EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

Brussels, 29.10.2026
SWD(2026) 324 final

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Accompanying the document

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL

2026 Annual Report on the implementation of the European Union's External Action Instruments in 2025

{COM(2026) 588 final}

Table of contents

1. Introduction: EU response to world developments in 2025 1

1.1. The EU response to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine (including support for Ukraine and partner countries in addressing the global consequences) 3

1.2. EU enlargement 5

1.3. European Neighbourhood Policy 8

1.4. International partnerships 12

1.5. Humanitarian aid and civil protection 14

1.6. Security and defence 16

1.7. Peace, stability and conflict prevention 19

1.8. Human rights and democracy 20

2. Delivering on our commitments: promoting EU values and interests and fostering sustainable development globally 22

2.1. The Global Gateway strategy 22

2.2. 'Team Europe' approach 24

2.3. Implementing the 2030 Agenda and other international and European commitments and policies 25

2.4. Fragility response 25

2.5. Policy coherence for sustainable development 26

2.6. Development effectiveness 27

2.7. Support for multilateralism and addressing global challenges 28

2.8. European financial architecture for development 28

2.9. Means of implementation 31

2.10. Mobilisation of the NDICI–Global Europe cushion 33

3. Thematic overview 34

Working together towards the SDGs and results achieved with EU support 34

3.1. Delivery on the spending targets 34

3.2. Human development 35

3.2.1. SDG 1 – Reduced poverty 35

3.2.2. SDG 2 – Zero hunger 37

3.2.3. SDG 3 – Good health and well-being 39

3.2.4. SDG 4 – Quality education 41

3.2.5. SDG 5 – Gender equality 42

3.2.6. SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation 44

3.2.7. SDG 10 – Reduced inequalities 45
3.2.8. Other major achievements 46
3.3. Green Deal 46
3.3.1. SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy 46
3.3.2. SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities 47
3.3.3. SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production 48
3.3.4. SDG 13 – Climate action 49
3.3.5. SDG 14 – Life below water 51
3.3.6. SDG 15 – Life on Land 52
3.3.7. Other major achievements 53
3.4. Digitalisation, science, technology, innovation and infrastructure 54
3.4.1. SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure 54
3.4.2. Other major achievements 56
3.5. Sustainable growth and jobs 57
3.5.1. SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth 57
3.6. Migration and forced displacement 61
3.6.1. SDG 10.7 – Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies 61
3.7. Governance, peace and security 63
3.7.1. SDG 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions 63
4. Geographic overview 67
4.1. Sub-Saharan Africa 67
4.1.1. Introduction (policy developments) 67
4.1.2. Implementation 69
4.1.3. Humanitarian aid and civil protection – responding to the emergency needs of people affected by conflicts and disasters 76
4.1.4. Crisis response and preparedness 77
4.2. Asia and the Pacific 78
4.2.1. East Asia and South Asia 78
4.2.2. Central Asia 85
4.2.3. The Pacific 89
4.3. The Americas and the Caribbean 93
4.3.1. The Americas 93
4.3.2. The Caribbean 97

4.4. EU Enlargement (Western Balkans, Türkiye, Ukraine, Republic of Moldova and Georgia) . 100
4.4.1. Introduction (policy developments) 100
4.4.2. Implementation 102
4.4.3. Humanitarian aid and civil protection – responding to the emergency needs of people affected by conflicts and disasters 107
4.4.4. Crisis response and preparedness 108
4.5. European Neighbourhood 108
4.5.1. European Neighbourhood East 108
4.5.2. European Neighbourhood South and the Middle East/Gulf region 116
4.6. Overseas countries and territories (OCTs) 125
4.6.1. Introduction (policy developments) 125
4.6.2. Implementation 126
4.6.3. Humanitarian aid and civil protection – responding to the emergency needs of people affected by conflicts and disasters 129
4.6.4. Crisis response and preparedness 129
5. Managing aid 130
5.1. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation 130
5.1.1. Reporting 130
5.1.2. Monitoring systems 130
5.1.3. Reporting on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 131
5.1.4. Evaluation – review of the work programme 134
5.1.5. Lessons learned 136
5.2. Aid delivery modalities 138
5.2.1. Budget Support 138
5.2.2. Blending 143
5.2.3. EFSD+, EU budget guarantees 145
5.2.4. Technical assistance 147
5.2.5. Twinning and TAIEX 147
5.3. Non-programmable funds – rapid response 148
5.3.1. Crisis response 148
5.3.2. Resilience 149
5.3.3. Foreign policy needs 150
5.4. Improving ways of working 151
5.4.1. Simplification of procedures 151

5.5. Communication & transparency 152
5.5.1. Communication 152
5.5.2. Transparency 156
5.5.3. Learning 157
6. Results annexes 158
6.1. Introduction 158
6.1.1. Methodological basis for selected results reported against the Global Europe Results Framework, the EU Results Framework, the IPA III Results Framework and the IPA Performance Framework 158
6.1.2. Structure of the corporate results framework 158
6.2. Level 2 indicators: Reporting on partner country results supported by the EU (EU RF, GERF, IPA PF and IPA III) 159
6.3. Level 3: Reporting on policy mainstreaming as measured by budgetary commitments 162
6.4. Latest results 162
6.5. Results of the implementation of the Gender Action Plan III 163
7. Budget Support Annexes 168
8. Financial Annexes 174
8.1. EU external assistance in 2025 174
8.1.1. Introduction to financial tables 174
8.1.2. Financial tables 176
9. Financing and investment operations covered by the EFSD+ external action guarantee 306
Table of abbreviations 320

1. Introduction: EU response to world developments in 2025

In 2025, the European Union faced an increasingly challenging international environment shaped by Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, the conflict in Gaza and the persisting instability in the Middle East and Africa, rising geopolitical and geoeconomic competition, disruptions on trade routes and worsening climate and environmental crises. At the same time, democratic backsliding, human rights violations, disinformation, and growing pressure on the multilateral system and rules-based international order further undermined global stability.

Against this backdrop, the EU needs to take greater responsibility for its own security, prosperity and resilience. It already achieved some important results in 2025. The EU's response to mounting global instability and shifting alliances through focusing more on defense, securing its Neighbourhood and building mutually beneficial partnerships with the rest of the world.

First, the EU intensified efforts to protect peace and security in the continent and beyond. Russia's continued war against Ukraine and Ukraine's security are inextricably linked to Europe's security as a whole. In 2025, the EU adopted four additional packages of sanctions against Russia, with energy, financial, trade and anti-circumvention measures, bringing the total number to 19.

By 2025, Team Europe support to Ukraine since 2022 had reached in total around EUR 193.3 billion, including substantial military, financial, economic and humanitarian assistance. The Ukraine Facility, worth up to EUR 50 billion over the period 2024-2027, underpinned Ukraine's recovery, reconstruction and modernisation and supported its path towards EU accession, including through the Ukraine Investment Framework designed to mobilise significant public and private investment.

At the same time, the EU reinforced its overall own security and defence approach. Through initiatives such as Readiness 2030 and the SAFE instrument, the EU opened the way for up to EUR 800 billion in security and defence investment, including through joint procurement, without jeopardising fiscal sustainability. The European Peace Facility remained central to the EU's security response, supporting Ukraine and other partners with military assistance while maintaining that expenditures with military or defence implications are financed outside the EU budget.

Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and operations and other rapid, flexible crisis response tools under the EU's external instruments were mobilised across regions to address the immediate and longer-term consequences of conflicts, including in the Middle East, Africa and the EU's neighbourhood. In 2025, the EU concluded Security and Defence Partnerships with the United Kingdom and Canada, bringing their total number to eight by the end of the year.

Second, in 2025, EU enlargement remained a geopolitical and strategic priority, with Montenegro, Albania, the Republic of Moldova, and Ukraine emerging as frontrunners thanks to progress on reforms and accession negotiations, as reflected in the European Commission's Enlargement Package. The EU also continued to support economic convergence through major funding initiatives, including the EUR 6 billion Growth Plan for the Western Balkans and the EUR 1.9 billion Growth Plan for the Republic of Moldova. However, accession progress in several other candidate countries slowed in particular due to democratic backsliding, rule-of-law deficiencies, political instability, governance challenges and unmet accession commitments.

Third, 2025 confirmed the growing centrality of economic security and resilience in the EU's external action. The EU acknowledged that interdependences are increasingly weaponised, notably in the sectors of energy, new technologies and critical raw materials and strategic supply chains. The EU advanced an economic foreign policy that links competitiveness, security and partnerships, including

through measures on foreign direct investment screening, outbound investment risk assessments and critical raw materials supply chains, as well as through a reinforced trade and partnership agenda with partners across the world. The Global Gateway strategy remained one of the main ways for the EU to translate this agenda into concrete investment and partnerships. By 2025, the EU, its Member States and European financial institutions had mobilised over EUR 306 billion in Global Gateway investments, exceeding the original target of EUR 300 billion well ahead of 2027.

The EU's clean and digital transitions continued to be central to EU external action with a strong 'Team Europe' approach. The EU pursued the clean transition as an effective strategy for achieving strategic autonomy, security and competitiveness. With EU greenhouse-gas emissions more than 40% below 1990 levels and an economy around 71% larger, the EU positioned itself as a leader in climate-aligned growth, linking the Clean Industrial Deal, REPowerEU and the Critical Raw Materials Act[1] with external partnerships and standards. International energy, climate and environmental diplomacy remained high on the agenda, with the EU playing a leading role in pushing for ambitious outcomes at multilateral forums on climate, biodiversity, ocean and sustainable finance. Global digital partnerships were guided by the International Digital Strategy adopted in 2025, which set out a vision for human-centric, open, secure and interoperable digital transformation through trusted connectivity, data infrastructure and digital public services in partner countries.

Fourth, the EU reinforced its commitment to multilateralism, a rules-based order and the protection of international law, including international humanitarian law, human rights and humanitarian principles – as a staunch supporter of the multilateral system, the UN Charter, the 2030 Agenda and the UN 'Pact for the Future'. In 2025, the EU actively supported the 'UN80 Initiative', the UN's internal reform process, to ensure the United Nations remains effective, cost-efficient and responsive, across the three pillars of the UN system (peace and security, sustainable development and human rights).

The EU played an active role in addressing global challenges through multilateral cooperation, promoting peaceful solutions to conflicts, advancing implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, climate action and digital governance. The EU remained actively engaged across key multilateral processes, including the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, the World Social Summit, the UN Ocean Conference, the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the Third International Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries and the sixteenth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Humanitarian needs reached new peaks, with an estimated 305.1 million people requiring humanitarian assistance and protection and nearly 295 million people in acute food insecurity at the beginning of the year. The EU remained among the world's leading humanitarian donors, allocating more than EUR 2.56 billion in 2025 for needs-based humanitarian assistance in 110 countries, alongside external efforts under the Union Civil Protection Mechanism. Major crises in Ukraine, Palestine[2], Sudan, the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Venezuela and other contexts prompted large-scale EU responses, while efforts continued to address 'forgotten crises' and to safeguard humanitarian space and respect for international humanitarian law.

At the same time, record levels of forced displacement – over 117.8 million people worldwide[3] – and persistent migration pressures along key routes towards Europe reinforced the need for comprehensive, principled and partnership-based approaches to migration and forced displacement.

[1] OJ L, 2024/1252, 3.5.2024, ELI: http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1252/oj

[2] This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.

[3] Global Trends report 2025 | UNHCR

The EU advanced engagement with partner countries of origin, transit and destination through route-based action plans and partnerships, while implementing a human rights-based approach to migration and supporting protection, inclusion and durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced people and host communities.

Throughout 2025 and beyond, the EU's external action instruments sought and will continue seeking to combine a fast, flexible and integrated way to respond to crises and geopolitical shocks, with high standards of sound financial management. The EU Delegations worldwide played a key role in ensuring a strong and coherent presence on the ground, working closely with EU Member States and European financial institutions in a 'Team Europe' approach.

1.1. The EU response to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine (including support for Ukraine and partner countries in addressing the global consequences)

Russia's full-scale war of aggression against Ukraine remained a defining challenge for the European Union's external action in 2025. The war continued to cause human suffering, widespread displacement and large-scale destruction of critical civilian and energy infrastructure, while undermining the European and global security order and aggravating food, energy and economic vulnerabilities well beyond the region. The EU framed its response as a strategic, long-term commitment to Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity and to the defence of the UN Charter and international law.

By the end of 2025, combined support from the EU and its Member States to Ukraine and Ukrainians since the outset of the full-scale invasion amounted to approximately EUR 193.3 billion. This included EUR 69.3 billion in military support, over EUR 103.3 billion in financial, economic and humanitarian support, EUR 3.7 billion from proceeds linked to immobilised Russian assets and EUR 17 billion made available to Member States to assist people fleeing the war. In 2025 alone, the EU covered around 84% of Ukraine's external financing needs. EU leaders decided in December 2025 to mobilise an additional EUR 90 billion in common borrowing for 2026-2027 to strengthen Ukraine's defence capabilities and ensure the continued functioning of the state, while also contributing to Ukraine's resilience and its closer integration with Europe's defence industrial base.

A central pillar of the EU's response in 2025 was the Ukraine Facility, a dedicated instrument of up to EUR 50 billion for 2024-2027 to provide predictable and flexible support for Ukraine's recovery, reconstruction and modernisation in line with its EU path. The Facility combines reform-linked grants and loans with an investment arm, the Ukraine Investment Framework, which has been endowed with EUR 9.5 billion in EU support and is designed to mobilise up to EUR 40 billion in public and private investment. By late 2025, up to EUR 6.9 billion had been allocated under this framework to programmes supporting small businesses, war-affected communities, critical infrastructure and green and digital transitions.

In 2025, following up on the commitments by G7 leaders and based on a proposal by the Commission, the EU adopted and disbursed a financial assistance package consisting of an exceptional macro-financial assistance (MFA) loan of EUR 18.1 billion. As part of the package, a loan cooperation mechanism is financed by extraordinary revenues stemming from immobilised Russian sovereign assets.

On the EU accession track, 2025 saw further progress. The screening process for Ukraine, the first step in accession negotiations, was finalised in September 2025, and progress on reforms linked to the fundamentals of the accession process was recorded, while work continued to support Ukrainian

authorities in carrying out reforms. This accession perspective informed the design and conditionality of the Ukraine Facility and other instruments, anchoring immediate support in a longer-term integration trajectory.

The EU response combined macro-financial support with deepening economic integration. In 2025, the EU advanced Ukraine's gradual integration into the single market, including steps to integrate fully with the European energy and gas markets by early 2027, subject to accelerated reforms. Work continued to improve connectivity through the Solidarity Lanes and support for Ukraine's Black Sea export corridor, and the EU mobilised more than EUR 2.3 billion, including EUR 1.55 billion in Connecting Europe Facility grants, to improve transport links among the EU, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova, such as new EU-standard-gauge railway sections. A first operation under the EU's Ukraine Export Credit Guarantee Facility provided EUR 20 million in guarantees to support EU exports to Ukraine, pointing to further de-risking of trade and investment.

Military and security assistance remained a core component of the EU's response. Overall military support provided by the EU and its Member States since 2022 reached about EUR 69.3 billion by the end of 2025, of which EUR 6.1 billion was channelled through the European Peace Facility. The European Peace Facility's financial ceiling was increased in 2025 by EUR 193.3 billion through the use of extraordinary revenues generated by immobilised Russian sovereign assets, specifically to support the Ukrainian armed forces. The EU Military Assistance Mission in support of Ukraine had trained around 85 200 Ukrainian military personnel by the end of 2025, while the EU Advisory Mission continued to assist Ukrainian authorities with reforms in the civilian security sector, border management and investigation and prosecution of international crimes. This was complemented by essential support in areas such as de-mining, energy and accountability under NDICI–Global Europe.

EU humanitarian and civil protection assistance helped alleviate the suffering of the Ukrainian population and made it possible to restore vital physical infrastructure. Since the beginning of the full-scale invasion in 2022, the Commission has allocated EUR 1.2 billion for humanitarian aid programmes in Ukraine to be implemented by partners on the ground. Support ranges from shelter and winterisation, to healthcare, emergency food, multi-purpose cash assistance and more. In 2025, the Commission allocated EUR 220 million in humanitarian aid for Ukraine.

Ukraine remained the largest operation ever under the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM). In 2025, the Emergency Response Coordination Centre handled 39 updated requests from Ukraine, and the EU continued to operate three logistics hubs to pool and channel assistance, focusing on energy, emergency response capacities, health and medical evacuation. Support included large transformers, generators and the transfer of an entire thermal power plant fully dismantled and transported to Ukraine representing the largest single operation to date under the UCPM. Since 2022, over 5 100 patients have been medically evacuated from Ukraine for treatment in hospitals across Europe, including 729 patients in 2025 alone. The UCPM also remained fully integrated into the EU's Integrated Political Crisis Response arrangements, providing situational reporting and coordination across institutions and Member States.

The EU response extended to people fleeing the war. Member States agreed in 2025 to prolong temporary protection until 4 March 2027, continuing to offer access to accommodation, education, healthcare and the labour market to more than 4 million people who have sought refuge in the EU since 2022. A total of EUR 17 billion was made available to support Member States' efforts in hosting and integrating those fleeing the war.

Throughout 2025, the EU adopted successive sanctions packages, further restricting Russia's access to battlefield technologies, constraining its military-industrial base and tightening controls on energy revenues, including a forthcoming ban on imports of Russian liquefied natural gas from 2027. The Freeze and Seize Task Force reported that, by the end of 2025, EU Member States had frozen more than EUR 27 billion in private assets belonging to Russian and Belarusian individuals and entities, complementing the use of extraordinary revenues from immobilised sovereign assets to support Ukraine. At the same time, sanctions and measures to reduce dependence on Russian fossil fuels formed another key strand of the EU's response. The EU's REPowerEU roadmap and related legislation sharply reduced Russian fossil fuels in EU imports: crude oil from 51% to 2%, refined products from 45% to 0%, gas from 43% to 12% and coal from 26% to 0% between 2021 and 2025.

Accountability for aggression and other international crimes was a further focus in 2025. The EU supported the establishment of a Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine, with an agreement between the Council of Europe and Ukraine signed in June and financed the advanced team of the tribunal under external action instruments. The EU also signed the Convention establishing the International Claims Commission for Ukraine and continued to back investigations and prosecutorial work at national and international levels, including support for the International Centre for the Prosecution of the Crime of Aggression and for Eurojust-coordinated joint investigation teams.

The consequences of the war continued to reverberate across neighbouring and partner countries. The EU intensified support to the Republic of Moldova through humanitarian assistance and energy-security measures, including a Reform and Growth Facility and a EUR 250 million package under a Comprehensive Strategy for Energy Independence and Resilience to eliminate dependence on Russian energy and support integration into the EU energy market. In the wider Eastern Partnership region, the EU's strategic approach to the Black Sea, adopted in 2025, sought to strengthen security, resilience and sustainable growth in a region deeply affected by the war.

1.2. EU enlargement

Enlargement remained a strategic priority in 2025, a long-term investment in Europe's peace, stability and prosperity and as crucial for strengthening the EU's role on the global stage. In a more contested geopolitical environment, marked by Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and heightened systemic competition, enlargement is part of the EU's broader response to defend the rules-based international order, reinforce security and deepen economic ties with like-minded partners. The 2025 Enlargement Package, adopted in November, confirmed that momentum for enlargement remained high on the EU agenda and that the accession of new Member States was increasingly within reach, provided that partners delivered on fundamental reforms.

The EU continues to apply its 'fundamentals first' approach, under which the rule of law, fundamental rights and the functioning of democratic institutions remain at the core of the accession process. The 2025 Enlargement Package provides a comprehensive, merit-based assessment of the progress made by enlargement partners over the past year. While recognising progress in partners such as Montenegro, Albania, the Republic of Moldova, and Ukraine, the package also noted deficiencies and backsliding in Georgia and Türkiye. As always, the package provided recommendations to guide aspiring EU members toward accession. This focus on the 'fundamentals' was supported by dedicated support to civil society and independent media where democratic standards were under strain. The annual Rule of Law report assessing the state of the rule of law across all EU Member States, as well as four candidate countries: Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia was adopted in July 2025.

Montenegro consolidated its position as a frontrunner in the accession process, provisionally closing a further six negotiating chapters in 2025 and bringing the total of provisionally closed chapters to twelve by the end of 2025; its objective of concluding negotiations by the end of 2026 remains contingent on sustained reform momentum. Albania opened the remaining four thematic clusters of negotiating chapters in 2025. All six clusters are now open. Albania's objective is to conclude negotiations by the end of 2027. The EU continued to support regional economic integration, including through the modernisation of payment systems and the extension of the Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA) to the region; as of October 2025 Albania, Montenegro and North Macedonia participated fully in SEPA schemes, significantly reducing transaction times and costs for citizens and businesses.

The EU maintained an active political dialogue with the Western Balkans, as reflected in the EU-Western Balkans Summit of 17 December 2025, joint meetings of the Foreign Ministers in April and November, Political Directors' meetings in April and October, and other high-level contacts and bilateral visits. Efforts continued to promote good neighbourly relations, reconciliation and regional cooperation. The EU-facilitated Belgrade-Pristina Dialogue remained the only framework for the normalisation of relations between Serbia and Kosovo*.

Increasing cooperation in Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) became an important objective in the evolving geopolitical context. The EU promoted partners' full alignment with the CFSP, including EU restrictive measures, and responded to partners' requests to strengthen their resilience and security against hybrid and other threats. A regional conference on information integrity was held in Skopje in November, followed by a Cyber Security Tabletop Exercise conducted in December.

A new Security and Defence Dialogue was launched with Montenegro in December, Albania and North Macedonia held Security and Defence Dialogues in April and May respectively in the framework of their Security and Defence Partnerships with the EU. The EU committed EUR 36 million in European Peace Facility (EPF) assistance to Western Balkans' armed forces in 2025 (Montenegro, Albania and North Macedonia). A regional seminar was organised in November to inform Western Balkan partners about EU defence initiatives. The EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo) continued supporting Kosovo authorities, and Operation EUFOR Althea in Bosnia and Herzegovina continued to support local authorities in maintaining a safe and secure environment for all citizens.

The Growth Plan for the Western Balkans, adopted in 2023, moved in 2025 from design to delivery. Its four pillars, gradual integration into the EU's single market, regional economic integration through the Common Regional Market, fundamental reforms and financial support via the Reform and Growth Facility, were implemented in a mutually reinforcing manner. All partners adopted Reform Agendas, and the pre-financing under the EUR 6 billion Reform and Growth Facility was fully disbursed to Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia by June 2025. By the end of the year, EUR 396.4 million in grants and loans have been released under the Facility against the achievement of 39 reform 'steps', and out of this amount EUR 184.4 million in loans was disbursed to the beneficiaries' treasuries. Overall, 38% of the 731 steps contained in the Reform Agendas were assessed as completed in the first two 2025 reporting cycles, indicating good initial traction in reform implementation. Leaders of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia met in Skopje in June and in Tirana in November to reaffirm their commitment to the Growth Plan and its reform and integration agenda.

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

In parallel, the EU stepped up support to economic and social development in the Western Balkans using a wide toolbox. Under the Growth Plan, a Western Balkans guarantee instrument completed its initial envelope of EUR 60 million in EU funds, unlocking EUR 886 million in financing for small and medium-sized enterprises. The EU also rolled out WiFi4WB, preparing the installations of free Wi-Fi hotspots in around 500 municipalities across the region to foster digital connectivity and inclusion, and organised the first regional EU–Western Balkans Investment Forum to mobilise investors around reform and investment priorities. These measures complemented ongoing pre-accession assistance under IPA III and participation in EU programmes such as Horizon Europe and Erasmus+, further narrowing the gap between enlargement partners and the EU *acquis* and policies.

For Ukraine, enlargement policy was closely intertwined with security and reconstruction. The Ukraine Facility, a multiannual instrument of up to EUR 50 billion for 2024-2027, remained the core framework for EU support to Ukraine's short-term recovery and medium-term reconstruction and modernisation in line with its EU path. Under pillar I, the Commission positively assessed 45 reform and investment 'steps' in 2025, enabling four budget support payments totalling EUR 10.7 billion; since the Facility's launch, cumulative disbursements under pillar I reached EUR 26.8 billion by the end of the year. For the first time, the Facility also subsidised Ukraine's borrowing costs on its loans, freeing EUR 321 million in fiscal space in the state budget. Under pillar II, the Ukraine Investment Framework allocated up to EUR 5.5 billion in guarantee cover and blended finance, with EU contributions and guarantees totalling EUR 6.9 billion – around 70 % of the Framework's capacity – expected to mobilise approximately EUR 21.8 billion in public and private investment. These resources support critical infrastructure, municipalities and private sector development, while helping integrate Ukraine into EU value chains.

On the accession track, the bilateral screening process for Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova was completed in September 2025 in a record time, just over 18 months. The Commission concluded that both countries had met the conditions required to open negotiations for all clusters. Gradual sectoral integration advanced in parallel: Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova benefited from the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA), from transport arrangements and from measures to integrate fully into the European energy and gas markets by early 2027, subject to accelerated market reforms.

In addition to the Republic of Moldova's solid progress made towards deeper trade ties for the full implementation of the DCFTA, other key gradual integration initiatives include The Republic of Moldova's successful inclusion in the EU Roam-like-at-home area, Single Euro Payments Area (SEPA) or including the Republic of Moldova in the Cyber Security Reserve. The EU is also stepping up to achieve integration in sectors such as energy, transport, customs and education.

The Regulation establishing the EUR 1.9 billion Reform and Growth Facility for the Republic of Moldova for 2025-2027 entered into force in 2025, providing performance-based financial support for the implementation of a comprehensive Reform Agenda and growth enhancing investment projects. In the energy field, the EU and the Republic of Moldova agreed on a two-year Comprehensive Strategy for Energy Independence and Resilience backed by a EUR 250 million package to eliminate dependence on Russian energy, increase resilience and facilitate integration into the EU energy market.

Not all enlargement partners moved forward on the accession path. In Georgia, there was serious backsliding in the fundamentals across the board, with the adoption of repressive legislation undermining fundamental rights and freedoms. The Georgian authorities' course of action has undermined EU-Georgia relations and moved Georgia away from the EU enlargement process. In view

of the developments in Georgia, the European Council concluded in June and October 2024 that the authorities' course of action jeopardised Georgia's EU path, de facto leading to a halt of the accession process.

Türkiye remained a partner of strategic importance and a candidate country, despite accession negotiations remaining at a standstill amid serious concerns over the rule of law, respect for fundamental rights and democratic standards. At the same time, EU and Türkiye continued re-engaging in areas of common interest, implementing the recommendations of the Joint Communication from November 2023, in line with the phased, proportionate and reversible approach endorsed by the European Council. Several EU-Türkiye High-Level Dialogues were held in 2025, including on the economy, trade, migration and security, climate and research and innovation.

Additionally, the European Investment Bank restarted operations in Türkiye. The engagement between the EU and Türkiye on foreign and security policy issues continued through bilateral visits, contacts and meetings at both high- and senior officials' level. The EU High Representative/Vice-President Kaja Kallas visited Türkiye in January 2025, while EU Commissioner Kos visited Türkiye in July 2025. The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs participated in the informal meeting of the EU Ministers of Foreign Affairs (Gymnich) in Warsaw (May 2025) and in the Ministerial Meeting on Cross-Regional Security and Connectivity in Luxembourg (October 2025). The EU Special Envoy for the implementation of EU sanctions visited Türkiye and engaged on circumvention of sanctions against Russia in April 2025.

A Political Dialogue at Political Directors' level, co-chaired by the European Union External Action Service and Commission's Directorate-General for Enlargement and the Eastern Neighbourhood, was held in March 2025. Overall, the EU and Türkiye intensified consultations on foreign and security policy, with a focus on regional developments (consultation on Western Balkans in September 2025), security and defence and counterterrorism (informal CSDP consultations and Counter-Terrorism dialogue in November 2025). Financial assistance under IPA III continued, with EUR 100.4 million committed in 2025 under the bilateral programme 2025-2027 and an additional EUR 310.7 million for rural development, civil society and cross-border cooperation. The EU also maintained substantial support for refugees in Türkiye, committing EUR 1.3 billion in support to refugees under the budget for 2025-2027, while a new 'visa cascade' system was introduced in 2025 to facilitate travel for bona fide Turkish travellers in EU Schengen area.

In parallel with supporting partners, the EU continued to prepare itself for future enlargements. The Communication on pre-enlargement reforms and policy reviews, adopted in 2024, remained the main reference for analysing the implications of a larger Union in terms of values, policies, budget and governance. Work initiated under this framework advanced in 2025, feeding into discussions on the future multiannual financial framework, on institutional reforms and on ensuring that future enlargements strengthen the EU's capacity to act.

In addition, the Commission developed an innovative Artificial Intelligence tool called 'eAccession' to help candidate countries accelerate regulatory approximation by saving time and resources in the process. The tool was endorsed as a Commission Corporate tool and was made accessible for Montenegro, the Republic of Moldova, and Ukraine before other candidate countries in 2026.

1.3. European Neighbourhood Policy

In 2025, the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) remained an important framework for advancing the EU's strategic interests and values in the Eastern and Southern Neighbourhood, in fragile settings such as in Syria, Lebanon and the conflict in Gaza. ENP action combined political engagement,

macro-financial assistance, Global Gateway investments and humanitarian and civil protection measures, with a growing emphasis on economic security, energy and digital connectivity, migration management and resilience.

In the Southern Neighbourhood and the wider Middle East and Gulf, 2025 was marked by major institutional and policy developments and by acute crises. A dedicated Directorate-General for the Middle East, North Africa and the Gulf started operations on 1 February 2025, under the authority of the European Commissioner for the Mediterranean, to bring together cooperation with nineteen partner countries from the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean to the Gulf and to promote peace, stability, security and prosperity in the region.

Building on the 2021 Agenda for the Mediterranean and its Economic and Investment Plan, the Pact for the Mediterranean was prepared through consultations with EU Member States, southern Mediterranean partners, as well as a wide range of stakeholders representing different components of civil society, including economic, cultural and social actors, academia and think tanks. It was subsequently adopted on 16 October through the Joint Commission and High Representative Communication on the Pact for the Mediterranean[4]. EU Member States welcomed the adoption of the Joint Communication in the Council Conclusions adopted by the Foreign Affairs Council on 20 November and the European Council Conclusions on 18 December 2025. The Pact was officially launched in Barcelona in November 2025 together with EU Member States and the 10 southern Mediterranean partner countries on the 30th anniversary of the Barcelona Declaration. It provides a new strategic framework to promote peace, prosperity and stability, based on co-ownership, co-creation and joint responsibility, and aims to build a Common Mediterranean Space that is more connected, prosperous, resilient and secure.

In response to the war in Gaza and its regional spillovers, the EU combined diplomatic engagement with substantial financial support. In April 2025, during the High-level political dialogue between the EU and the Palestinian Authority, the EU proposed a multiannual Comprehensive Programme for Palestine's Recovery and Resilience 2025-2027 worth EUR 1.6 billion to support reforms and recovery to the benefit of the Palestinian population.

On 20 November 2025, the EU convened the first meeting of the Palestine Donor Group (PDG) in Brussels, co-chaired by the European Commissioner for the Mediterranean Dubravka Šuica and Palestinian Prime Minister Mohammad Mustafa. This was a clear deliverable of the EU's Multiannual Comprehensive Programme for Palestinian recovery and resilience presented in April 2025, as well as an expression of the EU's commitment to the stability of the region, as underlined by President Ursula von der Leyen in her State of the Union speech in September 2025.

In parallel, in September 2025 the Commission proposed to suspend certain trade-related provisions of the Association Agreement with Israel, to adopt sanctions on extremist ministers and violent settlers, and has put on hold bilateral support for Israel, except for support to civil society and Yad Vashem, the World Holocaust Remembrance Center.

In March, the EU organised the ninth Brussels Conference on Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region, reaffirming its commitment to an inclusive transition in the country. It brought a pledge of EUR 2.5 billion with the EU and its Member States again as largest donors. The EU also stepped up its engagement inside Syria, with a EUR 175 million package in 2025 focused on institutional capacity-building, socio-economic recovery, and support to transitional justice, accountability and social cohesion. On 15 November 2025, the EU convened the first Day of Dialogue in Damascus,

[4] JOIN(2025) 26, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52025JC0026

bringing together Syrian civil society organisations, representatives of the Syrian Transitional Government, and EU officials for a structured day of discussion on Syria's transition and recovery.

Amid escalation, the EU mobilised further support under the EUR 1 billion (non-humanitarian) package for Lebanon for 2024-2027 to support the government-led emergency response. Focus was placed on addressing urgent needs through programmes on cash assistance, health, education, protection and durable solutions for refugees as well as reinforcing the National Operations Room coordinating the emergency response. In parallel, engagement on reforms continues in view of the country's long-term stability.

Jordan is among the EU's most strategically significant partners in the Middle East, serving as anchor of stability in a region under sustained geopolitical pressure. The signing of the Strategic and Comprehensive Partnership with Jordan in January 2025 elevated bilateral relations to a new level, providing a long-term framework for cooperation on economic growth, governance reform, the green transition and security. It is backed by EU instruments including macro financial assistance and budget support. The EU also deepened engagement with Iraq, a pivotal actor in regional dynamics. This included a Cooperation Council in October 2025 and targeted collaboration on economic diversification, connectivity, institutional resilience, and the climate and energy transitions. With a new government in 2026 the EU is ready to deepen the partnership at a critical juncture.

Across the Southern Neighbourhood, the wider Middle East and the Gulf, the Global Gateway strategy and Team Europe instruments were increasingly used to support green, digital and connectivity objectives under the ENP. The Neighbourhood Investment Platform (NIP) continued to mobilise public and private investments in strategic sectors. Strategic and comprehensive partnerships with Egypt, Tunisia and Jordan were further developed, combining where relevant macro-financial assistance, with budget support and investment to underpin reforms, economic stability and the green transition. The EU completed negotiations on its trade agreement with Morocco in October 2025.

Migration remains a challenge in the Southern Neighbourhood, notably in North African countries, which are countries of origin, of transit and of destination for migrants. In December 2025, the EU adopted a EUR 675 million multiannual migration package to ensure continuation of support to partner countries to establish a comprehensive and rights-based migration governance and management system, covering protection for refugees, asylum seekers and vulnerable migrants, migration governance, including border management and anti-smuggling, return and reintegration support and legal migration pathways.

Institution-building remained a key component of ENP implementation. TAIEX and Twinning contributed to reform processes across the neighbourhood in line with EU priorities, particularly in support of the green and digital transitions and implementation of regional Economic and Investment Plans.

In the Eastern Neighbourhood, the Eastern Partnership continued to serve as the critical, specialised eastern dimension of European Neighbourhood Policy, acting as the primary institutional bridge between the EU and its eastern neighbours. Operating through both bilateral and multilateral formats, it continued to provide a flexible platform for tailored cooperation with partner countries. Throughout 2025, resilience building remained a cornerstone of EU assistance under the Eastern Partnership framework. The EU continuously advanced regional stability, security, and peace by supporting the Armenia-Azerbaijan normalisation process while aligning its regional policy to support the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine on their respective EU enlargement paths. As civic space continued to shrink in

some countries, multilateral Eastern Partnership initiatives provided a crucial mechanism for sustained engagement with civil society in restrictive environments.

The Joint Communication on the EU's strategic approach to the Black Sea region (the Black Sea Strategy) was adopted on 28 May[5]. The strategy includes three flagship initiatives, designed to accelerate implementation and demonstrate immediate progress, namely: Black Sea Maritime Security and the establishment of a Black Sea Maritime Security Hub; a dedicated Connectivity Agenda; and preparedness of coastal communities and blue economy sectors.

The Connectivity Agenda linking Europe with Central Asia through the South Caucasus is one of the flagships of the Black Sea Strategy. It aims to boost economic growth, competitiveness and regional integration, while aligning with the extended Trans-European Networks and EU's decarbonisation goals and international commitments. It combines reforms, digitalisation and infrastructure investment to achieve regulatory approximation, adherence to safety norms, and interoperability. The Connectivity Agenda remains a key instrument to address different geopolitical challenges and to strengthen the EU's footprint in the Black Sea and South Caucasus regions. The Agenda was politically endorsed by the EU and partner countries at the Cross-regional Ministerial Meeting in Luxembourg in October.

Support for governance and values reforms on a wide range of areas, including democracy, the rule of law, public administration reform, anti-corruption, fight against organised crime, reconciliation, civil protection, human rights, gender equality, civil society engagement, independent media and the fight against disinformation continued throughout the year. Regional programmes such as the Partnership for Good Governance, EU4 Integrity, Public Administration Reform and the Fight against Organised Crime continued to work with national authorities and civil society to progress the necessary reforms.

The EU4Youth programme aimed to enhance participation by young people in society and the economy and better match skills to labour markets. Through the EU4Gender Equality programme, support to activities battling gender stereotypes and the provision of advice on strengthening the care economy were undertaken. Particularly intensive were the activities to support civil society and independent media in the region.

Within the ongoing EU4Energy programme, capacity building and strengthening of the legislative framework in the partner countries was undertaken. This has assisted to streamline the diverse regulatory environments that hinder interconnections and energy market integration which in turn, has contributed to creating a more stable market for investment.

Partner countries continued to benefit from environmental and climate resilience programmes such as EU4Climate Resilience, FINTECC EU4Climate window, EU4EMBLAS, EU4Environment, PPRD East 4 and EU4Green Recovery East. In addition, the E5P fund (Eastern European Energy Efficiency and Environment Partnership) - a multi-donor, blending instrument managed by EBRD supports actions focusing on municipal energy efficiency and environmental investment. Support to local authorities in accessing finance to implement their Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plans (SECAP) continued under the third phase of the Covenant of Mayors East. The programme promotes new signatories to the 2030 targets and provides support for financing municipal SECAP-related projects.

[5] JOIN(2025) 135, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:52025JC0135

1.4. International partnerships

In 2025, the EU further strengthened its international partnerships as a way to overcome the fragmentation of the global environment marked by overlapping crises, geopolitical and geoeconomic tensions and persistent pressure on multilateralism. The EU's engagement was structured around NDICI−Global Europe as the main financial instrument and Global Gateway as the strategic external investment EU offer to promote sustainable, rules-based connectivity, green and digital transitions and human development, with a strong emphasis on mutually beneficial cooperation with partner countries.

The second Global Gateway Forum hosted in Brussels in October represented a major diplomacy moment with Commission President von der Leyen announcing that the EU, its Member States and European financial institutions, acting together, had mobilised over EUR 306 billion in Global Gateway investments, thus surpassing the original objective of up to EUR 300 billion for 2021-2027. On this occasion, the Global Gateway Investment Hub was launched to help identify, prepare and facilitate private-sector investment in partner countries, complementing the expansion of EFSD+ (European Fund for Sustainable Development (Plus)) guarantees and blending operations.

Across regions, Global Gateway investment agendas were rolled out and deepened. In Sub-Saharan Africa, implementation of the Global Gateway Africa–Europe Investment Package and the EU–AU Joint Vision for 2030 advanced, including support for transport and economic corridors, regional electricity integration and the Africa-Europe Green Energy Initiative, as well as local vaccine manufacturing under the Manufacturing and Access to Vaccines, Medicines and Health Technologies (MAV+) Initiative. In Latin America and the Caribbean, more than 80 projects progressed under the EU–LAC Global Gateway Investment Agenda, notably in regional electricity integration, the EU–LAC high-performance computing network and the Global Gateway Sargassum Initiative. In Asia and the Pacific, a EUR 12 billion Team Europe Global Gateway investment package for Central Asia was announced, accompanied by work along the Trans-Caspian Transport Corridor and cooperation on critical raw materials; the EU also announced EUR 300 million in Global Gateway investments for the Pacific, and advanced energy connectivity and Just Energy Transition Partnerships in South and South-East Asia. Partnerships with overseas countries and territories were reinforced, including a proposal to double the DOAG allocation for OCTs to EUR 999 million. The EU and the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) continued working towards the implementation of the Samoa Agreement.

Support for the green transition included deployment of the Africa-Europe Green Energy Initiative, nature-positive investment and financing solutions, e.g. under NaturAfrica, and innovative Forest Partnerships, alongside increased efforts on climate-related investments and a stronger focus on the ocean in line with the European Ocean Pact adopted in June 2025. Support for sustainable agrifood systems and agricultural value chains was stepped up, with actions such as DESIRA+ that promoted the protection of soils, the use of 'forgotten crops', the use of agroforestry approaches in cocoa, coffee and cashew crops and better access to local and regional markets. Circular-economy action was supported in more than 40 countries through global initiatives and in over 80 additional countries via regional and national programmes. Digital cooperation was scaled up under the International Digital Strategy, with key flagships such as the EU-Africa-India Blue Raman digital corridor, the EU–LAC supercomputing network for artificial intelligence, satellite connectivity initiatives and digital-economy packages with partner countries. Sustainable transport investment across all regions was promoted in line with the Sustainable Transport Investment Plan, including green shipping, public transport and rail-decarbonisation facilities.

Human development also remained central to EU international partnerships. In health, the EU supported local manufacturing of health products, health-system strengthening and universal health coverage, health security and health innovation through digital solutions, and co-hosted the Gavi High-Level Pledging Summit in June 2025. In education, the political target of dedicating at least 10% of NDICI−Global Europe to education over 2021-2027 continued to be on track to be achieved, reaching 12% over 2021-2025 and covering around 70 partner countries, with regional initiatives such as the Team Europe Initiative 'Opportunity-driven Skills and Vocational Education and Training in Africa' and the Youth Mobility for Africa Global Gateway flagship initiative. Water, sanitation and hygiene investments were scaled up through blended operations in countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cameroon, Pakistan, Benin, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic. Youth participation and empowerment advanced through more than 50 Youth Sounding Boards and youth policy dialogues on Global Gateway. Gender equality remained a core priority: in line with the Gender Action Plan, the share of external actions with gender equality as a principal or significant objective reached to 83% over 2021-2025, and gender and inequality[6] markers began to be applied to EFSD+ operations.

Particular emphasis was placed on strengthening the 'Team Europe' approach, bringing together EU institutions, Member States, European development finance institutions, implementing partners and the private sector to deliver greater impact. The EU also deepened its engagement with partner countries through policy dialogues and business-to-business exchanges aimed at supporting locally owned reform and investment agendas. Throughout 2025, a series of regional business forums helped connect European companies with investment opportunities under Global Gateway, including the EU–Central Asia Investors Forum in Uzbekistan, the EU–Latin America and Caribbean Business Forum held in the framework of the EU–LAC partnership, or the EU–Africa Business Forum convened in Angola on the occasion of the EU-AU seventh Heads of State and Government Summit.

International partnerships also focused on migration, fragility, governance and peacebuilding. The EU strengthened cooperation with partner countries on migration and forced displacement management, including by addressing the root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement through NDICI−Global Europe geographic programmes and the EU Trust Funds, while irregular border crossings into the EU decreased by more than one-quarter in 2025, to 178 000. Flagship joint instruments such as the EU Trust Fund for Africa (which entered its final year) and the Colombia Trust Fund continued to deliver substantial results in jobs, basic services, migration management, governance and peacebuilding in fragile contexts. The NDICI−Global Europe Rapid Response Pillar and the thematic programme for peace, stability and conflict prevention enabled swift crisis response and long-term peacebuilding in Ukraine but also for the wider Eastern Neighbourhood and globally, including in Palestine, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Sudan and the Sahel. Support to multilateral peacebuilding architectures, Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) risk mitigation, counter-terrorism, cybersecurity and the fight against organised crime contributed to global security partnerships.

International partnerships were underpinned by a strong commitment to multilateralism and the 2030 Agenda. In terms of public finance, the EU and its Member States collectively remained the world's leading provider of official development assistance (ODA) with EUR 82.5 billion in 2025, accounting for 48% of global ODA[7] (0.44% of the EU's gross national income) based on preliminary OECD data. However, data shows a significant global decrease in total ODA, mainly driven by severe

[6] Only for INTPA managed programmes.

[7] Global ODA is defined here as including the ODA reported by the EU collectively and all other donor countries.

US disengagement. Cooperation arrangements with international financial institutions, including a new arrangement with the World Bank Group around high-impact Global Gateway investment projects, and support for multilateral development bank reforms aimed to unlock substantial additional financing for sustainable, job-rich, climate-resilient and gender-equal growth. Engagement in the G7, G20, OECD-DAC and UN processes, including an OECD-DAC Peer Review and global forums on nutrition, circular economy and the ocean, reinforced the EU's role as a champion of the Sustainable Development Goals.

1.5. Humanitarian aid and civil protection

In 2025, EU humanitarian aid and civil protection responded to exceptionally high levels of global need. Operating in contexts of both protracted and newly emerging crises, responding during armed conflicts, and to natural hazards and climate-related shocks. Humanitarian partners delivered aid to those most vulnerable, despite increasing encroachment on humanitarian space and widespread impunity among perpetrators of violence. EU humanitarian assistance remained strictly needs-based and guided by the humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence. Together, the EU and its Member States continued to be among the largest humanitarian donors worldwide. The EU provided emergency relief and disaster preparedness support in around 110 countries, while civil protection assistance under the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) was increasingly mobilised both inside and outside the Union to respond to complex, multi-hazard emergencies.

The EU's overall budget for humanitarian aid and civil protection reached EUR 2.839 billion in commitments in 2025, including EUR 2.56 billion for humanitarian aid assistance and EUR 245 million for the UCPM. EU humanitarian funding in 2025 provided relief in 110 countries, more than those included in UN appeals, reflecting the EU's global reach and attention to both headline emergencies and underfunded, forgotten crises.

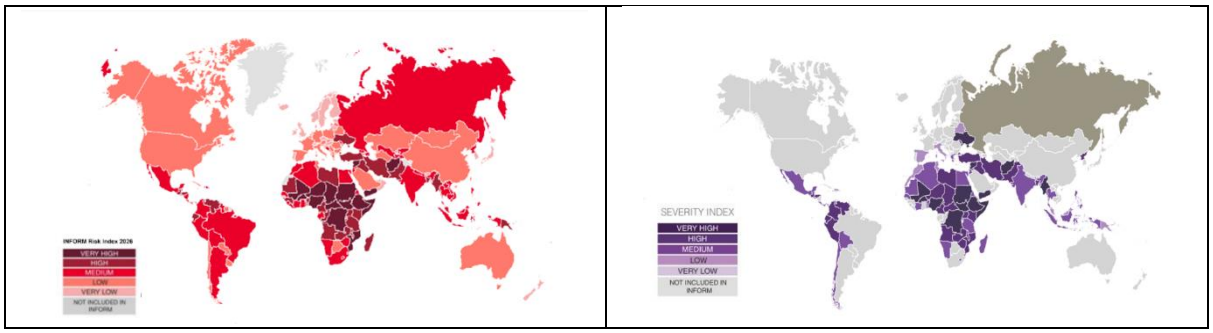
Needs remained at record levels, 305.1 million people[8] were estimated to require humanitarian assistance and protection worldwide in 2025. Amidst a fiscal, moral and legitimacy crisis within the humanitarian system itself. A 'hyper-prioritised' Global Humanitarian Overview[9] was published in July reflecting the deep financial crisis of the global humanitarian sector and thus covering only about one third of people in need. The significant humanitarian financial crisis reached an all-time low with the US suspending all aid in 2025. This has forced organisations to scale back or suspend operations, reducing life-saving assistance and has left affected populations even more vulnerable. To address the challenges the current humanitarian system is faced with, donors and partners have been doing their best to maximise the efficiency of available funding. Part of this effort is directed towards system-wide enabling services given their importance in a safe, principled and needs-based response (information management, security and logistics). This is particularly important as such services have been disproportionately hit by the funding cuts. The EU remained principled, focusing on the most vulnerable in situations of armed conflict, forced displacement, food insecurity and health emergencies. The global hunger crisis stands atop EU's agenda: around EUR 600 million was allocated to humanitarian food and nutrition assistance. Around 295 million people faced acute food insecurity in 2025, and famine was confirmed simultaneously in Gaza and Sudan for the first time.

[8] https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/world/global-humanitarian-overview-2025-enarfres

[9] https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/world/global-humanitarian-overview-2025-cruel-math-aid-cuts-hyper-prioritized-report-june-2025

In the mid of 2025, INFORM[10] Severity (see figure 1) classified 57 of the 115 humanitarian crises with an available score as high or very high in severity, based on their impact, the conditions of affected people and the complexity of the operating environment. Africa remained the highest-risk region and accounted for 12 of the 16 countries in the highest-risk group, while Asia recorded an overall reduction in risk, driven by lower socioeconomic vulnerability and improved coping capacity, particularly infrastructure.

Figure 1. INFORM Risk 2026 (left) and INFORM Severity July 2025 (right)



The EU supported a wide range of sectoral interventions through its partners, including food assistance, nutrition, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, protection and education in emergencies. Health remained a core sector, with an allocation of around EUR 400 million. Protection represented around 15% of the humanitarian budget, reflecting the need to respond to grave violations against children and widespread gender-based and conflict-related sexual violence. Despite a significant reduction in global funding for education in emergencies, the EU maintained its commitment to dedicate at least 10% of the initial annual humanitarian budget to education in emergencies, allocating more than EUR 180 million in 2025.

The EU played a central role in responding to the world's most severe emergencies. In Ukraine, where Russia's war of aggression entered its fourth year and 12.7 million people remained in need of assistance, the EU allocated EUR 220 million in 2025, bringing its total humanitarian assistance since February 2022 to EUR 1.2 billion; neighbouring The Republic of Moldova received EUR 9.5 million for cash and protection support for refugees. In the Gaza Strip, facing an unprecedented humanitarian disaster in which the entire population are exposed to security and protection risks, the EU committed EUR 220 million in humanitarian funding in 2025. In Sudan, the world's largest displacement crisis with more than 10 million internally displaced people and famine confirmed in parts of North Darfur and South Kordofan, the EU allocated over EUR 273 million, including more than EUR 161 million inside Sudan. The EU also remained a major humanitarian donor in crises such as Syria (over EUR 204 million in 2025), Afghanistan (over EUR 161 million), Yemen (EUR 120 million), the Horn of Africa (EUR 157 million), the Great Lakes region (EUR 129 million), the Central Sahel (nearly EUR 124 million) and Venezuela, where EU funding of more than EUR 52 million represented around 43% of total humanitarian contributions.

In addition to geographical funding, the EU used its emergency funding and operational support tool, ReliefEU that provides fast flexible humanitarian response through emergency funding as well as

[10] INFORM. 2026. https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index . INFORM is a collaboration of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Reference Group on Risk, Early Warning and Preparedness and the European Commission. The European Commission Joint Research Centre is the scientific lead of INFORM. DG ECHO is a founding partner and member of the INFORM Steering Group, contributing humanitarian-policy and operational expertise and supporting the use of INFORM evidence in risk-informed decision-making.

through strategic logistical support such as humanitarian air bridge operations, warehousing and transport services. In 2025, over EUR 110 million was allocated to ReliefEU operations, which responded to 20 crises in 18 countries by chartering 127 flights, transporting 6 780 tonnes of aid and 32 641 passengers, and mobilising 1 205 tonnes of pre-positioned stocks. In addition, ReliefEU provided rapid additional funding to support the response to sudden-onset disasters. Through ALERT and the support to the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund, this amounted to EUR 53.5 million in first line emergency funding via 118 mobilisations in 60 countries.

In addition, humanitarian supply chains are critical for humanitarian operations. It accounts for an estimated 60-80% of the total humanitarian spending worldwide, from the procurement of relief items to their final delivery. Optimising the expenditure for the supply chain will lead to efficiency gains. On 10 December 2025 at a High-Level Conference, conclusions were endorsed by 63 organisations to work towards a more strategic approach to supply chain making it more collaborative, efficient, and resilient.

Civil protection is an integral part of the EU's response to emergencies, complementing humanitarian aid and development cooperation by providing rapid, coordinated assistance in the event of natural and human-induced disasters within and beyond the Union. The Mechanism was activated, for example, in response to the earthquake in Myanmar, the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and severe floods in Cabo Verde, where it facilitated the provision of expert teams, personal protective equipment, vaccines, shelter and other essential items. Ukraine remained the largest UCPM operation to date. In 2025, the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) processed 39 updated requests from Ukraine, while the UCPM facilitated the delivery of critical energy equipment. In Gaza and the wider Middle East, the ERCC coordinated medical evacuations for 344 patients and 941 companions.

1.6. Security and defence

In 2025, in a context of intensifying geopolitical competition and a rapidly deteriorating global security environment, the EU further advanced the implementation of its security and defence agenda within the EU's integrated approach to peace and security. Efforts focused on (i) sustained and large-scale military support to Ukraine; (ii) strengthening the Union's role as a security provider through Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and operations and the European Peace Facility; (iii) enhancing the EU's preparedness and resilience against hybrid, cyber and other global threats, including via sanctions, export-control measures and implementation of the EU Space Strategy for Security and Defence; and (iv) strengthening partnerships in the area of security and defence. These efforts were aimed at fostering an integrated approach to multi-faceted security and defence challenges, such as cyber and hybrid threats, maritime security, crisis management, while advancing the agenda of climate, peace and security, youth peace and security and cultural heritage in crisis, in addition to the EU's human rights due diligence policy as regards security sector support.

The EU remained firmly committed to supporting Ukraine's self-defence against Russia's war of aggression. The European Peace Facility continued to be instrumental in providing military support to the Ukrainian armed forces, both by financing assistance measures and by reimbursing Member States for the provision of military equipment. In 2025, assistance measures adopted since 2021 represented commitment appropriations of EUR 3.56 billion and payment appropriations of EUR 4.22 billion, with a specific reimbursement scheme for EU Member States' deliveries to Ukraine running until 2027. The financial ceiling of the Facility was increased by EUR 1.9 billion generated as extraordinary revenues from immobilised Russian assets in support of the Ukrainian armed forces. At the same time, the Military Assistance Mission and the EU Advisory Mission continued to provide training, advice and

support to Ukraine's security and law-enforcement institutions, closely coordinated with other EU instruments and bilateral efforts.

Beyond Ukraine, the European Peace Facility further consolidated the EU's role as a security partner for a growing number of countries and regional organisations, including in Africa, the Western Balkans and the Neighbourhood, including the Middle East, while maintaining strong links with budget-funded instruments to ensure coherence and complementarity. In 2025, 15 new assistance measures were established by Council decision, in addition to the continued implementation of measures adopted between 2021 and 2024.

CSDP missions and operations continued to underpin the EU's contribution to peace and security in partner countries. In 2025, civilian CSDP missions, EU Special Representatives and the Kosovo Specialist Chambers accounted for around 90% of CFSP commitments, 70% of which for civilian missions receiving EUR 291.4 million out of total CFSP commitments of EUR 416.7 million. The mandates of eight civilian CSDP missions were renewed, including missions supporting border management, security and judicial institutions in the Middle East, North Africa, the Western Balkans, the Eastern Neighbourhood and the Gulf of Guinea. The EU's two civilian missions in support of the Palestinian authorities – the police and rule-of-law mission and the border assistance mission for the Rafah crossing point – adapted operations to the evolving security situation while preparing for possible redeployment options decided by the Council. In the context of the importance of lessons and knowledge management in peace, security and defence actions, a second Impact Evaluation in civilian CSDP missions was carried out on the EU advisory mission in Iraq.

Partnerships and dialogue remained central to the Union's security and defence policy. High-level forums and implementation dialogues brought together EU Member States, partner countries, international organisations, civil society and experts, to discuss peace, security and defence priorities, including the implementation of the Strategic Compass and the use of the European Peace Facility and NDICI−Global Europe in support of global peace and security. Security and Defence Dialogues were pursued with a wide range of partners, and tailored Security and Defence Partnerships continued to be rolled out (notably with the United Kingdom and Canada in 2025), enhancing cooperation on cyber and hybrid issues, disinformation, counterterrorism, non-proliferation, maritime security, space, resilience and crisis management. The strategic partnership with NATO was further strengthened through close coordination on support to Ukraine, regular high-level and senior-officials' contacts and structured dialogues on emerging and disruptive technologies, climate, security and defence, military transport, space, resilience, cyber and defence industry. In a multilateral forum, the EU and the United Nations agreed on a new Joint Priorities on Peace and Security for 2025-2028, enhancing field-based cooperation and expanding cooperation on specific issues.

The EU intensified efforts to address hybrid and cyber threats and to uphold a rules-based order in cyberspace. Hybrid and cyber threats expanded further in 2025, with state and non-state actors using malicious cyber activities, disinformation, economic coercion and other hybrid tools targeting our democratic institutions, electoral processes and critical infrastructure. The EU continued to promote responsible state behaviour, while making active use of its Cyber Diplomacy and Hybrid toolboxes, including through the adoption of sanctions under both its regimes to counter cyber attacks and destabilising activities by Russia. Under NDICI−Global Europe, 80 ongoing thematic interventions responded to global threats and challenges – including cyber security, maritime security, disinformation, terrorism and the use of new technologies in conflict – and 14 new interventions on global threats were adopted in 2025. EU regulation was also developed to better address such threats, such as the revised Cybersecurity Act proposal, which includes proposals to prevent high-risk suppliers from receiving any EU funding.

Controlling the trade in security-sensitive goods remained a key element of the EU's security and human-rights policy. The EU strengthened implementation of the Regulation on trade in certain goods that could be used for torture or capital punishment by updating the control lists and expanding the scope of regulated goods in 2025 through a delegated act that had been prepared in close consultation with EU Member State experts and was welcomed by United Nations mechanisms and civil society. This was accompanied by reporting on export authorisations, the activities of the Anti-Torture Coordination Group and a review report of the Regulation, confirming the importance of this regime in preventing EU operators from contributing to serious human rights violations abroad. The EU's involvement in the Kimberley Process continued to address the security and human-rights risks linked to conflict diamonds, including the implications of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, and to advocate for substantive reform of the scheme, even though no consensus could be reached in 2025 on expanding the definition of 'conflict diamonds'.

Addressing global and trans-regional threats, including CBRN risks, terrorism and violent extremism, remained a major priority. By the end of 2025, there were 80 ongoing thematic interventions responding to global threats and 14 interventions a5 under NDICI−Global Europe. These interventions supported actions on early warning and foresight, human security, cyber and maritime security, accountability and prevention of electoral violence, as well as CBRN risk mitigation, where 63 countries received specialised support for inter-agency coordination, risk assessments and national action plans. Under CFSP, 12 new non-proliferation and disarmament actions were signed, bringing the total number of ongoing actions to 30 with commitments of EUR 97.7 million, including support to the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons' activities in Syria and Ukraine and to the 2026 Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation and Biological and Toxin Weapons Conventions.

In the space domain, the EU continued implementing the EU Space Strategy for Security and Defence, which aims to strengthen the Union's posture as a space actor and to protect space systems and services that are critical for security, defence and crisis response. Work advanced on measures to enhance the resilience of space-based services, improve space situational awareness and integrate space solutions into CSDP missions and operations, crisis-response mechanisms and border management. These efforts were closely linked to emerging initiatives on military mobility, defence innovation and critical infrastructure protection under the wider security and defence policy framework.

Counter-terrorism remained an important dimension of the EU's external security action. The Counter-Terrorism and Security Experts' Network continued to contribute to situational awareness and to guide programmatic support in regions affected by terrorism and violent extremism, including through capacity-building for law-enforcement and criminal justice systems, prevention of radicalisation and rehabilitation and reintegration of violent extremist offenders. The EU sustained its role in multilateral counter-terrorism forums, including the EU-UN Global Counterterrorism Forum, where it helped shape responses to emerging threats and promote human-rights-compliant approaches to counter-terrorism and the prevention of violent extremism. Preventing and fighting organised crime, including cybercrime, continued to be a key focus of the EU's external security action in 2025, with efforts to strengthen partner countries' law-enforcement, judicial, financial and intelligence capacities and to promote implementation of multilateral standards. In Latin America and the Caribbean, EL PAcCTO 2.0 and COPOLAD supported the entire criminal-justice chain and the development of balanced, evidence-based drug policies, fostering regional and bi-regional cooperation. In Africa, regional programmes such as SECFIN, and related initiatives targeted organised and financial crime, illicit financial flows and money-laundering, reinforcing institutions and cross-border cooperation in line with international standards. In the Middle East and North Africa,

regional programmes such as Euromed Police, Euromed Justice, EU4Monitoring Drugs and CyberSouth+ enhanced capacities of authorities working in the criminal justice chain to fight organised crime in line with EU standards and joint priorities under the framework of the Pact for the Mediterranean.

1.7. Peace, stability and conflict prevention

In 2025, against a backdrop of Russia's continued war of aggression against Ukraine, the war in Gaza, persistent instability in the Sahel and a record 122 million people forcibly displaced worldwide, the EU further strengthened its integrated approach to conflicts and crises. Action combined diplomatic engagement, development cooperation, humanitarian aid, civil protection, crisis response and security instruments to prevent conflict, support peace processes, stabilise fragile contexts and address global and trans-regional threats.

The programme on peace, stability and conflict prevention under NDICI–Global Europe continued to support multilateral and civil-society actors in conflict settings, preventing violence and promoting dialogue, reconciliation and inclusive governance. By the end of 2025, there were 78 ongoing thematic interventions in conflict prevention, peacebuilding and crisis preparedness that supported multilateral and civil society actors in conflict-affected or conflict-prone settings to prevent conflict escalation and promote dialogue and reconciliation, including via innovative approaches. An additional 18 new interventions addressed global peace and security concerns by supporting mediation, Women, Peace and Security, disinformation, mine action, accountability and the prevention of electoral violence, and supporting UN peacebuilding tools. Timely crisis-response measures were launched under the Rapid Response Pillar of NDICI–Global Europe to help preserve or restore conditions for peace and respect for human rights. By end-2025, 257 crisis-response interventions were ongoing and 78 new interventions were adopted during the year, with 38% of new actions in the Middle East and North Africa, 26% in Europe, 16% in Sub-Saharan Africa and the remainder at global level and in Asia and the Americas. This included providing essential support for the response to the war in Ukraine, in areas such as demining, energy and accountability, but also for the wider Eastern Neighbourhood and globally, including in Palestine, Israel, Lebanon, Syria, Sudan and the Sahel, among others. These interventions addressed both the drivers and the consequences of instability and hostility, such as disinformation, hate speech or gender-based violence.

Initiatives such as the RESILAC2 programme in the Lake Chad Basin, focusing on human capital, economic recovery and natural resource management, and the Green Corridor in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which integrates Global Gateway investments with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, illustrate this multi-dimensional approach. In South Asia, a EUR 5 million programme was launched to strengthen resilience to violent extremism in the digital space and regional cooperation against technology-enabled crime and terrorism, while a new action on the financial and digital dimensions of migrant smuggling formed part of a EUR 78 million EU contribution to the Global Alliance to Counter Migrant Smuggling.

In fragile and conflict-affected settings, the EU maintained a flexible and agile engagement, working closely with local partners, civil-society organisations, youth and women's organisations to build resilience and promote peace, preferably in a 'Team Europe' approach. Global initiatives to protect civic space, such as the 'EU System for an Enabling Environment', monitored trends and built civil-society capacities in 80 countries, while a Human Rights Crisis Facility supported human rights through confidential projects in closed environments. In Afghanistan, the EU adopted an EUR 83 million programme to support basic needs and livelihoods under a 'for women, by women' approach

and allocated an additional EUR 38.5 million to address displacement, illustrating gender-responsive support in a highly fragile context.

Foreign-policy instruments complemented these efforts. From the CFSP budget, EUR 416.7 million in commitments were implemented in 2025, of which 70% supported 14 civilian CSDP missions, 15% the Kosovo Specialist Chambers, 8% non-proliferation and disarmament actions, 5% EU Special Representatives and 2% other actions. Eight civilian CSDP mission mandates were renewed, including those supporting border management, security and judicial institutions in Mali, Armenia, the Republic of the Republic of Moldova, the Occupied Palestinian Territory and the Gulf of Guinea; four new EU Special Representatives were appointed and three existing mandates extended, covering human rights, key peace processes and regional crises in, inter alia, the Western Balkans, the Middle East, the Gulf region, the South Caucasus and the Great Lakes. CFSP-funded non-proliferation and disarmament work included 12 new actions, bringing to 30 the number of ongoing projects with commitments of EUR 97.7 million, supporting global treaties and mechanisms on weapons of mass destruction, small arms and light weapons, mine action and arms-export control.

The EU also invested in addressing global and trans-regional threats that can fuel instability. Under the peace, stability and global-threats strands, 63 countries received specialised support to mitigate chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear risks through national CBRN teams, action plans and critical-infrastructure protection, with specific support to Ukraine on CBRN detection, cybersecurity and demining. Counter-terrorism and prevention of violent extremism were advanced through instruments such as the EU-UN Global Terrorist Threat Facility, which provided targeted support packages to countries such as Iraq, Uzbekistan, Nigeria and Somalia and assisted the reintegration of people associated with Da'esh, particularly in Central Asia. Cybersecurity and resilience were strengthened via the EU CyberNet network which was expanded to the Indo-Pacific, connecting 571 experts and 123 organisations, and Budapest Convention-aligned legal reforms in nine partner countries.

Humanitarian aid and civil protection activities contributed to stability and conflict prevention through the humanitarian-development-peace and climate-security nexuses. In 2025, disaster preparedness funding reached EUR 81 million and one in three EU-funded humanitarian projects included a preparedness component; at the same time, 34 prevention and preparedness projects were co-financed under the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, and regional civil protection programmes in the EU's neighbourhood strengthened disaster resilience and risk management capacities. The EU intensified advocacy for respect of international humanitarian law, principled humanitarian space and the protection of civilians, including through a EUR 30 million programme with the International Committee of the Red Cross to prevent IHL violations and the launch of the first annual 'IHL in Focus' report, while maintaining a strong focus on protection, gender-based violence and child protection in its humanitarian operations.

1.8. Human rights and democracy

In 2025, the EU promoted human rights and democratic principles[11] amidst widespread human rights abuses and violations, democratic backsliding, shrinking civic space, attacks against multilateralism, and sharp reductions in overall global financial flows. Human rights and democracy remained at the core of EU external action and enlargement policy, with a strong focus on protecting civic space,

[11] More details available in the *2025 Annual Report on Human Rights and Democracy in the World*. HR(2026)132; https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/eu-annual-reports-human-rights-and-democracy_en

promoting youth participation, gender equality and women's empowerment, strengthening the rule of law and accountability, and applying a human rights-based approach.

Financial support for human rights and democracy was provided in various ways. The Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance III and NDICI–Global Europe continued to fund human rights, democracy, rule-of-law and governance initiatives, including protection of human rights defenders and support to national human rights institutions. Flexible and demand-driven funding was channelled through the European Endowment for Democracy, which empowered pro-democracy actors, civil society and independent media across the Neighbourhood, the Western Balkans, Türkiye, Eurasia and the Middle East and through the Human Rights Crisis Facility and the EU mechanism for the protection of human rights defenders (ProtectDefenders.eu) globally, including in Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and Caribbean and Asia-Pacific. Under the regional programming, the decision action 'Safeguard of basic rights and democratic governance in the Southern Neighbourhood for 2025-2027' (EUR 73.7 million) has been adopted combining support to the regional civil society facility, support to civil society in Morocco and Tunisia, and contributions to EUPI (Middle East Peace process) and European endowment for democracy.

Dedicated projects enabled swift, targeted and confidential responses to address the most acute human rights challenges through a wide range of actions, including emergency response, legal support to human rights defenders and documentation of human rights violations.

In 2025, the EU provided protection support to at least 10 460 human rights defenders and family members through its emergency fund and the flagship programme ProtectDefenders.EU. The civil society-led 'EU System for an Enabling Environment' (EU SEE) issued 462 alerts in 63 countries, triggering targeted interventions in 26 contexts to counter restrictions on civic space, boost civil society resilience, and protect human rights defenders.

The EU continued to tackle global human rights challenges through long-term thematic partnerships with civil society. Through the United Against Torture Consortium of NGOs, EU funding reached over 200 anti-torture organisations in over 100 countries, including support to UN treaty-body reviews, crisis-response actions, survivor support and specialised training. A Global Consortium for Death Penalty Abolition was active in approximately 40 countries.

The EU continued to strongly support indigenous peoples' rights in 2025. It supported the Indigenous Navigator and the Indigenous Peoples' Centre for Documentation, Research and Information (DOCIP), which provided advocacy training to 7 500 indigenous representatives in 2025.

The EU contributed to strengthening the international criminal justice system, by supporting the International Criminal Court, the Eurojust Genocide Network and a Global Initiative against Impunity for International Crimes and Serious Human Rights Violations.

On media freedom support, EU-funded media development consortia helped strengthen the resilience of independent media and journalists worldwide, countered harmful information, and contributed to fostering a more enabling environment for public-interest media, with particular attention to women journalists and media working in underserved areas. The EU also partnered with UNESCO to implement Guidelines for the Governance of Digital Platforms. These initiatives are part of an increase in funding addressing independent media and information integrity.

Democratic participation and electoral processes were another core focus of EU funding in 2025. Full election observation missions were deployed to Bolivia, Ecuador, Guyana, Honduras, Kosovo, Malawi and the Philippines; election expert missions to Kosovo, Iraq and Suriname; and follow-up missions to

Colombia, Guatemala, Kenya, Lesotho, Maldives, Nigeria and Timor Leste, contributing to transparency, inclusiveness, reduction of electoral violence and acceptance of credible results.

The EU remained a leading global actor in electoral assistance, focusing on credible, inclusive and transparent processes, especially in politically fragile or transitional contexts. EU support prioritised electoral management bodies, civil society and media capacity building, conflict prevention and inclusive participation. In the Western Balkans and Eastern and Southern Partnership regions, the EU continued supporting electoral administration and electoral processes through targeted technical assistance. For instance, the EU provided targeted technical assistance for electoral and governance-related efforts in Syria and Iraq, including support for inclusive transitions, media and access to justice, for example. In various African countries, the EU backed technical preparations, legal and constitutional expertise, and citizen engagement, and it supported observation and preventive diplomacy missions of the African Union and regional groupings.

Through the global Women and Youth Democratic Engagement programme (WYDE), the EU further deepened promotion of the civic and political participation of women and young people.

Beyond elections, the EU strengthened effectiveness and coordination of its approach to democracy support, through the Team Europe Democracy initiative, funded under the human rights and democracy programme, which brings together the EU, 15 EU Member States and democracy support stakeholders, fostering cooperation and partner country engagements on issues like people-centred justice, anti-corruption, civic space and information integrity.

The EU-funded flagship Inter-Pares programme remained at the core of EU support for representative parliamentary democracy fostering peer-to-peer cooperation on this issue. In 2025, new parliamentary capacity building partnerships took place with Indonesia, South Africa, Sierra Leone, and Sri Lanka, and it kept playing a key role in coordinating parliamentary support to Ukraine.

The human rights-based approach is increasingly embedded in sectoral and geographic cooperation. New guidance was developed, including on how to apply a human rights-based approach in sectors such as migration and critical raw materials, as well as a Business and Human Rights toolkit.

The EU also continued strengthening its commitment to protecting children in conflict zones. It implemented updated guidelines on Children and Armed Conflict, supporting prevention, recovery and reintegration, as well as promoting accountability. These efforts were reinforced through improved child protection measures in EU missions and ongoing support for the UN Special Representative on Children and Armed Conflict. In 2025, the EU and UNICEF organised in New York a third consecutive year of joint dialogues about children in underfunded crises.

2. Delivering on our commitments: promoting EU values and interests and fostering sustainable development globally

2.1. The Global Gateway strategy

In 2025, the EU further scaled up Global Gateway, its worldwide investment strategy for building mutually beneficial partnerships and mobilising public and private resources to bridge the global investment gap and supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. The 2025 Global Gateway Board meeting, chaired by European Commissioner for International Partnerships Jozef Síkela, discussed ways to accelerate project delivery, enhance cooperation with the private sector and improve coordination through Team Nationals and the Global Gateway Investment Hub. At the second Global Gateway Forum, President von der Leyen announced that Global Gateway

had mobilised over EUR 306 billion in investments, surpassing its original target thanks to the collective effort of Team Europe, bringing together EU institutions, EU Member States, their financial institutions, diplomatic networks and the private sector.

Building on this momentum, the Commission strengthened its engagement with the private sector including through the newly launched Global Gateway Investment Hub[12] for Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia, Central Asia and the Pacific. The Hub, which is a single-entry point for EU Member States and their companies, facilitates access to information, opportunities and support mechanisms across the Global Gateway portfolio, while helping connect businesses with investment opportunities in partner countries. The Global Gateway Business Advisory Group (BAG) continued to strengthen cooperation with the European private sector as part of Global Gateway implementation.

The Global Gateway pipeline of projects and investment packages continued to grow in all regions, reinforcing the strategy's operational delivery. The seventh EU-AU summit welcomed the significant progress on the implementation of the Global Gateway Africa-Europe investment package, notably in transport corridors such as the Lobito Corridor, regional electricity integration and renewable energy, as well as local vaccine manufacturing under the MAV+ initiative. The fourth EU–CELAC Summit welcomed the EU–LAC Global Gateway Investment Agenda, with over 100 projects and around EUR 45 billion committed until 2027, including regional electricity integration, high-performance computing and the Sargassum Initiative, alongside bilateral cooperation in areas such as critical raw materials and renewable hydrogen. In Asia and the Pacific, the EU-Central Asia Summit delivered a EUR 12 billion investment package and a critical raw materials declaration, while the EU-Pacific Business Forum launched nearly EUR 300 million in investments, focused on climate resilience, infrastructure and sustainable growth.

In Northern Africa and the Middle East, the Pact for the Mediterranean, adopted in October 2025, provides the new political framework for Global Gateway in the region. In 2025, EUR 662 million in investments were approved, expected to mobilise over EUR 7 billion in investments, particularly in digital, renewable energy and access to finance, bringing total expected mobilisation to EUR 30 billion in the Southern Mediterranean between 2021 and 2025.

Private sector engagement was reinforced through the launch of a general call for expressions of interest in December 2025 to identify business opportunities, constraints and support needs in the region. Preparations for the T-MED Investment Platform also continued ahead of its planned launch in 2026.

In the Enlargement and Eastern Neighbourhood, investment continued to support structural reforms, convergence with the EU, and integration into European value chains. A dedicated Connectivity Agenda was launched in 2025 under the Black Sea strategy, reinforcing transport, energy and digital links across the region. Between 2021 and 2025, nearly EUR 40 billion in expected investment was mobilised.

Calls for expressions of interest launched in Ukraine and the Western Balkans attracted more than 700 investment proposals, while dedicated investment conferences helped connect businesses, investors and public authorities to advance strategic investment projects.

Throughout 2025, the 'Team Europe' approach remained central to implementation, to ensure coordinated delivery of high-impact investment packages. To this end, the Global Gateway flagship

[12] https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/investment-hub_enCommission

list was streamlined from 264 to 256 projects, reflecting a stronger focus on jointly identified political priorities. Flagship projects remain concentrated in climate and energy (50%), transport (20%), digital (12%), health (10%), and education and research (8%), with a geographic distribution broadly aligned with Global Gateway priorities.

Civil society and local authorities continued to be essential partners for Global Gateway, helping to ensure inclusive participation, uphold its core principles, and contribute to monitoring and accountability. The Global Gateway CSO and Local Authorities Advisory Platform held eleven consultations and meetings on a broad range of topics. At partner-country level, the EU has strengthened its engagement with civil society around Global Gateway, through the fourth generation of Civil Society Roadmaps (CSRMs) which better anchor civil society participation around EU priorities and Global Gateway initiatives.

2.2. 'Team Europe' approach

In 2025, the 'Team Europe' approach remained central to how the EU and its Member States coordinate a coherent, visible and tangible response to global challenges, including through the Global Gateway strategy. Team Europe brings together the EU institutions, EU Member States, their implementing agencies, European and national development banks, development finance institutions and the private sector. The implementation of Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs) continued, with the majority of them contributing to Global Gateway (and its flagship projects) and the implementation of policy initiatives in the Neighbourhood territories, but also covering sectors such as migration, peace and security, governance or food security.

The EU has also updated guidance on the governance and practice of the 'Team Europe' approach, through the 'Working Better Together' document. It provides practical guidance and examples on promoting a 'Team Europe' approach on the ground, including through TEIs, Joint Implementation and Joint Programming. To ensure continuous engagement by all Team Europe actors, four EU Development/Enlargement Directors-General meetings were organised and the Commission continued regular exchanges with networks such as the Practitioners' Network (PN), the Association of European Development Finance Institutions (EDFI) and the Joint European Financiers for International Cooperation (JEFIC).

In May 2025, the Commission launched a strategic evaluation of the 'Team Europe' approach. The aim of the evaluation is to gather detailed insights into how Team Europe operates by assessing its overall effectiveness and identifying key lessons learned and actionable recommendations to strengthen the approach and its impact.

As a strategic pillar of the 'Team Europe' approach, the Commission continued promoting the set-up of Team Nationals in EU Member States (domestic whole-of-government coordination mechanisms for the engagement with the private sector). It also offered technical assistance to support their conceptualisation and set-up.

Beyond partner countries, the 'Team Europe' approach also underpinned work with international financial institutions. The Commission signed a cooperation arrangement with the World Bank Group to strengthen coordination around 18 high-impact Global Gateway investment projects and worked with Council Presidencies to ensure that the EU and its Member States spoke with a single voice in key Bretton Woods forums. Coordination with European Executive Directors in the World Bank Group and with Executive Directors at the International Monetary Fund were further developed, consolidating a shared Team Europe stance on issues such as EU geopolitical and geoeconomic priorities, as well as the wider international financial architecture. Similarly, as a central player in the UN system and its

largest financial contributor together with EU Member States, the EU has been consistently advocating for an ambitious UN80 reform in a 'Team Europe' approach, including through Council Conclusions, EU positioning and statements on the three work strands of the reform process: efficiency gains within the UN system, mandate implementation review and deeper structural changes.

To further facilitate knowledge sharing in a 'Team Europe' approach, the Commission continued the development of the Team Europe Explorer[13], which is an interactive public tool for visualising financial data and project-level information on support to partner countries, as well as the maintenance of the TEIs and the Joint Programming Tracker[14].

2.3. Implementing the 2030 Agenda and other international and European commitments and policies

The EU remains committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as the overarching framework of its external action and international partnerships. Our external action support our partner countries to progress towards the SDGs through a just, green and digital transition, and stronger resilience.

Conflicts and wars, geopolitical tensions, the environmental crisis, economic shocks, rising inequalities and increasing fragility continue to severely impede progress on the SDGs. The world is not on track to achieving them by 2030[15]. Implementing the SDGs is a cross-cutting ambition for the Commission: they are embedded across Commission proposals. The College of Commissioners as a whole is responsible for advancing towards the SDGs; each Member of the College ensures delivery within their policy field.

Global Gateway is the EU's external investment strategy and its main contribution to the SDGs beyond its borders, supporting partner countries in their progress towards sustainable development. Each Global Gateway flagship project addresses a range of interconnected SDGs. In countries facing instability or in complex settings, this is complemented by more traditional engagement, focused on the population's most immediate needs. The EU also remains an important player on public policies, notably through contributions to global initiatives. The EU also supports efforts to make the multilateral system more fit for purpose, reinvigorate the UN, and reform the international financial architecture, to make them more agile, efficient and effective, delivering better on SDGs at country level.

2.4. Fragility response

NDICI−Global Europe resources helped address the root causes of fragility and forced displacement, by leveraging Global Gateway investments and working across the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus, as illustrated by initiatives such as the Green Corridor in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Efforts focused on reinforcing the resilience of institutions, communities and ecosystems in the face of conflict, climate change and economic shocks.

Programmes advanced peace, security and resilience in fragile contexts. Rapid Response actions supported peace, rights and responses to displacement and climate emergencies, including in Haiti, while actions in Chad, the Central African Republic and South Sudan also helped address the Sudan

[13] https://team-europe-explorer.europa.eu/index_en
[14] Team Europe Initiatives and Joint Programming Tracker | Capacity4dev
[15] UN Sustainable Development Goals Report 2025, p. 4 (https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2025/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2025.pdf)

crisis. The EU also backed efforts to counter violent extremism, tech-enabled crime and terrorism, including through new initiatives in Asia.

Across fragile contexts, the EU remained engaged on governance, human rights and civic space, recognising their centrality to peace and sustainable development. In parallel, it supported internal displaced persons, refugees and host communities along key routes affected by fragility and conflict.

In Syria, the EU is working to address both humanitarian and development needs, for instance supporting the public health system and strengthening Syrian pharmaceutical value chains to create jobs.

The EU has strengthened its own and its partners' ability to work in a conflict sensitive way especially in highly and extremely fragile contexts, ensuring a 'do no harm' approach. It has also improved coordination across the humanitarian, development and peace sectors, including through Team Europe frameworks in Ethiopia, Myanmar and Pakistan.

Humanitarian aid interventions also support resilience building through legal assistance regarding housing, land rights, support on health and education, food and livelihood systems, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The EU has also tested catalytic funding to attract support from development banks and the private sector. Links with social protection systems have also been successfully developed in several cases.

The SANAD Fund is creating 448 000 jobs across the MENA region, ranking among the largest job-creating funds in the region, with total of USD 2.3 billion in sub-loans. The Fund targets Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Iraq and Yemen, as well as Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco.

2.5. Policy coherence for sustainable development

In 2025, the EU continued to promote Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) as a long-standing legal and political commitment to ensure that all its internal and external policies support – or at least do not undermine – sustainable development and poverty reduction in partner countries.

PCD is anchored in the EU Treaties (Article 208 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union).

PCD is a key component of the overall EU's effort to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs across all EU internal and external policies. It is coordinated by central services, notably through the integration of SDGs in the Better Regulation framework. The Commission has integrated PCD in its working methods, from upstream policy design under the Better Regulation agenda (including stakeholder consultations, impact assessments, inter-service consultations and political validation) to monitoring and evaluation, ensuring a systemic 'whole-of-Commission' approach. PCD also extends to close cooperation with the Council and Parliament throughout the legislative process, in support of a 'whole-of-EU' approach.

In terms of political priorities, PCD efforts in 2025 focused in particular on the European competitiveness agenda, including initiatives such as the Competitiveness Compass, the Clean Industrial Deal, the Action Plan on Automotive and forthcoming initiatives in sectors like steel. By combining grants, budget support, blending and guarantees (notably through EFSD+), the EU seeks to align investment pipelines with green, digital and inclusive transitions, while reinforcing domestic resource mobilisation, macro-fiscal stability and sustainable finance in partner countries.

Coherence between climate, biodiversity, critical raw materials and circular-economy policies was pursued via initiatives such as the Africa–Europe Green Energy Initiative, NaturAfrica, Forest

Partnerships and support for environmentally and socially sustainable, resilient supply chains of critical raw materials in line with EU legislation.

The EU also worked to ensure coherence between migration and development policies by supporting action along key migration routes that address root causes of irregular migration, strengthen protection and inclusion of refugees and migrants, promote legal pathways and uphold a human rights-based approach to migration, in line with the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum.

In the digital sphere, implementation of the EU's international digital strategy and the digital pillar of Global Gateway linked connectivity investment with regulatory convergence, skills, e-governance and data protection, promoting a human-centric and rights-based digital transformation.

Governance arrangements for PCD relied on strong coordination within the EU and with Member States under the 'Team Europe' approach. Common results frameworks and guidance supported consistent implementation.

Engagement with partner governments, civil society, local authorities and young people was strengthened, aligning EU external action with local priorities, supporting SDG localisation and fostering whole-of-society approaches to PCD.

2.6. Development effectiveness

Development effectiveness (Busan principles, 2011) is actively promoted in the EU's development cooperation to achieve the best sustainable impact through official development assistance funding and other types of support. The 'Team Europe' approach is a key contribution to effectiveness by pulling together European resources (financial, technical and/or human), to avoid fragmentation and duplication and increasing transparency. It also provides a common space and framework for collaboration focused on results, in line with partner country priorities and through inclusive multi-stakeholder dialogue processes.

Throughout 2025, the European Commission continued to promote and put into practice development effectiveness principles (country ownership, focus on results, transparency, inclusive partnerships and mutual accountability) across its international partnerships.

As a founding member of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation (GPEDC), the European Commission remained actively engaged in its governance and work programme. It supported the Partnership analysis on development effectives of 60 countries under the 'fourth monitoring round' (2023-2026), including country-led national dialogues. These dialogues provide an important opportunity for governments and partner countries to jointly review development cooperation practices, identify areas for improvement and agree on follow-up actions based on evidence and country priorities. 2025 represented a key year for consolidating results and preparing future discussions on the evolution of the effectiveness agenda.

The Commission continued to contribute actively to discussions within the GPEDC Steering Committee, representing the EU countries, and addressing topics such as the rapidly evolving international cooperation landscape where effectiveness needs to continue playing a central role including across new priorities such as Global Gateway, new financing modalities and a broader range of development actors.

