











Procedure file

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

| Key players | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|------------|
| European Parliament | Committee responsible | Rapporteur | Appointed |
| | BUDG Budgets |  NEGRESCU Victor | 24/10/2023 |
| | | Shadow rapporteur | |
| | |  HALICKI Andrzej | |
| | |  CSEH Katalin | |
| | |  GUERREIRO Francisco | |
| | |  KUHS Joachim | |
| | |  RZOŃCA Bogdan | |
| | |  PAPADIMOULIS Dimitrios | |
| | | | |
| | Committee for opinion | Rapporteur for opinion | Appointed |
| AFET Foreign Affairs | |  CSEH Katalin | 28/11/2023 |
| DEVE Development | | Chair on behalf of committee | 28/11/2023 |
| | |  TOBÉ Tomas | |
| INTA International Trade | | The committee decided not to give an opinion. | |
| CONT Budgetary Control | | | 23/01/2024 |
| | |  GARCÍA MUÑOZ Isabel | |
| ECON Economic and Monetary Affairs | | The committee decided not to give an opinion. | |
| EMPL Employment and Social Affairs | | | 11/12/2023 |



[TOMC Romana](#)

ENVI [Environment, Public Health and Food Safety](#)

Chair on behalf of committee 28/11/2023



[CANFIN Pascal](#)

ITRE [Industry, Research and Energy](#)

28/11/2023



[EHLER Christian](#)

IMCO [Internal Market and Consumer Protection](#)

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

TRAN [Transport and Tourism](#)

04/12/2023



[FALCĂ Gheorghe](#)

REGI [Regional Development](#)

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

AGRI [Agriculture and Rural Development](#)

28/11/2023



[LINS Norbert](#)

PECH [Fisheries](#)

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

CULT [Culture and Education](#)

Chair on behalf of committee 28/11/2023



[VERHEYEN Sabine](#)

JURI [Legal Affairs](#)

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

LIBE [Civil Liberties, Justice and Home Affairs](#)

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

AFCO [Constitutional Affairs](#)

07/12/2023



[DE MEO Salvatore](#)

FEMM [Women's Rights and Gender Equality](#)

Chair on behalf of committee 29/11/2023



[BIEDROŃ Robert](#)

PETI [Petitions](#)

The committee decided not to give an opinion.

European Commission

Commission DG

Commissioner

[Budget](#)

HAHN Johannes

Key events

| | | | |
|------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| 04/03/2024 | Vote in committee | | |
| 05/03/2024 | Committee report tabled for plenary | A9-0068/2024 | Summary |
| 13/03/2024 | Results of vote in Parliament | | |
| 13/03/2024 | Debate in Parliament | | |

| Technical information | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Procedure reference | 2023/2220(BUI) |
| Procedure type | BUI - Budgetary initiative |
| Procedure subtype | Budgetary preparation |
| Legal basis | Rules of Procedure EP 159 |
| Stage reached in procedure | Procedure completed |
| Committee dossier | BUDG/9/13675 |

| Documentation gateway | | | | | |
|--|----------------------|------------------------------|------------|----|---------|
| Specific opinion | AGRI | PE757.361 | 08/01/2024 | EP | |
| Specific opinion | FEMM | PE757.149 | 15/01/2024 | EP | |
| Committee draft report | | PE758.108 | 18/01/2024 | EP | |
| Specific opinion | TRAN | PE757.973 | 23/01/2024 | EP | |
| Specific opinion | ITRE | PE758.018 | 23/01/2024 | EP | |
| Specific opinion | AFET | PE757.916 | 24/01/2024 | EP | |
| Specific opinion | EMPL | PE757.378 | 24/01/2024 | EP | |
| Specific opinion | DEVE | PE757.987 | 25/01/2024 | EP | |
| Specific opinion | CULT | PE757.372 | 25/01/2024 | EP | |
| Specific opinion | AFCO | PE758.165 | 29/01/2024 | EP | |
| Amendments tabled in committee | | PE758.833 | 01/02/2024 | EP | |
| Specific opinion | ENVI | PE757.186 | 05/02/2024 | EP | |
| Specific opinion | CONT | PE758.720 | 15/02/2024 | EP | |
| Committee report tabled for plenary, single reading | | A9-0068/2024 | 05/03/2024 | EP | Summary |
| Parliament's opinion on budgetary estimates/guidelines | | T9-0157/2024 | 13/03/2024 | EP | Summary |

Guidelines for the 2025 Budget - Section III

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 peoples lives and boosting the Unions 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 Unions policies. They are determined to maintain a coherent and unified position which reflects its established policy priorities and institutional interests, including boosting the Unions competitiveness, reducing strategic dependencies, accelerating clean energy deployment, ensuring the achievement of the Unions 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 Unions 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 Unions defence readiness.

A budget that delivers on strategic priorities

The report stressed the importance of reducing the Unions 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 EUs 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 Unions external borders are key to ensuring the security of the Union, guaranteeing the smooth and efficient implementation of the Unions 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 Ukraines 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

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 peoples lives and boosting the Unions 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 Unions policies. It is determined to maintain a coherent and unified position which reflects its established policy priorities and institutional interests, including boosting the Unions competitiveness, reducing strategic dependencies, accelerating clean energy deployment, ensuring the achievement of the Unions 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 Unions 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 Unions defence readiness.

A budget that delivers on strategic priorities

Parliament stressed the importance of reducing the Unions 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 EUs 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 Unions external borders are key to ensuring the security of the Union, guaranteeing the smooth and efficient implementation of the Unions 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 Ukrainians 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 Unions position as a leading global power and to fulfil its role as a peaceful stabilising force throughout the world, thereby reinforcing the Unions 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.

| Transparency | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------|------------|--|
| GUERREIRO Francisco | Shadow rapporteur | BUDG | 15/02/2024 | ILO |
| GUERREIRO Francisco | Shadow rapporteur | BUDG | 15/02/2024 | united nations relief and works agency |
| GUERREIRO Francisco | Shadow rapporteur | BUDG | 14/02/2024 | Amnesty International Limited |
| GUERREIRO Francisco | Shadow rapporteur | BUDG | 06/02/2024 | Human Rights Watch |