

Basic information	
2023/2220(BUI) BUI - Budgetary initiative Guidelines for the 2025 Budget - Section III Subject 8.70.49 2025 budget	Procedure completed

Key players		
European Commission	Commission DG	Commissioner
	Budget	HAHN Johannes

Key events			
Date	Event	Reference	Summary
04/03/2024	Vote in committee		
05/03/2024	Committee report tabled for plenary	A9-0068/2024	Summary
13/03/2024	Decision by Parliament	T9-0157/2024	Summary
13/03/2024	Debate in Parliament	CRE link	

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2023/2220(BUI)
Procedure type	BUI - Budgetary initiative
Procedure subtype	Budgetary preparation
Legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 165
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	BUDG/9/13675

Documentation gateway				
European Parliament				
Document type	Committee	Reference	Date	Summary
Specific opinion	AGRI	PE757.361	08/01/2024	
Specific opinion	FEMM	PE757.149	15/01/2024	
Committee draft report		PE758.108	18/01/2024	
Specific opinion	ITRE	PE758.018	23/01/2024	
Specific opinion	TRAN	PE757.973	23/01/2024	

Specific opinion	AFET	PE757.916	24/01/2024	
Specific opinion	EMPL	PE757.378	24/01/2024	
Specific opinion	CULT	PE757.372	25/01/2024	
Specific opinion	DEVE	PE757.987	25/01/2024	
Specific opinion	AFCO	PE758.165	29/01/2024	
Amendments tabled in committee		PE758.833	01/02/2024	
Specific opinion	ENVI	PE757.186	05/02/2024	
Specific opinion	CONT	PE758.720	15/02/2024	
Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading		A9-0068/2024	05/03/2024	Summary
Parliament's opinion on budgetary estimates/guidelines		T9-0157/2024	13/03/2024	Summary

Meetings with interest representatives published in line with the Rules of Procedure

Rapporteurs, Shadow Rapporteurs and Committee Chairs

Name	Role	Committee	Date	Interest representatives
GUERREIRO Francisco	Shadow rapporteur	BUDG	15/02/2024	united nations relief and works agency
GUERREIRO Francisco	Shadow rapporteur	BUDG	15/02/2024	ILO
GUERREIRO Francisco	Shadow rapporteur	BUDG	14/02/2024	Amnesty International Limited
GUERREIRO Francisco	Shadow rapporteur	BUDG	06/02/2024	Human Rights Watch

Guidelines for the 2025 Budget - Section III

2023/2220(BUI) - 05/03/2024 - Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading

The Committee on Budgets adopted the report by Victor NEGRESCU (S&D, RO) on general guidelines for the preparation of the 2025 budget, Section III – Commission.

A people-centred EU budget 2025: Investments tailored to improving people's lives and boosting the Union's competitiveness

Members are adamant that, in times of geopolitical and institutional change, financial pressure, climate change and societal challenges, a reliable, robust, flexible, investment oriented EU budget remain instrumental for the implementation of the Union's policies. They are determined to maintain a coherent and unified position which reflects its established policy priorities and institutional interests, including boosting the Union's competitiveness, reducing strategic dependencies, accelerating clean energy deployment, ensuring the achievement of the Union's climate and biodiversity mainstreaming targets, enhancing its security and defence capabilities as well as contributing to the green and digital transitions while minimising negative impacts on flagship programmes and maximising the spill-over benefits of economic growth for all people in the EU.

Given that the Council did not succeed in reaching an agreement on the revision of the multiannual financial framework (MFF) before the end of 2023, Parliament considers the outcome of the MFF revision to be **below its initial aspirations**.

According to the report, the European economy is forecast to grow very modestly (0.9 % in 2024 and 1.7 % in 2025), while inflation is expected to remain substantially above the 2 % which is used as an automatic deflator for the MFF (3.0 % in 2024 and 2.5 % in 2025). This means continued loss of purchasing power for a budget which must remain in balance and which is capped by absolute amounts.

Fresh own resources

Members highlighted the very low call rate for the Gross National Income (GNI)-based own resource in recent years (0.46 % in the draft budget 2024), as a result of the combined effect of inflation, low levels of payment appropriations and higher income from some other own resources. Furthermore, Members deplored the absence of progress in the Council on the reform of the own resources system. They urged the Commission to continue the efforts to **identify fresh, new and preferably genuine own resources and other revenue sources** for the EU budget beyond the IIA.

An equitable, fair and inclusive budget

The report stated that the EU budget is above all an **investment budget** with leverage effect, able to boost the Union's objectives and policymaking. It recalled the importance of the **Recovery and Resilience Facility** in increasing the resilience of the Union and mitigating the socio-economic impacts of the past and ongoing crises.