The European Commission also followed emerging international discussions on the topic, including the 2030 Pact for Effective Development Cooperation, established during the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4) in Sevilla.

2.7. Support for multilateralism and addressing global challenges

In 2025, the EU consolidated its role as a leading proponent of effective multilateralism at a time of escalating geopolitical tensions and attacks on the rules-based international order. The EU pursued its priorities through the multilateral system while working with partners to reform and streamline multilateral institutions to make them more inclusive, efficient and effective.

The EU promoted ambition at the 80th UN General Assembly High-Level Week and across a dense calendar of UN-related events. The EU actively supported the UN80 initiative to strengthen the effectiveness, cost-efficiency and coherence of the UN system, while preserving the integrity and balance of its three pillars: peace and security, development and human rights, amid tightening resources and attacks on the multilateral method. The EU continued to support a strengthened UN Development System reform, calling for less fragmentation in the field, stronger Country Team configuration and empowered Resident Coordinators. The EU also continued to support a strong UN human rights system, built around the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

The EU played an active role in the G20, helping to secure Leaders' Declarations and Declarations of Development Ministers, together with two calls to action on social protection systems and combating illicit financial flows.

The G7 failed to adopt a Leaders' Declaration, but reached consensus on statements on critical minerals, artificial intelligence, quantum technology, wildfires, transnational repression and migrant smuggling.

Cooperation with the OECD was taken further with the completion of the 2025 OECD-DAC Peer Review of the EU, through the third EU-OECD Strategic Dialogue, and engagement in the ongoing reform of the OECD-Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

The EU continued to engage with major bilateral partners. Work proceeded on concluding an administrative arrangement with the United-Kingdom to establish regular exchanges of information on development cooperation. Regular technical meetings on priority areas took place with Canada. Contacts with the United States were impacted by the new administration's shift in approach to international aid and the dismantling of USAID.

Under the Samoa Agreement, which brings together 104 signatories, the EU and the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) stepped up political cooperation through two joint statements issued on UN Day[16] and ahead of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development[17], reaffirming also their commitment to the principles of the UN Charter.

The EU also supported partner countries in implementing multilateral agreements on climate change, biodiversity, the conservation and sustainable use of the ocean, sustainable energy, transport and circular economy, including through targeted technical and financial assistance.

2.8. European financial architecture for development

The roadmap towards an improved European Financial Architecture for Development (EFAD), updated in March 2024 following consultations with EU Member States, continued to guide action around four objectives: (i) strengthening the EU's policy steer, (ii) enhancing coordination between European and

[16] https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/10/24/joint-statement-of-the-organisation-of-african-caribbean-and-pacific-states-and-the-european-union-and-its-member-states-on-the-occasion-of-the-united-nations-day/
[17] https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/07/01/eu-and-oacps-reaffirm-commitment-to-global-sustainable-development-ahead-of-ffd4/

multilateral financial actors, (iii) making the architecture more inclusive, (iv) and increasing the visibility and impact of Team Europe.

Policy steer

In 2025, activities aimed at ensuring full alignment between the geographic strategic priorities, and the origination of investment proposals continued. Strategic priorities for all regions as established in relevant policy documents[18] were regularly shared and discussed with European Development Finance Institutions (EDFIs) to ensure that EU support (in the form of blending or guarantees) was targeted accordingly.

The EFSD+ Strategic Board continued to provide strategic guidance to establish the overall investment priorities as regards the use of the guarantee (such as critical raw materials, least developed countries/fragile settings and others). The 19 June 2025 board meeting discussed the 'Strategic Outlook', including the strategic use of the remaining EFSD+ open architecture guarantee capacity and specific top-up proposals.

Coordination

In 2025, the Commission continued dialogue with the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) to improve coordination, including through joint reporting to the Council on EFAD progress.

Cooperation with the World Bank Group (WBG) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was stepped up further. Following several high-level meetings between the Commission and the WBG Presidents, a cooperation agreement on Global Gateway High-Impact Projects was signed on the margins of the Global Gateway Forum. In addition, European Commissioners Síkela, Kos and Šuica held several strategic policy discussions with IMF and World Bank management, including during the Annual and Spring Meetings.

Engagement with the private sector remained a core feature of EFAD and was significantly stepped up with the launch of the Global Gateway Investment Hub in October 2025. The Investment Hub enables the EU private sector to propose investment projects through the relevant Team National. Several business forums were organised with partner countries, such as the EU-Pacific business forum in Nadi, Fiji, in September, the EU-Mongolia business forum in Ulaanbaatar in October, the EU-Central Asia Economic forum in Tashkent in November and the Mexico-EU business forum in October. The Commission also organised regular targeted information sessions to raise awareness among Team Europe actors and explain the submission processes.

The Commission's Directorate-General for Enlargement and the Eastern Neighbourhood (DG ENEST) manages a dedicated Global Gateway investment hub for investments in enlargement countries and the Eastern Neighbourhood. In this context, it has launched calls for expression of interest to identify promising investment proposals, submitted directly by companies. In 2025, calls focused on Ukraine, the Western Balkans and the Republic of Moldova, with over 700 investment proposals submitted. Mature investment proposals that are considered strategic, impactful and financially viable are shared with international financial institutions (IFIs) and may be eligible for a range of guarantee programmes under the EFSD+. Investment conferences have been co-organised (notably for Ukraine, the Western

[18] EU- Africa Global Gateway Investment Package, EU-LAC Global Gateway Investment Agenda (GGIA) the Eastern Neighbourhood related Reform Agendas and Growth Plans and the Connectivity Agenda, the Pact for the Mediterranean for the Northern Africa and the Middle East.

Balkans and Montenegro in 2025) to bring together businesses, investors, financial institutions and government representatives to speed up investments.

speed up he Commission launched a general and open call for expressions of interest for the EU private sector to signal their interest and set out their needs and constraints in relation to investment and economic actions in the Middle East and North Africa region. The call will help gather market intelligence on the needs of the EU private sector, provide inputs into the design of new support instruments, structure the engagement with the EU private sector, and identify potential investment opportunities.

In June 2025, the Commission held a joint strategic dialogue with the Practitioners' Network (PN) of European development cooperation organisations, the EDFIs and the Joint European Financiers for International Cooperation (JEFIC). The discussions focused on ideas for addressing the complex global challenges, in particular in the context of budget cuts, and on preparations for the Fourth Conference on Financing for Development. Several JEFIC and EDFI members formally joined Global Gateway flagship initiatives, such as the ASEAN power grid, by signing a joint letter of intent with the European Commission, the EIB and other European partners.

Enhanced coordination between export credit agencies and development finance institutions continued within the Commission Expert Group on Enhanced Coordination of External Financial Tools, which explored how to better align development and export finance, supported by analytical work and recommendations. A second high-level conference in October 2025 confirmed that a broad range of stakeholders agreed on the need for a financing tool to support the participation of export credit agencies (ECAs) in Global Gateway, contributing to both development and EU competitiveness objectives.

To facilitate coherent design, monitoring and reporting on the results achieved with the support of EFSD+ guarantees and blending, an updated version of the EFSD+ Results Measurement Framework was finalised in May 2025. The new version reflects development finance institutions' comments on the previous one. The revised framework includes a methodology for integrating indicators related to the Inequality Marker, better capturingleverage and multiplier ratios and reviewing the technical assistance components of guarantee agreements.

Inclusiveness

In 2025, EU Delegations across the various regions continued to facilitate upstream discussions with Team Europe actors, IFIs and other stakeholders. They also played a central role in the organisation of business promotion events and investment conferences, helping to initiate dialogue and align priorities, organise outreach and promote cooperation around concrete trade and investment opportunities.

EU Delegations serve as coordinators/focal points to facilitate upstream discussions within the EFAD ecosystem on the ground. Their role has been further strengthened through several support activities aimed at sharing information and promoting exchange of practices/experiences among members of the EFSD+ focal point network in EU Delegations. Non-resident countries will increasingly be invited.

In 2025, the Commission continued to work closely with European financial institutions on pillar assessments. Follow-up was made more systematic, with common methodologies shared and applied, to ensure that findings and recommendations were addressed in a more coherent manner. In parallel, structured dialogue with EU Member States and their institutions intensified through technical exchanges and high-level meetings. Overall, in 2025 the Commission strengthened the approach

initiated in 2024, focusing on institutions with a strong international cooperation mandate and continuing to provide timely support at all stages of the process, from application to monitoring and follow-up.

Visibility

April 2025 saw the launch of a second round of reporting on investments mobilised in Global Gateway priority areas, covering the period 2021-2024. The new reporting updated the overall figure and provided a more detailed breakdown of investments by region. The total investments mobilised – as announced at the Global Gateway Forum in October 2025 – come to EUR 306 billion.

High-level Team Europe missions took place in 2025 to promote Global Gateway investments in Mexico, Central Asia, Southeast Asia and Papua New Guinea. Investment conferences and platforms were organised for Ukraine, the Western Balkans, Montenegro and Egypt in 2025, bringing together businesses, investors, financial institutions and government representatives to speed up investment.

2.9. Means of implementation

In 2025, the EU further consolidated the use of a diversified toolbox of means of implementation to deliver on the 2030 Agenda and the Global Gateway strategy. Under NDICI–Global Europe and related instruments, grants, procurement, budget support, financial instruments and guarantees, indirect management and rapid-response tools were deployed in a complementary manner, supported by robust internal control systems.

Budget support remained a key policy-driven and performance-based tool, promoting macroeconomic stability, sound public finance management and debt sustainability. It made it possible to engage with partner countries on important reforms to strengthen regulatory frameworks and increase institutional resilience, transparency and oversight with the aim of improving the investment climate, including in fragile and complex settings.

In parallel, the EU expanded performance-based expenditure schemes, notably through reform and growth facilities for Ukraine, the Western Balkans and the Republic of Moldova, where payments are made only upon verified delivery of pre-agreed reform steps. This provides a strong incentive for partner-country-led reforms.

Blending and guarantees under the EFSD+ remained key derisking instruments to promote private and public investment in Global Gateway sectors. In 2025, 20 new EFSD+ Open Architecture guarantees were signed with development finance institutions for a total guarantee amount exceeding EUR 3 billion and covering energy, climate, digital, agriculture, micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) financing, and currency hedging. Deployment was speeded up, with 63 operations signed in 2025 for a total amount of around EUR 1.4 billion.

Under the EFSD+ EIB-dedicated investment windows in INTPA regions, 30 operations were signed in 2025 for a total loan amount of EUR 2.1 billion.

Altogether, in 2025, the EFSD+ INTPA Blending Operational Boards issued a positive opinion for a total EU contribution of EUR 726 million (including fees) through 38 blending operations. These in turn are expected to leverage around EUR 13 billion in additional public and private financing.

Under the EFSD+ EIB-dedicated investment windows in ENEST regions, 11 operations were signed in 2025 for a total loan amount slightly above EUR 1 billion. This adds up to a total loan amount of approximately EUR 4 billion under EFSD+ for investment windows 1 and 2 so far which is expected to

mobilise investments of around EUR 15 billion. Support provided by guarantees is complemented by blending projects, which are expected to generate around EUR 514 million in investment.

Under the EFSD+ EIB-dedicated investment windows, in MENA regions, five new operations and three tranches of existing operations were signed in 2025 for a total loan amount of EUR 1.3 billion. This adds up to a total loan amount of EUR 4.2 billion under EFSD+ for investment windows 1 and 2 so far, which is expected to mobilise EUR 15 billion. Support provided by guarantees is complemented by blending, which is expected to generate around EUR 1.5 billion in investment.

In addition, the dedicated EFSD+ investment window 2 with EIB was signed in July 2025 for an amount of EUR 5 billion which will support investments undertaken by commercial sub-sovereign counterparts. Across the EFSD and the EFSD+, 51 guarantee agreements worth a total of EUR 7.7 billion were under management, significantly reinforcing the EU's capacity to support socio-economic development and crowd in private investment in partner countries. The EU also simplified the investment framework by streamlining blending procedures, consolidating multiple guarantee agreements with the same institution and proposing to adjust regulatory reporting requirements, including by reallocating surpluses from the legacy EFSD to the EFSD+.

These instruments were complemented in 2025 by the gradual implementation of the Global Green Bond Initiative (GGBI), which helped to deepen partner countries' sustainable finance architecture and expand the pool of eligible climate-aligned investments under Global Gateway. The initiative supported the preparation of high-quality green bond issuance frameworks, improving transparency through strict use-of-proceeds requirements, alignment with the GGBI green eligibility criteria, and better impact reporting and verification mechanisms. This facilitated greater interoperability for EU and international investors, thereby improving the scalability and financial leverage of Global Gateway investments.

The EU has also supported stronger engagement with civil society in INTPA partner countries, where relevant. This has included stronger capacity-building for civil society organisations at country level through the Civil Society Thematic Programme. In addition, e-learning tools have been developed, including a multilingual course on how to respond to calls for proposals, which is available through the INTPA Academy[19].

Technical assistance, knowledge hubs and institution-building tools, such as TAIEX and Twinning, supported regulatory convergence, alignment with the EU *acquis*, and capacity for planning and implementing investments. In 2025, TAIEX was strategically re-oriented towards targeted support for alignment with the EU *acquis* and Reform Agendas, with 576 interventions delivered for neighbourhood and enlargement partners, and roadmaps developed for several countries. Foreign policy facilities and rapid-response and resilience actions under the NDICI–Global Europe rapid-response pillar complemented longer-term instruments by enabling swift interventions in crises and fragile contexts, particularly in situations of conflict, forced displacement and climate shocks.

In 2025, the TAIEX programme launched 50 activities in the MENA region, delivering targeted technical cooperation across a broad range of sectors. These initiatives focus on regulatory alignment, capacity-building, and institutional strengthening, covering: (i) sustainable energy and environmental practices (such as renewable energy, the circular economy, and biodiversity conservation); (ii) justice and governance reforms (including constitutional processes, electoral transparency, and anti-corruption measures); and (iii) economic and financial stability (encompassing fiscal policy, policies on anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT), and trade compliance).

[19] https://international-partnerships.learning.europa.eu/

Additional priorities include digital transformation, food safety and agricultural innovation, labour protection, and statistical and analytical capacity-building. Collectively, these efforts boost institutional resilience, build up technical expertise and ensure alignment with international standards.

2.10. Mobilisation of the NDICI–Global Europe cushion

In 2025, the European Commission mobilised EUR 871 million of NDICI–Global Europe's emerging challenges and priorities cushion. This amounted to 70% of the budget commitment appropriations for 2025, and 63% of the available commitment appropriations, taking into account the amount of the cushion carried over from 2024 to 2025.

As in previous years, the cushion was mobilised to support Syrian refugees in Türkiye, with an amount of EUR 423 million, made available by redeploying availabilities freed up within the NDICI cushion following revision of the multiannual financial framework. In addition, EUR 60 million was mobilised to ensure EU support for the political transition in Syria following the fall of the Assad regime.

To deliver on the Global Gateway strategy, EUR 250 million was made available to the EIB to scale up investments in partner countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in Asia and the Pacific.

The cushion also contributed to the EU pledge of EUR 65 million in the context of to the seventh replenishment of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria for the period 2023-2025.

In the context of the Comprehensive Strategy for Energy Independence and Resilience agreed with the Republic of Moldova, EUR 23 million was mobilised for the provision of short-term support in response to the energy crisis in the country.

As provided for in Regulation (EU) 2023/588 of the European Parliament and of the Council[20], the EU Secure Connectivity programme received a contribution from the cushion of EUR 50 million through the annual budgetary procedure.

[20] OJ L 79, 17.3.2023, pp. 1–39, https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/588/oj/eng

3. Thematic overview

Working together towards the SDGs and results achieved with EU support

In 2025, the EU remained committed to keeping the 2030 Agenda and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the heart of its external action. Implementing and achieving the SDGs is a cross-cutting ambition of the European Commission: the College of Commissioners is collectively responsible for progress.

EU external action contributed to advancing sustainable development in partner countries, supporting climate and environmental action, sustainable and inclusive growth, digital transformation, human development, good governance, peace and respect for human rights.

The Global Gateway strategy, implemented through a "Team Europe" approach, is at the heart of this effort. Its large-scale transformative projects advance multiple SDGs simultaneously, spanning renewable energy, sustainable transport, digital connectivity, food systems and health.

Performance and accountability were underpinned by the Global Europe Results Framework and the EU Results Framework, which structure how outputs and outcomes are measured and reported. This systematic results-based culture, together with strong internal control and risk-based assurance, enables the EU to demonstrate how its external action helps partner countries make tangible progress towards the SDGs.

3.1. Delivery on the spending targets

In 2025, the EU continued to deliver on the targets set under NDICI–Global Europe and related policy commitments.

Over 2021-2025:

- 98% of NDICI–Global Europe commitments were eligible as Official Development Assistance and the Commission expects to reach the target of at least 93% over 2021-2027.
- 26% of total commitments under NDICI–Global Europe contributed to climate objectives. The positive trend observed since 2021 continued in 2025, with NDICI–Global Europe annual contribution to climate objectives raising to 28% in 2025. Although this demonstrates an improvement in the performance over the years, further efforts are required to meet the 30% target over 2021-2027.
- 30% of ODA-eligible commitments were dedicated to social inclusion and human development, slightly decreasing from 32% over 2021-2024. This remains in line with the positive trajectory observed since 2021 and should allow the Commission to achieve the 20% target over 2021-2027.
- 17% of the amounts of all adopted actions under NDICI–Global Europe contributed to support migration management and address forced displacement. If sustained, the current trajectory will result in the Commission exceeding the target of indicatively 10% over 2021-2027.

- 24% of the amounts of all adopted actions from the geographic programmes contributed to human rights, democracy and good governance and 65% to inclusive and sustainable growth for human development. The Commission is therefore well on track to achieve the targets set in the delegated act supplementing the NDICI–Global Europe regulation, of respectively 15% and 45%.

As regards the multiannual financial framework (MFF) target on biodiversity[21], after reaching a record high of 11% in 2024, the annual contribution of NDICI–Global Europe to biodiversity decreased to 8% in 2025. While this still represents a significant increase compared to the 5% contribution in 2021, efforts will need to be sustained to significantly contribute to the MFF target in 2026 and 2027. As regards IPA III, the annual contribution to biodiversity stood at 4% in 2025.

On gender equality, in line with the third Gender Action Plan III 2021-2027, the EU maintained high levels of gender-responsive actions. Over 2021-2025, 83% of adopted actions under NDICI–Global Europe had gender as a principal or significant objective, with 4% of those actions having gender equality and women's and girls' rights and empowerment as a principal objective. While these figures demonstrate progress in terms of gender mainstreaming in the implementation of NDICI–Global Europe, further efforts will be required to secure the achievement of both targets over 2021-2027.

Finally, in 2025, actions under the responsibility of the Commissioner for International Partnerships continued to deliver on education, with 13% of commitments dedicated to this political priority (12% over 2021-2025).

3.2. Human development

3.2.1. SDG 1 – Reduced poverty

Figure 2. SDG 1 – interlinkages with other goals

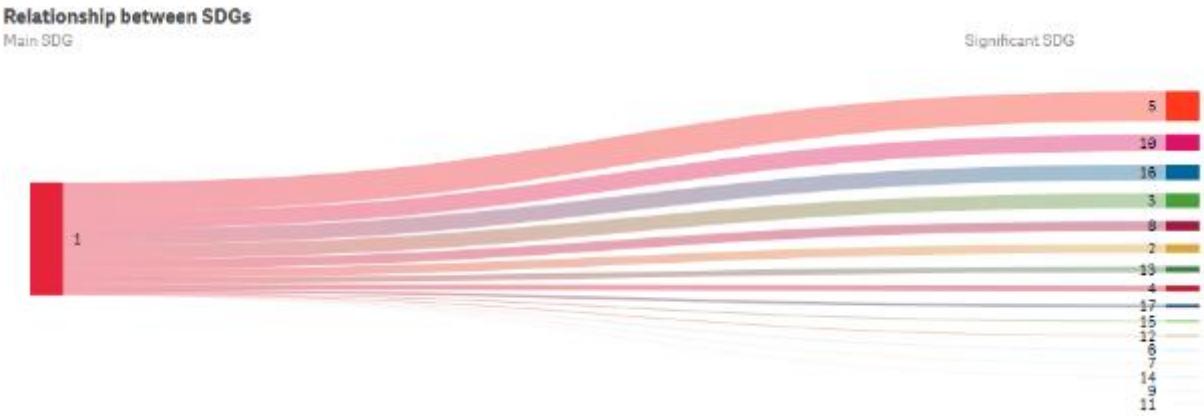


Figure 2 above shows the main synergies between SDG 1 and a broad range of other significant SDGs (numbers on the right), notably SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 10 on reduced inequalities and SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions.

[21] See Recital (49) of NDICI-Global Europe and Recital (25) of IPA III regulations.

In 2025, the EU continued to place poverty eradication at the heart of its external action, in line with Article 208 TFEU and the 2030 Agenda. Global trends remained challenging: around 10.3% of the world's population (nearly 800 million people) still lives below the extreme poverty line of USD 3 per day. At the same time, inequalities are widening both within and between countries. Progress on global human development has slowed to its weakest pace in 35 years (excluding crisis years)[22]. Furthermore, while global social protection coverage reached a historic milestone of more than 50% of the global population in 2024, almost four billion people (including nearly two billion children) still lack access to any form of social protection[23].

In 2025, the Commission took part in major global events that strengthened the EU's commitment to poverty reduction. These included the FfD4 Sevilla Commitment[24], which stressed sustainable financing and reforms to support development, and the Second World Summit for Social Development, whose Political Declaration[25] reaffirmed that poverty eradication, decent work, and social integration are key pillars of social development.

The Commission has translated these political commitments into concrete resource allocations. Between 2021 and 2024, 8.1% of EU-financed Official Development Assistance (ODA) (over EUR 26.6 billion) directly supported SDG 1 on eradicating poverty, as part of the wider scope of EU-financed ODA, where all SDGs are enablers of poverty reduction. Taking a multidimensional view of poverty, the Commission is on track to meet the NDICI−Global Europe target of allocating at least 20% of ODA to social inclusion and human development in 2021-2027. By 2025, 30% of EU ODA had been directed to areas such as healthcare, education and training, nutrition, water and sanitation, decent work, and universal social protection.

In 2025, Global Gateway investments and performance-based facilities further improved poverty reduction outcomes by supporting public services, SME development and decent work. The Ukraine Facility, the Western Balkans Facility and the Moldova Facility disbursed assistance to maintain macroeconomic stability, protect basic state functions and create fiscal space for social spending and public services. In the Eastern and Southern Neighbourhood, the EU supported SMEs and jobs creation through the EU4Business and SANAD Fund, with a strong focus on women, young people and rural clients. In fragile and conflict-affected settings such as Yemen and the Lake Chad Basin, EU programmes restored public services for millions, supported livelihoods and strengthened resilience to shocks, thereby contributing to SDG 1.5 on reducing vulnerability and building resilience.

Addressing poverty and supporting inclusive transitions on several continents is an important area of engagement for EU Member States. The Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on jobs through trade and investment in the Middle East and North Africa promotes job creation, skills development, entrepreneurship, and women's and young people's economic empowerment. Other relevant examples are the TEI on inclusive societies in Latin America and the Caribbean and the TEI on social protection in Sub-Saharan Africa. Alongside efforts to boost the income-generating potential of investments, social protection remains a critical policy instrument for eradicating poverty. The EU continues to support the strengthening of national social protection systems across 35 countries. In 2025, the EU-funded Digital Convergence Initiative[26] entered its full implementation phase, launching

[22] https://www.undp.org/eurasia/press-releases/human-development-report-2025
[23] https://www.ilo.org/resource/article/world-social-protection-report-2024-26-figures
[24] https://financing.desa.un.org/post-news/ffd4-outcome-document-sevilla-commitment-compromiso-de-sevilla-adopted
[25] https://social.desa.un.org/world-summit-2025/documents/doha-political-declaration-agreed-text-090525
[26] https://spdci.org/

operations in 18 countries and setting up a larger global HelpDesk and an Artificial Intelligence Hub to advance interoperability across social policy systems.

The Commission has also placed increased emphasis on monitoring the impact of actions in areas that underpin poverty reduction. For instance, through the Inequality Marker (I-Marker) developed to assess how EU interventions benefit the poorest 40% of the population and the most vulnerable groups (for more details see section 3.2.7). Through the STRENGTHEN programme[27] implemented with the International Labour Organization, the Commission is also performing employment impact assessments − a key driver of higher incomes and poverty reduction.

3.2.2. SDG 2 – Zero hunger

In 2025, ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture remained central objectives of EU external action. The resilience of global food systems was further strained by conflict, climate shocks and trade uncertainty, and in many fragile contexts across the globe hunger levels rose. Acute food insecurity reached a record level of 22.9%, affecting over 266 million people in 47 countries and territories. For the first time since the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) system was created, famine was confirmed simultaneously in two areas: Gaza and Sudan. The situations of greatest concern were registered in Sudan, Gaza, South Sudan, Haiti, Mali and Yemen.

The EU responded by combining humanitarian assistance and longer-term investments in sustainable and resilient agrifood systems. In 2025, humanitarian efforts to counter the global food crisis included around EUR 600 million in food and nutrition assistance from a humanitarian aid budget of EUR 2.56 billion, including major allocations to crises such as Gaza/occupied Palestinian territory, Sudan and the regional dimensions of the Sudan crisis, Yemen, the Central Sahel and the Horn of Africa. In Gaza and Sudan, substantial EU-funded operations, including humanitarian airbridges and logistics support via ReliefEU, helped deliver life-saving food and nutrition supplies despite severe access constraints. The EU also updated its Humanitarian Food and Livelihood Assistance (HFLA) Policy and continued integrating nutrition services into basic healthcare in line with World Health Organization (WHO) guidance on malnutrition and wasting.

Through NDICI−Global Europe, the EU stepped up support for sustainable agrifood systems. In 2025, actions such as DESIRA+ promoted the use of “forgotten crops”, improved soils and achieved better access to local and regional markets, while integrating agroforestry approaches in cocoa, coffee and cashew value chains. The EU also boosted public and private investment flows towards sustainable and resilient agrifood systems and scaled up support for trade in deforestation-free products under a Team Europe Initiative on deforestation-free value chains in over 26 producing countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia.

The EU launched the New Aquatic Value Chains (NAVAC) programme, funded by the EU and implemented by the FAO, in collaboration with the Technical University of Denmark (DTU). The programme aims to increase the availability of nutritious and safe aquatic foods for vulnerable populations, while strengthening local economies through innovation in aquatic value chains. The NAVAC programme builds on the extensive experience in value chain analysis, including examples such as the FISH4ACP programme, which focused on enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of

[27] https://www.ilo.org/projects-and-partnerships/projects/strengthening-impact-employment-sector-and-trade-policies-strengthen

aquatic value chains in 12 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, ensuring that economic improvements go hand in hand with environmental sustainability and social inclusiveness.

Global Gateway investments played a growing role in supporting food systems by financing infrastructure and innovation, including irrigation systems in Somalia, the modernisation of the Douala-N'Djamena corridor, and agricultural value chains along the Lobito Corridor, in order to improve productivity, connectivity and market access for farmers. New approaches to diversified and nutrition-sensitive food systems were promoted with the launch of the "New Aquatic Food Value Chains for Sustainable Healthy Diets in Fragile Contexts" programme, which encourages sustainable use of a wider range of aquatic species, reduces pressure on overexploited stocks, and supports food systems that value ecosystem diversity.

The EU has continued to support Yemen's economic resilience through the "Strengthening Institutional and Economic Resilience" project. The project is helping to establish export centres to improve market access and ensure long-term sustainability in key sectors such as fisheries, agriculture and apiculture, thereby sustain thousands of livelihoods.

At multilateral level, the EU and its Member States reaffirmed their leadership on food security and nutrition, notably at the Nutrition for Growth Summit in Paris in March 2025, where Team Europe renewed its commitment to tackling the global malnutrition crisis. Overall, in 2025 the EU's combined humanitarian and development interventions continued to address hunger while investing in sustainable, climate-resilient and inclusive agrifood systems, thereby underpinning the EU's contribution to SDG 2.

Almost 23 million women and children under the age of five benefited from EU-supported nutrition programmes under the previous multiannual financial framework (MFF 2014-2020). As results under the current MFF are only beginning to materialise for projects launched between 2022 and 2024, under the current MFF 2021-2027, more than 200 000 women and children have benefited[28].



Roughly 24 million food-insecure people received EU assistance under the previous MFF, as did an additional 200 000 under the current MFF[29].

EU-supported interventions reached almost 23 million smallholders under the previous MFF. Under the current MFF, more than 250 000 smallholders have been reached so far[30].

Nearly 4.8 million hectares of agricultural and pastoral ecosystems were placed under sustainable management practices with EU support under the previous MFF[31].

[28] For methodological reasons, results under the current MFF 2021-2027 cannot be aggregated with those under the previous MFF (2014-2020). Results for the previous MFF are nevertheless presented, as reporting is still ongoing: some interventions remain under implementation, while others submitted their final reports in 2025.
[29] Ibid.
[30] Ibid.
[31] Results for the previous MFF (2014-2020) are presented, as reporting is still ongoing: some interventions remain under implementation, while others submitted their final reports in 2025.

3.2.3. SDG 3 – Good health and well-being

Figure 3. SDG 3 – interlinkages with other goals

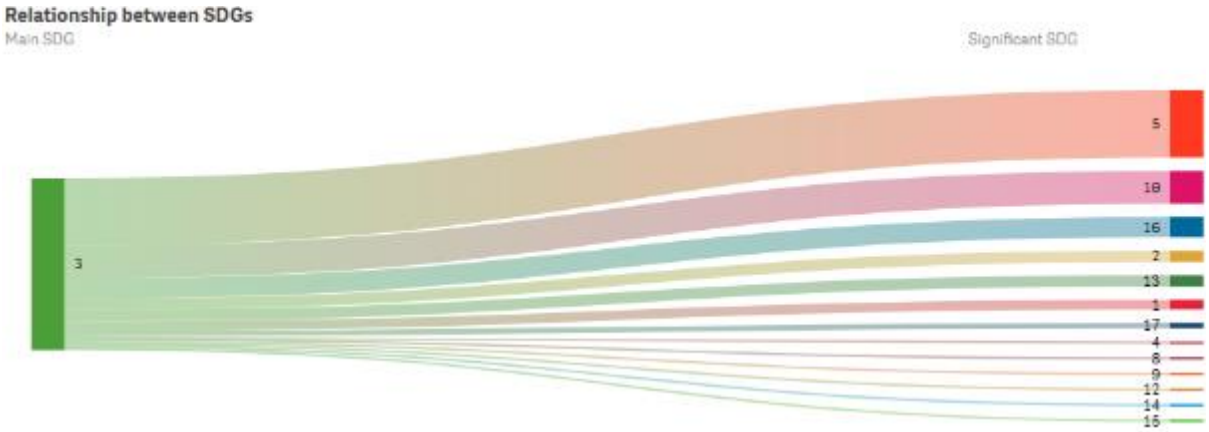


Figure 3 above shows the main synergies between SDG 3 and a broad range of other significant SDGs (numbers on the right), notably SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 10 on reduced inequalities, and SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions.

In 2025, in line with the Global Gateway strategy and the EU Global Health Strategy, the EU further consolidated health as a core pillar of its external action through regional and bilateral programmes and contributions to key multilateral partners. The focus remained on strengthening health systems and advancing universal health coverage, including women's health and sexual and reproductive rights. In a context marked by cuts to ODA and growing needs in fragile and conflict-affected countries, the EU remained a reliable and influential partner, supporting human development with a strong health component through NDICI–Global Europe.

The EU speeded up disbursements under the seventh replenishment of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, co-hosted the Gavi High-level Pledging Summit and used its Board role in Global Health Initiatives, including Gavi and the Pandemic Fund, to mitigate the impact of funding cuts on partner countries while contributing to strategic debates on governance and effectiveness. The EU sustained funding for the World Health Organization (WHO), including the Universal Health Coverage Partnership (UHCP), and launched a reflection process with EU Member States and like-minded partners to shape its position on the global health architecture and the subsequent process hosted by the WHO. This served to underline EU leadership in global immunisation efforts and its commitment to safeguarding essential health services amid fiscal pressures. Local manufacturing of health products in partner countries remained a priority. The Manufacturing and Access to Vaccines, Medicines and Health Technologies (MAV+) Initiative[32] mobilised more than EUR 2 billion in investments, including guarantee-based transactions with pharmaceutical companies such as Biovac. The initiative also supported the enabling environment in terms of regulatory strengthening, skills[33] and research. These investments have contributed to partnerships with EU companies, equitable access to essential health products, geographic diversification of supply chains and health emergency preparedness.

[32] https://global-gateway-forum.ec.europa.eu/news/global-gateway-eu-scales-local-manufacturing-and-access-health-products-africa-advancing-mav-2025-10-10_en

[33] https://capacity4dev.europa.eu/library/mav-factsheet-overview-project-annex_en?listing=group_library&refgid=250133

Engagement with the African region remained strong in 2025. In early November, the high-level steering meeting on the AU-EU Health Partnership brought together 15 countries and 11 institutions from the African continent.

Throughout 2025, the EU maintained meaningful dialogue with civil society, notably through the Global Health Policy Forum in May. At regional level, the EU supported health system resilience in the Western Balkans including by advancing all-hazard emergency preparedness, health financing reform aimed at ensuring universal coverage, and the restoration of immunisation levels following the COVID-19 pandemic.

Health interventions remained an essential life-saving component of humanitarian aid action, in the face of growing global needs and a shrinking funding environment. In 2025, the EU allocated around EUR 400 million to humanitarian health, a record amount. This funding supported health systems (where possible), and ensured access to basic medical care in emergencies, including epidemic response, maternal and newborn healthcare, trauma care and mental health and psychosocial support. It was critical in crises such as Syria, Gaza, Afghanistan, Yemen, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ukraine, where conflict, attacks on health infrastructure and large-scale displacement threatened progress towards SDG 3. A further significant achievement in 2025 was the launch of the new humanitarian health policy guidelines. Humanitarian efforts were complemented by the work of ReliefEU and the Union Civil Protection Mechanism to address several epidemic outbreaks, including cholera, Ebola and yellow fever.



Some 35 million women of reproductive age used modern methods of contraception with EU support under the previous multiannual financial framework (MFF 2014-2020). Under the current MFF 2021-2027, the figure is 25 million, as results are only beginning to materialise for projects launched between 2022 and 2024[(34)].

Around 300 000 children have been fully immunised with EU support under the current MFF.

[34] For methodological reasons, results under the current MFF 2021-2027 cannot be aggregated with those under the previous MFF (2014-2020). Results for the previous MFF are nevertheless presented, as reporting is still ongoing: some interventions remain under implementation, while others submitted their final reports in 2025.

3.2.4. SDG 4 – Quality education

Figure 4. SDG 4 – interlinkages with other goals

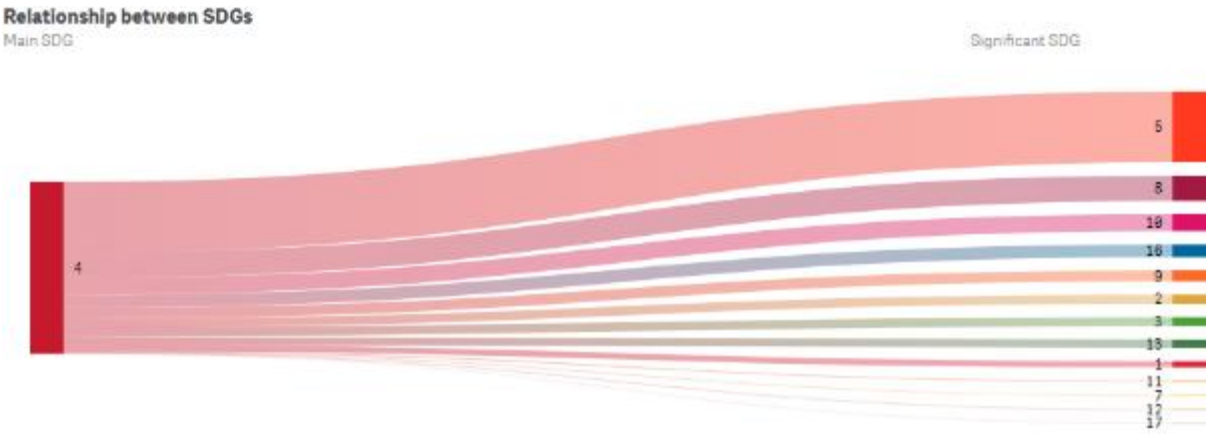


Figure 4 above shows the main synergies between SDG 4 and a broad range of other significant SDGs (numbers on the right), notably SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth, and SDG 10 on reduced inequalities.

The EU further consolidated its role as a leading global supporter of quality education as a human right and as a driver of sustainable development. Education remained a key priority, with EU investments continuing at a level which should ensure achievement of the target over 2021-2027. Support reached more than 70 countries and covered the full education cycle, prioritising system strengthening and skills for employment.

Under the Global Gateway strategy, education and skills were defined as the key to ensuring that investments in digital, green and sustainable infrastructure translate into decent jobs and inclusive growth. The Opportunity-driven Skills and Vocational Education and Training in Africa and VET Toolbox II helped align curricula and training offers with labour market needs and concrete employment opportunities. Six VET projects were rolled out in a number of African countries to support job creation to match training with employment creation. Regional exchanges on public-private partnerships for VET were organised in Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and Namibia.

Erasmus+ contributed to capacity building and skills development beyond Europe (in all regions covered by this report). This was done through capacity building projects in the field of Higher Education, Vocational Education and Training and informal education (youth), for an amount of EUR 177.1 million in 2025. In addition, the programme financed scholarships for higher education staff and students amounting to EUR 260.9 million.

In the Enlargement region and the Eastern Neighbourhood, education and skills featured prominently, with the performance-based facilities specific sections to skills. Under the Western Balkans Reform and Growth Facility, Albania completed a reform step in the area of social capital by introducing diversified active labour market policies targeting jobseekers and the long-term unemployed. In the Eastern Neighbourhood, the “Supporting Education Reforms in the Eastern Partnership region” action promoted education reforms of the governance and financing of education systems, improving their equity, gender equality, quality and performance. The newly launched Mediterranean University under the Pact for the Mediterranean aims to boost regional university cooperation and make the Mediterranean a hub for transnational higher education and research.

The Regional Teachers' Initiative for Africa was rolled out in 27 Sub-Saharan African countries, providing technical assistance for policy reforms in 14 countries. It also piloted professional development models across 14 projects in 12 countries and generated evidence for better teacher governance through six Africa-Europe research partnerships. These investments helped strengthen the quality and inclusiveness of basic education systems, including in fragile areas, and complemented support provided through the Global Partnership for Education and the Education Cannot Wait, which together reached millions of children.

Education in emergencies was further strengthened against a backdrop of decreasing humanitarian funding and increasing violations of children's rights in conflicts. Education is a lifeline for more than 234 million children and young people affected by crisis worldwide. The EU upheld its commitment to dedicate 10% of the initial annual humanitarian aid budget to education in emergencies. In 2025, funding exceeded EUR 180 million. Protection remained a key priority, with about 15% of the humanitarian financial allocation going towards protection activities, reflecting the growing number of grave violations against children in armed conflicts.

The participation and empowerment of young people were further integrated into education and skills initiatives. Young people provided advice on policies and programmes in more than 50 countries, and European Commissioner for International Partnerships Jozef Síkela held a Global Gateway Policy dialogue, ensuring that young people's perspectives inform the design of education and skills interventions. Education support was also increasingly aligned with the gender equality objectives of the EU Gender Action Plan as per an evaluation, which called for transformative impact for women and girls in key sectors.



Around 2.9 million primary- and secondary-school pupils have been enrolled in education with EU support under the current multiannual financial framework (MFF).

3.2.5. SDG 5 – Gender equality

Figure 5. SDG 5 – interlinkages with other goals

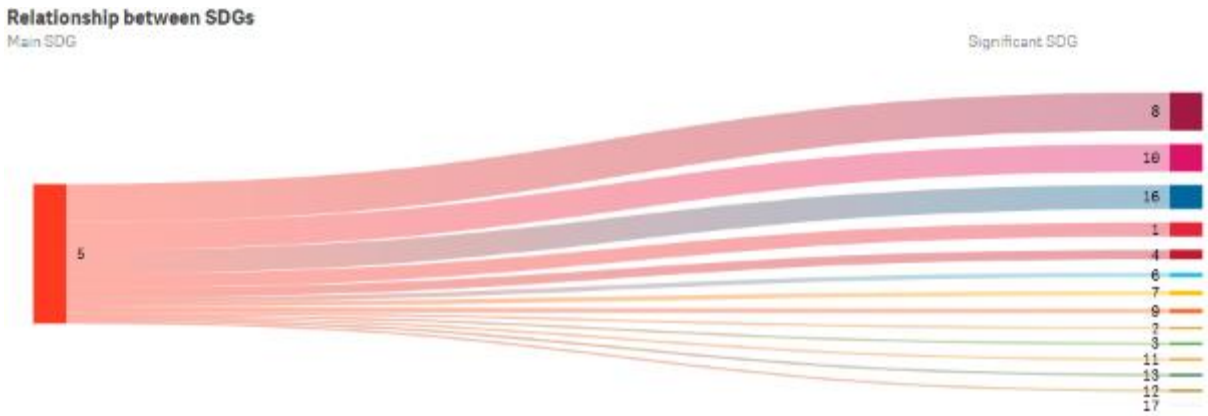


Figure 5 above shows the main synergies between SDG 5 and a broad range of other significant SDGs (numbers on the right), notably SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth, SDG 10 on reduced inequalities, and SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions.

In 2025, the EU continued to play a major role in promoting gender equality worldwide. The EU systematically integrated gender equality objectives in its portfolio. The share of actions with gender equality as a significant or principal policy objective increased from 68% in 2020 to about 79% in 2021-2025. For NDICI−Global Europe, between 2021 and 2025, the share was 83%, and of those, 4% have gender equality as their principal target. The EU also extended the use of gender and inequality markers to EFSD+ operations.

The EU also promoted women's economic empowerment through various actions, in North Macedonia, for example, the EU4Gender Equality programme supported women's participation in the STEM and digital sectors, while the Team Europe Initiative on women in public ICT and services promoted women's leadership in the digital transformation.

Gender equality objectives were integrated in support for universal health coverage with a focus on women's health and local manufacturing of health products in partner countries.

In fragile and conflict affected settings, the EU worked closely with women's organisations and youth organisations to build resilience, promote peace and safeguard civic space. EU support for the Global Survivors Fund secured reparations for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence and drove national policy breakthroughs, such as Ukraine's world-first wartime reparation law, and strengthened the global reparations ecosystem. In politically constrained environments, the EU maintained the space necessary to continue advocating for human rights, including women's and girls' rights. This included a new flagship programme for Afghanistan applying a "for women, by women" approach to basic needs and livelihoods (EUR 83 million).

The EU established new partnerships to eradicate gender-based violence, mainly through the second phase of the Spotlight Initiative. New programmes were launched in Ecuador, Uganda, Sierra Leone and Liberia. In March 2025, the African Union, the UN, and the EU signed a declaration of intent on a second phase of the Spotlight Initiative Africa Regional Programme. Across the Eastern Partnership countries, the EU 4 Gender Equality programme supported the prevention of gender-based violence. In Ukraine, the EU provided psychosocial support services. The ACT programme promoted the priorities of women's rights organisations in the preparation of standards and policy frameworks to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls. To strengthen prevention mechanisms, the regional programme EU 4 Social Inclusion in the Western Balkans and Türkiye boosted the data collection capacities of national institutions regarding violence against women.

In 2025, the EU increased its funding for sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence response to EUR 114 million, from a previous average of EUR 70 million per year. Around 15% of the EU humanitarian financial allocation went towards protection interventions that provided holistic support to survivors, combining medical care, psychosocial assistance and emergency livelihoods.



Approximately 20 milllion people benefited from EU-funded programmes to counter sexual and gender-based violence under the previous multiannual financial framework (MFF) [35].

[35] Results for the previous MFF (2014-2020) are presented, as reporting is still ongoing: some interventions remain under implementation, while others submitted their final reports in 2025.

3.2.6. SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation

The world remains off-track to achieve SDG 6. In 2024, 2.1 billion people still lacked access to safely managed drinking water, and almost half of the global population lacked access to safely managed sanitation. Against this backdrop, the EU continued to scale up support for sustainable water and sanitation in line with the European Water Resilience Strategy[36] adopted in 2025, including through long-term investments under the Global Gateway and humanitarian assistance in crises.

In 2025, the EU continued to deliver on its commitment under the Water Action Agenda (WAA) to support access to an improved drinking water source and/or a sanitation facility for 70 million people. Global Gateway investments and activities related to access to water, sanitation and hygiene were implemented in around 50 countries, with the private sector mobilized to extend this further. The Climate Investor 2 – financing water, sanitation and oceans infrastructure in emerging markets – surpassed its final close target with USD 1.065 billion mobilized thanks to a EUR 205 million EFSD+ guarantee from the EU, making it the largest climate adaptation infrastructure fund focused on emerging markets globally. It had nine projects under construction or in operation, including in Viet Nam, the Philippines and South Africa, and 27 projects under development in 2025. Further blending operations and guarantees were developed or deployed in Kenya, Tanzania, Ecuador, Brazil, the Dominican Republic, Bangladesh, Papua New Guinea and India to expand access for underserved communities.

In the Mediterranean and Gulf regions, the EU continued its long-standing commitment to managing scarce water resources. It began designing a regional project to support peer-to-peer exchanges among basin organisations and integrate earth observation into water management, in line with the Union for the Mediterranean water agenda. In Jordan, the EU supported sustainable water management to address structural water scarcity, with the Aqaba-Amman Water Desalination and Conveyance project, which is a Team Europe flagship initiative.

The EU also made progress on its WAA commitment to improve transboundary cooperation. Through policy outreach and Team Europe initiatives on transboundary water management in Africa and Central Asia, the EU helped extend the global reach of the Water Convention, developed three regional projects and launched a peer-to-peer programme for water basin management.

The EU continued supporting multilateralism on water, contributing to the implementation of the UN System-Wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation and to the preparations for the 2026 UN Water Conference.

Humanitarian water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions remained essential in emergencies. The EU intensified its efforts to promot access to WASH services during humanitarian crises. Environmental considerations were integrated into WASH-related interventions, while the human right to water and sanitation remained a priority thanks to the implementation of the EU human rights guidelines on safe drinking water and sanitation. In Yemen, where years of conflict have devastated basic services, EU humanitarian aid – including via the EU Humanitarian Air Bridge (EUHAB) – delivered critical medical and WASH supplies to populations facing severe food insecurity and high levels of malnutrition, partly driven by unsafe water and poor sanitation. In Venezuela, EU funding totalling over EUR 52 million helped sustain access to clean water and health services in an otherwise severely underfunded response.

[36] COM(2025) 280 ; https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52025DC0280



23 million people had gained access to improved drinking water sources and/or sanitation facilities with EU support under the previous multiannual financial framework (MFF 2014-2020). To the end of 2025, 5.3 million people had gained access, as results under the current MFF 2021-2027 are only beginning to materialise for projects launched between 2022 and 2024 [37].

3.2.7. SDG 10 – Reduced inequalities

Reducing inequalities is one of the defining challenges of our time. Given how inequalities intersect with all dimensions of sustainable development, the EU continued building a multifaceted response, anchored in its Global Gateway strategy.

The Global Gateway strategy contributes to addressing inequalities by mobilising public and private investments in priority sectors – health, education and research, digital, energy and transport – where investment can create decent work, expand access to essential services and connect underserved communities. This is reinforced by a 360-degree approach, through which the enabling environment is built around each investment, encompassing regulation, human rights (including labour rights), progressive fiscal policies, social protection, skills development, gender equality, respect for environmental, social and governance standards, and encouraging partnership with civil society and local authorities. Through the Team Europe equality flagship projects, the EU is tackling inequality where it represents both a significant challenge and a political priority. From digitalisation in Kenya to decent work in Bangladesh, these initiatives are delivering transformational change. This logic has also been extended to fragile contexts, where the risk of exclusion is greatest: Global Gateway flagship projects are currently being implemented in more than half of the world's fragile countries (41 out of 61), including 10 classified as highly or extremely fragile.

In 2025, the EU continued to implement concrete policy measures and programmes to drive inequality reduction. The Gender Action Plan III advances the full, equal and meaningful participation of all women and girls, while the human rights-based approach keeps rights holders at the very heartof EU cooperation. With the first-ever Youth Action Plan in external action, the EU is empowering young people to lead global change by engaging, equipping and connecting the next generation. In 2025, the EU reaffirmed its commitment to disability inclusion in external action by joining the Amman-Berlin Global Disability Summit Declaration. The EU achieved disability inclusion in 38.1% of its new actions funded under the NDICI and 38% of its new actions funded under the IPA III instrument between 2021 and 2024, as measured by the OECD Disability Marker.

The Inequality Marker is both a benchmarking and a policy tool, which ensures that inequality reduction is assessed systematically across all of the Commission’s Dirctorate-General for International Partnerships (DG INTPA) funded actions, including Global Gateway priorities. Since June 2025, its application has been extended to EFSD+ operations (starting with blending). 62% of new DG INTPA actions committed in 2024 contribute to reducing inequalities, up from 59% in 2023. The Distributional Impact Assessment tool, already applied in Paraguay, Djibouti, Bhutan, Madagascar,

[37] For methodological reasons, results under the current MFF 2021-2027 cannot be aggregated with those under the previous MFF (2014-2020). Results for the previous MFF are nevertheless presented, as reporting is still ongoing: some interventions remain under implementation, while others submitted their final reports in 2025.

Benin and Uganda, complements the Inequality Marker by providing a rigorous econometric methodology to verify whether interventions effectively reach the bottom poorest 40% of the population.

3.2.8. Other major achievements

Delivering on the Youth Action Plan in external action included rolling out Youth Sounding Boards in more than 50 EU Delegations and in Brussels HQ.

The EU has supported youth inclusion in various regional dialogue processes. These dialogues have highlighted Global Gateway's potential to empower young people by creating opportunities through investments in skills, decent jobs and inclusion.

The Youth Empowerment Fund supported young people by providing accessible, low-barrier funding for approximately 1 900 initiatives led by young people in their communities. The Africa-Europe Youth Academy expanded learning opportunities and exchanges for young people seeking to strengthen their leadership skills and build networks.

Youth initiatives in the Mediterranean supported political participation, media skills, civic leadership and active citizenship through programmes such as Mediterranean Youth in Action, EU Media Connect, EU Jeel Connect and the Young Civil Society Leadership Programme. In 2025, EU Jeel Connect's 440 members delivered 61 initiatives, reaching over 5 000 people.

Youth also played a key role in Africa-Europe Partnerships for Culture, which connected artists and cultural networks across Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa and the Arab region. Programmes such as Halaqat and Ecologies of Culture supported exchanges, cultural networks and Arab cultural actors, while the Olive Branch film award promoted shared values at the Cinemamed festival in Brussels.

In 2025, the EU adopted its Pact for the Mediterranean, setting out the policy framework to support youth empowerment and highlight cultural sites as drivers of economic growth, social inclusion, and regional revitalisation through cross-sector cooperation, sustainable heritage management, and anti-trafficking efforts. Actions to implement the Pact are being launched in 2026.

Under thematic programmes (CSO and HRD), the entire 2024 budget allocated to MENA countries (EUR 24 064 580.24) has been contracted to the benefit of civil society organisations. Under bilateral programmes, EU countries' road maps for engagement with civil society set out priority areas for support and dialogue. A survey has been launched to map needs in terms of updating and design. Under the regional programming, the decision action "Safeguard of basic rights and democratic governance in the Southern Neighbourhood for 2025-2027" (EUR 73.7 million) has been adopted. The initiative combines support to the regional civil society facility, support to civil society in Morocco and Tunisia, and contributions to the European Public Integrity Foundation (EUPI) (Middle East Peace process) and the European endowment for democracy.

Civil society organisations were also consulted during the drafting of the Pact and the EU civil society strategy.

3.3. Green Deal

3.3.1. SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy

In 2025, the EU continued to contribut to SDG 7 in its external action, focusing on renewable energy generation, energy efficiency and regional energy connectivity, in line with the European Green Deal and the Global Gateway strategy.

In Africa, the implementation of the Africa-Europe Green Energy Initiative progressed. EU investments supported solar, hydro and wind power projects alongside transmission and distribution infrastructure, which improved access to clean electricity for households and businesses and reduce reliance on fossil fuels. Progress was also made on energy efficiency, clean cooking, green hydrogen and derivatives. In addition, President von der Leyen reaffirmed the EU's commitment to SDG 7 in Africa by co-launching the "Scaling up Renewables in Africa" campaign which ran from November 2024 to November 2025 and raised EUR 15.5 billion, including over EUR 15.1 billion in pledges from the EU.

In the Middle East and North Africa, the EU continued to support regulatory reforms and investments in the decarbonisation of industrial sectors and energy efficiency in buildings. Stakeholders were also consulted on the development of the Trans-Mediterranean Renewable Energy and Clean Tech Initiative (T-MED), a flagship initiative under the Pact for the Mediterranean.

In the Enlargement region and the Eastern Neighbourhood, the EU supported partners' clean energy transition and integration into the European market. Ukraine introduced a market-based framework for renewable energy under the Ukraine Facility, while the Republic of Moldova advanced open and competitive electricity and gas markets under the Reform and Growth Facility. Under the Eastern Partnership, the EU4Energy programme continued to support alignment with the EU energy *acquis*, fostering greater use of renewables, energy efficiency and regional energy security.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, progress was made on Global Gateway regional initiatives on electricity integration, including the Peru-Ecuador interconnection and the EUR 1 billion EIB lending facility for the Central American electricity market. Euroclima continued to promote electricity integration, green hydrogen and other clean energy solutions.

In Asia and the Pacific, the EU progress was made on on the Global Gateway flagship initiative on Energy Connectivity in South Asia, the ASEAN Power Grid and the Just Energy Transition Partnerships with Indonesia and Viet Nam. It also worked on green decarbonisation with India, paving the way for further bilateral cooperation.

All these investments were underpinned by NDICI–Global Europe. Budgetary guarantees and blending operations under the European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus (EFSD+) were critical to de-risking private investment in relation to SDG 7. In 2025, 7 EFSD+ guarantees (EUR 1.4 billion) exclusively supported energy, while about 10 others had energy as a component.

Humanitarian funds complemented these efforts. In Ukraine, the EU supported repairs to damaged energy infrastructure, including through the delivery of transformers and generators, to maintain electricity, heating and basic services during winter and while attacks were ongoing. As part of the greening of humanitarian aid, the EU also supported clean energy in its responses, including solarised WASH, health or education infrastructure, and implemented innovation projects worth EUR 2.25 million. These focused on access to renewable energy in displacement contexts, through public-private partnerships, and capacity building for humanitarian organisations. A EUR 1 million of investment is expected to leverage EUR 5 million for clean energy projects in humanitarian contexts.

3.3.2. SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities

In 2025, the EU further strengthened its contribution to SDG 11 by promoting sustainable, resilient and inclusive urban development as a key pillar of its external action. Cities are recognised as drivers of economic development and innovation, while being on the front line of climate change, environmental degradation, social inequalities and the absorption of forced displacement. This is the case particularly in low- and middle-income countries, where urbanisation continues at high speed.

Building on earlier work, the EU intensified its support for sustainable cities' investments in sustainable and accessible urban mobility and efficient waste management solutions. Under the Global Gateway strategy, transport investments increasingly looked at "urban nodes" to improve connectivity, tackle congestion and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and mirror the EU internal corridor-approach (TEN-T). The MobiliseYourCity partnership, in particular, promoted sustainable urban mobility plans and supported cities around the globe in delivering urban mobility solutions. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the EU worked on preparing investments in clean buses and railways in Costa Rica and Panama, railways and metro lines in Colombia and Mexico and cable-cars in several cities across the region. The aim was to help decarbonise urban transport, promote European excellence and good practices and improve access to jobs and services for urban populations.

The EU also launched a call for proposals under the Early-Stage Investment Mechanism (ESIM) with the aim of getting the EU private sector to support the first phases of innovative and sustainable urban development projects and bridge the urban investment gap.

The EU continued to promote greener cities and circular and resource-efficient urban economies, which included work on solid waste management. Investments in sustainable and inclusive WASH programmes, including Climate Investor 2 projects in the Philippines, Viet Nam and Mexico, and blending operations in Pakistan, Benin, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic, helped expand basic services that are essential for safe and resilient cities.

Disaster risk reduction and climate resilience remained central to work on cities and communities. Humanitarian and civil protection tools responded to large-scale urban crises, including in Ukraine and Gaza, where conflict caused widespread destruction of housing and critical urban infrastructure and massive displacement of people. Urban preparedness is a key focus area for the EU, as demonstrated through its investment in Malawi (in collaboration with the UNDP) and Zimbabwe (in partnership with international organisations to strengthen resilience in rapidly urbanising yet fragile contexts).

Partnerships with local authorities and city networks remained crucial. The EU continued city-to-city cooperation with initiatives such as the 2025 Cities and Regions Forum on "Localising the Global Gateway", and others under the international urban and regional cooperation programme. The implementation of the fourth phase (2025-2029) of the Covenant of Mayors for Sub-Saharan Africa reinforced the role of African cities and regions as key partners in sustainable and inclusive urban development. In the Eastern Partnership, the EU launched the third phase of its flagship initiative "Mayors for Economic Growth" (with the support of the UNDP), which empowers cities and towns in Armenia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine to address rural depopulation, job creation, climate change and the digital transition, with a sharper focus on local economic development planning and access to finance.

3.3.3. SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production

In 2025, the EU strengthened its contribution to SDG 12 by promoting sustainable consumption and production (SCP) and the circular economy as pathways to clean economies, in line with the European Green Deal, the Global Gateway strategy and the Clean Industrial Deal. The focus shifted from policy dialogue to reforms, partnerships and investments that help partner countries reduce resource pressures, create quality jobs and strengthen value chains, while enabling resilient economic relations with the EU.

Circular economy and SCP support was scaled up across international partnerships. Building on achievements in 2024, when over 100 countries benefited from EU support, actions helped partners translate Green Deal-related objectives and market requirements into policy reform, green business

development, eco-innovation, skills development, supply chain management and investment preparation. Global, regional and national programmes extended to more than 120 partner countries.

The EU contributed to processes, such as the World Circular Economy Forum, the Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency, the Africa Circular Economy Alliance and the LAC Coalition on Circular Economy. In Africa, the EU supported the launch of the Continental Circular Economy Action Plan for Africa 2024-2034, a roadmap to resource-efficient and inclusive green growth. Flagship programmes, including the SWITCH programmes in Asia, the Mediterranean and Eastern and Southern Africa, AL-INVEST Verde and EU4Environment, supported circular value chains, eco-innovation and green SMEs. The EU Circular Economy Resource Centre strengthened peer-to-peer partnerships between the EU and various actors in partner countries.

The EU stepped up action on sustainable and deforestation-free value chains. Through DESIRA+ and related agrifood programmes, it supported value chains in cocoa, coffee, cashew and "forgotten crops", linking smallholders to markets, improving soils and promoting agroforestry. The Team Europe Initiative on deforestation-free value chains expanded to more than 26 producing countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia, helping them comply with EU market requirements, reduce deforestation and forest degradation, and promote traceable and sustainable products. EU Forest Partnerships improved forest management, reduced deforestation and improved partner countries' benchmarking under the EU Deforestation Regulation. Complementary work included the design of the EU Forest Fund, a blending facility for small private-sector companies developing sustainable and legal forest value chains, and the mapping of innovative financing instruments in 15 forested countries.

In critical raw materials (CRM), the EU supported sustainable, secure and resilient supply chains, including projects contributing to the CRM Act's benchmarks on sourcing, processing, recycling and diversification. It also operationalised a dedicated CRM facility to connect projects with off-takers and financiers. Action on sustainable cities promoted investments in sustainable urban mobility and efficient waste-management solutions, contributing to waste reduction and more circular urban economies. EU humanitarian action integrated SDG 12 through mandatory minimum environmental requirements for all EU-funded operations and greener procurement, logistics and programme design. In 2025, the EU funded three "greening" humanitarian aid innovation projects and endorsed common donor priority actions for greener humanitarian aid under the Humanitarian Aid Donors' Declaration on Climate and Environment.



About 30 000 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises applied sustainable consumption and production practices with EU support under the previous multiannual financial framework (MFF 2014-2020). As results under the current MFF are only beginning to materialise for projects launched between 2022 and 2024, almost 5 000 have done the same with EU support under the current MFF 2021-2027[38].

3.3.4. SDG 13 – Climate action

The EU continued to be a leader in the green transition. Climate action was increasingly embedded across thematic and geographic portfolios. NDICI–Global Europe remained the main budgetary framework, guided by the 30% climate spending target. Strengthened by the Global Gateway strategy, it continued to support the integration of mitigation and adaptation measures into all EU action, to

[38] For methodological reasons, results under the current MFF 2021-2027 cannot be aggregated with those under the previous MFF (2014-2020). Results for the previous MFF are nevertheless presented, as reporting is still ongoing: some interventions remain under implementation, while others submitted their final reports in 2025.

further the green transition and to leverage private investment in clean value chains in partner countries, in line with the Paris Agreement.

The latest available data for 2025 show that, over 2021-2025, 26% of the total committed amount under the NDICI–Global Europe contributed to the climate spending target.

The EU and its Member States play a leading role in international climate finance as the world's largest provider of climate finance to developed countries. The EU actively seeks to extend the range and impact of sources and financial instruments and to mobilise more private finance, as major tools to support international climate action. For example, EFSD+ guarantees and blending supported climate investment, including through Climate Investor Funds, with at least 50 mitigation and adaptation infrastructure projects under way. The EU Sustainable Finance Advisory Hub helped develop green bond frameworks to mobilise climate-aligned private capital.

The EU continued to pursue its climate and environmental goals, including through EU Climate Dialogues. An additional EUR 15.1 million was provided in support of the Global Methane Pledge through the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Methane Emissions Observatory (IMEO) and the Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC). The Intra-ACP Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (DRRP) continued to contribute to climate resilience, adaptation and mitigation actions. The Commission also continued its involvement in the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage and supported partner countries in their efforts to strengthen and implement their National Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and long-term strategies through the Green Deal Knowledge Hub.

The TEI on adaptation and resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa turned lessons into action by improving climate and risk data, strengthening early warning systems, expanding access to climate finance and developing tailor-made insurance products subject to stronger regulatory frameworks. Under the initiative, the Space for Early Warning in Africa (SEWA) component of the Africa–EU Space Partnership was launched to support climate resilience and disaster preparedness.

Through TEIs on transboundary water management in Africa and Central Asia, the EU supported new regional projects and peer-to-peer cooperation on climate-resilient water governance. Global initiatives on the circular economy covered more than 120 countries, helping reduce resource use and greenhouse-gas emissions throughout value chains.

Through the StormWatch initiative in the Caribbean, the EU strengthened its partnership to boost the region's ability to respond to climate and extreme weather events by providing European technologies and expertise. In Argentina, Colombia and Brazil, the EU fostered transatlantic cooperation and regulatory alignment on green technologies, deforestation and environmental regulation by engaging with public and private stakeholders. Climate initiatives, such as the Second Mediterranean Assessment Report (MAR2) and the MeetMED initiative, promoted low-carbon transitions and energy efficiency in buildings in the Mediterranean region.

In 2025 the EU increased its disaster-preparedness budget line to EUR 81 million.

Rapid-response and resilience budget lines under NDICI–Global Europe funded measures to address climate-exacerbated fragility, including in the Lake Chad Basin, where resilience programmes incorporated natural resource management.

3.3.5. SDG 14 – Life below water

In 2025, at the third UN Ocean Conference, the EU tabled more than 50 voluntary commitments, worth nearly EUR 1 billion. The Conference helped mobilise the international community around the urgent need to accelerate ocean action and the development of a regenerative, inclusive and climate-resilient blue economy. The European Ocean Pact and the Finance in Common Ocean Coalition were instrumental in this endeavour. However, the implementation of SDG 14 and the ocean-related targets of the 2030 UN Agenda remained off track, with the ocean continuing to face pressure from pollution, unsustainable fishing practices, biodiversity loss and climate change. In this context, the EU further strengthened the ocean as a strategic priority in its external action, supporting ocean governance, ecosystem conservation and restoration, sustainable blue economy development and ocean science.

At the multilateral level, the European Commission maintained its precautionary stance on deep-sea mining in areas beyond national jurisdiction, insisting that activities should not proceed until science has demonstrated the absence of harmful environmental impacts, as required under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the necessary provisions in the exploitation regulations for the effective protection of the marine environment have been put in place. In response to attempts to circumvent the International Seabed Authority, the EU reaffirmed that UNCLOS sets out the legal framework within which deepsea mining must be carried out.

The EU continued to promote effective ocean governance through international partnerships and investments. It enforced measures against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing through bilateral dialogues, catch-certification schemes and support for regional fisheries management organisations. To strengthen food security and livelihoods, the EU launched a new Aquatic Food Value Chains programme (NAVAC – with a budget of EUR 20 million), promoting sustainable aquatic food systems, resilient value chains and support for women and small-scale producers. The programme also includes a knowledge hub to help partner countries attract sustainable investments.

The EU launched the first component of the Global Ocean programme, including a technical assistance facility to help developing countries ratify and implement the Agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of marine Biodiversity of areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ Agreement). The EU sustained its ocean diplomacy efforts and maintained a high level of commitment towards the swift ratification and entry into force of the Agreement (that took place in January 2026).

In Africa, the EU launched OPERA (with a budget of EUR 10 million) to strengthen ocean monitoring and forecasting capacities.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, the EU began to roll out two regional ocean programmes and launched two additional ones, for a total amount of EUR 170 million. These programmes promote international ocean governance, a sustainable blue economy, and conservation and restoration of marine and coastal ecosystems. In line with the Global Gateway strategy, the programmes support sustainable finance and identify investment opportunities in sectors such as aquaculture, port decarbonisation and blue biotechnology. In the Pacific, the Pacific European Union Marine Partnership (PEUMP) II programme was launched, with a focus on sustainable fisheries value chains.

Addressing marine pollution remained a priority. EU programmes in the Mediterranean, the Black Sea region and across the globe supported wastewater treatment, marine litter reduction, environmental monitoring, circular economy solutions and improved waste management.

In the Caribbean, through the Global Gateway Sargassum Initiative, the EU stepped up its activities related to sargassum management by strengthening regional cooperation, promoting investments in private-sector-led pilot projects and building broad partnerships between governments, development banks and the private sector to scale up promising solutions across the region.

In 2025, the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and the EU officially launched the "Future-ready shipping in Africa" initiative to support the African continent's transition toward a sustainable, decarbonised and digitally advanced maritime sector. The initiative is backed by a EUR 5 million pledge from the EU.

3.3.6. SDG 15 – Life on Land

In 2025, the EU continued to strengthen its contribution to SDG 15 by supporting the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and biodiversity, with strong links to SDGs 13, 6, 14 and 5.

The EU increased its focus on nature-positive finance, setting up an EU Forest Fund to support small private-sector companies in the development of sustainable and legal forest value chains and the preservation of forest resources. It also began mapping opportunities for innovative nature-related instruments, such as green bonds, forest funds and environmental taxation in 15 forested countries. In Peru, a pilot project on biodiversity certification and nature credits is being implemented with public and private partners.

Investments in afforestation, reforestation and sustainable land management across Africa, Asia and Latin America were supported, including through the Carbon Sinks EFSD+ guarantees (totalling EUR 366 million) signed in October 2024 and other global programmes, such as THRIVELANDS.

The EU maintained its support for legal and sustainable forest value chains through the EU Forest Partnerships and the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPA). In 2025, Ghana became the first African country and only the second in the world to issue FLEGT licences, providing direct access to the EU market for timber products. Through DESIRA+, the EU promoted sustainable agricultural value chains in cocoa, coffee, cashew and "forgotten crops", enhancing soils, promoting agroforestry and connecting producers to local, regional and international markets. The Team Europe Initiative on deforestation-free value chains was extended to more than 26 producing countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, the second phase of the NaturAfrica's initiative was approved, covering a total area of 2 970 395 km². This initiative promotes integrated landscape management to conserve biodiversity, strengthen territorial governance and foster green economic opportunities in renewable energy, transport and agro-processing. The Kivu-Kinshasa Green Corridor in the Democratic Republic of Congo, a Global Gateway flagship project, is a prime example of that approach.

In the Southern neighbourhood, a regional project on forest genetic resources was prepared to support conservation and sustainable resource use (MEDFORGEN), while the SEMPA Project (Bolstering Mediterranean Biodiversity and Marine and Coastal Protected Areas for Nature) is contributing to the achievement of good environmental status (GES) in the Mediterranean Sea and Coast in seven countries that are parties to the Barcelona Convention. In Eastern Partnership countries, EU4Environment activities focused on the sustainable management of forests and land-based resources and on strengthening the Emerald Network, including new steps to promote protected area coverage in Ukraine. In the Western Balkans, the EU4Green programme supported protected floodplain areas and legislative alignment with the EU nature *acquis*.

The EU continued to promote global biodiversity governance supporting partner countries' implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF) and other multilateral environmental agreements, such as the CITES Convention. The EU also launched programmes to empower indigenous peoples and local communities in conservation actions and policy processes (COLOURS) and to promote the sustainable and legal use of wildlife resources, including by setting up a Legal Hub under the Sustainable Wildlife Management Programme.

By the end of 2025, EU-supported interventions, with almost EUR 4 billion mobilised, had placed an estimated 14 500 km² of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under protection. Meanwhile, large-scale community reserves and land-restoration programmes expanded the area subject to sustainable use and restoration, contributing to the objective of doubling external biodiversity funding to EUR 7 billion for 2021-2027.



Some 1.7 million km² of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems were under protection with EU support under the previous multiannual financial framework (MFF 2014-2020). Under the current MFF 2021-2027, the number is 67 000 km² so far, as results under the current MFF are only beginning to materialise for projects launched between 2022 and 2024[39].

3.3.7. Other major achievements

The recovery of nuclear safety functions damaged since the Russia's 2022 unprovoked full-scale invasion continued in Ukraine. A mobile laboratory for in situ radiation measurements was delivered to Central Radioactive Waste Management Enterprise, along with modernised dosimetry control systems in the Chornobyl exclusion zone. In 2025, the design of the Integrated Automated Radiation Monitoring System for the whole of Ukraine, which was developed with EU support, was approved; implementation started soon after. Finally, the design of a uranium ore processing waste disposal facility at the site of the former Pridniproskyi Chemical Plant was developed and approved.

The European Instrument for International Nuclear Safety and Cooperation (INSC) was used to implement part of the EU commitments regarding the implementation of Annex III to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPoA) on civil nuclear cooperation. All activities for Iran were suspended after the reimposition of UN and EU sanctions related to the Iran nuclear programme in September 2025 following the activation of the "snapback mechanism".

The remediation of the fourth of seven priority uranium legacy sites was completed by the EBRD in Yangiobod, Uzbekistan, in June 2025. Remediation work at the fifth uranium legacy site – Mailuu-Suu in Kyrgyzstan – are progressing well and a new financial contribution in 2025 ensured that the work could continue uninterrupted.

[39] For methodological reasons, results under the current MFF 2021-2027 cannot be aggregated with those under the previous MFF (2014-2020). Results for the previous MFF are nevertheless presented, as reporting is still ongoing: some interventions remain under implementation, while others submitted their final reports in 2025.

3.4. Digitalisation, science, technology, innovation and infrastructure

3.4.1. SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Digital

In June 2025, the European Commission and the EU High Representative/Vice-President adopted a Joint Communication on an international digital strategy for the EU[40], setting out a vision for the EU's external action in the digital field.

Under this strategy, the EU deepened and expanded its digital partnerships. Further meetings of the Digital Partnership Councils took place with Japan, the Republic of Korea and Singapore, while the first such meeting was held with Canada. New Digital Dialogues have been launched with key African partners, including Kenya and Morocco.

The EU made progress on implementing the Global Gateway digital priority and the integrated EU Tech Business Offer, which combines secure and trusted digital infrastructure, Artificial Intelligence (AI) and software solutions, 5G/6G, cybersecurity and digital public infrastructure.

The EU scaled up investments in secure and resilient infrastructure. The EU-Africa-India Digital Corridor "Blue Raman" and the Medusa subsea cable strengthened submarine cable connectivity between Europe, Africa and Asia. Satellite connectivity expanded through blended finance in Central Asia, pilot projects in Sub-Saharan Africa linked to IRIS², and a new programme in the MENA region. EFSD+ guarantees, including the expansion of "Africa Connected" beyond Africa, mobilised investments in digital infrastructure, including 5G rollouts and data centres, which make it possible to run AI applications.

The EU invested in digital public infrastructure to promote interoperability and digital sovereignty. A new ICT standardisation initiative and a programme in Nigeria promoted open source solutions. A new Digital Economy Package with Mozambique combined investments in connectivity with regulatory reform, digital skills and digital public services.

The EU strengthened cybersecurity and resilience in the face of hybrid threats through a new action on cybersecurity and AI capacity-building. The Tallinn Cyber Diplomacy Summer School and EU CyberNet boosted these efforts, while Eastern Partnership programmes improved cybercrime preparedness and alignment with EU cybersecurity legislation.

In the Neighbourhood and Enlargement regions, the AI-based "eAccession" tool was finalised to support regulatory alignment with the EU *acquis*. EU4Digital continued to facilitate integration with the EU digital single market, and the EU4Digital academy provided free courses on cybersecurity, digital marketing, business digitalisation and e-commerce, fostering digital entrepreneurship. In the MENA region, a new initiative supported the digital transformation of partners, focusing on regulatory reforms, cybersecurity and digital skills.

The EU leveraged Copernicus data in the Asia-Pacific for spatial planning and climate-change mitigation and initiated the design of a programme on use of satellite navigation and Earth Observation data in the MENA region. Meanwhile, Stormwatch used EU satellite data and supercomputing to improve disaster preparedness in Latin America. The EU also strengthened digital innovation ecosystems in Africa thanks to the Africa-Europe Digital Innovation Bridge (AEDIB),

[40] JOIN(2025) 140 of 5 June 2025 ; https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/joint-communication-international-digital-strategy-eu

supported the twin transition through the Digital and Green Innovation programme, and advanced women's leadership in the public ICT sector with a joint initiative.

Research and Innovation

In 2025, the EU supported research and innovation ecosystems in partner countries as a key driver of sustainable, inclusive growth. Actions strengthened policy frameworks, scientific and technological capacities and innovation infrastructures, linking research results to investment and value chain development.

In Africa, support for research and innovation was closely connected to the Global Gateway Africa–Europe Investment Package. Actions backed scientific and technological solutions for the energy transition, sustainable agriculture and health (including local manufacturing of health products) and innovation in critical raw materials value chains. Building on initiatives such as the Africa Research Initiative for Scientific Excellence (ARISE) and EU-ACP research and innovation programmes, support helped consolidate research networks, centres of excellence and incubation structures that foster collaboration between universities, research institutes, companies and public authorities.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, Global Gateway flagship projects, such as the EU–LAC high-performance computing network and the sargassum management project, continued to promote advanced digital research infrastructure and applied innovation in support of climate action and the blue economy. In Asia and the Pacific, the EU invested in the use of Copernicus data for spatial planning and climate change mitigation, boosting partner countries' capacity to generate and use geospatial information for public policies.

In the Middle East and North Africa, the EU supported the connection of EU national research and education agencies with the Arab agencies network, laying the ground for further expansion in 2026.

Across regions, digital partnerships under the Global Gateway digital pillar mobilised research and innovation around secure connectivity, trustworthy AI, cybersecurity, space-based services and digital public infrastructure. Meanwhile, dedicated hubs and platforms supported the sharing of knowledge and technical expertise.

Sustainable transport

In 2025, sustainable transport remained a key focus of the EU's external action under the Global Gateway strategy, supporting greener and more resilient connectivity. The EU actively promoted transport infrastructure investments and EU industry worldwide, including in key urban nodes, to foster sustainable development, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and diversify supply chains.

The Commission's cooperation with the private sector in the transport field has continued in 2025. This included consolidating the Railway Working Group on three continents, moving forward on the Green Shipping Corridors Initiative, preparing the Global Gateway Aviation Dialogues, contributing to the Global Gateway Bus Working Group and continuing work with the Global Gateway Business Advisory Group on transport. Implementation of the technical assistance facility Global Gateway Transport Support Mechanism (GGTSM) continued, with nearly 40 assignments ongoing or completed. Various global projects in the rail, road or maritime sub-sectors were signed (with the IMO, the International Road Transport Union (IRU), and the European Maritime Service Agency for the MENA region) or are in preparation (with the European Union Agency for Railways (ERA)), while still others (with the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the European Union Aviation Safety Agency (EASA), and the IMO) were ongoing. A call for proposals aimed at supporting the EU private sector was launched under the Early-Stage Investment Mechanism (ESIM).

Work progressed on priority regions and economic corridors: Along the 12 African priority corridors, the Trans-Caspian Transport Corridor (TCTC), the India-Middle East-Europe Corridor (IMEC), and in Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as in the ENEST (e.g. Solidarity Lanes) and MENA regions, various investments are under preparation or being advanced – some of which with EIB IW1[41] backing. These investments span the sectors of rail (Panama, Mexico, South Africa, Bangladesh, Vietnam, South Caucasus), road (Djibouti, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan), maritime transport (Benin, Namibia, Chile, Mexico, Panama and the Caribbean, the Southern Neighbourhood), urban mobility (Costa Rica, MENA region), logistics infrastructure (Kyrgyzstan) and aviation (studies for sustainable aviation fuels, in particular in 14 African countries and in India, safety equipment to airports in Burundi and Liberia). In addition, transport and trade facilitation projects were designed and approved, in particular in Africa and Central Asia, covering also safety, security, and sector decarbonisation.



EU investments, under the previous multiannual financial framework, supported the construction of around 14 000 km of roads, the rehabilitation of over 10 000 km, and the maintenance of almost 60 000 km of existing routes[42].

3.4.2. Other major achievements

The Digital for Development (D4D) Hub continued to bring together EU Member States, EU institutions, financial actors and the private sector around shared digital priorities and playing a key role in facilitating the EU Tech Business Offer. During its first year, the offer included policy dialogues, study visits, business matchmaking, investment facilitation and targeted cooperation with EU digital companies seeking opportunities in strategic markets. Specific initiatives included the EU-Viet Nam Global Gateway Investment Forum, the Caribbean-EU Study Visit on Digital Transformation and the EU-Nigeria Digital Open Days took place.

The Knowledge Hub Digital (KHD) remained an agile facility that provides EU Delegations and partners with specialised expertise. Its resources were boosted in 2025 due to high demand for its services, including technical analysis to underpin Global Gateway actions, capacity development and support for policy dialogues.

Digital skills are intrinsically linked to digital development other than infrastructure. The target groups on digital skills are on all levels from basic education to specialised university level to all audiences.

The D4D hub identified and showcased successful EU Member State initiatives on digital skills across partner countries to create a common narrative, strengthen cooperation (including with the private sector) and scale up previously tested programmes across regions.

The Global Gateway Business Advisory Groups organised exchanges on digital development, including skills development as a cross-cutting element.

At the EU–CELAC (Community of Latin American and Caribbean States) Summit in November 2025, leaders endorsed the progress of the EU–LAC Digital Alliance. More than 70 partnerships between businesses have been concluded in the framework of the EU–LAC Digital Accelerator.

[41] The European Investment Bank is the exclusive implementing partner of the Investment Window 1 under NDICI.
[42] Results for the previous MFF (2014-2020) are presented, as reporting is still ongoing: some interventions remain under implementation, while others submitted their final reports in 2025.

In the Western Balkans, the Digital Summit focused on cooperation in digital services, the digital identity wallet, interoperability, AI, cybersecurity, e-services, and skills development. The EU launched new European Digital Innovation Hubs, while North Macedonia and Serbia were selected to host AI Factory Antennas.

Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova joined the EU's Roam-Like-At-Home area. The Republic of Moldova also gained access to the EU Cybersecurity Reserve and received funding for an AI Factory Antenna and a European Digital Innovation Hub.

The EU-Egypt Summit agreed investments in trusted, secure digital connectivity and data infrastructures and resolved to push forward on cybersecurity, AI, the data economy and digital skills. At the 2025 EU-African Union Summit, the parties welcomed each other's digital strategies and committed to further cooperation. The EU-India Free Trade Agreement includes a chapter on digital trade, with the aim of creating a predictable, secure and fair digital trade environment.

The EU remains a staunch supporter of an effective multilateral system and continues to defend the commitments agreed by consensus in various UN frameworks. The EU continued to implement the UN Global Digital Compact and engaged openly and constructively in the Global Dialogue on AI Governance. The World Summit on the Information Society 20-year review (WSIS+20) was a major milestone for global digital governance, where the EU played a leading role in the consensual adoption of the outcome document. Through its partnership with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the EU advanced work on digital rights, open source software, capacity building, universal connectivity and AI.

3.5. Sustainable growth and jobs

3.5.1. SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth

Figure 6. SDG 8 – interlinkages with other goals

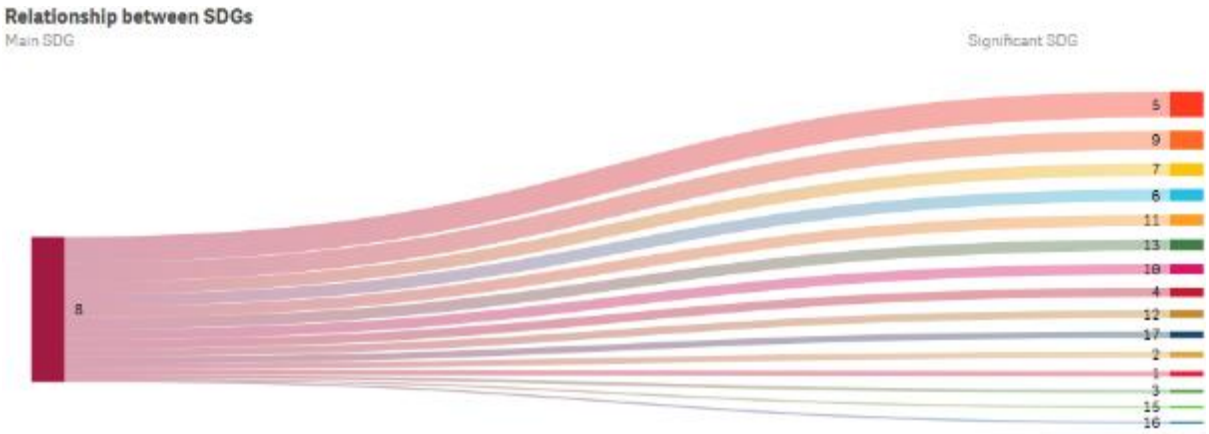


Figure 6 above shows the main synergies between SDG 8 and a broad range of other significant SDGs (numbers on the right), notably SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure, and SDG 7 on affordable and clean energy.

In 2025, the EU further increased its contribution to SDG 8 by fostering sustainable and inclusive economic growth, in particular by accelerating implementation of the Global Gateway strategy and related strategic investments.

The Commission supported an enabling environment for Global Gateway investments, trade and sustainable jobs in partner countries. Improving the investment climate and economic governance

was a priority. Budget support and technical assistance programmes helped partner countries strengthen public finance management, mobilise domestic resources, reduce debt vulnerabilities and improve the business environment, in order to scale up Global Gateway investments. For example, in 2025 the new budget support operation in Cabo Verde included measures to optimise the mobilisation of domestic revenue, digitalise public administration, improve the transparency and efficiency of tender procedures, restructure selected state-Oowned enterprises (SOEs) in the electricity sector, and accompany Global Gateway investments in the country (e.g. the Santiago pump storage facility).

Cooperation with the European private sector was scaled up. Notably, the Global Gateway Investment Hub launched in October 2025 to cover Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbeans, and the Asia-Pacific region became operational, enabling EU companies to submit investment proposals directly via a Team Nationaland request support. The Global Gateway Business Advisory Group (GG BAG) served as the main channel for direct and structured dialogue with the EU private sector. In addition, EU business Forums facilitated networking and deal-making between European companies and partner country governments. At the 2025 AU-EU Business Forum, held on the margins of the AU-EU Summit, 97% of private sector respondents expressed interest in participating in future forums. The GG BAG Facility provided technical assistance to Commission staff to strengthen cooperation with the EU private sector.

