and EUR 0.7 billion from the Connecting Europe Facility.

1.4.5. Supporting the development and deployment of digital technologies as well as research

In 2021 and 2022, first estimates indicate that the EU contributed with EUR 13.3 billion to investment in digital capacities and deployment of advanced technologies, and EUR 12.8 billion in Research, including EUR 9 billion from Horizon Europe. The main contributing programmes are the Recovery and Resilience Facility, Horizon Europe, the Space programme, the Regional Funds, the Just Transition Mechanism and the Digital Europe Programme.

In 2022, the Digital Europe Programme supported the development and deployment of key digital technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and cybersecurity, to accelerate the digital transformation of businesses and industries. In particular, the programme supported the deployment of common data spaces built on innovative, secure and energy efficient cloud-to-edge capabilities. It promoted the testing and adoption of trustful artificial intelligence technologies with world-class testing and experimentation facilities. It invested in the area of cybersecurity, including by deploying a secure quantum communication infrastructure (EuroQCI).

1.4.6. Investing in digital skills

in 2021 and 2022 the EU budget including NextGenerationEU is also making a significant contributions to digital skills, basic and advanced, estimated at EUR 21.1 billion. The main programmes contributing are the Recovery and Resilience Facility, Erasmus+ (EUR 1.1 billion) and the European Social Fund + (EUR 1.1 billion), as well as the Digital Europe Programme in particular for advanced skills (estimated at EUR 0.2 billion for the 2 years).

1.4.7. Enhancing digital connectivity

The EU budget including NextGenerationEU is 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 13.8 billion for 2021-2022.

The main programmes contributing are the Recovery and Resilience Facility (with EUR 13 billion), the Regional Funds and the Connecting Europe Facility. The Common Agricultural Policy is also playing a key to improve broadband access in rural areas, by supporting broadband infrastructure, improved and 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.

1.4.8. Some examples of what we have achieved

Under **the Recovery and Resilience Facility**, in 2022, disbursements were made for the fulfilment a total of 93 milestones and targets in the field of the digital transition. These included the adoption of a new 2021-2025 plan on the digitalisation of small and medium-sized enterprises and a digital competences plan by Spain and the development of broadband infrastructure in Latvia.

Some important reforms have already made progress during the first 2 years of implementation of the facility, in particular reforms to digitalise public administration (Slovakia) and ensure cybersecurity (Romania).

In addition, the Recovery and Resilience Facility unlocks the full potential of structural reforms by supplementing them with key investment. Some of the major investments with key steps already completed include the purchase of 600 000 new laptops to lend to teachers and pupils, and the selection of digital innovation hubs to support companies in their digitisation efforts (Portugal, EUR 600 million), the digitisation of public administration towards simple, inclusive and secure public services for citizens and businesses (Portugal, EUR 170 million) and the development of broadband infrastructure (EUR 4 million) and the setting-up of investments to close the digital divide for socially vulnerable learners and educational institutions in Latvia.

In total, more than 9.2 million dwellings had gained access to very-high-capacity internet networks, including 5G networks and gigabit speed, through measures under the Recovery and Resilience Facility by the end of 2022, and 123 million users were using new and improved public digital services, products and processes thanks to Recovery and Resilience Facility support by the end of 2022³.

Under **the regional policy**, 6.3 million households were provided with broadband access of at least 30 megabits per second between 2014 and 2021 and 550 000 additional energy users were connected to smart electricity grids between 2014 and 2021.

Some 2 800 digital solutions were made available to governments in 2021-2022 on the 'Joinup' platform funded by the **digital Europe programme**. This platform receives 500 000 visits per year. Additionally, 2 000 misleading price announcements were detected with the help of eLab, which was also funded by the 2021-2022 digital Europe programme.