Members also underlined the importance of implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights and called on the Commission to start reflections on a methodology for tracking social expenditure in the EU budget under the next programming period. It reiterated the need for a European strategy for **elderly people** and the need for full implementation of the strategy for the rights of **persons with disabilities** 2021-2030 to improve their living conditions in the Union.

Parliament is firmly determined to use the EU budget to make a tangible and visible difference: (i) **to citizens**: by fostering social inclusion and educational opportunities through programmes like Erasmus+ and the European Solidarity Corps; (ii) **to the economy in the single market**: by supporting quality job creation in cutting-edge industries, future-proofing the labour market through skills development and talent booster schemes, fighting unemployment, enhancing European competitiveness and increasing the Union's defence readiness.

A budget that delivers on strategic priorities

The report stressed the importance of reducing the Union's strategic dependencies in key sectors. It welcomed the new Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP) regulation but pointed out the need for a structural answer to the investment needs of strategic industries in order to make it easier to identify, develop and scale up breakthrough technologies. Members called for **increased funding for Horizon Europe** and other key Union programmes in this field, such as InvestEU, to deliver on the goal of open strategic autonomy.

Renewable energy

Members considered that the EU's dependency in the supply of resources represents a growing concern and called for further EU investment in building its open strategic autonomy by securing the acceleration of renewable energy, faster permitting processes, the decarbonisation of buildings, access to critical raw materials and developing resilient value chains for EU industrial ecosystems especially in key fields such as health and defence.

Digitalisation

Stressing that the digital transition offers a host of opportunities to improve digital infrastructure and connectivity, Members pointed to the importance of the Digital Europe programme (DEP) and the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF-Digital) as well as the Digital Education Action Plan in this respect.

CAP

The report called for concrete measures to address the root-causes of farmers' discontent across the EU and in particular called for **immediate resources and measures** to help farmers cope with the impact of inflation, fuel costs, new production standards and changes in the global food market.

A future-fit budget for a changing world

The report stressed that effective, humane and fair management and protection of the Union's external borders are key to ensuring the security of the Union, guaranteeing the smooth and efficient implementation of the Union's migration and asylum policy in particular in order to prepare the entry into application of the new Migration and Asylum Pact including as regards effective, safe and dignified reception, integration and return and readmission procedures.

Stressing that the security environment surrounding the EU remains very volatile, Members continue to put strong emphasis on European security and defence capabilities to better respond to the unprecedented geopolitical challenges.

The EU budget is instrumental in the context of a common EU defence strategy and strengthened security and defence coordination between the Member States.

Members remain determined to help and support Ukraine through the proposed **Ukraine Facility**, which will provide support in the form of grants and loans for Ukraine's repair, recovery and reconstruction, macro-financial assistance, institutional, social, economic and environmental upward convergence and public investments, as well as for its EU accession path.

Regarding the terrorist attacks perpetrated by Hamas against Israel and its people on 7 October, the report stated that the Union budget must continue to provide support to build peace and stability in the region, to combat hate, political extremism and fundamentalism and to promote human rights.

Guidelines for the 2025 Budget - Section III

2023/2220(BUI) - 13/03/2024 - Parliament's opinion on budgetary estimates/guidelines

The European Parliament adopted by 380 votes to 102, with 100 abstentions, a resolution on general guidelines for the preparation of the 2025 budget, Section III – Commission.

A people-centred EU budget 2025: Investments tailored to improving people's lives and boosting the Union's competitiveness

Parliament is adamant that, in times of geopolitical and institutional change, financial pressure, climate change and societal challenges, a reliable, robust, flexible, investment oriented EU budget remain instrumental for the implementation of the Union's policies. It is determined to maintain a coherent and unified position which reflects its established policy priorities and institutional interests, including boosting the Union's competitiveness, reducing strategic dependencies, accelerating clean energy deployment, ensuring the achievement of the Union's climate and biodiversity mainstreaming targets, enhancing its security and defence capabilities as well as contributing to the green and digital transitions while minimising negative impacts on flagship programmes and maximising the spill-over benefits of economic growth for all people in the EU.

Given that the Council did not succeed in reaching an agreement on the revision of the multiannual financial framework (MFF) before the end of 2023, Parliament considers the outcome of the MFF revision to be **below its initial aspirations**.

According to the resolution, the European economy is forecast to grow very modestly (0.9 % in 2024 and 1.7 % in 2025), while inflation is expected to remain substantially above the 2 % which is used as an automatic deflator for the MFF (3.0 % in 2024 and 2.5 % in 2025).

This means continued loss of purchasing power for a budget which must remain in balance and which is capped by absolute amounts.