The EU supported the development of environmentally and socially sustainable, secure and resilient supply chains for the supply of critical raw materials (CRM) to the EU and contributed to the implementation of Strategic Partnerships on raw materials value chains with partner countries. Following a “Team Europe” approach, special attention was given to supporting mutually beneficial strategic projects and contribute to achieving the CRM Act’s benchmarks on sourcing, processing, recycling and diversification of suppliers. Additional priority projects of potential EU interest were identified. The Commission extended the duration and budget role of the INTPA CRM facility in December 2025. Work started on connecting priority projects to offtakers and financial institutions.

The provision of budgetary guarantees and blending to INTPA partner countries under NDICI–Global Europe was critical to support Global Gateway objectives. In 2025, 20 new EFSD+ guarantees were signed with different development finance institutions, for a total guarantee amount exceeding EUR 3 billion, and deployment started with 63 operations signed in 2025. Blending operations approved in 2025 are expected to generate around EUR 18 billion of investments, notably in energy, climate, digital, agriculture, manufacturing, micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises and capital markets, which will underpin job-rich, sustainable growth.

Throughout 2025, the Global Green Bond Initiative (GGBI) made significant progress in steering capital towards green and inclusive growth. Through the EU Sustainable Finance Advisory Hub, targeted technical assistance was delivered in 11 partner countries and regions, supporting the development of sustainable finance frameworks, green bond pipelines and regulatory instruments, including sustainable finance taxonomies and green bond frameworks. These efforts contributed to strengthening local capital markets and increasing countries’ capacity to mobilise private finance for climate and environmental investments.

Progress on the GGBI Fund reached a major milestone in 2025, providing the basis for its subsequent launch. By the end of the year, the GGBI had established the foundations for a large-scale mobilisation of capital for sustainable infrastructure and climate-related investments in low- and middle-income countries, while promoting high environmental standards and supporting the development of domestic green bond markets.

The Commission continued to rally multilateral support for EU policy priorities through intensified cooperation with international financial institutions. In October 2025, the Commission signed a cooperation arrangement with the World Bank Group on high impact projects. In parallel, Team Europe cooperation was boosted with the launch of the European Procurement Partnership (EuPP) in December 2025. The partnership brings together the EU, its Member States and partners to support public procurement reforms in partner countries, increasing visibility, effectiveness, and collective impact.

Under the NDICI–Global Europe framework, the Commission promoted employment and decent work as a core response to global challenges, supporting partner countries in building inclusive, sustainable and job-rich economies. To increase insight in employment outcomes, work on modelling the impact on jobs of investment continued with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and in 2025 an online tool was set up to enable direct consultation of the ILO model. The Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive, adopted in 2024 and amended in 2025, adresses labour standards in the supply chains of large companies that are active on the single market. The Team Europe Initiative "Sustainability in Global Value Chains" inventoried and analysed hundreds of accompanying measures supported by the Commission, EU Member States and international organizations. The aim was to bring the measures together under a "Due Diligence Navigator" that would enable stakeholders in partner countries to identify the support measures needed to be ready to meet expectations of business partners within the scope of the legislation.

Global Gateway corridors and connectivity initiatives aimed to foster trade, investment flows and regional integration, which are essential to develop productivity gains and new economic opportunities.

Action taken in 2025 included:

- In Africa, among twelve priority economic corridors, the Lobito Corridor, a strategic infrastructure that connecting the south of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Northwestern Province of Zambia to the port of Lobito in Angola. In 2025, EU investments along this corridor were focused on agricultural value chains and agro-logistics centres, support for vocational training in the artisanal mining sector and cross-border trade facilitation.
- The ongoing implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) with a large-scale and comprehensive Team Europe Initiative (with a budget of EUR 1.1 billion). This includes more than 70 regional projects to support trade facilitation across the continent at regional and country levels, covering all aspects of market integration (e.g. e-commerce, intellectual property rights and cross-border trade).
- In Central Asia, a EUR 12 billion Team Europe investment package focused on strengthening transport links, including through the Trans-Caspian Transport Corridor, and deepening cooperation on critical raw materials, digital connectivity, water and energy, including hydropower infrastructure.
- With India, and within the framework of the India–Middle East–Europe Economic Corridor, concrete progress on the EU–Africa–India Digital Corridor, an initiative aiming to establish trusted, secure and high-capacity data connection between continents.
- In Central America, a flagship initiative f to strengthen the Regional Electricity Market. In 2025, the initiative was backed by an EIB EUR 1 billion lending facility for electricity integration and energy transition and complemented by a growing amount of co-funding by European DFIs and Latin American MDBs for a minimum EUR 300 million additional amount. These resources were

complemented by dedicated technical assistance to reinforce the regional market rules and complete the design of electricity transmission projects.

In agrifood systems, the DESIRA+ initiative and related programmes promoted sustainable value chains in cocoa, coffee, cashew and “forgotten crops”, to improve soils, encouraging agroforestry and connect producers to local, regional and international markets. The Team Europe Initiative on deforestation-free value chains was expanded to include more than 26 producing countries in Africa, Latin America and Asia, helping partners comply with EU market requirements and supporting more sustainable, higher-value exports. The EU prepared an EU Forest Fund to support small private sector companies in developing sustainable and legal forest value chains and preserving forest resources. The EFSD+ “TERRA” guarantee signed with CDP in 2025, promotes the acceleration of the transition toward sustainable agrifood systems through integrated capacity building and enhanced access to innovative finance.

An Early-Stage Investment Mechanism was launched to provide grants to EU companies involved in the early stages of sustainable transport, urban development, energy and AI projects, helping to de-risk innovation and crowd in further finance.

Education and skills programmes (including opportunity-driven vocational education and training (VET) and higher education) were increasingly aligned with sectors prioritised under the Global Gateway strategy, with six new opportunity-driven VET projects launched in several African countries to match training with labour market needs. One example is the Ignite GH2 project, which addresses a critical skills gap in Namibia’s green hydrogen and Power-to-X sectors. Implemented by a consortium of public and private actors, it aims to upskill some 700 unemployed technical vocational education and training (TVET) graduates to increase their employability. Systematic use of the gender, disability and inequality markers helped ensure that investments take account of distributional impacts, promote women’s economic empowerment and inclusion, and connect underserved communities. Work continued on responsible value chains and labour standards, including efforts to eradicate child labour and strengthen social dialogue.



Around 4 million jobs have been supported or sustained with EU support under the previous multiannual financial framework (MFF 2014-2020). As results under the current MFF are only beginning to materialise for projects launched between 2022 and 2024, a further 150 000 have so far been supported or sustained under the current MFF, of which more than 147 000 green jobs [43].

EU-backed programmes expanded access to finance for nearly 17.5 million firms and more than 3.3 million people under the previous MFF[44].

[43] For methodological reasons, results under the current MFF 2021-2027 cannot be aggregated with those under the previous MFF (2014-2020). Results for the previous MFF are nevertheless presented, as reporting is still ongoing: some interventions remain under implementation, while others submitted their final reports in 2025.

[44] Results for the previous MFF (2014-2020) are presented, as reporting is still ongoing: some interventions remain under implementation, while others submitted their final reports in 2025.

3.6. Migration and forced displacement

3.6.1. SDG 10.7 – Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

Figure 7. SDG 10 – interlinkages with other goals



Figure 7 above shows the main synergies between SDG 10 and a broad range of other significant SDGs (numbers on the right), notably SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions, and SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth.

In line with SDG 10.7 and with the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum, the EU took decisive steps to improve its strategic and comprehensive policy and partnership approach to migration and asylum, with a strong focus on migratory routes towards the EU.

Irregular crossings at the EU's external borders fell to around 179 000 in 2025, a quarter less than in 2024, partly reflecting enhanced cooperation with partner countries. The number of asylum applications in the EU also decreased in 2025, by around 19% compared with 2024. However, at the end of 2025 there were 41.6 million refugees globally, in addition to 9 million asylum seekers and 68.7 million internally displaced people.

The EU Action Plan on the Western Balkans continued to yield very positive results. The 2024 trend in the number of of reduced irregular border crossings on the Western Balkans route (down 80%) continued in 2025, sustained by EU financed projects in the region for a total of just over EUR 350 million until 2025. In Türkiye, under the post-Facility support for refugees in Türkiye, the Commission adopted a EUR 161 million top-up to strengthen the country's eEastern and South-Eastern borders, and a EUR 150 million top-up to the project to support voluntary returns of Syrian refugees implemented by UNHCR.

The legacy of the EU Trust Fund in response to the Syria crisis (the Madad Fund), along with follow-up actions, continued to underpin support for more than 12 million Syrian refugees and host community members in Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Türkiye and Syria itself. Here, the focus was on education, health, WASH, livelihoods and social protection as enablers of inclusion and voluntary, safe and dignified return.

For the Southern Mediterranean, a new migration Multiannual Action Programme 2025-2027 in North Africa with a budget of EUR 675 million was adopted to support partner countries on migration management, protection, return and reintegration, and legal migration and mobility. In 2025, the EU regional programme implemented by the IOM helped over 35 000 migrants to return to their countries

of origin from North Africa. Furthermore, under the thematic human rights and democracy programme, the partnership with UNICEF aimed to help children in situations of distress. On legal mobility, Tunisia registered 1 269 mobilities in 2025, of which over half were women, linked to job opportunities in the EU in sectors in need of human resources. A total of 399 Tunisian returnees were also helped to return and reintegrate their region of origin.

These efforts were complemented by the launch of the Pact for the Mediterranean, mainstreaming the EU's comprehensive approach to migration. Fostering assisted voluntary returns and sustainable reintegration of irregular migrants stranded in Sub-Saharan Africa remained a key priority, with substantial EU support mobilised. In 2025, the flagship Migrant Protection, Return and Reintegration Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa helped over 20 800 migrants return to their country of origin (with 67% returning from Niger and 13.5% from Mauritania) and over 44 100 reintegrate their country of origin in Sub-Saharan Africa (including nearly 28 000 migrants returning from North Africa). Building on the migration partnership with Mauritania adopted in 2024, implementation of all actions in the EUR 210 million EU support package were ongoing, significantly increasing Mauritania's capacity to manage migration and forced displacement and to create economic opportunities in regions affected by mixed movements. Negotiations on a Strategic and Comprehensive partnership with Senegal were launched, complementing wider efforts in West Africa to improve capacities to prevent irregular departures and unsafe journeys.

In Eastern and Central Africa, new initiatives underlined the EU's continued engagement to support the regional impact of the world's largest displacement crisis. In Chad, the EU mobilised EUR 51 million to strengthen the resilience of Sudanese refugees and their vulnerable host communities. In South Sudan, the EU provided EUR 12 million to help communities through resilience-building actions in areas affected by displacement and returns.

In Asia, the EU stepped up its engagement with Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, in a context where an estimated 2.9 million Afghans were forcibly returned from Iran and Pakistan in 2025. Under the Team Europe Initiative on the Afghan displacement situation, the EU combined a EUR 83 million programme for basic needs and livelihoods with an additional EUR 38.5 million to address the displacement crisis. It also stepped up migration and mobility dialogues and border management support to Bangladesh and Pakistan.

The EU also intensified its work fighting migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings at global level. A EUR 15 million action on the financial and digital dimensions of migrant smuggling was launched, as part of a EUR 78 million funding package announced in December 2025 as a contribution to the Global Alliance to Counter Migrant Smuggling. In addition, at the Global Refugee Forum Progress Review meeting in December 2025, the Commission demonstrated its firm commitment to continue supporting refugee hosting countries. This was in contrast to the steep drop in contributions from other donors, and overall concerns about the sustainability of the international system of financing.

In 2025, the EU remained committed to open legal pathways to protect people in need of protection and to support resettlement and humanitarian admission. Eleven Member States transferred more than 9 700 persons in need of protection in 2025 under the EU Resettlement and Humanitarian Admission Scheme for 2024-2025 (out of almost 26.000 resettlement and humanitarian admission transfers over 2024-2025). The EU supported in 2025 the Emergency Transfer Mechanism in Rwanda (around 1 700 refugees were transferred from Rwanda through the ETM between 2022 and 2025) and the Refugee Support Facility in Türkiye.

Humanitarian aid remained a central pillar of the EU's contribution to SDG 10.7. In 2025 around 15% of the humanitarian aid budget was dedicated to protection, with a strong focus on refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in crises such as in Ukraine, Gaza, Sudan, Syria, Afghanistan and the Horn of Africa. In 2025, about 87% of humanitarian aid funding was allocated to projects addressing forced displacement.

Across regions, the EU strengthened its human-rights based approach to migration, adopting internal guidelines and tailor-made procedures to improve the design, identification, formulation and monitoring of migration actions and the handling of alleged violations.

Under the previous multiannual financial framework (MFF 2014-2020), more than 84 million migrants, refugees, internally displaced people and host-community members were protected or assisted with EU support. Under the current MFF 2021-2027, it is now about 5.8 million, as these results are only beginning to materialise for projects launched between 2022 and 2024[45].

More than 1.3 million people benefited from EU-supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality under the current MFF[46].

3.7. Governance, peace and security

3.7.1. SDG 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions

Figure 8. SDG 16 – interlinkages with other goals

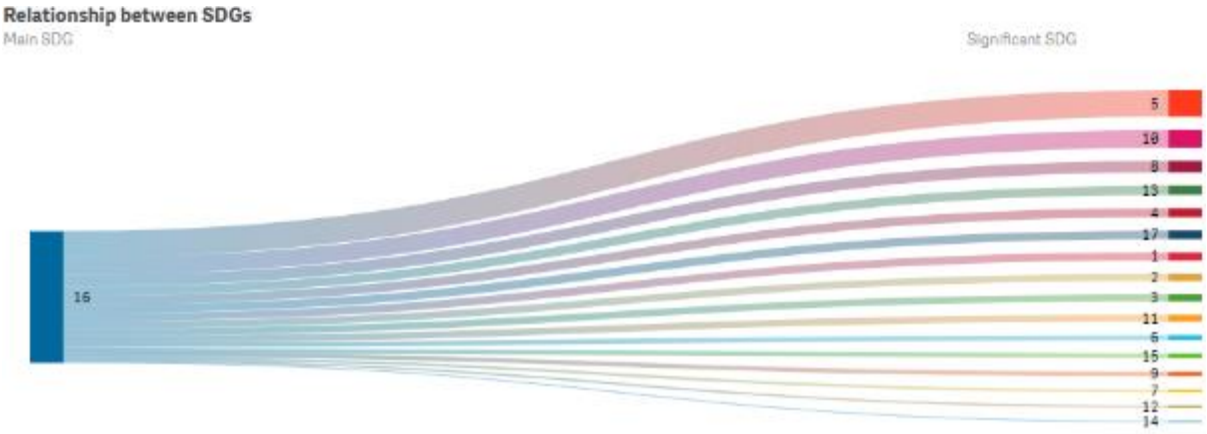


Figure 8 above shows the main synergies between SDG 16 and a broad range of other significant SDGs (numbers on the right), notably SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 10 on reduced inequalities, and SDG 8 on decent work and economic growth.

In 2025, NDICI–Global Europe continued to support peace and security, justice and strong institutions, including the rule of law, human rights and democracy (see section 1.8).

The programme on peace, stability and crisis response supported: (i) justice and victim rehabilitation (including to ensure accountability for atrocity crimes committed in Ukraine); (ii) the clearing of mines to protect returning civilians in Syria; and (iii) the management of post-war debris and the restoration of access to basic services to communities in Gaza. Regional programmes aimed at boosting people's

[45] For methodological reasons, results under the current MFF 2021-2027 cannot be aggregated with those under the previous MFF (2014-2020). Results for the previous MFF are nevertheless presented, as reporting is still ongoing: some interventions remain under implementation, while others submitted their final reports in 2025.
[46] Ibid.

resilience through economic recovery, social cohesion and sustainable land management included RESILAC2 in the Lake Chad Basin and the SIERY project in Yemen, which restored 177 public services and improved access for over 7 million Yemenis. In addition, geographic programmes in fragile settings linked human rights with peacebuilding and resilience, for example by protecting human rights defenders and survivors of gender-based violence in Sudan, supporting community-based reconciliation in the Tigray region, advancing women's economic empowerment and access to basic services in the Central African Republic, and combining land-rights formalisation with environmental protection and reintegration of ex-combatants in Colombia.

The EU supported non-proliferation and disarmament, amongst other, in Syria and Ukraine through the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weaponsand the Biological Weapons Convention process, along with measures on small arms and light weapons and arms export controls.

In the field of security, counterterrorism measures and action to prevent violent extremism were strengthened through the EU–UN Global Terrorist Threat Facility, which delivered support to Iraq, Nigeria and Somalia, and through work on multilateral judicial cooperation with the League of Arab States. The EU also addressed illicit financial flows (IFFs), asset recovery and the financial dimension of organised crime. Through the Team Europe Initiative on Illicit Financial Flows and Transnational Organised Crime in Africa, the EU and participating EU Member States (Finland, France, Germany, Sweden and Spain) continued to promote a coordinated "follow the money" approach. The initiative supported African partners in strengthening AML/CFT frameworks, financial intelligence, beneficial ownership transparency, tax and trade transparency, inter-agency cooperation, asset tracing and recovery, and regional cooperation. By connecting crime-related and tax-related IFFs, the Team Europe Initiative also contributed to stronger institutions, domestic resource mobilisation, financial integrity and a stronger enabling environment for sustainable investment. In the Middle East and North Africa region, the Transparency Now project strengthened capacity for cross-border anti-corruption investigations, including as regards the confiscation and recovery of assets associated with criminal activities.

Cybersecurity and hybrid threat responses were strengthened. EU CyberNet was expanded to the Indo-Pacific, connecting experts and organisations and supporting reforms aligned with the Budapest Convention in nine countries, thereby enabling Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Vanuatu to join the Convention. New thematic actions addressed cybersecurity, disinformation and the prevention of electoral violence, while rapid response interventions on foreign policy needs targeted hybrid threats and cybersecurity, civil aviation security, economic security and foreign information manipulation and interference (FIMI).

In 2025, the EU further strengthened its support for peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and effective, accountable institutions in an increasingly volatile global context. The European Commission adopted the EU Civil Society Strategy, laying the groundwork for stronger engagement, support and protection and an empowered civil society, and the EU Democracy Shield, which underscored the crucial importance of electoral integrity, media freedom, and protection against FIMI. In parallel, the project "Shielding Democracy: Strengthening the Republic of Moldova's Electoral Integrity through Enhancing Capacity and Resilience" boosted the Central Electoral Commission's capacity to manage electoral risks and counter malign interference, including cyber threats, disinformation, FIMI, and social media interference. In the Western Balkans, the EU reaffirmed its commitment to electoral reforms aligned with international recommendations by signing a new collaboration with the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) and working to improve the conduct of

elections across the six Western Balkans beneficiaries and further align electoral processes with international obligations, standards and good practice.

The EU also continued to advance the Women, Peace and Security Agenda and the Youth, Peace and Security Agenda as contribution to inclusive peacebuilding and effective institutions. The EU promoted the meaningful, inclusive and safe participation of young people in peacebuilding, conflict prevention, mediation and decision-making processes, especially through the 2nd Youth, Peace and Security Conference in Brussels in November 2025. It also continued to support youth-led organisations, including the United Network of Young Peacebuilders. The Joint Declaration of the EU-AU Summit reiterated the parties' commitment to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, while EU Security and Defence Partnerships concluded with the United Kingdom and Canada in 2025 integrated references to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda as standing paragraphs and reflected the growing importance of youth participation and perspectives in security policy and peacebuilding initiatives.

The EU placed particular emphasis on "people centred justice", funding legal aid schemes in Bhutan, Burundi, Laos, Malawi and Tanzania and village court type mechanisms in Bangladesh and Papua New Guinea to improve access to justice for marginalised populations. It supported efforts to improve detention conditions in Burundi, Cameroon, Comoros, Congo, Gabon, Lebanon, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Mauritania, Paraguay and Ivory Coast, with special attention to vulnerable groups, such as internally displaced persons. The EU continued to promote good governance and improve institutions through sectoral approaches. Through its Forest Partnerships and FLEGT Voluntary Partnership Agreements, for instance, the EU contributed to ensuring indigenous peoples rights in Honduras and Guyana, enforcing benefit sharing in Liberia, strengthening the new forest agency in Mongolia, and empowering women in forest management in Ghana.

The EU maintained its staunch support for civil society organisations, including through the NDICI CSO Thematic Programme, through capacity building, policy dialogue and support for civic participation and by empowering civil society organisations as actors of democratic governance, accountability, transparency and inclusive decision-making. Finally, the EU continued its strategic cooperation with associations of local authorities, the European Committee of the Regions, and the OECD. It also promoted decentralised cooperation between local authorities in Europe and partner countries, while providing technical assistance to strengthen the territorial approach to local development. The 2nd EU–UN Policy Dialogue and the 9th Forum of Cities and Regions for International Partnerships showcased how local and regional authorities contribute to SDGs and can play a role in the Global Gateway investments.



Around 53 million people benefited directly from EU-supported interventions for civilian post-conflict peacebuilding and conflict prevention under the previous multiannual financial framework (MFF 2014-2020), with a further 1.9 million benefiting under the current MFF 2021-2027 [47].

More than 140 000 victims of human rights violations received assistance funded by the EU under the current MFF, under the previous MFF another 180 000 recieved the same kind of assistance[48].

[47] For methodological reasons, results under the current MFF 2021-2027 cannot be aggregated with those under the previous MFF (2014-2020). Results for the previous MFF are nevertheless presented, as reporting is still ongoing: some interventions remain under implementation, while others submitted their final reports in 2025.
[48] Ibid.

Over 6.6 million people benefited from EU-supported legal aid interventions under the previous MFF. Under the current MFF, and as these results are only beginning to materialise for projects launched between 2022 and 2024, so far 91 000 have benefited from legal aid[49].

[49] Ibid.

4. Geographic overview

4.1. Sub-Saharan Africa

4.1.1. Introduction (policy developments)

In 2025, the European Union (EU) and the African Union (AU) further strengthened their strategic partnership under the Joint Vision for 2030. Two major political milestones marked the year: the third EU–AU ministerial meeting in Brussels in May, and the seventh AU–EU Summit in Luanda in November. These events celebrated the 25th anniversary of the partnership and reviewed progress on the Joint Vision for 2030, alongside the AU–EU Business Forum and the CSO–Youth Forum. In addition, cooperation also advanced in agriculture with the sixth EU–AU Conference of Agriculture Ministers, which promoted closer alignment between the AU's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the EU's Vision for Agriculture and Food.

The EU continued to work closely with African partners in multilateral forums, including on implementing the Pact for the Future and the UN reform agenda, strengthening coordination in bodies such as the G20, and advancing shared priorities on sustainable development, climate, biodiversity, reform of the international financial architecture, and on debt vulnerabilities.

26 partnership dialogues between the EU and Sub-Saharan African countries were held in 2025.

In 2025, the EU remained Africa's leading trade, investment, peace and security partner, provider of Official Development Assistance, and humanitarian donor. EU trade with the continent reached EUR 360 billion, representing 33% of Africa's total trade. EU foreign direct investment stock totalled EUR 250 billion.

Implementation of the Global Gateway Africa–Europe Investment Package accelerated significantly throughout the year. As announced by the President of the European Commission at the seventh AU–EU Summit, EUR 120 billion had been mobilised until 2025, keeping the partnership on track to meet the EUR 150 billion target set under the Joint Vision for 2030. Sub-Saharan Africa attracted a growing pipeline of Team Europe Initiatives and flagship projects in sustainable connectivity, energy, health, digitalisation and education.

Regional transport and trade corridors remained a key focus. Progress continued, for example, on the Lobito Corridor linking Zambia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the port of Lobito in Angola, and on the Douala–N'Djamena Corridor. Support for the operationalisation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) increased through assistance on trade facilitation, customs and standards. In digital connectivity, progress was made through expanded high-speed broadband coverage and last-mile infrastructure, improving affordability and access to digital services. In the energy sector, the Africa–Europe Green Energy Initiative expanded support for renewable energy generation and regional electricity integration, including grid upgrades and investments in solar and wind power.

The EU also advanced cooperation on natural resources, climate resilience and food systems. Under the NaturAfrica programme, biodiversity conservation continued across six priority habitat regions. The Team Europe Initiative on transboundary water management supported partner countries in improving water security and WASH systems. Global Gateway investments also promoted more resilient food systems, including irrigation projects in Somalia and climate-smart agricultural value chains. The implementation of ocean regional programmes covering Sub-Saharan Africa well-

progressed. Human-centered initiatives like BlueInvest Africa[50] feature African entrepreneurs who bring investment-ready solutions to ocean and coastal challenges, from climate resilience and marine biodiversity to circular economy and maritime infrastructures.

Human development remained central to EU–Africa cooperation, with actions in all Sub-Saharan African countries at bilateral or regional level. This included support for the Team Europe Initiative on Opportunity-driven Skills and Vocational Education and Training in Africa, aligning skills development with employment opportunities created by Global Gateway investments. Erasmus+ scholarships for African students, researchers and academics and capacity building projects in Higher Education, Vocational Education and Training, and youth expanded further. The Africa Teacher Programme continued financing the salaries of tens of thousands of teachers.

Health cooperation focused on strengthening health systems and advancing Africa's health sovereignty and security. This included support for local manufacturing of vaccines, medicines and health technologies under the Team Europe Initiative on Manufacturing and Access to Vaccines, Medicines and Health Technologies in Africa (MAV+), alongside broader action in public and digital health.

Peace, security and governance challenges intensified across parts of Sub-Saharan Africa. The EU's response combined diplomatic engagement, crisis response and complementary security and defence instruments, anchored in human rights and international humanitarian law. By the end of 2025, the EU had provided a total of EUR 400 million in support of African countries through the European Peace Facility, an off-budget instrument, in addition to its contribution to African Peace-keeping operations through the support program to the AU.

In the Central Sahel, the EU adapted its engagement to the evolving context, maintaining direct support to populations while continuing to suspend budget support, security programmes and direct funding to state authorities, and maintaining the CSDP mission EUCAP Sahel Mali. In November 2025, the Foreign Affairs Council endorsed a Renewed Approach for the Sahel focused on political and diplomatic engagement, human security, social cohesion and economic opportunities.

The EU also strengthened its response to insecurity spilling from the Sahel into coastal West Africa, particularly in northern Benin, Togo, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, combining security and defence support with measures to enhance resilience, social cohesion and development. It continued to support peace and security in the Lake Chad Basin, including through cooperation with the AU and support to the regional multinational force. In the Great Lakes region, EU action remained guided by the EU Great Lakes Strategy, combining diplomacy with support for regional peace initiatives linked to the conflict in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Across the Horn of Africa, Central Africa, Southern Africa, the Indian Ocean and other subregions, the EU pursued an integrated approach linking Global Gateway investments, humanitarian assistance, security support, crisis response and long-term development, including support through the EUMAM military mission in Mozambique and EPF assistance.

The EU and AU also stepped-up joint efforts on migration and mobility, building on legal pathways, border management cooperation, and action against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings, notably through the Continent-to-Continent Migration and Mobility

[50] https://blueinvestafrica.eu/

Dialogue. Cooperation on return, readmission and sustainable reintegration remained important. Cooperation on a human rights-based approach to migration management also continued.

4.1.2. Implementation

Human development and inequalities

In 2025, the EU reinforced implementation of its human development agenda in Sub-Saharan Africa, with notable progress across education, skills, youth and entrepreneurship. The Regional Teacher Initiative for Africa continued in 27 countries, strengthening teacher training, management and support. The Team Europe Initiative on Opportunity-driven Skills and Vocational Education and Training in Africa (TEI OP-VET) moved into full implementation: its Technical Assistance Facility became fully operational, regional exchanges expanded, and 11 projects were launched, particularly in climate- and energy-related sectors.

Youth participation was further embedded through more than 50 Youth Sounding Boards and flagship mobility schemes including Erasmus+, the Africa-Europe Youth Academy and the Intra-Africa Academic Mobility Scheme. The Team Europe Initiative 'Investing in Young Businesses in Africa' also scaled up, reaching eight co-funded regional programmes active in over 20 countries.

A further milestone in 2025 was the adoption of the new Study and Research in Africa action, which broadened the Global Gateway approach to higher education. It aims to increase the attractiveness of African higher education for mobile learners and strengthen universities' links with innovation and investment ecosystems in digital, climate, energy, transport, health and applied research.

The EU continued to support health care systems strengthening, health security through a One Health approach, sexual and reproductive health and rights, digital health and local manufacturing of vaccines, medicines and health technologies through the AU-EU Health Partnership Team Europe Initiative. Support to social protection also expanded in 2025, notably through the Team Europe initiative on social protection in Sub-Saharan Africa and the new regional Social Protection Systems Strengthening Action, which will reinforce systems and support just and equitable transitions.

Green Deal

Implementation of the Green Deal agenda accelerated across energy, biodiversity, ocean governance, forests, climate and water. Through the Africa-Europe Green Energy Initiative, the EU scaled up support for grids and renewable energy investments, helping advance the energy transition and regional power-market integration. This momentum was highlighted at the second Global Gateway Forum in October 2025, while new flagships on regional electricity market integration and clean cooking were designed to complement the Continental Energy Programme and an expanding blending pipeline.

On biodiversity, 2025 marked major preparation for the second phase of NaturAfrica, with a new investment comparable in scale to phase 1, ensuring continuity across most priority landscapes. The forthcoming phase strengthens the initiative's green economy and conflict-sensitivity dimensions while maintaining support for biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and local resilience.

Ocean governance also gained further prominence in 2025 through reinforced regional and continental programmes supporting the external dimension of the European Ocean Pact, launched at the UN Ocean Conference in which the EU was very active and tabled more than 50 voluntary commitments worth nearly EUR 1 billion. Many of these commitments cover Sub-Saharan Africa. These efforts were complemented by support for the ratification and implementation of the BBNJ

Agreement (Biodiversity Beyond national Jurisdiction), the entry into force of the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies and additional work on ocean finance (e.g. FICS Ocean Coalition).

The EU stepped up Forest Partnerships and reached a major milestone on deforestation-free value chains with the issuance of FLEGT licences in Ghana, making it the first country in Africa and the second worldwide to do so. A decision was also taken to design a Forest Fund to support private-sector action in priority countries.

The Team Europe Initiative on Climate Adaptation and Resilience continued to provide the overarching framework for climate action, with emphasis on the links between mobility and climate change, adaptation investments and climate-risk financing.

Under the TEI on transboundary water management in Africa, implementation advanced through three newly approved interventions in major transboundary basins and increased blending operations for access to water and sanitation across Sub-Saharan Africa.

Sustainable growth and jobs

Sub-Saharan Africa remained central to the Global Gateway Africa-Europe Investment Package, with implementation accelerating in 2025. Progress was driven through support to twelve transport and economic corridors, operationalisation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), advances under the Africa-Europe Green Energy Initiative (AEGEI), the Manufacturing and Access to Vaccines, Medicines and Health Technologies in Africa (MAV+), and the Team Europe Initiative 'Investing in Young Businesses in Africa'.

A further milestone was the selection of five strategic critical raw material projects under the Critical Raw Materials Act, all in Southern Africa, with concrete support mobilised in coordination with other DG's. Global Gateway investments also supported food-system resilience, including through modernisation of the Douala-N'Djamena corridor and agricultural value chains and logistics platforms along the Lobito Corridor.

Strategic partnerships also deepened in 2025. The first committee of the Angola-EU Sustainable Investment Facilitation Agreement (SIFA – the first one in all SSA) took place in Luanda in January 2025, setting up concrete milestones to support sustainable investments in the country. Following the March 2025 EU-South Africa Summit, the Global Gateway investment package with South Africa was expanded through additional Member State contributions to nearly EUR 12 billion, underpinning the Clean Trade and Investment Partnership signed in November 2025 and the Memorandum of Understanding on sustainable minerals and metals signed the same day. In Namibia, the EU-Namibia Strategic Partnership on Green Hydrogen and Critical Raw Materials delivered concrete results, including Climate Investor 3-backed investments in HyIron and Zhero, the launch of the IGNITE TVET programme on green technologies, operationalisation of the Critical Raw Materials pillar through a Namibia country window under PanAfGeo+, and three support grants to civil society and media on extractive industries and green industrialisation.

Financial implementation under Global Gateway also intensified. In 2025, 19 EFSD+ guarantee agreements were signed for Sub-Saharan Africa with a combined capacity of EUR 1.9 billion, bringing total signed and active guarantees to EUR 3.4 billion. Under the EIB Dedicated Windows, EUR 592 million was approved for eight operations supporting private investment, while 26 blending operations worth around EUR 608 million were approved. Together, these operations are expected to mobilise up to EUR 20.5 billion in investments, mainly in energy, transport, digital, health and agriculture.

Skills development (VET) projects have been launched in Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique, Kenya, Namibia, Senegal and Uganda, in close alignment with investment priorities. Business fora and the Global Gateway Business Advisory Group Facility further supported investment-climate reforms and business linkages, including at the AU-EU Business Forum in November 2025.

Digitalisation, science, technology, innovation and infrastructure

In 2025, the EU stepped up efforts to scale trusted connectivity, digital public infrastructure and interoperable e-services, further positioning itself and its private sector as partners of reference. Digital investments advanced across satellite connectivity, submarine and terrestrial networks, including the EU-Africa-India Blue Raman corridor, as well as data centres and cloud services. These investments contributed to Africa's digital single market in support of AfCFTA.

A notable milestone was the launch of a new Digital Economy Package with Mozambique at the Global Gateway Forum, combining regulatory support, cybersecurity, AI capacity-building and private-sector development. The EU-Nigeria Digital Open Day in Brussels also helped mobilise private-sector interest around Project Bridge for fibre-optic networks and other Team Europe Initiatives on e-governance, digital innovation and skills. These initiatives exemplified the rollout of the EU Tech Business Offer under the International Digital Strategy launched in 2025. EFSD+ guarantees, including the extension of the 'Africa Connected' guarantee, underpinned further investments in broadband, data infrastructure and digital innovation ecosystems, while gender considerations were mainstreamed through the Team Europe Joint Initiative on Women's Leadership in the public ICT sector.

Science, research and space cooperation also made progress. The Africa Research Initiative for Scientific Excellence – ARISE 2.0 – adopted in 2025, aims to strengthen the capabilities of African researchers and research management systems, fostering innovative pan-African research that is locally relevant and globally competitive. The second part of the Africa-EU Space Partnership Programme, also adopted in 2025, will enhance the capacity of African organisations, policymakers, practitioners and private-sector actors to use space technologies and operational information services in support of sustainable development and the green transition, building on Copernicus and Galileo programmes.

Migration and forced displacement

In line with SDG 10.7 and the external dimension of the Pact on Migration and Asylum, the EU intensified engagement in 2025 with key countries of origin, transit and destination across Sub-Saharan Africa. Actions focused on labour migration, voluntary return and reintegration, combating migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings, border management, protection and support for refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities, and addressing root causes of irregular migration.

A major implementation milestone was the full operationalisation of the migration partnership with Mauritania. All actions under the EUR 210 million support package, including EUR 60 million under the Flexible Mechanism for Migration and Forced Displacement, were contracted and moved into implementation, contributing to stronger management of mixed movements and socioeconomic opportunities in affected regions. The EU also scaled up support for voluntary returns within Africa, responding to a growing number of returns and supporting medium-term reintegration assistance in countries of origin. At the same time, the EU sustained a major humanitarian-development response to the Sudan crisis and its regional spillover, allocating since 2023 EUR 225 million in development

funding to Sudan itself, EUR 55 million to neighbouring host countries, and EUR 157 million in the Horn of Africa to address drought, food insecurity and displacement.

In 2025, the EU also adopted guidelines and internal procedures to strengthen the human-rights-based approach to migration and improve monitoring and handling of alleged violations.

Governance, peace and security

The EU maintained substantial engagement in 2025 to address fragility, conflict and insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa, while linking Global Gateway investments to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Under the NDICI–Global Europe Rapid Response pillar, new crisis-response actions were approved in Sudan, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Mozambique and West Africa, supporting stabilisation, peace processes, dialogue, social cohesion, counter-disinformation and accountability. Thematic actions reinforced conflict prevention, mediation, transitional justice, early warning, Women, Peace and Security, mine action and community-based stabilisation. Support to resilient border areas continued through the Peaceful and Resilient Borderlands programmes, notably in coastal West Africa, the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes.

Security and defence cooperation with African partners was reinforced through Common Security and Defence Policy missions and thematic tools. The EU Capacity Building Mission in Mali and the civilian and military Security and Defence Initiative in support of West-African countries in the Gulf of Guinea continued to support security-sector reform and border and maritime security. Dedicated programmes further strengthened maritime security across the continent, building the capacity of coastal states to protect ports, ensure safe navigation, and counter threats including piracy and trafficking. This work covered key maritime zones from the Gulf of Guinea and the Western Indian Ocean to the Red Sea and Horn of Africa. The EU UN Global Terrorist Threat Facility provided targeted support to countries including Nigeria, Uganda and Benin, while launching a workstream on the role of women in counter-terrorism, with Kenya and Uganda among pilot countries. The Global Action on Cybercrime enhanced (GLACY-e) supported cybercrime reforms aligned with the Budapest Convention in nine countries, enabling Rwanda and São Tomé and Príncipe to join the Convention.

Action against illicit financial flows and organised crime also scaled up through a new EUR 46.5 million programme that delivered over 200 activities in 37 countries in 2025. With support from the EU Global Facility on anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, South Africa and Mozambique successfully implemented their action plans and were removed from the Financial Action Task Force grey list in October 2025.

The EU also continued support for democratic governance, electoral capacities and transitional justice in partnership with the African Union and its Member States.

Food security and nutrition

Sub-Saharan Africa remained a priority region for EU action on developing a meaningful agri-food agenda, in particular in specific areas affected by conflicts, climate change and economic shocks. In 2025, the EU continued supporting more resilient and sustainable food systems in complementarity with Global Gateway investments in infrastructure and innovation, including irrigation in Somalia and agricultural value chains linked to strategic corridors. Programmes such as DeSIRA+ promoted climate-smart and agro-ecological innovation and sustainable value chains for cocoa, coffee and cashew. A

significant new milestone was the approval of the continent-wide Fit for Markets programme to support partner countries and the private sector on key value chains.

New commitments in support to Farmers Organisations and for the promotion of Geographic Indications were highlighted at the 6th EU-AU Agriculture Minister Conference in June 2025, where further alignment and synergy between the new EU Vision on Agriculture and Food and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Plan (CAADP) were promoted.

Humanitarian food and nutrition assistance reached around EUR 600 million globally, with Sudan, South Sudan and Mali among the contexts of highest concern. The Sudan regional response, Horn of Africa allocation and continued support to the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin reflected the scale of EU engagement in Sub-Saharan Africa. Nutrition remained central to humanitarian operations, and Team Europe reaffirmed its leadership at the Nutrition for Growth summit by linking humanitarian, development and climate action.

Case study on Corridors: Global Gateway flagship projects for sustainable economic development

1) The Lobito Corridor exemplifies the EU's corridor-based Global Gateway approach to sustainable growth, green transition and resilience. Linking Angola, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo to the Atlantic, the corridor combines support for intra-regional trade, climate-smart agriculture and value chains, renewable energy and responsible critical raw-material value chains. In 2025, progress continued in combining transport infrastructure with customs cooperation, enterprise support, skills development, food security and environmental and social sustainability. The corridor increasingly demonstrated how flagship investments can generate broader territorial development effects, create jobs, increase local value addition and connect strategic raw materials and agricultural production to regional and global markets on more sustainable terms.

On-going implementation and scale-up in 2025 was successful thanks to strong African ownership and coordinated actions among the EU, African partners, financial institutions and private investors. Investments in the corridor are underpinned by robust governance and local ownership to maximise benefits for local communities.







© European Union, 2026.

2) The Douala-N'Djamena corridor illustrates the practical impact of Global Gateway support to landlocked and fragile economies through strategic connectivity investments. This flagship project upgrades a key road artery linking Chad to Western and Central Africa, in a context where mobility and trade depend heavily on the road network and where the corridor accounts for over 40% of the Chad's population and GDP.

The intervention consists of the rehabilitation of 229 km of the 596 km long highway between N'Djamena, Koutere and Moundou and the construction of a new 72m bridge in Moulkou, 4 weighing stations and 6 resting parking areas as well as a significant technical assistance package, including gender-related risks and opportunities analysis, road safety and climate resilience. EU different on-going and foreseen programmes support interconnection of transport infrastructure and custom

digitalisation and contribute to the agenda of trade integration and the improvement of competitiveness in Central Africa.

Included in the Team Europe Initiative 'Green Secondary Cities', the projects around this corridor also support renewable energy, agri-food value chains, TVET and job creation, and have been further reinforced by the inauguration of an EU-funded bridge over the Logone River, opening a new official trade point between Yagoua in Cameroon and Bongor in Chad and unlocking additional cross-border economic opportunities

In 2025, continued modernisation efforts along this strategic route contributed to more efficient transport and logistics, while also supporting food-system resilience and improved trade links between Cameroon and Chad. As a key artery for landlocked areas, the corridor showed how infrastructure investment can strengthen regional integration, facilitate the movement of goods, improve access to markets and reinforce stability in vulnerable contexts.





© European Union

4.1.3. Humanitarian aid and civil protection – responding to the emergency needs of people affected by conflicts and disasters

Sub-Saharan Africa received the largest share of EU humanitarian funding in 2025. Against a backdrop of needs rising globally, the EU deployed over EUR 900 million of its EUR 2.5 billion humanitarian budget to crises in the region, with a strong focus on food and nutrition, health, protection and education in emergencies, as well as on preparedness to combat climate related disasters.

The conflict in Sudan further worsened, consolidating the country's position as the world's largest humanitarian, displacement and hunger crisis. Around ten million people are forcibly displaced inside the country, and famine has been confirmed in at least five areas, including parts of North Darfur and South Kordofan. A staggering 19.5 million people, or two out of every five Sudanese, are experiencing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). In 2025, the EU allocated over EUR 273 million to the Sudan regional crisis, including more than EUR 161 million inside Sudan, to provide lifesaving assistance and protection to affected populations in Sudan and neighbouring countries. The conflict has brought massive violations of international humanitarian law and of human rights, including war crimes and likely crimes against humanity. Alongside EU humanitarian aid funding, operational support through ReliefEU was also provided through 14 EU Humanitarian Air Bridge flights that transported nearly 1 200 tonnes of relief items, including 360 tonnes from EU stocks, and warehousing and logistics support in neighbouring Chad to support response to Sudan's crisis.

In South Sudan, where the presence and arrival of more than one million people fleeing the conflict in neighbouring Sudan are exacerbating an already fragile situation, the EU provided humanitarian aid totalling EUR 105 million. Due to recurring floods during rainy season and a situation marked by increased violence and insecurity, over 70% of the population in South Sudan needed humanitarian assistance in 2025.

In the Horn of Africa, dry conditions have returned yet again. This is only two years after a historic drought which caused multiple failed rainy seasons and drove hunger and displacement. Around 14 million people across Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia and Djibouti were food insecure, and nearly 10 million forcibly displaced in 2025. The EU allocated EUR 158 million to respond to the most acute needs, prioritising food and nutrition assistance, health, water and sanitation, and protection, whilst systematically integrating disaster risk reduction and preparedness components into programming.

Violence has escalated further in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and in the wider Great Lakes region, notably due to a major offensive by the M23 armed group in the beginning of 2025, taking over large parts of territory in eastern DRC, including the regional capitals of Goma and Bukavu. Daily violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including widespread gender-based violence, continue to plight civilians. The EU response in the Great Lakes region amounted to more than EUR 129 million in 2025, combined with several EU Humanitarian Air Bridge flights, and strengthened humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy efforts. In this context, the EU continued to support regional and international efforts aimed at de-escalation and a political solution, working closely with African and international partner. EU-funded operations in eastern DRC supported notably a holistic approach to gender-based violence, offering medical and psychosocial care alongside emergency livelihood support for survivors and at-risk communities. EU funding also addressed further operational priorities such as health responses and Raid Response Mechanisms.

In Central Sahel (Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali), the persistence of violence and armed conflicts has had direct and dramatic consequences for the civilian population. It is jeopardizing gains in

development, social cohesion, and welfare of the population. Insecurity also restricts humanitarian access to populations in affected areas as well as the free movement of people and goods. In 2025, the three countries accounted for 14.9 million people in need, 4.35 million forcibly displaced people (+4.5% compared to 2024), around 6 million people in severely/acute food insecurity (phases 3 out of 5 levels), almost 630 000 children under five severely malnourished, over 8 000 schools and 670 health centres closed or dysfunctional. The EU provided nearly EUR 103 million in humanitarian assistance, with food security and nutrition as dominant sectors, while also supporting protection activities, WASH, health and emergency education.

Since 2009, the Lake Chad Basin crisis is driven by a regional conflict affecting North-East Nigeria, the Far North of Cameroon, Chad's Lac region and Niger's Diffa region. This is an acute and protracted crisis. Significant protection threats and large-scale population movements characterise this complex crisis. In 2025, there were 10.4 million people in need in the region, of which only 5.4 million targeted under the reprioritised Humanitarian Response Plans. Over 3.4 million people were forcibly displaced due to attacks by Non-State Armed Groups. Around 6.1 million people were severely/acutely food insecure (phases 3-4) including over 4.6 million in North-East Nigeria alone. The EU's multisector emergency assistance for the people most exposed to the crisis neared to EUR 62 million in 2025 (specifically for these regions of Chad, Cameroon, Nigeria, and Niger), with most funding going to food security, health /nutrition and protection.

Humanitarian needs remained acute across Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean, where recurrent cyclones, floods and severe droughts continued to affect the region. The effect of the 2023/2024 El Niño-induced drought continued to be felt in 2025 with some 20 million people still facing acute food insecurity. The region was also affected by epidemics, notably cholera, measles and Mpox. Conflict and violence have continued in northern Mozambique with 1.3 million displaced people over seven years of conflict. The EU continued to provide funding for multi-sectoral live saving assistance (food assistance, nutrition, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, education in emergencies, protection, and rapid-response mechanisms) as well as funding for key activities to enable humanitarian operations (transport, data, security). Humanitarian funding was also provided to respond to sudden and unforeseen shocks such as floods, cyclones, displacements of population and cholera outbreaks, this includes the use of emergency funding modalities under ReliefEU. Support to disaster preparedness has also continued both at country and regional levels with the Southern African Development Community.

Under the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM), assistance was offered to four Sub-Saharan African countries in 2025. Three requests were related to epidemics, Ebola in DRC and Kenya, Mpox in Sierra Leone, where EU Member States deployed health experts to support UN health coordination structures. Additionally, Cape Verde received relief items, from five EU Member States following a severe flood. The health-related crises benefited from coordinated use of both humanitarian aid and the UCPM, which, together with ReliefEU, complemented efforts to prevent and respond to epidemic outbreaks.

4.1.4. Crisis response and preparedness

In 2025, the EU further strengthened crisis response and preparedness in Sub-Saharan Africa through NDICI–Global Europe's rapid-response pillar.

Crisis response actions under NDICI–Global Europe funded swift measures in situations of (post-)conflict, forced displacement and climate-related shocks, enabling flexible support in fragile and crisis-affected settings. By the end of 2025, new interventions adopted during the year, including

in Sudan, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, Nigeria and across the Sahel and the Horn of Africa, focused on human security, stabilisation, confidence-building, combating disinformation and supporting accountability and the prevention of electoral violence.

The EU also maintained dedicated support for peace, stability and crisis preparedness through the NDICI–Global Europe thematic programme on Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention. Actions strengthened global capacities for mine action, mediation, Women, Peace and Security, early warning and foresight, human security, cybersecurity, maritime security, disinformation and the accountability and prevention of electoral violence, with civil-society-led de-escalation efforts supported in countries such as Guinea, Somalia and Gabon.

As an example, the EU–UN Global Terrorist Threat Facility delivered targeted counter-terrorism support packages to Nigeria and Somalia, while child-reintegration initiatives in Nigeria and anti-money-laundering and counter-terrorism-financing support in South Africa and Mozambique strengthened resilience to violent extremism and terrorism financing. Similarly, cybersecurity capacity-building enabled Rwanda and São Tomé and Príncipe to join the Budapest Convention, enhancing protection against cyber-enabled threats.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, crisis response and preparedness increasingly relied on an integrated nexus approach across external action instruments. In the Lake Chad Basin, the RESILAC2 programme focused on human capital development, economic recovery and natural resource management to address drivers of fragility and displacement. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Global Gateway projects such as the Green Corridor were explicitly designed to apply a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach in a fragile and conflict-affected setting, including the creation of a 500 000 km² community reserve along the Kivu–Kinshasa green corridor. In Somalia, Global Gateway investments in irrigation systems supported food-system resilience in a context of recurrent drought, conflict and displacement, while the modernisation of the Douala–N'Djamena corridor and value-chain investments along the Lobito Corridor contributed to stabilisation and crisis-risk reduction in Cameroon, Chad, Angola, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Similarly, the EU dedicated EUR 81 million to the disaster-preparedness budget line in 2025, and one in three humanitarian projects included a preparedness component, including in Sub-Saharan Africa. Investment in early-warning and information systems for climate-related hazards continued, supported by stable contributions to the early-warning component of the Copernicus Emergency Management Service.

Finally, in the West African Gulf of Guinea, the European Peace Facility and Common Security and Defence Policy actions, including the EU Security and Defence Initiative in support of West African countries of the Gulf of Guinea, helped strengthen maritime security and crisis-response capacities.

4.2. Asia and the Pacific

4.2.1. East Asia and South Asia

4.2.1.1. Introduction (policy developments)

In 2025, the EU's engagement with East Asia, South-East Asia and South Asia continued to deepen, consolidating the comprehensive regional approach set out in the EU's Strategy for the Indo-Pacific and building on the political developments of 2024. The EU pursued a broad agenda encompassing peace and security, connectivity and Global Gateway investments, trade and economic security,

human rights and democracy, and multilateral cooperation, while managing the impact of Russia's war against Ukraine and instability in the Middle East on regional dynamics.

In South Asia, the EU maintained a strong focus on stability, democratic processes and human rights. In Pakistan, cooperation remained framed by the Generalised Scheme of Preferences Plus (GSP+), with continued monitoring of the implementation of the relevant human- and labour-rights conventions. In Afghanistan, the EU preserved its presence to maintain technical channels of communication with the Taliban de facto authorities, in line with the Council Conclusions on Afghanistan of September 2021[51] and March 2023[52], and to support the Afghan population both with humanitarian aid and basic needs and livelihoods assistance, in particular women and girls, while enabling and sustaining inclusive, Afghan-led dialogue and engagement processes in line with the 'for women, by women' approach and in close coordination with the United Nations-led political process. With India, the EU further advanced the strategic partnership beyond the 2025 roadmap, including through sustained negotiations on a free trade agreement and an agreement on geographical indications, and by using the Trade and Technology Council to address key trade, digital and security issues. Engagement with Bangladesh and Sri Lanka remained anchored in support for democratic reform processes and in conditional market access under GSP+, alongside support for human rights, peacebuilding and social cohesion.

Relations with China continued to be guided by the multifaceted approach of partner, competitor and systemic rival. The EU sought to maintain constructive and stable relations with China while pursuing four priorities: addressing the material support provided by Chinese companies to Russia's war efforts in Ukraine, rebalancing the economic and trade relationship, and ensuring reliable and predictable supply chains, particularly in critical raw materials, as well as engaging on global challenges, in particular climate change and environment. In Mongolia, the EU continued to support economic diversification, renewable energy and forest partnerships, while interest to explore possible cooperation on critical raw materials is high on the agenda.

Engagement with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its member states was further consolidated in 2025 under the EU-ASEAN Strategic Partnership and its 2023-2027 plan of action. Following Laos's ASEAN chairmanship and Thailand's role as EU coordinator, the EU pursued implementation of partner-country-led connectivity, digital and green-transition priorities, including through Global Gateway investments and enhanced support for the ASEAN Power Grid to strengthen sustainable regional energy integration. Free-trade agreement negotiations with several ASEAN partners advanced, alongside a digital trade agreement with Singapore and close political and human-rights dialogue, including continued pressure on Myanmar's military regime and support for the ASEAN Five-Point Consensus.

With Japan and the Republic of Korea, the EU built on the security and defence partnerships launched in 2024, and also continued to deepen cooperation on economic security, resilient supply chains, green and digital transitions and research and innovation, including negotiations on association to Horizon Europe. Across East and South Asia, the EU used a 'Team Europe' approach and the Global Gateway strategy to promote sustainable connectivity, high-standard infrastructure, and open and rules-based regional order, in line with its values-based and multilateral vision for the Indo-Pacific.

[51] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-11713-2021-REV-2/en/pdf
[52] https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-7264-2023-INIT/en/pdf

4.2.1.2. Implementation

Human development and inequalities

In 2025, the EU promoted inclusive human development and reduced inequalities across East, South and South-East Asia, with a focus on fragile and conflict affected contexts.

In Afghanistan, the EU maintained substantial support for basic needs and livelihoods through an EUR 80 million programme on economic stabilisation and community resilience and an additional EUR 3 million in support measures. In parallel, the EU reinforced its response to the Afghan displacement crisis in Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan and Central Asia by EUR 38.5 million.

In Myanmar, the EU committed EUR 29 million to sustain jobs, protect vulnerable communities and ensure access to education, and released EUR 140 million previously suspended to respond to needs arising from the 2025 earthquake and the protracted crisis.

In Bangladesh, cooperation on education, technical and vocational education and training and social protection supported reforms and more inclusive services.

In Viet Nam, a new EUR 40 million technical and vocational education and training programme was signed; in Cambodia, EUR 8 million strengthened the Partnership in Education for Green and Digital Jobs and links with European companies; and in Laos, an additional EUR 15 million reinforced the Partnership in Education and Skills for Inclusive and Green Growth.

Across the region, the EU supported access to health and to water and sanitation through blended operations in Pakistan, the Philippines and Viet Nam.

Green Deal

Climate and environmental cooperation intensified under Global Gateway and the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (Global Europe). The SWITCH Asia Programme launched a new EUR 25 million call to scale up circular economy and sustainable consumption and production initiatives in South and South-East Asia and continued technical assistance for green public procurement, extended producer responsibility, business engagement, circular climate finance and parliamentary dialogues.

The EU advanced Just Energy Transition Partnerships with Indonesia and Viet Nam: in Indonesia, it committed EUR 11 million to the Energy Transition Facility and almost EUR 15 million to a new cooperation facility for clean energy investments and policy reforms; in Viet Nam, it increased support to the Energy Transition Facility by EUR 23 million, prepared a transport facility including railway decarbonisation, continued implementation of the Sustainable Energy Transition Budget Support Programme and advanced the Women led Green Partnership Programme. In South Asia, the Global Gateway flagship 'Energy Connectivity in South Asia' supported the creation of a cross border electricity market for regional integration and low carbon development.

In the Association of Southeast Asian Nations region (ASEAN), the EU positioned itself as a leading development partner for the ASEAN Power Grid, with around EUR 12 million already supporting project preparation, financing and regional planning and a substantial Team Europe package under preparation, and committed EUR 30 million for two biodiversity programmes to scale up nature based solutions and climate resilience. The EU promoted sustainable water and circular economy investments through blended operations for climate resilient water, sanitation and hygiene in Pakistan; projects in the Philippines and Viet Nam with Climate Investor 2; the Bakheng Water Treatment Plant flagship in Cambodia, serving more than 2 million people; a new programme in

Myanmar for climate resilient rural livelihoods; preparation of a climate resilience flagship in Thailand; and circular economy actions in Viet Nam, including EUR 9 million in contracts. Engagement with Thailand and Malaysia on the EU deforestation regulation intensified, with support to smallholders in rubber and palm oil.

In addition, under the ASEAN Catalytic Green Finance Facility, three EU co financed projects (EUR 26 million) started in 2025 in Laos (sustainable agrifood systems), Indonesia (clean energy transition) and Cambodia (climate resilient, water secure cities).

Finally, the EU committed EUR 34.5 million to deepen engagement with China on climate and environmental challenges, focusing on water management and circular, sustainable practices and supporting implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.

Sustainable growth and jobs

The first EU–Mongolia Business and Investment Forum gathered over 700 participants, including 70 European companies, and facilitated 160 business meetings. During the event, the Government and the European Investment Bank signed a memorandum of understanding potentially unlocking up to EUR 1 billion for Global Gateway renewable energy projects. Preparations started for the first EU–Viet Nam Business and Investment Forum focusing on transport, energy and digital. The EU advanced sustainable transport and connectivity, including support for maritime and land corridors such as the National Road 2 flagship connecting Laos, Thailand and Viet Nam, and promoted investment climate reforms. In South Asia, Global Gateway energy connectivity projects are expected to generate jobs in regional grids and renewable energy installations.

The EU supported inclusive and sustainable agri food value chains. In Cambodia, the ASPIRE AT investment package was launched to strengthen agriculture, food security, value chain competitiveness and exports. In Laos, the Global Gateway flagship on Trade, Investment and Connectivity in Agriculture and Forestry was reinforced to improve social protection and labour standards in coffee, tea and forestry value chains. In Myanmar, an EUR 8 million action was approved to promote decent jobs in the garment sector. In Indonesia, an EU Desk at the Ministry of Investment was established in June 2025 to facilitate European foreign direct investment and accompany the implementation of the trade agreement. In Malaysia, the EU-Malaysia Business Day highlighted the EU as a key trade and investment partner and supported Global Gateway investments, including the ‘Port of Lumut Maritime Industrial City’ flagship moving beyond feasibility. At regional level, the EU launched a EUR 4 million initiative on competition and subsidies control, a EUR 6 million initiative on port safety and a EUR 10 million initiative on aviation cooperation.

Digitalisation, science, technology, innovation and infrastructure

A key Global Gateway milestone was the signing of the EU–Africa–India Digital Corridor Blue Raman to reinforce resilient submarine cable connectivity and a secure, diversified global data architecture. The EU adopted a EUR 42 million initiative to strengthen the use of Copernicus data in Asia Pacific, with EUR 19.5 million for South and South-East Asia and Mongolia, and approved a EUR 3.5 million extension of Asi@Connect to support digital connectivity of universities and research institutions in least developed countries and their cooperation with Europe.

The EU deepened digital governance and cybersecurity cooperation. EU CyberNet expanded to the Indo Pacific, connecting 571 experts and 123 organisations and supporting reforms on cybercrime and cybersecurity aligned with the Budapest Convention. New actions with high income Asian countries strengthened digital partnerships, regulatory dialogue, connectivity investments and economic

security. In Indonesia, preparatory work continued on potential Global Gateway digital investments, including Nusantara Smart City. At ASEAN level, SCOPE Digital and CopASEAN widened the use of Copernicus, broadened digital cooperation and promoted the EU technology offer.

Migration and forced displacement

In South Asia, implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 10.7 and the external dimension of the Pact on Migration and Asylum focused on the Afghan displacement crisis and protracted refugee situations. 2.9 million Afghans were forcibly returned from Iran and Pakistan in 2025. Under the Team Europe Initiative on Afghan displacement, the EU combined long term support for basic needs and livelihoods in Afghanistan with increased assistance to host countries, migration and mobility dialogues and support to border management in Bangladesh and Pakistan.

The EU allocated EUR 81 million from the regional budget to migration, including management, protection and displacement tracking, with EUR 38.5 million in additional funding for the Afghan displacement crisis. It also provided EUR 15 million for displaced Myanmar populations in Thailand and increased the Rohingya Resilience Programme in Bangladesh by EUR 14 million, bringing support in Cox's Bazar to EUR 49 million. In addition to European Legal Gateway Office pilot in India, talent partnerships with Bangladesh and Pakistan and programmes on decent work in sectors such as ready made garments promoted regular migration and higher labour standards.

Governance, peace and security

The EU combined country specific and regional actions. It launched a EUR 5 million programme to strengthen resilience to violent extremism in the digital space (EUR 4.4 million for South and South East Asia) and adopted a regional programme in South Asia to reinforce cross border cooperation against technology enabled crime and terrorism. In Pakistan, the EU pursued its engagement with the government to prevent and counter violent extremism and terrorism. In the Philippines, the EU continued its support to the Mindanao peace process and launched a EUR 16.5 million action on justice sector reform. In Myanmar, it maintained support to local actors on conflict prevention, resolution and de-escalation, including protection and lifesaving assistance. In Laos, the EU strengthened citizens' engagement and good governance with an additional EUR 1.5 million for civil society, national and provincial assemblies and access to justice, and enhanced support to public finance management reform focused on domestic resource mobilisation and transparency.

The EU reinforced cooperation with likeminded partners in the Indo Pacific on economic security, disaster management and regulatory matters, including rapid support on the implementation of the EU Waste Shipment Regulation in ASEAN countries, enhanced disaster management and civil protection in Taiwan and progress on the roadmap for the EU–Australia strategic partnership on critical raw materials. Additional actions strengthened digital partnerships, economic security cooperation and cultural relations with partners such as Japan, Singapore and Thailand. In Viet Nam, the second phase of the EU Justice and Legal Empowerment Programme began, aiming to improve the rule of law and protection of rights.

Food security and nutrition

Food security and nutrition remained cross cutting priorities. Globally, the EU allocated around EUR 600 million to humanitarian food and nutrition assistance in 2025 and updated its Humanitarian Food and Livelihood Assistance Policy, applying to crises in Afghanistan, Myanmar and the Rohingya response. In Afghanistan, around 12.6 million people faced acute food insecurity; the EU supported climate smart agriculture, sustainable livestock management and alternative livelihoods, particularly

for farmers affected by the ban on poppy cultivation. In Myanmar, where more than 20 million people depended on aid even before the March earthquake, EU humanitarian programmes combined food, nutrition and livelihoods with health, protection and shelter. Through Global Gateway and the NDICI–Global Europe Instrument, the EU complemented emergency assistance with investments in water, sanitation and climate resilient infrastructure in Pakistan, the Philippines and Viet Nam, contributing to sustainable food systems and resilience to climate induced shocks.

Case study

The Global Gateway flagship 'Energy Connectivity in South Asia' demonstrates how the EU links sustainable growth, green transition and regional integration by supporting the development of a cross-border electricity market. The initiative aims to improve reliability, affordability and sustainability of power supply, unlock investment in transmission infrastructure and regulatory harmonisation and facilitate integration of renewable energy. In 2025, preparatory work on priority interconnections and market arrangements advanced with regional organisations, international financial institutions and Team Europe partners, with expected benefits in job creation, lower energy costs and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

4.2.1.3. Humanitarian aid and civil protection – responding to the emergency needs of people affected by conflicts and disasters

In 2025, East and South Asia remained among the regions most affected by protracted crises, conflict, and natural hazards and climate induced disasters. Afghanistan remains one of the world's most severe humanitarian crises, with 22.9 million people in need of assistance. The restrictions imposed by the Taliban government put continuous strain on humanitarian operations, particularly women's participation in aid delivery and access to humanitarian assistance. Amidst severe food insecurity and lack of basic services, girls are denied access to school beyond primary level, affecting over 2.6 million adolescent girls and driving negative coping strategies such as child labour and early or forced marriage. The EU provided lifesaving assistance worth over EUR 163 million and funded Humanitarian Air Bridge flights (EUHAB) delivering 390 tonnes of medical and nutritional items to humanitarian organisations in Afghanistan, supporting key supply chain pipelines. In Afghanistan and other fragile contexts, the EU pursues a nexus approach that combines immediate lifesaving assistance with longer-term support for stability and resilience. For example, the EU's basic needs and livelihoods assistance complements its lifesaving response at border points by promoting inclusive economic recovery, access to essential services, and the reintegration of returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), while supporting host communities.

The Afghanistan crisis continues to affect neighbouring countries. Pakistan's implementation of the Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan and Iran's increased forced returns of undocumented Afghans have significantly worsened regional humanitarian pressures. More than 5.5 million Afghans have returned from Pakistan and Iran since 2023, including around 3 million in 2025 alone, placing severe strain on Afghanistan's border points and already overstretched humanitarian response. These movements risk further destabilising vulnerable communities.

Myanmar was the second most violent context worldwide and reported the highest number of landmine casualties in 2024-20251. Almost 21 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance before the 7.7-magnitude earthquake in March impacted an additional two million people. In 2025 the EU allocated EUR 55 million in humanitarian aid assistance to respond to conflict- and disaster related needs, including protection, health, water and sanitation, food, shelter and education, sending over 1 000 tonnes of aid via 16 EUHABs.

In Bangladesh, Cox's Bazar continued to host the world's largest refugee camp, with more than 1.2 million Rohingya refugees, and vulnerable host communities. The presence of armed groups has caused increased protection concerns including forced recruitment, violence and extortion. The EU provided over EUR 34 million in humanitarian aid in 2025, targeting protection, food assistance, health, water and sanitation, and education. The EU also addressed wider regional impact of the Myanmar crisis, allocating EUR 4.5 million to address the urgent protection, food, health and shelter needs of refugees in other countries of the region.

The 2025 cyclone season had a particularly severe impact on South and South-East Asia. Sri Lankan authorities requested assistance following the landfall of Tropical Cyclone Ditwah in November 2025, the worst disaster faced by the country since the 2004 Tsunami. In response, several EU Member States offered in-kind assistance, notably shelters, a team of structural engineers to support damage assessment, and 42 satellite maps provided by the Copernicus Emergency Management Service. The EU allocated EUR 2.2 million in humanitarian aid to support humanitarian partners addressing immediate needs.

Disaster Risk Management cooperation with the region gained further importance. Implementation of the administrative arrangement on disaster risk management with the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre), signed in 2024, remained a key framework for strengthening disaster risk management capacities in Southeast Asia. A similar arrangement with India's National Disaster Management Authority was developed in 2025.

4.2.1.4. Crisis response and preparedness

In 2025, the EU strengthened crisis response and preparedness in East and South Asia through an integrated use of NDICI–Global Europe rapid-response actions, humanitarian aid, civil-protection tools and foreign-policy instruments, in line with the humanitarian–development–peace nexus. Rapid-response interventions focused on the most fragile contexts, notably Afghanistan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, and on regional spillovers.

In Afghanistan, the EU continued to support the protection of the Afghan population, the prevention of violence towards minorities and marginalised groups and seeked opportunities to promote social accountability and inclusive dialogue. These actions complemented large-scale humanitarian aid supporting basic services, resilient livelihoods and community-based protection, with a strong focus on women's and girls' access to assistance under the 'for women, by women' approach. In Myanmar, NDICI crisis-response tools were mobilised to address the consequences of intensified conflict and the March 2025 earthquake, through support to local civil-society actors and help to preserve civic space. In Bangladesh, the EU launched a new crisis response action to improve the physical and mental health of those affected by the 2024 civil unrest and enhance their economic resilience and the social cohesion of their communities. Regional actions strengthened resilience to violent extremism in the digital space and cross-border cooperation against technology-enabled crime and terrorism. The EU also strengthened environmental preparedness through targeted action on climate-related instability, deforestation-free supply chains, and improved waste governance across South and Southeast Asia.

Additionally, the EU strengthened societal resilience and preparedness by addressing foreign information manipulation and interference. Through support to independent media, professional networks, fact-checking capacities and exchanges on monitoring and response, the EU helped build more informed, resilient and secure information environments in the Indo-Pacific regionally as well as in Taiwan.

Preparedness and disaster-risk reduction were reinforced. Implementation of the administrative arrangement on disaster management with ASEAN and cooperation with the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance continued to enhance regional early-warning, contingency planning and emergency-response coordination, while work advanced on an administrative arrangement with India's National Disaster Management Authority to deepen cooperation on disaster-risk reduction, early-warning systems and civil-protection capacities. The Union Civil Protection Mechanism and the new ReliefEU tool provided rapid logistical support and in-kind assistance following emergencies such as the Myanmar earthquake, reinforcing national and regional response capacities.

4.2.2. Central Asia

4.2.2.1. Introduction (policy developments)

In 2025, high-level dialogues, visits and cooperation between the EU and the countries of Central Asia continued to intensify, confirming a shared commitment to deepen both bilateral and regional partnerships. The first EU-Central Asia Summit was held in Samarkand, Uzbekistan, on 4 April 2025, where the leaders of the two regions agreed to upgrade their relationship to a strategic partnership and launched an EUR 12 billion Global Gateway investment package. Ahead of the Summit, European Commissioner for International Partnerships Jozef Síkela also visited all five Central Asian countries to boost prosperity and mobilising investments under the EU's Global Gateway strategy. The EU High Representative/Vice-President Kaja Kallas also travelled to the region for the EU Central Asia Ministerial in March 2025 in Ashgabat. President of the European Council Costa visited Astana on 4 December 2025 on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (EPCA) with Kazakhstan.

Building on the 'Joint Roadmap for Deepening Ties between the EU and Central Asia' (2023)[53] and the 2019 EU Strategy for Central Asia[54], work advanced across the five priority areas: inter-regional dialogue and cooperation; trade, investment and economic ties; connectivity under the Global Gateway strategy and the European Green Deal; common security challenges; and people-to-people contacts.

Connectivity remained at the centre of the partnership. In 2025, the EU's strategic approach to the Black Sea[55] introduced a flagship Connectivity Agenda linking Europe with Central Asia through the South Caucasus, aligning with the extended Trans Caspian Transport Corridor (TCTC), the EU's decarbonisation objectives and broader geopolitical considerations. The Agenda was endorsed at ministerial level in Luxembourg on 20 October 2025, and further operationalised at the TCTC and Connectivity Investors Forum in Tashkent in November 2025, which brought together stakeholders around a comprehensive transport, trade, digital and energy 'meta-study' covering 60 existing studies and 215 potential investment projects along the corridor.

These developments complemented the Global Gateway-driven partnership launched at the first EU-Central Asia summit, where the EU had announced a Team Europe investment package focusing on sustainable transport, critical raw materials, green energy and digital connectivity. The package supports the Trans-Caspian Transport Corridor, sustainable critical mineral value chains, Water/clean-energy/climate and satellite-internet initiatives, positioning Central Asia as a key partner in a rules-based, sustainable connectivity network.

[53] 20231023 EU Roadmap Central Asia_EN.pdf
[54] JOIN(2019) 9
[55] JOIN(2025) 135

Work also continued on trade and economic relations. The EU advanced the network of Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreements (EPCAs): an EPCA with Kyrgyzstan was signed in 2024, negotiations with Tajikistan were completed in 2025 and an EPCA with Uzbekistan was signed on 24 October 2025, while the implementation of existing frameworks with Kazakhstan supported regulatory approximation, investment and sectoral cooperation.

Addressing common security challenges remained a shared priority. The EU and Central Asian partners intensified cooperation to tackle terrorism, extremism and radicalisation, illicit trafficking and other transnational threats, including in the framework of the EU–Central Asia High-Level Political and Security Dialogue and dedicated regional programmes. The regular EU–Central Asia Dialogue on Drugs also took place in April 2025 and an EU–Central Asia Counterterrorism Dialogue was also established at the Summit, with its first occurence in July 2025. Dialogue also continued on the implications of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, including efforts to prevent sanctions circumvention.

Human rights and the rule of law remained integral to the partnership. The EU held regular human rights dialogues with all five Central Asian countries and engaged with national authorities and civil society on governance reforms and fundamental freedoms.

4.2.2.2. Implementation

Human development and inequalities

In 2025, Central Asian countries benefited from regional and national actions in the sectors of education/skills development, gender equality/fight against gender-based violence, support to civil society, health/strengthening vaccination systems.

The implementation of the regional DARYA programme on skills development (EUR 10 million, 2022-2027, implemented by the European Training Foundation), continued in the five Central Asian countries with a particular focus on skills development in the Global Gateway priority area of transport, in particular in Kazakhstan.

Central Asian civil society organisations continued benefitting from support at both national, through thematic programmes for Civil Society and Democracy and Human Rights, and regional levels, through the Civil Society Facility for Central Asia (EUR 4.5 million, implemented by the UNOPS, in partnership with the Danish Institute for Human Rights, since 2024). With the support of the Facility, the annual EU–Central Asia Civil Society Forum was organised in January 2025 in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

In addition, the contract for a new regional programme in Central Asia (EUR 5.3 million), called CHANGE (Challenging Harmful Attitudes and Norms for Gender Equality), aimed at tackling gender-based violence was signed in 2025. Implementation by a consortium of UN agencies (UNFPA, UN Women, UNDP) will start in the beginning of 2026. This project has three interlinked objectives: improving social norms, enhancing the role of civil society in fighting Gender-Based Violence and empowering women economically.

Green Deal

Climate and environmental cooperation with Central Asia was anchored in the Global Gateway strategy and the Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on water-energy-climate change in Central Asia. In 2025, three regional EU-funded projects directly supporting the TEI continued being implemented, fostering dialogue, skills and sustainable investments on water and energy challenges in Central Asia. Those projects are: the Central Asia Water and Energy Programme (CAWEP) with the World Bank, and two EU4SustainableCentralAsia projects on water and renewable energy promotion with the German

Society for International Cooperation (GIZ). The first ever Steering Committee meeting of the TEI took place in November 2025 in Tashkent. In addition, a project was started in Tajikistan aiming to reduce electricity grid losses and strengthen the capacities of the national electricity network.

Sustainable growth and jobs

In November 2025, the third EU–Central Asia Economic Forum in Uzbekistan and the second Trans-Caspian Transport Corridor and Connectivity Investors Forum reviewed progress including on the investment climate. These events resulted in fourteen new contracts, including three new regional programmes enhancing cooperation on critical raw materials (GROW CRM, SECURE CRM and DATA4CRM). Two business missions were also organised to Central Asia in the framework of the CRM Strategic Partnerships with Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan.

Engagement under the transport objective focused on scaling up investment along the Trans-Caspian Corridor as a priority Global Gateway corridor, to improve regional connectivity and trade opportunities. Supported investments are expected to support economic diversification, regional integration and job creation, including in logistics, construction, energy and services.

Digitalisation, science, technology, innovation and infrastructure

In the framework of the infrastructure component of the Digital Connectivity TEI aimed at bridging the digital divide in Central Asia, 328 villages have been connected to the Internet through satellite, while negotiations have been on-going in other Central Asian countries, particularly in Uzbekistan. The soft connectivity component comprising all interventions needed to create an enabling policy and regulatory framework to safely deploy satellite connectivity, implemented by a consortium of EU Member State agencies (Estonia, Finland, France, Latvia, Lithuania), led by the French agency Expertise France, started in January 2025 with a budget of EUR 20 million.

The EU also adopted a EUR 42 million initiative to strengthen the use of Copernicus data in Asia-Pacific, supporting evidence-based decision-making. Out of the total amount, EUR 12.5 million are dedicated to Central Asia.

Furthermore, a regional EUR 5 million programme was launched in Asia-Pacific to support Asian countries' resilience to violent extremism in the digital space, including Central Asia.

Migration and forced displacement

In 2025 the EU approved a EUR 38.5 million top-up package under the Asia-Pacific regional envelope for migration, forced displacement and mobility, to strengthen its programmes on data collection and sharing (DATA, implemented by IOM) as well as border management and fight against smuggling of migrants and trafficking in human beings (PROTECT, implemented by ICMPD and UNODC). The EU also supports the REMIT project on remittances in Central Asia implemented by IFAD (EUR 6 million).

Governance, peace and security

At the beginning of 2025, the Council appointed a new EU Special Representatives for Central Asia, to continue strengthening political engagement and the EU's capacity to support regional stability and cooperation.

Under its regional security cooperation with Central Asia, the EU launched new phases of the Border Management Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA 11, EUR 12 million) and the Central Asia Drug Action Programme (CADAP 8, EUR 18 million). Both programmes have been refocused considering rising threats, with BOMCA now concentrating fully on border security, cross-border cooperation and

improving living conditions in border communities, and CADAP combining continued support for drug demand reduction with strengthened action against drug trafficking and drug supply. These are complemented by interventions under the Crisis Response funding stream, the EU retained a specific focus on supporting Tajikistan in protecting its border with Afghanistan, which remains highly sensitive from a security perspective for the entire region and beyond.

Food security and nutrition

No dedicated Central Asia -specific action was reported under this heading in 2025; relevant issues were addressed through broader regional, thematic, or global instruments where applicable.

Case study

The Trans-Caspian Transport Corridor (TCTC) illustrates the EU's Global Gateway approach to sustainable, rules-based connectivity in Central Asia. In 2024, a pledge of EUR 10 billion was made on behalf of the EU and participating international finance institutions, and by November 2025, about 25% of this pledge had materialised as specific contracts related to TCTC related infrastructure projects. At the TCTC and Connectivity Investors Forum in November 2025, contracts were signed related to the modernisation of Aktau Port in Kazakhstan, one of the key logistics hubs on the Caspian Sea, and the Karabalta–Chaldovar road section in Kyrgyzstan leading to the border with Kazakhstan. In addition, contracts were signed with the World Bank and the EBRD to finance further preparatory studies for hard infrastructure projects along the corridor, as well as a contract with GIZ and Expertise France to provide capacity building to the Governments of Central Asia related to transport and trade facilitation.

The TCTC is supported as a backbone for sustainable trade and transport between Europe and Central Asia, with a view to reducing transit times, improving reliability and fostering regional integration. It shows that corridor-based approaches can deliver significant economic and connectivity gains when accompanied by customs and regulatory reforms, strong environmental and social safeguards and close coordination among the EU, partner governments, financial institutions and the private sector.

4.2.2.3. Humanitarian aid and civil protection – responding to the emergency needs of people affected by conflicts and disasters

Central Asia Central Asia remains highly exposed to disasters driven by the combined effects of climate change and environmental degradation. Erratic rainfall patterns, extreme temperatures, floods, landslides and earthquakes continue to pose risks to livelihoods and infrastructure. In 2025, the EU's humanitarian support to the region focused primarily on disaster-risk reduction, preparedness and targeted emergency response, building on the approach developed in the previous year.

Building on its partnership with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the EU and its partners continued to strengthen early-warning systems, contingency planning and community-level preparedness. The focus remained on climate- and weather-related hazards and on reinforcing the capacities of national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies to respond rapidly to localised emergencies.

4.2.2.4. Crisis response and preparedness

Central Asian partners benefitted from regional actions under the NDICI–Global Europe thematic programme on Stability Peace and Conflict Prevention, notably the network of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) Centres of Excellence and related risk-mitigation programmes, which strengthen national systems' capacity to anticipate, detect and manage complex crises.

The Crisis Response and Foreign Policy Needs instruments also remained available to address potential spillovers from regional instability and to support economic- and energy-security measures linked to the Trans-Caspian connectivity agenda. In particular, Crisis Response provided rapid support to increase cross-border cooperation in crisis preparedness and response in support of border communities in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Under Foreign Policy Needs, information resilience across Central Asia was strengthened, through the empowerment of media, civil society, and educators to build a more informed and engaged public by promoting reliable, locally relevant content and countering propaganda

Disaster-risk reduction and preparedness were central priorities too. Building on earlier support to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan for evidence-based disaster and emergency preparedness, work in 2025 continued to reinforce early-warning systems, contingency planning and anticipatory approaches for floods, landslides and other climate-related hazards, including in follow-up to the severe flooding in Kazakhstan in 2024. Risk-informed planning increasingly accompanied Global Gateway investments in transport, energy and digital corridors to ensure that new infrastructure is resilient to climate and seismic risks.

While Central Asian countries did not activate the Union Civil Protection Mechanism in 2025, the mechanism and related technical-assistance facilities provided a framework for joint risk assessment, scenario planning and capacity-building, complementing EU thematic programmes on CBRN, cyber and hybrid threats and contributing to enhanced regional preparedness.

4.2.3. The Pacific

4.2.3.1. Introduction (policy developments)

In 2025, the Pacific Island countries (PICs) remained key partners for the EU in climate action and green transition, ocean governance and environmental protection, as well as important allies in defending the international rules-based order with the United Nations at its core. EU engagement continued to be framed by the EU Strategy for Cooperation in the Indo-Pacific, which underlines the region's strategic relevance for Europe's prosperity and security, and by the Global Gateway strategy, providing a transparent, values-based offer for sustainable, resilient and cooperative infrastructure development. EU priorities stayed closely aligned with the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, particularly on economic development, climate change, the ocean and environment, people, technology and connectivity, and peace and security.

The EU is a dialogue partner in the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), the region's main political organisation, and a permanent observer in the Pacific Community (SPC), the principal technical and scientific regional body. In 2025, high-level political contacts with PIF members were maintained, including ministerial and senior-official meetings and thematic dialogues on climate, the ocean, sustainable finance and security, reinforcing the EU's long-standing role as a reliable partner for the Blue Pacific.

The Samoa Agreement, which entered into force with a dedicated Pacific Protocol, continued to provide the overarching legal and political framework for a stronger region-to-region partnership. The Protocol's shared priorities – including climate and disaster resilience, sustainable ocean-based economies, human development and good governance – guided the programming of EU support and Team Europe Initiatives in the Pacific.

In 2025, the EU announced that, under Global Gateway, it would invest close to EUR 300 million in the Pacific in climate resilience, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, water and sanitation, and governance and connectivity, positioning the Green-Blue Alliance as a flagship for the region.

To increase the impact of its action, the EU continued to work in close synergy with Australia and New Zealand, two like-minded partners with deep historical, political and economic ties to the Pacific. Political dialogue with both countries covered responses to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, security in the Indo-Pacific and non-traditional security threats such as cyber, counter-terrorism and foreign information manipulation, as well as intensified cooperation on climate action and resilient supply chains.

4.2.3.2. Implementation

Human development and inequalities

In 2025, EU cooperation in the Pacific continued to tackle structural inequalities, focusing on ending gender-based violence. Phase II of the regional programme 'Pacific Partnership to End Violence Against Women and Girls' (EUR 8.25 million) advanced in its first full year, building on Phase I and the Spotlight Initiative.

Green Deal

Implementation of the planned Team Europe Initiative 'Green-Blue Alliance for the Pacific and Timor-Leste' progressed, bringing together Global Gateway investments and other EU and EU Member States' instruments to promote equal and inclusive societies, fundamental values, human development and peace and security across 18 partner countries and overseas countries and territories.

Climate resilience, the ocean and biodiversity remained central. The Pacific EU Marine Partnership (EUR 20 million) strengthened ocean governance, sustainable coastal resource management and local expertise. The Kiwa Initiative (EU contribution EUR 19.9 million), ClimSA (EUR 9 million), Pacific BioScapes (EUR 12 million) and PacWaste Plus (EUR 16.5 million) promoted nature-based solutions, sustainable marine and coastal management, and improved waste and pollution control, including marine litter.

In Timor-Leste, Technical Assistance to Support Carbon Farming delivered a Climate Change Base Law, a draft carbon farming policy and a national agroforestry strategy. In Papua New Guinea, the Forestry, Climate Change and Biodiversity programme (EUR 54.7 million) supported transparency reporting, safeguards to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and participation in global climate and biodiversity processes. The Pacific Rural Electrification Programme (EUR 15 million) was rolled out in Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu.

Sustainable growth and jobs

Global Gateway engagement expanded. The EU–Pacific Business Forum, held in Fiji in September 2025, gathered public and private stakeholders from Pacific Island countries and territories, like minded partners and EU Member States. The European Commissioner for International Partnerships Josef Síkela announced nearly EUR 300 million of investments in climate resilience, sustainable growth, transport, digital connectivity, water and renewable energy.

The new Pacific Trade and Sustainable Development programme was launched, combining trade policy with support to Pacific small and medium-sized enterprises to expand exports within the region and to Europe. In Timor-Leste, the Agroforestry Skills for Development project (EUR 5.9 million) further developed skills and value chains in coconut, cocoa and vanilla. In Papua New Guinea, the STREIT programme increased rural incomes through support to cocoa, vanilla and fisheries value

chains, and by investing in rural roads, airstrips and renewable energy to improve access to services, jobs and markets.

Digitalisation, science, technology, innovation and infrastructure

The Pacific Digital Economy Programme (EU contribution EUR 8 million), with Australia and New Zealand, promotes inclusive digital economies in 11 Pacific Island countries by strengthening digital and financial literacy among rural communities, women and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

In Timor-Leste, the budget support operation 'Partnership for Public Financial Management and Digital Transition' was launched and a first fixed tranche of EUR 1 million was disbursed, supporting interconnectivity of public financial management systems and links between central and local administration.

The EU invested in safer and more inclusive public infrastructure and services through two education and resilience initiatives with UNICEF (EUR 28.2 million), upgrading schools to withstand cyclones, remain operational during crises and serve as safe spaces. In Vanuatu, schools damaged by Cyclone Lola are being rebuilt to function as learning spaces and emergency shelters.

At Asia-Pacific level, a EUR 42 million initiative, including EUR 10 million for the Pacific, was adopted to strengthen capacities to use Copernicus satellite data for spatial planning and climate change mitigation, providing tools for risk informed decision making under the Global Gateway digital and green offer.

Migration and Forced Displacement

Migration and forced displacement were not a primary focus of EU geographic programmes in 2025. The region benefited indirectly from global policy developments on safe and regular migration, protection and human rights based approaches, which will guide future cooperation on labour mobility, climate induced displacement and diaspora engagement.