47% of **Erasmus+** cooperation partnerships supported the digital transition in 2021. Also, throughout 2022, Erasmus+ continued to implement 'Self-reflection on effective learning by fostering the use of innovative educational technologies' (known as 'SELFIE'), which has by now been used by 4.6 million users in 33 829 schools in 84 countries. The European digital education hub was launched on 23 June 2022.

³ The same person can use the service multiple times, in which case they would be counted multiple times.

The **European Social Fund 2014–2020** supported the Maltese project One Tablet per Child. As its name suggests, the project has allowed Malta’s Ministry for Education and Employment to provide every Year 4, 5 and 6 student with a tablet computer and to create a sustainable, robust framework for digital teaching and learning. The project was an especially critical tool for students and teachers to continue learning and teaching during the COVID-19 school closures. But also beyond, the project is a powerful tool to enhance teaching and learning in primary schools and supports Malta’s efforts to reduce early school leaving and advance higher education (EU contribution: EUR 9.6 million, project duration: 2016–2021)

Under the **Connecting Europe Facility**, 106 electric locomotives were equipped with European rail traffic management system on-board equipment and certified for commissioning in Belgium in 2022. Additionally, 90 kilometres of European rail traffic management system trackside infrastructure was deployed in Czechia and Denmark. By the end of 2022, 92 570 WiFi4EU hotspots had been made available to EU citizens through networks deployed by municipalities, supported by the telecommunications strand of the previous programme phase, the Connecting Europe Facility I.

Under the **space programme**, 3.8 billion Galileo-enabled devices were in use in 2022, and this number continues to grow. The positioning accuracy performance of Galileo is three times better when compared to other global navigation satellite systems, with excellent availability. In 2022, 28 Galileo and seven Copernicus satellites were in orbit. During the year, 7.9 petabytes of Copernicus satellite observation data were published, and 160 000 registered users of the Copernicus Climate Change Service had access to about 76 terabytes of quality-controlled climate data per day.

1.4.9. Towards aggregate result indicators for the digital agenda

In addition to the stocktaking exercise to quantify the monetary contribution, the Commission has initiated a pilot project to develop a methodology for aggregating available information into aggregate result indicators for the four key dimensions of the digital agenda.

This approach involves reviewing the available data on the effects of individual programmes to assess the extent to which they can be aggregated across programmes using common units of measurement. It faces constraints and limitations that must be considered when evaluating the results of the proposed aggregation methodologies.

The most significant constraint is the need to rely exclusively on existing data. For many programmes, in particular those implemented under shared or indirect management, the set of performance data reported to the Commission is codified in the relevant basic acts and/or specific agreements. Moreover, different programmes have different types of indicators (output/result/impact) and measure different things, partly reflecting different areas of activity.

The choice of the common unit of measurement in the various dimensions has been informed by two main criteria: (1) being close to the result/impact end of the spectrum; (2) allowing the aggregation of as much information as possible for as many programmes as possible.

On this basis, the following aggregate result indicators have been chosen:

- participants who have received training to acquire digital skills (for the dimension ‘digital skills’);
- additional households and enterprises with internet access provided via very high-capacity networks (for the dimension ‘secure and sustainable digital infrastructures’);
- private entities supported in their digital transformation (for the dimension ‘digital transformation of businesses’);
- users of new and upgraded public digital services, products and processes (for the dimension ‘digitalisation of public services’).

This exercise has also allowed key data gaps to be identified that prevent more comprehensive aggregation. For example, a key limitation when quantifying the results of the digital skills training provided by the various EU spending programmes is the failure of the reported data to identify the topics of the training activities provided. Today it is therefore not possible to quantify the number of participants supported solely by digital training.

1.5. The EU budget and the sustainable development goals

1.5.1. 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 2030 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 more 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 United Nations' 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, the 2020 and 2021 annual sustainable growth strategy and the new European skills agenda, among others.