Fresh own resources

Members highlighted the very low call rate for the Gross National Income (GNI)-based own resource in recent years (0.46 % in the draft budget 2024), as a result of the combined effect of inflation, low levels of payment appropriations and higher income from some other own resources. Furthermore, Members deplored the absence of progress in the Council on the reform of the own resources system. They urged the Commission to continue the efforts to **identify fresh, new and preferably genuine own resources and other revenue sources** for the EU budget beyond the IIA.

An equitable, fair and inclusive budget

Parliament stated that the EU budget is above all an **investment budget** with leverage effect, able to boost the Union's objectives and policymaking, complementing national policies and, thereby, responding to the needs of all people in the EU. It recalled the importance of the **Recovery and Resilience Facility** in increasing the resilience of the Union and mitigating the socio-economic impacts of the past and ongoing crises.

The resolution also underlined the importance of implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights and called on the Commission to start reflections on a methodology for tracking social expenditure in the EU budget under the next programming period. It reiterated the need for a European strategy for **elderly people**, with specific actions to combat marginalisation, loneliness and isolation. There is also a need for full implementation of the strategy for the rights of **persons with disabilities** 2021-2030 to improve their living conditions in the Union.

Parliament is firmly determined to use the EU budget to make a tangible and visible difference: (i) **to citizens**: by fostering social inclusion and educational opportunities through programmes like Erasmus+ and the European Solidarity Corps; (ii) **to the economy in the single market**: by supporting quality job creation in cutting-edge industries, future-proofing the labour market through skills development and talent booster schemes, fighting unemployment, enhancing European competitiveness and increasing the Union's defence readiness.

A budget that delivers on strategic priorities

Parliament stressed the importance of reducing the Union's strategic dependencies in key sectors. It welcomed the new Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP) regulation but pointed out the need for a structural answer to the investment needs of strategic industries in order to make it easier to identify, develop and scale up breakthrough technologies. It regretted that the existing level of Horizon Europe funding is insufficient in this regard and called for **increased funding for Horizon Europe** and other key Union programmes in this field, such as InvestEU, to deliver on the goal of open strategic autonomy.

Renewable energy

Members considered that the EU's dependency in the supply of resources represents a growing concern and called for further EU investment in building its open strategic autonomy by securing the acceleration of renewable energy, faster permitting processes, the decarbonisation of buildings, access to critical raw materials and developing resilient value chains for EU industrial ecosystems especially in key fields such as health and defence.

Digitalisation

Stressing that the digital transition offers a host of opportunities to improve digital infrastructure and connectivity, Members pointed to the importance of the Digital Europe programme (DEP) and the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF-Digital) as well as the Digital Education Action Plan in this respect.

Climate change

The resolution underlined the central role of the EU budget in delivering on the European Green Deal and tackling climate change by reducing emissions, increasing the use of renewable energy, creating a circular economy, protecting ecosystems and reversing the alarming trend of biodiversity loss, while safeguarding competitiveness and creating green jobs as well as growth within the EU.

Members stressed the need to boost EU investments for the ongoing EU transition to climate neutrality, including for energy efficiency, research and innovation in sustainable low carbon and carbon-free technologies.

CAP

The resolution called for concrete measures to address the root-causes of farmers' discontent across the EU and in particular called for **immediate resources and measures** to help farmers cope with the impact of inflation, fuel costs, new production standards and changes in the global food market.

A future-fit budget for a changing world

Parliament stressed that effective, humane and fair management and protection of the Union's external borders are key to ensuring the security of the Union, guaranteeing the smooth and efficient implementation of the Union's migration and asylum policy in particular in order to prepare the entry into application of the new Migration and Asylum Pact including as regards effective, safe and dignified reception, integration and return and readmission procedures.

Stressing that the security environment surrounding the EU remains very volatile, Members continue to put strong emphasis on European security and defence capabilities to better respond to the unprecedented geopolitical challenges.

The EU budget is instrumental in the context of a common EU defence strategy and strengthened security and defence coordination between the Member States.

Parliament remains determined to help and support Ukraine through the proposed **Ukraine Facility**, which will provide support in the form of grants and loans for Ukraine's repair, recovery and reconstruction, macro-financial assistance, institutional, social, economic and environmental upward convergence and public investments, as well as for its EU accession path.

It recalled that humanitarian aid for Ukraine will not be covered by the Facility and therefore underlined that sufficient resources for humanitarian aid will need to be provided in this context also in Budget 2025.

The resolution underlined that the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) – Global Europe is a vitally important instrument for the Union's position as a leading global power and to fulfil its role as a peaceful stabilising force throughout the world, thereby reinforcing the Union's geopolitical interests in the world. In this regard, it urged that its financial cushion has been depleted and should benefit from urgent reinforcements.

Regarding the terrorist attacks perpetrated by Hamas against Israel and its people on 7 October, the resolution stated that the Union budget must continue to provide support to build peace and stability in the region, to combat hate, political extremism and fundamentalism and to promote human rights.