Governance, peace and security

The EU supported democratic governance and resilient institutions. In Solomon Islands, a project (EUR 5.5 million) made electoral processes more inclusive, informed and transparent. At Indo Pacific level, the CRIMARIO II project and related initiatives enhanced maritime security cooperation through the IORIS information sharing platform. A new security cooperation action deepened EU partnerships on maritime security, counter terrorism, cyber and hybrid threats and foreign information manipulation and interference.

A call for proposals for civil society organisations in the Pacific was completed to strengthen their capacities in project implementation, advocacy, policy analysis and monitoring of government programmes. In Timor-Leste, the Sector Reform Performance Contract for Budget Support 'Supporting Programme to Deconcentration and Decentralisation process in Timor-Leste' concluded after five years.

Food security and nutrition

The STODAS project (EUR 10 million) promotes integrated food systems, nutrition and environmental sustainability in Fiji, Samoa and Solomon Islands by reinforcing policies, agricultural production and agribusiness. In Timor-Leste, the project 'Strengthening Social Inclusion and Nutrition in Timor-Leste' selected 24 schools for construction of standardised kitchens and 59 farmer groups to supply schools,

and began updating the National Health Sector Nutrition Strategic Plan and the Specific Nutrition Intervention Package.

Case study

The blending project 'Greening of the Port in Rabaul' in Papua New Guinea, co-financed by the French Development Agency, the European Investment Bank and the EU, will strengthen the country's regional role in trade and logistics and is expected to spur private investment in sustainable processing of cocoa, fisheries products and timber.

The EU is also supporting Kiribati to develop a new port on Kiritimati Island to enable the eventual relocation of the capital threatened by climate change. A EUR 2.5 million feasibility study, financed by the EU and implemented by the European Investment Bank, will guide the design of the multipurpose port, with the EU ready to support construction to boost economic development and trade through greater private sector involvement

4.2.3.3. Humanitarian aid and civil protection – responding to the emergency needs of people affected by conflicts and disasters

In 2025, EU humanitarian support in the Pacific focused on strengthening resilience to climate displacement. In Fiji and Vanuatu, as part of a regional project, the EU maintained a watch function, closely monitoring disasters and maintaining readiness to activate support should the impact of a disaster overwhelm national capacities.

In the Philippines island of Mindanao, conflict and natural hazards-induced disasters has fuelled displacement. The EU allocated EUR 2 million in humanitarian aid to address humanitarian needs, particularly through a Rapid Response Mechanism. The EU also invested EUR 4 million in Disaster Preparedness efforts, notably to support the development of shock-responsive social protection and anticipatory action. Multiple disasters, at times concurrent, affected the Philippines in 2025, severely straining local capacities. The EU allocated over EUR 3.7 million in ReliefEU emergency funding to respond to the compound impact of multiple cyclones, floods and earthquakes.

4.2.3.4. Crisis response and preparedness

In 2025, the EU's crisis response and preparedness in the Pacific focused on strengthening resilience to climate- and disaster-related shocks within a broader Green-Blue Alliance approach. Support was framed by the Samoa Agreement's Pacific Protocol and aligned with the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent, prioritising climate and disaster resilience, sustainable ocean-based economies and good governance.

Under NDICI–Global Europe and Global Gateway, new investments of almost EUR 300 million were announced for climate resilience, renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, water and sanitation, and transport, with the explicit objective of making infrastructure and services more resilient to cyclones, floods and sea-level rise. Regional initiatives such as the Kiwa Initiative, Pacific BioScapes and PacWaste Plus integrated disaster-risk reduction, nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based adaptation into national and regional planning, thereby reducing future crisis risks.

4.3. The Americas and the Caribbean

4.3.1. The Americas

4.3.1.1. Introduction (policy developments)

In 2025, relations between the EU and the Americas were marked by a qualitative deepening of the bi-regional partnership. The main milestone was the fourth CELAC–EU (Community of Latin American & Caribbean States) Summit, held on 9 November 2025 in Santa Marta, Colombia, and accompanied by a LAC–EU Civil Society Forum and a LAC–EU Business Forum. Leaders took stock of progress since the 2023 Brussels summit, reaffirmed the strategic importance of the partnership between the EU and CELAC, and provided political steering for the next phase of cooperation, including under the EU–LAC Global Gateway Investment Agenda (GGIA).

Leaders demonstrated their commitment to maintaining a strong bi-regional relationship, despite a challenging geopolitical context, by adopting a Joint Declaration, alongside two complementary declarations on the Alliance for Citizen Security and the Pact on Care. Discussions focused on key priorities for both regions, including the defence of multilateralism, trade and investment, the green and digital transitions, social inclusion, and cooperation on citizen security, justice, and the fight against transnational organised crime. The Summit sent a clear message of continuity and partnership, highlighting the shared commitment of both regions to addressing common challenges and advancing cooperation.

High-level political and business engagement underpinned the strategic importance and dynamism of the partnership between the EU and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC). Key milestones in the EU's external relations included the signature of the agreement with MERCOSUR, as well as the first Association Councils with Central America and Chile, further deepening political and economic ties. Four Election Observation Missions were also deployed. President von der Leyen's participation in CARICOM meetings and the first EU–Brazil Investment Forum signalled a more strategic dialogue with key partners and highlighted the importance of sustainable investment, climate action and digital cooperation.

Implementation of the GGIA progressed from its launch phase to a scale-up stage. By 2025, more than 80 projects were advancing, confirming the EU's position as a leading investor in LAC and showcasing the strength of the 'Team Europe' approach. Flagship regional initiatives on regional electricity integration, a high-performance computing network and satellite connectivity initiatives under the EU–LAC Digital Alliance and the valorisation of sargassum in the Caribbean illustrated how Global Gateway is supporting green transition, digital transformation and innovation through high-quality, sustainable investments in critical sectors.

4.3.1.2. Implementation

Human development and inequalities

In 2025, the EU stepped up cooperation with LAC to reduce inequalities and strengthen social cohesion, building on the GGIA. The EU worked with partner countries to promote inclusive access to basic services, social protection and skills, including through global actions on education, health and social protection in which LAC countries participate, and through Team Europe Initiatives such as Inclusive Societies in LAC. Investments in sustainable water and sanitation under Global Gateway contributed to more resilient services, for example through blended operations in Mexico, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic that improve water access and climate-resilient infrastructure. Work on youth participation and gender equality – including youth dialogues on Global Gateway and the

continued implementation of the Gender Action Plan III – helped ensure that new investments address structural inequalities and intersectional discrimination.

Green Deal

Green transition cooperation focused on climate action, biodiversity and circular economy. The EU supported circular-economy initiatives and deforestation-free value chains across more than 80 countries, including in LAC, helping reduce environmental pressures and align trade with the European Green Deal. Through the Team Europe Initiative on deforestation-free value chains and the DeSIRA+ initiative, the EU backed agroforestry and sustainable value chains for cocoa, coffee and cashew, which are particularly relevant in several American countries. Global Gateway also underpinned work on critical raw materials, where the EU supported environmentally and socially sustainable supply chains and began connecting priority projects in partner regions with off-takers and finance via a dedicated CRM Facility. At global level, the EU announced close to EUR 160 million in new biodiversity initiatives at the UN biodiversity conference in Cali, Colombia, further signalling the importance of LAC for global biodiversity protection.

Sustainable growth and jobs

Under the GGIA, the EU reinforced its position as a leading investor in LAC, with more than 80 projects advancing and a strong emphasis on mobilising private capital under high environmental, social and governance standards. In 2025, the Latin America and Caribbean Investment Facility (LACIF) was replenished with EUR 45 million, and ten contribution agreements were signed for EUR 32 million, which are expected to mobilise about EUR 512 million in investments in sectors such as sustainable energy, climate, digitalisation, water and sanitation and urban development, with further projects approved for contracting in 2026. A service contract to provide technical assistance on financial modelling for GGIA for EUR 3.6 million was also signed.

Sustainable transport was a particular focus, with support for clean buses and railways in Costa Rica and Panama, rail and metro systems in Colombia and Mexico, and port developments in Chile, Mexico and the Caribbean, thereby fostering green connectivity, jobs and regional integration. Across the GGIA portfolio, technical assistance helped improve the investment climate and develop sustainable-finance frameworks, including work on green-bond issuance and taxonomies through the Sustainable Finance Advisory Hub.

Digitalisation, science, technology, innovation and infrastructure

Digital cooperation advanced under the EU–LAC Digital Alliance, a core Global Gateway pillar for the Americas. By early 2025, the Alliance encompassed 51 members, with dialogues on e-governance, data governance, connectivity, artificial intelligence and supercomputing producing concrete operational follow-up. Preparations continued for the extension of the BELLA cable in 2025 to Peru, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala, with further expansion to the Caribbean planned, to provide high-capacity, secure digital connectivity. The EU–LAC Digital Accelerator generated over 100 new joint ventures involving 1 500 companies from 86 countries, fostering innovation partnerships between European and LAC firms. New digital flagship projects agreed in 2025 – including an EU–LAC supercomputing network for AI and the ‘Condosat’ satellite-connectivity initiative – strengthened the scientific and technological ties between the two regions and expanded access to advanced digital infrastructure.

Migration and Forced Displacement

The EU's contribution focused on fragility and displacement, with Haiti featuring as one of six territories of highest concern worldwide for acute food insecurity and violence, and Venezuela remaining one of the world's largest, underfunded humanitarian crises. In Haiti, resilience programming under NDICI–Global Europe's rapid-response resilience line supported measures in situations of (post-)conflict, forced displacement and climate-related shocks, complementing substantial humanitarian food, nutrition and protection assistance. In and around Venezuela, where basic services have collapsed and 58.6% of the population faces extreme poverty, the EU acted as the leading humanitarian donor in 2025, providing over EUR 52 million – around 43% of total humanitarian funding – in a context where the UN humanitarian response plan was severely underfunded. The EU also continued to work with LAC partners on disaster-preparedness and risk-reduction through the EU–LAC Memorandum of Understanding on disaster preparedness, helping address climate-related drivers of displacement and migration. The regional programme EUROFRONT supported several countries in South America to improve human rights based and efficient border management.

Governance, peace and security

Rapid-response resilience funding under NDICI–Global Europe helped address fragility and governance challenges in Haiti, where violence, political instability and climate shocks intersect. The thematic global programme on Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention delivered results in the Americas on organised crime, the rule of law and maritime security, including joint operations disrupting illicit trafficking by container, air and sea and the development of prosecution guides integrating human-rights standards in Ecuador and Trinidad and Tobago, and maritime-security training for Latin American and Caribbean partners, covering 55 countries and 200 agencies.

Regional programmes in Latin America and the Caribbean, such as EL PACCTO promoting regional cooperation across law enforcement system with hundreds of multi-country actions and COPOLAD supporting comprehensive and balanced drugs policies in the region, reinforced not only local capacities, but also sustainable regional cooperation platforms that produced important joint operational results against drug trafficking, illicit firearms, trafficking in human beings, crimes against the environment and illicit trade of cultural goods.

Election-observation missions in Ecuador, Bolivia, Guyana and Honduras as well as targeted actions to prevent the risk of electoral violence in Bolivia supported credible, transparent electoral processes and helped mitigate tensions, with the mission in Honduras extended due to delays in verifying electronically transmitted results. At the same time, actions on disinformation and foreign information manipulation and interference, strategic communication and public diplomacy strengthened the capacity of EU Delegations across the Americas to counter hybrid threats and support democratic resilience.

Food security and nutrition

Food-security challenges in the Americas were addressed through a mix of humanitarian assistance and longer-term food-system investments. Globally, around EUR 600 million in humanitarian funding was allocated to food and nutrition assistance in 2025, with Haiti among the six contexts of highest concern. In Venezuela, EU-funded operations responded to widespread food insecurity driven by economic collapse and failing basic services. At the same time, the EU supported more sustainable and resilient agrifood systems in LAC through Global Gateway-aligned initiatives on climate-smart agriculture and value chains, including DeSIRA+ and the Team Europe Initiative on deforestation-free value chains, which promote agroforestry, soil-health improvements and market access for cocoa, coffee and other key products.

Case study

The EU–LAC Global Gateway Investment Agenda (GGIA) illustrates how Global Gateway is being deployed as a comprehensive approach in the Americas.

Two years after its launch, the GGIA had over 80 projects advancing in implementation in 2025, covering renewable energy, digital transformation, human development and sustainable transport. It aims to mobilise up to EUR 45 billion in investments for LAC by 2027 through a combination of EU budget resources, Member State contributions and development-finance institutions, with a strong focus on high-quality, sustainable investments in critical and strategic sectors.

Projects include regional electricity integration, sustainable transport systems, the EU–LAC supercomputing network for AI, the Condosat satellite-connectivity initiative and the Sargassum Initiative in the Caribbean, which supports national roadmaps to turn sargassum influxes into economic opportunities.

4.3.1.3. Humanitarian aid and civil protection – responding to the emergency needs of people affected by conflicts and disasters

In 2025, the Americas continued to face complex, overlapping crises. Venezuela remained one of the largest forgotten crises worldwide, with 58.6% of the population in extreme poverty and around 70% lacking regular access to health services and clean water. The humanitarian response in the country has been severely affected by the current deep fiscal crisis plaguing the sector. Only 20% of the 2025 UN Humanitarian Response Plan was funded, making it the third-least funded plan globally. The EU acted as leading donor, providing over EUR 52 million, around 43% of total humanitarian funding, in support of life-saving assistance for the most vulnerable.

The Venezuelan crisis continues to impact neighbouring countries. The humanitarian situation in Colombia deteriorated in 2025 due to the combined effects of the spill over from the Venezuelan crisis as well as internal conflict, widespread violence and the country's exposure to hydrometeorological hazards. As a result of this, 13.6 million people needed humanitarian assistance, of which 9.1 million from conflict and disasters and 4.5 million refugees and migrants. To respond to these needs, the EU allocated EUR 30.7 million in humanitarian assistance to help victims of the armed conflict and climate-related disasters as well as to respond to the needs of refugees and migrants.

In Ecuador, the unprecedented surge in violence started in 2024 continued to generate humanitarian consequences in 2025. The violence directly affected over 2.6 million people who required humanitarian assistance. To respond to these needs as well as to help the communities affected by climate-related events, the EU allocated EUR 8.2 million in 2025.

Central America and Mexico combine a high exposure to violence, natural hazards, poverty and inequality, in a context of continuing regional displacement. In 2025, more than 4.6 million people in Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador, and over half a million refugees and migrants within the region, needed humanitarian assistance. The EU's response of EUR 29 million focused on addressing the critical needs of the most vulnerable resident and displaced populations through multisectoral assistance and protection, as well as on disaster preparedness. At regional level, implementation of the EU–LAC Memorandum of Understanding on disaster preparedness and disaster risk management became a central pillar of external preparedness work, strengthening cooperation on climate adaptation, resilient infrastructure, early warning systems and integrated risk management across Latin America and the Caribbean.

Under the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM), Ecuador, via a request from the United Nations Joint Environmental Unit (JEU) requested technical support to cope with an oil spill emergency. A team of UCPM experts was deployed to provide technical support. Additionally, the European Maritime Service Agency (EMSA) provided high-resolution satellite imagery on the oil spill damage extent.

4.3.1.4. Crisis response and preparedness

In 2025, the EU strengthened crisis response and preparedness in the Americas through a complementary use of NDICI–Global Europe rapid-response tools, humanitarian aid and civil-protection instruments. Support was provided to strengthen cooperation against transnational drug trafficking in Ecuador and to advance and consolidate peacebuilding efforts in Colombia.

Funding under NDICI–Global Europe thematic programme on Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention also enabled the implementation of activities aimed at preventing youth recruitment as well as addressing the impact of criminal activities in the Amazon along the Colombia-Brazil border.

Preparedness and risk-reduction were reinforced at regional level. Implementation of the EU–LAC Memorandum of Understanding on disaster preparedness and disaster risk management provided a key framework for cooperation on multi-hazard risk assessment, early-warning systems, resilient infrastructure and civil-protection capacities across Latin America and the Caribbean. A new EU humanitarian stockpile established in Barbados in 2025 improved pre-positioning and rapid deployment of relief items for tropical cyclones, floods and earthquakes in the Caribbean and neighbouring regions.

4.3.2. The Caribbean

4.3.2.1. Introduction (policy developments)

In 2025, cooperation between the EU and Caribbean partners deepened within the framework of the Samoa Agreement and its Caribbean Protocol, anchoring political dialogue and development cooperation in a renewed, long-term partnership. This strategic alliance was strongly reaffirmed at the fourth CELAC–EU Summit in Santa Marta, Colombia, and the concurrent separate EU-Caribbean Leaders' meeting. Set against a volatile geopolitical landscape marked by growing global divisions, these high-level engagements allowed both regions to join forces to defend their core values − including democracy, human rights, multilateralism, and the international rules-based order − while demonstrating the EU's unwavering commitment to its Caribbean partners. Leaders advanced the EU–LAC Global Gateway Investment Agenda (GGIA) and engaged in substantive political exchanges on preserving the Caribbean as a "Zone of Peace," reforming the international financial architecture to secure concessional financing for small island developing states (SIDS), and promoting inclusive trade, digital connectivity, and human development.

4.3.2.2. Implementation

Human development and inequalities

In 2025, EU support in the Caribbean continued to address structural vulnerabilities of small island developing states by integrating social and equality dimensions into Global Gateway investments under the GGIA. Social components in programmes on climate resilience, water and sanitation and sustainable transport aimed to improve access to essential services and reduce inequalities, including for women, young people and remote communities. Caribbean partners also benefited from global actions on education, health, gender equality and social protection, which help strengthen inclusive public policies and basic services in contexts exposed to recurrent shocks.

Green Deal

Climate resilience and the green and blue transitions remained central to cooperation. Through the GGIA and Global Gateway, the Caribbean benefited from advancing investments in sustainable transport, renewable energy, resilient water and sanitation and circular-economy solutions, tailored to hurricane- and sea-level-rise-prone coastal and urban areas. Regional programmes on resilient infrastructure, disaster-risk reduction and sustainable ocean-based economies supported the implementation of national climate strategies and regional frameworks, complementing global initiatives on biodiversity and deforestation-free value chains.

Sustainable growth and jobs

Sustainable, inclusive growth was pursued by promoting diversified, climate-resilient economies. Blended-finance operations under regional investment facilities helped mobilise private capital for green infrastructure, energy and services, while technical assistance supported improvements in the business environment and sustainable-finance frameworks. Global Gateway operations in sectors such as sustainable transport and ports, climate-resilient water and sanitation and circular economy are expected to generate decent jobs in construction, operation and maintenance, as well as in tourism and services, though more systematic monitoring of employment and distributional effects remains a key lesson for future programming.

Digitalisation, science, technology, innovation and infrastructure

Digital transformation was further integrated into EU–Caribbean cooperation under the EU–LAC Digital Alliance. Caribbean partners drew on regional initiatives to improve secure connectivity, promote e-governance and build regulatory and institutional capacity in areas such as data protection, cybersecurity and digital markets. Planned expansion of high-capacity connectivity and satellite initiatives under the Alliance aims to enhance redundancy and resilience of digital infrastructure in hurricane-prone islands.

Migration and forced displacement

Migration and displacement in the Caribbean are closely linked to recurrent disasters, climate change and socioeconomic fragility. While most migration-specific EU funding in 2025 targeted other regions, Caribbean partners benefited indirectly from global policy work on safe and regular migration, disaster-displacement and human-rights-based approaches to border management and returns. At the same time, disaster-risk-reduction, climate-resilience and livelihood programmes contributed to tackling climate-related drivers of displacement and irregular movements.

Governance, peace and security

EU action supported democratic governance and institutional resilience in the Caribbean, in close coordination with regional organisations. Under thematic programmes on peace, stability and conflict prevention, the EU contributed to tackling organised crime and strengthening the criminal-justice chain in the wider Americas, including maritime-security cooperation and specialised training for law-enforcement and prosecution services. Regional disaster-risk-management cooperation under the EU–LAC Memorandum of Understanding on disaster preparedness and disaster risk management also helped improve risk-informed planning, coordination and civil-protection capacities.

Food security and nutrition

Food-security challenges in the Caribbean stem from high import dependence, exposure to climate-induced shocks and disasters, and vulnerabilities in small domestic markets. EU support

combined humanitarian food and nutrition assistance in the most affected contexts with longer-term investments in resilient food systems and sustainable blue and green economies. Regional programmes promoting sustainable agriculture, fisheries and circular-economy approaches, together with climate-resilient infrastructure under Global Gateway, contributed to strengthening local production, reducing losses and improving resilience to hurricanes and droughts.

Case study

Under the EU–LAC GGIA, the Caribbean is beginning to benefit from a pipeline of Global Gateway investments that combine sustainable connectivity with climate resilience.

Projects under preparation and implementation include climate-resilient transport and port infrastructure and water and sanitation systems designed to withstand hurricanes and flooding, thereby safeguarding economic activity and essential services during disasters.

These investments are complemented by strengthened regional disaster-preparedness cooperation under the EU–LAC Memorandum of Understanding and by the establishment of an EU humanitarian stockpile in Barbados, which improves pre-positioning and rapid deployment of relief items for Caribbean crises.

Global Gateway investments coupled with regional preparedness and risk-reduction measures can significantly reduce the human and economic impact of disasters and enhance the overall resilience of Caribbean societies.

4.3.2.3. Humanitarian aid and civil protection – responding to the emergency needs of people affected by conflicts and disasters

Haiti's humanitarian crisis deteriorated in 2025. Gangs control over 80% of the capital Port-au-Prince and has gained far-reaching influence in many other parts of the country, severely limiting the population's access to basic services and forcing 1.3 million people to flee their homes. In 2025, 6 million people required humanitarian assistance. In total, the EU allocated EUR 42.3 million to provide multisectoral assistance and to violence-affected people in Haiti, including through the organisation of a an EU humanitarian air bridge (EUHAB) operation.

To reinforce readiness in the Caribbean and the wider Americas, a new EU humanitarian stockpile was established in Barbados in 2025, improving pre-positioning and rapid deployment of relief items such as shelter materials, WASH kits and other essential non-food items for tropical cyclones, floods, earthquakes and other hazards.

Under the UCPM, two countries in the Caribbean, Jamaica and Cuba, requested assistance following the severe impact caused by Hurricane Melissa in October 2025. In response to the request by Jamaica, EU Member States provided assistance in the form of relief items and the deployment of an Emergency Medical Team, which treated 469 patients. Additionally, the Copernicus Emergency Management Service was activated to support the damage assessment in Jamaica, Haiti, and Cuba.

4.3.2.4. Crisis response and preparedness

In 2025, the EU's crisis response and preparedness in the Caribbean focused on strengthening resilience to increasingly frequent and intense climate- and weather-related shocks, while ensuring swift, coordinated reaction when disasters struck. Under NDICI–Global Europe's rapid-response and resilience pillar, actions supported measures in situations of (post-)crisis, displacement and

climate-related shocks and complemented Global Gateway investments in resilient infrastructure, water and sanitation and energy systems.

Crisis response funding supported swift measures in situations of conflict, forced displacement and climate-related shocks, notably in Haiti, where governance collapse, armed violence and high exposure to hurricanes and earthquakes required closely coordinated humanitarian, development and peacebuilding interventions. These actions aimed to improve citizens' security, reinforce local governance and community resilience, and address drivers of food insecurity and displacement in a humanitarian–development–peace nexus approach.

Preparedness and risk reduction were reinforced at regional level through implementation of the EU–LAC Memorandum of Understanding on disaster preparedness and disaster risk management, which provided the main framework for cooperation on multi-hazard risk assessment, early-warning systems, contingency planning and civil-protection capacities across Latin America and the Caribbean.

4.4. EU Enlargement (Western Balkans, Türkiye, Ukraine, Republic of Moldova and Georgia)

4.4.1. Introduction (policy developments)

In 2025, enlargement remained a central, strategic priority for the European Union, seen as an investment in peace, security and prosperity on the continent and beyond. The year built on the major decisions taken in 2023-2024, when accession negotiations were opened with Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova and a new momentum was injected into the process with the Western Balkans and other partners.

The 2025 Enlargement Package confirmed progress in a number of areas, while underlining that the process remains strictly merit-based and conditional on reforms in the rule of law, democracy, fundamental rights and economic governance. In the Western Balkans, the package noted steady advancement in most partners, with Montenegro and Albania moving closer to the objective of completing negotiations. Most Western Balkan partners continued to fully align with the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), including with EU statements and restrictive measures against Russia and Belarus. These included Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, as well as Kosovo who aligned voluntarily. Cooperation in the area of security and defence increased with key partners. A new Security and Defence Dialogue with Montenegro was launched on 2 December 2025 and first Security and Defence Dialogues with Albania and North Macedonia were held, in April and May, respectively, under their Security and Defence Partnerships with the EU. The mandate of the EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo) was extended in June 2025. Furthermore, on 31 October 2025, the United Nations Security Council extended the mandate of Operation EUFOR Althea in Bosnia and Herzegovina for another 12 months. The EU provided significant support to Western Balkan partners to counter foreign interference and disinformation, cyber and other hybrid threats. The EU Special Representative (EUSR) for the Belgrade-Pristina Dialogue held more than a hundred bilateral meetings with the parties and convened several formal rounds of Chief Negotiators' meetings.

For Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova, 2025 was the first full year of accession negotiations. Following the launch of intergovernmental conferences in June 2024, the bilateral screening was completed in record time, and the European Commission assessed all clusters are ready to be opened. All documents were transmitted to Council before the end of the year, ensuring the Council is in a position to formally open all clusters once an agreement is found among EU Member States. In

parallel, gradual sectoral integration continued. For Ukraine, the EU advanced steps to enable full integration into the European energy market by early 2027, alongside further gas market integration, contingent on accelerated reforms. The EU also mobilised more than EUR 2.3 billion to improve transport connections between the EU, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova and supported modernised trade regimes with both countries.

For the Republic of Moldova, accession negotiations opened in June 2024 were accompanied by a deepening of the political and security partnership. The EU–Moldova Security and Defence Partnership, signed in 2024, continued to be implemented to help the Republic of Moldova build-up its democratic resilience, including through the support provided by the EU Partnership Mission in the Republic of Moldova. In parallel, the Regulation establishing the Reform and Growth Facility entered into force in 2025. The Facility supports a Growth Plan built on a Reform Agenda of socio-economic and fundamental reforms designed to accelerate growth and socio-economic convergence with the EU. In 2025, EUR 314.9 million was released under the Facility against the achievement of four steps and the pre-financing. A two-year Comprehensive Strategy for Energy Independence and Resilience, backed by a EUR 250 million package and an additional EUR 30 million in emergency gas assistance for the Transnistrian region, helped the Republic of Moldova phase out dependence on Russian energy and support integration into the EU energy market. A first EU–Moldova Summit underlined the deepening partnership.

In Georgia, rapid democratic backsliding continued and the accession process remained *de facto* halted, as concluded by the European Council already in June, October and December 2024. The 2025 Enlargement Package reiterated that the course of action taken by the Georgian authorities is taking the country further away from the EU path with an unprecedented level of backsliding on EU accession reforms. High-level political contacts and direct financial assistance to the authorities remained suspended, while support to Georgian citizens delivered via civil society organisations and other non-state actors continued.

Türkiye continued to be a candidate country and a partner of strategic importance for the EU, despite accession negotiations remaining at a standstill since 2018. Engagement progressed in a phased, proportionate and reversible manner, implementing the recommendations of the Joint Communication on EU–Türkiye relations from November 2023, based on COREPER's guidance, as tasked by the European Council conclusions in April 2024. High-level dialogues on the economy, trade, migration and security, climate and research and innovation resumed or continued in 2025. A new multiannual bilateral programme for 2025-2027 committed EUR 311 million to support civil society, fundamental rights, people-to-people contacts, climate, energy, transport, competitiveness, employment and social policy, complemented by a further EUR 313.3 million for rural development, civil society under the Civil Society Facility and cross-border cooperation. The EU and Türkiye began cooperating in the cross-regional Connectivity Agenda. Türkiye continued to host more than 2.5 million refugees with substantial EU support, while a 'visa cascade' system was introduced in July 2025 for bona fide travellers. EFSD+ guarantees under the Türkiye Investment Platform continued to support investment, while the EIB re-engagement in the country was initiated with two operations of EUR 100 million each to support SMEs in the areas of renewable energy, energy efficiency and green industry.

Financially, the EU consolidated the use of dedicated instruments to underpin enlargement. The Reform and Growth Facility for the Western Balkans – a EUR 6 billion component of the Growth Plan for the Western Balkans – moved into full implementation, with Reform Agendas approved for all six partners and first disbursements linked to progress on country-specific reform agendas, gradual integration into parts of the single market and conditions related to democratic standards and regional

cooperation, including the normalisation of relations between Serbia and Kosovo. The Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III) continued to support reforms, institution-building and investments, increasingly using performance-based and blending modalities.

Against the background of Russia's ongoing war of aggression, the Ukraine Facility – endowed with EUR 50 billion for 2024-2027 – remained the core instrument supporting Ukraine's short-term recovery and medium-term reconstruction and modernisation, in line with its EU path. Under pillar I, 45 reform and investment steps were positively assessed in 2025, triggering four payments to Ukraine's state budget totalling EUR 10.7 billion; since the Facility's launch, cumulative disbursements have reached EUR 26.8 billion. The Facility also subsidised borrowing costs for the first time, freeing EUR 321 million in fiscal space. Under pillar II, up to EUR 5.5 billion in guarantee cover and blended finance was allocated in 2025; in total, up to EUR 6.9 billion of EU contributions and guarantees – around 70% of the Ukraine Investment Framework's capacity – is expected to mobilise approximately EUR 21.8 billion in public and private investment, including in critical and dual-use sectors and integration into EU value chains.

In parallel, the European Peace Facility, an off-budget EU instrument, continued to provide instrumental support to the Armed Forces of Ukraine in its fight against the Russian full-scale invasion, worth EUR 5 774 million under its assistance measures pillar. In 2025, its financial ceiling was also topped by EUR 1 933 million in extraordinary revenues from immobilised Russian sovereign assets earmarked for the armed forces of Ukraine. In addition, the Council adopted several assistance measures under the European Peace Facility to strengthen the defence capabilities of the armed forces of several partner countries, including Montenegro, Albania, North Macedonia, and the Republic of Moldova.

4.4.2. Implementation

Human development and inequalities

In 2025, enlargement partners continued to use EU support to strengthen human capital, social inclusion and equality as core pillars of their European path. In the Western Balkans, EU-funded education, skills and youth measures supported closer integration with EU policies. The College of Europe campus in Tirana, financed by the EU, further consolidated its role as a regional hub for expertise on EU integration and public policies, reinforcing a new generation of practitioners committed to European values. Employment and inclusion remained priorities: over 830 individuals in Bosnia and Herzegovina were successfully employed after participating in targeted training, upskilling, and reskilling programmes. Targeted support addressed vulnerable groups and the reduction of inequalities. In the Western Balkans and Türkiye, the regional initiatives 'Roma Integration (Phase III)', implemented jointly with the Council of Europe, and 'Support to Roma Entrepreneurship (Phase II)' advanced Roma inclusion, supporting governments' commitments under the Berlin Process and Chapter 23 (anti-discrimination) and reducing income inequality through better access to the labour market, entrepreneurship and finance. In Ukraine, the EU and UN Women launched the Gender Equality Facility to support a gender-responsive recovery and European integration, strengthening alignment with the EU gender equality acquis and the implementation of the 2022-2030 State Strategy for Equal Rights.

Erasmus+ helped print over 1.5 million textbooks for Ukrainian schools, since the start of the war, ensuring continuity of learning, and more than 33 000 Ukrainians have participated in mobility programmes since 2022. These measures help to preserve human capital and sustain Ukraine's integration with the European Education Area and youth networks, even in wartime.

Interreg NEXT Programmes operating in western part of Ukraine supported tangible cross-border investments in healthcare, social services and education, including the modernisation of hospitals, social care facilities and schools in Ukraine. These projects strengthened local resilience by improving service provision and institutional cooperation in border regions.

In Georgia, backsliding on fundamental values led to a further recalibration of EU engagement; assistance directly benefiting state authorities was put on hold, while support to to Georgian citizens continued, including in areas such as youth, education and social inclusion.

Green Deal

The green transition remained central to EU cooperation with enlargement partners and is increasingly framed as pre-accession acquis alignment and a driver of energy security. In the Western Balkans and Türkiye, the EU supported decarbonisation and resilience of energy systems, water management and biodiversity, including through regional actions such as EU4 Energy Transition. This programme helps 20 cities and towns in the Western Balkans and Türkiye design and implement local energy and climate action plans, with a focus on energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions.

The EU co-funded flagship green investments through the Western Balkans Investment Framework: a 132 megawatt wind farm in Bosnia and Herzegovina, displacing nearly 447 000 tonnes of CO2 a year; Kosovo's first large-scale solar plant, increasing solar capacity tenfold to 110 megawatt; a wastewater treatment plant for Skopje in North Macedonia, ending untreated discharge into the cross-border Vardar river; and the rehabilitation of 120 km of railway in Albania along the extension of the Trans-European Transport Core Network.

In the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, regional programmes such as EU4Environment promoted circular economy practices, green public procurement and resource efficient production.

Interreg NEXT programmes with participation of Ukraine and Moldova support cross-border environmental initiatives through joint projects on water management, pollution reduction, ecosystem protection, disaster risk management and climate resilience for local communities.

Georgia remained involved in several green initiatives, for instance on sustainable agriculture, while direct financial assistance to the authorities was suspended.

Sustainable growth and jobs

Sustainable, inclusive growth in enlargement partners was fostered through trade integration, support to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), regional value chains and the mobilisation of investment in line with EU standards. The Growth Plan for the Western Balkans, including a EUR 6 billion Reform and Growth Facility for 2024-2027, moved into full implementation. Reform Agendas were adopted for most Western Balkan partners and pre-financing was disbursed to Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia, with Bosnia and Herzegovina adopting its agenda in September 2025. Disbursements are tied to progress on reforms, macro-economic stability and gradual integration into parts of the EU single market, reinforcing a merit-based approach.

EU-funded initiatives across the Western Balkans illustrated the focus on local growth, innovation and decent work: in Albania, the ‘EU 4 Labour Market Inclusion’ project (EUR 3 million) strengthened inclusive employment across 19 municipalities; in North Macedonia, under the Reform and Growth Facility, labour and market inspections increased by at least 20% and 15%, respectively; and in Serbia, the ANTARES centre of excellence turned the BioSense Institute into a European hub for digital agriculture, with its AgroSense platform now used by over 15 000 farmers.

For Ukraine, the investment pillar of the Ukraine Facility, the Ukraine Investment Framework, mobilised EU guarantees and blended finance to unlock investment for SMEs, municipalities and state-owned enterprises, accelerating reconstruction and economic recovery. In the Republic of Moldova, EU cooperation supported SME development, the creation of a Fund for Entrepreneurship and Economic Growth and improvements in statistical and spatial-data systems, all of which are important for evidence-based economic policy.

Digitalisation, science, technology, innovation and infrastructure

Digital transformation is increasingly central to enlargement, both as a driver of competitiveness and as part of acquis alignment. In the Western Balkans, the common regional market agenda integrates digital elements such as digital skills, secure and sustainable digital infrastructures including roaming, digital transformation of businesses and digital public services. To support this, in 2025 the Commission adopted the EU4Green and Digital Transition programme, allocating EUR 33 million to accelerate the digital transition across the Western Balkans. The programme supports connectivity, including 5G deployment and the expansion of WiFi4WB, as well as the digitalisation of public services and businesses. Concrete results also included support for digital skills through the modernisation of 13 educational facilities in Montenegro and the establishment of 684 Smart ICT Labs in 627 schools in Albania, improving learning conditions and enhancing students' digital and programming skills.

In Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova, EU support advanced the digital transition through the EU4Digital Facility, which accelerated regulatory alignment, supported both countries' integration into the EU roaming area, and developed an Artificial Intelligence tool to facilitate acquis transposition. Its EU4Digital Academy also strengthened digital skills through free online training.

Migration and forced displacement

Migration and forced displacement remained highly salient for enlargement partners, particularly in the Western Balkans, Türkiye and the Eastern Neighbourhood. EU action was guided by the external dimension of the Pact on Migration and Asylum, the EU Action Plan on the Western Balkans and regional partnerships. The EU continued to support partner and candidate countries in improving their migration management and aligning with EU legislation, including the Migration and Asylum Pact and the Schengen acquis, as well as ongoing reforms such as an enhanced return policy. This was complemented by closer cooperation with EU agencies in the security and migration field and by the progressive integration of partner countries into EU security and migration initiatives, reinforcing their preparedness and resilience.

Türkiye remained a key partner in managing migration flows and hosting refugees from Syria and other crisis regions. EU support, complementing longer-term measures financed via the Facility for Refugees in Türkiye and its follow-up, continued to provide basic services, education, health and social cohesion support to refugees and host communities, as well as reinforcing border and migration management capacities. In 2025, the EU adopted a EUR 1.3 billion package to ensure the continuation of basic needs, education, health, voluntary returns to Syria and border management support. In the Republic of Moldova, which hosts around 130 000 Ukrainian refugees, the EU supported the establishment and capacity-building of the General Inspectorate for Migration, with particular attention to gender-based violence and trafficking risks.

In Ukraine itself, the war continued to displace millions. By 2025, 12.7 million people were in need of humanitarian assistance and nearly 3.4 million were internally displaced, with the EU providing EUR 220 million in humanitarian assistance in 2025 and EUR 1.2 billion since 2022, focusing on multi-purpose cash, protection and winter assistance.

Governance, peace and security

IPA III and NDICI-Global Europe support continued to strengthen judicial independence, fight corruption and organised crime, enhance electoral processes and reinforce fundamental rights and good governance in Western Balkan partners and Türkiye and the Eastern Partnership. Examples include an EU-funded Twinning project in North Macedonia on strengthening institutional capacities to address cultural heritage and environmental crimes, which supported national authorities in aligning their practices with EU standards and best practices, and the Istanbul anti-Corruption Action Plan in Eastern Partnership countries.

In the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine, the EU's crisis response made available resources to strengthen national efforts in countering Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference. This included support to establishing or consolidating competent government authorities and to help detect and counter foreign information manipulation and interference (FIMI) in a whole-of society approach. Further to this, Crisis Response in the Republic of Moldova and in Common Foreign and Security aligned partner countries of the Western Balkans was provided to rapidly build national cybersecurity capacities in the face of increased threat levels and repeated attacks on national digital infrastructure.

Security and defence cooperation deepened with several partners. Security and Defence Partnerships with Albania and North Macedonia, and with the Republic of Moldova, provided frameworks for closer cooperation on resilience, hybrid threats and security-sector reform. The European Peace Facility (EPF) delivered equipment and support for armed forces and security actors in enlargement and neighbourhood partners, including Ukraine, Western Balkan partners, and the Republic of Moldova.

The EU launched several cyber capacity building projects, including a regional project Cyber Balkans (running in 2023-2026 with a budget of EUR 5 million) that aims to enhance the cyber resilience of Western Balkan partners in compliance with EU acquis. The Cybersecurity Rapid Response project, (until September 2025, EUR 1.8 million) covered Albania, Montenegro, and North Macedonia.

Civilian Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and EU special representatives contributed to conflict prevention and stability. EU rule-of-law, advisory and partnership missions in Kosovo, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova supported security-sector reform, rule-of-law institutions, investigation and prosecution of international crimes, and countering hybrid threats while the EU monitoring mission in Georgia continued to promote stabilisation and confidence-building. An EU Special Representative for the Belgrade–Pristina Dialogue worked to advance normalisation between Kosovo and Serbia, a key condition under the Growth Plan for the Western Balkans. Thematic peace and stability actions supported reconciliation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and dialogue in the South Caucasus.

Food security and nutrition

Food security and nutrition in enlargement partners were shaped both by global crises and by the impact of war and economic shocks. In Ukraine, attacks on energy and agricultural infrastructure, disruption of trade routes and contamination of land by explosives affected food production and access, compounding vulnerability for internally displaced persons and host communities. EU humanitarian assistance contributed to food and nutrition support as part of broader multi-sector programmes, while development cooperation promoted sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture through measures aligned with the European Green Deal, although most detailed examples are reported at global level.

In Türkiye and neighbouring countries hosting Syrian refugees, EU humanitarian funding provided food and nutrition assistance alongside basic services, with more than EUR 204 million allocated to Syrians and host communities in the region in 2025. Rising global food-price volatility and the record number of people facing acute food insecurity worldwide reported by the Global Report on Food Crises – 295 million people – confirmed the need to integrate food-system resilience into enlargement-related policies, including through sustainable value chains and social-protection measures.

Territorial and cross-border cooperation

Territorial cooperation continued to support good-neighbourly relations, regional integration and local development in enlargement partners and their EU neighbours. Cross-border cooperation (CBC) under Pre-Accession Assistance instrument (IPA), supported by over EUR 80 million, delivered tangible results across the Western Balkans: by 2025, over 2 400 organisations had taken part in cross-border partnerships, creating 1 300 new jobs and 465 new businesses, while strengthening reconciliation and the institutional trust that underpins regional integration and EU accession.

The IPA III Programming framework window 5 serves as the common thread for 10 Interreg IPA Cross-border, three Transnational, and two Interregional Cooperation programmes in the Western Balkans and Türkiye, mobilizing approximately EUR 1.5 billion in EU funds over the 2021-2027 period. Crucially, these programmes continue to promote territorial integration and mutual cooperation within the Adriatic and Ionian basin. In doing so, they actively accelerate progress toward the macro-regional objectives of both the EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (EUSAIR) and the EU Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR).

In 2025, the EU continued to strengthen EU–Ukraine transport connectivity under the Solidarity Lanes initiative, with Ukraine completing the upgrade of the Yahodyn road border crossing with Poland and similar works advancing at other TEN-T crossing points along the Polish-Ukrainian border.

Regional civil-protection programmes in the Western Balkans, Türkiye and Eastern Partnership countries, co-financed through IPA and the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, reinforced cross-border disaster-risk management and preparedness.

Case study - The Growth Plan for the Western Balkans

The Growth Plan for the Western Balkans, including the EUR 6 billion Reform and Growth Facility for 2024-2027, illustrates how the EU combines political commitment, financial support and conditionality to accelerate convergence with the EU. The Facility consists of EUR 2 billion in grants and EUR 4 billion in loans, with funding linked to implementation of jointly agreed Reform Agendas and to gradual integration into selected areas of the single market. By the end of 2025, Reform Agendas had been adopted for all partners and the pre-financing has been disbursed to Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia.

The Plan supports reforms in areas such as rule of law, public administration, the business environment, energy and green transition, digitalisation and regional integration, and is complemented by investments via the Western Balkans Investment Framework and Global Gateway-type operations, for example in transport and energy. Its design makes financial support conditional on verifiable progress in reforms, democratic standards and regional cooperation, including normalisation of relations between Serbia and Kosovo.

It shows that the Growth Plan can act as a powerful incentive for accelerated reforms and economic integration, provided that monitoring is robust, transparency is ensured, and reform efforts are communicated clearly to citizens. It also demonstrates the value of the 'Team Europe' approach that aligns EU, EU Member State and international financial institution support behind a single, jointly owned reform and investment agenda.

4.4.3. Humanitarian aid and civil protection – responding to the emergency needs of people affected by conflicts and disasters

Türkiye remains an important transit and host country for people fleeing conflict and crises, including from Syria and other regions. Despite the integration of the refugees into public social services and support schemes, humanitarian needs in Türkiye remain substantial and structurally entrenched, particularly among refugee populations unlikely to integrate into national systems or return to Syria in the foreseeable future. The EU allocated EUR 20 million for the most vulnerable refugees in Türkiye mainly in protection and basic needs.

As regards UCPM regional cooperation in the IPA region, Eastern and Southern Neighbourhood regional initiatives that were launched in 2023 continued with implementing activities in the region. The On-Site Assistance (OSA) project in the Mediterranean (MENA countries), Western Balkans and Türkiye was extended to the Eastern Neighbourhood and topped up with EUR 900 000 in 2024 and continued in 2025 in all three regions. The programme provides technical support to the national civil protection authorities in the region in building their disaster risk prevention, preparedness, and response, as well as interactions with the UCPM.

Under the UCPM, several capacity building funding instruments are available to support disaster prevention and preparedness. The Technical Assistance for Disaster Risk Management (Track 1) is a single-country grant addressing EU Member States, UCPM Participating States, and other countries such as Kosovo, to assist their efforts to join the UCPM. The same countries are eligible under the Technical Assistance Financing Facility (TAFF). TAFF aims to give civil protection and disaster risk management authorities access to prevention and preparedness expertise. In 2025, different projects under these instruments were awarded to Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo, Ukraine, and Türkiye. Another capacity building instrument, of a non-financial nature, is the UCPM Peer Review Programme. In October 2025, a peer review focused on the overall disaster risk governance was carried out in Kosovo, bringing Western Balkan partners closer to EU standards.

In the Western Balkan region, Albania, North Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro requested operational assistance under the UCPM following record breaking wildfires in the summer 2025. Albania requested assistance in three instances and received aerial firefighting teams. North Macedonia requested assistance in two instances and received aerial and ground firefighting. Bosnia and Herzegovina received aerial and ground firefighting teams. Montenegro received aerial and ground firefighting teams.

In addition, the Copernicus Emergency Management Service was activated to support damage assessment efforts in Albania, Montenegro and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, while analytical support from UCPM's Scientific Partnership on natural hazards was available to them as well.

Additionally, North Macedonia requested assistance following a fire in a nightclub. Medical evacuations and treatments for 40 patients were provided by 12 EU Member States and UCPM

Participating States through the UCPM. Particularly among refugee populations unlikely to integrate into national systems or return to Syria in the foreseeable future.

The EU allocated EUR 20 million for the most vulnerable refugees in Türkiye mainly in protection and basic needs.

4.4.4. Crisis response and preparedness

In 2025, the EU further strengthened crisis response and preparedness in enlargement countries by combining the rapid-response and resilience pillar of NDICI–Global Europe, enlargement and neighbourhood instruments, the Ukraine Facility, humanitarian aid and civil protection tools. In Ukraine, rapid response an humanitarian demining, accountability for international crimes – notably by enabling the inception work for the Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine – support for children unlawfully deported and forcibly transferred by Russia, strategic communication and emergency interventions for energy security and support to critical civilian security actors, as well as support to veterans and other particulary war-affected groups like children from frontline communities, complementing large-scale humanitarian assistance and security support through the European Peace Facility.

In the Republic of Moldova rapid response was notably deployed to support election integrity, independent media, strategic communications and resilience to hybrid threats (notably cyber and internal security).

A fourth phase of the regional civil-protection programme for Eastern Partnership countries, launched in November 2025, aimed to boost disaster resilience and facilitate the progressive integration of Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova into the Union Civil Protection Mechanism.

In the Western Balkans and Türkiye, rapid-response and pre-accession actions backed measures in situations of (post-)conflict and climate-related shocks, including community-based resilience, reconciliation and confidence-building, while the Technical Assistance Financing Facility and regional civil-protection programmes strengthened prevention, preparedness and risk-management capacities, for example through wildfire-risk peer reviews and technical-assistance projects implemented by national authorities and Kosovo.

4.5. European Neighbourhood

4.5.1. European Neighbourhood East

4.5.1.1. Introduction (policy developments)

In the Eastern Neighbourhood, marked by Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, the EU continued to engage with partner countries of the region either on bilateral or on regional basis (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine).

The Eastern Partnership (EaP) framework continues to provide a well-established and efficient framework of cooperation to all participants, with Belarus engaging via civil society actors. As a robust policy instrument, the EaP remains central to fostering multilateral cooperation and supporting structural reforms across the Eastern Neighbourhood. The EaP framework facilitates targeted technical assistance and institutional support to help partner states implement critical governance, judicial, and anti-corruption measures. In March 2025 the EU and partner countries endorsed the EaP Multi-Annual Work Plan 2025-2027 that indicates priorities for the mid-term agenda, including: a focus on complementarity policy measures to the enlargement process; strengthening further democratic resilience and security; boosting socio-economic development, investments, and step-up

support to civil society and youth and ensuring complementarity with other instruments and policy initiatives of the EU.

In 2025, EU–Moldova relations continued to deepen across all areas, as the Republic of Moldova advanced on its EU accession path. Cooperation with Armenia and Azerbaijan was pursued under the European Neighbourhood Policy and the EaP, which continues to serve as the overarching policy framework for stability, economic development and bringing partner countries closer to the EU. For Belarus, the EU maintained its policy of pressure on the authorities while supporting citizens, civil society and independent media in the face of persistent repression.

The Global Gateway strategy and the 2025-2027 multiannual action programmes for the Eastern Neighbourhood remained key instruments for supporting resilience, connectivity and socio-economic development. In July 2025, new multiannual action programmes for the Eastern Neighbourhood (excluding bilateral assistance for Ukraine) were approved, with commitments of EUR 668.2 million.

A new strategic approach to the Black Sea region, adopted in May 2025, proposes to take forward regional cooperation and engagement in the Black Sea region along three main pillars: (1) Enhancing security, stability, and resilience; (2) Fostering sustainable growth and prosperity; (3) Promoting environmental protection, climate change resilience and preparedness. As a major step in strengthening EU engagement in the Black Sea region, a first Ministerial Meeting on cross-regional security and connectivity took place in Luxembourg in October 2025. The Ministerial was a first big and inclusive step, laying the ground for a coordinated approach on security and connectivity initiatives, with more regular meetings to be organised in the future.

On regional connectivity, the Ministerial endorsed a Connectivity Agenda linking Europe with Central Asia through the South Caucasus, with follow-up discussions held at the Trans-Caspian Transport Corridor and Connectivity Investors Forum in Tashkent. The Connectivity Agenda also provides an important basis for closer cooperation with Armenia and Azerbaijan on sustainable transport, energy and digital links, making it a geopolitical investment in the peace of the region.

At regional level, the EU continued to enhance good governance, rule of law, human rights, gender equality, civil society, and youth, tailoring the support to different situations in countries. Programmes such as Partnership for Good Governance, EU4GenderEquality, EU4Youth, EU4Integrity and dedicated support to civil society were among the channels of support.

Throughout 2025, the EU further increased its political, military, financial, humanitarian, legal and diplomatic support to Ukraine and the Ukrainian people. By the end of 2025, the EU’s support amounted to over EUR 193.3 billion. This included the EUR 50 billion-worth Ukraine Facility and a financial assistance package consisting of an exceptional Macro Financial Assistance (MFA) loan of EUR 18.1 billion. EU military support amounted to EUR 69.3 billion, of which EUR 6.1 billion were channelled through the European Peace Facility. EU leaders decided in December 2025 to mobilise an additional EUR 90 billion in common borrowing for 2026-2027 to strengthen Ukraine’s defence capabilities and ensure the continued functioning of the state, while also contributing to Ukraine's resilience and its closer integration with Europe's defence industrial base.

Continued backsliding on fundamental values led to a further recalibration of EU engagement in Georgia resulting in halting the assistance directly benefiting state authorities.

EU−Moldova relations deepened significantly in 2025, as the country continued to advance on its EU accession path, despite persistent hybrid attacks by Russia. A key milestone was the adoption and signing in March 2025 of the EU Growth Plan for the Republic of Moldova, worth EUR 1.9 billion,

combining reforms, investments, and financial support to accelerate the Republic of Moldova's economic development, as part of its EU accession process. The EU–Moldova Association Council on 4 June 2025 focused on the Republic of Moldova's EU accession, political dialogue and reforms, cooperation and convergence in foreign and security policy, as well as economic and sectoral cooperation. On 4 July 2025, the EU and the Republic of Moldova held their first-ever summit in Chișinău, marking a historic milestone in bilateral relations and reaffirming their shared commitment to a shared future of peace, security, and prosperity. The September 2025 parliamentary elections delivered a strong mandate for the Republic of Moldova's European path, further consolidating the political basis for EU reforms. the Republic of Moldova also successfully completed the screening of its national legislation against the EU acquis in September 2025, paving the way for the formal launch of negotiations across all thematic clusters. EU engagement with the Republic of Moldova remained focused on strengthening democratic and economic resilience, advancing the accession process, and countering external destabilisation.

Cooperation between the European Union and Armenia further deepened at an unprecedented pace in 2025. The second installment of the Resilience and Growth Plan (EUR 202.5 million) was announced in September, including a Multisector budget support element, which will incentivise reforms on export diversification, visa liberalisation and the rule of law, jobs skills and social inclusion. A High-Level Policy Dialogue to monitor reform implementation was also launched in September. In November, the Visa Liberalisation Action Plan was handed over to the Armenian authorities. The Partnership Council of 2 December 2025 highlighted the strong momentum in the EU−Armenia relations and adopted the new Strategic Agenda for the EU−Armenia Partnership, setting ambitious cooperation priorities across all sectors and marking a major step in deepening and advancing bilateral ties. Cooperation on regional connectivity was also stepped up, in line with the Connectivity Agenda and Armenia’s Crossroads of Peace initiative. This intensified bilateral engagement was reflected in several high-level visits by Armenian officials to Brussels, including a joint meeting in July between the Prime Minister of Armenia and the Presidents of the European Commission and the European Council. EU engagement with Armenia was focused on strengthening the country’s democratic and economic resilience, supporting the regional peace and normalisation processes, as well as enhancing regional connectivity, with a view to unlocking significant security and economic benefits for Armenia.

Relations with Azerbaijan evolved in 2025 against the background of a more positive regional context following the agreement ‘On the Establishment of Peace and Interstate Relations between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan" in August, which opened new space for dialogue between the two states and for EU engagement in support of a peaceful and stable South Caucasus. The improved political environment also contributed to the advancement of EU-Azerbaijan bilateral relations. In September 2025, the EU and Azerbaijan resumed negotiations on the new Partnership Priorities for 2026-2030, following the expiry of the previous framework in December 2024. High-level engagement intensified in areas of mutual interest, in particular energy, transport and investment, in line with the EU’s energy-security and connectivity objectives. In the transport sector, the restoration of the Nakhchivan railway line was identified as a joint priority project, for which both parties agreed to launch a feasibility study. It was also agreed to launch a High-Level Working Group on Economic Cooperation to strengthen cooperation and boost investments, including in connectivity. In parallel, it was agreed negotiations on the new bilateral agreement would also resume.

At the same time, the EU continued to stress the importance of human rights, gender equality, civil society, freedom of expression, and freedom of assembly and association, and maintained support for civil society organisations and independent media in an increasingly restrictive environment, including through thematic and regional Eastern Partnership programmes.

EU actions under NDICI–Global Europe's Crisis Response funding stream, its thematic programme on Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention, as well as the Common Foreign and Security Policy instruments, such as the EU Special Representative for the South Caucasus and the EU Mission in Armenia, contributed to confidence-building and reconciliation efforts in the region.

In Belarus, 2025 saw no change in the EU's fundamental approach. Belarus continued to support Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and to engage in hybrid attacks, notably along borders with Lithuania, Latvia and Poland. Despite the pardon of more than 300 political prisoners, arbitrary arrests continued in 2025 and hundreds of people remained unjustly detained, amid widespread reports of ill-treatment and incommunicado detention. In this context, the EU upheld its policy of not providing any direct assistance to the Belarusian authorities, while sustaining and scaling up support to the citizens of Belarus, civil society, independent media and democratic forces, including those in exile. A new assistance programme continued to provide direct support to civil society, human rights defenders, independent journalism, educational and cultural initiatives and small and medium-sized enterprises in exile, and Belarusians remained eligible for a range of regional Eastern Partnership programmes such as EU4Culture, EU4IndependentMedia, EU4GenderEquality, EU4Youth and the Partnership for Good Governance.

4.5.1.2. Implementation

Human development and inequalities

At regional level, EU4Youth remained the main vehicle to foster youth participation in society and the economy and to improve skills matching, complemented by new regional programmes on youth engagement and on education reform to strengthen the quality of education systems. Cultural cooperation and intercultural dialogue continued through EU4Culture, while health resilience was reinforced by enhancing preparedness and response to cross-border health threats.

In Armenia, budget support and complementary programmes helped advance reforms to improve access to quality education, support the socioeconomic inclusion of Karabakh Armenians and other vulnerable groups and strengthen the political empowerment of youth. The social dimension of the EUR 270 million Armenia Resilience and Growth Plan 2024-2027 included investments in local services, women's health and rural livelihoods in Syunik under the Resilient Syunik Team Europe Initiative, which has already provided a newly furnished kindergarten for over 150 children, modernised citizen service offices and support to rural veterinary services.

In Azerbaijan, capacity building to state authorities was provided through various technical assistance facilities, especially with regards to water management and transport. In Belarus, where no assistance is channelled to the authorities, the EU continued to support citizens directly. In December 2024, the European Commission has adopted a new assistance programme 'EU4People of Belarus: Strengthen Human Rights and Education' worth EUR 30 million. The programme aims to preserve an independent civic space and support unbiased quality education opportunities for Belarusians. This programme adds to the EUR 170 million mobilised by the EU since 2020 in six key areas: civil society, human rights, independent media, education, culture, and small and medium sized business in exile. Belarusians also benefit from regional initiatives such as EU4Culture, EU4IndependentMedia, EU4GenderEquality, EU4Youth and the Partnership for Good Governance.

Green Deal

The Green Deal increasingly structures cooperation with Eastern Neighbourhood partners through investments in clean energy, climate resilience, water and air quality. Regionally, the EU4Climate

Resilience programme supported technical assistance and pilot projects to strengthen climate adaptation at municipal level, helping partner countries meet their Paris Agreement commitments and align with EU legislation, while the EU4Green Recovery East programme, launched in 2025, supported water management, approximation with the EU environmental acquis and the promotion of circular economy practices in the private sector.

In Armenia, Green Deal actions cut across energy, environment and agriculture. EU-supported operations promoted renewable energy and energy efficiency in public buildings and provided nuclear-safety expertise, while newly approved support targeted water management for Lake Sevan, improved air quality and green agriculture. In Syunik, the Resilient Syunik Team Europe Initiative installed three solar stations, introduced efficiency and renewable-energy solutions in 10 municipal buildings and provided energy-efficient stoves to 186 households, linking climate action with better services and living standards.

In Azerbaijan, COP29 created new momentum for cooperation on green connectivity. With the signature of the Financing Agreement at the end of 2025, the EU and Azerbaijan agreed to support water management and to explore connectivity-related initiatives in energy and transport. Belarusian authorities are not eligible for direct support, but Belarusians can participate in regional environment and climate programmes that foster sustainable practices across all Eastern Partnership countries.

Sustainable growth and jobs

The Global Gateway strategy remained the main lever for investment and jobs, having unlocked an estimated EUR 14.5 billion since 2021 through guarantees, blending and bilateral programmes.

In Armenia, EU cooperation backed SME development and access to finance, including targeted support for wine, textile and agri-food value chains to boost exports and quality standards. The Team Europe initiative ‘Resilient Syunik’ continues to support MSMEs, strengthening the border region’s socioeconomic development. Under Resilient Syunik, 32 aspiring entrepreneurs received coaching and grants to launch businesses in diverse sectors, supporting local employment and diversification.

In Azerbaijan, EU support, also provided through Global Gateway related measures, sought to foster economic development, diversification, and SME competitiveness including by strengthening the capacity, environmental performance and financial sustainability of local businesses.

In the Republic of Moldova (as part of the wider Eastern Neighbourhood), the EU contributed to new national SME support schemes and the creation of a Fund for Entrepreneurship and Economic Growth, as well as to improved statistical and spatial-data systems for economic planning.

TAIEX activities promoted inclusive growth, for example via a study visit on empowering women in circular entrepreneurship, which helped Moldovan stakeholders draw on EU experience for sustainable SME development.

Digitalisation, science, technology, innovation and infrastructure

Digital cooperation in the Eastern Neighbourhood is driven by EU4Digital and related regional initiatives. EU4Digital supports integration with the EU digital single market and promotes investment for broadband and digital innovation.

In 2025, the EU4Digital Facility continued to provide technical support, including in support of Ukraine’s and the Republic of Moldova’s integration into the EU roaming area, which entered into effect on 1 January 2026. It also supported the establishment of an artificial intelligence tool to facilitate transposition of the EU acquis and launched the EU4Digital Academy, a regional digital skills

platform providing free online courses on cyber-security, digital marketing and business digitalisation to more than 11 000 users across the Eastern Partnership. In Armenia, work progressed on aligning eID with EU rules under EU4Digital, while the EaPConnect programme enabled the launch of the Armenian National Supercomputing Centre, positioning the country as a regional hub for digital technologies. The EU4Innovation East regional project, launched in June 2024, is supporting start-ups, with a focus on women-led companies in digital sectors. Azerbaijan continues to benefit from regional digital skills activities under EU4Digital, as well as bilateral discussions on the digitalisation of transport corridors, with a focus on the Trans-Caspian Transport Corridor. The Republic of Moldova continued alignment with EU payment and infrastructure networks, including by joining SEPA and by furthering its integration into new TEN-T corridors.

Migration and forced displacement

Migration and forced displacement in the Eastern Neighbourhood were mainly triggered by the consequences of Russia's war against Ukraine. EUBAM (EU Border Management Assistance Mission) continued to play a key role at the Republic of Moldova–Ukraine border until November 2025, mentoring customs and police officers, strengthening security along the administrative line with the Transnistrian region and supporting implementation of the EU–Ukraine Solidarity Lanes, including through joint and coordinated controls at key border-crossing points and training more than 500 officers.

The EU worked with partners to maintain visa-liberalisation benchmarks for the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine and to uphold readmission commitments. The serious democratic backsliding in Georgia led the Council to adopt in January 2025 a partial suspension of the EU–Georgia visa-facilitation agreement for holders of diplomatic and service passports, implemented by a majority of EU Member States.

For Armenia, the Visa Liberalisation Dialogue launched in 2024 advanced: in November 2025, the Commission presented the EU–Armenia Visa Liberalisation Action Plan in Yerevan, setting out the benchmarks Armenia must meet across travel document security, border and migration management, public order, external relations and fundamental rights. The EU also continued to support Armenia's migration management capacity, including through cooperation with Frontex and the 2024 opening of a new EU-aligned asylum centre. Belarus continued instrumentalisation of migration against the EU. Affected Member States received financial support to strengthen their border surveillance capabilities. The EU broadened the scope of Belarusian sanctions regime to cover hybrid activities that threaten stability or security in the EU and its Member States.

Governance, peace and security (and conflict prevention)

Regionally, the EU continued to support reforms in governance, democracy, rule of law, anti-corruption and the fight against organised crime, with a strong emphasis on civil society engagement, independent media and gender equality. The support was implemented through programmes such as Partnership for Good Governance, EU4Integrity, EU against Organised Crime as well as actions under the Crisis Response funding stream were warranted by rapid and/or critical geopolitical shifts.

In Armenia, budget support advanced judicial and legal reforms and anti-corruption policies, with complementary technical assistance in justice, law enforcement and security sectors under the CEPA framework. A Twinning project with the Ministry of Justice and the Corruption Prevention Commission helped strengthen integrity and corruption prevention in the public sector.

The EU Mission in Armenia (EUMA) continued to monitor the security situation on the ground, contributing to human security and supporting confidence building between Armenia and Azerbaijan. Crisis-response interventions and thematic peace and stability actions supported countering Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference (FIMI), ensured continued financing and operations of independent media and fostered reconciliation efforts in the South Caucasus. The EU Special Representative for the South Caucasus and the crisis in Georgia remained central to diplomacy and mediation.

In Belarus, the EU's policy of non-recognition and sanctions remained in place; no assistance is provided to the authorities, while support is directed to citizens, civil society and independent media.

Cross-border cooperation

Under Eastern Partnership frameworks, cross-border projects between EU Member States and Eastern partners support joint initiatives in areas such as environment, transport, tourism and public services, while fostering people-to-people contacts and trust.

EUBAM's joint work with Moldovan and Ukrainian border agencies contributed to the functioning of the Solidarity Lanes in the lower Danube region up until November 2025. The new Black Sea Connectivity Agenda, adopted in May 2025, underpins cross-border connectivity between the EU, the South Caucasus and Central Asia, with Armenia and Azerbaijan as key land bridges.

Regional civil protection programmes in the Eastern Partnership support shared risk assessments, joint exercises and integration into the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, helping partners manage cross-border disasters more effectively.

Food security and nutrition

Food security challenges in the Eastern Neighbourhood are closely linked to Russia's war against Ukraine, climate change and economic shocks. At regional level, EU4Environment, EU4Rural and other initiatives support more sustainable and climate resilient agriculture and value chains, though reporting remains mostly regional. In Armenia and Azerbaijan, rural development and SME programmes contributed to improved livelihoods, diversification and value addition in agri-food sectors.

Humanitarian food and nutrition assistance was primarily directed to Ukraine and to refugees and displaced populations in neighbouring countries, while development cooperation promoted sustainable agriculture and rural development as part of broader Green Deal and growth agendas.

Case study – Education for Belarusians

Since the disputed 2020 elections, the Belarusian education sector has been heavily affected by political repression. Students, educators, and researchers are among the most targeted groups, facing expulsions, dismissals, and persecution for their civic stance. During this difficult period, the programme 'Support to Advanced Learning and Training (SALT I-III)' assists Belarusian students, lecturers, and researchers forced to flee the regime.

One of the programme's key elements is financial assistance, which enables students to continue university studies and helps displaced lecturers and researchers return to academic work and rebuild professional networks. Survey participants also emphasized the programme's emotional support, which restored self-confidence, provided stability, and reaffirmed that their knowledge and expertise are valued. Belarusian organisations operating abroad emphasised that SALT is a strategically

important initiative for preserving Belarus' intellectual potential in forced migration and highlighted the need to strengthen communication and decision making to enhance the programme's impact.

An independent survey conducted by RAIT Group shows that the SALT programme has had a significant impact on the Belarusian community. Respondents evaluated SALT very positively – the Net Promoter Score (NPS) reached 82 (on a scale from -100 to 100). Such a high score indicates strong trust in and support for the programme. The results indicate that SALT is particularly important for Belarusian academic and civic communities that have formed in Poland, Czechia, Germany and Lithuania.

4.5.1.3. Humanitarian aid and civil protection – responding to the emergency needs of people affected by conflicts and disasters

The spillover effects of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine on neighbouring eastern partners remained significant in 2025. The Republic of Moldova hosted around 139 000 Ukrainian refugees, for whom the EU made EUR 9.5 million available in 2025, channelling assistance primarily through cash and protection services for the most vulnerable. Humanitarian funding for food, basic services and protection in the Republic of Moldova complemented broader support for institutional resilience and border management under other EU instruments. On 17 January 2025, the Republic of Moldova requested assistance due to the risk of energy supply cut-off. In response, five Member States offered generators and air conditioning systems.

In Armenia, the EU also continued supporting Karabakh Armenians, notably in the sectors of basic needs, shelter, health and protection. The overarching objective remains their inclusion into national social protection schemes, enabling a gradual exit of humanitarian actors. A humanitarian-development-peace nexus process was initiated in 2024 and is expected to conclude in 2026.

In November 2025, the European Commission launched the flagship regional civil protection programme 'Prevention, Preparedness and Response to natural and human-induced Disasters in the Eastern Partnership countries' (EUR 5 million, 2025-2029). The programme aims to improve disaster resilience and response capacities while fostering integration and coordination among Eastern Partnership countries with the UCPM.

4.5.1.4. Crisis response and preparedness

In 2025, the EU further strengthened crisis response and preparedness in the European Neighbourhood East, combining Rapid Response and thematic instruments under NDICI–Global Europe with Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) instruments and Team Europe Initiatives. Actions focused on addressing the security and humanitarian consequences of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, supporting peaceful solutions, democratic and media resilience in the South Caucasus, as well as standing by the people of Belarus in the face of continued repression.

In Armenia and Azerbaijan, the EU continued to support efforts towards a peaceful and stable South Caucasus. The EU Mission in Armenia (EUMA) contributed to confidence-building between communities by observing, and reporting on the situation on the ground, thereby enhancing human security in conflict-affected areas. Actions under NDICI–Global Europe's Crisis Response funding stream as well as the thematic programme on Peace, Stability and Conflict prevention promoted dialogue and conflict resolution. EU had mobilised EUR 12.6 million to support Karabakh Armenians in humanitarian aid and civil-protection in-kind support. In Azerbaijan, in the framework of the Team Europe initiative on Mine Action, the EU continued to provide assistance to humanitarian demining

and mine action in conflict-affected areas, including through support to demining, equipment, and capacity-building.

Crisis Response funding was also used in Armenia to ensure the continuity of operations of independent media and support countering Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference (FIMI). In addition, the Resilient Syunik Team Europe Initiative in southern Armenia, with an approximate five-year budget of EUR 200 million, continued to strengthen socio-economic and institutional resilience by investing in energy, basic services and livelihoods.

In Belarus, where the authorities maintained support for Russia's war and repression of dissent, EU Crisis Response engagement focused on democratic resilience and support to citizens. No assistance was provided to the authorities; instead, a new assistance programme adopted at the end of 2024 continued to provide direct support in 2025 to civil society, human rights defenders, independent media, educational and cultural initiatives and small and medium-sized businesses in exile, while assistance to democratic civic engagement and leadership was stepped up in response to the deteriorating human rights situation.

At regional level, the Global Gateway and multiannual programmes for the Eastern Neighbourhood supported structural resilience through investments in connectivity, green transition and socio-economic development, while dedicated programmes on climate resilience, water management and energy (EU4Environment, EU4Climate Resilience, Covenant of Mayors East, EU4Energy) helped partner countries prepare for and reduce the impact of future crises, including those driven by climate change and environmental degradation.

4.5.2. European Neighbourhood South and the Middle East/Gulf region

4.5.2.1. Introduction (policy developments)

In 2025, the EU's engagement with the Southern Neighbourhood as well as the wider Middle East including the Gulf and Iraq entered a new phase of strengthened relationships, in a persistently volatile regional context. The EU equipped itself with new tools – notably the Pact for the Mediterranean and Strategic and Comprehensive Partnerships – to deliver more coherent, impact-oriented action across the region. A dedicated Commission Directorate-General for the Middle East, North Africa and the Gulf became fully operational as the Commission's hub for relations with 19 partner countries from the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean and the Gulf to develop strong partnerships with these countries based on mutual interest, and to ensure common sustainable prosperity and resilience.

The Joint Commission and the High Representative Communication on the Pact for the Mediterranean, adopted in October 2025, provided the new cooperation framework for the EU-Southern Neighbourhood relations. Building on the 2021 Agenda for the Mediterranean and based on co-ownership, co-creation and co-responsibility, it set out priority areas and concrete joint actions to promote peace, prosperity and stability. It envisaged a two-layer implementation and monitoring system at EU and Euro-Mediterranean level and a rolling action plan. The Pact was launched jointly by EU Member States and Southern partners in Barcelona on 28 November, at the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Barcelona Process and the 10th Union for the Mediterranean Regional Forum. The Joint Communication on the Pact was welcomed in the FAC Conclusions of 20 November and the European Council Conclusions of 18 December, signalling a renewed, partnership-based approach to the Mediterranean.

The regional context remained dominated by conflict and fragility. The war in Gaza continued to generate a severe humanitarian crisis, widespread destruction and increased instability across the Middle East, with spill-overs involving Hezbollah and Iran and heightened tensions in the Red Sea. The EU helped frame a more strategic posture through extensive diplomatic outreach, coordinating the EU contribution to the Gaza Peace Plan as endorsed by UNSC Resolution 2803. It included several elements, such as facilitating the monitoring of the Rafah crossing point via the re-deployment of EUBAM (EU Border Management Assistance Mission) Rafah, tabling a comprehensive programme for Palestine's recovery and resilience for 2025-2027 and convening the first Palestine Donor Group meeting. It involved also proposing measures in response to actions undermining the two-state solution and keeping a pro-active stance in the work of the Global Alliance for the Implementation of the Two-State Solution.

The situation in Syria changed fundamentally with the fall of the Assad regime; sanctions were lifted and a substantial support package for institutional capacity, socio-economic recovery and transitional justice was quickly mobilised, preparing a revitalised EU–Syria relationship. Remaining a complex and fragile context, Libya experienced escalation of violence with clashes in Tripoli in May 2025. The escalation of the crisis in Sudan in 2025, adding to the continued instability in the Sahel region, has had substantial spillover effect on North African countries, who are transit and increasingly destination countries for migrants and refugees.

At the same time, the EU deepened differentiated bilateral partnerships across the Southern Neighbourhood. Strategic and Comprehensive Partnerships with Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan provided structured frameworks for political dialogue, Macro Financial Assistance and Budget Support, reforms and investment. Engagement with Lebanon and Iraq focused on stabilisation, reforms and economic diversification, while programmes in Yemen continued to address the root causes of instability and fed into broader Red Sea security efforts.

The EU regarded the Gulf region as a strategic partner for regional and global security, as well as economic development. Building on the Joint Commission and High Representative Communication: 'A strategic partnership with the Gulf' adopted in 2022, Strategic Partnership Agreements were offered to the six countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council. By the end of 2025, five had responded positively and negotiations had been launched with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Qatar, with a view to establishing ambitious and comprehensive legal frameworks for cooperation in areas including security, climate, energy and digitalisation. On trade, a significant milestone between the EU and the UAE was the decision to start negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement. Cooperation on peace and security continued to deepen, also through the second EU-GCC Regional Security Dialogue in April 2025. Work on the India–Middle East–Europe Economic Corridor advanced through steering committees in New Delhi and Brussels, which agreed on a three-tier governance structure to guide the implementation from 2026 onwards.

Across the Southern Neighbourhood and the wider Middle East/Gulf, the EU used Global Gateway and Team Europe to promote sustainable investment and connectivity. An Investment Platform for blending and guarantees was set up to mobilise public and private investment through EFSD+ guarantees, and country-based platforms and guarantee mechanisms were advanced in Morocco, Egypt, Jordan and Palestine, with feasibility work under way in Algeria and Tunisia. At the same time, regional and thematic programmes supported jobs and skills for youth and women, circular-economy initiatives and democratic governance, while new multiannual migration programmes for the Southern Neighbourhood reflected the external dimension of the Pact on Migration and Asylum.

4.5.2.2. Implementation

Human development and inequalities

In 2025, EU support for human development in the Southern Neighbourhood, the wider Middle East and the Gulf combined large-scale crisis response with long-term investments in basic services, social cohesion and gender equality. In Syria and neighbouring refugee-hosting countries, the EU and its Member States had together made available more than EUR 37 billion since 2011, including EUR 2.49 billion inside Syria, with the Madad Trust Fund alone reaching over 11 million people through health, education, livelihoods and local-infrastructure support. In 2024, the EU adopted EUR 448 million for Lebanon and Jordan to sustain education, health, WASH, social assistance and resilience for Syrian refugees and host communities, and these programmes continued to deliver in 2025. Inside Syria, EU assistance substituted for largely absent public services by maintaining basic and TVET education, skills training and psychosocial support, and by strengthening health-workforce capacity through redesigned curricula and new training schemes for mental-health and psychosocial-support personnel.

In Palestine, the EU maintained and re-built engagement with civil-society organisations after the escalation of violence in the past years, led the gender Action Plan (GAP) III country-level implementation plan with EU Member States and civil society, and supported youth participation through forums, volunteer platforms and cultural initiatives. EU funding of EUR 22 million helped clear Palestinian Authority arrears for medical referrals to East Jerusalem hospitals, securing access to essential specialised health care for the population in the West Bank. A statement to restore the humanitarian corridor from Gaza to East Jerusalem hospitals was co-signed by the EU High Representative/Vice-President and EU Commissioner for Equality, Preparedness and Crisis Management.

In Libya, the EU supported approximately 70 municipalities through local governance and service-delivery programmes. These initiatives strengthened municipal capacities and improved access to essential public services, including health, education, water and sanitation, local infrastructure, livelihoods and social cohesion. The EU subsequently launched a new resilience and recovery programme supporting municipalities in sectors such as water management, road networks, primary health care, education and cultural heritage.

In Yemen, the EU worked on improvements in public service delivery, including through the SIERY project, which has restored 177 public services and improved access for over seven million Yemenis. The EU also worked on social protection, linking humanitarian cash assistance to livelihoods support.

In Tunisia, the first phase of the school modernisation programme was completed in 2025, with the rehabilitation of 420 schools and construction of 59 new schools for a total of EUR 223 million, partly financed with a loan from the European Investment Bank and EUR 22.5 million grant of the EU. A second phase is ongoing with 80 new schools, climate resilient and digitally connected, under construction and benefit from a EUR 25 million grant from the EU.

Green Deal

In Algeria, the EU further strengthened its support for the country's energy transition and climate objectives through a 'Team Europe' approach. In July 2025, the EU and Algeria signed the Financial Agreement for a new action, adopted under the 2024 Annual Action Plan (AAP) with an EU contribution of EUR 18 million and German co-financing of EUR 20 million, supporting the development of Algeria's first reference green hydrogen plant. In October 2025, the EU and Algeria signed a Financial Agreement for a EUR 20 million water-sector programme, also adopted under the

2024 AAP, aimed at strengthening sustainable water resource management and climate adaptation in a context of water scarcity.

In Morocco, implementation of the 2022 EU–Morocco Green Partnership advanced across energy transition, economic decarbonisation, climate adaptation, environmental protection and green and blue economies, providing a comprehensive framework for aligning reforms and investment with the European Green Deal. In 2025 the budget support 'Economie Verte' focusing on circular economy was signed. In Jordan, the 'EU–Jordan partnership for a green transition' programme adopted under the 2024 AAP moved into implementation, supporting decarbonisation, green growth and green jobs.

In Lebanon, EU projects ensured renewable-energy and energy-efficiency solutions for security and justice institutions and schools, including those used as shelters, and supported the Ministry of Energy and Water and water establishments in maintaining safe drinking-water provision during conflict escalation. Additional interventions helped keep nine wastewater-treatment plants operational in heavily affected areas, while the 'Hawkamaa' project backed water utilities under pressure. In Libya, the EUR 102 million 2025-2027 programme included EUR 23.5 million for climate, energy and environmental action.

At a regional level, in the field of environment, the EU continued supporting the Barcelona Convention and the protection of Mediterranean biodiversity and coastal areas, as well as its long-standing engagement in the management of scarce water resources. It started the design of a future regional project to facilitate basin organisations peer-to-peer exchanges and integrate earth observation into water management practices, in accordance with the water agenda of the Union for the Mediterranean.

In the field of energy, the EU continued supporting the long-standing collaboration of Mediterranean Transmission System Operators (Med-TSO) and Mediterranean Energy Regulators (MEDREG) to promote the creation of a Mediterranean energy market, which will provide a key element for the Trans-Mediterranean Renewable Energy and Clean Tech Initiative (T-MED) under the Pact for the Mediterranean. The EU also continued supporting the long-standing collaboration of Mediterranean Energy Agencies through the MeetMED initiative to enhance climate resilience and low-carbon transitions in the Mediterranean, with significant emphasis on improving energy efficiency in buildings.

Sustainable growth and jobs

Sustainable growth and decent jobs were pursued through national reforms, regional economic cooperation programmes and new Global Gateway investment platforms.

In Morocco, the EU ensured timely disbursement of budget support operations and adopted a 2025 Financing Decision supporting business climate and skills improvements.

In Algeria, the EU signed the Financial Agreement for the EUR 7 million 'Support to Economic Governance' programme, adopted under the 2024 AAP, to strengthen anti-corruption practices and the e-governance and statistics systems. Under the 2025 AAP, three new actions were adopted to promote sustainable growth and job creation: 'EU-Algeria for Business' (EUR 16 million), focused on investments and trade facilitation; 'Cleantech Platform' (EUR 18 million), supporting Algeria's integration into EU clean-technology value chains; and 'Masalek' (EUR 11 million), targeting youth and women's engagement in culture and tourism. The latter builds on 'Jil-Siyaha', which continued to deliver results in 2025, including four new thematic tourism routes, 130 certified hospitality trainers,

15 new tourism-skills curricula and around one million social media interactions generated through support to young artists.

In Egypt, the EU and Egypt continued to advance with the implementation of six key pillars of the Strategic and Comprehensive Partnership through its EUR 7.4 billion financial and investment package for 2024-2027, comprising up to EUR 5 billion in Macro Financial Assistance, EUR 600 million in grants (including EUR 200 million for migration), and EUR 1.8 billion in additional investments. The investment dimension is being further operationalised through the EU−Egypt Investment Mechanism, launched in 2025 to help mobilise additional public and private investment in support of Egypt's reform and development priorities. With the disbursement of the Macro Financial Assistance first instalment of EUR 1 billion in January 2026 (out of EUR 4 billion), the EU continued to support Egypt's macro-economic stability, business environment reforms and green transition.

In Libya, the 2025-2027 programme included EUR 23.5 million for economic growth and digital transformation. Regionally, a portfolio exceeding EUR 465 million supported entrepreneurship, MSME finance, impact-investing, social economy, women and youth economic empowerment, formalisation and circular economy under the Team Europe Initiative on Jobs through trade and investment for the Southern Neighbourhood, in close cooperation with EU Member States, the EIB, EBRD, ETF and the Union for the Mediterranean. In Yemen, the EU supported economic growth and employment opportunities by promoting private sector growth, sustainable climate infrastructure, economic resilience as well as sustainable farming practices and water management to address food insecurity.

In addition, the EU continued to support financial inclusion through the SANAD Fund, enabling 448,000 jobs across the Middle East and North of Africa region since 2018. As one of the region's largest job creators, SANAD disbursed approximately EUR 1.98 billion (current exchange rate) through debt and equity sub-funds, with 41% benefiting women, 57% aiding rural and semi-urban borrowers, and 20% reaching young clients. 96.5% of all sub-loans were disbursed in local currency, across target countries like Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, and Morocco. SANAD's equity investments in microfinance institutions and fintech companies are pivotal to institution-building and to broaden economic access.

Digitalisation, science, technology, innovation and infrastructure

Regionally, In the field of digital, the EU supported the development of the Medusa subsea cable, who completed its first landing in 2025 by connecting Marseille (France) with Bizerte (Tunisia) and Nador (Morocco), and the connection of EU national research and education agencies with the Arab agencies network, laying the ground for further expansion in 2026. It also started a new initiative supporting the digital transformation in partner countries focusing on regulatory reforms, cybersecurity, and digital skills. The European Commission also started its development of the EU digital tech business offer for the region. Bilaterally, the EU supports partner countries to digitalise public services to improve service delivery notably in Morocco.

In the field of transport, the EU continued supporting the improvement and harmonisation of maritime safety, security and environment standards through its collaboration with the European Maritime Safety Agency in the Southern Neighbourhood and started a new collaboration with European Financing Institutions and development agencies to develop sustainable urban mobility in partner countries.

The EU has continued to develop its engagement on higher, education, research and innovation, notably with North African countries. As first African and Arab country associated to Horizon Europe, Tunisia has mobilised EUR 16.07 million under Horizon Europe, with 66 signed projects. Egypt

successfully completed the association to Horizon in 2025 and is actively engaged in the Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA). Negotiations with Morocco and Algeria have continued in 2025 to ensure participation to the Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA) for the period 2025-2027. Bilaterally, support is given to ensure partner countries make the best use of opportunities offered under Erasmus+ or Horizon Europe. For example, the 'Ipticar' twinning began delivering results in Algeria, with three joint master's programmes with European universities entering the operational phase, Horizon Europe training reaching 39 research groups and academics from five universities, and 12 outreach events gathering over 400 participants. A technical assistance contract was also signed to support the Ministry of Higher Education and Research in assessing socio-economic sector needs.

At country level, Libya's 2025-2027 programme includes a dedicated component on digital transformation.

Migration and forced displacement

The EU adopted in December 2025 a Multiannual Action Programme 2025-2027 for migration in the Southern Neighbourhood, focusing on protection, migration governance, including border management and counter migrant smuggling actions, return and reintegration, legal migration and mobility. EUR 208 million from 2024 budget were contracted in 2025 for actions in the area of migration governance (EUR 86 million), protection (EUR 53 million), return (EUR 56 million) and legal migration and mobility (EUR 13 million) implemented in the five north Africa countries.

In Syria and neighbouring countries, EU support continued to tackle the long-term impacts of displacement, using the legacy and follow-up of Madad to sustain access to education, health, WASH and livelihoods for refugees and host communities. In Lebanon and Jordan, assistance under the Syria response included support for basic services, social assistance and resilience, while in Libya and other North African countries, EU programmes addressed migration management capacities, protection needs in fragile contexts, and voluntary return and reintegration mechanisms.

Globally, the EU reinforced a human rights based approach to migration and launched a new action on the financial and digital dimensions of migrant smuggling, which is also relevant for Mediterranean routes.

Governance, peace and security

Governance, peace and security cooperation in the Southern Neighbourhood and Middle East in 2025 was shaped by conflicts in Gaza, Syria, Libya and Yemen and by wider regional tensions. A regional action 'Safeguard of basic rights and democratic governance in the Southern Neighbourhood' was adopted for 2025-2027, with almost half its budget at regional level, supporting human rights, democratic governance, rule of law and civil society across the region.