This commitment assumes even greater relevance in light of the global COVID-19 pandemic, which has provided an impetus to ‘build back better’ towards a more inclusive, sustainable, just and resilient future for all, leaving no one behind. Notably, the Commission’s [2021 annual sustainable growth strategy](#) reaffirmed that sustainability, productivity, fairness and stability, which are the four pillars on which the EU’s economic policy must rely to implement reforms and investments in the EU (as mentioned in the [2020 annual sustainable growth strategy](#)), should remain the guiding principles underpinning Member States’ recovery and resilience plans under the Recovery and Resilience Facility.

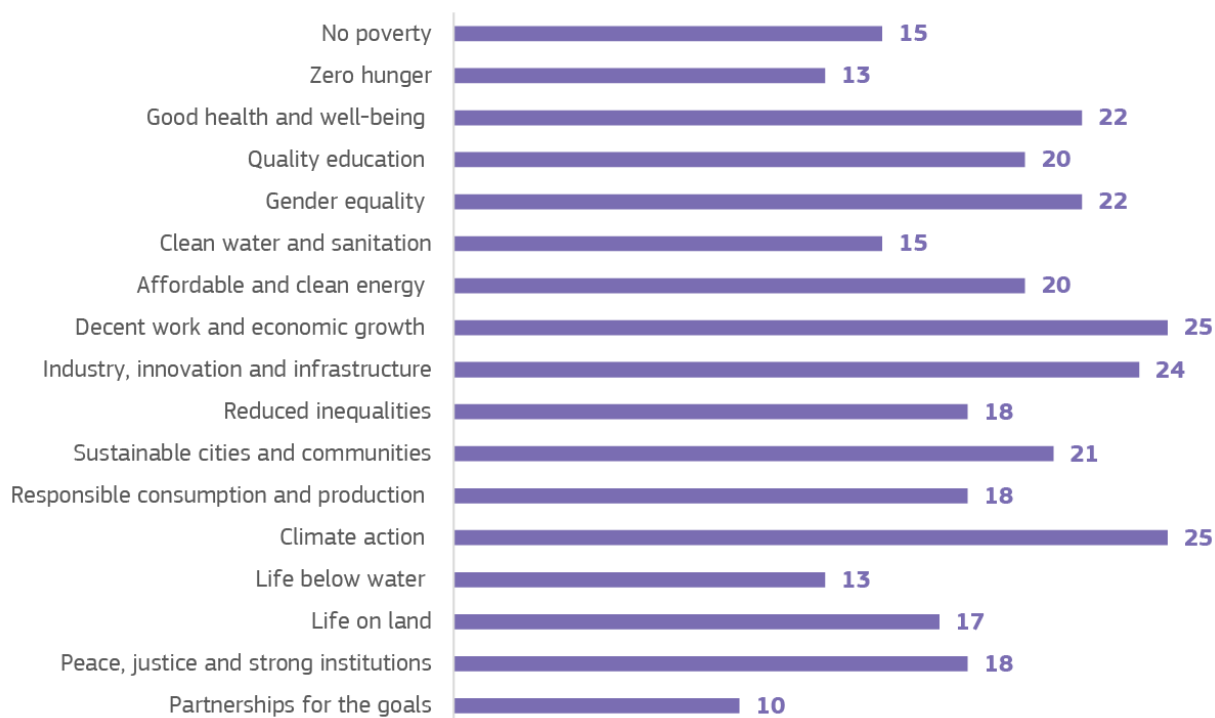
These priorities lie at the heart of the European semester and ensure that the new growth agenda efficiently mobilises resources for the benefit of people and the planet. To this end, a holistic and balanced approach is required in which the EU works better together with the Member States and across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

Looking ahead to the coming multiannual financial framework, in its 2021 [communication on better regulation](#) the Commission adopted a number of 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 SDGs with a view to helping ensure that every legislative proposal contributes to the 2030 sustainable development agenda.

To this end, the Commission will identify relevant SDGs for each proposal and examine how the initiative will support their achievement. What is more, 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, 44 out of 48 of the EU spending programmes contributed towards at least one sustainable development goal in 2022.