In Libya, the new 2025-2027 programme included EUR 55 million for governance and stabilisation, aiming to strengthen institutions, local governance and reconciliation. In Syria, a EUR 175 million package focused on institutional capacity-building, socio-economic recovery, transitional justice, accountability and social cohesion. In Yemen, the EU also addressed drivers of instability through peace and mediation efforts, including by fostering local demand for peace, implementing measures agreed upon between the parties and expanding civil society space, with the broader objective of contributing to stability in the Red Sea region. Additionally, the EU worked on developing nexus approaches on mediation.

In Palestine, the Comprehensive Programme for Palestinian Recovery and Resilience 2025-2027 (EUR 1.6 billion) linked EU support to agreed reform priorities, including governance and fiscal sustainability, and was accompanied in November 2025 by the establishment of the Palestine Donor Group to coordinate international efforts to support the Palestinian authority in its reforms agenda.

Food security and nutrition

Food security challenges in the Southern Neighbourhood and the wider Middle East have been exacerbated by conflict, climate change and economic crises.

In Syria and neighbouring countries, EU crisis response and development programmes addressed food insecurity through support to livelihoods, social protection and basic services for refugees and host communities. In Lebanon, EU support to water, wastewater and energy services under crisis conditions helped prevent further deterioration of public health and food security conditions. In Yemen, the SIERY project's restoration of public services and support to fisheries, agriculture and apiculture improved livelihoods and access to food for thousands. The EU's support in the region also focusses on developing a resilient and modern agriculture sector.

In Algeria, EU support to agricultural innovation advanced through the 'Innov-Agro' programme (2024-2028; EU grant: EUR 6.9 million; German co-financing: EUR 1 million), which selected 40 entrepreneurs and 21 agri-tech start-ups for a two-year mentoring track combining technical assistance and access to financing, as well as the signature of the 'PASA+' programme (amounting to EUR 15 million) between the EU and the Italian cooperation to support sustainable agriculture practices with a focus on SME development.

Territorial and cross-border cooperation

Territorial and cross-border cooperation advanced through new and existing frameworks as well as corridor-based approaches. The Pact for the Mediterranean, launched in Barcelona in 2025, set a renewed partnership for a 'Common Mediterranean Space' built on co-ownership and shared responsibility, and integrates economic, social and security dimensions, including connectivity and energy transitions. Under this umbrella, the EU has been working with southern Mediterranean partners on a number of areas of mutual interest, across the three pillars of the Pact: people, stronger, more sustainable and integrated economies; security, preparedness and migration management. In addition, Interreg cooperation programmes continued to foster multi-country cooperation between EU Member States and Southern Neighbourhood countries. In 2025, the Interreg NEXT MED programme allocated over EUR 115 million to joint partnerships across a range of key sectors, including climate change actions, SME competitiveness as well as bottom-up and participatory approaches.

In Algeria, this approach was reflected in the launch of ADIL (*Appui au Développement Intégré Local*), a programme co-financed by the EU (EUR 20 million) and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (EUR 1.8 million). Launched in September 2025, ADIL supports decentralisation reforms, local governance and integrated territorial development.

The India–Middle East–Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC), while still in preparation in 2025, illustrated how corridor-based Global Gateway approaches can link the Gulf, Levant and Europe through sustainable infrastructure and trade routes.

Beyond IMEC, cooperation with the Gulf region expanded significantly in 2025. The EU stepped up its cooperation with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) on various policy areas of common interest, including digital and energy interconnections. Additionally, in response to partners' requests for

reinforced bilateral legal frameworks, the EU offered to open negotiations on Strategic Partnership Agreements (SPAs) with all six GCC countries − Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. The SPAs provide for ambitious, modern, comprehensive and effective legal frameworks for bilateral cooperation tailored to the shared priorities and objectives of the EU and each GCC partner. By December 2025, five of the six countries had responded positively to this offer, and negotiations were officially launched with the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

Finally, the EU Commission contributed to the EEAS-led Red Sea task force, mapping current initiatives contributing to the stability of the region.

Case study - Global Gateway in the Mediterranean: Medusa Submarine Cable System

Under Global Gateway in the Mediterranean, the Medusa Submarine Cable System landed in Nador (Morocco) in December 2025, following the earlier deployments in Marseille (France) in October and Bizerte (Tunisia) in November 2025, reinforcing the system's progression across both shores of the Mediterranean.

The milestone underscored the project's mission to strengthen digital infrastructure by providing resilient, high-capacity connectivity routes between Europe and North Africa. This investment enhances the region's strategic role in global data flows and supports the growing demand for secure and reliable international bandwidth. The EU financing aims to foster research collaboration between EU and North Africa universities through strengthen digital connectivity. With ongoing deployments planned for 2026 towards the East of the Mediterranean, Medusa continues to advance towards full system implementation, consolidating its role as a transformative project for regional and international telecommunications.

4.5.2.3. Humanitarian aid and civil protection – responding to the emergency needs of people affected by conflicts and disasters

In 2025, the Southern Neighbourhood and the wider Middle East/Gulf remained among the regions with the gravest humanitarian needs, driven by protracted conflicts, political instability, economic crises and climate- and weather-related shocks. The war in Gaza continued relentlessly, with catastrophic humanitarian consequences. During this period, the situation in Gaza could only be described as an extreme humanitarian emergency, with massive civilian casualties, displacement and destruction of infrastructure, with direct implications on the vulnerable population, including famine. Humanitarian needs in all sectors remain enormous. The entire population of Gaza (2.1 million) is exposed to security and protection risks and forced displacement. Basic services have all but collapsed. The population has scant access to food, water, health or education, while they remain constrained to a fraction of the territory, living in appalling conditions that exacerbate public health risks. A ceasefire launched in October 2025 contributed to a reduction in violence and some improvement in the flow of humanitarian aid, albeit of limited scope and duration, as administrative constraints severely impede humanitarian support.

The EU humanitarian assistance to the people of Palestine focused primarily on life-saving health care, food and nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter and protection, including for children and women. EU humanitarian funding was channelled through principled humanitarian partners, notably UN agencies, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and non-governmental organisations, in line with humanitarian principles and international humanitarian law. The EU allocated EUR 220 million in 2025 for humanitarian aid in Palestine. The EU also continued operational support to partners with 32 EUHABs, transporting 2 705 metric tonnes of aid, including

554 metric tonnes of EU stockpiles donated to partners. In addition, the EU supported the organisation of road convoys delivering nearly 1 400 tonnes of humanitarian cargo.

In Lebanon, beyond the regular programming to address the pre-existing crises, the EU allocated an additional EUR 25 million in humanitarian funding to provide crucial support (in terms of food, protection, shelter, and health services) to populations affected by the conflict between Hezbollah and Israel, which led to large-scale displacement. The total EU humanitarian funding in 2024 exceeded EUR 92 million. In addition, under Lebanon's request for assistance via the UCPM, medical and shelter items were delivered throughout 2025.

In Syria and neighbouring refugee-hosting countries, the EU and its Member States remained collectively the largest donor. Since 2011, over EUR 37 billion has been mobilised for Syrians inside the country and in Lebanon, Jordan, Türkiye, Iraq and Egypt, including EUR 2.49 billion inside Syria. Humanitarian operations in 2025 continued to provide food, health, WASH, shelter, protection and education in emergencies, while supporting early-recovery activities where feasible. In July 2025, the Syrian Civil Defense Forces requested assistance via the UCPM following multiple wildfires affecting northwestern Syria. In response, firefighting equipment was delivered in August 2025.

Elsewhere in the region, the EU continued to support refugees and displaced population of protracted and new crises and disasters in Libya, Yemen and other parts of North Africa and the Middle East. In Yemen, humanitarian aid continued to tackle severe food insecurity, disease outbreaks and the impact of protracted conflict, in complementarity with development and peacebuilding initiatives that restore public services and support livelihoods.

In Libya, the south-eastern region of Al Kufra experienced a significant influx of Sudanese refugees, with daily new arrivals, over half of them women and children. Recent data estimates a presence of more than 514 000 refugees, amidst a deteriorating protection environment. In parallel, the increased demand for services has overwhelmed local resources. In this context, the EU mobilised EUR 2 million for response in Al Kufra, one of the areas mostly affected by the arrival of Sudanese refugees.

Egypt hosts over 1.5 million refugees and asylum seekers, with Sudanese refugees constituting 76% of all registered refugees since the conflict in Sudan began in April 2023. With a shrinking asylum space coinciding with a context of economic crisis for the host population, Sudanese refugees face severe and multiple increasing barriers in accessing basic services, including health care and education, while the protection environment has seen a deterioration. In this context, the EU mobilised EUR 9 million in 2025 to meet the basic needs of the most vulnerable and enable safe and sustainable access to quality education targeting out of school children.

Still without a resolution for the five-decade long political conflict, tens of thousands of Sahrawi refugees remain stranded in a forgotten and protracted humanitarian crisis. Gathered in five camps around Tindouf in the Algerian Sahara Desert, the Sahrawi refugees depend on external humanitarian assistance for their subsistence. The political sensitivities, as well as extreme conditions thwart any short-term perspectives for return, integration or resettlement and deter the interest of development organisations. In 2025, the EU deployed projects amounting to EUR 9 million to respond to the basic need of Sahrawi refugees in camps. This amount includes EUR 5 million provided for food and nutrition assistance. Other assistance included support to improve the quality of primary education, the supply of essential medicines and the provision of safe drinking water.

4.5.2.4. Crisis response and preparedness

In 2025, the EU strengthened crisis response and preparedness in the Southern Neighbourhood and the Middle East/Gulf by combining the rapid-response pillar of NDICI–Global Europe, humanitarian aid, civil-protection tools, macro-financial support and Global Gateway investments within a humanitarian–development–peace nexus.

Under rapid-response, the EU supported measures in situations of fragility, (post-)conflict, forced displacement and climate- and environment-related shocks. In Syria and neighbouring refugee-hosting countries, crisis-response actions complemented large-scale humanitarian aid and the legacy of the Madad Trust Fund by promoting social cohesion, local governance, livelihoods and access to basic services for refugees, internally displaced people and host communities. Crisis-response actions also supported the establishment of the national mine-action centre (NMAC), and the reduction of risks from explosive ordnance, while advancing stabilisation in the North-East through learning opportunities and light rehabilitation of key infrastructure and community-based services. In Iraq, reintegration support was provided to almost 5 000 individuals returning from North-East Syria, combined with broader stabilisation efforts to promote community acceptance and prevent renewed cycles of violence. In Yemen, programmes such as SIERY strengthened local governance, restored public services and supported key value chains, improving communities' ability to withstand shocks and reducing the risk of renewed escalation, while supporting the mediation efforts of the UN Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen (OSESGY). In Libya, a new 2025-2027 programme integrated governance, stabilisation, climate, energy and environment, targeting root causes of fragility and enhancing institutional preparedness. Crisis response actions supported the UN-led peace process and political mediation.

In Israel and Palestine, crisis response actions put in place a substantial civil society portfolio, supporting some 50 Israeli and Palestinian organisations on dialogue, grassroot engagement and independent media. Communities in Gaza were provided with healthcare and psychosocial services, as mine action support protected them from risks of explosive ordnance and facilitate humanitarian access. EU's engagement in the Middle East Peace Process was reinforced by supporting a Women's Advisory Council and the Global Alliance for the implementation of the two-State solution. In Lebanon, crisis response actions strengthened the Lebanese Armed Forces and Internal Security Forces' stabilisation capacities.

At regional level, the Pact for the Mediterranean provided a framework for an integrated approach to risk, linking conflict prevention, hybrid-threat resilience and climate- and disaster-risk management with economic, including macroeconomic support, and social cooperation. The establishment of the MENA Investment Platform under Global Gateway and flagship initiatives such as the Trans-Mediterranean Renewable Energy and Clean Tech Cooperation Initiative (T-MED) aimed to align infrastructure and energy investments with resilience and decarbonisation objectives, while country investment platforms in Morocco, Egypt and Jordan prepared pipelines of projects that support both growth and crisis-resilient services.

4.6. Overseas countries and territories (OCTs)

4.6.1. Introduction (policy developments)

In 2025, the European Union further consolidated its partnership with the 13 Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs), which, while not part of the EU, maintain special constitutional links with Denmark, France and the Netherlands and form an integral part of the wider European family as their citizens are EU citizens. The OCTs play an increasingly strategic role for the EU as outposts of its values and

interests in the Atlantic, Antarctic, Arctic, Caribbean, Indian and Pacific regions, having vast Exclusive Economic Zones, rich natural resources, and providing strategic access to key maritime zones and sea routes. Despite their diversity, the OCTs continue to face common structural constraints: remoteness, small domestic markets, strong dependence on imports, limited economic diversification, gaps in connectivity and restricted administrative capacity. These specificities make it essential to support their resilience and competitiveness through investment in connectivity, the green and digital transitions and human capital, in line with the Global Gateway strategy.

The partnership is framed by the Decision on the Overseas Association including Greenland (DOAG), which for 2021-2027 earmarks EUR 500 million to support OCTs' sustainable development. Priority sectors include connectivity, energy, education or biodiversity and climate. In 2025, implementation of the multiannual indicative programmes progressed well, while project pipelines increasingly reflected Global Gateway-type investments in sustainable infrastructure, green and blue economies and digital connectivity.

Reflecting the significance of the OCTs, the European Commission proposed an amendment to the Decision on the Overseas Association, including Greenland (DOAG), which entails doubling the funds allocated to the OCTs to EUR 999 million.

Regular institutional and policy dialogues with all OCT authorities continued to support and inform the partnership in 2025, through three tripartite meetings that brought together OCT authorities, the EU Member States concerned and the European Commission to review progress and adjust priorities. The dialogue underlined that the OCTs' importance in building alliances and addressing common challenges across respective regions.

Relations with Greenland continued to expand in a context of heightened international interest for the Arctic. Following the opening of the EU office in Nuuk in 2024 and the first EU business mission, cooperation in 2025 further broadened from the traditional focus on education towards green growth, including the sustainable development of raw-material value chains digital connectivity, renewable energy and sustainable tourism. The EU-Greenland partnership was also marked by two policy dialogues, high-level visits and the inaugural EU-Greenland Week in November, in Brussels. This event brought together public and private stakeholders to advance the partnerships in key strategic sectors by focusing on specific investment opportunities.

At the same time, OCTs in the Pacific and Caribbean were increasingly integrated into regional Global Gateway initiatives with an emphasis on strengthening the investment agenda and expanding regional cooperation. In 2025, the three Pacific OCTs participated in the first EU Pacific Business Forum held in Fiji in September 2025, while several Caribbean OCTs attended the EU–LAC Business Forum in November 2025.

4.6.2. Implementation

Human development and inequalities

In Greenland, education support under the DOAG was ongoing in 2025 and targeted re- and up-skilling, improved vocational curricula and student well-being, with the objective of enhancing learning outcomes and entrepreneurial and innovation skills in emerging sectors such as sustainable raw materials and renewable energy. Gender equality remained a cross-cutting priority, with new actions to develop gender-sensitive indicators and sex-disaggregated data wherever possible.

Green Deal

Climate adaptation, biodiversity and clean energy remained important components of the OCTs-EU cooperation. The 11th EDF 'Green Overseas' (GO) programme supported all OCTs in advancing sustainability, resilience, and low-carbon development, including through preparatory work for renewable-energy projects deployments. Regional biodiversity-related programmes delivered tangible results. In the Pacific, the PROTEGE programme (EUR 36 million) showed significant achievements in agroecology, water management and the fight against invasive alien species. Lessons learned are being incorporated into the design of a new regional programme (EUR 36 million) dedicated to 'blueing and greening' food systems. In the Caribbean, the RESEMBID programme (EUR 42.67 million) came to an end in 2025 after having implemented 48 projects across 12 OCTs advancing clean energy, and safeguarding oceans. The preparation for a new EUR 21 million DOAG programme to support sustainable management of natural capital continued in 2025. In the Indian Ocean, the new MARIO programme (EUR 4 million) started its implementation, to enhanced biosecurity, ecological restoration and eradication of invasive species in the French Southern and Antarctic Territories, to further preserve marine ecosystems.

The first intra-regional programme for the TAAF, GOPI (Management of Ungulates and Introduced Predators in the TAAF and La Réunion), was also adopted in November 2025 to strengthen biodiversity protection through the management of invasive species and to promote regional cooperation in the south-west Indian Ocean.

Through BESTLIFE2030, OCTs received grants to scale up biodiversity and nature-conservation.

The energy transition was also supported through bilateral programmes: in New Caledonia with EUR 30.9 million to decarbonise the mining sector, in Saba with EUR 4.1 million for a low-carbon energy mix, and in Greenland within a EUR 22.5 million Green Growth programme aiming at 90% renewables in public electricity.

Sustainable growth and jobs

Sustainable local development and job creation are promoted through green and blue economies and tourism. DOAG-funded territorial programmes include sustainable tourism in Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon (EUR 27 million) and Wallis and Futuna (EUR 20.4 million), sustainable agriculture in Sint Eustatius (EUR 2.9 million), a Green Growth programme in Greenland (EUR 22.5 million) and an e-government programme in Aruba (EUR 14.2 million).

A first OCT Business Forum in the Pacific brought together public and private stakeholders to explore investment opportunities, in line with Global Gateway and in a 'Team Europe' approach. OCTs also remained eligible for InvestEU, opening further avenues for mobilising private and public investment in sustainable infrastructure, innovation and SMEs.

Digitalisation, science, technology, innovation and infrastructure

Digitalisation is a key lever for modernising public administration and services in the OCTs. The e-government programme in Aruba (EUR 14.2 million) supported the implementation of the territory's e-government strategy, including setting up digital work processes, an e-ID system, a cybersecurity policy framework and digital payments. The aim is to ease online access to government services and unlock new economic opportunities, particularly for women and young people. STEM-focused higher-education investments in Aruba and innovation-oriented green-growth programme in Greenland also contributed to building a skilled workforce for the digital and green transitions.

Digital connectivity has been chosen as priority sector for the Intra-regional cooperation in the Caribbeans thereby contributing to Global Gateway's green and digital twin transition in cooperation with neighbouring regions.

Migration and Forced Displacement

Migration and forced displacement are not a stand-alone area of OCT cooperation, but programmes on education, youth, food systems and energy security contribute indirectly to addressing the drivers of out-migration by improving livelihoods, resilience and access to services in small island economies.

Governance, peace and security

Actions in the OCTs are designed to reinforce institutional capacity, accountability and inclusiveness. This is typically pursued through budget support, policy dialogue on sector reforms and cooperation on public-finance management. The OCT Youth Network (OCT-YN), launched in 2022, enabled 25 young people to follow a learning path on the EU-OCT partnership and EU institutions, while networking with policymakers and peers. In 2025, the third cohort completed its mandate.

Food security and nutrition

OCTs face specific food-security and nutrition challenges due to remoteness, small markets and import dependence. The EU supported sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition through several OCT-focused actions. In 2025 new programmes were prepared: the EUR 36 million 'blueing and greening of food systems' regional programme for the Pacific will promote sustainable production and healthy food consumption while in the Caribbean, the natural-capital programme (EUR 21 million) will strengthen food and nutrition security by developing sustainable and resilient local food value chains.

Case study on Sustainable Water Management in French polynesia

For French Polynesia, ensuring access to drinking water and sanitation services is a key challenge due to the territory's geographical characteristics, with 118 islands, of which 76 are inhabited, spread over 2.5 million km² of ocean. In 2021, the territory adopted its first Water Policy (2021-2030), aimed at improving water services, preserving water resources and strengthening water governance.

Since 2023, the EU has been supporting the implementation of this policy through a EUR 31.1 million budget support programme. The first Water Policy Action Plan (2021-2025) is set to improve drinking water and sanitation services, strengthen knowledge and monitoring of water resources, and establish an adapted governance framework for the sector.

In 2025, EU budget support contributed to the final year of implementation of the first Action Plan. Results achieved included an increase in the number of municipalities distributing drinking water, continued actions to secure water catchment areas, and the strengthening of sector governance through a fully operational technical committee. These efforts support the implementation of the Water Policy. A second Action Plan is scheduled to cover the period 2026-2030.

4.6.3. Humanitarian aid and civil protection – responding to the emergency needs of people affected by conflicts and disasters

OCTs remained highly exposed to climate- and weather-related disasters, including cyclones, storms, floods, droughts, coastal erosion and, in some cases, volcanic and seismic risks. No large standalone humanitarian operations were reported specifically for OCTs.

4.6.4. Crisis response and preparedness

In 2025, work focused on strengthening resilience to increasingly frequent and intense climate- and weather-related shocks, while aligning with the green, blue and digital transitions. Given OCTs' exposure to cyclones, storms, floods, droughts, coastal erosion and, in some cases, volcanic and seismic risks, EU support prioritised risk-reduction, early-warning and contingency planning rather than large stand-alone emergency operations.

Regional programmes financed under the Green Overseas (GO) initiative and subsequent DOAG actions were central to preparedness. PROTEGE and its follow-up 'blueing and greening of food systems' programme in the Pacific, RESEMBID in the Caribbean and RECI in the Indian Ocean supported ecosystem-based adaptation, resilient infrastructure, sustainable land and marine management and community-level preparedness, thereby reducing disaster risks and the social and economic impact of crises. The GO Facility also helped OCTs develop bankable climate-resilience projects and improved access to climate finance, including through a dedicated Climate Finance Forum.

5. Managing aid

5.1. Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

5.1.1. Reporting

Reporting on the implementation of the European Union's external action instruments in 2025 was based on a consolidated set of corporate results frameworks, management reports and financial and performance information systems. Together, these provide a coherent picture of how interventions funded under the multiannual financial framework (MFF) contribute to the European Union's policy priorities and to international commitments, including the 2030 Agenda.

Reporting on the NDICI–Global Europe instrument

For the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe (NDICI–Global Europe), the Global Europe Results Framework (GERF) remained the main tool to monitor and report on progress towards the objectives of the instrument. GERF indicators, which cover all regions and modalities under NDICI–Global Europe, including the European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus (EFSD+), were populated using project and programme logframes, external monitoring, evaluations and other existing results reporting. In 2025, the quality-assurance system for GERF and the EU Results Framework (EURF) was further strengthened.

2025 is the fifth year of financial execution of the NDICI–Global Europe, and an increasing volume of operational results has now materialised. Nevertheless, many results are expected to materialise towards the end of the current MFF, due to the inevitable time lag between financing an intervention, implementing the action and generating results.

This time lag between financing and results is a structural feature that is common to any MFF cycle. As the same is true for the previous MFF, Chapter 6 of this report presents the results of both the current and the previous MFF. Results data presented in Chapter 3 of this report refer to results achieved from ongoing interventions, financed under the current MFF.

Reporting on the IPA III instrument

For the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA III), reporting continued to be structured around the IPA III Programming Framework and the IPA III Results Framework. The framework is organised by thematic 'Windows', each with priorities, indicators, baselines and targets that mirror the revised enlargement methodology. These indicators underpin monitoring, reporting and evaluation of progress by enlargement partners and inform the narrative on reforms and approximation to the acquis.

As with NDICI–Global Europe, 2025 was still marked by the structural time lag between commitments, implementation and observable results. A significant share of outputs and outcomes financed under the current multiannual financial framework is expected to materialise closer to its end; results reported in this Annual Report therefore combine data from interventions financed both under the previous and the current framework.

5.1.2. Monitoring systems

Over the past years, the Commission has engaged substantially in designing tools and processes for performance-based management. This aims to strengthen evidence-based decision-making, facilitate monitoring and results reporting, and respond to the growing need for reliable data to capture the results of EU external action. It is set in a wider transition, moving from a focus on inputs (mostly

financial) to capturing the EU contribution to the achievement of intended objectives in the field of external cooperation, an area where being able to measure the impact of actions on target populations and systems is essential.

Various internal and external monitoring arrangements are in place to assess implementation progress, achievement of objectives and emerging results, each serving different operational and accountability purposes. Among these, ROM reviews provide operational staff with an external and impartial assessment of ongoing interventions. The number of ROM reviews performed in 2025 was 63 under NDICI−Global Europe and 36 under IPA III. Due to a new contract for ROM reviews under NDICI, the reviews conducted in 2025 were limited.

The IT platform OPSYS is used as a standard tool to capture results for corporate reporting and management in external action. OPSYS creates a digital repository of EU-funded operations and provides central access to all stakeholders involved, both inside and outside the Commission. It assumes a pivotal role in ensuring that the Commission can deliver on the ambitious reporting obligations set for implementing the NDICI−Global Europe and IPA III instruments.

The Commission, the EU Delegations and our implementing partners perform monitoring activities via the same tool, including direct reporting by implementing partners and Commission staff, and data aggregated centrally for reporting by the Commission. There are now 17 341 interventions encoded in OPSYS and 3 633 NDICI−Global Europe primary interventions were involved in the last results reporting exercise.

5.1.3. Reporting on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2025 continued to be embedded in the European Union's external action performance framework. SDG reporting remained closely linked to the corporate results frameworks and to the monitoring and evaluation systems described in the sections on reporting and monitoring.

A key feature of the reporting methodology is the systematic tagging of each operation to one main SDG and, where relevant, up to nine additional 'significant' SDGs. This approach reflects the interlinked nature of the 2030 Agenda and ensures that the total volume of commitments and payments can be consistently tracked while making visible the multiple SDG contributions of each intervention. The same main/significant tagging logic is applied to Global Gateway projects and flagship initiatives recorded, since 2024, on the Global Gateway platform, creating a single SDG lens across EU external investment.

For ODA, the EU continued in 2025 to report its SDG contributions in line with the taxonomy agreed in the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Working Party on Development Finance Statistics. Targeted SDGs are recorded at commitment and payment stages, which allows aggregation of EU contributions to each goal in line with other major providers. In parallel, the EU further used the international standard on Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD[56]) to capture the wider set of officially supported resources that advance sustainable development, including non-ODA official flows and private finance mobilised by public interventions, in a manner that shows contributions to the SDGs.

[56] https://team-europe-explorer.europa.eu/tossd_en

The EU continued to roll out and refine its SDG Mapper[57]. This text-based tool helps operational staff identify the most relevant SDG targets and indicators for a given intervention. SDG reporting is complemented by other corporate markers – notably gender and inequality markers.

The figures below show the volume of commitments by SDGs funded by NDICI−Global Europe. The bar with saturated colour represents the financial flows to the main SDG while the bar with transparent colour shows the contributions to other significant SDGs, thereby unveiling the interlinkages across SDGs that are addressed through EU actions.

Figure 9. Synthesis of the volume of Commitments for each SDG (as main SDG and significant SDG) in 2025 – NDICI funded projects

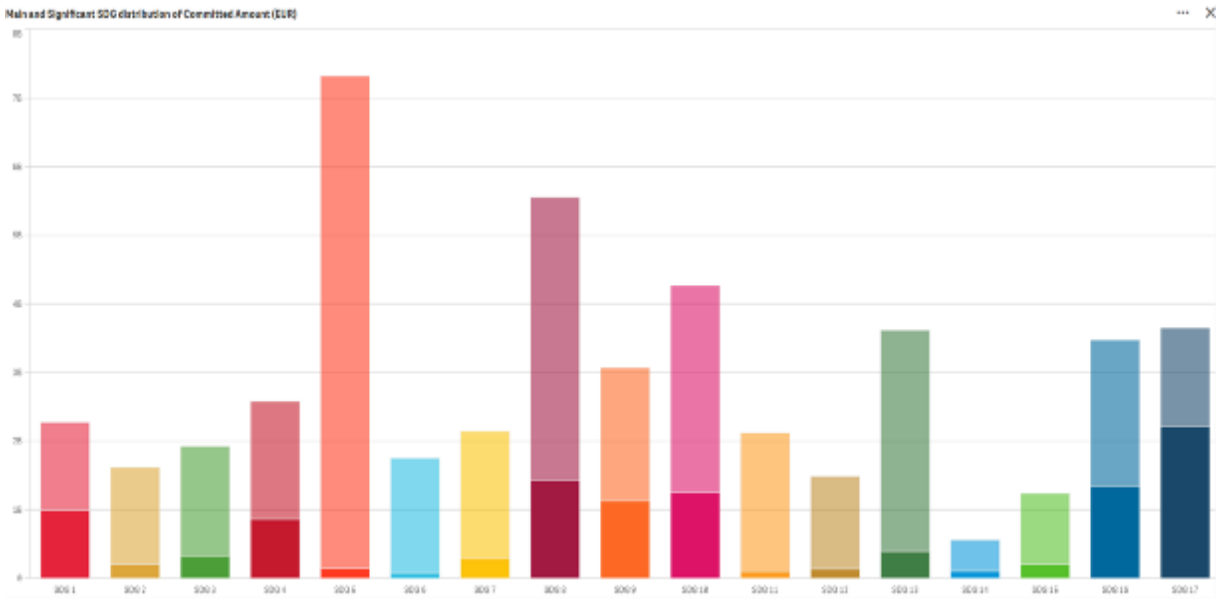


Figure 10. Commitments (NDICI-GE) by SDG to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in 2025 (million EUR)

[57] https://knowsdgs.jrc.ec.europa.eu/sdgmapper

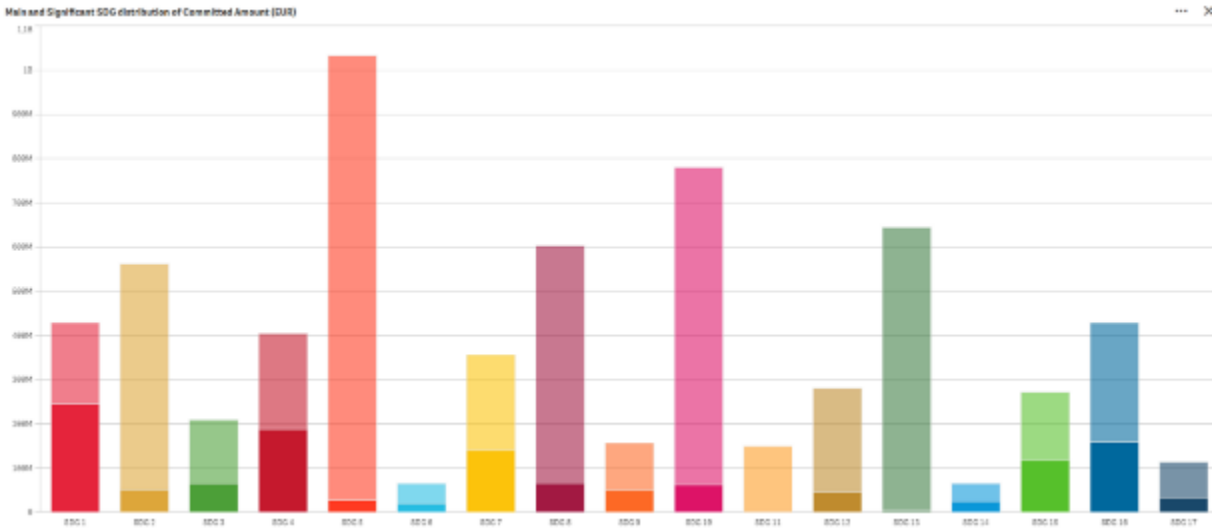
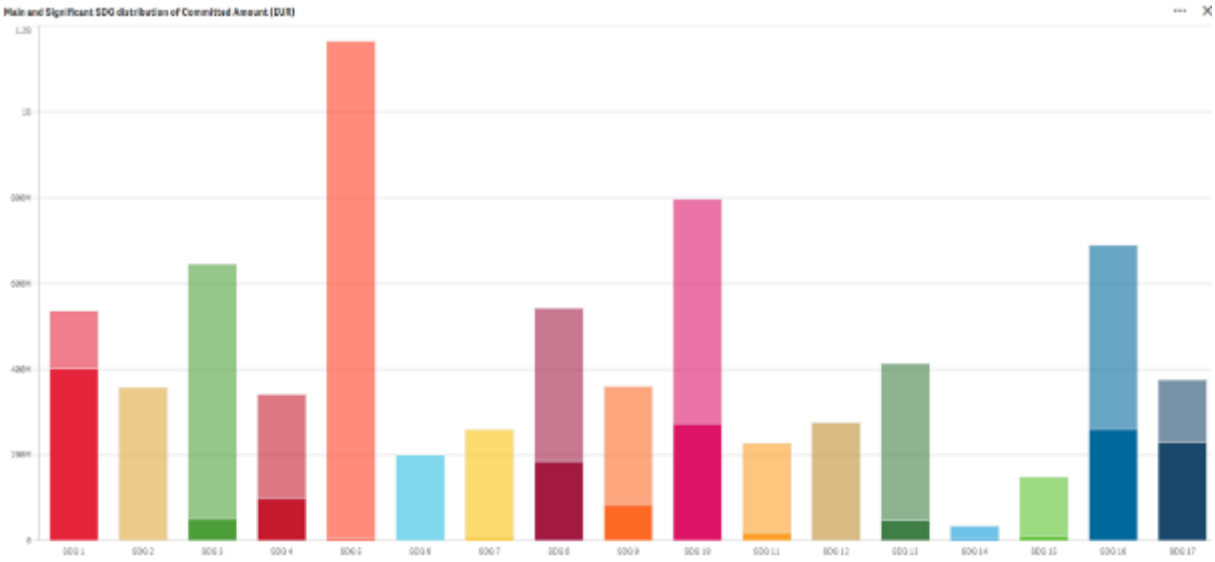
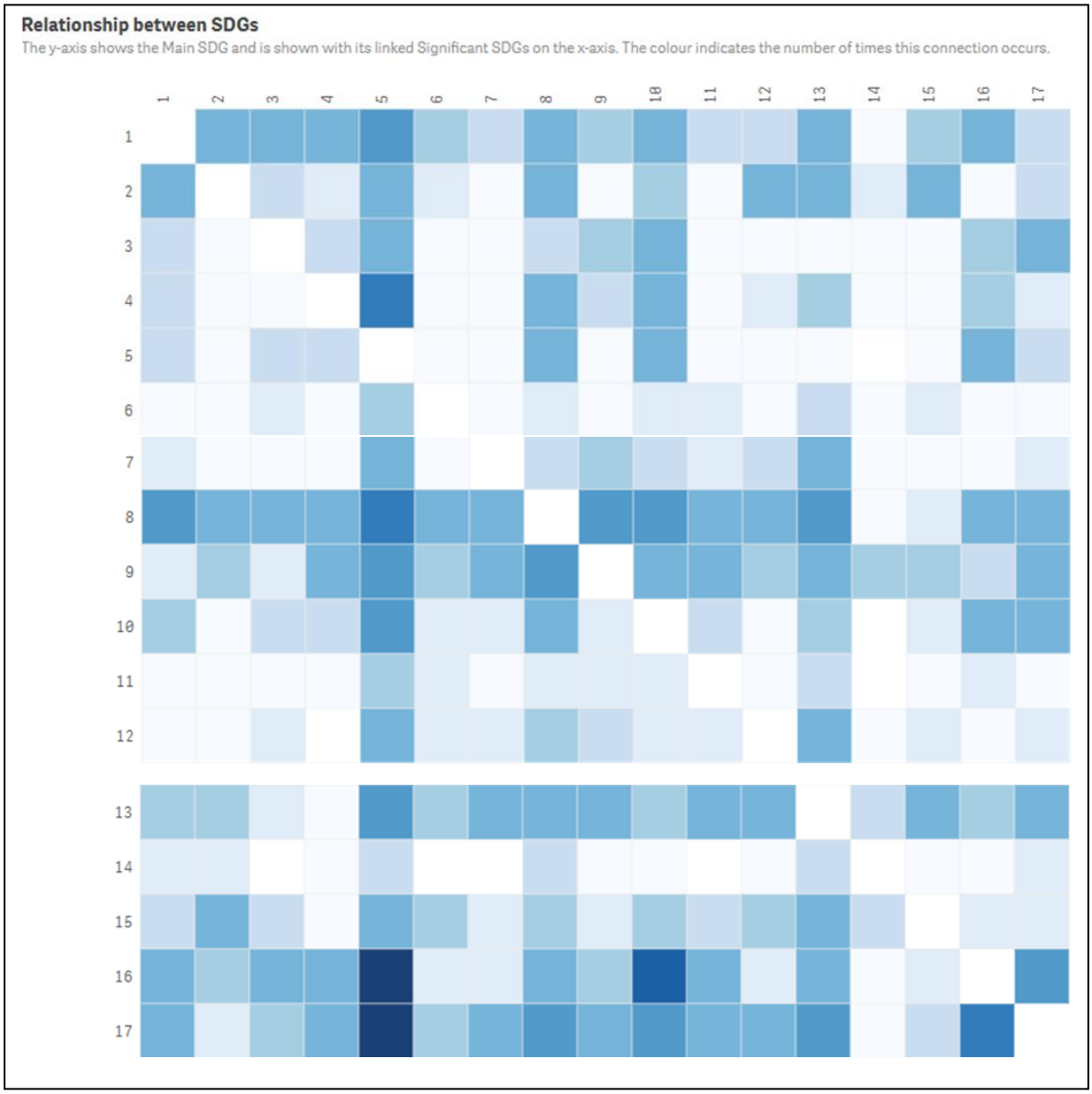


Figure 11. Commitments (NDICI-GE) by SDG to Upper Middle-Income Countries (UMICs) in 2025 (million EUR)



Analysing targeted SDGs by income group of countries shows how EU priorities are implemented depending on countries' income levels.

Figure 12. Relationship between SDGs commitments by SDG in 2025 – NDICI–Global Europe (EUR)



To assess the interlinkages between SDGs, figure 12 illustrates the relationship between main and significant SDGs. It also confirms the highly integrated nature of the SDG.

5.1.4. Evaluation – review of the work programme

Strategic and thematic evaluations continued to provide evidence on the effectiveness and added value of the Union's external action. The evaluation of the EU Gender Action Plan III (GAP III) for example confirmed that gender mainstreaming has been significantly strengthened across external action, while underlining uneven implementation across regions and sectors and the need to focus more strongly on transformative outcomes for women and girls in key Global Gateway sectors such as green and digital. A strategic evaluation of the 'Team Europe' approach launched in 2025 is expected to guide the deepening of joint programming, joint implementation and coordinated policy dialogue with EU Member States and European financial institutions, including through Team Europe Initiatives in priority regions. Such evaluations are being used to fine-tune the 2026–2027 programming.

In 2025, the Commission completed 6 strategic evaluations in the field of EU external and humanitarian action comprising:

- Evaluation of EU cooperation with South Sudan (2011-2023)
- Evaluation of the EU's support to partner countries in the education sector (2014-2024)
- Intermediate Evaluation of the implementation of the EU's Gender Action Plan III (2021-2027)
- Global case study on small island developing states contributing to the strategic evaluation of the collective international development response to the COVID-19 pandemic
- Evaluation of the EU's humanitarian interventions in Southern Africa and the Indian Ocean (SAIO) region, 2019-2023
- Evaluation of DG ECHO's Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) policy, 2019-2023

By the end of 2025, 16 other strategic evaluations were in progress for the following areas:

- Evaluation of the European Union's Trust Fund Bekou for the period 2014-2023
- Evaluation of the European Union's regional cooperation with ASEAN (2014-2024)
- Evaluation of the European Union's cooperation with Bangladesh (2014-2024)
- Evaluation of the European Union's cooperation with the Federal Republic of Nigeria (2014-2024)
- Strategic Evaluation of the EU partnership with Mozambique (2014-2023)
- Strategic Evaluation of the EU partnership with the Democratic Republic of Congo (2021-2024)
- Strategic evaluation of the partnership between the EU and the Republic of Guinea (2014-2024)
- Final Evaluation of the EU Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa (2015-2024)
- Mid-Term Evaluation of the Implementation of the Youth Action Plan in EU external action (2022-2027)
- 'Working Better Together as Team Europe': Strategic evaluation of the Team Europe approach (2020-2024)
- Comprehensive evaluation of the European Commission's Humanitarian aid, 2017-2022[58]
- Evaluation of DG ECHO's approach to reducing the environmental footprint of humanitarian aid, 2020–2024
- Evaluation of the European Union's Humanitarian Interventions in Afghanistan, 2020-2024
- Evaluation of Education in Emergencies in EU-funded Humanitarian Aid Operations, 2020-2024
- Evaluation of DG ECHO's humanitarian response in Ukraine, 2020-2024
- Evaluation of the EU support to Public Administration Reform with a focus on Public Finance Management in the Enlargement and Neighbourhood Regions (2016-2023)

[58] The external supporting evaluation study was completed in 2025 while the Commission Staff Working document was formally adopted in February 2026. The evaluation was published in 2026.

5.1.5. Lessons learned

Evaluation of EU cooperation with South Sudan (2011-2023)[59]

The evaluation provided an independent assessment of the performance of the cooperation managed by European Commission in South Sudan, including the EU Trust Fund for Africa and the Foreign Policy Instrument, but excluding humanitarian aid. It covered financial assistance, political and policy dialogue, and the alignment of interventions with national priorities. The total spending reached EUR 521 million (aside from EUR 959 million in humanitarian aid) over the period. In view of the considerable scope, the evaluation used a combination of primary and secondary data: an extensive portfolio analysis (including a quantitative analysis of budget allocations), a review of the results attained for a sample of 51 interventions, and a series of five field case studies.

The following points summarise the main lessons from the evaluation:

- Flexibility and Adaptability
  The EU's ability to adapt programming to South Sudan's volatile context, such as through the triple nexus approach, was critical for maintaining relevance. Regular adjustments to priorities ensured responsiveness to emerging needs.

- Integrated Approaches to Resilience
  Combining sectoral strategies, such as linking infrastructure with agricultural productivity, amplified impacts. This demonstrates the value of integrated approaches in fragile settings.

- Coordination and Partnerships
  Active participation in donor coordination mechanisms, such as pooled funds and joint programming, enhanced coherence and avoided duplication of efforts.

- Focus on Localised Solutions
  Interventions like area-based programming showed success in aligning with local contexts and addressing community-specific needs.

- Staffing and Institutional Memory
  High turnover at the EU Delegation and insufficient onboarding processes resulted in knowledge gaps and operational inefficiencies. This underlines the need for robust knowledge management systems.

- Coordination Gaps in Triple Nexus Implementation
  Misalignment between humanitarian and development programming cycles created challenges in operationalising the triple nexus effectively, and could be overcome through area-based management – which is insufficiently developed.

- Difficult Strategic Engagement with Governance

[59] https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/publications-library/evaluation-eu-cooperation-south-sudan-2011-2023_en

Inadequate engagement with state governance structures weakened the institutional impact of EU interventions.

Intermediate Evaluation of the implementation of the EU's Gender Action Plan III (2021-2024) [60]

The evaluation focused on the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (GAP) III mid-way through its expected duration (2021-2027) and the results achieved to date in the three areas of engagement: (1) green transition; (2) digital transformation; and (3) EU support promoting gender equality and women empowerment (GEWE) through engagement with, and support to, women's rights organisations (WROs) and other civil society organisations (CSOs), with a specific focus on conflict, post-conflict and other fragile contexts. The evaluation also provided a set of recommendations for the continued implementation of GAP III and beyond.

A series of conclusions emerged from the findings of the evaluation:

- The three-pronged approach of gender mainstreaming, targeted action and political dialogue has contributed to a more coherent and strategic EU approach but remains insufficiently integrated across the digital and green areas of engagement.
- The EU's comparative advantage lies in its convening power and ability to link local interventions with policy dialogue, yet this potential remains underused.
- EU gender capacity gaps at country level hindered the EU's transformative ambition.
- Gender mainstreaming has reached scale but remains uneven in quality and depth.
- Intersectionality was increasingly acknowledged, though only partially translated into practice.
- The EU's support has produced tangible results on advancing GEWE and laid entry points for transformative change in some contexts.
- Partnerships with local CSOs and WROs were central to advancing GEWE but limited by structural and procedural constraints.
- GAP III is relevant in fragile contexts, but delivery mechanisms need further adaptation to fragility.
- The EU's monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) systems remain inadequate to demonstrate transformative change and support adaptive management.
- The EU support has generated valuable lessons and best practices, but lacks mechanisms to systematise, share, and scale them.

Evaluation of the EU's support to partner countries in the education sector (2014-2024)

The evaluation provided an independent assessment of the European Union's support to education in external action with a focus on four priority areas: (1) safeguarding education financing; (2) equity and inclusion, notably gender and digital; (3) teachers and learning; and (4) skills for life and work, particularly in relation to the Global Gateway strategy. While the evaluation did not cover Erasmus+ and TVET programmes in depth, it examined education-related interventions implemented in INTPA partner countries, i.e. in Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean. The evaluation also provided EU policymakers with recommendations for shaping future EU education support, taking into account major current and emerging trends in education.

[60] https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/publications-library/intermediate-evaluation-implementation-eus-gender-action-plan-iii-2021-2027_en

The main conclusions were the following:

- The EU has established itself as a key player on the global education stage.
- The EU has functioned more as a stabilising force than as an influencer, due notably to lack of granular policy orientations and specialist staff.
- From a thematic perspective, the EU's primary strengths lie in supporting teachers' development and governance to address quality challenges across all education levels and in advancing inclusion and equity, primarily in basic education.
- The EU is a strong player in education in emergency and fragile contexts, though organisational challenges hamper the nexus.
- The EU's comprehensive skills agenda, covering all types of skills (foundational, advanced, specialised, technical and soft skills) throughout the education continuum, has been relevant to partner countries' needs and the EU's own strategic priorities. However, there are risks in shifting funding further away from basic education.
- One major EU strength is its approach of strengthening national education systems, aligned with national policies, favouring sustainability.
- The EU's comparative advantage is less well-defined in early childhood education, school feeding, inclusion of learners with disability, and adult education.
- The EU and the international aid community have shown great interest in specific types of innovative financing involving private finance, but expectations are overly ambitious. Still, the EU is well placed to play a leading role on education finance based on the expertise and reputation it has built in this domain.
- There is a lack of clarity about the role education and skills are meant to play within the EU's renewed strategy for external action, and specifically the Global Gateway strategy.
- The EU's international prominence as a champion of green and digital transition is yet to materialise in its support to education in partner countries, and the Commission Directorate-General for International Partnership's guidance on digital and green education, while relevant, lacks broad ownership within the EU.
- The absence of a well-structured EU monitoring, evaluation and learning system makes it challenging for the EU to demonstrate the quality of its work and the importance of support to education under the Global Gateway strategy, despite its enduring relevance.

5.2. Aid delivery modalities

5.2.1. Budget Support

Budget support is a policy-driven, results-based instrument that continues to efficiently support partner countries from building state structures and providing basic services to driving policy transformation and dialogue along a shared partnership agenda. It supports partners in implementation of macroeconomic, public finance and structural reforms that are prerequisites for strong statehood, economic stability and sustainable development.

Across all geographies, budget support programmes increasingly target business-friendly and investment conducive environment through focus on measures to ensure strong institutions, effective regulation, transparent public procurement, sound public investment management, compliance with

ESG standards or reforms of State-Owned Enterprises, helping prepare the ground for the Global Gateway investment projects.

Budget support programmes help partners tackle challenges posed by climate change and combine their growth agenda and the development of sustainable value chains with environment and biodiversity protection.



The EU budget support and technical assistance for implementing the Climate Change Act support Fiji to scale up mitigation and adaptation, aiming increasing renewable energy and cutting greenhouse gas emissions. This is achieved by adopting key regulatory frameworks, essential for the Act's practical implementation, including the Public Sector Investment Programme Guidelines, which incorporate screening tools to assess climate and disaster risks. In parallel, under the EU's Global Gateway, feasibility studies for the Qaliwana and Vatutokotoko hydropower plants have been completed, and discussions on financing are well advanced.

In order to benefit of EU funding through budget support, partner countries need to satisfy four encompassing eligibility criteria: a relevant and credible public policy; stability-oriented macro-economic policies; progress in public finance management and revenue mobilisation; and budget transparency and oversight. Concrete reform results and programme achievements are incentivised through performance indicators, against which payments are disbursed proportionally. By working through country systems and strengthening them, EU budget support fosters partners' ownership and capacity to sustain results. As additional facilitation, budget support comes with a complementary component for dedicated technical assistance and capacity development. It fosters domestic accountability, supporting civil society organisations as allies for transparency.



In Rwanda, the EU budget support programme aims at boosting climate resilience, agricultural productivity and human capital. In rural hillsides, it helped smallholder farmers combat soil erosion through sustainable agro-ecological practices such as terracing and agroforestry, adding 4 300 hectares of radical terraces nationwide. The construction of the Kigali wholesale market − Global Gateway project – will help Rwanda achieve its goal of becoming a distribution hub for fresh and processed food in Eastern and Central Africa. In the area of early childhood education, the budget support programme increased education spending, raised net enrolment among 3–6-year-olds from 42.8% to 50%, and sustained universal school feeding.

EU budget support is an asset providing a platform for policy dialogue to promote regulatory reforms in priority sectors and is implemented in conjunction with operations financed by the EU Member States, in a 'Team Europe' approach.



The EU is advancing the Global Gateway objectives in the Kyrgyz Republic by supporting water sector reforms through EU budget support, aligned with the National Water Strategy 2040. This strengthens the integrated water resources management by establishing basin-based water authorities, improving hydrometeorological monitoring and developing a modern regulatory framework under the new Water Code. It complements EFSD+ investments in water, sanitation, health (WASH) and irrigation and, together with the Team Europe Initiative on Water, Energy and Climate Change, helps enhance climate resilience, while reducing regional inequalities. By reinforcing sustainable infrastructure, governance and public services, the combined support promotes long-term water security, green, inclusive growth and regional stability in Central Asia.

Budget support is a key instrument of the EU toolbox to promote adequate enabling conditions for the scale-up of Global Gateway. By supporting macroeconomic stability, strategic sector policies and stronger institutions, it helps create the enabling environment required for sustainable, quality investment in strategic sectors. Sound macroeconomic policies contribute to economic resilience, more predictability for private sector long-term investment decisions and encourage entrepreneurship. Solid public finance management (PFM) is critical to mobilise domestic resources, use them efficiently and effectively to deliver public services and promote investment. Combined with efficient debt management, this allows gaining more fiscal latitude (e.g. for investment) and strengthening market confidence to contain the borrowing costs and mitigate debt vulnerabilities. Such a consequential approach promotes growth and, supports economic transformation



In the Dominican Republic, the budget support programme, supports the country in its transition to a formal, circular and green economy. In 2024, formal employment rose by 5.9%, securing over 900 000 formal jobs and registering more than 400 000 MSMEs, alongside a 3% increase in foreign investment. A key milestone was the mid-2025 adoption of a new public procurement law, introducing green public procurement, mandatory digitalisation, and stronger participation of MSMEs, including those women-owned.

Integrating the revenue and spending sides of public finance management is a key factor in improving the investment climate in a country. Hence, the EU budget support aims to contribute to that objective through reforms on public procurement, public investment management, taxation (equity, transparency and predictability), customs administrations (critical for trade facilitation and the fight against illicit trade) and the fight again corruption.



In Cambodia, budget support programmes foster a transparent regulatory environment by helping the country to digitise public finance supports the country also in modernisation of technical education promoting studies in es science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) scholarships. In parallel, the 2025 Fisheries Law, introduced the requirement of compliance with the EU standards for listing and export fishery products, which combined with modern traceability and safety systems, facilitate access to premium international markets.

Achieving tangible results requires a coordinated and mutually reinforcing mix of instruments. The EU's Global Gateway provides the large-scale, high-quality infrastructure investment needed to close critical gaps in connectivity, energy, digital access, and health, laying the foundations for long-term growth. But infrastructure alone is not enough: budget support and reform partnerships help create the policy and institutional conditions needed to sustain these investments by strengthening public financial management, governance, and sector frameworks. Technical assistance and capacity building – through twinning, training, and knowledge exchange – further equip people and institutions to lead reform from within, reduce aid dependency, and build resilience. Together, this triad creates a virtuous cycle: investment is more effective in a strong policy environment, reforms gain credibility when backed by visible development, and capacity building helps ensure lasting impact beyond the project cycle.



In Vietnam, the EU budget support programme helped the country's transition towards sustainable energy, by supporting the introduction of bankable renewable energy procurement frameworks, such as competitive auctions and standardised power purchase agreements; enhancing power market regulation and tariff-setting; and sustained system planning for integrating variable renewable energy into the grid. These reforms provide the enabling framework for Global Gateway investments, such as the Tri An hydropower extension and Bac Ai pumped storage project, as well as future investments supported by the Energy Investment Facility.

Furthermore, in the Middle East and North Africa, the EU provided budget support to Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia. Operations supported policy objectives remain relevant for the implementation of the New Pact for the Mediterranean with Southern Mediterranean partners, launched in November 2025.



The EU budget support contributed to Jordan's economic modernisation and energy transition, including economic greening and technical and vocational education and training. Renewable sources now account for 26% of the country's energy supply, and 77 professional standards are enforced in the energy sector and across industries such as chemicals and plastics, textiles, ICT, tourism, pharmaceutics, and food processing.

In the same region, budget support provided a platform for dialogue and reform incentives in a wide range of sectors, and policy areas including skills, employment, financial inclusion and social protection; economic governance and public administration reform; competitiveness, trade and investment climate; green and digital transition. Budget support also assisted with the inclusion of Syrian refugees in Jordan, to allow Syrian kids to attend schools and benefit from social services.



EU budget support has long contributed to financial inclusion in Morocco. Through targeted measures for women and rural areas, the rate of Moroccan adults holding a bank account increased to 58% at the end of 2024 from 54% at the end of 2023. Mobile payments are also on the rise and microfinance is progressing, in rural areas particularly. These now account for 40% of the overall microfinance portfolio in the country, and women near 50% of total beneficiaries.

During 2025, the EU expanded its Reform and Growth Plan facilities in the Enlargement and Eastern Neighbourhood region, adding the Republic of Moldova alongside Ukraine and the Western Balkans. The Republic of Moldova benefited from highly concessional loans with payments tied to applicable general conditions and achieved reforms. Under the Facility, the EU disburses loans directly to the national treasury, with a dedicated portion channelled into investment projects.

In parallel, the EU provided budget support grants to Armenia, Albania, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and Serbia, targeting priority areas including public administration, public finance management, education, energy, refugees, and justice and border management. In Armenia, a new multi-sector budget support programme was approved, aligned with the Roadmap for Implementing the Resilience and Growth Plan (2024-2027).



In Armenia, EU budget support focuses on secondary education and improving access to quality schooling in rural areas. In 2025, construction or renovation of 13 schools began; 95% of schools introduced professional orientation clubs; half of schools in the marzes of Ararat, Kotayk and Gegharkunik were equipped with at least three modern STEM labs; and over 90% of STEM teachers in grades 6, 8 and 11 received training.

Budget support continues to prove very relevant to support countries in situations of fragility or facing crisis and exogenous shocks. Deployed as a part of a ‘Team Europe’ approach and in tandem with the IMF and World Bank programmes, it helps them secure macroeconomic stability, improve public finances and incentivise critical reforms for sound economic governance and state/economic resilience.



Since 2019, the EU has been providing budget support to Somalia with a strong focus on education. In a post-conflict context, where public education had largely collapsed, the EU helps the government rebuild a national education system. Through budget support, policy dialogue and complementary programmes, the education budget increased from 3% to 7%, which brought to the first 5 000 teachers being recruited onto the national payroll under the National Teacher Initiative, and enrolment rates raised, including for girls.

Budget support provided in the form of State and Resilience Building contracts (SRBC) help set the basis for strong governance and country systems and, ultimately, bring vulnerable countries closer to opportunities offered by the Global Gateway, as it was the case in Mauritania, Papua New Guinea and Somalia.

In 2025, the EU budget support contributed with EUR 915 million in payments to partner countries' budgets. It accounted for 8.46% of payments under NDICI–Global Europe, IPA III, DOAG and predecessor instruments with still on-going operations. The Western Balkans and Eastern Neighbourhood received EUR 152 million, the Southern Neighbourhood - EUR 330 million and sub-Saharan Africa, Americas and the Caribbean, Asia and Pacific and Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) altogether benefitted from EUR 433 million.

The amount of new budget support programmes adopted in 2025 amounted to EUR 915 million, of which EUR 505 million supported countries in the Middle East and North Africa, EUR 200 million the Enlargement and Eastern Neighbourhood and EUR 210 million other parts of the world, including OCTs. Sector Reform Performance Contracts prevailed with 73% of new commitments, while State and Resilience Building Contracts accounted for 20% of new commitments. Only 1 SDG Contract was adopted in 2025 (Cabo Verde) accounting for 7% of all new commitments.

These new operations accompany Global Gateway investments by reinforcing the enabling environment (e.g. Kyrgyzstan and Papua New Guinea for water sector reforms, Solomon Islands and Cabo Verde for energy sector reforms, creating the enabling conditions for Global Gateway investments in renewable energy).

The design and implementation of budget support continue to build on a sound internal risk management framework, which informs Commission's strategic priorities and decision, policy dialogue and risk mitigation in partner countries. In 2025, this framework was extended to all developing/emerging countries engaged in a bilateral cooperation and where Global Gateway projects are deployed or have imminent prospects. The conclusions stemming from the risk assessment apply to all types of implementing modalities. This framework thereby supports the scale up of Global Gateway by enhancing the focus on political, macroeconomic, fiscal and structural challenges which, if left unaddressed, may hinder the Global Gateway projects.

5.2.2. Blending

In order to achieve greater scale of investments and increase the impact of official development assistance, public and private funds must be leveraged as efficiently as possible. The EU has expanded its financial instruments and policy tools for investment outside the EU to deliver on its ambitious commitments to sustainable development, enlargement and neighbourhood policies.

Blending operations are a key modality of EU external action in 2025. The EU combines a limited contribution, in a non-reimbursable and/or reimbursable form, with non-grant resources such as loans, equity and guarantees from partner financial institutions to achieve a leveraged development impact. The strategic use of a limited grant element can support projects with low financial return but high economic and societal return, making them economically viable and enhancing implementation quality. Blending may also provide an element of concessionality necessary for loans taken by some indebted partner states.

Blending draws on a broad ecosystem of European and international partners. The Commission works in a 'Team Europe' approach with EU Member States' development banks and agencies, the EIB, the EBRD and other multilateral development banks to mobilise resources coherently and at scale.

Under NDICI–Global Europe and under the European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus (EFSD+), blending currently operates through four regional investment facilities: the Africa Investment Platform (AIP), the Asia-Pacific Investment Facility (APIF), the Latin America and Caribbean Investment Facility (LACIF), and the Neighbourhood Investment Platform (NIP)[61]. Pre-existing blending facilities are phasing out their remaining envelopes. All the blending facilities operate in close complementarity with EFSD+ budgetary guarantees.

Altogether, in 2025, the EFSD+ Operational Boards issued a positive opinion for EUR 1.1 billion EU contribution (including fees) through 58 blending operations, which in turn are expected to leverage around EUR 17.8 billion in additional public and private financing.

Those blending operations support the Global Gateway and other Commission priorities such as the Reform and Growth Plans and the Connectivity Agenda for enlargement countries and the Eastern Neighbourhood and the Pact for the Mediterranean for Northern Africa and the Middle East.

Table 1. NDICI - EU Blending contributions approved in 2025 by facility

Blending facilities	2025 (million EUR – excluding fees)
NIP	331.4
AIP	602.7
APIF	83.2
LACIF	30.3
Total	1 047.6

Table 2. NDICI - EU Blending contributions approved in 2025 by sector

Sector	2025 (million EUR – excluding fees)
Agriculture	56.6
Digital	85.1
Energy	474.61
Environment	53.74
Private sector	79.05
Social	27.6
Transport	134.6
Urban Development	19
Water / sanitation	72.1
Mixed	45.2

[61] In addition, the Türkiye Investment Platform (TIP) serves as a platform steering the use of EFSD+ guarantees with active involvement of Turkish authorities but does so far not include any blending operations.

Sector	2025 (million EUR – excluding fees)
Total	1 047.6

In addition to the blending platforms under the NDICI−Global Europe instrument, there are also dedicated platforms for the Western Balkans and Ukraine:

The Western Balkans are covered under the Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF), which is a financial platform that coordinates investments for socio-economic development in the region and supports the Western Balkan partners in their EU accession process. In 2025, grants for above EUR 384 million were approved to support technical assistance and investment projects in the fields of clean energy, environment and climate, sustainable transport, human capital development and digital future[62].

Ukraine is covered under the Ukraine Investment Framework (UIF) launched in 2024 under Pillar II of the Ukraine Facility. The objective of the UIF is to mobilise investments for the reconstruction, modernisation and long-term growth of Ukraine, supporting the objectives and the implementation of the Ukraine Plan consistent with EU policy priorities, while ensuring active participation of the Ukrainian Government. The UIF had an overall EUR 1.7 billion blending envelope available (including a EUR 128 million contribution by Norway and EUR 108 million from the windfall profits) to complement the Ukraine Guarantee where clear instances of market failure affect the economics of the project and necessitate such concessional EU contributions. By end-2025, an EU contribution of EUR 635 million (including fees) was mobilised through 16 signed operations.

5.2.3. EFSD+, EU budget guarantees

The European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus (EFSD+) is the financial arm of the NDICI−Global Europe Regulation and a central instrument for implementing the Global Gateway strategy. It also supports other strategic priorities of the Commission such as the Reform Agendas and Growth Plans and the Connectivity Agenda with partner countries in the Eastern Neighbourhood and the Enlargement Region as well as the Pact for the Mediterranean in view of partner countries in Northern Africa and the Middle East. It provides budgetary guarantees backed by the External Action Guarantee (EAG), enabling partner financial institutions to take on higher levels of risk and to mobilise substantial additional public and private investment in support of sustainable development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

The EAG was established by NDICI−Global Europe to bring together grants, blending and guarantees in a single framework. It provides up to EUR 53.4 billion in guarantee capacity, with an indicative EUR 26.7 billion implemented through dedicated European Investment Bank (EIB) investment windows. In this regard, the Commission has signed two investment windows with the EIB – Investment Window 1 for sovereign and non-commercial sub-sovereign operations and Investment Window 2 to support investments undertaken by commercial sub-sovereign counterparts – for a total amount of EUR 26.558 billion. Investment window 4 was also signed for EFSD+ guarantees enabling the EIB to provide support for the private sector, specifically in the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP). Operations under investment window 4 are financed by the ACP Investment Facility reflows but they are mentioned in this section since they are transferred to the EU Budget and also provide external action guarantees, for a total amount of EUR 3.5 billion. EUR 13 billion guarantee capacity is deployed via ‘open architecture’ windows for commercial sub-sovereign and private-sector operations with other pillar-assessed international and national development finance institutions

[62] The funds came from both IPA and the Reform an Growth Facility.

across all NDICI–Global Europe and IPA III regions. This architecture allows the EU to promote large-scale, impact-oriented investments in line with Global Gateway priorities such as climate, energy, digital, health, connectivity and sustainable value chains.

Under the EFSD+ EIB-dedicated Investment Windows:

- in INTPA regions, 30 operations were signed in 2025 for a total loan amount of EUR 2.1 billion. Support provided by our guarantees is complemented by blending projects which is expected to generate around EUR 13 billion in investment;
- in ENEST regions, 11 operations were signed in 2025 for a total loan amount slightly above EUR 1 billion. Overall, this leads to a total loan amount of approximately EUR 4 billion under EFSD+ for Windows 1 and 2 so far which is expected to mobilise total investments of around 15 billion. Support provided by our guarantees is complemented by blending projects which is expected to generate around EUR 514 million in investment;
- in MENA regions, 5 new operations and 3 tranches of existing operations were signed in 2025 for a total loan amount of slightly above EUR 1.3 billion. Overall, this leads a total loan amount of just above EUR 4.2 billion under EFSD+ for Windows 1 and 2 so far which is expected to mobilise total investments of around EUR 15 billion. Support provided by our guarantees is complemented by blending which is expected to generate around EUR 1.5 billion in investment.

By the end of 2025, 11 EFSD (the first generation of budgetary guarantees) guarantee agreements were managed with a total guarantee capacity of EUR 1.1 billion and 40 EFSD+ Open Architecture guarantee agreements with a total guarantee capacity of EUR 6.6 billion. The investment period for the original EFSD ended in 2024, so no new operations can be submitted under that framework, while EFSD+ guarantee contracting continues until 2027. In 2025 alone, 20 new EFSD+ Open Architecture guarantee agreements were signed with development finance institutions, for a total guarantee amount exceeding EUR 3 billion. These guarantees cover priority sectors such as energy, climate, digital connectivity, agriculture, micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, and currency hedging. Deployment accelerated, with 63 operations signed in 2025 under EFSD+ Open Architecture guarantees for a total amount of around EUR 1.4 billion.

Governance and risk management of EFSD+ were further strengthened in 2025. Roles and responsibilities for risk monitoring and response across the EFSD+ strategic and operational boards were formalised, building on a risk compendium developed under the steering committee on contingent liabilities. Methodologies and targets were clarified for leverage, additionality, climate-related indicators, jobs and beneficiaries, and for the share of investments in least developed and fragile countries. Internal guidance was adopted on what constitutes a default triggering a guarantee call, on recovery procedures and allocation of recovery costs, and on the use of Covid-19-related eligibility and fee-discount clauses. Standard data-protection clauses were also incorporated across guarantee agreements. These reforms respond to Internal Audit Service recommendations and help ensure that the EFSD+ portfolio remains within the EU's risk tolerance while delivering on policy objectives.

EFSD+ budgetary guarantees thus form a core pillar of the EU's external investment offer. By de-risking investment in partner countries, they help to crowd in financing at scale, support sustainable and inclusive growth, and underpin Global Gateway flagships in strategic sectors. Together with blended finance, technical assistance and policy dialogue, EFSD+ enables the EU to deliver a coherent,

high-impact response to investment needs in partner countries while safeguarding the Union budget through prudent provisioning and robust risk-management arrangements.

5.2.4. Technical assistance

Technical assistance (TA) refers to the personnel involved in the implementation and management of technical cooperation services. Technical cooperation (TC) is associated with actions aimed at strengthening individual and organisational capacity by providing expertise (short- and long-term TA personnel, institutional staff exchanges (twinning) arrangements and mobilising diaspora resources, etc.), training and related learning opportunities (peer exchanges, tertiary education, etc.) and equipment.

The Framework Contract 'Services for External Action 2023' (SEA 2023) was established for four years and started implementation in February 2024. Its 17 lots span across 14 thematic areas of EU international partnerships, as well as three horizontal types of services in monitoring and evaluation. At the end of 2025, after almost two years of implementation, 490 specific contracts (of which 70% to support Commission Directorate-General for International Partnerships' services and related EU Delegations) had been awarded under SEA 2023, for a total of over EUR 188 million. Types of services include studies and evaluations, monitoring activities, and technical assistance assignments including facilities to support the work of EU Delegations.

Under NDICI–Global Europe, the EU continued to expand the use of public-sector expertise to support institutional reforms and implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In 2025, technical assistance remained a core modality of EU external action, used both to support partner-country reforms and to enhance the capacity of EU services and delegations to deliver on Global Gateway and other priorities. It was deployed alongside budget support, blending and guarantees as part of a 360-degree approach that couples finance with policy dialogue and capacity building.

5.2.5. Twinning and TAIEX

In 2025, Twinning (medium- to long-term assistance) and the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange instrument (TAIEX) continued to serve as key institution-building tools supporting the implementation of EU priorities in partner countries and beyond. They provided short-term and medium-term peer-to-peer support from national administrations of EU Member States to public institutions in enlargement and neighbourhood partners, in particular to accelerate alignment with the EU acquis and to strengthen administrative and regulatory capacities.

TAIEX underwent a strategic prioritisation exercise in 2025 to focus more explicitly on acquis alignment and the acceleration of accession processes. As part of this reorientation, TAIEX Roadmaps were developed for Montenegro, Albania, the Republic of Moldova, North Macedonia, Serbia and Kosovo. These roadmaps help structure assistance around the most urgent accession-related needs, support the implementation of Reform Agendas under performance-based facilities, and contribute to gradual integration into the EU's policies and single market, for example in areas such as payment systems, digital markets and connectivity. In this framework, 576 TAIEX interventions were organised for partners[63] in 2025, including workshops, screening meetings, study visits, expert missions and 'work-from-home' legislative reviews. This targeted support complemented broader efforts to frontload reforms on the rule of law, economic governance and public administration.

[63] covered by the Directorate General for Enlargement and Eastern Neighbourhood (ENEST).

The geographical and thematic scope of TAIEX continued to broaden, building on the expansion observed in the previous year, when 901 events were facilitated globally. In the European Neighbourhood, TAIEX remained central to institution-building and to the implementation of the regional Economic and Investment Plans. In the Eastern Neighbourhood, it provided intensive support to Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova and addressed specific needs related to public administration reform and the wartime context, for example through a workshop on non-financial motivation and retention of civil servants under martial law. In the Southern Neighbourhood, TAIEX events supported reforms aligned with the green and digital transitions, including expert missions on greenhouse-gas emission inventories and carbon footprint reporting for key infrastructure operators, and regional workshops on broadband rollout and geoportal development in the Eastern Partnership. TAIEX was also used to strengthen capacities of audit authorities in candidate countries, including through dedicated workshops that contributed to the closure of earlier pre-accession programmes.

Twinning continued to complement TAIEX as a medium-term instrument based on the secondment of Member State experts to partner administrations. It remained an important tool for supporting legislative approximation, public administration reform and the strengthening of democratic institutions in enlargement and neighbourhood partners. In 2024, 82 Twinning projects were ongoing worldwide, involving 25 Member States either as lead or junior partners, with projects supporting, inter alia, Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova and Algeria. In 2025, Twinning, together with TAIEX, strategically supported the implementation of the Commission's priorities in partner countries by promoting durable institutional links, transferring know-how and good administrative practice, and underpinning reforms in key sectors such as justice, internal security, public finance management and the green and digital transitions.

5.3. Non-programmable funds – rapid response

5.3.1. Crisis response

Non-programmable crisis response funds under the rapid-response pillar of NDICI–Global Europe are the main instrument within the EU foreign policy toolbox to address evolving conflicts and political shocks and to quickly deal with emerging political priorities. Thanks to the crisis response funding, in 2025 the EU responded swiftly to major crises worldwide, including in Ukraine, the Republic of Moldova, Armenia, Sudan, Syria, Israel/Palestine, Lebanon, Myanmar, Democratic Republic of Congo, etc.

These interventions enabled the EU to swiftly contribute to stability in situations of crisis or emerging crisis, by providing flexible support designed to help preserve, establish or re-establish conditions of peace and respect for fundamental human rights, in line with EU policy priorities and values. Crisis response bridges the critical gap between the outbreak of a crisis, humanitarian assistance, longer-term cooperation and the Common Foreign and Security Policy, including civilian CSDP missions and the European Peace Facility.

By the end of 2025, there were 257 ongoing crisis response interventions, with 78 new crisis response interventions adopted during the year. Wherever possible crisis response operations continued to be largely implemented through civil society organisations on the ground. However, in certain contexts, the EU partnered with international organisations, notably the United Nations, which often act as single-entry partners in highly volatile environments.

In Ukraine, crisis response funds mobilised as of April 2022 have been critical to establishing the Special Tribunal and the International Claims Commission, key for transitional justice and accountability. In 2025, the EU provided critical crisis-response support to counter Russia's war of

aggression against Ukraine, bolstering demining, energy security and accountability, and increasing stabilisation efforts in the Eastern Neighbourhood, notably in the Republic of Moldova and Armenia. Meanwhile, in the Middle East, new actions were ramped up to tackle escalating instability in Syria, Gaza and the West Bank, Lebanon and Iraq, reinforcing human security, social cohesion and key multilateral efforts, including on mediation. Across Sub-Saharan Africa, crisis response interventions targeted acute and long-term crises in Sudan and South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic, Nigeria and the Sahel and the Horn of Africa regions, focusing on stabilisation, mediation, local peacebuilding and protection of civilians. Beyond these, crisis response actions continued in Myanmar, Haiti, and other fragile or post-crisis zones, underscoring the global scope of the instrument.

Crisis-response actions tackled both the drivers and the consequences of instability, sustaining peace, brokering ceasefire agreements, supporting democratic transition, and tackling global threats, from the South Caucasus to Sudan, Syria or the Central African Republic.

Interventions have helped fill the gap left by the US in the area of disinformation and media integrity, supporting independent media, countering Russia's propaganda war and strengthening partner countries' strategic communications and cyber resilience capacities to withstand interference in democratic processes.

Mine action and rubble removal remained a priority in Ukraine, Syria, Gaza, Armenia and Lebanon. In Ukraine alone, land the size of the Netherlands has been made available for agricultural cultivation.

Crisis response has been instrumental to support mediation, conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts, in close coordination with multilateral partners, from Sudan to Yemen, Syria and beyond.

5.3.2. Resilience

Non-programmable funds under the rapid-response pillar of NDICI−Global Europe continued in 2025 to play a key role in strengthening the resilience of partner countries facing crises, fragility and growing global shocks. The rapid-response pillar is non-programmable by design, has a global scope and offers a flexible toolbox that allows the EU to act swiftly and in a complementary way to geographic and thematic programmes. Within this pillar, the resilience window is dedicated to reinforcing the capacity of individuals, communities and states to withstand, adapt to and recover from shocks, including conflicts, economic crises, climate and environmental stress and forced displacement.

The crisis-response window aims 'to swiftly contribute to stability in a situation of crisis or emerging crisis' and to help (re)create conditions for peace and respect for human rights. Instead, the resilience window complements this by focusing on longer-term measures 'to strengthen the resilience of individuals, communities and states to prepare for such shocks and develop adapted responses to their impact'. It does so by improving livelihoods and access to basic services for vulnerable communities, supporting adaptive social protection systems, building climate and environmental resilience, and helping to create more secure and cohesive local communities.

Rapid-response resilience actions are implemented through a range of instruments, including grants, technical assistance, support to multilateral partners and a global expert support facility. They may accompany or prepare political and peace processes, support the UN peace architecture, or underpin specialised facilities such as those on anti-money-laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, which contribute to more resilient institutions and societies.

Under the current multiannual financial framework, a dedicated resilience component of the rapid-response pillar has an indicative allocation of EUR 1.043 billion for 2021–2027. In 2024, the

resilience budget amounted to EUR 149 million and was translated into a portfolio of interventions targeting conflict-affected and climate-vulnerable regions.

Resilience actions supported conflict-affected communities in eastern and central Africa; programmes in West Africa to strengthen community-level security, basic services and social cohesion; adaptive social protection schemes in Pakistan; security and resilience initiatives in Ecuador and eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo; and climate-resilience programmes in the Caribbean and Pacific regions. These actions often combined support for livelihoods, local governance, climate adaptation, disaster-risk reduction and community security.

5.3.3. Foreign policy needs

In 2025, non-programmable funds for foreign policy needs under NDICI–Global Europe continued to provide a flexible and demand-driven tool to respond rapidly to urgent and strategic external policy priorities. These interventions complemented geographic and thematic programmes and the wider EU foreign policy toolbox by supporting the external dimension of internal policies, strengthening partnerships with strategically important partners and tackling global challenges with a direct impact on EU interests. The instrument was used to advance policy, economic and security objectives, including hybrid and cyber security, civil aviation security, economic security, the fight against disinformation and foreign information manipulation and interference (FIMI), as well as to foster public and cultural diplomacy and promote the EU's visibility worldwide.

In 2025, 16 new foreign policy needs interventions were launched. They addressed global challenges such as economic security, public diplomacy and the fight against disinformation and FIMI, and supported the EU's efforts to build alliances, deepen regulatory and policy dialogues and project influence in an increasingly contested geopolitical environment.

In Asia and the Indo-Pacific, Foreign Policy Needs interventions helped address challenges related to the implementation of new EU regulatory frameworks, including support to partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) facing difficulties in implementing the revised EU Waste Shipment Regulation. Other actions enhanced disaster management and civil protection capacities in Taiwan and advanced the roadmap for the EU–Australia strategic partnership on critical raw materials, contributing to the EU's economic security and diversification of supply chains. Foreign policy needs funds in 2025 also supported priority initiatives linked to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and its wider implications. One flagship example was the financing of the advanced team of the Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine, contributing to the development of new international norms and mechanisms to ensure accountability in line with the Charter of the United Nations.

A dedicated Rapid Response Mechanism to support EU foreign policy needs was launched in 2025 as a horizontal, demand-driven facility. It provides swift support for initiatives addressing urgent or imperative EU foreign policy priorities. During 2025, implementation started for 13 initiatives under this mechanism, with a total value of EUR 3.5 million. These small, agile actions covered a wide range of topics and geographies and were designed to respond quickly to high-priority political requests, complementing more substantial foreign policy needs projects and geographic programmes. Examples include:

- Support for direct business outcomes during the EU-Ukraine Defence Industry Forum, leading to the signature of Memoranda of understanding and letters of intent,
- Strategic intelligence feeding EU action with the recommendations provided to counter FIMI in LAC and strengthen EU engagement,

- Support to ministerial and regional dialogues involving EU and partner countries (Ukraine, Indo-Pacific),
- Concrete policy uptake at high level in Guatemala, the recommendations of the judicial and electoral monitoring mission being formally presented to the President and various local stakeholders.

5.4. Improving ways of working

5.4.1. Simplification of procedures

Legislative framework

The year 2025 was marked by the adoption, by the Commission, of its proposals for the future Basic Acts which will govern the Commission's competences under the multiannual financial framework (MFF) 2028-2034, in the field of external actions: the proposal for the Regulation on Global Europe[64], the proposal for the Regulation on the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation and Decommissioning[65] and the proposal for the Amendment to the Decision on the Association of the OCTs including Greenland[66].

With these three proposals, the simplification of the legislative architecture of the external actions heading, which started years ago, aims to obtain a next level: the proposed single Global Europe Regulation would incorporate and build on the current MFF 2021-2027 Regulation (EU) 2021/947 establishing Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation – Global Europe, Regulation (EU) 2021/1529 establishing the Instrument for Pre-Accession assistance, Regulation (EU) 2024/792 establishing the Ukraine Facility, Regulation (EU) 2024/1449 establishing the Reform and Growth Facility for the Western Balkans, and Regulation (EU) 2025/535 establishing the Reform and Growth Facility for the Republic of Moldova. Furthermore, under the proposal, humanitarian aid actions would equally be funded under the Global Europe Regulation and implemented in line with the Humanitarian Aid Regulation (EC) 1257/96.

At the same time, the provisions covering monitoring, reporting, evaluation and communication would disappear from the external action Basic Acts and instead be covered by the Performance Regulation[67], which would be horizontal for the entire MFF. While the INSC-D-proposal and DOAG-proposal cannot be part of the integration into a single Global Europe Regulation, due to their distinct Treaty-basis, they both contain cross-references to the Global Europe Regulation, thereby harmonising the implementation provisions.

Planning of actions

Another key simplification measure was that for the Enlargement and Eastern Neighbourhood, the Commission shift to a more systematic multi-annual planning approach for 2025-2027 instead of usual annual action plans adopted each year. This approach reduced the number of Commission financing decisions for Enlargement and Eastern Neighbourhood partners by consolidating country and regional support into broader action documents. Action plans were streamlined to focus on high-level strategic priorities, with detailed operational planning captured in internal action fiches.

[64] GE-COM(2025) 551
[65] INSC-D - COM(2025) 598
[66] DOAG - COM(2025) 599
[67] COM(2025)545

Direct and indirect management

In 2025, the EU pursued a targeted simplification agenda for external action procedures in line with the political objective of making implementation simpler and faster, while maintaining high standards of legality, regularity and sound financial management. The approach focused on adjusting delivery modalities, streamlining grant and procurement processes and rationalising control and reporting requirements, without weakening the internal control framework.

A central development was the promotion of financing not linked to costs ('FNLC', fully integrated in the 2025 version of the Practical Guide to Contract Procedures for EU External Actions (PRAG)) and the introduction, following a Commission decision in 2025 authorising the use of single lump-sum grants in external action, of grants reimbursed in the form of single lump sums which will be fully integrated to the next PRAG. These modalities simplify financial management and reporting by focusing on the achievement of agreed results and the performance of activities instead of detailed cost reporting, thereby reducing the administrative burden for implementing partners and speeding up processing.

For its geographies, DG ENEST also developed internal guidelines for the use of FNLC at intervention level (i.e. for a programme or a project). The main purpose of these guidelines is to help staff who programme, design, monitor and implement interventions to adopt the most suitable form of Union contribution, including FNLC.

Procedures for grants and procurement under the 2025 PRAG were reviewed through two 'reality checks' with stakeholder organisations representing civil society and service providers. These exchanges examined how the new grant rules and procurement provisions work in practice and identified operational bottlenecks, with a view to aligning contractual provisions more closely with implementation realities and improving accessibility, especially for smaller organisations.

Delivery modalities were rationalised to reduce complexity. For the countries under the remit of the Commission Directorate-General for International Partnerships, programme estimates were phased out, and the use of indirect management with partner countries limited to procurement contracts, discontinuing the possibility for partner authorities to act as granting authorities for EU-funded grants. This shift simplifies roles and responsibilities and avoids, given the upcoming adoption of the Model grant agreement managed in eGrants, having two concurrent contract models and sets of implementing rules. The evaluation process for calls for proposals was also simplified by merging two evaluation steps into a single stage, shortening time-to-contract and easing the workload for both evaluators and applicants.

Progress and lessons were captured in the first Annual Progress Report on Simplification, Implementation and Enforcement[(68)], transmitted to the European Parliament and the Council in October 2025, and were discussed with stakeholders in dedicated implementation dialogues with civil-society organisations, local authorities and the private sector.

5.5. Communication & transparency

5.5.1. Communication

In 2025, communication remained an integral part of the EU's external action, supporting political objectives, deepening partnerships and reinforcing the EU's credibility as a reliable, predictable and values-based global actor. Communication, public diplomacy and visibility activities were further

[68] COM(2025) 871.

consolidated under an integrated strategic communication approach designed to ensure that awareness, understanding and perception of the EU in both EU and partner countries match the scale and ambition of the EU's engagement. This approach emphasised coherent narratives, evidence-based messaging and the systematic use of Global Gateway as the overarching brand for the EU's external investment strategy.

Strategic communication

The EU continued to roll out a strategic communication model that moves away from fragmented, project-by-project visibility towards country- and region-specific campaign strategies built around clear political priorities.

Communication resources were progressively consolidated, including under the Annual work programme 2025 for information outreach on EU external relations, allowing economies of scale, more consistent messaging and better support for EU Delegations to perform their communication activities. EU Delegations remained at the centre of the EU's external communication, with each asked to develop a locally tailored campaign and also acting as first points of contact for local media, institutions, civil society, youth and private-sector stakeholders.

Communicating Global Gateway milestones and flagship projects was a particular focus in 2025. The second Global Gateway Forum in Brussels in October provided a major diplomacy moment with President von der Leyen announcing that Global Gateway had mobilised over EUR 306 billion in investments, surpassing the original target of EUR 300 billion. The Forum, together with the launch of the Global Gateway Investment Hubs and the launch of calls for expression of interest to identify promising investment proposals in the enlargement, eastern Neighbourhood and southern Mediterranean regions, reinforced the EU's narrative as a leading provider of sustainable, high-quality infrastructure and investment, and offered extensive opportunities for outreach to partner governments, the private sector and civil society.

Public diplomacy

Public-diplomacy efforts were strongly anchored in high-level political events and thematic summits. In Sub-Saharan Africa, key milestones such as the third EU–AU Ministerial, the seventh AU–EU Summit and the EU-Africa Business Forum coincided with the 25th anniversary of the EU–AU partnership and served to showcase progress under the Global Gateway Africa–Europe Investment Package and related initiatives. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the fourth CELAC–EU Summit, accompanied by civil-society and business fora, provided an important platform to communicate the EU–LAC Global Gateway Investment Agenda and its more than 80 advancing projects. Similar visibility and outreach functions were fulfilled by the fourth EU Indo-Pacific Ministerial Forum, the inaugural EU–Central Asia Summit, the EU–Central Asia Economic Forum and connectivity investors' fora, the EU–Mongolia Business and Investment Forum, and the first EU–Pacific Business Forum in Fiji, at which major Global Gateway investments were announced.

In 2025, a baseline for outreach on enlargement in Member States was established through the Special Eurobarometer on enlargement. Perception surveys conducted in the Western Balkans and Eastern Neighbourhood continued framing the outreach and engagement work in partner countries. In countries covered by EU Enlargement and Eastern Neighbourhood policies, key milestones included the publication of the annual Enlargement package. The 2025 Enlargement Forum put enlargement on the radar of relevant stakeholders as a key political priority of the EU. High-level events were marking policy milestones, such as the Intergovernmental conferences with Montenegro and Albania marking progress in the EU accession process, the first-ever EU-Moldova summit in Chișinău and the

EU-Western Balkans summit in Brussels. At the Ukraine Recovery Conference 2025, the EU, Ukraine and international partners convened governments, financial institutions and businesses to mobilise investment for Ukraine's recovery and reconstruction. Business fora, such as EU-Montenegro Investment Conference and EU-Western Balkans investment in Albania, focused on mobilising private investment. Leaders' meetings held in Skopje and Tirana reviewed progress on implementing the Growth Plan and the Reform Agendas with partners in the Western Balkans. Gradual Integration continued to be a powerful tool to promote enlargement by offering tangible benefits of EU membership to citizens and businesses ahead of accession.

In the Middle East, North Africa and Gulf region, key milestones for public diplomacy revolved around events marking the inclusive consultation process pertaining to the preparation of the Pact for the Mediterranean and its official launch on 28 November 2025, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Barcelona Process. In addition, the adoption of the Strategic and Comprehensive Partnership between the EU and Jordan, the holding of a very first summit between the EU and Egypt (also marked by the organisation of a high-level event on Investments, Competitiveness and Innovation), and the organisation of the very first Palestine Donor Group embodying the EU's commitment to the stability of the region (in addition to being a clear deliverable of the EU's Multiannual Comprehensive Programme in support to Palestinian people), gave way to substantial communication actions.

In 2025, six Kapuscinski Development Lectures drew 3 528 participants, featuring experts like Sabina Alkire, Karine Sargsyan, and Sonia Guajajara on topics from Artificial Intelligence and climate justice to youth empowerment. The hybrid events strengthened the EU's engagement with global audiences on sustainable development.

In a continued commitment to champion media freedom and independent journalism, the Lorenzo Natali Prize became part of the Voices Festival as a dedicated award category: Lorenzo Natali Prize - International Best Practices in Journalism. By integrating the Prize into the Voices Festival, the aim was to amplify its reach and impact, giving even greater visibility to the remarkable work of independent journalists across the globe. The annual Connecting Media Communities conference also continued to promote collaboration among independent journalists from across the world to build greater media resilience against political and economic pressure.

These events were complemented by structured dialogue mechanisms with the private sector and other stakeholders. The Global Gateway Business Advisory Group served as the main channel for direct dialogue with European companies, while the operationalisation of the Global Gateway Investment Hub created an additional contact point for investors and financial institutions. Feedback from the 2025 AU–EU Business Forum, where 97 % of private-sector respondents expressed interest in future editions, illustrated the effectiveness of these outreach efforts.

Public diplomacy also placed strong emphasis on youth, civil society and local authorities. More than 50 Youth Sounding Boards provided advice and feedback on EU external action, including through a Youth Policy Dialogue on Global Gateway, and the first Youth Policy Dialogue on EU Foreign Policy.

Furthermore, multilateral fora such as the UN General Assembly High-Level Week, the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, the International Conference on Financing for Development, the World Social Summit, the UN Oceans Conference and the UN Conference on Trade and Development were used to promote Global Gateway as a major contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals and to reiterate the EU's commitment to multilateralism, human rights, democracy and international law. Participation in G7 and G20 processes and engagement with the

OECD and international financial institutions similarly reinforced the EU's narrative on sustainable, rules-based development and quality infrastructure.

Communication campaigns and social media

In 2025, communication campaigns to raise awareness of the EU's international partnership portfolio were implemented across partner countries, run by Headquarters and EU Delegations. These included thematic campaigns on EU investments in energy, a major sporting partnership to promote the Africa EU partnership, and a series of mini-campaigns designed to showcase Global Gateway flagships around high visibility political milestones. These campaigns delivered strong, measurable results and demonstrated high levels of relevance and credibility for the target audience, strengthening positive perception and trust in the EU as a partner.

Throughout the year, social media played a key role in boosting engagement and global visibility. Content on international partnerships shifted to reflect European Commissioner for International Partnerships Jozef Síkela's portfolio, with a stronger focus on investment, infrastructure, and the Global Gateway strategy. Major social media campaigns included the Global Gateway Forum and the CELAC-EU Summit, including the LAC-EU Civil Society and Business Forums. A key milestone was the launch of the Global Gateway LinkedIn page in August to better engage the private sector. Across all platforms, organic content generated around 4 million impressions, helping to raise awareness and spark global conversations.

Several communication activities were carried out in 2025 showcasing how EU foreign policy is being implemented through concrete actions. It contributed in a tangible way to global peace and security, profiling the EU as a reliable, credible and predictable global actor and leveraging EU interests and partnerships abroad. Various communication campaigns were launched, including on the EU's response to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and the war's global impact. They were complemented by regional and local campaigns on issues where the EU is recognised as an impactful partner, such as on efforts related to job creation and social developments, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and the promotion of fundamental values.

Countering Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference (FIMI)

In 2025, the EU consolidated its global leadership in countering Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference (FIMI), as malign actors — such as Russia and China — intensified efforts to undermine democratic processes, erode EU cohesion and destabilise neighbouring and priority regions. Building on work from previous years, the EU strengthened its ability to anticipate, expose and respond to an increasingly complex and transnational FIMI threat environment. This was made possible by advancing its detection, analysis and disruption capabilities, deepening its international partnerships and strengthening its participation in multilateral frameworks.

In March, the third Report on FIMI Threats was published, introducing the FIMI Exposure Matrix, an analytical tool that helps map, connect and attribute channels to the FIMI state-outlet apparatus. A key achievement was the establishment of the FIMI Situational Awareness Hub, an internal mechanism that turns insight into action, converting data analysis and open-source investigation into early warning capabilities and coordinated responses. In June, a joint technical report, exposing Russia's FIMI activities in Africa through the African Initiative news agency, was published by the European Union External Action Service (EEAS) together with the French Service for Vigilance and Protection against Foreign Digital Interference (VIGINUM) and the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) of the United Kingdom.

Another significant development was the European Democracy Shield, developed jointly by the European Commission and EEAS. Safeguarding the integrity of the information space constitutes one of its central pillars. One of its key deliverables, the European Centre for Democratic Resilience (ECDR) is intended to empower, protect, and promote strong and resilient democracies across the EU, including by facilitating the cooperation between EU Member States and partners to address threats such as FIMI.

In March, the EU High Representative/Vice President Kaja Kallas hosted the annual FIMI conference, entitled 'United in Response', bringing together major stakeholders from the EU institutions, the civil society and private sector, and international partners. The Africa FIMI Conference, held in the same month, brought the African and European FIMI defender communities together for the first time.

At the multilateral level, the EEAS played a central role in operationalising the G7 Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) Collective Response Framework, and enhanced cooperation with NATO. At the 30th EU-Japan Summit in July 2025, both parties agreed to establish the inaugural Dialogue on FIMI. Furthermore, new Security and Defence Partnerships (SDP) were signed with the United Kingdom and Canada, including counter-FIMI cooperation as a security priority.

In a year marked by numerous national and regional elections worldwide, particular attention was devoted to safeguarding electoral integrity, most notably in the Republic of Moldova, where the EU provided critical support against FIMI during the Parliamentary elections.

EU Delegations and Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and operations benefited from enhanced training and tools to detect and respond to FIMI, especially in the Eastern Neighbourhood, southern Mediterranean and Sub-Saharan Africa.

The EUvsDisinfo remained a key awareness-raising tool, reaching over 40 million users and having documented more than 19 500 cases by the end of the year.

NDICI–Global Europe's Crisis Response funding stream played a crucial part in operationalising the EU's toolbox by providing partner governments with the resources and capacities to improve strategic communication and counter FIMI while also supporting a resilient information environment, to ensure the continued financing and operations of key independent media. A whole-of-society approach remained essential. Civil-society organisations, fact-checkers, independent media and researchers continued to play a key role in exposing FIMI, building resilience and promoting trustworthy information. Finally, the EU expanded sanctions targeting FIMI actors and infrastructure.

5.5.2. Transparency

The European Commission long-standing commitment to transparency in its external action is enshrined in its political, legal and contractual framework and active participation in major international initiatives.

The Commission promotes transparency and accountability by ensuring that data on EU-funded projects are accessible, comparable and credible. In 2025, the EU continued reporting financial information and project details through key international standards, including OECD-DAC's (DAC Advance Questionnaire Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and summary DAC tables, Contract Award report and ODA contributions to the EU Budget of EU Member States), as well as Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) and the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI).

The Commission supports IATI in the development of a Data Quality Dashboard to further improve transparency and promotes peer-to-peer learning among Member States on reporting to this international initiative.

The Commission is also committed to enhancing interoperability across international financing and reporting systems, in line with the Financing for Development (FfD4) commitments of Sevilla, to improve the quality, credibility and usability of data for partner countries and other stakeholders.

At the EU level, the Team Europe Explorer is a unique pubicly available interactive data tool developped by the Commission which centralises existing OECD financial data on EU external cooperation (ODA and TOSSD) and project-level information, allowing for disagreggation between European Commission and EU Member States' support to partner countries.

5.5.3. Learning

The European Commission continues to deliver on its mandate also by strengthening its focus on the staff skills needed for the future, namely as regards the growing Global Gateway agenda and the modernisation of the EU Delegations' network. The Commission reinforced the training, mentoring and coaching offer by organising it around a new comprehensive competency framework aimed at helping staff to upskill and reskill in an structured manner, based on the key skills and roles needed, for the Commission Directorate-General for International Partnerships specifically, to achieve its mission.

For example, a new Global Gateway training package has been released in 2025, facilitating to staff, as well as to external partners and the general public, the practical understanding and the methodology used in Global Gateway projects. Also in 2025, a new learning package for staff managing investments under the new EFSD+ mechanism was launched. This package provides access to the latest information and best practices in sustainable finance and investment management. Along the same lines, an increased offer of courses on private sector engagement in sustainable development is under way.

In 2025, DG INTPA organised almost 500 different learning courses - mostly delivered remotely in different online formats. Many of these courses are also freely available to citizens and practitioners interested in EU international partnerships and sustainable development polices. Among them was the Fundamental Training Package offered in four cycles, as well as regular methodological and thematic courses.

The EU International Partnerships Academy[69] reached more than 30 000 enrolled learners coming from more than 190 countries. The platform currently offers more than 430 different learning resources and has reached more than 1.8 million visits from its establishment. The average user satisfaction rate based on participants' feedback was 82%. The Academy also collaborates with other international organisations on the production of learning resources, for example within the Learn4Dev donor competence network that is an effective space to co-create learning resources for international cooperation and sustainable development practitioners.

[69] https://international-partnerships.learning.europa.eu

6. Results annexes

6.1. Introduction

6.1.1. Methodological basis for selected results reported against the Global Europe Results Framework, the EU Results Framework, the IPA III Results Framework and the IPA Performance Framework

This is the fifth year of financial execution of the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument-Global Europe (NDICI−Global Europe) which is implemented by Commission Directorates-General INTPA, ENEST and MENA[70] and FPI. The main tool for monitoring and reporting results to be achieved by NDICI−Global Europe is the Global Europe Results Framework (GERF)[71] which was launched in 2022. It is also the fifth year of implementation of the Instrument for Pre-accession (IPA III), whose tool for monitoring and reporting results is the IPA III Results Framework[72], also launched in 2022. IPA III is implemented by DG ENEST and MENA.

As it takes time for results to materialise, results for NDICI−Global Europe and IPA III have started to be achieved since 2023 and see a slow but constant increase. There is a time lag between the adoption of Financing Decisions, contracting, and results achievements. Some results, particularly outcomes, tend to materialise only at the end of the implementation of the interventions. Once results are achieved, the data has to be collected in the monitoring systems, the evidence must be documented, encoded in the dedicated IT system (OPSYS) and subsequently approved by the responsible Operational Manager[73] for non-Neighbourhood and Neighbourhood regions, and the Instrument for Pre-accession Performance framework (IPA PF) for the Enlargement region, which were introduced in 2018 for that purpose. This chapter of the annex describes the methodological basis for results presented in the sections 'Selected Results' of chapter 3 and in this annex.

EURF and GERF

Chapter 3 of the present Annual Report includes only results from the GERF, covering ongoing or closed EU-funded interventions that started before 01 July 2025. Specifically, chapter 3 draws upon indicators included in level 2 of the framework, as explained below. The annexes to the present chapter present both the EURF and the GERF indicators and their progress of implementation (financial execution) until mid-2025.

IPA PF and IPA III RF

Chapter 3 of the present Annual Report includes results from the IPA III, covering ongoing or closed EU-funded interventions that started before 01 July 2025. Chapter 3 draws upon indicators included in level 2 of the framework, as explained below. The annexes present both the IPA PF and the IPA III RF indicators and their progress of implementation (final execution) up to mid-2025.

6.1.2. Structure of the corporate results framework

All the corporate results frameworks presented here are structured around three levels of results. At the core of the frameworks, a set of respectively 39 (GERF), 31 (EURF), 36 (IPA RF) and 110 (IPA III) indicators at output and outcome level (Level 2) measure results achieved by EU-funded projects and programmes.

[70] SWD(2022) 22 of 25 January 2022.
[71] SWD(2022) 445 of 20 December 2022.
[72] European Commission's Staff Working Document (SWD)(2018) 444, 'A revised EU international cooperation and development results framework, the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New European Consensus on Development'.
[73] Methodological notes are available online https://capacity4dev.europa.eu/resources/results-indicators_en.

Level 1 corresponds to development progress in partner countries; that is, the medium- and long-term development impact achieved in partnership and collaboration with others. Impacts reflect the operational context in which EU external assistance is provided. As these indicators describe overall country progress, they inherently reflect the combined contribution of partner countries, the EU and many other actors, and cannot be attributed to the EU alone.

Data source Level 1: Internationally available indicators, as much as possible from the SDG database.

Level 2 focuses on development outcomes and outputs to which EU-funded interventions contribute in collaboration with partner governments and other funding providers. In line with the principles of aid effectiveness and effective development cooperation that emphasise partnerships and country ownership, results at this level are presented on a contribution basis. Rather than results being based on the share of funding provided by the EU, they represent the combined efforts of a variety of partners, including the EU, Member States, partner country governments and public institutions, local communities, international finance agencies, CSOs, non-profit entities and private companies. Data collection is guided by specific methodological notes[74].

Data source Level 2: Results data are drawn from the reports of EU implementation partners (i.e., partner countries, international organisations, Member States' development agencies, international financial institutions and NGOs).

Level 3 focuses on the mainstreaming of policy priorities, as measured by budgetary commitments directed at specific cross-cutting issues (e.g., human development, gender, or nutrition), and focuses on organisational financial data. Some of the indicators have organisational targets.

Data source level 3: Internal financial monitoring systems.

6.2. Level 2 indicators: Reporting on partner country results supported by the EU (EU RF, GERF, IPA PF and IPA III)

Selection criteria:

For the different frameworks, the following selection criteria for ongoing and completed interventions[75] were used:

EURF: Started before 1 July 2025 and ended after 31 December 2022. This year over 3 400 projects and programmes reported latest results information, out of which more than 1 100 projects and programmes contributed to at least one of the corporate indicators.

GERF: Started before 1 July 2025 and ended after 31 December 2022. This year over 3 600 projects and programmes reported latest results information, out of which 942 projects and programmes contributed to at least one of the corporate indicators.

IPA PF: Started before 1 July 2025 and ended after 31 December 2022. This year, 378 projects and programmes reported latest results information, out of which 82 projects and programmes contributed to at least one of the corporate indicators.

[74] The interventions considered were financed using the following instruments: the European Development Fund (EDF); the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI); the programmable part of the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) under Art. 5; the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR); the Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation; the Instrument for Greenland; and the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI).

[75] Any intervention, funded by the old MFF 2014-2020, that ended after 31/12/2022 or is still ongoing and had not finalised reporting against the logframe in OPSYS during previous years.

IPA III: Started before 1 July 2025 and ended after 31 December 2022. This year 413 projects and programmes reported latest results information, out of which 142projects and programmes contributed to at least one of the corporate indicators.

The sample of ongoing interventions continues to expand over time. As in previous years, the results reported cannot be interpreted as providing a full picture of the interventions financed by the EU in the countries concerned.

Methodology notes: Methodology notes are available for each of the frameworks' indicators to ensure that data from the various reporting sources could be aggregated consistently. These notes provide definitions and data sources clearly explaining what type of interventions should be included when reporting against an indicator. For GERF and EURF, the notes can be found at https://capacity4dev.europa.eu/resources/results-indicators/global-europe-results-framework_en

For IPA III, the notes can be found at https://capacity4dev.europa.eu/resources/results-indicators/ipa-iii-methodological-notes_en

Data: Results data is drawn from the reports of EU implementation partners (i.e., partner countries, international organisations, Member States' development agencies, international financial institutions and NGOs). These organisations use data collected from a variety of sources, such as the management information system of partner countries, the individual project monitoring frameworks of implementation partners and representative surveys.

Reporting: The relative figures report cumulative numbers. The numbers are cumulated with careful consideration of potential double counting across projects and programmes and across years. The approach taken is to err on the side of safety, so any potentially double counted results are excluded from the results reported.

For some level 2 indicators in GERF and EURF, the majority of results comes from one single intervention, in most cases from funds. For GERF, the concerned results are scaled down by the size of the EU financial contribution relative to the total budget of the undertaking; this process is used for the concerned indicators and only if the EU contributes with less than 50% to the overall budget of the fund. Previously under EURF, the results reported have been calculated using a contribution-based approach. This means that where an intervention has been financed by the EU jointly with other funders – such as partner country governments or other donors – the overall results of the collective effort are reported, rather than those linked to the share of funding provided by the EU specifically.

EURF indicator 2.30 'Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen revenue mobilisation, public financial management and/or budget transparency' is an exception in terms of scope and data collection. In addition to the interventions included in the exercise, this indicator draws on all countries with an ongoing EU budget support contract.

EURF indicators 2.9 'Number of individuals with access to electricity with EU support through a) new access, b) improved access', 2.10 'Renewable energy generation capacity installed with EU support (MW)' and 2.21 'Greenhouse gas emissions avoided with EU support (tonnes CO2eq)' [(76)] also include reporting by the EU–Africa Infrastructure Trust Fund (EU-AITF). EURF 2.9 reports inferred figures, which were calculated using the KfW model for estimating access using electricity generation capacity, the data will not be updated again given

[76] Methodology for this indicator can be found here: https://capacity4dev.europa.eu/sites/default/files/media/2.21_-_ghg_emissions_avoided_10-2019.pdf

the change to OPSYS reporting and the 2023 value will remain. EURF 2.10 and EURF 2.21 report expected results.

Given its use in the Gender Action Plan III (GAP III), the new GERF indicator 2.37 'Number of people benefitting from EU-funded interventions to counter sexual and gender-based violence' is already reported upon, numbered as EURF 2.31.

GERF indicator 2.19 'Number of countries supported by the EU to strengthen revenue mobilisation, public financial management and/or budget transparency' is an exception in terms of scope and data collection. In addition to the interventions included in the exercise, this indicator draws on all countries with an ongoing EU budget support contract.

GERF indicators 2.3 'Number of individuals with access to electricity with EU support through a) new access, b) improved access', 2.4 'Renewable energy generation capacity installed with EU support (MW)' and 2.7 'Greenhouse gas emissions avoided with EU support (tonnes CO2eq)' [(77)] are reporting values actually achieved.

GERF indicators 2.20 'Number of migrants, refugees, and internally displaced people or individuals from host communities protected or assisted with EU support', 2.32 'Number of food insecure people receiving EU assistance' and, 2.39 'Number of people directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality' can be used while more specific sectoral indicators are used as well. Thus, beneficiaries should not be aggregated between indicators.

Results by sex of beneficiaries: The SWD(2018) 444[(78)] and SWD(2022) 455 final[(79)] mentions that, where possible, results are to be disaggregated by sex. Where this disaggregation has not been provided, it is either because this was not relevant for the indicator in question (e.g., GERF 2.2 'Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support') or because the data were not available. Due to data availability at intervention level, the sum of sex-disaggregated results may not equal the total results figures. These cases are also present in IPA related results data.

Results by country: When presenting results broken down by country/IPA beneficiary, figures are reported according to the country where the result was achieved. While efforts have been made to capture this detailed level of reporting as far as possible, data were not always available at this level; for example, in the case of multi-country regional interventions where country-level results were not reported (e.g. results are presented under the label 'Western Balkans regional results'). Where the EU has funded interventions in overseas countries and territories, results achieved are reported at this level. This approach is also taken where indicators measure the number of countries supported in a specific sector.

Quality: The data are subjected to an extensive quality assurance process to ensure that:

- The data sources are reliable;

[77] Methodology for this indicator can be found here: https://capacity4dev.europa.eu/sites/default/files/media/2.21_-_ghg_emissions_avoided_10-2019.pdf

[78] European Commission's Staff Working Document (SWD)(2018) 444, 'A revised EU international cooperation and development results framework, the Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New European Consensus on Development'.

[79] These annexes will be available for download on the International Partnerships website. The link is not active yet, as these documents cannot be uploaded and made publicly available before the adoption of this report. The link will therefore be active in the Publications Office's version (and not in this Interinstitutional version going through adoption). Until then, these annexes are available in a zip file accompanying the report and its Staff Working Document. To note that some of the results, including efforts to meet the targets, also feature in chapter 3.

• The link between the indicators from the monitoring system of the intervention and the indicators from the relative framework is robust; and

• The individuals who have benefited from the same intervention over different years, and/or from different interventions ending and/or ongoing in the same year, are only counted once.

However, given the great variety of data sources used, the data quality may vary.

Joint reporting with EU Trust Fund for Africa interventions: As part of the 2018 revision of the results framework, efforts have been made to harmonise indicator methodologies to enable joint reporting with other monitoring systems. Since 2024 the EU Trust Fund for Africa interventions were fully incorporated in OPSYS, and thus now complete reporting against all relevant EU Result Framework indicators.

6.3. Level 3: Reporting on policy mainstreaming as measured by budgetary commitments

Level 3 indicators report on financial flows in 2025 and include all funds managed by the financing instrument NDICI−Global Europe. Level 3 reporting excludes funds under the previous MFF (2014-2020), i.e., the presentation of payments does not present all payments made in 2025.

Some of the Level 3 indicators have associated spending targets, provided in the legal basis to the NDICI−Global Europe (e.g., climate, social inclusion and human development, migration and forced displacement) and a gender target. In some cases, the priority is derived from formal EU policy commitments endorsed by the Council (e.g. Gender Action Plan III) or international commitments made by the EU (e.g. nutrition).

All ten Level 3 indicators from the 2018 EURF have been included in the GERF, with a couple of minor adjustments (i.e., two indicators from the 2018 EURF have been merged, and the methodology to calculate the indicator on human development has been updated). This confirms the stability of the EU commitment to providing support in these areas. Level 3 indicators, similar to those of the GERF, are also part of IPA III RF.

6.4. Latest results

Please find below results under the following link[80]:

For the previous MFF (2014-2020): a detailed overview of all data (Excel format).

for the current MFF (2021-2027): a detailed overview of all data (Excel format).

Consolidated version of the data of both MFFs (PDF format).

[80] These annexes will be available for download on the International Partnerships website. The link is not active yet, as these documents cannot be uploaded and made publicly available before the adoption of this report. The link will therefore be active in the Publications Office's version (and not in this Interstinstitutional version going through adoption). Until then, these annexes are available in a zip file accompanying the report and its Staff Working Document. To note that some of the results, including efforts to meet the targets, also feature in chapter 3.

6.5. Results of the implementation of the Gender Action Plan III

Table 1. Progress on the GAP III's institutional and strategic objectives and indicators for the European Union Institutions

Objective and targets of the GAP III (Part I)	Progress in 2025
Objective 1. Increase the number and the funding of new actions **that are gender mainstreamed (OECD Gender Marker 1) and targeted (G2)**	
Target 1: 85% of new actions are gender responsive/targeted (G1+G2) by 2025[81]	On track – Over the period 2021–2025, 79% of actions were gender-responsive or targeted. Under NDICI–Global Europe, 83% of actions were marked G1 or G2 (out of which 4.5% were marked as G2). The corresponding shares were 79% under IPA III and 59% under CFSP. In 2025, 76% of new actions were gender-responsive or gender-targeted, including 88% for DG INTPA, 85% for DG ENEST, 89% for DG MENA, 47% for FPI, and 81% for other Comission Directorate-Generals (DGs).
Target 2: 100% of new actions not targeting gender equality (G0) justified over 2021–2025	In progress – 60% of new actions marked G0 were correctly justified in 2025[82].
Target 3: At least two rapid response actions or peace and stability themed actions per year	Target achieved – 76% (191 out of 252) of rapid response actions approved in 2021–2025 are gender mainstreamed. 51% of new rapid response actions (21 out of 41) were gender mainstreamed in 2025.
Target 5: At least one gender-targeted action (G2 action) per country allocation over 2021–2025	In progress – By the end of 2025, 60 countries had at least one G2 action. In 2025, nine new country-level G2 actions were committed. Since 2021, a total of 68 country-level G2 actions have been adopted.
Target 6: At least one gender-targeted action (G2) per regional allocation over 2021–2025	Target achieved – By the end of 2025, all six regions (Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Eastern Partnership, the Western Balkans and Türkiye, and the Southern Neighbourhood) had at least one G2 action. A total of 18 regional and global G2 actions were adopted between 2021 and 2025.
Target 7: Increase amount of funding in support of gender equality and women's empowerment actions (G1 and G2)	In progress – between 2021 and 2025, commitments for actions contributing to gender equality (marked G1 or G2) totalled EUR 58.610 billion, representing 82% of all commitments under NDICI, IPA III and CFSP during that period. Of this amount, EUR 1.374 billion, or 2%, was committed to gender-targeted actions. In 2025

[81] Data cover all new actions under the MFF 21-27 for NDICI-Global Europe, CSFP and IPA III.
[82] Data calculated on a sample of actions from DG INTPA, as done for 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024.

Objective and targets of the GAP III (Part I)	Progress in 2025
	alone, 80% of total commitments, amounting to EUR 10.644 billion, supported GEWE.
Target 8: Increase amount of funding directed towards women's rights organisations and movements (WROs)	In progress – In 2025, commitments to women's rights organisations and movements amounted to EUR 47.3 million, bringing the total volume of commitments adopted over 2021–2025 to EUR 295 million.
Target 9: Number of new EU-funded humanitarian programmes marked 1 or marked 2 by the DG ECHO Gender-Age Marker Target: In 2024 (for 2021 start date projects): 95%	In progress – 81% of projects with a start date in 2025 were marked as 1 or 2 by the DG ECHO gender and age marker[83].
Objective 2. Gender perspective is mainstreamed in all actions under the investment framework Target: 85% of all blending operations and guarantees are gender responsive/targeted (G1/G2) by 2025	In progress – Between 2021 and 2025, 67% of blending operations and 70% of guarantee agreements were marked G1 or G2. In 2025, 71% of blending operations (45 in total) and 85% of guarantees (20 in total) were gender-mainstreamed. For DG INTPA, the corresponding shares were 80% for blending operations (30 in total) and 88% for guarantees (17 in total). For DG ENEST, the figures were 50% for blending operations (14 in total) and 50% for guarantees (2 in total). In MENA, all blending operations and guarantees were gender-mainstreamed, with 1 out of 1 operation and 1 out of 1 guarantee marked accordingly.
Objective 3. Gender Responsive Budgeting is promoted Target: At least 20% of new actions supporting public finance management (PFM) reforms include a gender budgeting component	Target achieved – Since 2021, 62% of actions supporting PFM included a gender responsive budgeting component (65% for DG INTPA, 80% for DG ENEST and 33% for DG MENA). In 2025, 70% of all new actions in PFM had a gender budgeting component.
Objective 4. Gender specific and/or sex-disaggregated indicators are systematically used Target: 85% of new actions by 2025 have at least the latest progress data entry sex-disaggregated or gender-specific, as mandated by the indicator formulation	In progress – By the end of 2025, 49% of interventions that monitor gender-relevant indicators and had already started reporting had provided sufficient data for those indicators[84].
Objective 5. GAP III implementation is informed by sound gender profile and framed in 'country-level implementation plans' (CLIPs)	
Target 1: One 'country-level implementation plan' agreed per country and transmitted to headquarters (HQ)	On track – By the end of 2025, 97% of EU Delegation had a CLIP, representing 132 out of 136 countries[85].

[83] From 2024 onwards ECHO presents the results on the analysis of the gender and age markers of the projects starting in the given year. Previous annual reporting data was taken from the Gender-Age Marker Assessment Report (2018-2021).
[84] the calculation is based on a gender data score, which measures the percentage of gender-mainstreamed interventions that report results and provide sufficient data on gender-specific indicators. The data cover IPA III, NDICI, the Overseas instrument, and the Energy instrument, and refer only to predefined indicators.
[85] For the purpose of this indicator, only ODA recipient countries have been considered.

Objective and targets of the GAP III (Part I)	Progress in 2025
Target 2: One gender analysis per priority sector in all countries	In progress – 88% of EU Delegations had conducted at least one gender sector analysis, and 53% had gender sector analyses covering all their priority sectors.
Objective 6. Gender perspective is integrated in 'Working Better Together' approaches and in broader coordination Target: 85% of new joint programming documents over 2021-2025 reference and integrate the priorities of GAP III	Target achieved – Since 2021, 87% of all EU actions contributing to Team Europe Initiatives (TEI) were gender mainstreamed. In 2025, 91% of TEI were gender marked.
Objective 7. Political, security and sectoral policy dialogues integrate a gender perspective	
Target 1: All EU Delegations are engaged in at least one high-level dialogue on gender equality and women's empowerment with institutional actors per year per country	In progress – In 2025, 76% of EU Delegations reported having held at least one high-level dialogue with the partner country's government on gender equality and women's empowerment.
Target 2: All EU Delegations are engaged in dialogue on gender equality and women's empowerment with civil society at least once per country per year over 2021- 2025	In progress – In 2025, 88% of EU Delegations held a high-level dialogue on gender equality and women's empowerment with civil society, including women's and girls' organisations In addition, 19% reported doing so through a structured dialogue framework established with civil society organisations in the partner country.
Target 3: At least one dialogue per year with civil society on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) policy per (relevant) partner country	Target achieved – In 2025, 74% of EU Delegations consulted and/or involved civil society organisations in dialogues on WPS.
Objective 8. All EU actions implemented at regional level are gender mainstreamed	
Target 1: a regional/multi-country gender profile conducted or updated in at least four regions by end 2022	Target not achieved – by 2025, only three regions had developed regional or multi-country gender profiles: East Asia, the Eastern Partnership, and the Southern Neighbourhood. In East Asia, two profiles covered ASEAN countries, while the Pacific Islands produced one gender profile and three sectoral profiles. The Eastern Partnership produced five regional analyses, and the Southern Neighbourhood produced one profile.
Target 2: At least three regions have identified priorities to implement GAP III by end 2022	Target achieved – By 2025, five of the six regions had established regional or sub-regional priorities: Africa, Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Eastern Partnership, and the Southern Neighbourhood.
Objective 9. The EU takes on a coordinated leadership on gender equality and women's empowerment in international meetings (UN, AU, NATO, ASEAN, OSCE, G7, G20, etc.)	

Objective and targets of the GAP III (Part I)	Progress in 2025
Target 1: At least two joint EU positions for key gender international/regional events and negotiations per year	Target achieved – The EEAS reported at least 11 joint positions, of which six were delivered during the 69th Session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW).
Target 2: Statements and commitments made by EU officials on gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) and Women, Peace and Security (WPS)	Target achieved – The EEAS reported 25 statements and 6 commitments on GEWE and WPS, including in fora such as the UN, the UN Security Council, the UN Human Rights Council, the G20, and the OSCE, as well as at summits with the African Union, Canada, and CELAC. In addition, 69% of EU Delegations reported that their Head of Delegation made at least one statement or commitment on GEWE and WPS in 2025.
Target 3: EU and its Member States' bilateral and regional dialogues that include WPS-related priorities and commitments	Target achieved – The EEAS reported 34 bilateral, 6 regional and 3 multilateral dialogues that included WPS-related priorities and commitments. Topics included: political participation, conflict prevention and mediation and combatting GBV. 53% of EU Delegations were engaged in bilateral or regional dialogues on WPS-related priorities and commitments in 2025.
Target 4: EU bilateral and multilateral/regional agreements and/or joint activities and programmes on WPS, gender equality and women's empowerment with partners inter alia UN, AU, NATO, CoE, OSCE, G7, G20 and ASEAN	Target achieved – The EEAS reported 21 agreements, activities or programmes, including 7 with the UN.
Target 5: EU commitments/ engagements with the humanitarian initiative 'Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies' and new Road Map 2021–2024	Target achieved – The EU participated to the relevant events and reported on its eight commitments. In particular, ECHO contributed to the drafting of the new Roadmap, collected and shared GBV and gender funding data, and increased humanitarian funding for SRH and GBV response from EUR 70 million to EUR 114 million in 2025.
Objective 10. Gender-responsive leadership enhanced	
Target 1: 50% of women in senior and middle management positions in COM and EEAS services, EU Delegations, CSDP missions and operations	In progress – By the end of 2025, women held 47% of senior management positions in the Commission, 45% in EEAS headquarters, and 26% in EU Delegations. At middle-management level, the figures were 50% in the Commission, 36% in EEAS headquarters, and 39% in EU Delegations. Women also held 11% of management positions in CSDP missions and operations.
Target 2: The minimum of 33% proportion of women mediators, negotiators and technical experts present in formal as well as informal peace processes where the EU and its MS are engaged, with specific mention of those in high-level and leadership positions	In progress – In 2025, women accounted for 27% of EU Special Representatives, with 3 out of 11 positions held by women. They served in the Horn of Africa, the South Caucasus, and as EU Special Representative for Human Rights.

Objective and targets of the GAP III (Part I)	Progress in 2025
Target 3: Gender balanced personnel in EU Election observation missions	Target achieved – 50% of the observers deployed in 2025 were women.
Target 4: 50% women appointed as Deputy Chief Observer within EU election observation missions	In progress – 43% of the Deputy Chief Observers were women (3 out of 7).
Target 5: 100% of management trained on gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) and on GAP III	In progress – Since the adoption of GAP III, 40% of senior and middle managers in EU Delegations have been trained on gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) and/or on GAP III, covering 62% of EU Delegations. The estimated figure for headquarters is 37%.
Target 6: 100% of men and women staff at all levels, a) EU HQ b) diplomatic staff, c) civilian staff and d) military staff, participating in CSDP missions and operations that are trained on WPS (WPS Ind. 4)	In progress – In 2025, 100% of staff in CSDP civilian missions, military missions and military operations received training on women, peace and security (WPS). Overall, this meant that 70% of EEAS staff received WPS training.
Target 7: 100% of staff trained on conduct and discipline that includes content related to SEA and harassment including SH, among a) EU HQ b) diplomatic staff, c) civilian staff and d) military staff participating in CSDP missions and operations (WPS Ind. 5)	In progress – 100% of staff in CSDP civilian missions, military missions and military operations, as well as 18% of staff at EEAS HQs received training on conduct and discipline, including content on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) and harassment, including sexual harassment (SH).
Objective 11. Gender Advisors, Focal Persons/Points support for the integration of a gender perspective in EU policies, interventions, and dialogues	
Target 1: All EU Delegations and headquarters external services have a gender focal person (GFP)	In progress – 87% of services had a GFP—81% at HQs and 95% in EU Delegations. In total, there were 407 GFPs, including 284 at headquarters and 123 in EU Delegations.
Target 2: Those gender focal persons have corresponding tasks in their job description	In progress – Overall, 60% of GFPs had these responsibilities included in their job description, with the share reaching 66% at HQs and 50% in EU Delegations.

7. Budget Support Annexes

The following tables and charts present the financial and geographic distribution of the EU budget support portfolio at the end of 2025, of budget support payments made in 2025 and of main features of ongoing budget support contracts. These figures include OCTs, which are non-ODA eligible countries.

Table 1. EU budget support portfolio at the end of 2025 per region

Region	Number of countries	Number of budget support contracts	Type of budget support contracts (number)			Budget support total open commitments at the end of 2025 (in million EUR)		Share of budget support portfolio at the end of 2025	Total disbursed in 2025 (in million EUR)
			SDG-C	SRBC	SRPC	Total ongoing	of which new commitments in 2025		
Asia	11	24	0	0	24	**1 588.6**	20.0	**15.1%**	**134.6**
Caribbean	5	8	0	1	7	**222.8**	0	**2.1%**	**4.9**
Central Africa	2	2	0	0	2	**50.3**	0	**0.5%**	**0.9**
Eastern Africa	6	16	0	2	14	**1 011.5**	70.0	**9.6%**	**43.1**
Eastern neighbourhood	4	19	0	6	13	**1 856.1**	200.0	**17.7%**	**126.5**
Latin America	5	12	0	0	12	**289.6**	0	**2.8%**	**26.7**
Overseas countries and territories (OCTs)	10	12	0	0	12	**291.5**	0	**2.8%**	**56.3**
Pacific	9	13	0	3	10	**177.1**	35.6	**1.7%**	**20.2**
Southern Africa	5	12	0	3	9	**358.5**	66.0	**3.4%**	**15.3**
Southern neighbourhood	3	29	0	4	25	**2 440.9**	505.5	**23.3%**	**330.3**
West Africa	13	22	5	12	5	**1 289.0**	18.0	**12.3%**	**130.5**
Western Balkans	6	20	0	7	13	**919.8**	0	**8.8%**	**25.8**
All regions	**79**	**188**	**5**	**37**	**146**	**10 495.7**	**915.1**	**100%**	**915.1**

Sustainable Development Goals Contracts (SDG-C) comprise EUR 219.7 million (2%), State and Resilience Building Contracts (SRBC) EUR 3 343.3 million (32%) and Sector Reform Performance Contracs (SPRC) EUR 6 932.7 million (66%), respectively.

This list includes countries, where budget support operations were on hold in 2025 due to political reasons and/of failure to meet eligibility criteria.

Table 2. Countries and OCTs with EU budget support contracts[86]

Asia (11)	**Eastern Neighbourhood (4)**	**Southern Africa (5)**
• Bangladesh • Bhutan • Cambodia • Kyrgyzstan • Laos • Mongolia • Myanmar • Nepal • Tajikistan • Uzbekistan • Vietnam	• Armenia • Georgia • Moldova • Ukraine	• Angola • Malawi • Namibia • South Africa • Zambia
Caribbean (5)	**Latin America (5)**	**Southern Neigbourhood (3)**
• Barbados • Dominican Republic • Haiti • Jamaica • Saint Lucia	• Bolivia • Colombia • Guyana • Honduras • Paraguay	• Jordan • Morocco • Tunisia
Central Africa (2)	**OCT (10)**	**West Africa (13)**
• Cameroon • Sao Tome and Principe	• Aruba • Bonaire • French Polynesia • Greenland • New Caledonia • Saba • Sint Eustatius • St Barthélemy • St Pierre et Miquelon • Wallis et Futuna	• Benin • Cabo Verde • Chad • Côte d'Ivoire • Gambia • Guinea • Liberia • Mali • Mauritania • Niger • Senegal • Sierra Leone • Togo
Eastern Africa (6)	**Pacific (9)**	**Western Balkans (6)**
• Ethiopia • Kenya • Rwanda • Somalia • Tanzania • Uganda	• Fiji • Kiribati • Papua New Guinea • Samoa • Solomon Islands • Timor-Leste • Tonga • Tuvalu • Vanuatu	• Albania • Bosnia and Herzegovina • Kosovo • Montenegro • North Macedonia • Serbia

[86] This list includes countries where budget support operations were on hold in 2025 due to political reasons and/of failure to meet eligibility criteria.

Figure 1. Distribution of the EU budget support portfolio by region in 2025

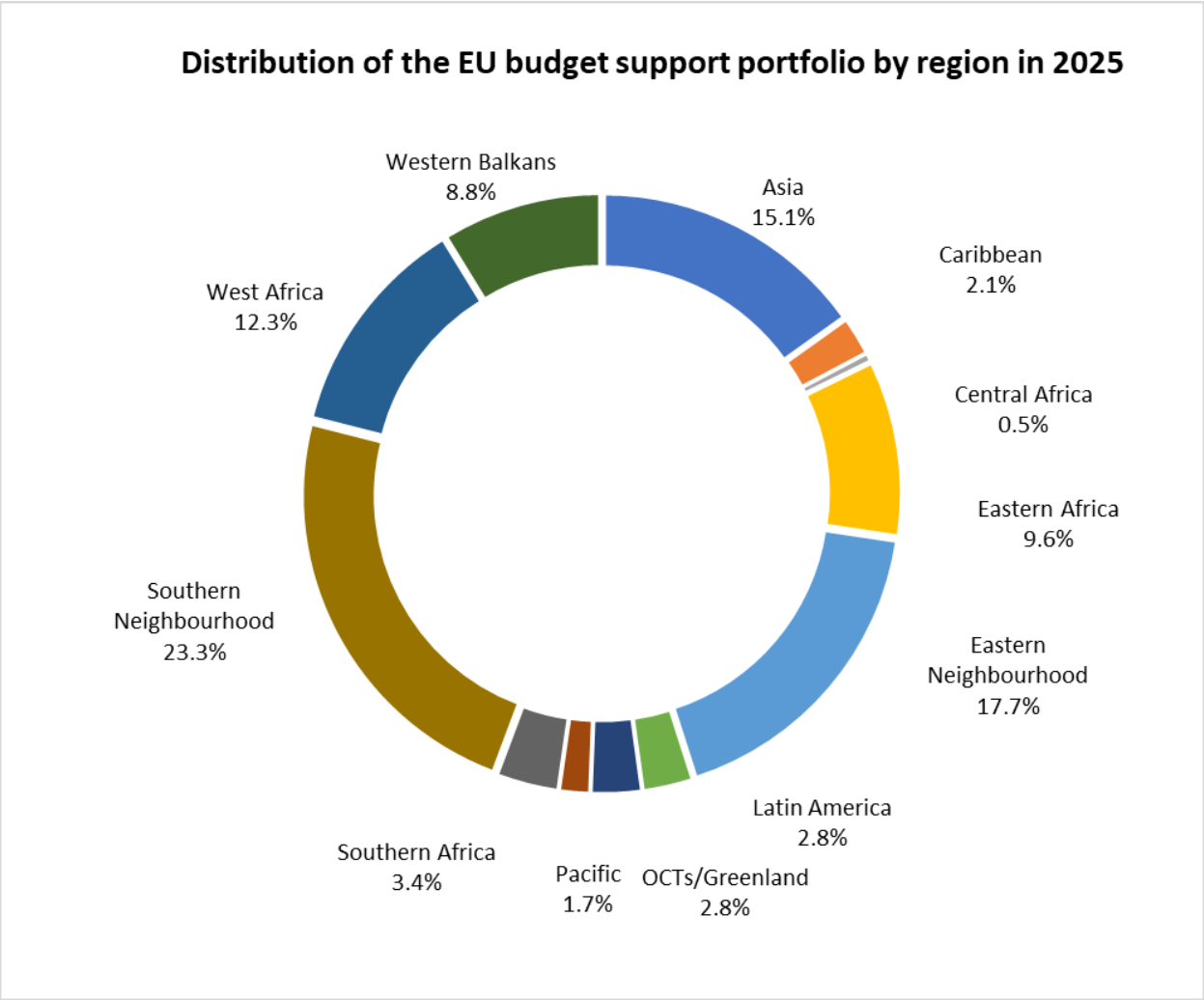


Figure 2. Average size of budget support portfolio per country in each region in EUR

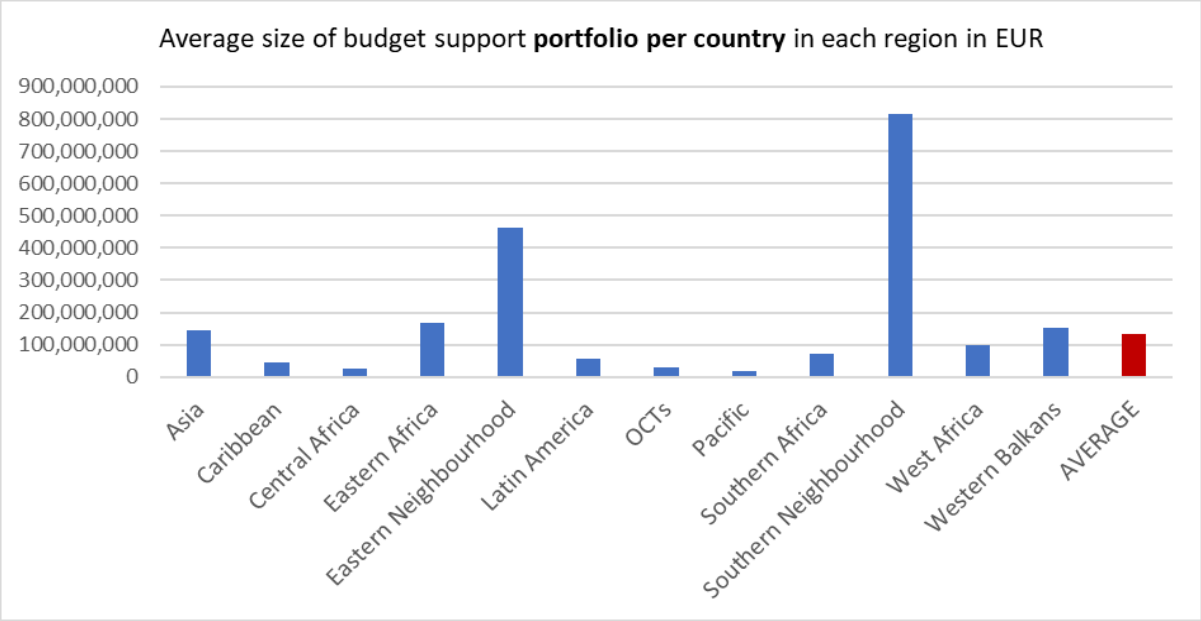
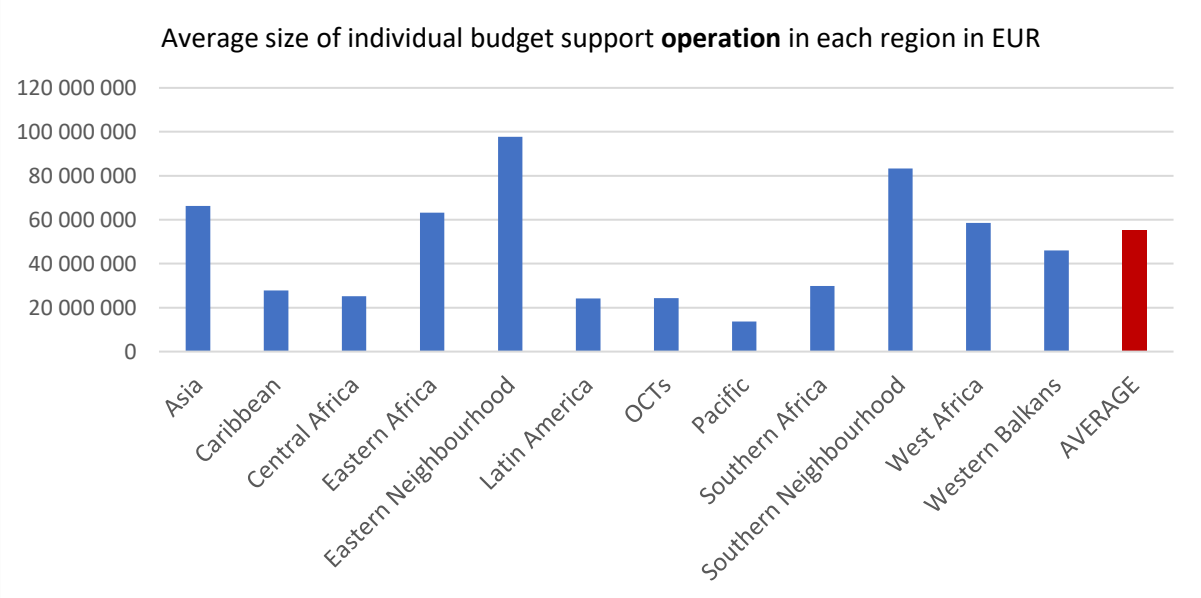


Figure 3. Average size of individual budget support operation in each region in EUR



Interpretation:

The first chart above depicts – region by region – the average budget support portfolio per country (consisting of one or more operations). The average over all regions is EUR 131 million. The second one below provides the average size of an individual budget support operation – region by region. The overall average is 55 million.

Figure 4. Budget support disbursements from 2021 to 2025 (in million EUR)

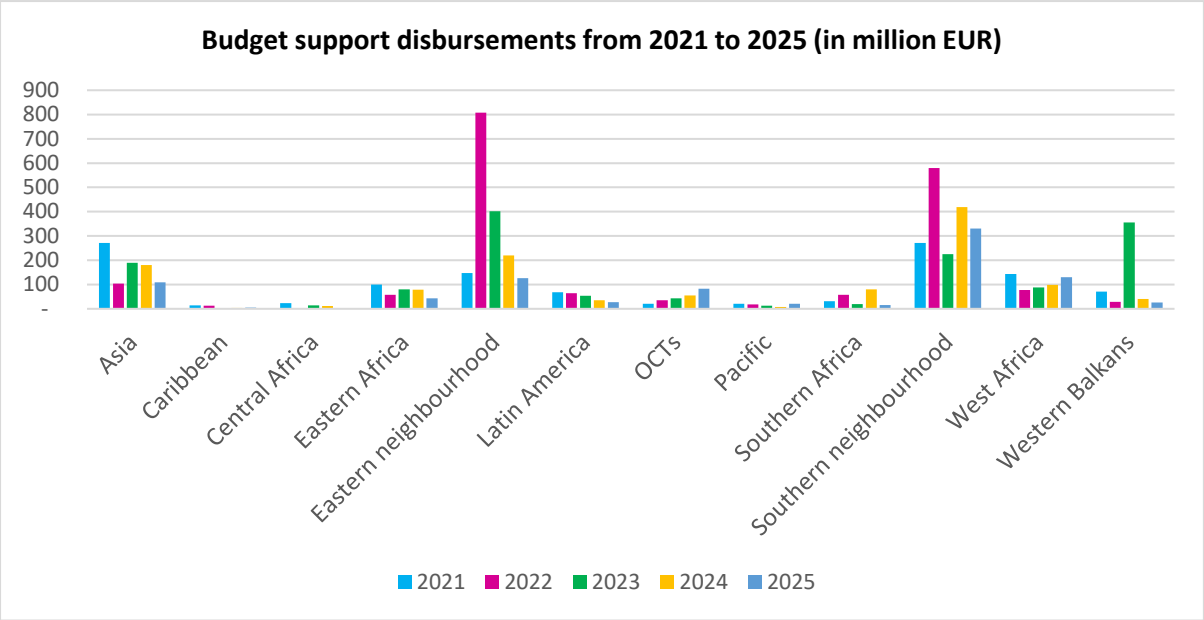
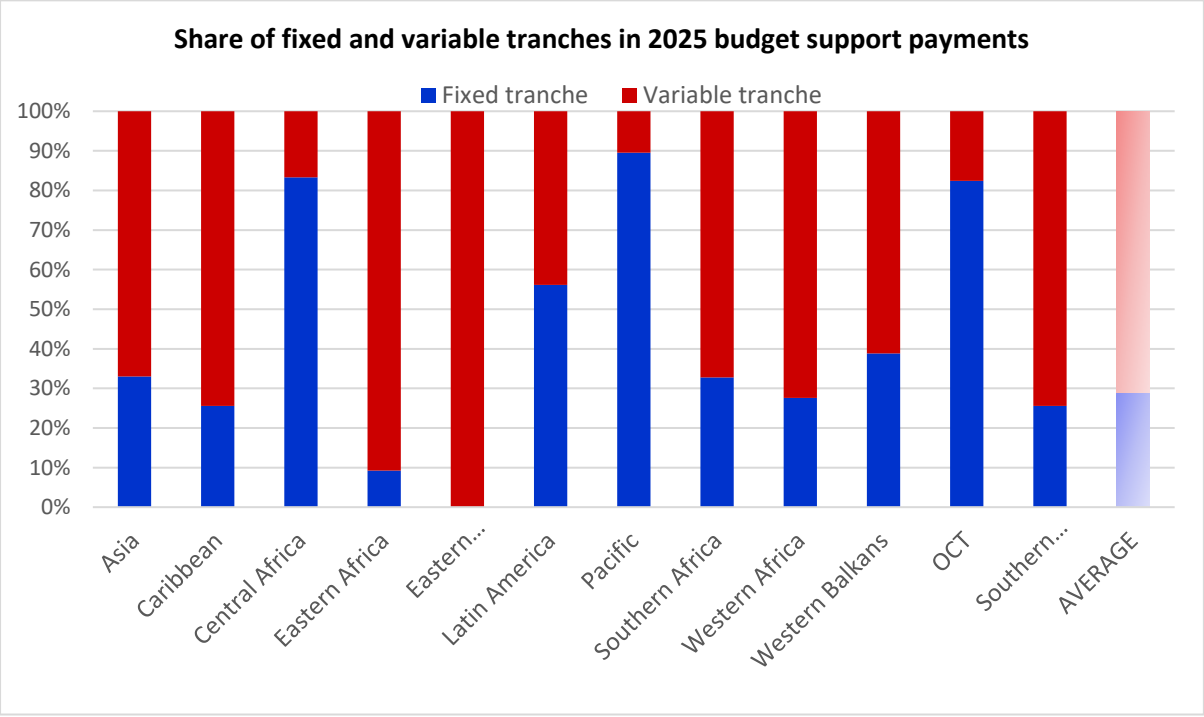


Figure 5. Share of fixed and variable tranches in 2025 budget support payments

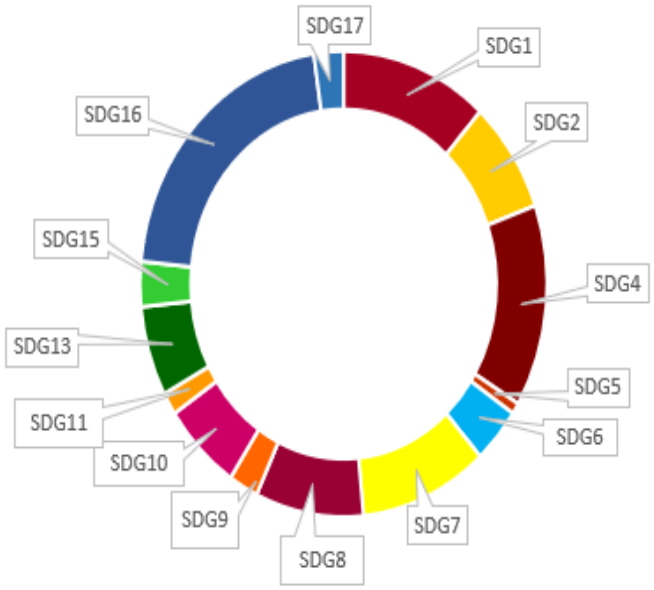


The chart above provides the share of fixed and variable tranches in actual payments, respectively 29% and 71% on average. These shares vary widely between regions. DG INTPA regions had an average variable share of 60.46%, DG ENEST of 93.46% and DG MENA 74.42%. As variable tranches are not necessarily paid in full, their share by design is relatively higher in the original disbursement profile of operations.

Figures 6 & 7. Main SDG for all new budget support operations approved under the current MFF (for the years 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024 and 2025)

All budget support operations can contribute up to 10 SDGs with one SDG being selected as 'principal' target. The chart below depicts the principal focus of operations only and therefore not their full coverage of SDGs as such.

SDG1 No poverty	11.72%
SDG2 Zero Hunger	7.81%
SDG3 Good health and well being	
SDG4 Quality education	14.06%
SDG5 Gender equality, women and girl empowerment	0.78%
SDG6 Clean water and sanitation	3.91%
SDG7 Affordable and clean energy	10.16%
SDG8 Economic growth, employment and decent work	8.59%
SDG9 Infrastructure, industralisation and innovation	2.34%
SDG10 Reduced inequalities	6.25%
SDG11 Sustainable cities and communities	1.56%
SDG12 Responsible consumption and production	
SDG13 Climate action	6.25%
SDG14 Life below water	
SDG15 Life on land	3.13%
SDG16 Peaceful and inclusive societies, justice, strong institutions	21.10%
SDG17 Global Partnership	2.34%



8. Financial Annexes

8.1. EU external assistance in 2025

8.1.1. Introduction to financial tables

General concepts, definitions and standards

The tables and graphs in these financial annexes present the main data on the EU's International Partnerships (including development assistance) in 2025 by country, region, sector and instrument. These activities are mainly funded by Heading VI – 'Neighbourhood and the World' of the general budget of the European Union, as well as the Ukraine Facility, established in 2024 as an Special Instrument outside the MFF ceilings.

The legal and financial basis of the EU's International Partnerships under the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) is composed of several instruments. The main one is the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe (NDICI–Global Europe). NDICI–Global Europe includes geographical and thematic components previously covered by the European Development Fund (EDF), the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) and the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI). NDICI–Global Europe is entirely funded by the general budget of the EU. Other instruments include Humanitarian Aid, the third Instrument of Pre- Accession (IPA III), the Ukraine Facility, the Reform and Growth Facility for the Western Balkans, as well as the recently established Ukraine Loan Cooperation Mechanism (ULCM) and Union Secure Connectivity (USC) instruments. While new commitments in 2025 are only made on new MFF instruments, payments are made on both the new MFF and the previous MFF instruments, as well as the EDF.

As of 2025, former Directorate-General for European Neighbourhood Policy and Enlargement (DG NEAR) has been divided in two new Directorates General: Enlargement and Eastern Neighbourhood (DG ENEST) and Middle-East, North Africa and the Gulf (DG MENA). All transactions reported in 2025, including payments made on contracts signed by DG NEAR during previous years, have been split between these new DGs[87].

Whenever references are made in the following tables to the 'EU budget', this refers to the part of the EU general budget managed by the European Commission, including the co-financing provided by other partners (e.g. Member States, third countries, and international organisations). It does not cover EU Member States' national budgets for development assistance.

The methodology of the financial annexes of the Annual Report is compliant with international standards as defined by OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and in particular:

- The financial tables are done at the two levels of project implementation used by OECD DAC: Commitments and Payments. Commitments are the legal and budgetary reservation of funds for a project to come, as defined by the project description document. Commitments best reflect the provider's intentions as they are usually implemented within the five years following the year they are reported. Payments are the sums disbursed to beneficiaries of contracts within agreed projects. They best reflect what has actually been implemented during the reported year.
- De-commitments (representing partial or total withdrawal of reserved funds for a given project, due to the completion, modification or cancellation of the project) are reported as

[87] https://enlargement.ec.europa.eu/european-neighbourhood-policy-and-enlargement-negotiations-dg-near_en

negative commitments in the financial annexes. It eliminates the risk of over-reporting commitments and allows for a better overall picture of the implementation of the budget.

- The concept of Official Development Assistance (ODA) used throughout the tables and figures is defined by the OECD DAC. Not all EU external assistance can be reported as ODA. Whether a project is classified as ODA depends on the eligibility of the recipient country and the purpose and contents of the project.
- The definition of 'region' reflects the country groupings used by OECD DAC. It does not always coincide with the country groupings used in the Commission instruments. The granularity level of some of the tables allow for a breakdown by country and instrument for analytical purposes. Please note that the level of granularity is usually higher for payments than for commitments.
- The taxonomy of countries and territories of the financial annexes of the Annual Report is compliant with the European Commission's Interinstitutional Style Guide as well as the latest guidelines elaborated by the European Commission's Secretariat General on the subject. In particular:
    - 'Kosovo*' in the tables refers to the following note: *(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.*
    - 'Palestine**' in the tables refers to the following note: *(**) This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.*
- The grouping of ODA-eligible countries in four groups (Least Developed Countries or LDCs; Other Low Income Countries or OLICs; Lower Middle Income Countries or LMICs; Upper Middle Income Countries or UMICs) is a dimension widely used by OECD DAC and other international organisations. It is based on Gross National Income (GNI) per capita calculations and on human development indexes.
- Activities of global nature targetting all developing countries, or activities targetting recipient countries in more than one continent (e.g. projects targetting North of Africa and Middle East) are classified as 'Developing countries, unspecified'.
- The activity sectors used in the tables are those used by OECD DAC for sectoral ventilation (DAC purpose codes).
- Tables including data on ODA per capita are based on 2024 population statistics from the World Bank.

Several methodological differences between the presentation of the data in this Annual Report and the OECD DAC statistics make it difficult to compare the two data sets. To give a few examples, on the one hand, co-financing (contributions by EU Member States directly to specific projects) are included in the Annual Report as they are part of the EU's operational portfolio, but not reported to OECD DAC in order to avoid double counting. On the other hand, transactions not funded by the Heading VI such as concessional loans by the European Investment Bank, Macro Financial Assistance loans to the European Neighbourhood and loans under the Eastern Neighborhood Facilities (Ukraine, Western Balkans and Moildova) are reported to the OECD DAC but are not included in this report. Considering the volume of loans to the European Neighbourhood, and in particular to Ukraine in 2025, they are included (for information only) in a specific box in Table 1.

Structure and common elements

The transition to the new MFF in 2021 introduced new instruments and substantially modified the financial structure of the EU External Action. To reflect this as well as the evolution of reporting needs, the financial annexes were substantially modified and simplified at the time, while preserving the continuity of the series. This new layout has been used in 2025 as well.

Financial annexes of the 2025 Annual Report are structured in four sections as follows:

- Tables 1 to 18 are the core of the financial reporting. These tables remain mostly unchanged year after year and ensure the continuity of the statistical series. They present commitments and payments funded by the Heading VI and the Ukraine Facility.
- Tables 19 to 22 are specific to the new MFF 2021-2027 and address specific needs and legal requirements.
- Tables TF1 to TF6 present data on the implementation of the European Union Trust Funds.

At the top right of each table, a small information box specifies whether the figures in the table are Commitments or Disbursements; whether only Official Development Assistance (ODA) figures or non-ODA figures are included (Yes or No); whether the EDF is included or not, and the EC service managing the funds (Directorate-General for International Partnerships (INTPA) or other Directorates General).

To improve readability, all numbers in the tables are presented as rounded up to the nearest EUR million. Negative numbers (e.g. in the case of decommitments) are reported in red color with the minus sign in front. When a table shows the number '0', it means that the exact figure is between EUR 0 and EUR 0.5 million. When a table shows a blank, it means that the exact figure is zero. When a table shows the number '- 0', it means that the exact figure is between EUR – 0.5 million and EUR 0.

A list of abbreviations is also provided in this annex.

8.1.2. Financial tables

Note: All amounts are displayed in EUR millions and in current prices.

The Annual Report main financial annex consists of the following tables:

1 – Percentage of EU Budget committed and disbursed on External Action in 2025

This table shows the relative importance of external assistance in the overall expenditure of the EU budget.

Since 2023, it includes an additional information box on extra-budgetary loans to neighbourhood countries. The loans as such (except for their provisioning), are not funded by Heading VI of the EU budget so they are not part of this Annual Report in principle, but constitute ODA and are therefore reported to the OECD DAC in 'grant equivalent', the standard DAC reporting method for sovereign sector loans. They are included here for information.

It should be noted that the amount of the EU Budget committed and disbursed on External Action in 2025 includes an amount of EUR 496.2 million of interest costs subsidised by the EU budget on loans extended to Ukraine[88].

[88] EUR 174.4 million for Macro Financial Assistance Loans extended in 2022, EUR 321.4 million from loans under the Ukraine Facility and EUR 0.4 million for loans under the MFA+ instrument.

2 – Proportion of External Action used for Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2025

This table provides a breakdown between ODA and non ODA by Directorate-General.

3A – General EU budget for External Action in 2025 by DG and instrument – Commitments

3B – General EU budget for External Action in 2025 by DG and instrument – Disbursements

These tables provide detailed breakdowns of the commitments and payments funded by the EU Budget by managing DG, instrument and source of funding (regular own resources contributions from Member States or co-financing).

In 2025, two additional instruments fall under the scope of this report: the Ukraine Loan cooperation mechanism (ULCM) and the Union Secure Connectivity (USC).

The ULCM was established under Regulation (EU) 2024/2773, and is part of a G7 initiative adopted at the G7 summit in Apulia in June 2024 to support Ukraine with loans of up to EUR 45 billion. Under the ULCM, extraordinary revenues originating from Russian sovereign assets immobilised in the G7 member states are used to repay those loans and the associated interest costs. The loans falling under the scope of the ULCM include EUR 18.1 billion under the so-called MFA-ERA loan extended by the EU, as well as loans by the United States, United Kingdom, Canada and Japan. As the European Commission manages the collection and the disbursement of the ULCM, all the revenues collected and disbursed for all G7 lenders transit through the EU Budget as external assigned revenues, and appear therefore as non-regular contributions (i.e. in the co-financing section of Table 3). In addition, as the support to Ukraine does not originate from the lenders' own resources (but from immobilised Russian assets) the amounts are classified as non-ODA.

4 – European Development Fund (EDF) in 2025 – Disbursements

This table presents a breakdown of the payments funded by the European Development Fund for 2024. New commitments targeting the geographical area of former EDFs are now made under NDICI−Global Europe and are part of the EU budget shown on table 3A above.

5A – Sectoral breakdown of ODA managed by the European Commission in 2025 - Commitments

5B – Sectoral breakdown of ODA managed by the European Commission in 2025 – Disbursements

6A – Country breakdown of European Commission development assistance in 2025 – Commitments

6B – Country breakdown of European Commission development assistance in 2025 – Disbursements

7 – Distribution of ODA by OECD Sector and Country Grouping in 2025

It should be noted that the category 'Other' covers both, regional activities, as well as activities targetting developing countries in general.

8A – ODA Recipient Country by main OECD sector in 2025 – Commitments

8B – ODA Recipient Country by main OECD sector in 2025 – Disbursements

These tables combines a ventilation of ODA by sector and by country and includes a calculation of ODA *per capita*.

It should be noted that the category 'Developing countries Unallocated' covers both, regional activities, as well as activities targetting developing countries in general.

9A – INTPA in 2025: A closer look. Sectoral breakdown per region – Commitments

9B – INTPA in 2025: A closer look. Sectoral breakdown per region – Disbursements

10A – Budget Non-INTPA in 2025: A closer look. Sectoral breakdown per region – Commitments

10B – Budget Non-INTPA in 2025: A closer look. Sectoral breakdown per region – Disbursements

11A – Sectoral breakdown per instrument in 2025 – Commitments

11B – Sectoral breakdown per instrument in 2025 – Disbursements

12A – Breakdown by country and instrument for 2025 – Commitments

12B – Breakdown by country and instrument for 2025 – Disbursements

These tables provide a complete detailed breakdown of EU external assistance. They include ODA eligible countries as well as ineligible countries and territories, non-allocated flows, core funding to multilaterals and administrative costs to give a complete picture.

13A – Breakdown by co-operation modality and by instrument 2025 – Commitments

13B – Breakdown by co-operation modality and by instrument 2025 – Disbursements

Tables 14 to 17 show an evolution over the last five years of some key variables: sources of the external assistance by Directorate General, sectoral breakdown, breakdown by region, income group and aid modality.

14A – Sources of External Action in 2021 – 2025 and breakdown ODA / non ODA – Commitments

14B – Sources of External Action in 2021 - 2025 and breakdown ODA / non ODA – Disbursements

15 – Sectoral breakdown of Official Development Assistance (ODA) for 2021 – 2025

16A – Regional distribution of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to developing countries for 2021 – 2025

16B – Regional distribution of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to developing countries for 2021 – 2025

17 – Breakdown by co-operation modality for 2021 – 2025

18 – ODA by instrument for 2021 – 2027

This table (newly introduced in 2021) provides a history of ODA and non ODA amounts under the current MFF broken down by instrument.

19 – Breakdown by Management Type - Disbursements in 2025

This table addresses requests by the Council of the European Union[89] and shows 2025 payments by type of implementation partners in both direct and indirect management, as referenced in the Financial Regulation[90].

Detailed lists of contracts signed with international organisations or development agencies in indirect management are available in the Annual Activity Reports (annex 6) of the Directorate General for International Partnerships (INTPA), the Directorate General for Enlargement and Eastern Neighbourhood (ENEST), the Directorate-General for Middle East, North Africa and Gulf, the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments and the Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) respectively, at the following link: https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/annual-activity-reports_en

20 – Disbursements - Breakdown by forms of Union Funding as defined in Articles 41 and 27 NDICI-Global Europe

This table provides a breakdown of 2025 payments by 'forms of union funding' using the new taxonomy defined in Article 27 of the NDICI−Global Europe basic act, as requested by Article 41 of the NDICI−Global Europe basic act[91], for both direct and indirect management modes.

For the sake of clarity, certain forms of EU funding that are not explicitly included in Article 27 NDICI−Global Europe are shown on distinct lines: this is in particular the case of Contribution and Delegation Agreements as well as Programme Estimates.

'Blending' is defined in the context of this table as payments on contracts funded by the European Commission leading to the mobilisation of additional public or private finance for the implementation of projects. Mobilised funds *per se* are not included.

21 – Disbursements related to the previous MFF

This table (added in 2021) provides a detailed breakdown of completion lines (disbursements funded by the previous MFF) by instrument, excluding the EDF covered by table 4 above.

22A – Amount of contributing programmes per SDG for 2025 – Commitments

22B – Amount of contributing programmes per SDG for 2025 – Disbursements

These tables (added in 2021) present the contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2025 for Commitments and Disbursements. Each transaction contributes to one 'main' SDG and up to nine 'significant' SDGs, for a maximum total of 10. As there can be only one 'main' SDG per transaction, there is no double counting of 'main' SDGs and the total matches the total of transactions. The 'significant' SDGs reflects the transversal nature of SDGs.

Table TF1 to TF6 provide information on the implementation of EU Trust Funds. EU Trust Funds are funding tools that pool together resources from different donors (including the European Commission) in order to enable a quick, flexible, and collective EU response to the different dimensions of a situation requiring urgent response. They are specific instruments with their own accounts and financial management.

89 WK 1423/2020 REV 2.
90 Article 62(1), point c), of the Financial Regulation.
91 Regulation (EU) 2021/947 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 June 2021 establishing the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe

As of 2025, four EU Trust Funds are active: TF Africa (fostering stability and assisting a broad group of countries across the African continent), TF Bêkou (addressing the crisis in Central Africa), TF Madad (addressing the consequences of the Syrian crisis) and TF Colombia (in support of Colombia's post-conflict peace building efforts).

The tables TF 1 to TF 6 are shown to provide some information on the financial implementation of the EU Trust Funds in a way that is consistent with international DAC standards.

Annex TF 1 shows the incoming contributions to the Trust Funds, both during previous years and for 2025.

Annexes TF 2 to TF 6 provide the breakdown of the expenditure realised by the active Trust Funds.

TF 1 Overview of incoming contributions (disbursements from contributors)

TF 2A Overview of committed and disbursed amounts

TF 2B Proportion of Trust Funds assistance used for Official Development Aid (ODA) in 2025

For the first time in 2025, table TF 2A and TF 2B include a cumulative total of ODA and non ODA commitments and payment. These cumulative totals have been updated to include the conclusions of the Special Report 17/2024 by the European Court of Auditors on the Trust Fund Africa (link: https://www.eca.europa.eu/en/publications/SR-2024-17) and in particular recommendation 4c (§90).

TF 3A Sectoral breakdown of Trust Fund Africa

TF 3B Regional breakdown of Trust Fund Africa

TF 4 Sectoral breakdown of Trust Fund Bêkou

TF 5 Sectoral breakdown of Trust Fund Colombia

TF 6 Sectoral breakdown of Trust Fund Madad

Commitments Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	Yes
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	Yes
EDF	Yes	Yes

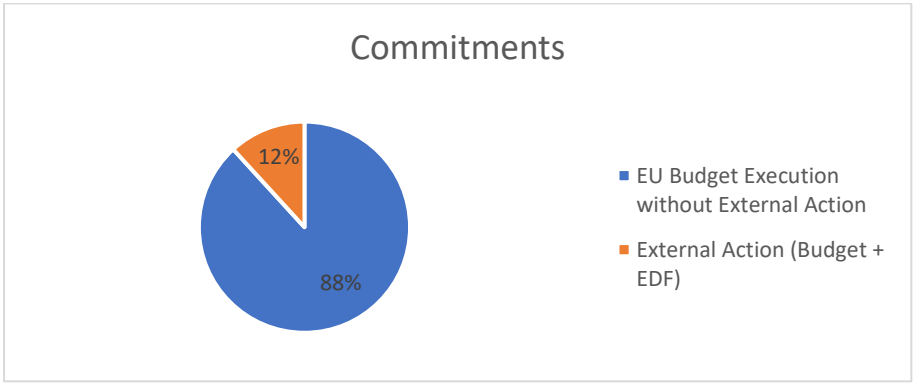
Table 1: Percentage of EU Budget committed and disbursed on External Action in 2025

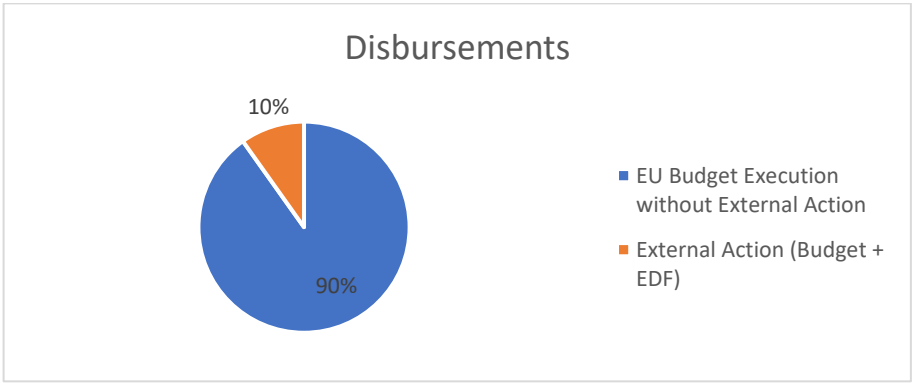
EU Budget Committed and Disbursed on External Action	Commitments	Disbursements
EU Budget Execution without External Action	184.829	222.088
External Action (Budget + EDF)	23.618	21.081
EU Budget + EDF	**208.447**	**243.169**

Memo item for Macro Financial Assistance (MFA) Loans (in EUR millions)

2024 EC MFA Loans	Commitments	Disbursements	Grant Equivalent	Loan Programme
Albania	76	76	17	Western Balkans Facility
Jordan	250	250	54	Macro Financial Assistance
Moldova	289	289	64	Reform and Growth Facility - Moldova
Montenegro	21	21	5	Western Balkans Facility
North Macedonia	36	36	8	Western Balkans Facility
Serbia	52	52	12	Western Balkans Facility
Ukraine	10.052	10.052	2.941	Ukraine Facility
Ukraine	18.116	18.116	2.088	Macro Financial Assistance - ULCM

Graphs Table 1 - Proportion of EU budget committed/disbursed on External action in 2025





Commitments Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	Yes
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	Yes
EDF	Yes	Yes

Table 2: Proportion of External Action used for Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2025

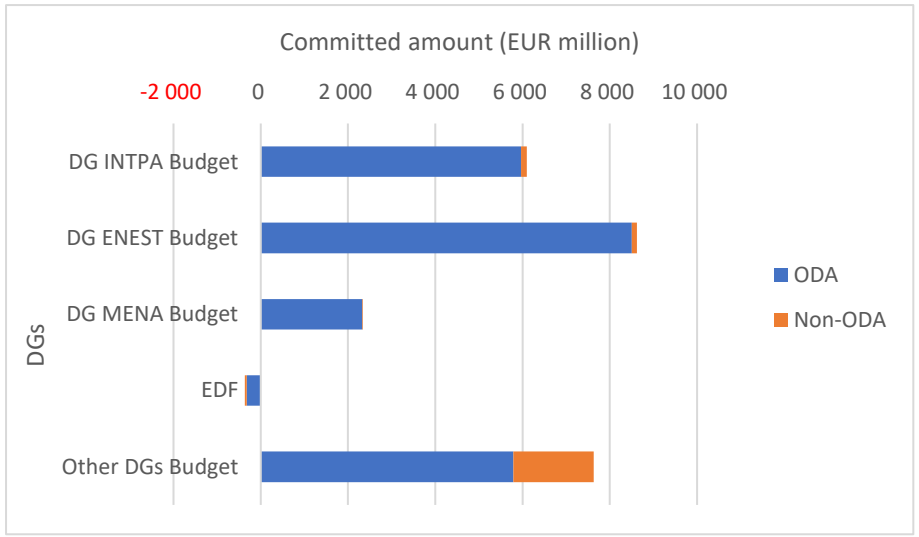
Commitments (in EUR millions)

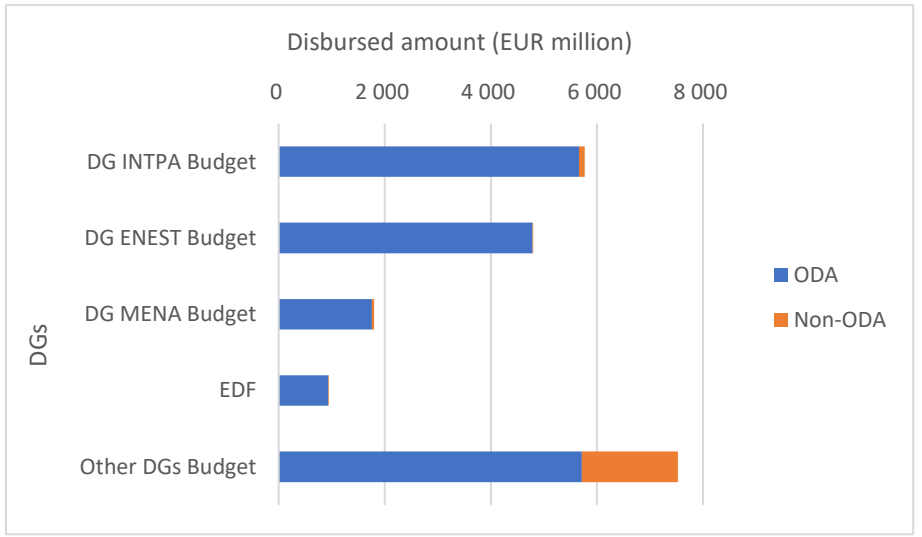
EU Budget	ODA	Non-ODA	Total
DG INTPA Budget	5.964	130	6.094
DG ENEST Budget	8.507	112	8.619
DG MENA Budget	2.325	14	2.338
EDF	-325	-38	-362
Other DGs Budget	5.792	1.838	7.630
Total	**22.263**	**2.056**	**24.319**

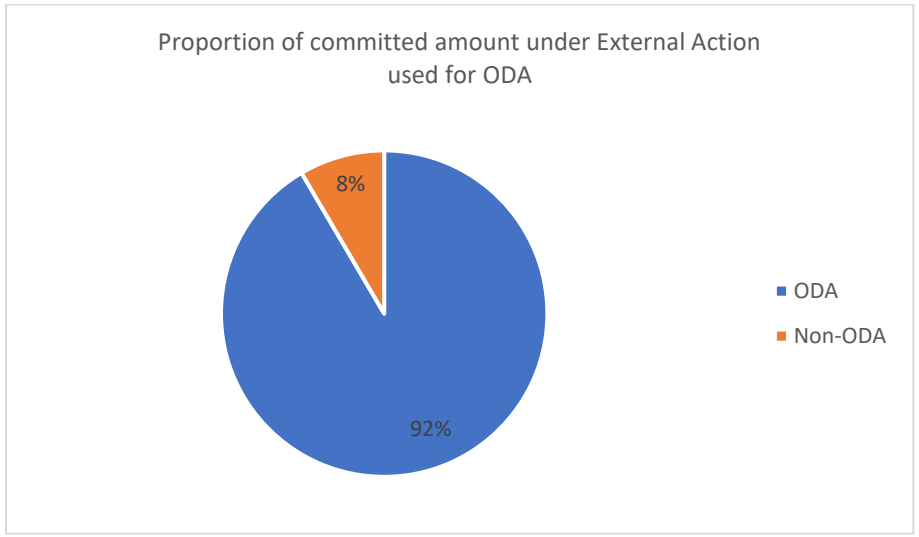
Disbursements (in EUR millions)

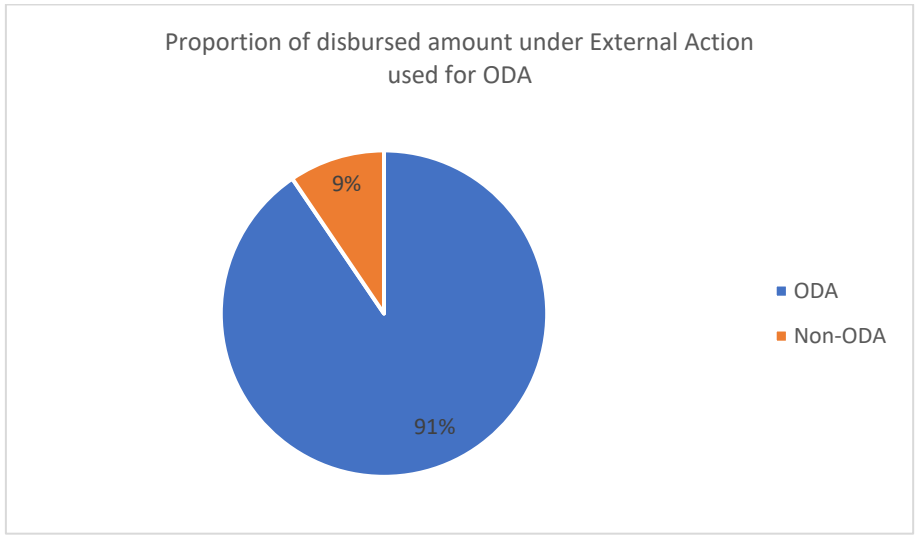
EU Budget	ODA	Non-ODA	Total
DG INTPA Budget	5.664	107	5.771
DG ENEST Budget	4.789	8	4.797
DG MENA Budget	1.760	38	1.798
EDF	936	14	950
Other DGs Budget	5.714	1.813	7.527
Total	**18.863**	**1.980**	**20.843**

Graphs Table 2









Commitments	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	Yes
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	Yes
EDF	Yes	Yes

Table 3A: General EU budget for External Action in 2025 by DG and instrument – Commitments (in EUR millions)

	Type of aid	Services	01. NDICI Geo	02. NDICI Thema	03. NDICI Other	04. HUMA	05. IPA III	06. Ukraine Facility	07. Western Balkans Facility	08. CFSP	09. INSC	10. OCT	11. ULCM	12. USC	13. Admin	14. Other	EDF	Total
Regular Contribution	ODA	INTPA	4.786	691	130						64	5				-28	-328	5.320
		ENEST	1.134	16	325		1.777	4.257	587							-85		8.011
		MENA	2.278	43												-3		2.319
		ECHO	5	0		2.552										2		2.559
		FPI	10	148	243					280						-6		675
		AGRI					175									5		180
		CLIMA		12			2									0		15
		ECFIN	135													28		163
		ENV		13												4		17
		REGIO	117				74									-4		187
		Other DGs	389	1			71	11								4		474
		Commission's administration			335	10	57	31	9	1	2	0			645			1.088
		ODA Total	8.854	924	1.033	2.562	2.156	4.298	596	281	65	5			645	-83	-328	21.008
	Non-ODA	All	93	2	127		7			124		61		50		87	-38	512
		Commission's administration			7		0			0		1						9
		Non-ODA Total	93	2	134		7			124		62		50		87	-38	521
Regular Contribution Total			**8.947**	**926**	**1.167**	**2.562**	**2.163**	**4.298**	**596**	**405**	**65**	**66**		**50**	**645**	**5**	**-366**	**21.529**
Cofinancing	ODA	INTPA	131	2													4	136
		ENEST						480								-1		479
		MENA	5															5
		ECHO				1												1
		Other DGs	9				3	20								570		601
		Commission's administration			1	0	4	0		0					28			33
		ODA Total	145	2	1	1	6	500		0					28	569	4	1.255
	Non-ODA	All											1.535					1.535
		Commission's administration			0		0			0								0
		Non-ODA Total			0		0			0			1.535					1.535
Cofinancing Total			**145**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**500**		**1**			**1.535**		**28**	**569**	**4**	**2.790**
Total			**9.092**	**928**	**1.167**	**2.563**	**2.169**	**4.798**	**596**	**406**	**65**	**66**	**1.535**	**50**	**672**	**574**	**-362**	**24.319**

Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	Yes
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	Yes
EDF	Yes	Yes

Table 3B: General EU budget for External Action in 2025 by DG and instrument – Disbursements (in EUR millions)