The number of programmes contributing to individual sustainable development goals is presented in the graph below:



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%⁴ of the budget of EU spending programmesⁱ contribute to sustainable development goals. What is more, in their vast majority (35 programmes) they 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. Infographic illustrates, in a non-exhaustive manner, the many examples of the contribution of EU programmes to the SDGs.

The recently adopted EU Voluntary Review on SDGs reaffirms 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 SDGs in all relevant Union programmes.

1.5.2. Aggregate result indicators for the priority ‘budget that works for people’ (jobs)

One of top priorities of the EU and the EU budget is enhancing the employability that is based on skill development and capacity building as well as supporting the creation of new jobs. However, the EU budget lacks measuring the aggregate impact on labour market, that is jobs being created or maintained and investment in human capital. Therefore, among the pilot projects the Commission has initiated to collect available information, there are the aggregate indicators for the two dimensions in the field of jobs.

In the process, the Commission reviewed the available data already collected at the level of programmes and identified relevant indicators and data. By doing so, it linked progress and achievements of programmes with their general objectives and to wider EU policy goals, which will help tracing and demonstrating the contribution of the EU budget to the achievement of EU policy goals – which in this case is investment in human capital and new jobs’ creation as a part of implementing **SDG Development Goal 8**.

The Commission proposes two aggregate indicators to be considered: one to measure the effect on the **supply side** (investment in human capital) and one to measure the effect on the **demand side** (increase or support the quantity of jobs). In the process, 34 relevant indicators were identified on the supply side and 10 on the demand side.

⁴ This estimation takes into account the budget of the spending programmes, excluding other sources or budgets managed by the EU budget.

The work has been executed in the following steps:

- A mapping exercise identified all programmes that were contributing to either of the two aggregate labour market indicators based on objectives' assessment;
- The list of indicators selected from the already assembled list (806 indicators in total) to measure the performance of the interventions (with explicit distinction of whether it refers to demand or supply side) has been prepared;
- A methodology to translate these indicators to a single data aggregator was designed (if needed);
- Gaps in programme indicators have been detected with a proposal on how to address these shortcomings in the coming years.

Gaps were identified only in programmes where objectives are set in such a way that contribute to either jobs' creation or human capital in the short, medium or long term but there are no indicators measuring that. Moreover, few programmes with clear transmission mechanisms affecting mostly long-term labour market outcomes were also identified.

The paper that came out of the exercise was peer reviewed by an external expert, who also made several recommendations to take into account when designing the future performance framework of programmes, in particular to better capture the mid- and long-term effects of programmes.

Annex I Climate overview

Programme	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total	% of the envelope
Horizon Europe	4 193.2	4 419.8	4 748.0	4 604.0	4 302.6	4 392.5	4 682.5	31 342.6	34%
Euratom Research and Training Programme	121.3	125.2	134.2	137.9	143.1			661.7	33%
International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)	857.1	703.0	832.1	556.3	688.8	854.7	665.3	5 157.3	100%
InvestEU Programme	727.1	964.7	867.3	116.8	115.8	119.9	195.0	3 106.6	33%
Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) including Military Mobility	3 191.2	3 293.5	3 489.0	3 532.0	3 421.0	3 552.0	3 661.0	24 139.7	72%
Digital Europe Programme	90.2	55.5	64.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	210.1	3%
Single Market Programme	47.4	65.3						112.7	3%
Cooperation in the field of taxation (Fiscalis)	0.0	4.1						4.1	2%
Cooperation in the field of customs (Customs)	0.1	4.1						4.2	0%
European Space Programme	224.4	296.1	310.4	319.1	321.8	333.1	338.8	2 143.7	15%
Cohesion Policy Funds	41.0	13 159.8	16 150.9	16 604.4	17 074.3	14 511.5	15 012.6	92 554.5	35%
Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community	0.0	0.7						0.7	0%
Recovery and Resilience Facility	97 461.7	62 833.1	42 580.9					202 875.7	40%
Technical Support Instrument	25.0	21.5						46.5	5%
Union Civil Protection Mechanism	82.0	261.0						343.1	10%
EU4Health Programme	7.5	0.3						7.8	0%
Emergency support within the Union (ESI)	0.2							0.2	0.1%
European Social Fund +	0.5	1 263.4	984.0	1 010.7	1 036.4	874.5	901.6	6 071.1	6%
Erasmus+	226.4	353.1						579.5	2%
European Solidarity Corps (ESC)	18.0	15.8						33.7	3%
Creative Europe	78.7	90.5						169.2	8%
Justice	0.1	0.1						0.2	0%
Citizenship Equality Rights and Values	0.4	3.0						3.4	0%
Communication	4.4	2.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	22.8	3%
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	17 236.9	17 574.1	13 296.2	24 461.3	24 496.9	24 526.8	24 528.2	146 120.4	38%
European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)	35.3	598.3	586.3	566.1	517.3	436.3	442.8	3 182.4	52%
Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPA) and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO)	15.7	17.7	12.7	10.4	18.1	18.2	18.2	110.9	10%

Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	442.5	567.9	454.9	439.4	453.3	474.0	493.0	3 325.1	61%
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	1.7	6 393.5	7 032.4	1 585.7	1 611.8	1 337.2	1 364.3	19 326.6	96%
Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)	0.6	0.7						1.2	0%
Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF)	0.2	0.0						0.2	0%
Internal Security Fund (ISF)	0.0	0.0						0.1	0%
Nuclear Safety and decommissioning (incl. For Bulgaria and Slovakia)	0.4	0.3						0.6	0%
European Defence Fund (EDF)	41.7							41.7	1%
Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument	1 426.1	2 902.4	3 626.5	3 626.5	3 626.5	3 626.5	3 626.5	22 461.1	28%
European Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation	0.0	3.7						3.7	1%
Humanitarian Aid (HUMA)	840.7	1 016.3						1 857.0	14%
Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (including Greenland)	0.0	50.3						50.3	10%
Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA)	0.0	0.9						0.9	0%
Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)	697.0	555.0	549.0	560.0	566.0	568.0	569.0	4 064.0	28%
Administrative spending	136.5	72.5						209.0	0%
ReactEU	6 237.6	1 676.3	3.7					7 917.6	16%
Total	134 511.1	119 365.5	95 726.2	58 134.0	58 396.9	55 628.3	56 502.1	578 264	
	31.5%	35.9%	32.7%	31.8%	32.0%	31.9%	31.4%	32.6%	

Annex II Biodiversity Overview

Programme	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total	% of the envelope
Horizon Europe	1 050.8	1 050.8	1 284.5	862.4	884.0	902.0	920.0	6 954.4	7%
European Space Programme	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	165.0	165.0	930.0	6%
Regional Policy (European Regional and Development Fund and Cohesion Fund)	0.0	2 645.0	2 700.9	2 799.7	2 878.9	2 446.8	2 531.3	16 002.6	6%
Recovery and Resilience Facility	6 217.2	4 274.4	2 693.0					13 184.6	3%
Union Civil Protection Mechanism	43.1	30.3						73.4	2%
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	9 943.2	9 236.2						66 318.6	17%
European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)	52.5	339.0	330.9	320.9	296.7	256.1	259.5	1 855.7	30%
Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPA) and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO)	18.8	21.1	16.2	14.1	21.9	22.0	22.0	136.1	12%
Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	353.3	356.7	356.9	360.8	380.7	407.8	438.7	2 654.9	49%
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	0.0	258.8	282.3	63.7	64.8	53.7	54.8	778.2	4%
Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument	529.7	924.3	837.4	952.8	1 173.9	1 150.2	1 057.5	6 625.8	8%
Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (including Greenland)	0.0	2.1						2.1	0%
Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)	33.1	67.9	94.0	96.0	96.0	97.0	102.0	586.0	4%
ReactEU	0.9	37.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	0%
Total	€ 18 363	€ 19 364	€ 17 737	€ 14 376	€ 15 402	€ 14 986	€ 15 036	€ 115 264	
Total % MFF+NGEU	4.3%	5.8%	6.1%	7.9%	8.4%	8.6%	8.4%	6.5%	

Annex III Clean Air overview

Programme	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total	% of the envelope
Horizon Europe	1 217.8	1 217.8	689.1	638.3				3 762.9	4%
InvestEU Programme	0.0	83.0						83.0	1%
Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) including Military Mobility	1 469.8	1 227.9						2 697.7	8%
Regional Policy (European Regional and Development Fund and Cohesion Fund)	0.0	6 924.2	7 070.4	7 329.0	7 536.4	6 405.2	6 626.4	41 891.6	14%
Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community	0.4	0.4						0.8	0%
Recovery and Resilience Facility	44 955.1	31 416.6	19 740.0					96 111.7	19%
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	98.0	78.0						176.0	0%
Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	128.7							128.7	2%
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	0.0	776.4	847.0	191.2	194.3	161.1	164.4	2 334.5	12%
ReactEU	21.6	277.7						299.3	1%
Total	47 891.3	42 002.0	28 346.5	8 158.5	7 730.7	6 566.3	6 790.8	147 486.2	

Annex IV Gender Overview

2021	Gender 0	Gender 0*	Gender 1	Gender 2	Grand Total
Horizon Europe		11 195.9	160.0	37.7	11 393.6
Euratom Research and Training Programme		264.7			264.7
International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)	864.0				864.0
InvestEU Programme		656.7			656.7
Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) including Military Mobility		4 510.1			4 510.1
Digital Europe Programme		1 129.6			1 129.6
Single Market Programme		582.5			582.5
EU Anti-Fraud Programme	24.0				24.0
Cooperation in the field of taxation (Fiscalis)	22.2	12.6			34.8
Cooperation in the field of customs (Customs)	116.0	9.5			125.5
European Space Programme	1 977.1	0.3			1 977.3
Regional Policy (European Regional Development Fund and Cohesion Fund)	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community		31.5	0.5		32.0
Recovery and Resilience Facility		251 910.2			251 910.2
Technical Support Instrument		116.4			116.4
Protection of the Euro Against Counterfeiting	0.8				0.8
Union Civil Protection Mechanism		182.6			182.6
EU4Health Programme		17.8			17.8
Emergency support within the Union (ESI)	224.0	7.7			231.7
European Social Fund +		143.1	0.0		143.1
Erasmus+		1854.1	530.0	339.4	2 723.5
European Solidarity Corps (ESC)		108.4		27.3	135.7
Creative Europe		287.6		18.6	306.2
Justice	0.0	64.5	0.0		64.5
Citizenship Equality Rights and Values	8.0	0.0	68.9	22.0	98.9
Communication		106.7			106.7
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)		55 018.2			55 018.2
European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)	106.5				106.5
Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPA) and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO)	151.5				151.5
Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	736.6		2.1		738.7
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)		496.8			496.8
Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF)	285.3	3.1			288.4
Internal Security Fund (ISF)	60.9	9.1			70.0
Nuclear Decommissioning (Lithuania)	72.5				72.5
Nuclear Safety and decommissioning (incl. For Bulgaria and Slovakia)	69.1				69.1
European Defence Fund (EDF)	945.7				945.7
Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument	2 028.0	4.5	8 185.8	462.4	10 680.6
European Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation	3.3		34.3		37.6
Humanitarian Aid (HUMA)			2168.1		2 168.1

Common foreign and security policy (CFSP)	336.7		14.9	0.0	351.6
Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (including Greenland)	3.3		60.0		63.3
Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA)		152.7			152.7
Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)	1 024.9		498.4	42.8	1 566.1
European Globalisation Adjustment Fund		8.0			8.0
European Union Solidarity Fund	791.4				803.4
Brexit Adjustment Reserve	407.2				407.2
Innovation Fund		146.6			146.6
Total	10,259.2	329,030.7	11,723.0	950.2	351,963.1

2022	Gender 0	Gender 0*	Gender 1	Gender 2	Grand Total
Horizon Europe	265.0	10 390.9	1,524.3	58.9	12 239.1
Euratom Research and Training Programme International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER)	710.0				710.0
InvestEU Fund		1 353.0			1 353.0
Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) including Military Mobility		4 564.1			4 564.1
Digital Europe Programme		1 232.5			1 232.5
Single Market Programme		684.5			684.5
EU Anti-Fraud Programme	24.4				24.4
Cooperation in the field of taxation (Fiscalis)	34.7	2.3			36.9
Cooperation in the field of customs (Customs)	125.3	4.9			130.2
European Space Programme	0.0	2 008.2			2 008.2
Regional Policy (European Regional and Development Fund and Cohesion Fund)	38 620.4		348.9	4 606.3	43 575.7
Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community		34.0	0.3		34.3
Recovery and Resilience Facility		148 601.5			148 601.5
Technical Support Instrument		116.3		2.4	118.7
Protection of the Euro Against Counterfeiting	0.8				0.8
Union Civil Protection Mechanism		354.1			354.1
EU4Health Programme		84.7			84.7
Emergency support within the Union (ESI)					
European Social Fund +	646.7	1 085.1	13 461.8	715.8	15 909.4
Erasmus+		2 846.5	860.0	310.6	4 017.1
European Solidarity Corps (ESC)		83.4		58.0	141.4
Creative Europe		375.3		20.6	395.9
Justice	10.2	112.7	5.5		128.3
Citizenship Equality Rights and Values	14.8	54.6	109.9	35.7	214.9
Communication		107.6			107.6
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)		52 604.1			52 604.1
European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)	1 110.8	20.6			1 131.4
Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreements (SFPA) and Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMO)	159.3				159.3
Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	753.0		2.4		755.4
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	4 545.0		1 825.6	51.4	6 422.0
Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)		1 390.9			1 390.9
Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF)	980.8	10.5			991.3
Internal Security Fund (ISF)	217.9	32.8			250.7
Nuclear Decommissioning (Lithuania)	98.9				98.9
Nuclear Safety and decommissioning (incl. For Bulgaria and Slovakia)	43.9				43.9
European Defence Fund (EDF)		940.4			940.4
Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument	2 027.5	6.1	10 175.7	181.1	12 390.5
European Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation	2.6		35.9		38.5
Humanitarian Aid (HUMA)		635.8	1 806.0		2 441.8
Common foreign and security policy (CFSP)	341.0		16.2	4.5	361.7

Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (including Greenland)	0.6		67.6		68.2
Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA)		236.0			236.0
Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)	1 104.6		865.6	11.0	2 011.2
European Globalisation Adjustment Fund		27.9			27.9
European Union Solidarity Fund	18.1				18.1
Brexit Adjustment Reserve	0.0				0.0
Innovation Fund		2 953.0			2 953.0
	51,856.4	232,165.6	31,771.5	6,056.4	321,849.9

Annex V Digital Overview

Programme	2021	2022	Total 2021-2022	% 2021-2022
Horizon Europe	4 534.6	4 534.6	9 069.2	31%
InvestEU Programme	0.0	37.6	37.6	1%
Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) including Military Mobility	515.9	515.9	1 031.7	11%
Digital Europe Programme	1 159.6	1 263.8	2 423.4	100%
EU Anti-Fraud Programme	11.6	11.9	23.5	49%
Cooperation in the field of taxation (Fiscalis)	22.2	34.7	56.9	79%
Cooperation in the field of customs (Customs)	116.5	125.3	241.9	95%
European Space Programme	317.5	465.1	782.6	19%
Regional Policy (European Regional Development Fund and Cohesion Fund)	0.0	5 012.1	5 012.1	12%
Support to the Turkish Cypriot Community	1.0	2.9	3.9	6%
Recovery and Resilience Facility	64 950.8	38 421.3	103 372.1	26%
Technical Support Instrument	18.5	28.1	46.6	19%
Emergency support within the Union (ESI)	44.1		44.1	7%
European Social Fund +	N/A	1 134.0	1 134.0	7%
EU4Health Programme	105.7	0.0	105.7	9%
Erasmus+	529.1	620.4	1 149.4	18%
European Solidarity Corps (ESC)	28.8	34.3	63.2	22%
Creative Europe	89.2	72.8	162.0	22%
Justice	7.4	5.3	12.7	14%
Citizenship Equality Rights and Values	1.1	5.1	6.2	2%
Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)	66.8	40.2	107.0	0%
European Maritime Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund (EMFAF)	4.5	95.1	99.6	8%
Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	11.8		11.8	1%
Just Transition Mechanism (JTM)	0.0	892.2	892.2	14%
Integrated Border Management Fund (IBMF)	52.4	289.6	342.0	27%
Internal Security Fund (ISF)	24.9	89.2	114.1	36%
Neighbourhood Development and International Cooperation Instrument	1 951.0	2 981.2	4 932.2	19%
Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT) (including Greenland)	0.0	11.8	11.8	9%
Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III)	306.4	385.0	691.5	18%
	74 871.2	57 109.8	131 981.0	
	17.5%	17.2%	17.4%	

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](#)

Table of contents (with relevant links)

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

[Horizon Europe](#)

[Euratom Research and Training Programme](#)

[ITER](#)

[InvestEU](#)

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

[Digital Europe Programme](#)

[Single Market Programme](#)

[EU Anti-Fraud Programme](#)

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

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

[European Space Programme](#)

[Secure Connectivity Programme](#)

Heading 2: Cohesion and Values [online only]

[Regional Policy](#)

[Support to the Turkish Cypriot community](#)

[Recovery and Resilience Facility](#)

[Technical Support Instrument](#)

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

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

[EU4Health](#)

[Emergency Support within the Union](#)

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

Heading 3: Natural Resources & Environment [online only]

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

Heading 4: Migration & Border Management [online only]

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

Heading 5: Security & Defence [online only]

[Internal Security Fund](#)
[Nuclear Decommissioning \(Lithuania\)](#)
[Nuclear Safety and Decommissioning](#)
[European Defence Fund](#)

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](#)

Special instruments and outside the MFF [online only]

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

Getting in touch with the EU

In person

All over the European Union there are hundreds of Europe Direct information centres. You can find the address of the centre nearest you at: https://europa.eu/european-union/contact_en

On the phone or by email

Europe Direct is a service that answers your questions about the European Union. You can contact this service:

- by freephone: 00 800 6 7 8 9 10 11 (certain operators may charge for these calls),
- at the following standard number: +32 22999696 or
- by email via: https://europa.eu/european-union/contact_en

Finding information about the EU

Online

Information about the European Union in all the official languages of the EU is available on the Europa website at: https://europa.eu/european-union/index_en

EU publications

You can download or order free and priced EU publications at: <https://publications.europa.eu/en/publications>. Multiple copies of free publications may be obtained by contacting Europe Direct or your local information centre (see https://europa.eu/european-union/contact_en).

EU law and related documents

For access to legal information from the EU, including all EU law since 1952 in all the official language versions, go to EUR-Lex at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu>

Open data from the EU

The EU Open Data Portal (<http://data.europa.eu/euodp/en>) provides access to datasets from the EU. Data can be downloaded and reused for free, for both commercial and non-commercial purposes.



Find out more about the EU's financial programming
and budget by visiting our website regularly:
ec.europa.eu/budget

FOLLOW US ON:

facebook.com/EuropeanCommission
twitter.com/EU_Budget
twitter.com/EU_Commission



Publications Office
of the European Union