	Type of aid	Services	01. NDICI Geo	02. NDICI Thema	03. NDICI Other	04. HUMA	05. IPA III	06. Ukraine Facility	07. Western Balkans Facility	08. CFSP	09. INSC	10. OCT	11. ULCM	12. USC	13. Admin	14. Other	Completion Lines	EDF	Total
Regular Contribution	ODA	INTPA	3.525	1.040	53						49	0				30	521	929	6.147
		ENEST	622	33	431		1.063	1.790	73							2	517		4.530
		MENA	1.333	28												1	396		1.758
		ECHO	1	0		2.462										2	2		2.466
		FPI	3	158	249					298						0	38		746
		AGRI					91									5	13		109
		CLIMA		15			0									1	1		16
		ECFIN	135													11			146
		ENV		24												4			28
		REGIO	117				29										0		146
		Other DGs	343	2			201	0								8	11		564
		Commission's administration			332	10	59	16	4	1	2	0			640				1.063
		ODA Total	6.079	1.299	1.065	2.472	1.442	1.806	77	299	51	0			640	63	1.499	929	17.718
	Non-ODA	All	79	32	35		4			126	3	59		0		73	11	14	437
		Commission's administration			6		0			0	0	1							8
		Non-ODA Total	79	32	41		4			127	3	60		0		73	11	14	445
Regular Contribution Total			**6.158**	**1.332**	**1.106**	**2.472**	**1.446**	**1.806**	**77**	**426**	**54**	**61**		**0**	**640**	**136**	**1.509**	**943**	**18.163**
Cofinancing	ODA	INTPA	264	0													4	7	274
		ENEST						233									22		255
		MENA	0														1		1
		ECHO				4													4
		FPI			2														2
		Other DGs	7				2	0								568	0		578
		Commission's administration			1	0	3	0		0					26				31
		ODA Total	271	0	2	4	6	233		0					26	568	27	7	1.145
	Non-ODA	All											1.535				0		1.535
		Commission's administration			0		0			0									0
		Non-ODA Total			0		0			0			1.535				0		1.535
Cofinancing Total			**271**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**6**	**233**		**1**			**1.535**		**26**	**568**	**27**	**7**	**2.680**
Total			**6.429**	**1.332**	**1.108**	**2.476**	**1.452**	**2.038**	**77**	**426**	**54**	**61**	**1.535**	**0**	**666**	**704**	**1.536**	**950**	**20.843**

Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	No	No
Budget Non INTPA	No	No
EDF	Yes	Yes

Table 4: European Development Fund (EDF) in 2025 (in EUR millions)

			ODA	Non-ODA	Total
Cotonou	Regular Contribution	A Envelope	480	2	482
		Regional allocations	231	3	234
		Intra-ACP allocations	173	9	182
		Implementation costs	41	0	41
		B Envelope	4		4
	Regular Contribution Total		929	14	943
	Cofinancing	A Envelope	0		0
		Regional allocations	3		3
		Intra-ACP allocations	3		3
	Cofinancing Total		7		7
Cotonou Total			**936**	**14**	**950**
Total EDF			**936**	**14**	**950**

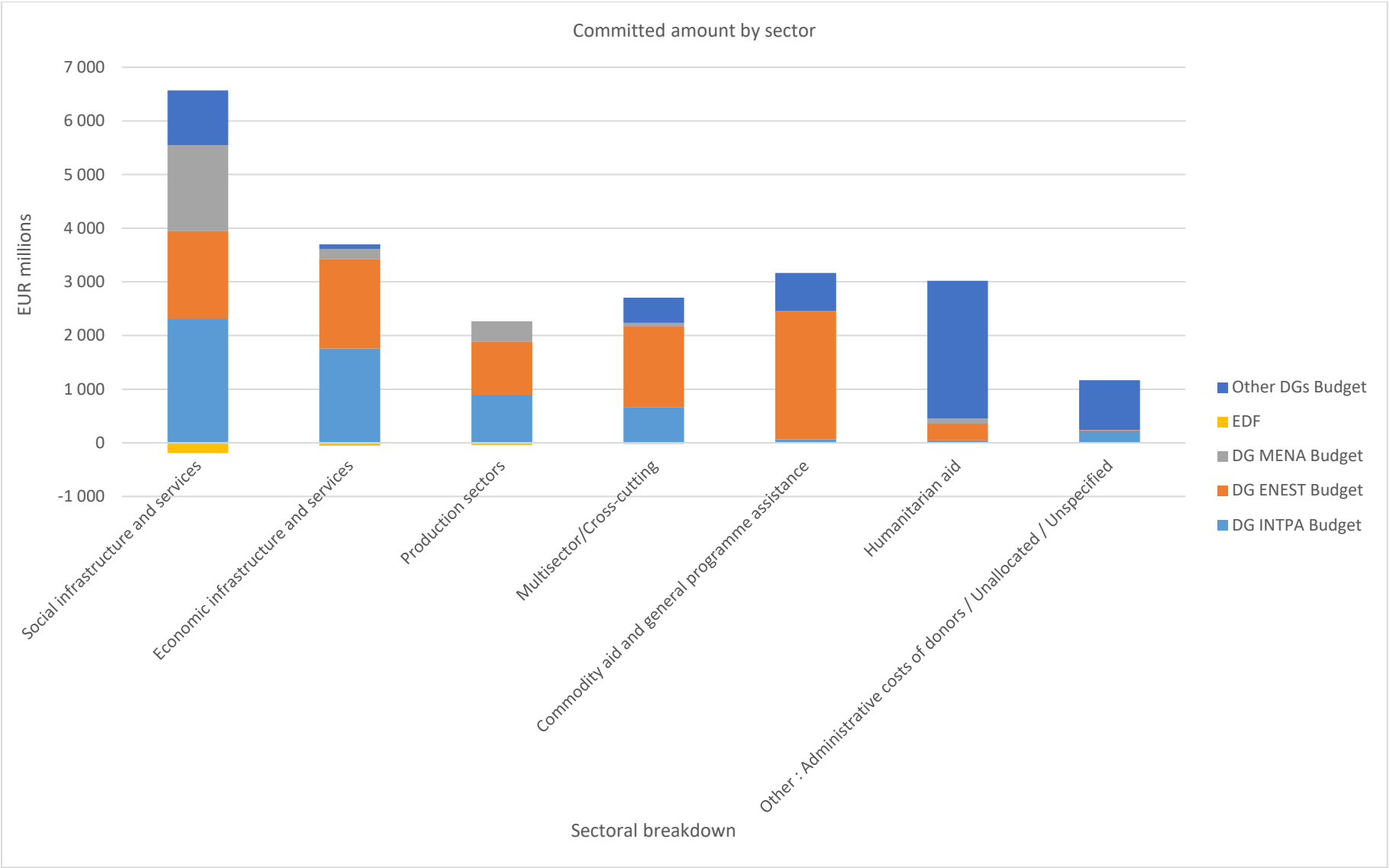
Commitments	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	No
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	No
EDF	Yes	No

Table 5A: Sectoral breakdown of ODA managed by the European Commission in 2025 – Commitments (in EUR millions)

Sector	DG INTPA Budget	DG ENEST Budget	DG MENA Budget	EDF	Other DGs Budget	Total
Social infrastructure and services	**2.318**	**1.627**	**1.601**	**-190**	**1.024**	**6.381**
Education	**418**	**296**	**135**	**-14**	**435**	**1.271**
Basic education	140	31	62	-2		231
Education, level unspecified	76	250	13	-8	293	624
Post-secondary education	91	8		-2	142	240
Secondary education	111	7	60	-3		175
Government and civil society	**1.290**	**793**	**1.001**	**-134**	**581**	**3.531**
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	90	35	41	-35	523	654
Government and civil society, general	1.200	759	960	-100	58	2.878
Health	**237**	**312**	**65**	**-6**	**0**	**607**
Basic health	136	196	3	-4		331
Health, general	101	116	62	-2		276
Non-communicable diseases (NCDs)					0	0
Other social infrastructure and services	**197**	**180**	**379**	**-32**	**5**	**729**
Other social infrastructure and services	197	180	379	-32	5	729
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	**43**	**0**				**44**
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	43	0				44
Water and sanitation	**132**	**46**	**22**	**-3**	**2**	**199**
Water and sanitation	132	46	22	-3	2	199
Economic infrastructure and services	**1.758**	**1.669**	**187**	**-54**	**83**	**3.643**
Banking and financial services	**210**	**12**	**23**	**-0**	**-0**	**244**
Banking and financial services	210	12	23	-0	-0	244
Business and other services	**118**	**78**	**87**	**-4**		**279**
Business and other services	118	78	87	-4		279
Communications	**411**	**188**	**20**	**-0**	**80**	**699**
Communications	411	188	20	-0	80	699
Energy	**626**	**434**	**56**	**-3**	**4**	**1.117**
Energy generation, renewable sources	375	119	22	-2	2	515
Energy policy	122	299	34	-1	3	457

Sector	DG INTPA Budget	DG ENEST Budget	DG MENA Budget	EDF	Other DGs Budget	Total
Heating, cooling and energy distribution	66	14				79
Nuclear energy plants	64					64
Energy generation, non-renewable sources		2				2
Transport and storage	**392**	**957**		**-45**	**-1**	**1.303**
Transport and storage	392	957		-45	-1	1.303
Production sectors	**896**	**986**	**368**	**-43**	**9**	**2.217**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**457**	**130**	**75**	**-28**	**5**	**639**
Agriculture	381	125	67	-25	5	554
Fishing	27		4	-3		29
Forestry	49	5	4	-0		57
Industry, mineral resources and mining, construction	**295**	**830**	**214**	**-9**		**1.330**
Industry	274	729	214	-9		1.208
Mineral resources and mining	21	101				122
Trade and tourism	**143**	**26**	**80**	**-5**	**4**	**248**
Tourism	5	6	4			15
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment	138	20	76	-5	4	233
Multisector/Cross-cutting	**667**	**1.498**	**71**	**-24**	**471**	**2.682**
General environmental protection	**342**	**95**	**42**	**-5**	**32**	**507**
General environmental protection	342	95	42	-5	32	507
Other multisector	**325**	**1.402**	**28**	**-19**	**439**	**2.176**
Other multisector	325	1.402	28	-19	439	2.176
Commodity aid and general programme assistance	**65**	**2.396**		**-9**	**706**	**3.159**
Developmental food assistance	**-3**			**-6**		**-8**
Developmental food assistance	-3			-6		-8
General budget support	**68**	**2.396**		**-3**	**706**	**3.167**
General budget support	68	2.396		-3	706	3.167
Humanitarian aid	**44**	**312**	**94**	**-3**	**2.572**	**3.019**
Disaster preparedness	**14**	**1**	**1**	**-0**	**18**	**34**
Disaster preparedness	14	1	1	-0	18	34
Emergency response	**10**	**-0**	**82**	**-3**	**2.554**	**2.644**
Emergency response	10	-0	82	-3	2.554	2.644
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	**20**	**311**	**10**	**-0**		**341**
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	20	311	10	-0		341
Other : Administrative costs of donors / Unallocated / Unspecified	**215**	**19**	**4**	**-2**	**926**	**1.162**
Administrative costs of donors	**186**	**17**	**1**	**-2**	**923**	**1.125**
Administrative costs of donors	186	17	1	-2	923	1.125
Unallocated / Unspecified	**29**	**2**	**3**		**3**	**37**
Unallocated / Unspecified	29	2	3		3	37
Total	**5.964**	**8.507**	**2.325**	**-325**	**5.792**	**22.263**

Graphs Table 5A



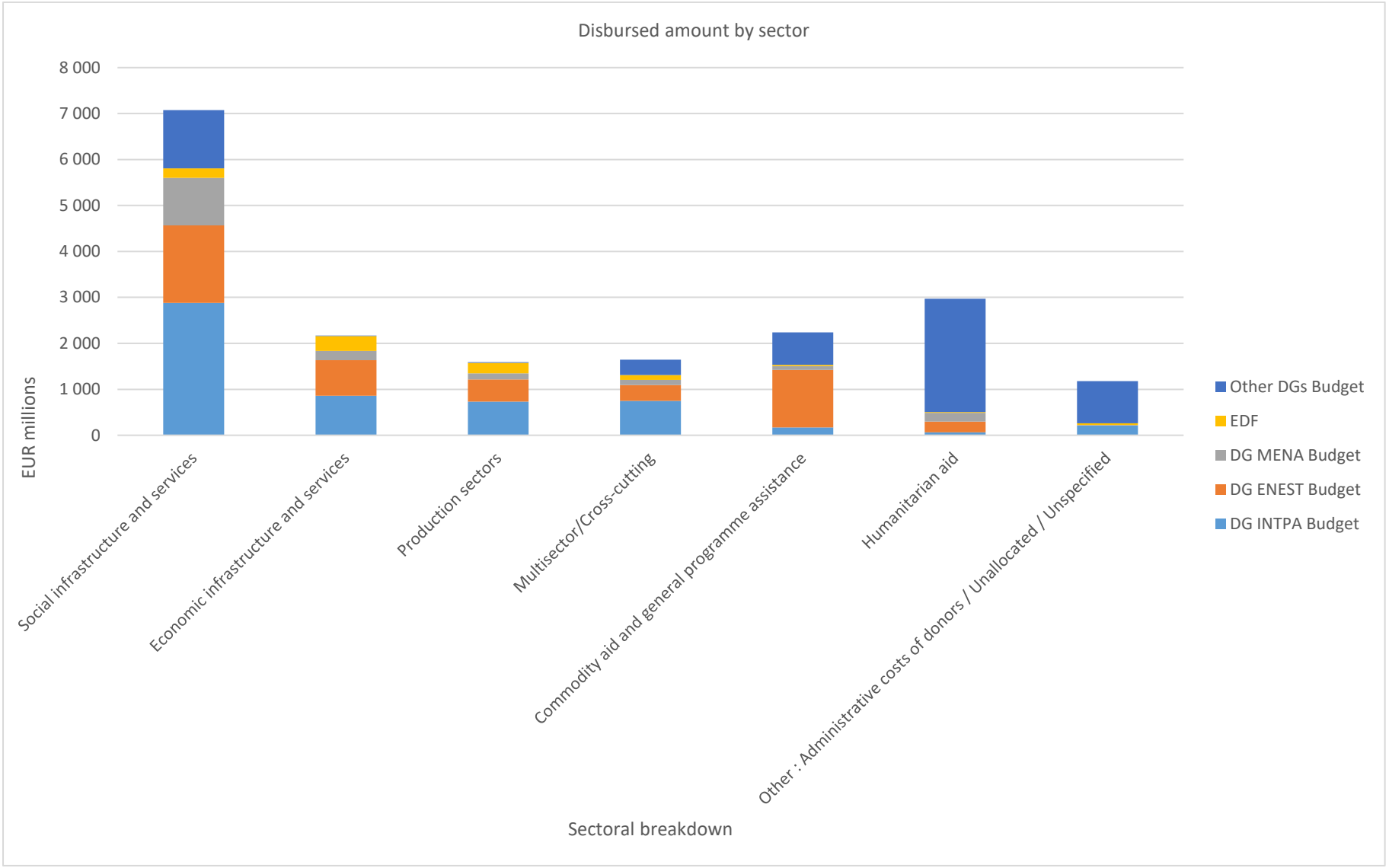
Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	No
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	No
EDF	Yes	No

Table 5B: Sectoral breakdown of ODA managed by the European Commission in 2025 – Disbursements (in EUR millions)

Sector	DG INTPA Budget	DG ENEST Budget	DG MENA Budget	EDF	Other DGs Budget	Total
Social infrastructure and services	**2.878**	**1.691**	**1.034**	**203**	**1.268**	**7.074**
Education	**545**	**401**	**116**	**30**	**427**	**1.518**
Basic education	226	91	54	4	0	375
Education, level unspecified	126	240	21	6	264	657
Post-secondary education	27	14	12	4	146	203
Secondary education	166	56	29	16	17	284
Government and civil society	**1.252**	**652**	**586**	**91**	**716**	**3.297**
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	114	30	14	25	636	820
Government and civil society, general	1.137	622	573	66	80	2.477
Health	**644**	**94**	**91**	**34**	**110**	**973**
Basic health	551	62	27	29	107	776
Health, general	88	31	61	5	2	187
Non-communicable diseases (NCDs)	6	1	3		1	10
Other social infrastructure and services	**247**	**270**	**135**	**14**	**15**	**679**
Other social infrastructure and services	247	270	135	14	15	679
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	**58**		**0**	**1**		**59**
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	58		0	1		59
Water and sanitation	**133**	**275**	**106**	**34**	**0**	**548**
Water and sanitation	133	275	106	34	0	548
Economic infrastructure and services	**862**	**774**	**199**	**324**	**7**	**2.167**
Banking and financial services	**118**	**2**	**66**	**6**	**1**	**193**
Banking and financial services	118	2	66	6	1	193
Business and other services	**111**	**36**	**27**	**28**	**2**	**203**
Business and other services	111	36	27	28	2	203
Communications	**144**	**84**	**4**	**6**	**1**	**240**
Communications	144	84	4	6	1	240
Energy	**397**	**359**	**95**	**104**	**1**	**957**
Energy generation, non-renewable sources	30	14				44
Energy generation, renewable sources	210	242	40	52	0	544

Sector	DG INTPA Budget	DG ENEST Budget	DG MENA Budget	EDF	Other DGs Budget	Total
Energy policy	68	87	55	11	1	222
Heating, cooling and energy distribution	31	17	0	42		90
Nuclear energy plants	58				0	58
Transport and storage	**92**	**293**	**7**	**180**	**2**	**574**
Transport and storage	92	293	7	180	2	574
Production sectors	**732**	**481**	**135**	**227**	**17**	**1.593**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**387**	**54**	**83**	**165**	**7**	**696**
Agriculture	319	48	60	135	7	568
Fishing	15	1	4	24		44
Forestry	53	6	19	6		83
Industry, mineral resources and mining, construction	**243**	**399**	**47**	**37**	**2**	**728**
Construction	0			0		0
Industry	230	375	47	34	2	687
Mineral resources and mining	13	24		3	1	41
Trade and tourism	**102**	**28**	**6**	**26**	**8**	**169**
Tourism	3	2	3	2	1	11
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment	99	26	3	24	6	158
Multisector/Cross-cutting	**747**	**349**	**111**	**102**	**335**	**1.644**
General environmental protection	**266**	**55**	**27**	**39**	**53**	**440**
General environmental protection	266	55	27	39	53	440
Other multisector	**481**	**293**	**85**	**63**	**282**	**1.204**
Other multisector	481	293	85	63	282	1.204
Commodity aid and general programme assistance	**171**	**1.249**	**87**	**27**	**704**	**2.237**
Developmental food assistance	**22**			**1**		**23**
Developmental food assistance	22			1		23
General budget support	**149**	**1.249**	**87**	**26**	**704**	**2.214**
General budget support	149	1.249	87	26	704	2.214
Humanitarian aid	**62**	**238**	**190**	**15**	**2.465**	**2.971**
Disaster preparedness	**7**			**1**	**130**	**137**
Disaster preparedness	7			1	130	137
Emergency response	**49**	**6**	**175**	**14**	**2.335**	**2.578**
Emergency response	49	6	175	14	2.335	2.578
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	**7**	**232**	**16**	**0**	**1**	**255**
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	7	232	16	0	1	255
Other : Administrative costs of donors / Unallocated / Unspecified	**213**	**7**	**2**	**37**	**918**	**1.177**
Administrative costs of donors	**183**	**5**	**1**	**37**	**914**	**1.140**
Administrative costs of donors	183	5	1	37	914	1.140
Unallocated / Unspecified	**30**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**4**	**37**
Unallocated / Unspecified	30	1	1	0	4	37
Total	**5.664**	**4.789**	**1.760**	**936**	**5.714**	**18.863**

Graphs Table 5B



Commitments	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	Yes
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	Yes
EDF	Yes	Yes

Table 6A: Country breakdown of European Commission development assistance in 2025 – Commitments (in EUR millions)

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG ENEST	DG MENA	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Part I: Developing Countries and Territories (Official Development Assistance)		5.964	8.507	2.325	5.792	-325	22.263
Bilateral		**5.954**	**8.507**	**2.325**	**5.762**	**-325**	**22.223**
Africa		**3.441**		**716**	**1.092**	**-271**	**4.978**
Africa (North of Sahara)				**716**	**59**		**775**
Algeria	LMICS			45			45
Egypt	LMICS			100	1		101
Libya	UMICS			33	31		64
Morocco	LMICS			268			268
North of Sahara, regional	UNALLOC			130	24		154
Tunisia	LMICS			140	3		143
Africa (South of Sahara)		**2.885**			**1.019**	**-257**	**3.647**
Angola	LDCS	50				-1	49
Benin	LDCS	67				-1	66
Botswana	UMICS	8				-0	8
Burkina Faso	LDCS	1				-19	-18
Burundi	LDCS	32				-2	30
Cabo Verde	LMICS	20				-0	19
Cameroon	LMICS	41					41
Central African Republic	LDCS				15		15
Chad	LDCS	50				-9	41
Comoros	LDCS	5					5
Congo	LMICS	18			-0		18
Democratic Republic of the Congo	LDCS	166				-1	165
Djibouti	LDCS	7				-0	7
Eastern Africa, regional	UNALLOC	50			445	-0	494
Equatorial Guinea	UMICS						
Eritrea	LDCS					-20	-20
Eswatini	LMICS					-2	-2
Ethiopia	LDCS	90			2	-0	92
Gabon	UMICS	9				-2	7
Gambia	LDCS					-0	-0
Ghana	LMICS	54			0	-1	53
Guinea	LDCS	50				-0	50
Guinea-Bissau	LDCS						

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG ENEST	DG MENA	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Ivory Coast	LMICS	55			0		55
Kenya	LMICS	22			-0	-13	8
Lesotho	LDCS					-1	-1
Liberia	LDCS	25				-1	24
Madagascar	LDCS	2				-10	-8
Malawi	LDCS					-3	-3
Mali	LDCS	1			29	-98	-68
Mauritania	LDCS	34				-2	32
Mauritius	UMICS	2					2
Middle Africa, regional	UNALLOC	28			119		147
Mozambique	LDCS	51				-15	35
Namibia	UMICS					-2	-2
Niger	LDCS				-2	-6	-8
Nigeria	LMICS	73			6	-3	76
Rwanda	LDCS	59					59
Sao Tome and Principe	LDCS					-0	-0
Senegal	LDCS				-0	-1	-1
Sierra Leone	LDCS	2				-3	-1
Somalia	LDCS	87			41	-1	128
South Africa	UMICS	86					86
South of Sahara, regional	UNALLOC	1.214			319	-18	1.516
South Sudan	LDCS	33			1	-1	33
Southern Africa, regional	UNALLOC	12			39	-0	51
Sudan	LDCS				4		4
Tanzania	LDCS						
Togo	LDCS	20				-0	20
Uganda	LDCS					-18	-18
Western Africa, regional	UNALLOC	247			-0		246
Zambia	LDCS	116				-1	115
Zimbabwe	LMICS				-0	-1	-1
Africa, unspecified		**556**			**14**	**-14**	**557**
Africa, regional	UNALLOC	556			14	-14	557
America		**378**			**157**	**-13**	**523**
America (North & Central America)		**104**				**-9**	**95**
Belize	UMICS						
Caribbean & Central America, regional	UNALLOC	-0					-0
Caribbean, regional	UNALLOC	35				-3	32
Central America, regional	UNALLOC	7					7
Costa Rica	UMICS	8					8
Cuba	UMICS						
Dominican Republic	UMICS						
El Salvador	UMICS	10					10
Grenada	UMICS						
Guatemala	UMICS	24					24
Haiti	LDCS	15				-6	9
Honduras	LMICS	6					6

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG ENEST	DG MENA	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Jamaica	UMICS						
Mexico	UMICS						
Nicaragua	LMICS	-0					-0
Panama	UMICS						
St. Lucia	UMICS						
St.Vincent & Grenadines	UMICS					-0	-0
America (South America)		**99**			**1**	**-1**	**99**
Argentina	UMICS	5					5
Bolivia	LMICS	11					11
Brazil	UMICS	15					15
Colombia	UMICS						
Ecuador	UMICS	10					10
Guyana	UMICS						
Paraguay	UMICS	-1					-1
Peru	UMICS	14			1		15
South America, regional	UNALLOC	38					38
Suriname	UMICS					-1	-1
Venezuela	UMICS	7					7
America, unspecified		**175**			**156**	**-2**	**329**
America, regional	UNALLOC	175			156	-2	329
Asia		**757**	**15**	**1.158**	**1.114**	**-1**	**3.043**
Asia (Far East Asia)		**106**			**0**	**-1**	**105**
Cambodia	LDCS	10					10
China	UMICS						
Far East Asia, regional	UNALLOC	-0					-0
Indonesia	UMICS	15					15
Lao (People's Democratic Republic)	LDCS	34					34
Malaysia	UMICS	3					3
Mongolia	LMICS						
Philippines	LMICS	2			0		2
Thailand	UMICS	18					18
Timor-Leste	LDCS	12				-1	11
Viet Nam	LMICS	12					12
Asia (Middle East Asia)		**0**		**1.158**	**772**		**1.930**
Iran	LMICS						
Iraq	UMICS	-0		54	52		106
Jordan	LMICS			166			166
Lebanon	LMICS			264	18		282
Middle East, regional	UNALLOC				311		311
Palestine**	UMICS			494	240		734
Syria	OTHER_LICS			134	32		166
Yemen	LDCS	0		47	119		166
Asia (South & Central Asia)		**345**	**15**		**336**		**697**
Afghanistan	LDCS	102					102
Armenia	UMICS	5	49		22		76
Azerbaïjan	UMICS		-7				-7

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG ENEST	DG MENA	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Bangladesh	LDCS	40			2		42
Bhutan	LMICS	-0					-0
Central Asia, regional	UNALLOC	-14			-1		-15
Georgia	UMICS		-27		22		-5
India	LMICS						
Kazakhstan	UMICS	8					8
Kyrgyz Republic	LMICS	28					28
Maldives	UMICS	4					4
Myanmar	LDCS	25			5		30
Nepal	LDCS	10					10
Pakistan	LMICS	73					73
South & Central Asia, regional	UNALLOC				286		286
South Asia, regional	UNALLOC	9					9
Sri Lanka	LMICS	20					20
Tajikistan	LMICS	5					5
Turkmenistan	UMICS	2					2
Uzbekistan	LMICS	28					28
Asia, unspecified		**306**			**6**		**312**
Asia, regional	UNALLOC	306			6		312
Europe		**58**	**7.864**		**1.533**	**-0**	**9.456**
Europe		**58**	**7.864**		**1.533**	**-0**	**9.456**
Albania	UMICS		75		21		97
Belarus	UMICS		30				30
Bosnia-Herzegovina	UMICS		38				38
Europe, regional	UNALLOC	22	1.601		304		1.927
Kosovo*	UMICS		4		30		34
Moldova	UMICS		282		22		303
Montenegro	UMICS		97		10		107
North Macedonia	UMICS		3		22		25
Serbia	UMICS		142		74		216
Türkiye	UMICS		808		106	-0	914
Ukraine	LMICS	37	4.783		944		5.764
Oceania		**75**				**-2**	**73**
Oceania		**75**				**-2**	**73**
Fiji	UMICS	-0					-0
Kiribati	LDCS					-0	-0
Micronesia, Fed. States	LMICS					-1	-1
Oceania, regional	UNALLOC	33				-0	33
Papua New Guinea	LMICS	28					28
Polynesia, regional	UNALLOC	2					2
Samoa	LMICS					-0	-0
Solomon Islands	LDCS	10					10
Tonga	UMICS						
Tuvalu	LDCS	-1					-1
Vanuatu	LMICS						
Wallis & Futuna	UMICS	3				-0	3

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG ENEST	DG MENA	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Developing countries		**1.244**	**627**	**451**	**1.866**	**-38**	**4.151**
Developing countries, unspecified		**1.244**	**627**	**451**	**1.866**	**-38**	**4.151**
Developing countries, unspecified	UNALLOC	1.244	627	451	1.866	-38	4.151
Multilateral (inflows)		**3**			**30**		**32**
Other multilateral institution					**1**		**1**
Other multilateral institution					**1**		**1**
Adaptation Fund							
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research							
World Customs Organization Customs Co-operation Fund					1		1
United Nations agency, fund or commission (UN)		**3**			**1**		**3**
United Nations agency, fund or commission (UN)		**3**			**1**		**3**
FAO		3					3
IAEA-Assessed							
UNEP					0		0
UNFCCC					1		1
Regional Development Bank					**28**		**28**
Regional Development Bank					**28**		**28**
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development					28		28
Triangular co-operation		**8**					**8**
America		**8**					**8**
America, unspecified		**8**					**8**
America, regional	UNALLOC	8					8
Part II: Countries and Territories in Transition (NON-ODA eligible countries)		**46**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**-4**	**54**
Bilateral		**46**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**-4**	**54**
Africa						**-0**	**-0**
Africa (South of Sahara)						**-0**	**-0**
Seychelles	MADCTS					-0	-0
America		**2**				**-3**	**-1**
America (North & Central America)		**2**				**-3**	**-1**
Aruba	MADCTS	2				-0	1
Bahamas	MADCTS						
Barbados	MADCTS					-2	-2
Curaçao	MADCTS						
Netherlands Antilles	MADCTS					-1	-1
Saint Pierre And Miquelon	MADCTS						
Sint Maarten	MADCTS						
Trinidad And Tobago	MADCTS						
Asia					**0**		**0**
Asia (Middle East Asia)					**0**		**0**
Israel	MADCTS						
Saudi Arabia	MADCTS						
United Arab Emirates	MADCTS				0		0
Europe		**41**					**41**
Europe		**41**					**41**
Greenland	MADCTS	41					41
Russia	CEECS/NIS						

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG ENEST	DG MENA	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Oceania						**-1**	**-1**
Oceania						**-1**	**-1**
French Polynesia	MADCTS					-1	-1
New Caledonia	MADCTS					-0	-0
Other		**3**	**0**	**0**	**11**		**15**
Other		**3**	**0**	**0**	**11**		**15**
MADCT Unallocated	MADCTS	3	0	0	11		15
Part III: ODA Countries Non-ODA Eligible Flows		**74**	**112**	**14**	**1.818**	**-34**	**1.984**
Part IV: Other flows in non-ODA countries		**9**			**9**		**18**
TOTAL COMMITTED AMOUNT		**6.094**	**8.619**	**2.338**	**7.630**	**-362**	**24.319**

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

(**) This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.

Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	Yes
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	Yes
EDF	Yes	Yes

Table 6B: Country breakdown of European Commission development assistance in 2025 – Disbursements (in EUR millions)

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG ENEST	DG MENA	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Part I: Developing Countries and Territories (Official Development Assistance)		5.664	4.789	1.760	5.714	936	18.863
Bilateral		**5.524**	**4.789**	**1.750**	**5.699**	**936**	**18.698**
Africa		**2.900**		**754**	**1.138**	**738**	**5.530**
Africa (North of Sahara)		**0**		**754**	**61**		**815**
Algeria	LMICS			22	8		29
Egypt	LMICS	0		93	7		101
Libya	UMICS			54	36		90
Morocco	LMICS			329	2		330
North of Sahara, regional	UNALLOC			69	4		73
Tunisia	LMICS			187	4		191
Africa (South of Sahara)		**2.289**			**1.023**	**690**	**4.002**
Angola	LDCS	21			3	11	34
Benin	LDCS	52			3	10	65
Botswana	UMICS	3			0	1	4
Burkina Faso	LDCS	72			27	3	102
Burundi	LDCS	50			3	10	62
Cabo Verde	LMICS	6			0		6
Cameroon	LMICS	29			17	7	53
Central African Republic	LDCS	40			42	4	87
Chad	LDCS	47			51	23	121
Comoros	LDCS	8			0	3	11
Congo	LMICS	8				13	21
Democratic Republic of the Congo	LDCS	156			98	47	302
Djibouti	LDCS	10			1	13	24
Eastern Africa, regional	UNALLOC	95			115	23	233
Equatorial Guinea	UMICS	1					1
Eritrea	LDCS	1					1
Eswatini	LMICS	7				6	12
Ethiopia	LDCS	105			61	20	186
Gabon	UMICS	13			0	0	13

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG ENEST	DG MENA	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Gambia	LDCS	24			1	7	31
Ghana	LMICS	32			0	11	43
Guinea	LDCS	20			0	17	38
Guinea-Bissau	LDCS	16			1	3	19
Ivory Coast	LMICS	54			6	21	81
Kenya	LMICS	46			14	22	82
Lesotho	LDCS	11			0	10	22
Liberia	LDCS	49			0	6	56
Madagascar	LDCS	43			6	87	136
Malawi	LDCS	52			3	40	95
Mali	LDCS	15			46	18	79
Mauritania	LDCS	70			5	5	80
Mauritius	UMICS	2				5	7
Middle Africa, regional	UNALLOC	20			2		22
Mozambique	LDCS	54			19	53	126
Namibia	UMICS	3			0	5	8
Niger	LDCS	12			24	2	37
Nigeria	LMICS	92			52	13	157
Rwanda	LDCS	71			1	11	83
Sao Tome and Principe	LDCS	3			0		4
Senegal	LDCS	34			1	7	43
Sierra Leone	LDCS	54			1	18	73
Somalia	LDCS	71			89	7	167
South Africa	UMICS	31			2		33
South of Sahara, regional	UNALLOC	184			67	44	295
South Sudan	LDCS	56			60	0	117
Southern Africa, regional	UNALLOC	47			3		51
Sudan	LDCS	65			126		191
Tanzania	LDCS	50			1	20	70
Togo	LDCS	13			0	11	25
Uganda	LDCS	58			21	8	88
Western Africa, regional	UNALLOC	116			47	7	171
Zambia	LDCS	72			2	39	112
Zimbabwe	LMICS	24			1	0	26
Africa, unspecified		**611**			**54**	**48**	**713**
Africa, regional	UNALLOC	611			54	48	713
America		**378**			**212**	**61**	**651**
America (North & Central America)		**176**			**84**	**60**	**320**
Belize	UMICS	1				1	2
Caribbean & Central America, regional	UNALLOC	3			1		4
Caribbean, regional	UNALLOC	13			9	14	35
Central America, regional	UNALLOC	12			21		33

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG ENEST	DG MENA	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Costa Rica	UMICS	7			1		8
Cuba	UMICS	22			5		27
Dominican Republic	UMICS	7			2	9	17
El Salvador	UMICS	21			0		21
Grenada	UMICS	0					0
Guatemala	UMICS	16			0		16
Haiti	LDCS	20			38	31	89
Honduras	LMICS	21			3		24
Jamaica	UMICS	4				4	7
Mexico	UMICS	16			6		21
Nicaragua	LMICS	10					10
Panama	UMICS	3					3
St. Lucia	UMICS	0					0
St.Vincent & Grenadines	UMICS					2	2
America (South America)		**145**			**101**	**1**	**247**
Argentina	UMICS	7			1		8
Bolivia	LMICS	21			6		28
Brazil	UMICS	15			1		16
Colombia	UMICS	18			28		46
Ecuador	UMICS	17			2		19
Guyana	UMICS	1			0	1	1
Paraguay	UMICS	23					23
Peru	UMICS	18			1		19
South America, regional	UNALLOC	21			33		54
Suriname	UMICS	1			0	0	1
Venezuela	UMICS	3			30		33
America, unspecified		**57**			**26**		**84**
America, regional	UNALLOC	57			26		84
Asia		**926**	**99**	**934**	**1.208**	**1**	**3.168**
Asia (Far East Asia)		**204**			**32**	**1**	**237**
Cambodia	LDCS	49			1		50
China	UMICS	10			2		12
Far East Asia, regional	UNALLOC	8			9		17
Indonesia	UMICS	17			2		18
Lao (People's Democratic Republic)	LDCS	26			1		27
Malaysia	UMICS	3			1		4
Mongolia	LMICS	11			1		13
Philippines	LMICS	40			14		54
Thailand	UMICS	7			0		7
Timor-Leste	LDCS	12			0	1	14
Viet Nam	LMICS	21			1		22
Asia (Middle East Asia)		**4**		**933**	**772**		**1.709**

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG ENEST	DG MENA	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Iran	LMICS	2		0	9		11
Iraq	UMICS	1		30	54		85
Jordan	LMICS	0		141	13		154
Lebanon	LMICS			243	130		372
Middle East, regional	UNALLOC	0		38	19		57
Palestine**	UMICS	1		397	217		615
Syria	OTHER_LICS			67	201		268
Yemen	LDCS			17	131		147
Asia (South & Central Asia)		**660**	**99**		**369**		**1.128**
Afghanistan	LDCS	149			193		342
Armenia	UMICS	2	56		28		86
Azerbaïjan	UMICS	0	6		0		6
Bangladesh	LDCS	100			45		145
Bhutan	LMICS	10					10
Central Asia, regional	UNALLOC	63			6		69
Georgia	UMICS		36		22		59
India	LMICS	14			1		15
Kazakhstan	UMICS	8			0		8
Kyrgyz Republic	LMICS	25			1		26
Maldives	UMICS	2					2
Myanmar	LDCS	52			50		102
Nepal	LDCS	50			1		51
Pakistan	LMICS	67			17		85
South & Central Asia, regional	UNALLOC	2			2		4
South Asia, regional	UNALLOC	19			0		19
Sri Lanka	LMICS	23			1		24
Tajikistan	LMICS	46			1		47
Turkmenistan	UMICS	5					5
Uzbekistan	LMICS	22			0		22
Asia, unspecified		**57**		**1**	**35**		**93**
Asia, regional	UNALLOC	57		1	35		93
Europe		**82**	**4.424**		**1.509**		**6.014**
Europe		**82**	**4.424**		**1.509**		**6.014**
Albania	UMICS		64		1		65
Belarus	UMICS		12		0		13
Bosnia-Herzegovina	UMICS		72		3		74
Europe, regional	UNALLOC	56	525		193		774
Kosovo*	UMICS		62		31		93
Moldova	UMICS	1	173		39		213
Montenegro	UMICS		63		8		70
North Macedonia	UMICS		60		6		66
Serbia	UMICS		107		27		134

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG ENEST	DG MENA	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Türkiye	UMICS	1	1.130		242		1.372
Ukraine	LMICS	24	2.156		961		3.141
Oceania		**59**			**1**	**44**	**104**
Oceania		**59**			**1**	**44**	**104**
Fiji	UMICS	9				0	9
Kiribati	LDCS	2				2	4
Micronesia, Fed. States	LMICS	1			1		2
Oceania, regional	UNALLOC	3			0	21	24
Papua New Guinea	LMICS	25			0	12	37
Polynesia, regional	UNALLOC	0				0	0
Samoa	LMICS	3					3
Solomon Islands	LDCS	8			0	8	16
Tonga	UMICS	2				0	2
Tuvalu	LDCS	1					1
Vanuatu	LMICS	5				2	7
Wallis & Futuna	UMICS	0					0
Developing countries		**1.180**	**267**	**61**	**1.630**	**92**	**3.231**
Developing countries, unspecified		**1.180**	**267**	**61**	**1.630**	**92**	**3.231**
Developing countries, unspecified	UNALLOC	1.180	267	61	1.630	92	3.231
Bilateral, core contributions to NGOs and other private bodies / PPPs		**16**	**0**	**10**	**3**	0	**29**
Bilateral, core contributions to NGOs and other private bodies / PPPs		**16**	**0**	**10**	**3**		**29**
Bilateral, core contributions to NGOs and other private bodies / PPPs		**16**	**0**	**10**	**3**		**29**
Bilateral, core contributions to NGOs and other private bodies / PPPs		16	0	10	3		29
Multilateral (inflows)		**101**	0	0	**12**	0	**113**
Other multilateral institution		**100**			**1**		**101**
Other multilateral institution		**100**			**1**		**101**
Adaptation Fund		50					50
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research		50					50
World Customs Organization Customs Co-operation Fund					1		1
United Nations agency, fund or commission (UN)		**1**			**1**		**2**
United Nations agency, fund or commission (UN)		**1**			**1**		**2**
IAEA-Assessed		1					1
UNEP					0		0
UNFCCC					1		1
Regional Development Bank					**10**		**10**
Regional Development Bank					**10**		**10**
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development					10		10
Triangular co-operation		**23**	0	0	**1**	0	**23**
Africa		**10**					**10**
Africa (South of Sahara)		**10**					**10**
Burkina Faso	LDCS	2					2
Eastern Africa, regional	UNALLOC	1					1

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG ENEST	DG MENA	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Senegal	LDCS	3					3
Sierra Leone	LDCS	3					3
South of Sahara, regional	UNALLOC	2					2
America		**6**			**1**		**7**
America, unspecified		**6**			**1**		**7**
America, regional	UNALLOC	6			1		7
Asia		**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
Asia (Far East Asia)		**1**					**1**
Far East Asia, regional	UNALLOC	1					1
Oceania		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Oceania		**0**					**0**
Oceania, regional	UNALLOC	0					0
Developing countries		**6**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**6**
Developing countries, unspecified		**6**					**6**
Developing countries, unspecified	UNALLOC	6					6
Part II: Countries and Territories in Transition (NON-ODA eligible countries)		**67**	**1**	**11**	**38**	**5**	**123**
Bilateral		**67**	**1**	**11**	**38**	**5**	**123**
Africa		**1**				**0**	**1**
Africa (South of Sahara)		**1**				**0**	**1**
Seychelles	MADCTS	1				0	1
America		**16**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**22**
America (North & Central America)		**10**				**5**	**15**
Aruba	MADCTS	2					2
Bahamas	MADCTS					1	1
Barbados	MADCTS	0				2	3
Curaçao	MADCTS	0					0
Saint Pierre And Miquelon	MADCTS	7					7
Sint Maarten	MADCTS	0				0	0
Trinidad And Tobago	MADCTS	0				2	2
America (South America)		**7**					**7**
Chile	MADCTS	5					5
Uruguay	MADCTS	2					2
Asia		**0**	**0**	**11**	**8**	**0**	**19**
Asia (Far East Asia)					**5**		**5**
Brunei	MADCTS				0		0
Hong Kong, China	MADCTS				0		0
Korea	MADCTS				4		4
Singapore	MADCTS				0		0
Taiwan	MADCTS				1		1
Asia (Middle East Asia)				**11**	**3**		**14**
Israel	MADCTS			11	1		12
Saudi Arabia	MADCTS				1		1

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG ENEST	DG MENA	Other DGs	EDF	Total
United Arab Emirates	MADCTS				1		1
Europe		**34**	**1**		**7**		**43**
Europe		**34**	**1**		**7**		**43**
Greenland	MADCTS	34					34
Russia	CEECS/NIS		1		7		8
Oceania		**13**					**13**
Oceania		**13**					**13**
French Polynesia	MADCTS	6					6
New Caledonia	MADCTS	7					7
Other		**3**	**0**	**0**	**23**		**26**
Other		**3**	**0**	**0**	**23**		**26**
MADCT Unallocated	MADCTS	3	0	0	23		26
Part III: ODA Countries Non-ODA Eligible Flows		**35**	**6**	**27**	**1.740**	**9**	**1.817**
Part IV: Other flows in non-ODA countries		**5**			**35**	**0**	**40**
TOTAL DISBURSED AMOUNT		**5.771**	**4.797**	**1.798**	**7.527**	**950**	**20.843**

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

(**) This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.

Commitments Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	No
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	No
EDF	Yes	No

Table 7: Distribution of ODA by OECD Sector and Country Grouping in 2025

Commitments (in EUR million)

Income Group	ODA Per Capita	Social infrastructures	Economic infrastructures and services	Production	Multisector/ Crosscutting	Budget support, food aid, food security	Humanitarian aid	Other/ Unallocated	Total
LDC + OLIC + LMIC + UMIC		**3.680**	**1.580**	**1.356**	**1.033**	**2.989**	**998**	**2**	**11.638**
Least Developed Countries	1,05	493	232	240	104	39	137		1.245
Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories	2,58	1.445	1.025	872	523	2.875	506	2	7.249
Other Low Income Countries	3,23	101	26	36	2				166
Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories	1,11	1.640	296	208	404	75	355	-0	2.978
Other		**2.701**	**2.063**	**861**	**1.649**	**170**	**2.021**	**1.160**	**10.625**
Total Commitments		**6.381**	**3.643**	**2.217**	**2.682**	**3.159**	**3.019**	**1.162**	**22.263**

Disbursements (in EUR million)

Income Group	ODA Per Capita	Social infrastructures	Economic infrastructures and services	Production	Multisector/ Crosscutting	Budget support, food aid, food security	Humanitarian aid	Other/ Unallocated	Total
LDC + OLIC + LMIC + UMIC		**4.853**	**1.415**	**1.004**	**898**	**2.094**	**2.401**	**3**	**12.669**
Least Developed Countries	3,11	1.447	450	360	265	168	1.004	0	3.694
Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories	1,86	1.214	580	505	225	1.916	799	0	5.241
Other Low Income Countries	5,23	45		2	26		194	1	268
Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories	1,29	2.147	385	136	382	10	404	2	3.466
Other		**2.221**	**752**	**589**	**746**	**143**	**570**	**1.174**	**6.194**
Total Disbursements		**7.074**	**2.167**	**1.593**	**1.644**	**2.237**	**2.971**	**1.177**	**18.863**

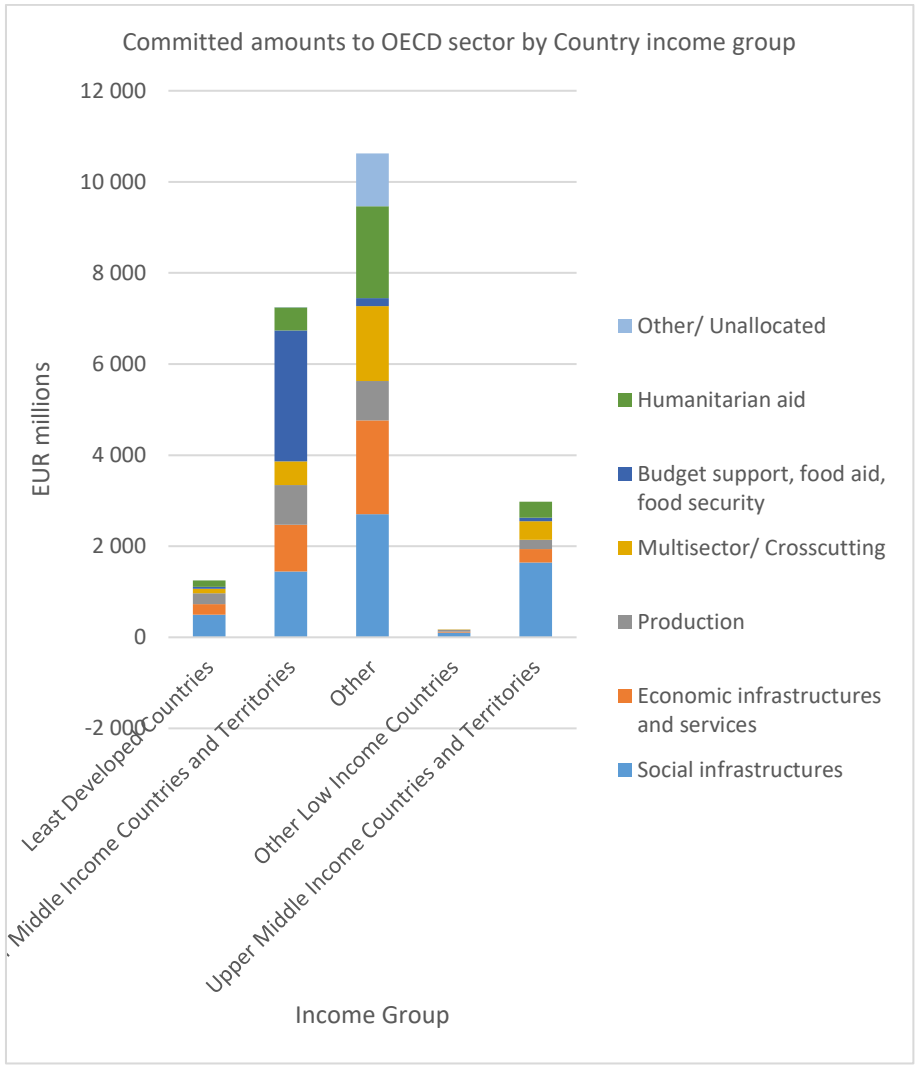
Commitments (in EUR million)

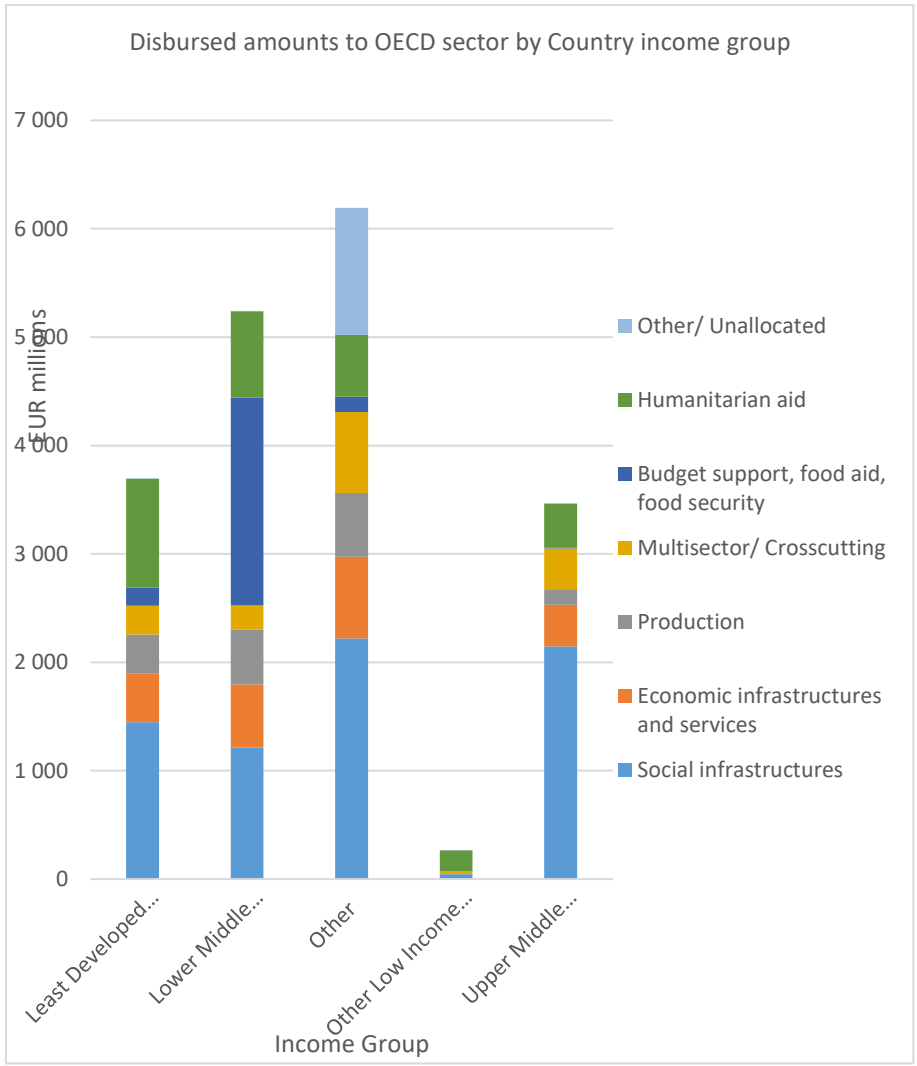
Region	ODA Per Capita	Social infrastructures	Economic infrastructures and services	Production	Multisector/ Crosscutting	Budget support, food aid, food security	Humanitarian aid	Other/ Unallocated	Total
Africa	3	1.779	1.152	745	320	60	921		4.978
America	1	84	114	61	116		155		531
Asia	0,65	1.349	252	201	163	27	1.050	2	3.043
Europe	16,05	1.869	1.684	914	1.500	2.937	553	-1	9.456
Oceania	1,56	28	11	16	12		5		73
Developing countries, unspecified	0	1.271	430	280	572	135	334	1.161	4.183
Total		**6.381**	**3.643**	**2.217**	**2.682**	**3.159**	**3.019**	**1.162**	**22.263**

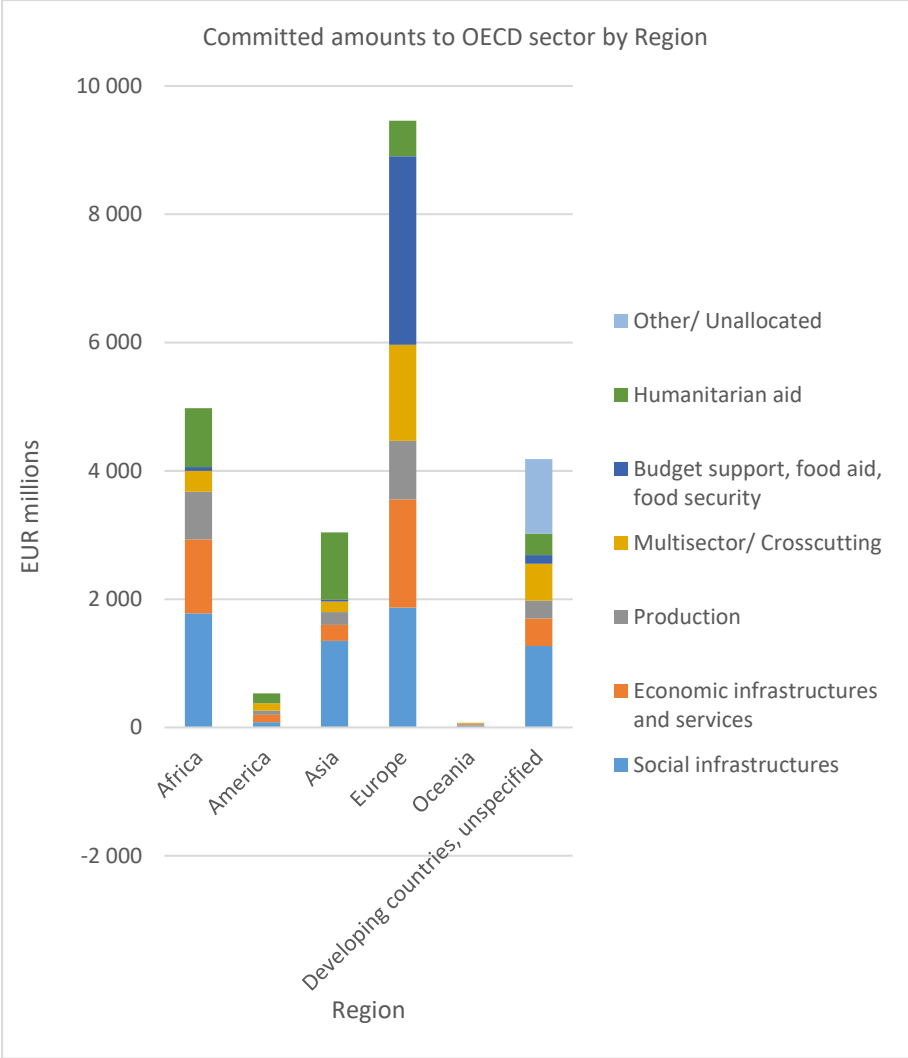
Disbursements (in EUR million)

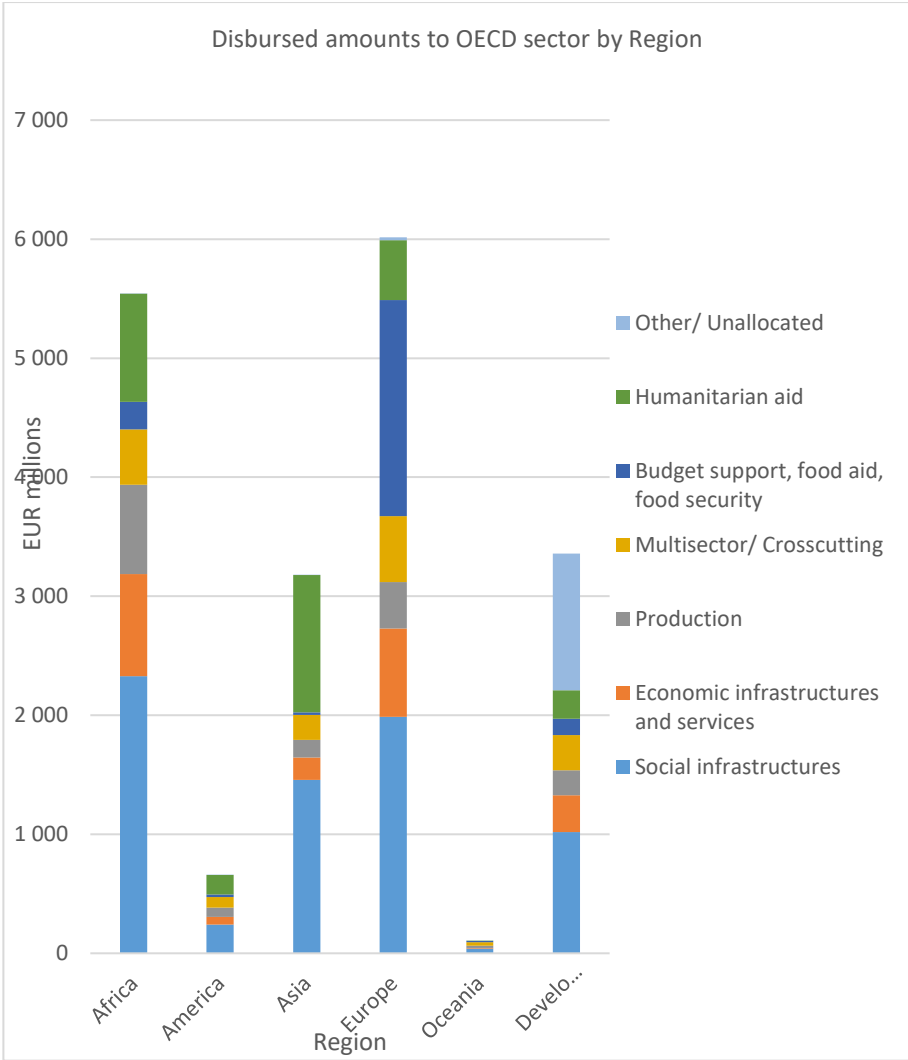
Region	ODA Per Capita	Social infrastructures	Economic infrastructures and services	Production	Multisector/ Crosscutting	Budget support, food aid, food security	Humanitarian aid	Other/ Unallocated	Total
Africa	3,66	2.330	857	750	466	230	909	4	5.546
America	0,62	242	65	77	90	21	164	0	658
Asia	0,68	1.458	187	149	209	21	1.155	2	3.181
Europe	10,21	1.987	742	391	552	1.817	503	23	6.015
Oceania	2,23	39	7	17	32	9	1		104
Developing countries, unspecified	0	1.019	310	209	295	139	239	1.147	3.358
Total		**7.074**	**2.167**	**1.593**	**1.644**	**2.237**	**2.971**	**1.177**	**18.863**

Graphs Table 7






Committed amounts to OECD sector by Region
10 000
8 000
6 000
4 000
2 000
0
-2 000
EUR millions
Africa
America
Asia
Europe
Oceania
Developing countries, unspecified
Region
Other/ Unallocated
Humanitarian aid
Budget support, food aid, food security
Multisector/ Crosscutting
Production
Economic infrastructures and services
Social infrastructures


Disbursed amounts to OECD sector by Region
7 000
6 000
5 000
4 000
3 000
2 000
1 000
0
EUR millions
Africa
America
Asia
Europe
Oceania
Develo...
Region
Other/ Unallocated
Humanitarian aid
Budget support, food aid, food security
Multisector/ Crosscutting
Production
Economic infrastructures and services
Social infrastructures

Commitments	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	No
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	No
EDF	Yes	No

Table 8A: ODA Recipient Country by main OECD sector in 2025 – Commitments (in EUR millions)

Income Group	Country	Commitments Per Capita	Social infrastructures	Economic infrastructures and services	Production	Multisector/ Crosscutting	Budget support, food aid, food security	Humanitarian aid	Other/ Unallocated	Total
Least Developed Countries	Afghanistan	2	81	6	8	8				102
	Angola	1,3	-1		50					49
	Bangladesh	0,24	40			3	-3	1		42
	Benin	4,58	2	48	7		10			66
	Burkina Faso	-0,75	-18							-18
	Burundi	2,1	0	-1	30					30
	Cambodia	0,57	8		2					10
	Central African Republic	2,88	15							15
	Chad	2	36		10	-0	-5			41
	Comoros	5,77	5							5
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,51	51	33	40	41				165
	Djibouti	5,89	7							7
	Eritrea	-5,66	-20							-20
	Ethiopia	0,7	41	4	25	23				92
	Guinea	3,36	-0	50						50
	Haiti	0,79	9	-3	-0	2		1		9
	Kiribati	-2,48	-0							-0
	Lao (People's Democratic Republic)	4,41	18	7	6	3				34
	Lesotho	-0,49	-1	-0						-1
	Liberia	4,36	3	5	14	2				24
	Madagascar	-0,24	2	-1	-8					-8
	Malawi	-0,14	-2	-0	-1			-0		-3
	Mali	-2,76	-46	-23		1		-0		-68
	Mauritania	6,22	28	5	-0	-0				32
	Mozambique	1,02	-3	25	10	4		0		35
	Myanmar	0,55	9	4	5	8		5		30
	Nepal	0,32	9	-0		1				10

Income Group	Country	Commitments Per Capita	Social infrastructures	Economic infrastructures and services	Production	Multisector/ Crosscutting	Budget support, food aid, food security	Humanitarian aid	Other/ Unallocated	Total
	Niger	-0,29	-4	-2	-1		-1			-8
	Rwanda	4,14	18		40	1				59
	Sao Tome and Principe	-1,1	-0							-0
	Senegal	-0,05	-0	-0			-1			-1
	Sierra Leone	-0,15	2	-3	-0		-0			-1
	Solomon Islands	12,21	3	7						10
	Somalia	6,71	118					10		128
	South Sudan	2,75	33		-1					33
	Sudan	0,07	4							4
	Timor-Leste	7,83	9	3	-0	-0				11
	Togo	2,09	-0	20						20
	Tuvalu	-72,04	-0		-0	-0				-1
	Uganda	-0,36	-0	-13	-5					-18
	Yemen	4,08	27		11	9		119		166
	Zambia	5,39	12	63			40			115
	Gambia	-0,14					-0			-0
Least Developed Countries Total			**493**	**232**	**240**	**104**	**39**	**137**		**1.245**
Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories	Algeria	0,96	4	21	20					45
	Bhutan	-0,22	-0							-0
	Cabo Verde	36,85	1	1	-0		18			19
	Cameroon	1,41	2	8	32					41
	Congo	2,84	-0		18					18
	Egypt	0,87	58	11	18	14		1		101
	Eswatini	-1,27	-0	-0	-1					-2
	Ghana	1,55	47	-0	-1	7				53
	Honduras	0,55	1	5						6
	Ivory Coast	1,73	32	9	4	10				55
	Jordan	14,33	136	26	3					166
	Kenya	0,15	7	11	-8	-0		-0		8
	Kyrgyz Republic	3,92	18	10		0				28
	Lebanon	48,6	243	10	14	6		8	2	282
	Micronesia, Fed. States	-6,3	-0	-1						-1
	Morocco	7,02	162	42	52	12				268
	Nigeria	0,33	49	-0	5	22		-0		76
	Pakistan	0,29	39	27		6				73
	Papua New Guinea	2,65	26			2				28
	Philippines	0,02	0			2				2
	Samoa	-1,58	-0							-0
	Sri Lanka	0,92	11		4	5				20
	Tajikistan	0,51	3		2	0				5
	Tunisia	11,63	105	10	25	3				143

Income Group	Country	Commitments Per Capita	Social infrastructures	Economic infrastructures and services	Production	Multisector/ Crosscutting	Budget support, food aid, food security	Humanitarian aid	Other/ Unallocated	Total
	Ukraine	152,25	510	829	675	395	2.857	499		5.764
	Uzbekistan	0,77	6	6	11	4			1	28
	Viet Nam	0,12	-14			25				12
	Zimbabwe	-0,04	-0					-1		-1
	Bolivia	0,89		2		9				11
	Nicaragua	-0,04				-0				-0
Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories Total			**1.445**	**1.025**	**872**	**523**	**2.875**	**506**	**2**	**7.249**
Other Low Income Countries	Syria	6,71	101	26	36	2				166
Other Low Income Countries Total			**101**	**26**	**36**	**2**				**166**
	Albania	40,65	46	18	8	24				97
	Argentina	0,11	1	1	3					5
	Armenia	25	41	5			30			76
	Azerbaïjan	-0,69	1	-9		2				-7
	Belarus	3,28	26			4				30
	Bosnia-Herzegovina	12,15	38							38
	Botswana	3,09	-0		8					8
	El Salvador	1,5	2	7		1				10
	Fiji	-0,04	-0					-0		-0
	Gabon	2,9	-0			8				7
	Georgia	-1,3	5	-9	3	-4		1		-5
	Guatemala	1,3	8	8		8				24
	Iraq	2,3	80	-0	4	2		20		106
	Kazakhstan	0,39	4		4					8
Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories	Kosovo*	21,31	34							34
	Libya	8,71	53	3		6		3		64
	Maldives	7,58	2			2				4
	Mauritius	1,2	1	1		0				2
	Moldova	126,16	95	66	46	41	45	10		303
	Montenegro	171,03	30	59		18				107
	North Macedonia	13,93	39	-35		22				25
	Palestine**	138,79	388	28	16			302		734
	Paraguay	-0,12	-1							-1
	Peru	0,45	1			14				15
	Serbia	32,79	51	56		110				216
	South Africa	1,34	5	7	75					86
	St.Vincent & Grenadines	-1,68	-0							-0
	Thailand	0,25	15			3				18
	Türkiye	10,69	668	77	26	123		20	-0	914
	Venezuela	0,25	7							7
	Wallis & Futuna	249,01	1	-0	2					3

Income Group	Country	Commitments Per Capita	Social infrastructures	Economic infrastructures and services	Production	Multisector/ Crosscutting	Budget support, food aid, food security	Humanitarian aid	Other/ Unallocated	Total
	Costa Rica	1,56		8						8
	Ecuador	0,52		8		2				10
	Brazil	0,07			15					15
	Namibia	-0,51			-2					-2
	Suriname	-1,59			-1					-1
	Indonesia	0,05				15				15
	Malaysia	0,08				3				3
	Turkmenistan	0,27				2				2
Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories Total			**1.640**	**296**	**208**	**404**	**75**	**355**	**-0**	**2.978**
Other	**Developing Countries Unallocated**	0	2.701	2.063	861	1.649	170	2.021	1.160	10.625
Other Total			**2.701**	**2.063**	**861**	**1.649**	**170**	**2.021**	**1.160**	**10.625**
Total			**6.381**	**3.643**	**2.217**	**2.682**	**3.159**	**3.019**	**1.162**	**22.263**

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.
(**) This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.

Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	No
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	No
EDF	Yes	No

Table 8B: ODA Recipient Country by main OECD sector in 2025 – Disbursements (in EUR millions)

Income Group	Country	Disbursements Per Capita	Social infrastructures	Economic infrastructures and services	Production	Multisector/ Crosscutting	Budget support, food aid, food security	Humanitarian aid	Other/ Unallocated	Total
Least Developed Countries	Afghanistan	8,3	91	21	10	40	7	185		354
	Angola	0,9	24	2	7	0		1		34
	Bangladesh	0,84	87	1		0	5	51		145
	Benin	4,51	15	21	8	3	16	1		65
	Burkina Faso	4,41	51	2	12	13		26		104
	Burundi	4,39	45	6	7	3		2		62
	Cambodia	2,83	23	2	16	8				50
	Central African Republic	16,26	51	4		9	1	21		87
	Chad	5,97	43	6	8	14	2	49		121
	Comoros	12,78	6	2	3	1		0		11
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,76	105	48	36	16		98		302
	Djibouti	20,25	10	4	9			1		24
	Eritrea	0,22	1	0	0					1
	Ethiopia	1,41	74	14	31	10		57		186
	Gambia	11,36	8	6	1	1	16			31
	Guinea	2,55	11	23	0	4		0		38
	Guinea-Bissau	8,77	12	1	6	1				19
	Haiti	7,57	22	2	7	8	21	29	0	89
	Kiribati	26,96		0	0	0	3			4
	Lao (People's Democratic Republic)	3,46	18	1	7	1		0		27
	Lesotho	9,3	19	1	1			0		22
	Liberia	9,96	17	5	8	4	21			56
	Madagascar	4,25	28	71	10	21		6		136
	Malawi	4,41	58	24	9	3		0		95
	Mali	3,32	45	9	10	2		14		81
	Mauritania	15,42	29	1		7	38	6		80
	Mozambique	3,65	48	40	2	17	0	19		126

Income Group	Country	Disbursements Per Capita	Social infrastructures	Economic infrastructures and services	Production	Multisector/ Crosscutting	Budget support, food aid, food security	Humanitarian aid	Other/ Unallocated	Total
	Myanmar	1,87	38	4	0	12		47		102
	Nepal	1,73	41	1	3	6		0		51
	Niger	1,37	7	2	3	3	0	22		37
	Rwanda	5,81	31	4	34	8		6		83
	Sao Tome and Principe	16,16	3		0	0				4
	Senegal	2,44	35	5	2	0	2			45
	Sierra Leone	8,71	22	22	15	0	17			75
	Solomon Islands	19,33	11				5			16
	Somalia	8,78	82	14	16	6	11	37		167
	South Sudan	9,81	38		9	10	0	60		117
	Sudan	3,78	62		4	7		118		191
	Tanzania	1,02	33	11	16	10		0		70
	Timor-Leste	9,84	11	1	1	1				14
	Togo	2,62	10	8	4	3	0	0		25
	Tuvalu	139,92	1		0	1				1
	Uganda	1,76	43	8	15	3	0	19	0	88
	Yemen	3,63	17	0	0	4		127		147
	Zambia	5,25	27	50	27	4	3	1		112
Least Developed Countries Total			**1.447**	**450**	**360**	**265**	**168**	**1.004**	**0**	**3.694**
Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories	Algeria	0,63	7	5	7	3		8		29
	Bhutan	12,36	6	0	2	2				10
	Bolivia	2,22	18	2	2	7				28
	Cabo Verde	11,66	1	0	0	0	5			6
	Cameroon	1,81	17	3	3	13		17	0	53
	Congo	3,32	4	1	10	6				21
	Egypt	0,87	51	15	19	10		6		101
	Eswatini	10,01	7	1	4	0				12
	Ghana	1,31	27	4	8	5	1			45
	Honduras	2,26	17	2	4	1		0		24
	India	0,01	7	2	1	4		1		15
	Iran	0,12	0	2		0		9		11
	Ivory Coast	2,53	28	21	10	5	15	2		81
	Jordan	13,34	106	12	6	9	7	14		154
	Kenya	1,45	29	23	11	5		14	0	82
	Kyrgyz Republic	3,58	21	3	1	0				26
	Lebanon	64,15	154	10	10	2		196		372
	Micronesia, Fed. States	14,22	1			1				2
	Mongolia	3,55	5	0	5	2		0		13
	Morocco	8,68	138	59	44	14	75	0		330

Income Group	Country	Disbursements Per Capita	Social infrastructures	Economic infrastructures and services	Production	Multisector/ Crosscutting	Budget support, food aid, food security	Humanitarian aid	Other/ Unallocated	Total
	Nicaragua	1,4	4	1	2	3	0			10
	Nigeria	0,68	86	29	1	3		38		157
	Pakistan	0,34	42	5	13	7		17		85
	Papua New Guinea	3,47	15	5	6	12		0		37
	Philippines	0,47	32	3	8	4		8		54
	Samoa	13,23	3			0				3
	Sri Lanka	1,15	17	2	3	3				25
	Tajikistan	4,39	26	13	3	5				47
	Tunisia	15,57	67	66	12	30	5	12		191
	Ukraine	82,95	243	286	294	52	1.809	456		3.141
	Uzbekistan	0,62	9	0	7	7				22
	Vanuatu	20,7	3	0	1	2				7
	Viet Nam	0,22	10	3	4	4		1		22
	Zimbabwe	1,53	14	2	3	6		1		26
Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories Total			**1.214**	**580**	**505**	**225**	**1.916**	**799**	**0**	**5.241**
Other Low Income Countries	Syria	10,85	45		2	26		194	1	268
Other Low Income Countries Total			**45**		**2**	**26**		**194**	**1**	**268**
Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories	Albania	27,53	46	5	5	10				65
	Argentina	0,17	2	0	1	4				8
	Armenia	28,32	60	6	10	7		4		86
	Azerbaïjan	0,63	3	2	0	2				6
	Belarus	1,39	10	2		1				13
	Belize	4,3	1	1	0	0				2
	Bosnia-Herzegovina	23,43	44	16	1	6		8	0	74
	Botswana	1,5	0	0	2	1				4
	Brazil	0,08	7	2	6	1		1		16
	China	0,01	3	2	3	5				12
	Colombia	0,86	21	1	1	3		19		46
	Costa Rica	1,47	5	1	1	1				8
	Cuba	2,44	10	5	6	0		5		27
	Dominican Republic	1,51	7	5	0	4		2	0	17
	Ecuador	1,06	11	1	3	4		1		19
	El Salvador	3,32	15	2	3	0				21
	Equatorial Guinea	0,3	1							1
	Fiji	9,4	2	0	1	5		1		9
	Gabon	5,24	1	11	0	1				13
	Georgia	15,89	37	9	7	7				59
	Grenada	1,73	0							0

Income Group	Country	Disbursements Per Capita	Social infrastructures	Economic infrastructures and services	Production	Multisector/ Crosscutting	Budget support, food aid, food security	Humanitarian aid	Other/ Unallocated	Total
	Guatemala	0,87	5	2	6	2				16
	Guyana	1,72	1			0				1
	Indonesia	0,07	11	3	1	3		1		18
	Iraq	1,84	53	5	1	6		20		85
	Jamaica	2,54	5	1		1				7
	Kazakhstan	0,39	3	5	0	0				8
	Kosovo*	58,11	65	14	4	1	8	0	0	93
	Libya	12,44	82	6	0	1		3		92
	Malaysia	0,1	3		0	0				4
	Maldives	4,43	2			1				2
	Mauritius	5,63	1	1	4	1			0	7
	Mexico	0,16	11	5		0		5		21
	Moldova	89,02	46	127	4	23		13	0	214
	Montenegro	112,55	24	33	2	11				70
	Namibia	2,7	2	1	4	0				8
	North Macedonia	35,98	36	14	5	10	0			66
	Palestine**	116,23	324	2	16	4	1	266	1	615
	Panama	0,63	1	2						3
	Paraguay	3,38	18	0	3	2				23
	Peru	0,56	12	1	0	6				19
	Serbia	20,29	70	18	2	42	0	1		134
	South Africa	0,51	23	1	4	5			0	33
	St. Lucia	1,34	0							0
	St.Vincent & Grenadines	20,47		2						2
	Suriname	1,06	1		0					1
	Thailand	0,1	5		0	1		1		7
	Tonga	16,73	1	0		0	0			2
	Türkiye	16,05	1.057	67	28	197		24	0	1.372
	Turkmenistan	0,67	0	1		3				5
	Venezuela	1,16	3			0		30		33
	Wallis & Futuna	6,59	0							0
Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories Total			**2.147**	**385**	**136**	**382**	**10**	**404**	**2**	**3.466**
Other	Developing Countries Unallocated	0	2.221	752	589	746	143	570	1.174	6.194
Other Total			**2.221**	**752**	**589**	**746**	**143**	**570**	**1.174**	**6.194**
Total			**7.074**	**2.167**	**1.593**	**1.644**	**2.237**	**2.971**	**1.177**	**18.863**

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.
(**) This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.

Commitments	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	No
Budget Non INTPA	No	No
EDF	Yes	No

Table 9A: INTPA in 2025: A closer look. Sectoral breakdown per region – Commitments (in EUR millions)

Sector	Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Developing countries, unspecified	Total
Social infrastructure and services	**1.142**	**80**	**330**	**1**	**28**	**547**	**2.128**
Education	**202**	**21**	**59**	**-0**	**2**	**120**	**404**
Basic education	39		17			83	139
Education, level unspecified	15	4	17	-0	2	30	68
Post-secondary education	79	2	8			1	90
Secondary education	69	15	17		1	6	108
Government and civil society	**678**	**17**	**192**	**1**	**25**	**243**	**1.156**
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	44	3	9				56
Government and civil society, general	634	14	184	1	25	243	1.100
Health	**97**	**4**	**31**		**0**	**98**	**231**
Basic health	29	4	1		0	98	132
Health, general	68		31			0	99
Other social infrastructure and services	**58**	**27**	**44**	**0**	**0**	**35**	**165**
Other social infrastructure and services	58	27	44	0	0	35	165
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	**2**		**-0**		**-0**	**42**	**43**
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	2		-0		-0	42	43
Water and sanitation	**106**	**11**	**3**		**-0**	**9**	**129**
Water and sanitation	106	11	3		-0	9	129
Economic infrastructure and services	**1.037**	**114**	**176**	**37**	**11**	**329**	**1.704**
Banking and financial services	**56**	**13**			**4**	**138**	**210**
Banking and financial services	56	13			4	138	210
Business and other services	**41**	**32**	**33**			**8**	**114**
Business and other services	41	32	33			8	114
Communications	**287**	**16**	**59**		**-0**	**48**	**411**
Communications	287	16	59		-0	48	411
Energy	**334**	**42**	**68**	**37**	**8**	**133**	**623**
Energy generation, renewable sources	229	24	15		-1	105	372
Energy policy	48	16	43		9	6	121
Heating, cooling and energy distribution	58	2	5				66

Sector	Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Developing countries, unspecified	Total
Nuclear energy plants	-0		5	37		22	64
Transport and storage	**318**	**11**	**17**			**1**	**347**
Transport and storage	318	11	17			1	347
Production sectors	**630**	**61**	**114**		**16**	**32**	**853**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**329**	**14**	**47**		**3**	**36**	**429**
Agriculture	270	8	46		1	32	356
Fishing	20				2	2	25
Forestry	39	6	1			3	49
Industry, mineral resources and mining, construction	**184**	**46**	**56**		**4**	**-4**	**286**
Industry	177	32	56		4	-4	265
Mineral resources and mining	7	14	0				21
Trade and tourism	**117**	**2**	**11**		**8**	**-0**	**138**
Tourism	3				2		5
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment	114	2	11		7	-0	133
Multisector/Cross-cutting	**285**	**116**	**138**	**22**	**12**	**70**	**643**
General environmental protection	**136**	**58**	**79**		**9**	**56**	**337**
General environmental protection	136	58	79		9	56	337
Other multisector	**149**	**57**	**59**	**22**	**3**	**14**	**306**
Other multisector	149	57	59	22	3	14	306
Commodity aid and general programme assistance	**60**		**-3**			**0**	**57**
Developmental food assistance	**-5**		**-3**			**0**	**-8**
Developmental food assistance	-5		-3			0	-8
General budget support	**65**						**65**
General budget support	65						65
Humanitarian aid	**16**	**1**	**1**		**5**	**17**	**41**
Disaster preparedness	**-0**				**5**	**8**	**14**
Disaster preparedness	-0				5	8	14
Emergency response	**5**	**1**	**1**				**8**
Emergency response	5	1	1				8
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	**11**					**8**	**19**
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	11					8	19
Other : Administrative costs of donors / Unallocated / Unspecified			**1**	**-1**		**213**	**213**
Unallocated / Unspecified			**1**	**-1**		**30**	**29**
Unallocated / Unspecified			1	-1		30	29
Administrative costs of donors						**183**	**183**
Administrative costs of donors						183	183
Total	**3.170**	**373**	**757**	**58**	**73**	**1.208**	**5.640**

...

Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	No
Budget Non INTPA	No	No
EDF	Yes	No

Table 9B: INTPA in 2025: A closer look. Sectoral breakdown per region – Disbursements (in EUR millions)

Sector	Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Developing countries, unspecified	Total
Social infrastructure and services	**1.665**	**198**	**540**	**21**	**38**	**619**	**3.081**
Education	**258**	**24**	**165**	**1**	**1**	**125**	**575**
Basic education	86	3	53			87	230
Education, level unspecified	49	15	36	0	1	31	132
Post-secondary education	19	0	11	0		1	31
Secondary education	104	6	66			6	182
Government and civil society	**849**	**107**	**239**	**19**	**26**	**102**	**1.342**
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	117	13	10		0	0	140
Government and civil society, general	732	94	229	19	26	102	1.203
Health	**298**	**18**	**42**		**1**	**319**	**678**
Basic health	213	13	35			318	580
Health, general	84	3	4		1	1	93
Non-communicable diseases (NCDs)	0	1	4				6
Other social infrastructure and services	**126**	**31**	**58**	**2**		**43**	**260**
Other social infrastructure and services	126	31	58	2		43	260
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	**33**	**1**	**1**			**24**	**59**
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	33	1	1			24	59
Water and sanitation	**101**	**17**	**34**		**10**	**5**	**167**
Water and sanitation	101	17	34		10	5	167
Economic infrastructure and services	**706**	**65**	**138**	**29**	**7**	**241**	**1.186**
Banking and financial services	**13**	**7**	**7**			**96**	**123**
Banking and financial services	13	7	7			96	123
Business and other services	**89**	**18**	**18**	**1**	**0**	**13**	**139**
Business and other services	89	18	18	1	0	13	139
Communications	**67**	**13**	**23**		**2**	**46**	**151**
Communications	67	13	23		2	46	151
Energy	**297**	**19**	**74**	**27**	**1**	**83**	**501**
Energy generation, non-renewable sources	29		1				30
Energy generation, renewable sources	162	11	10		0	78	262
Energy policy	52	4	21	0	0	2	78

Sector	Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Developing countries, unspecified	Total
Heating, cooling and energy distribution	53	5	15		0	0	73
Nuclear energy plants	1		28	26		2	58
Transport and storage	**240**	**8**	**16**	**1**	**5**	**2**	**272**
Transport and storage	240	8	16	1	5	2	272
Production sectors	**659**	**77**	**96**	**1**	**17**	**110**	**959**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**336**	**42**	**64**	**0**	**11**	**97**	**551**
Agriculture	292	29	45	0	2	85	454
Fishing	19	0	8		4	8	39
Forestry	25	13	12		5	4	59
Industry, mineral resources and mining, construction	**229**	**19**	**23**		**1**	**9**	**280**
Construction	0						0
Industry	217	18	21		1	7	264
Mineral resources and mining	12	1	2			2	16
Trade and tourism	**93**	**16**	**9**	**0**	**4**	**5**	**127**
Tourism	4		1				4
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment	89	16	9	0	4	5	123
Multisector/Cross-cutting	**406**	**85**	**134**	**9**	**32**	**183**	**849**
General environmental protection	**166**	**48**	**29**	**2**	**11**	**48**	**305**
General environmental protection	166	48	29	2	11	48	305
Other multisector	**240**	**37**	**106**	**7**	**21**	**134**	**544**
Other multisector	240	37	106	7	21	134	544
Commodity aid and general programme assistance	**150**	**21**	**14**		**9**	**3**	**198**
Developmental food assistance	**6**	**0**	**14**			**3**	**23**
Developmental food assistance	6	0	14			3	23
General budget support	**145**	**21**			**9**		**174**
General budget support	145	21			9		174
Humanitarian aid	**58**	**1**	**17**		**1**	**0**	**77**
Disaster preparedness	**4**	**0**	**3**			**0**	**7**
Disaster preparedness	4	0	3			0	7
Emergency response	**48**	**0**	**14**		**1**		**63**
Emergency response	48	0	14		1		63
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	**6**		**0**				**7**
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	6		0				7
Other : Administrative costs of donors / Unallocated / Unspecified	**4**	**0**		**22**		**224**	**250**
Administrative costs of donors	**0**	**0**				**219**	**220**
Administrative costs of donors	0	0				219	220
Unallocated / Unspecified	**4**	**0**		**22**		**4**	**30**
Unallocated / Unspecified	4	0		22		4	30
Total	**3.650**	**446**	**940**	**82**	**103**	**1.379**	**6.600**

Commitments	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	No	No
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	No
EDF	No	No

Table 10A: Budget Non-INTPA in 2025: A closer look. Sectoral breakdown per region – Commitments (in EUR millions)

Sector	Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Developing countries, unspecified	Total
Social infrastructure and services	**637**	**4**	**1.019**	**1.868**	**724**	**4.252**
Education	**40**		**91**	**385**	**351**	**867**
Education, level unspecified	0		7	321	228	556
Post-secondary education	1		0	27	123	150
Secondary education	39		22	7		68
Basic education			62	31		92
Government and civil society	**452**	**4**	**596**	**963**	**361**	**2.375**
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	156	4	173	209	57	598
Government and civil society, general	296		423	754	305	1.777
Health	**10**		**55**	**311**	**1**	**376**
Basic health	-0		3	195	1	199
Health, general	10		52	116		178
Non-communicable diseases (NCDs)					0	0
Other social infrastructure and services	**133**		**246**	**183**	**1**	**563**
Other social infrastructure and services	133		246	183	1	563
Water and sanitation	**3**		**31**	**27**	**10**	**70**
Water and sanitation	3		31	27	10	70
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health				**0**		**0**
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health				0		0
Economic infrastructure and services	**116**		**75**	**1.647**	**101**	**1.939**
Banking and financial services	**5**		**18**	**0**	**11**	**34**
Banking and financial services	5		18	0	11	34
Business and other services	**50**		**35**	**75**	**5**	**165**
Business and other services	50		35	75	5	165
Communications	**50**		**7**	**231**		**288**
Communications	50		7	231		288
Energy	**11**		**12**	**405**	**66**	**495**
Energy policy	11		4	316	4	336
Energy generation, renewable sources			9	82	52	143

Sector	Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Developing countries, unspecified	Total
Energy generation, non-renewable sources				2		2
Heating, cooling and energy distribution				5	9	14
Transport and storage			**2**	**936**	**19**	**957**
Transport and storage			2	936	19	957
Production sectors	**115**		**87**	**914**	**247**	**1.363**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**25**		**55**	**124**	**5**	**210**
Agriculture	25		48	120	5	197
Fishing			4			4
Forestry			4	5		8
Industry, mineral resources and mining, construction	**13**		**28**	**764**	**238**	**1.044**
Industry	13		28	663	238	943
Mineral resources and mining				101		101
Trade and tourism	**77**		**3**	**26**	**4**	**110**
Tourism	4			6		10
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment	73		3	20	4	101
Multisector/Cross-cutting	**35**		**25**	**1.478**	**502**	**2.039**
General environmental protection	**17**		**13**	**88**	**52**	**169**
General environmental protection	17		13	88	52	169
Other multisector	**18**		**13**	**1.389**	**450**	**1.870**
Other multisector	18		13	1.389	450	1.870
Humanitarian aid	**905**	**153**	**1.050**	**553**	**318**	**2.978**
Disaster preparedness	**4**		**4**	**5**	**7**	**20**
Disaster preparedness	4		4	5	7	20
Emergency response	**898**	**153**	**1.038**	**250**	**298**	**2.637**
Emergency response	898	153	1.038	250	298	2.637
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	**3**		**8**	**298**	**13**	**322**
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	3		8	298	13	322
Commodity aid and general programme assistance			**30**	**2.937**	**135**	**3.102**
General budget support			**30**	**2.937**	**135**	**3.102**
General budget support			30	2.937	135	3.102
Other : Administrative costs of donors / Unallocated / Unspecified			**2**	**0**	**947**	**949**
Unallocated / Unspecified			**2**	**-0**	**6**	**8**
Unallocated / Unspecified			2	-0	6	8
Administrative costs of donors				**0**	**941**	**941**
Administrative costs of donors				0	941	941
Total	**1.808**	**157**	**2.287**	**9.397**	**2.974**	**16.623**

Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	No	No
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	No
EDF	No	No

Table 10B: Budget Non-INTPA in 2025: A closer look. Sectoral breakdown per region – Disbursements (in EUR millions)

	Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Developing countries, unspecified	Grand Total
Social infrastructure and services	**664**	**44**	**917**	**1.965**	**1**	**401**	**3.993**
Education	**76**	**10**	**114**	**499**	**1**	**243**	**943**
Basic education	7		46	91		1	145
Education, level unspecified	8		20	305		192	525
Post-secondary education	51	8	24	43	1	44	172
Secondary education	10	2	23	60		6	102
Government and civil society	**480**	**34**	**561**	**767**	**0**	**113**	**1.955**
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	239	18	198	182		42	680
Government and civil society, general	241	16	362	584	0	71	1.274
Health	**34**		**62**	**191**		**9**	**296**
Basic health	9		21	160		8	197
Health, general	24		38	31		0	94
Non-communicable diseases (NCDs)	0		3	0		1	5
Other social infrastructure and services	**36**		**102**	**270**		**10**	**419**
Other social infrastructure and services	36		102	270		10	419
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	**0**						**0**
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	0						0
Water and sanitation	**38**		**78**	**238**		**26**	**380**
Water and sanitation	38		78	238		26	380
Economic infrastructure and services	**150**	**0**	**48**	**714**		**69**	**981**
Banking and financial services	**54**		**11**	**3**		**2**	**69**
Banking and financial services	54		11	3		2	69
Business and other services	**14**	**0**	**15**	**28**		**7**	**65**
Business and other services	14	0	15	28		7	65
Communications	**2**		**5**	**69**		**14**	**90**
Communications	2		5	69		14	90
Energy	**78**	**0**	**14**	**343**		**20**	**456**
Energy generation, renewable sources	34		5	241		2	282
Energy policy	44		10	76		13	143

	Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Developing countries, unspecified	Grand Total
Nuclear energy plants		0				0	0
Heating, cooling and energy distribution			0	12		5	17
Energy generation, non-renewable sources				14			14
Transport and storage	**2**		**3**	**270**		**26**	**302**
Transport and storage	2		3	270		26	302
Production sectors	**91**		**53**	**390**		**99**	**634**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**65**		**22**	**46**		**10**	**144**
Agriculture	42		22	44		6	115
Fishing	4			1			5
Forestry	19			1		5	24
Industry, mineral resources and mining, construction	**24**		**23**	**319**		**82**	**448**
Industry	24		23	295		82	423
Mineral resources and mining	0			24		0	25
Trade and tourism	**2**		**7**	**26**		**7**	**42**
Tourism	2		1	4			6
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment	1		6	22		7	35
Multisector/Cross-cutting	**60**	**5**	**75**	**543**		**112**	**795**
General environmental protection	**15**	**1**	**15**	**49**		**55**	**135**
General environmental protection	15	1	15	49		55	135
Other multisector	**45**	**4**	**61**	**494**		**57**	**660**
Other multisector	45	4	61	494		57	660
Commodity aid and general programme assistance	**80**		**7**	**1.817**		**135**	**2.040**
General budget support	**80**		**7**	**1.817**		**135**	**2.040**
General budget support	80		7	1.817		135	2.040
Humanitarian aid	**851**	**163**	**1.138**	**503**	**0**	**239**	**2.894**
Disaster preparedness	**41**	**17**	**57**	**3**		**12**	**130**
Disaster preparedness	41	17	57	3		12	130
Emergency response	**797**	**146**	**1.078**	**291**	**0**	**203**	**2.515**
Emergency response	797	146	1.078	291	0	203	2.515
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	**13**		**4**	**208**		**24**	**249**
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	13		4	208		24	249
Other : Administrative costs of donors / Unallocated / Unspecified			**2**	**1**		**924**	**927**
Administrative costs of donors			**1**	**1**		**919**	**920**
Administrative costs of donors			1	1		919	920
Unallocated / Unspecified			**1**	**0**		**5**	**7**
Unallocated / Unspecified			1	0		5	7
Grand Total	**1.896**	**212**	**2.241**	**5.933**	**1**	**1.979**	**12.264**

Commitments	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	No
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	No
EDF	Yes	No

Table 11A: Sectoral breakdown per instrument in 2025 – Commitments (in EUR millions)

	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUMA	5. IPA III	6. Ukraine Facility	7. Western Balkans Facility	8. CFSP	9. INSC	10. OCT	11. ULCM	12. USC	13. Admin	14. Other	EDF	Total
Social infrastructure and services	**3.843**	**758**	**588**		**716**	**437**		**280**		**2**				**-53**	**-190**	**6.381**
Education	**800**	**129**	**18**		**247**	**99**				**1**				**-9**	**-14**	**1.271**
Basic education	119	83	18		0	12									-2	231
Education, level unspecified	295	37			223	87								-9	-8	624
Post-secondary education	221	2			18									-0	-2	240
Secondary education	166	6			7					1				-1	-3	175
Government and civil society	**2.059**	**463**	**431**		**252**	**206**		**280**						**-25**	**-134**	**3.531**
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	151	108	138		15			280						-4	-35	654
Government and civil society, general	1.907	355	293		237	206								-21	-100	2.878
Health	**210**	**97**	**50**		**145**	**112**				**0**				**-1**	**-6**	**607**
Basic health	97	43	50		145					0				-1	-4	331
Health, general	113	53				112								-0	-2	276
Non-communicable diseases (NCDs)														0		0
Other social infrastructure and services	**604**	**21**	**87**		**45**	**20**				**0**				**-16**	**-32**	**729**
Other social infrastructure and services	604	21	87		45	20				0				-16	-32	729
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	**2**	**42**												**-0**		**44**
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	2	42												-0		44
Water and sanitation	**168**	**7**	**2**		**27**					**0**				**-2**	**-3**	**199**
Water and sanitation	168	7	2		27					0				-2	-3	199
Economic infrastructure and services	**2.053**	**63**	**20**		**769**	**776**			**64**					**-47**	**-54**	**3.643**
Banking and financial services	**243**	**2**												**-0**	**-0**	**244**
Banking and financial services	243	2												-0	-0	244
Business and other services	**205**	**7**			**15**	**59**								**-2**	**-4**	**279**
Business and other services	205	7			15	59								-2	-4	279
Communications	**454**	**24**	**20**		**66**	**135**								**-0**	**-0**	**699**

	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUMA	5. IPA III	6. Ukraine Facility	7. Western Balkans Facility	8. CFSP	9. INSC	10. OCT	11. ULCM	12. USC	13. Admin	14. Other	EDF	Total
Communications	454	24	20		66	135								-0	-0	699
Energy	**706**	**14**			**102**	**236**			**64**					**-1**	**-3**	**1.117**
Energy generation, non-renewable sources					2											2
Energy generation, renewable sources	468	2			47									-0	-2	515
Energy policy	162	12			48	236								-0	-1	457
Heating, cooling and energy distribution	75				5											79
Nuclear energy plants									64					-0		64
Transport and storage	**445**	**16**			**585**	**347**								**-44**	**-45**	**1.303**
Transport and storage	445	16			585	347								-44	-45	1.303
Production sectors	**1.391**	**13**			**178**	**675**				**3**				**-0**	**-43**	**2.217**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**551**	**12**			**7**	**93**				**1**				**4**	**-28**	**639**
Agriculture	471	7			2	93				1				4	-25	554
Fishing	30	2													-3	29
Forestry	50	3			5									-0	-0	57
Industry, mineral resources and mining, construction	**609**	**1**			**150**	**582**								**-4**	**-9**	**1.330**
Industry	588	1			142	489								-4	-9	1.208
Mineral resources and mining	21				8	93										122
Trade and tourism	**230**	**1**			**21**					**2**				**-0**	**-5**	**248**
Tourism	7				6					2						15
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment	223	1			15									-0	-5	233
Multisector/Cross-cutting	**1.277**	**75**	**55**		**414**	**334**	**552**			**0**				**-1**	**-24**	**2.682**
General environmental protection	**379**	**39**	**8**		**72**	**12**				**0**				**1**	**-5**	**507**
General environmental protection	379	39	8		72	12				0				1	-5	507
Other multisector	**897**	**36**	**47**		**341**	**322**	**552**			**0**				**-2**	**-19**	**2.176**
Other multisector	897	36	47		341	322	552			0				-2	-19	2.176
Commodity aid and general programme assistance	**278**	**2**				**2.286**	**35**							**566**	**-9**	**3.159**
Developmental food assistance		**2**												**-4**	**-6**	**-8**
Developmental food assistance		2												-4	-6	-8
General budget support	**278**					**2.286**	**35**							**571**	**-3**	**3.167**
General budget support	278					2.286	35							571	-3	3.167
Humanitarian aid	**155**	**0**	**34**	**2.551**	**24**	**258**								**-1**	**-3**	**3.019**
Disaster preparedness	**13**	**0**	**21**											**-0**	**-0**	**34**
Disaster preparedness	13	0	21											-0	-0	34
Emergency response	**92**	**0**	**5**	**2.551**										**-0**	**-3**	**2.644**
Emergency response	92	0	5	2.551										-0	-3	2.644
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	**51**		**8**		**24**	**258**								**-0**	**-0**	**341**
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	51		8		24	258								-0	-0	341

	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUMA	5. IPA III	6. Ukraine Facility	7. Western Balkans Facility	8. CFSP	9. INSC	10. OCT	11. ULCM	12. USC	13. Admin	14. Other	EDF	Total
Other : Administrative costs of donors / Unallocated / Unspecified	**4**	**15**	**336**	**12**	**61**	**31**	**9**	**1**	**2**	**0**			**672**	**23**	**-2**	**1.162**
Administrative costs of donors	**1**	**3**	**336**	**11**	**61**	**31**	**9**	**1**	**2**	**0**			**672**	**1**	**-2**	**1.125**
Administrative costs of donors	1	3	336	11	61	31	9	1	2	0			672	1	-2	1.125
Unallocated / Unspecified	**2**	**12**		**2**										**21**		**37**
Unallocated / Unspecified	2	12		2										21		37
Total	**8.999**	**925**	**1.034**	**2.563**	**2.162**	**4.798**	**596**	**282**	**65**	**5**			**672**	**486**	**-325**	**22.263**

Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	No
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	No
EDF	Yes	No

Table 11B: Sectoral breakdown per instrument in 2025 – Disbursements (in EUR millions)

	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUMA	5. IPA III	6. Ukraine Facility	7. Western Balkans Facility	8. CFSP	9. INSC	10. OCT	11. ULCM	12. USC	11. Admin	12. Other	Com-pl-etion Lines	EDF	Total
Social infrastructure and services	**3.175**	**1.052**	**664**	**13**	**855**	**72**		**296**		**0**				**2**	**743**	**203**	**7.074**
Education	**794**	**127**	**86**		**320**	**28**								**1**	**132**	**30**	**1.518**
Basic education	183	88	56		2	28									14	4	375
Education, level unspecified	298	32	3		282									1	35	6	657
Post-secondary education	164	0			28										6	4	203
Secondary education	149	7	27		7										76	16	284
Government and civil society	**1.474**	**554**	**386**	**13**	**259**	**19**		**296**		**0**					**206**	**91**	**3.297**
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	123	111	212	13	16	2		296							22	25	820
Government and civil society, general	1.351	443	175		242	17				0					184	66	2.477
Health	**398**	**300**	**1**		**148**	**24**								**0**	**69**	**34**	**973**
Basic health	280	282	1		143										42	29	776
Health, general	110	17			4	24									25	5	187
Non-communicable diseases (NCDs)	8	1			0									0	2		10
Other social infrastructure and services	**311**	**41**	**178**		**21**	**1**								**1**	**112**	**14**	**679**
Other social infrastructure and services	311	41	178		21	1								1	112	14	679
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	**33**	**25**													**0**	**1**	**59**
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	33	25													0	1	59
Water and sanitation	**165**	**5**	**12**		**107**										**223**	**34**	**548**
Water and sanitation	165	5	12		107										223	34	548
Economic infrastructure and services	**960**	**47**	**12**		**228**	**250**			**49**					**3**	**293**	**324**	**2.167**
Banking and financial services	**133**	**3**	**0**		**2**										**49**	**6**	**193**
Banking and financial services	133	3	0		2										49	6	193
Business and other services	**123**	**11**	**1**		**11**	**2**									**27**	**28**	**203**
Business and other services	123	11	1		11	2									27	28	203
Communications	**138**	**27**	**1**		**34**	**26**								**1**	**8**	**6**	**240**

	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUMA	5. IPA III	6. Ukraine Facility	7. Western Balkans Facility	8. CFSP	9. INSC	10. OCT	11. ULCM	12. USC	11. Admin	12. Other	Com-pl-etion Lines	EDF	Total
Communications	138	27	1		34	26								1	8	6	240
Energy	**447**	**3**	**10**		**47**	**140**			**49**					**2**	**153**	**104**	**957**
Energy generation, non-renewable sources	31														13		44
Energy generation, renewable sources	309	1	10		27	90									55	52	544
Energy policy	92	2			11	50								2	53	11	222
Heating, cooling and energy distribution	16				10										23	42	90
Nuclear energy plants			0						49						9		58
Transport and storage	**119**	**3**			**135**	**82**									**55**	**180**	**574**
Transport and storage	119	3			135	82									55	180	574
Production sectors	**756**	**45**	**28**		**32**	**279**								**10**	**216**	**227**	**1.593**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**337**	**28**	**10**		**5**	**26**								**5**	**120**	**165**	**696**
Agriculture	265	27	10		5	26								5	97	135	568
Fishing	6	0													13	24	44
Forestry	66	1			0										10	6	83
Industry, mineral resources and mining, construction	**324**	**4**	**18**		**16**	**254**									**75**	**37**	**728**
Construction	0														0	0	0
Industry	313	1	18		16	230									75	34	687
Mineral resources and mining	11	3	0			24										3	41
Trade and tourism	**95**	**14**			**11**									**5**	**20**	**26**	**169**
Tourism	4				2										3	2	11
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment	91	14			8									5	17	24	158
Multisector/Cross-cutting	**792**	**125**	**22**		**254**	**1**	**73**	**2**						**37**	**236**	**102**	**1.644**
General environmental protection	**235**	**66**	**1**		**17**	**1**								**5**	**76**	**39**	**440**
General environmental protection	235	66	1		17	1								5	76	39	440
Other multisector	**556**	**58**	**21**		**238**		**73**	**2**						**33**	**160**	**63**	**1.204**
Other multisector	556	58	21		238		73	2						33	160	63	1.204
Commodity aid and general programme assistance	**378**	**1**			**8**	**1.240**								**569**	**14**	**27**	**2.237**
Developmental food assistance	**11**	**1**													**9**	**1**	**23**
Developmental food assistance	11	1													9	1	23
General budget support	**366**				**8**	**1.240**								**569**	**5**	**26**	**2.214**
General budget support	366				8	1.240								569	5	26	2.214
Humanitarian aid	**283**	**6**	**8**	**2.451**	**8**	**180**								**0**	**19**	**15**	**2.971**
Disaster preparedness	**5**	**6**	**2**	**121**										**0**	**2**	**1**	**137**
Disaster preparedness	5	6	2	121										0	2	1	137
Emergency response	**227**	**0**	**6**	**2.329**	**1**									**0**	**0**	**14**	**2.578**
Emergency response	227	0	6	2.329	1									0	0	14	2.578
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	**52**		**0**		**7**	**180**									**16**	**0**	**255**

	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUMA	5. IPA III	6. Ukraine Facility	7. Western Balkans Facility	8. CFSP	9. INSC	10. OCT	11. ULCM	12. USC	11. Admin	12. Other	Com-pl-etion Lines	EDF	Total
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	52		0		7	180									16	0	255
Other : Administrative costs of donors / Unallocated / Unspecified	**7**	**22**	**333**	**13**	**62**	**16**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**0**			**666**	**10**	**4**	**37**	**1.177**
Administrative costs of donors	**2**	**1**	**333**	**10**	**62**	**16**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**0**			**666**	**4**	**1**	**37**	**1.140**
Administrative costs of donors	2	1	333	10	62	16	4	1	2	0			666	4	1	37	1.140
Unallocated / Unspecified	**4**	**22**		**2**										**5**	**3**	**0**	**37**
Unallocated / Unspecified	4	22		2										5	3	0	37
Total	**6.350**	**1.299**	**1.067**	**2.476**	**1.447**	**2.038**	**77**	**299**	**51**	**0**			**666**	**631**	**1.526**	**936**	**18.863**

Commitments	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	Yes
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	Yes
EDF	Yes	Yes

Table 12A: Breakdown by country and instrument for 2025 – Commitments (in EUR millions)

Country / Region	Income group	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUM A	5. IPA III	6. Ukrain e Facility	7. Western Balkans Facility	8. CFS P	9. INS C	10. OC T	11. ULC M	12 . US C	13. Adm in	14. Othe r	EDF	Total
Part I: Developing Countries and Territories (Official Development Assistance)		**8.999**	**925**	**698**	**2.553**	**2.101**	**4.767**	**587**	**280**	**64**	**5**				**486**	**-325**	**21.142**
Bilateral		**8.991**	**925**	**698**	**2.553**	**2.101**	**4.767**	**587**	**280**	**64**	**5**				**454**	**-325**	**21.101**
Africa		**4.038**	**82**	**128**	**898**				**107**						**-6**	**-271**	**4.978**
Africa (North of Sahara)		**723**		**4**	**20**				**28**						**-1**		**775**
Algeria	LMICS	45															45
Egypt	LMICS	100		1											-0		101
Libya	UMICS	34		3					28						-1		64
Morocco	LMICS	268															268
North of Sahara, regional	UNALLOC	134			20												154
Tunisia	LMICS	143													-0		143
Africa (South of Sahara)		**2.902**	**14**	**34**	**878**				**79**						**-4**	**-257**	**3.647**
Angola	LDCS	50														-1	49
Benin	LDCS	67														-1	66
Botswana	UMICS	8														-0	8
Burkina Faso	LDCS	1														-19	-18
Burundi	LDCS	32														-2	30
Cabo Verde	LMICS	20													-0	-0	19
Cameroon	LMICS	41															41
Central African Republic	LDCS			5					10								15
Chad	LDCS	50														-9	41
Comoros	LDCS	5															5
Congo	LMICS	18	-0														18
Democratic Republic of the Congo	LDCS	166														-1	165
Djibouti	LDCS	7														-0	7
Eastern Africa, regional	UNALLOC	50			445											-0	494
Eritrea	LDCS															-20	-20

Country / Region	Income group	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUM A	5. IPA III	6. Ukrain e Facility	7. Western Balkans Facility	8. CFS P	9. INS C	10. OC T	11. ULC M	12 . US C	13. Adm in	14. Othe r	EDF	Total
Eswatini	LMICS															-2	-2
Ethiopia	LDCS	90		3											-0	-0	92
Gabon	UMICS	9														-2	7
Gambia	LDCS															-0	-0
Ghana	LMICS	54													0	-1	53
Guinea	LDCS	50														-0	50
Ivory Coast	LMICS	55													0		55
Kenya	LMICS	22		-0												-13	8
Lesotho	LDCS															-1	-1
Liberia	LDCS	25														-1	24
Madagascar	LDCS	2														-10	-8
Malawi	LDCS															-3	-3
Mali	LDCS	1							29							-98	-68
Mauritania	LDCS	34														-2	32
Mauritius	UMICS	2															2
Middle Africa, regional	UNALLOC	28		2	117												147
Mozambique	LDCS	51														-15	35
Namibia	UMICS															-2	-2
Niger	LDCS								-2							-6	-8
Nigeria	LMICS	73		6											-0	-3	76
Rwanda	LDCS	59															59
Sao Tome and Principe	LDCS															-0	-0
Senegal	LDCS		-0													-1	-1
Sierra Leone	LDCS	2														-3	-1
Somalia	LDCS	87							41							-1	128
South Africa	UMICS	86															86
South of Sahara, regional	UNALLOC	1.230	14	12	277										-1	-18	1.516
South Sudan	LDCS	33		2											-0	-1	33
Southern Africa, regional	UNALLOC	12			39											-0	51
Sudan	LDCS			6											-2		4
Togo	LDCS	20														-0	20
Uganda	LDCS															-18	-18
Western Africa, regional	UNALLOC	247			-0												246
Zambia	LDCS	116														-1	115
Zimbabwe	LMICS		-0													-1	-1
Africa, unspecified		**413**	**68**	**90**											**-1**	**-14**	**557**
Africa, regional	UNALLOC	413	68	90											-1	-14	557
America		**369**		**16**	**153**				**3**						**-6**	**-13**	**523**
America (North & Central America)		**90**		**15**											**-0**	**-9**	**95**

Country / Region	Income group	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUM A	5. IPA III	6. Ukrain e Facility	7. Western Balkans Facility	8. CFS P	9. INS C	10. OC T	11. ULC M	12 . US C	13. Adm in	14. Othe r	EDF	Total
Caribbean & Central America, regional	UNALLOC														-0		-0
Caribbean, regional	UNALLOC	35														-3	32
Central America, regional	UNALLOC	7															7
Costa Rica	UMICS	8															8
El Salvador	UMICS	10															10
Guatemala	UMICS	24															24
Haiti	LDCS			15												-6	9
Honduras	LMICS	6															6
Nicaragua	LMICS														-0		-0
St.Vincent & Grenadines	UMICS															-0	-0
America (South America)		**104**		**1**											**-6**	**-1**	**99**
Argentina	UMICS	5															5
Bolivia	LMICS	11															11
Brazil	UMICS	15															15
Ecuador	UMICS	10															10
Paraguay	UMICS	5													-6		-1
Peru	UMICS	14		1													15
South America, regional	UNALLOC	38															38
Suriname	UMICS															-1	-1
Venezuela	UMICS	7															7
America, unspecified		**175**			**153**				**3**						**-0**	**-2**	**329**
America, regional	UNALLOC	175			153				3						-0	-2	329
Asia		**1.972**	**28**	**53**	**953**				**98**	**5**					**-64**	**-1**	**3.043**
Asia (Far East Asia)		**107**	**0**												**-2**	**-1**	**105**
Cambodia	LDCS	10															10
Far East Asia, regional	UNALLOC														-0		-0
Indonesia	UMICS	15															15
Lao (People's Democratic Republic)	LDCS	35													-1		34
Malaysia	UMICS	3															3
Philippines	LMICS	2	0														2
Thailand	UMICS	18															18
Timor-Leste	LDCS	12													-1	-1	11
Viet Nam	LMICS	12															12
Asia (Middle East Asia)		**1.171**		**45**	**667**				**54**						**-6**		**1.930**
Iraq	UMICS	54		1	20				31						-1		106
Jordan	LMICS	166															166
Lebanon	LMICS	264		18											-0		282
Middle East, regional	UNALLOC	7		-3	308				-0								311

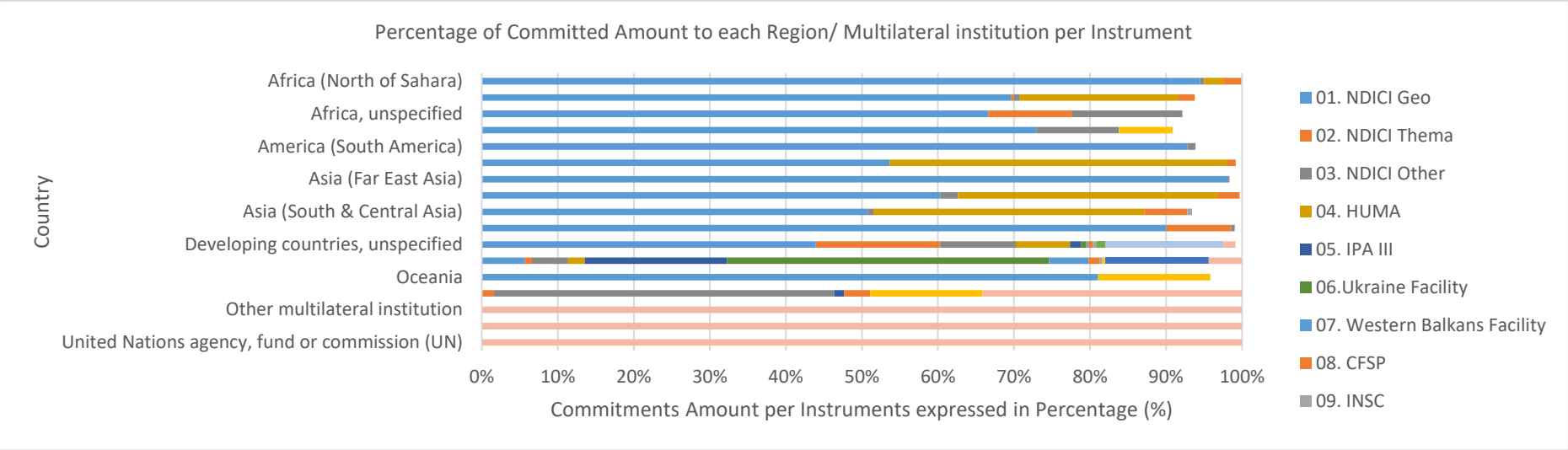
Country / Region	Income group	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUM A	5. IPA III	6. Ukrain e Facility	7. Western Balkans Facility	8. CFS P	9. INS C	10. OC T	11. ULC M	12 . US C	13. Adm in	14. Othe r	EDF	Total
Palestine**	UMICS	494			220				20								734
Syria	OTHER_LI CS	139		32											-5		166
Yemen	LDCS	47		-3	119				2						-0		166
Asia (South & Central Asia)		**408**		**6**	**286**				**44**	**5**					**-53**		**697**
Afghanistan	LDCS	111													-9		102
Armenia	UMICS	49							22	5					-0		76
Azerbaïjan	UMICS	-7															-7
Bangladesh	LDCS	47		2											-8		42
Bhutan	LMICS														-0		-0
Central Asia, regional	UNALLOC	1		-1											-15		-15
Georgia	UMICS	-8							22						-19		-5
Kazakhstan	UMICS	8															8
Kyrgyz Republic	LMICS	28															28
Maldives	UMICS	4															4
Myanmar	LDCS	25		5											-0		30
Nepal	LDCS	10															10
Pakistan	LMICS	73													-0		73
South & Central Asia, regional	UNALLOC				286												286
South Asia, regional	UNALLOC	10													-1		9
Sri Lanka	LMICS	21													-1		20
Tajikistan	LMICS	5															5
Turkmenistan	UMICS	2															2
Uzbekistan	LMICS	28													-0		28
Asia, unspecified		**286**	**28**	**2**											**-3**		**312**
Asia, regional	UNALLOC	286	28	2											-3		312
Europe		**637**	**102**	**408**	**250**	**2.099**	**4.767**	**587**	**71**	**37**					**498**	**-0**	**9.456**
Europe		**637**	**102**	**408**	**250**	**2.099**	**4.767**		**71**	**37**					**498**	**-0**	**9.456**
Albania	UMICS					97									-0		97
Belarus	UMICS	30													0		30
Bosnia-Herzegovina	UMICS					38											38
Europe, regional	UNALLOC	214	102	45		997		587							-18		1.927
Kosovo*	UMICS					4			30						-0		34
Moldova	UMICS	293	0	1	10												303
Montenegro	UMICS					107									-0		107
North Macedonia	UMICS	0				68									-43		25
Serbia	UMICS	1				224									-9		216
Türkiye	UMICS	7		325	20	564									-2	-0	914
Ukraine	LMICS	92		38	220		4.767		41	37					569		5.764

Country / Region	Income group	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUM A	5. IPA III	6. Ukrain e Facility	7. Western Balkans Facility	8. CFS P	9. INS C	10. OC T	11. ULC M	12 . US C	13. Adm in	14. Othe r	EDF	Total
Oceania		**71**									**5**				**-1**	**-2**	**73**
Oceania		**71**									**5**				**-1**	**-2**	**73**
Fiji	UMICS														-0		-0
Kiribati	LDCS															-0	-0
Micronesia, Fed. States	LMICS															-1	-1
Oceania, regional	UNALLOC	34													-1	-0	33
Papua New Guinea	LMICS	28															28
Polynesia, regional	UNALLOC										2						2
Samoa	LMICS															-0	-0
Solomon Islands	LDCS	10															10
Tuvalu	LDCS	-1															-1
Wallis & Futuna	UMICS										3					-0	3
Developing countries		**1.904**	**713**	**92**	**299**	**2**			**1**	**22**					**33**	**-38**	**3.029**
Developing countries, unspecified		**1.904**	**713**	**92**	**299**	**2**			**1**	**22**					**33**	**-38**	**3.029**
Developing countries, unspecified	UNALLOC	1.904	713	92	299	2			1	22					33	-38	3.029
Multilateral (inflows)															**32**		**32**
Other multilateral institution															**1**		**1**
Other multilateral institution															**1**		**1**
World Customs Organization Customs Co-operation Fund															1		1
United Nations agency, fund or commission (UN)															**3**		**3**
United Nations agency, fund or commission (UN)															**3**		**3**
FAO															3		3
UNEP															0		0
UNFCCC															1		1
Regional Development Bank															**28**		**28**
Regional Development Bank															**28**		**28**
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development															28		28
Triangular co-operation		**8**															**8**
America		**8**															**8**
America, unspecified		**8**															**8**
America, regional	UNALLOC	8															8

Country / Region	Income group	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUM A	5. IPA III	6. Ukrain e Facility	7. Western Balkans Facility	8. CFS P	9. INS C	10. OC T	11. ULC M	12 . US C	13. Adm in	14. Othe r	EDF	Total
Part II: Countries and Territories in Transition (NON-ODA eligible countries)		0	0								43				5	-4	45
Bilateral		0	0								43				5	-4	45
Africa																-0	-0
Africa (South of Sahara)																-0	-0
Seychelles	MADCTS															-0	-0
America											2					-3	-1
America (North & Central America)											2					-3	-1
Aruba	MADCTS										2					-0	1
Barbados	MADCTS															-2	-2
Netherlands Antilles	MADCTS															-1	-1
Asia		0															0
Asia (Middle East Asia)		0															0
United Arab Emirates	MADCTS	0															0
Europe											41						41
Europe											41						41
Greenland	MADCTS										41						41
Oceania																-1	-1
Oceania																-1	-1
French Polynesia	MADCTS															-1	-1
New Caledonia	MADCTS															-0	-0
Other			0												5		6
Other			0												5		6
MADCT Unallocated	MADCTS		0												5		6
Part III: ODA Countries Non-ODA Eligible Flows		86	0	127		7			124		8	1.535	50		82	-34	1.984
Part IV: Other flows in non-ODA countries		7	2								9						18
Administrative Costs Ex-BA lines - Heading 6				343	10	61	31	9	2	2	1						458
Administrative Costs - Heading 7														672			672
TOTAL COMMITTED AMOUNT		9.092	928	1.167	2.563	2.169	4.798	596	406	65	66	1.535	50	672	574	-362	24.319

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.
(**) This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.

Graphs Table 12A



Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	Yes
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	Yes
EDF	Yes	Yes

Table 12B: Breakdown by country and instrument for 2025 – Disbursements (in EUR millions)

Country / Region	Income group	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUMA	5. IPA III	6. Ukraine Facility	7. Western Balkans Facility	8. CFSP	9. INSC	10. OCT	11. ULCM	12. USC	13. Admin	14. Other	Completion Lines	EDF	Total
Part I: Developing Countries and Territories (Official Development Assistance)		**6.350**	**1.299**	**734**	**2.465**	**1.385**	**2.023**	**73**	**298**	**49**	**0**				**631**	**1.526**	**936**	**17.769**
Bilateral		**6.268**	**1.253**	**731**	**2.465**	**1.385**	**2.023**	**73**	**298**	**48**	**0**				**619**	**1.505**	**936**	**17.603**
Africa		**3.108**	**233**	**109**	**829**	**0**			**119**	**1**					**1**	**392**	**738**	**5.530**
Africa (North of Sahara)		**488**	**10**	**10**	**17**				**20**	**0**		0	0	0	0	**270**		**815**
Algeria	LMICS	12	1		8											9		29
Egypt	LMICS	53	2	1	6					0						39		101
Libya	UMICS	55	2	9	2				20							2		90
Morocco	LMICS	253	2													75		330
North of Sahara, regional	UNALLOC	63			1											9		73
Tunisia	LMICS	52	2	1												136		191
Africa (South of Sahara)		**2.079**	**145**	**94**	**811**	**0**			**100**	**1**		0	0	0	**1**	**81**	**690**	**4.002**
Angola	LDCS	19	2	1	1											1	11	34
Benin	LDCS	47	2	4	1											1	10	65
Botswana	UMICS	2	0	0													1	4
Burkina Faso	LDCS	66	3	2	26											3	3	102
Burundi	LDCS	46	4		2											0	10	62
Cabo Verde	LMICS	5	1													0		6
Cameroon	LMICS	25	3	0	17											1	7	53
Central African Republic	LDCS	35	4	2	21				19							1	4	87
Chad	LDCS	46	1	2	49											1	23	121
Comoros	LDCS	7	1		0											0	3	11
Congo	LMICS	6	1													0	13	21

Democratic Republic of the Congo	LDCS	124	8	31	91											1	47	302
Djibouti	LDCS	8	1		1											0	13	24
Eastern Africa, regional	UNALLOC	90	2	0	113											5	23	233
Equatorial Guinea	UMICS		1															1
Eritrea	LDCS	0	1													0		1
Eswatini	LMICS	6	0														6	12
Ethiopia	LDCS	100	4	8	53											2	20	186
Gabon	UMICS	12	1														0	13
Gambia	LDCS	23	1													0	7	31
Ghana	LMICS	28	2	0						0					0	1	11	43
Guinea	LDCS	17	2	0	0										0	0	17	38
Guinea-Bissau	LDCS	12	4													1	3	19
Ivory Coast	LMICS	50	2	4	2										0	2	21	81
Kenya	LMICS	42	6		12											0	22	82
Lesotho	LDCS	10	1		0											0	10	22
Liberia	LDCS	48	2													0	6	56
Madagascar	LDCS	41	1		6											1	87	136
Malawi	LDCS	49	6		0											0	40	95
Mali	LDCS	8	6	0	15				29							3	18	79
Mauritania	LDCS	68	1	0	5											1	5	80
Mauritius	UMICS	0	1													1	5	7
Middle Africa, regional	UNALLOC	19	0		2											1		22
Mozambique	LDCS	49	3	0	18											3	53	126
Namibia	UMICS	3	1													0	5	8
Niger	LDCS	11	0	2	22											1	2	37
Nigeria	LMICS	88	5	12	38					0						0	13	157
Rwanda	LDCS	68	3		0											1	11	83
Sao Tome and Principe	LDCS	3	1															4
Senegal	LDCS	29	3	1												2	7	43
Sierra Leone	LDCS	52	3														18	73
Somalia	LDCS	67	2	3	34				51							3	7	167
South Africa	UMICS	21	2							1						9		33
South of Sahara, regional	UNALLOC	156	17	1	54											24	44	295
South Sudan	LDCS	47	3	7	59										0		0	117
Southern Africa, regional	UNALLOC	47	4															51
Sudan	LDCS	63	3	10	114											1		191

Tanzania	LDCS	46	4			0											20	70
Togo	LDCS	10	0	3	0												11	25
Uganda	LDCS	57	4	0	19											1	8	88
Western Africa, regional	UNALLOC	114	8		36											5	7	171
Zambia	LDCS	66	3		1											2	39	112
Zimbabwe	LMICS	20	3	0	1											1	0	26
Africa, unspecified		**541**	**79**	**5**		**0**						0	0	0	**1**	**40**	**48**	**713**
Africa, regional	UNALLOC	541	79	5		0									1	40	48	713
America		**232**	**69**	**23**	**163**				**1**						**3**	**99**	**61**	**651**
America (North & Central America)		**100**	**29**	**14**	**67**							0	0	0	0	**50**	**60**	**320**
Belize	UMICS	1	0														1	2
Caribbean & Central America, regional	UNALLOC	1														3		4
Caribbean, regional	UNALLOC	9	1	3	8											0	14	35
Central America, regional	UNALLOC	12		2	19													33
Costa Rica	UMICS	4	2													2		8
Cuba	UMICS	8	1		5											13		27
Dominican Republic	UMICS	5	1		2											0	9	17
El Salvador	UMICS	4	2													16		21
Grenada	UMICS		0															0
Guatemala	UMICS	10	3													3		16
Haiti	LDCS	14	5	9	29											2	31	89
Honduras	LMICS	15	5		0											4		24
Jamaica	UMICS	2	1													1	4	7
Mexico	UMICS	9	6		5											2		21
Nicaragua	LMICS	7	2													1		10
Panama	UMICS		1													2		3
St. Lucia	UMICS		0															0
St.Vincent & Grenadines	UMICS																2	2
America (South America)		**88**	**36**	**7**	**79**				**0**			0	0	0	0	**37**	**1**	**247**
Argentina	UMICS	5	1	0												1		8
Bolivia	LMICS	17	7	1												2		28
Brazil	UMICS	8	4	0	1											4		16
Colombia	UMICS	6	11	1	19											8		46
Ecuador	UMICS	6	4	3	1											4		19
Guyana	UMICS		1														1	1

Paraguay	UMICS	10	1													12		23
Peru	UMICS	14	2	1												2		19
South America, regional	UNALLOC	21	2		28				0							3		54
Suriname	UMICS		1														0	1
Venezuela	UMICS	1	2		30											0		33
America, unspecified		**44**	**4**	**2**	**16**				**1**			0	0	0	**3**	**13**		**84**
America, regional	UNALLOC	44	4	2	16				1						3	13		84
Asia		**1.473**	**104**	**85**	**973**	**0**			**100**	**25**					**0**	**406**	**1**	**3.168**
Asia (Far East Asia)		**115**	**30**	**1**	**13**							0	0	0	**0**	**78**	**1**	**237**
Cambodia	LDCS	23	5													21		50
China	UMICS	5	1													6		12
Far East Asia, regional	UNALLOC	8	1		4											4		17
Indonesia	UMICS	3	5	1												9		18
Lao (People's Democratic Republic)	LDCS	21	2		0											3		27
Malaysia	UMICS	2	2													0		4
Mongolia	LMICS	6	1	0	0											6		13
Philippines	LMICS	22	9		8										0	16		54
Thailand	UMICS	4	2		0											0		7
Timor-Leste	LDCS	11	1													1	1	14
Viet Nam	LMICS	9	2		1											10		22
Asia (Middle East Asia)		**808**	**17**	**56**	**655**				**55**	**1**		0	0	0	**0**	**117**		**1.709**
Iran	LMICS	0	0		9					0						2		11
Iraq	UMICS	23	1	4	18				31	1					0	7		85
Jordan	LMICS	89	2		13					0						49		154
Lebanon	LMICS	224	2	20	109											17		372
Middle East, regional	UNALLOC	42	0	11	1				1						0	0		57
Palestine**	UMICS	375	4	14	182				20							19		615
Syria	OTHER_LICS	43	5	7	194											20		268
Yemen	LDCS	12	2	0	128				2							2		147
Asia (South & Central Asia)		**498**	**40**	**19**	**299**	**0**			**44**	**24**		0	0	0	0	**204**		**1.128**
Afghanistan	LDCS	137	1	1	192											11		342
Armenia	UMICS	29	1	2	4				22	1						28		86
Azerbaïjan	UMICS	2		0												4		6
Bangladesh	LDCS	64	9	2	39											30		145
Bhutan	LMICS	8	2													1		10

Central Asia, regional	UNALLOC	33	0	1	2					23						11		69
Georgia	UMICS	19	3						22							14		59
India	LMICS	8	4		0											3		15
Kazakhstan	UMICS	6	2													0		8
Kyrgyz Republic	LMICS	16	3													6		26
Maldives	UMICS	2																2
Myanmar	LDCS	43	1	3	47											8		102
Nepal	LDCS	42	4		0											5		51
Pakistan	LMICS	22	2	9	16											36		85
South & Central Asia, regional	UNALLOC	4				0										0		4
South Asia, regional	UNALLOC	10	0													9		19
Sri Lanka	LMICS	10	2	0												12		24
Tajikistan	LMICS	20	2	1												24		47
Turkmenistan	UMICS	5	0															5
Uzbekistan	LMICS	18	2													3		22
Asia, unspecified		**52**	**17**	**9**	**7**					**0**		0	0	0	0	**8**		**93**
Asia, regional	UNALLOC	52	17	9	7					0						8		93
Europe		**465**	**90**	**501**	**285**	**1.377**	**2.023**	**73**	**72**	**21**					**577**	**530**		**6.014**
Europe		**465**	**90**	**501**	**285**	**1.377**	**2.023**	**73**	**72**	**21**		0	0	0	**577**	**530**		**6.014**
Albania	UMICS	0	0			40										25		65
Belarus	UMICS	9	0	0												3		13
Bosnia-Herzegovina	UMICS		1		0	50										23		74
Europe, regional	UNALLOC	138	75	15		368		73	1	0					9	94		774
Kosovo*	UMICS		0			22			30							41		93
Moldova	UMICS	180	1	10	13											8		213
Montenegro	UMICS		0			66										4		70
North Macedonia	UMICS	0				39										26		66
Serbia	UMICS	0	1			77										55		134
Türkiye	UMICS	7	1	422	24	714				1						203		1.372
Ukraine	LMICS	130	9	53	248		2.023		41	20					569	48		3.141
Oceania		**54**	**3**	**3**	**0**						**0**					**1**	**44**	**104**
Oceania		**54**	**3**	**3**	**0**						**0**	0	0	0	0	**1**	**44**	**104**
Fiji	UMICS	6	1	3												0	0	9
Kiribati	LDCS	2															2	4
Micronesia, Fed. States	LMICS	2																2
Oceania, regional	UNALLOC	4														0	21	24

Papua New Guinea	LMICS	23	2		0											1	12	37
Polynesia, regional	UNALLOC										0						0	0
Samoa	LMICS	3	0													0		3
Solomon Islands	LDCS	7	0													0	8	16
Tonga	UMICS	2	0														0	2
Tuvalu	LDCS	1																1
Vanuatu	LMICS	5															2	7
Wallis & Futuna	UMICS										0							0
Developing countries		**936**	**754**	**10**	**215**	**8**			**6**	**1**					**37**	**76**	**92**	**2.136**
Developing countries, unspecified		**936**	**754**	**10**	**215**	**8**			**6**	**1**		0	0	0	**37**	**76**	**92**	**2.136**
Developing countries, unspecified	UNALLOC	936	754	10	215	8			6	1					37	76	92	2.136
Bilateral, core contributions to NGOs and other private bodies / PPPs		**11**	**1**	**3**		**0**										**14**		**29**
Bilateral, core contributions to NGOs and other private bodies / PPPs		**11**	**1**	**3**		**0**										**14**		**29**
Bilateral, core contributions to NGOs and other private bodies / PPPs		**11**	**1**	**3**		**0**						0	0	0	0	**14**		**29**
Bilateral, core contributions to NGOs and other private bodies / PPPs		11	1	3		0										14		29
Multilateral (inflows)		**61**	**39**							**1**					**12**			**113**
Other multilateral institution		**61**	**39**												**1**			**101**
Other multilateral institution		**61**	**39**									0	0	0	**1**			**101**
Adaptation Fund		40	10															50
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research		21	29															50

World Customs Organization Customs Co-operation Fund															1			1
United Nations agency, fund or commission (UN)										**1**					**1**			**2**
United Nations agency, fund or commission (UN)										**1**		0	0	0	**1**			**2**
IAEA-Assessed										1								1
UNEP															0			0
UNFCCC															1			1
Regional Development Bank															**10**			**10**
Regional Development Bank												0	0	0	**10**			**10**
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development															10			10
Triangular co-operation		**10**	**6**	**1**												**7**		**23**
Africa		**7**	**2**															**10**
Africa (South of Sahara)		**7**	**2**									0	0	0	0			**10**
Burkina Faso	LDCS	2																2
Eastern Africa, regional	UNALLOC	1																1
Senegal	LDCS	3																3
Sierra Leone	LDCS	3																3
South of Sahara, regional	UNALLOC		2															2
America				**1**												**6**		**7**
America, unspecified				**1**								0	0	0	0	**6**		**7**
America, regional	UNALLOC			1												6		7
Asia																**1**		**1**
Asia (Far East Asia)												0	0	0	0	**1**		**1**
Far East Asia, regional	UNALLOC															1		1
Oceania		**0**																**0**
Oceania		**0**										0	0	0	0			**0**
Oceania, regional	UNALLOC	0																0

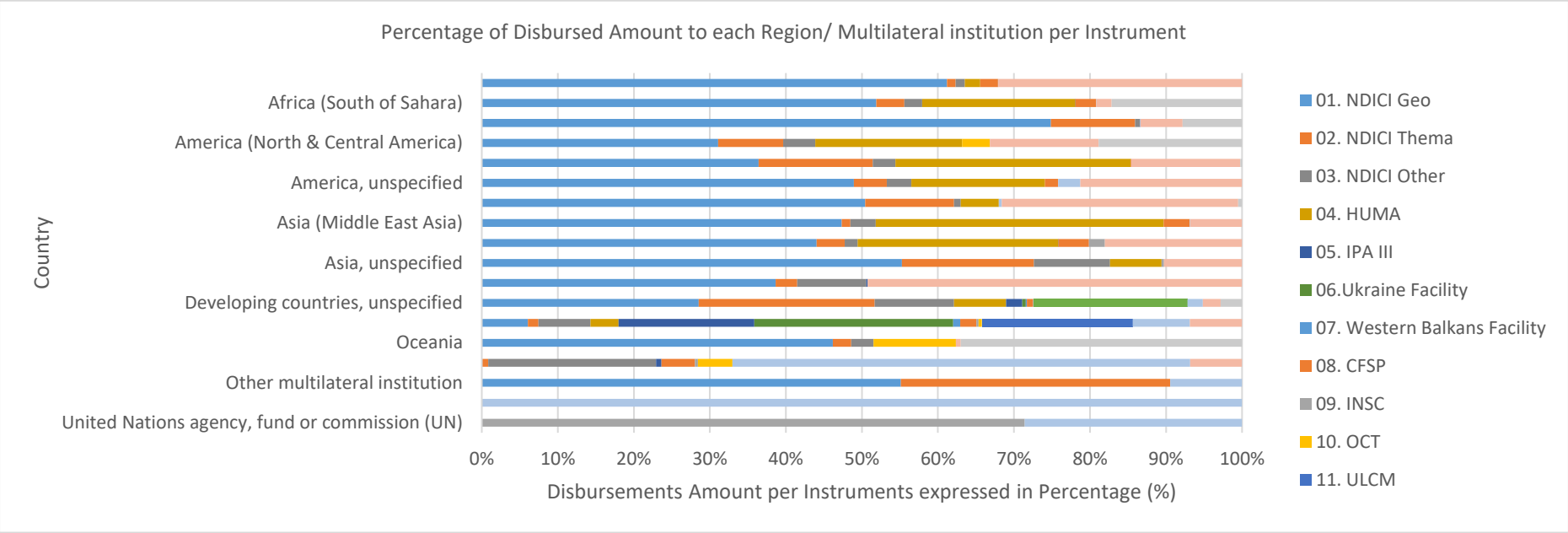
Developing countries		**2**	**4**														**6**
Developing countries, unspecified		**2**	**4**								0	0	0	0			**6**
Developing countries, unspecified	UNALLOC	2	4														6
Part II: Countries and Territories in Transition (NON-ODA eligible countries)		**18**	**10**	**5**					**1**		**56**				**16**	**4**	**5**	**115**
Bilateral		**18**	**10**	**5**					**1**		**56**				**16**	**4**	**5**	**115**
Africa		**0**	**0**														**0**	**1**
Africa (South of Sahara)		**0**	**0**									0	0	0	0		**0**	**1**
Seychelles	MADCTS	0	0														0	1
America		**4**	**3**								**9**					**0**	**5**	**22**
America (North & Central America)			**1**								**9**	0	0	0	0	**0**	**5**	**15**
Aruba	MADCTS										2							2
Bahamas	MADCTS																1	1
Barbados	MADCTS		0													0	2	3
Curaçao	MADCTS										0							0
Saint Pierre And Miquelon	MADCTS										7							7
Sint Maarten	MADCTS										0						0	0
Trinidad And Tobago	MADCTS		0														2	2
America (South America)		**4**	**3**									0	0	0	0	**0**		**7**
Chile	MADCTS	2	2													0		5
Uruguay	MADCTS	1	1													0		2
Asia		**14**	**2**	**2**												**1**		**19**
Asia (Far East Asia)		**4**		**1**								0	0	0	0	**0**		**5**
Brunei	MADCTS	0		0														0
Hong Kong, China	MADCTS	0																0
Korea	MADCTS	4																4
Singapore	MADCTS	0														0		0
Taiwan	MADCTS	0		0														1
Asia (Middle East Asia)		**9**	**2**	**1**								0	0	0	0	**1**		**14**
Israel	MADCTS	8	2	1												1		12
Saudi Arabia	MADCTS	0		0														1

United Arab Emirates	MADCTS	1																1
Europe			**4**	**4**							**34**					**1**		**43**
Europe			**4**	**4**							**34**	0	0	0	0	**1**		**43**
Greenland	MADCTS										34					1		34
Russia	CEECS/NIS		4	4												0		8
Oceania											**13**							**13**
Oceania											**13**	0	0	0	0			**13**
French Polynesia	MADCTS										6							6
New Caledonia	MADCTS										7							7
Other			**0**						**1**						**16**	**2**		**18**
Other			**0**						**1**			0	0	0	**16**	**2**		**18**
MADCT Unallocated	MADCTS		0						1						16	2		18
Part III: ODA Countries Non-ODA Eligible Flows		**52**	**13**	**13**		**4**			**126**	**3**	**0**	**1.535**			**56**	**6**	**9**	**1.817**
Part IV: Other flows in non-ODA countries		**9**	**9**	**17**							**4**				**1**	**1**	**0**	**40**
Administrative Costs Ex-BA lines - Heading 6				**339**	**10**	**62**	**16**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**1**							**436**
Administrative Costs - Heading 7														**666**				**666**
TOTAL DISBURSED AMOUNT		**6.429**	**1.332**	**1.108**	**2.476**	**1.452**	**2.038**	**77**	**426**	**54**	**61**	**1.535**	**0**	**666**	**704**	**1.536**	**950**	**20.843**

(*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

(**) This designation shall not be construed as recognition of a State of Palestine and is without prejudice to the individual positions of the Member States on this issue.

Graphs Table 12B

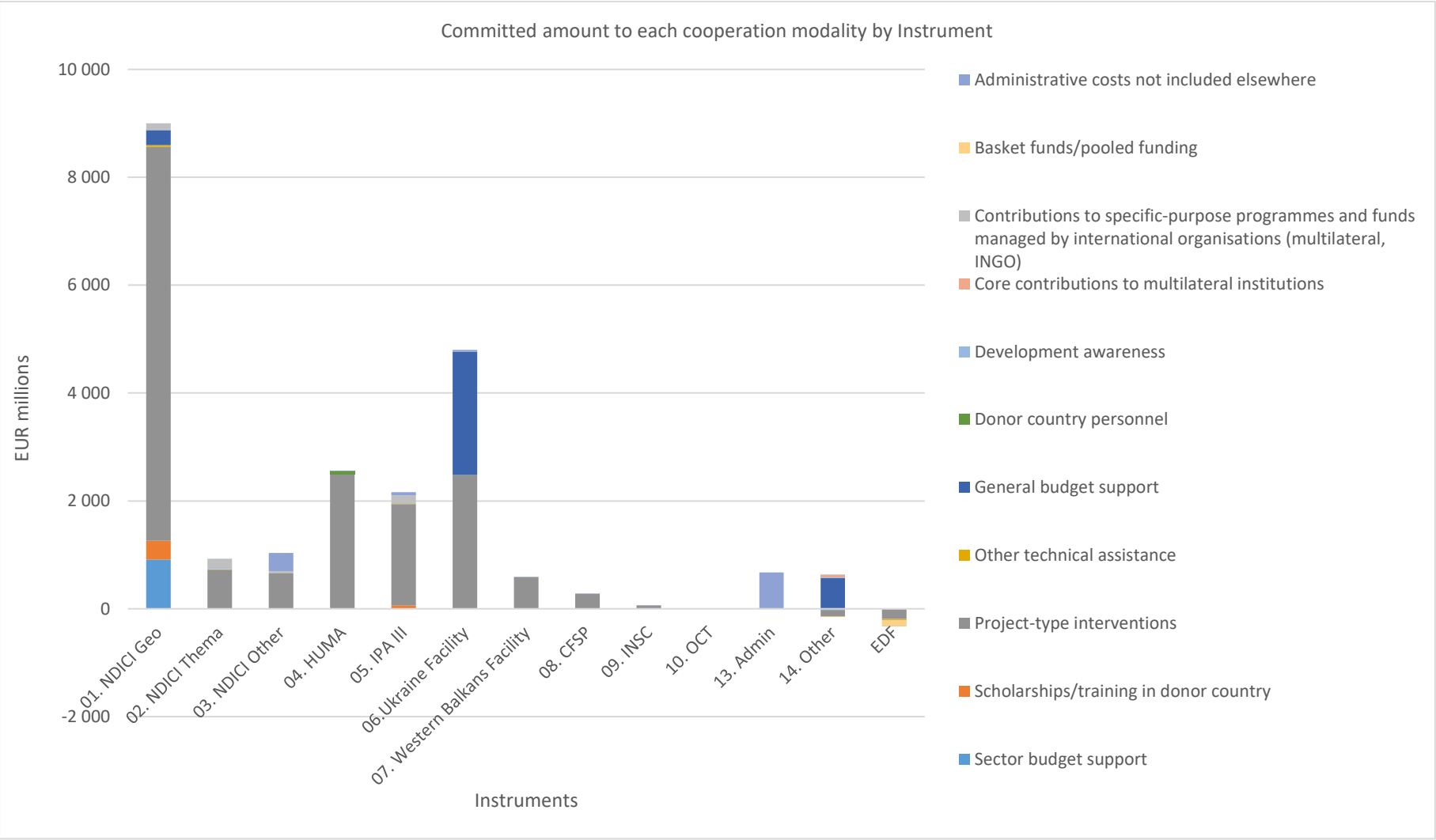


Commitments	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	No
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	No
EDF	Yes	No

Table 13A: Breakdown by co-operation modality and by instrument 2025 – Commitments (in EUR millions)

	Co-operation modality / instrument	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUMA	5. IPA III	6. Ukraine Facility	7. Western Balkans Facility	8. CFSP	9. INSC	10. OCT	11. ULCM	12. USC	13. Admin	14. Other	EDF	Total
A01	General budget support	278	0	0	0	0	2.286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	571	-3	3.132
A02	Sector budget support	914	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	-24	-10	883
B02	Core contributions to multilateral institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	32
B03	Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by international organisations (multilateral, INGO)	122	184	35	0	153	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	-1	504
B04	Basket funds/pooled funding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-114	-115
C01	Project-type interventions	7.306	725	663	2.489	1.878	2.480	587	280	64	2	0	0	0	-119	-166	16.189
D01	Donor country personnel	0	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
D02	Other technical assistance	31	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-20	17
E01	Scholarships/training in donor country	345	0	0	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-8	400
G01	Administrative costs not included elsewhere	2	0	336	10	62	31	9	1	2	0	0	0	672	1	-2	1.124
H01	Development awareness	1	12	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	35
	Total	**8.999**	**925**	**1.034**	**2.563**	**2.162**	**4.798**	**77**	**282**	**65**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**672**	**486**	**-325**	**22.263**

Graphs Table 13A

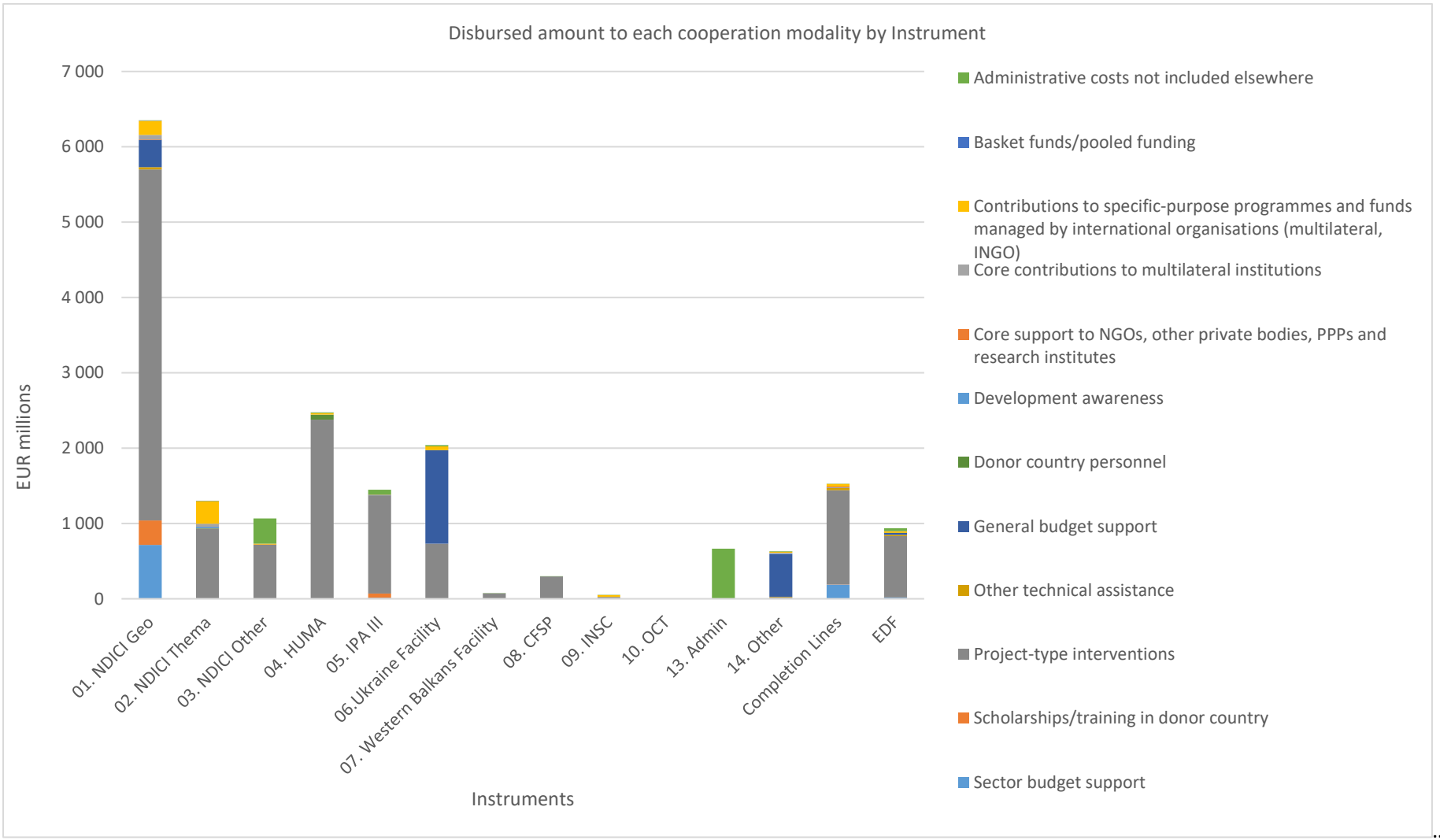


Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	No
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	No
EDF	Yes	No

Table 13B: Breakdown by co-operation modality and by instrument 2025 – Disbursements (in EUR millions)

	Co-operation modality / instrument	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUMA	5. IPA III	6. Ukraine Facility	7. Western Balkans Facility	8. CFSP	9. INSC	10. OCT	11. UL CM	12. USC	13. Admin	14. Other	Comple-tion Lines	EDF	Total
A01	General budget support	363	0	0	0	8	1.240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	569	4	26	2.210
A02	Sector budget support	716	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	20	938
B01	Core support to NGOs, other private bodies, PPPs and research institutes	6	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	23
B02	Core contributions to multilateral institutions	61	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	113
B03	Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by international organisations (multilateral, INGO)	185	301	10	22	6	51	0	0	24	0	0	0	0	15	34	19	668
B04	Basket funds/pooled funding	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8
C01	Project-type interventions	4.660	924	717	2.378	1.298	731	73	298	24	0	0	0	0	19	1.249	812	13.183
D01	Donor country personnel	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	64
D02	Other technical assistance	28	10	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	29	18	99
E01	Scholarships/training in donor country	324	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	384
G01	Administrative costs not included elsewhere	2	1	333	10	62	16	4	1	2	0	0	0	666	4	1	37	1.140
H01	Development awareness	0	22	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	32
	Total	**6.350**	**1.299**	**1.067**	**2.476**	**1.447**	**2.038**	**77**	**299**	**51**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**666**	**631**	**1.526**	**936**	**18.863**

Graphs Table 13B



....

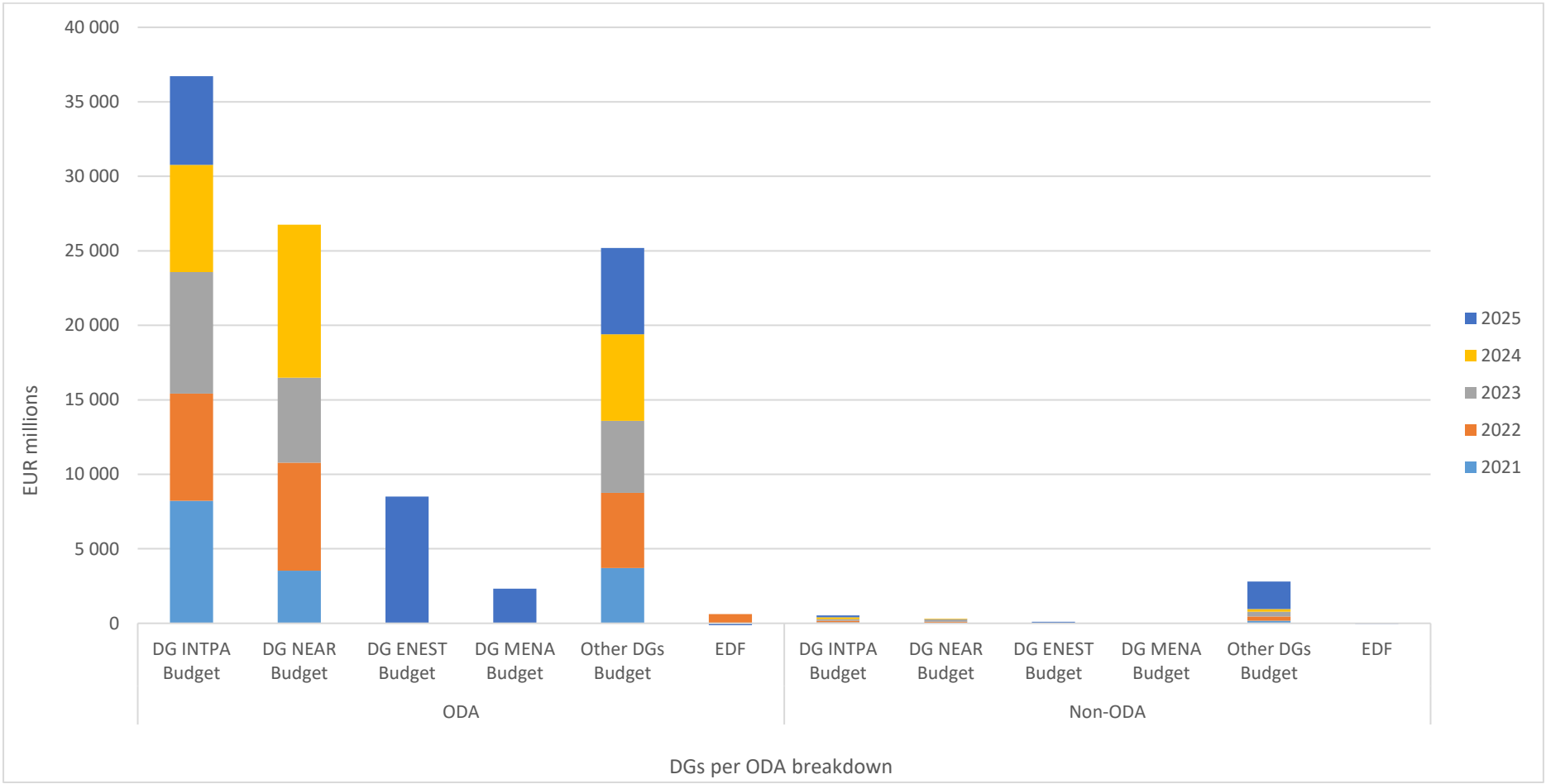
Commitments	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	Yes
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	Yes
EDF	Yes	Yes

Table 14A: Sources of External Action in 2021 – 2025 – Commitments (in EUR millions)

Budget	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
DG INTPA Budget	**8.302**	**7.288**	**8.262**	**7.315**	**6.094**	**37.261**
ODA	8.231	7.187	8.148	7.198	5.964	36.728
Non-ODA	71	101	115	116	130	533
DG NEAR Budget	**3.530**	**7.368**	**5.867**	**10.308**		**27.074**
ODA	3.526	7.264	5.692	10.270		26.751
Non-ODA	4	104	176	39		322
DG ENEST Budget					**8.619**	**8.619**
ODA					8.507	8.507
Non-ODA					112	112
DG MENA Budget					**2.338**	**2.338**
ODA					2.325	2.325
Non-ODA					14	14
Other DGs Budget	**3.899**	**5.312**	**5.155**	**5.997**	**7.630**	**27.992**
ODA	3.716	5.042	4.834	5.807	5.792	25.191
Non-ODA	183	269	320	190	1.838	2.801
EDF	**19**	**602**	**0**	**-2**	**-362**	**257**
ODA	19	602	0	-2	-325	295
Non-ODA	0	0	0	0	-38	-38
Total	**15.751**	**20.569**	**19.284**	**23.618**	**24.319**	**103.540**

Graphs Table 14A

Committed amount between 2021 and 2025 by DG



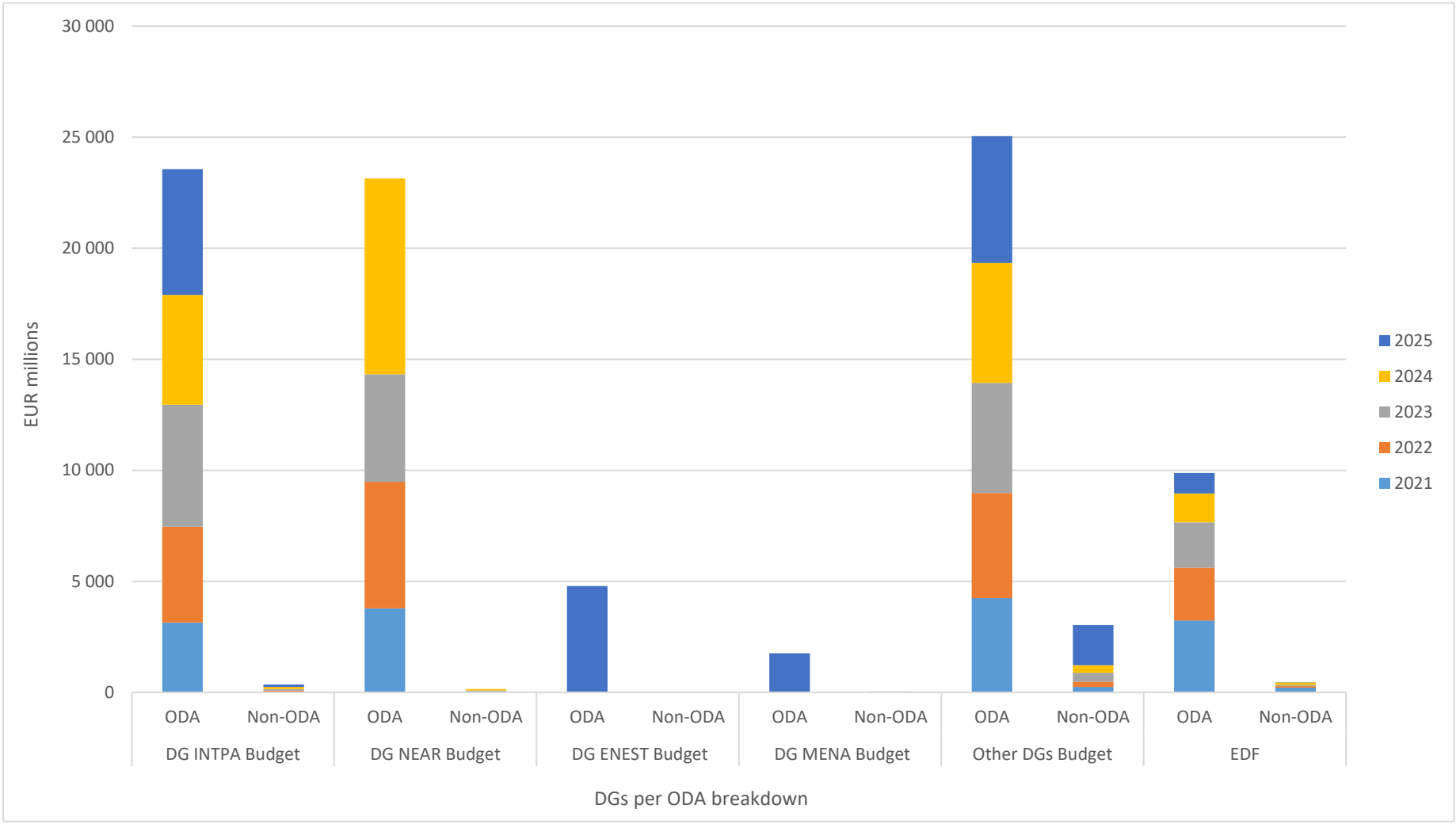
Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	Yes
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	Yes
EDF	Yes	Yes

Table 14B: Sources of External Action in 2021 – 2025 – Disbursements (in EUR millions)

Budget	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
DG INTPA Budget	**3.157**	**4.371**	**5.571**	**5.047**	**5.771**	**23.917**
ODA	3.138	4.323	5.493	4.948	5.664	23.566
Non-ODA	19	48	78	99	107	351
DG NEAR Budget	**3.801**	**5.716**	**4.886**	**8.885**		**23.288**
ODA	3.783	5.703	4.841	8.817		23.144
Non-ODA	18	13	45	67		144
DG ENEST Budget					**4.797**	**4.797**
ODA					4.789	4.789
Non-ODA					8	8
DG MENA Budget					**1.798**	**1.798**
ODA					1.760	1.760
Non-ODA					38	38
Other DGs Budget	**4.476**	**4.980**	**5.356**	**5.744**	**7.527**	**28.083**
ODA	4.237	4.742	4.951	5.406	5.714	25.051
Non-ODA	238	239	405	338	1.813	3.032
EDF	**3.435**	**2.451**	**2.103**	**1.405**	**950**	**10.345**
ODA	3.231	2.379	2.045	1.294	936	9.886
Non-ODA	203	72	58	111	14	459
Total	**14.869**	**17.519**	**17.917**	**21.081**	**20.843**	**92.229**

Graphs Table 14B

Disbursed amount between 2021 and 2025 by DG



Commitments Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	No
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	No
EDF	Yes	No

Table 15: Sectoral breakdown of Official Development Assistance (ODA) for 2021 – 2025

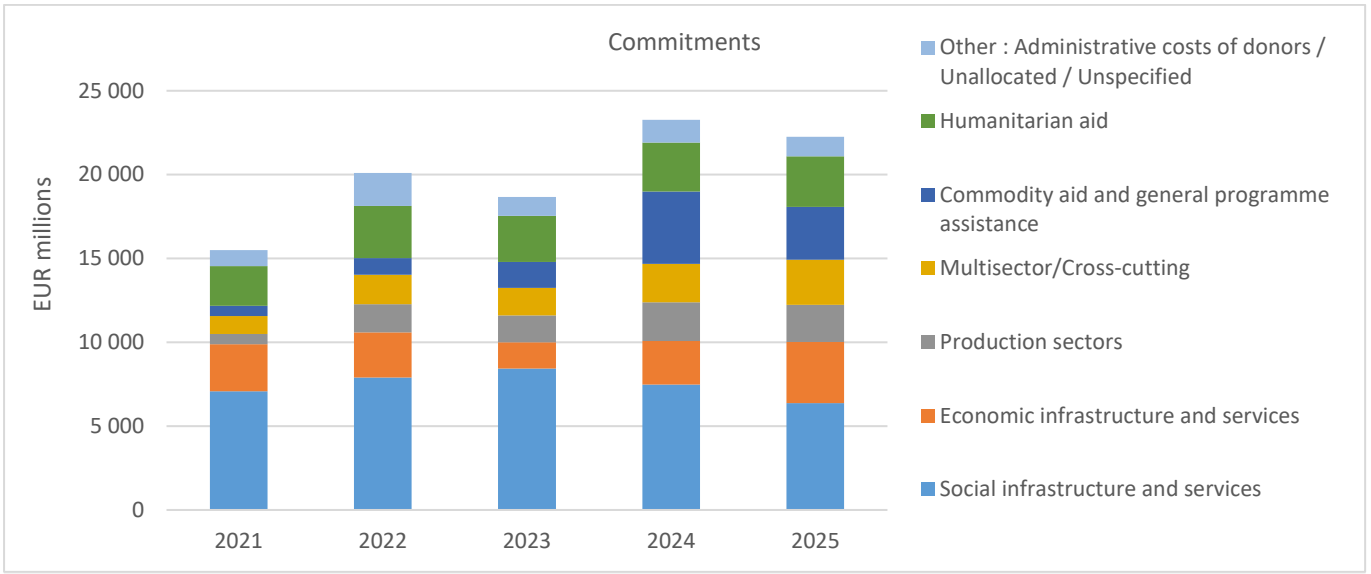
Commitments: Sector of Destination (in EUR millions)

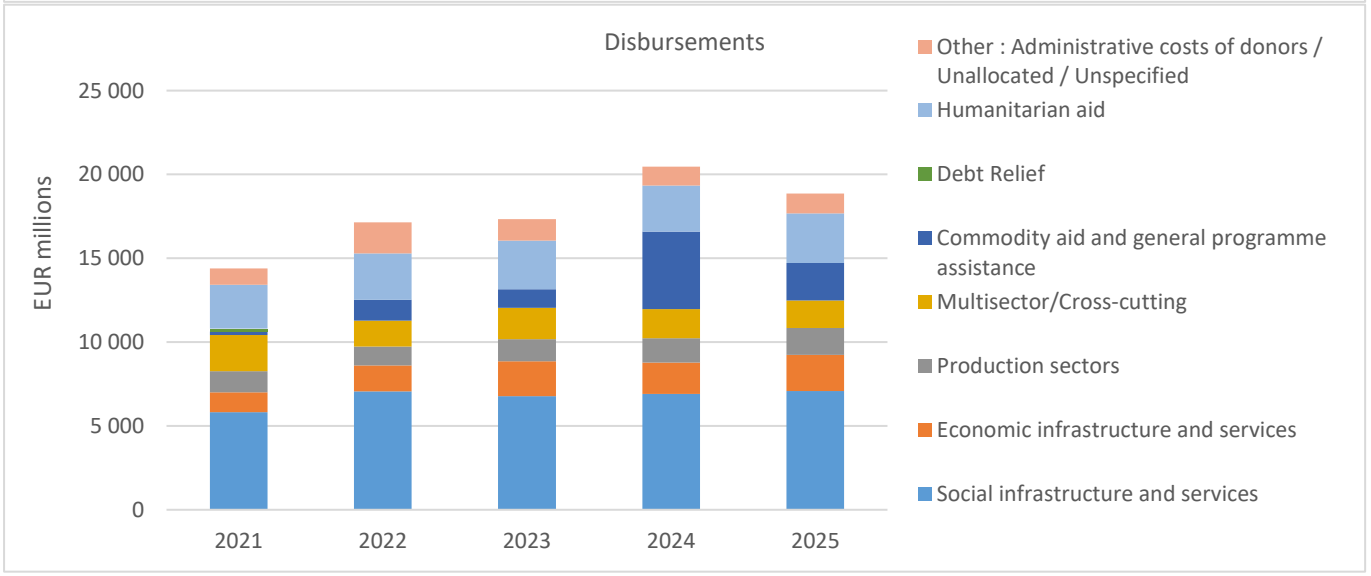
Sector	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Social infrastructure and services	7.089	7.891	8.433	7.482	6.381	37.275
Economic infrastructure and services	2.799	2.706	1.558	2.602	3.643	13.308
Production sectors	612	1.673	1.612	2.310	2.217	8.425
Multisector/Cross-cutting	1.060	1.759	1.636	2.293	2.682	9.430
Commodity aid and general programme assistance	610	998	1.560	4.302	3.159	10.628
Humanitarian aid	2.366	3.112	2.747	2.934	3.019	14.178
Other : Administrative costs of donors / Unallocated / Unspecified	957	1.956	1.127	1.351	1.162	6.554
Total	**15.492**	**20.095**	**18.673**	**23.273**	**22.263**	**99.796**

Disbursements: Sector of Destination (in EUR millions)

Sector	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Social infrastructure and services	5.817	7.054	6.781	6.910	7.074	33.637
Economic infrastructure and services	1.190	1.550	2.085	1.876	2.167	8.868
Production sectors	1.260	1.139	1.312	1.455	1.593	6.760
Multisector/Cross-cutting	2.162	1.546	1.875	1.728	1.644	8.955
Commodity aid and general programme assistance	198	1.241	1.101	4.627	2.237	9.404
Debt Relief	183					183
Humanitarian aid	2.603	2.756	2.899	2.734	2.971	13.963
Other : Administrative costs of donors / Unallocated / Unspecified	975	1.860	1.277	1.137	1.177	6.426
Total	**14.390**	**17.147**	**17.330**	**20.466**	**18.863**	**88.196**

Graphs Table 15 – Committed/Disbursed amount per sector between 2021 and 2025





Commitments	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	No
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	No
EDF	Yes	No

Table 16A: Regional distribution of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to developing countries for 2021 – 2025

Commitments (in EUR millions)

Region	Sub-region	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Africa		**6.325**	**6.965**	**5.938**	**5.985**	**4.978**	**30.192**
	Africa (South of Sahara)	3.836	3.944	3.622	4.374	3.647	19.423
	Africa (North of Sahara)	745	799	599	344	775	3.262
	Africa, unspecified	1.743	2.222	1.717	1.267	557	7.506
America		**539**	**516**	**588**	**615**	**531**	**2.789**
	America (South America)	68	72	171	151	99	560
	America (North & Central America)	212	209	185	219	95	919
	America, unspecified	259	235	233	246	337	1.309
Asia		**2.029**	**2.944**	**2.994**	**2.915**	**3.043**	**13.925**
	Asia (South & Central Asia)	505	814	593	1.086	697	3.694
	Asia (Middle East Asia)	944	1.533	1.459	1.453	1.930	7.319
	Asia, unspecified	514	414	742	209	312	2.191
	Asia (Far East Asia)	66	183	199	167	105	720
Europe		**2.923**	**4.990**	**4.546**	**9.372**	**9.456**	**31.286**
	Europe	2.923	4.990	4.546	9.372	9.456	31.286
Oceania		**53**	**89**	**34**	**79**	**73**	**328**
	Oceania	53	89	34	79	73	328
Developing countries		**3.624**	**4.579**	**4.573**	**4.307**	**4.183**	**21.265**
	Developing countries, unspecified	3.624	4.579	4.573	4.307	4.183	21.265
Other			**12**				**12**
	Other		12				12
Total		**15.492**	**20.095**	**18.673**	**23.273**	**22.263**	**99.796**

Distribution by income for 2021 - 2025 (in EUR millions)

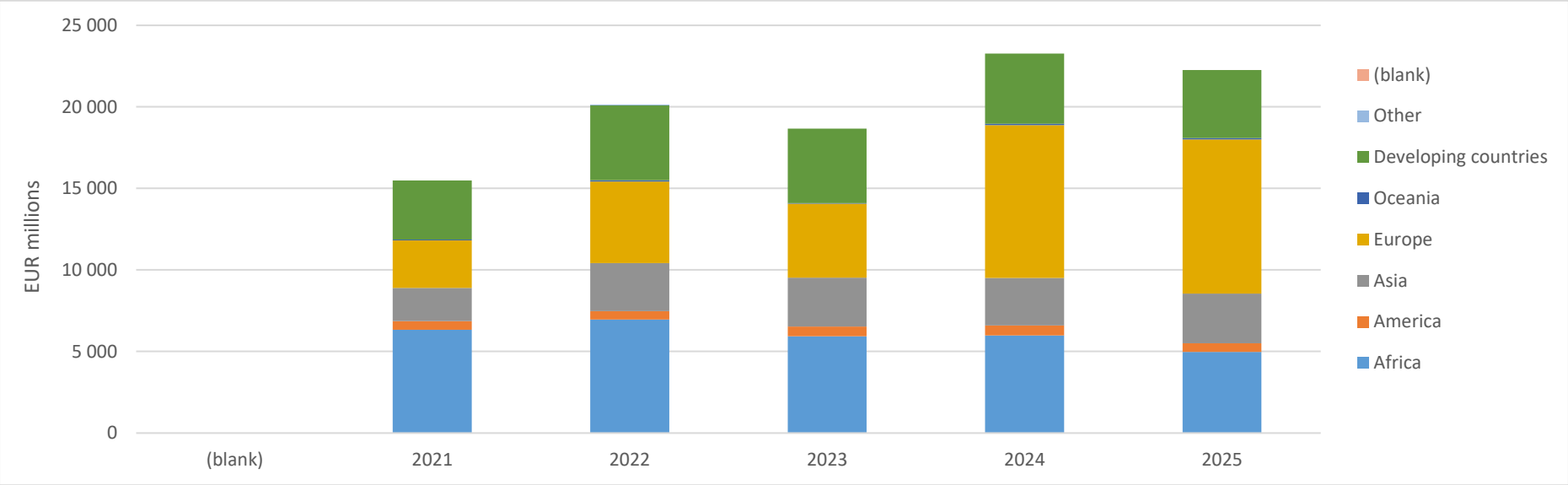
Income group		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
LDCS	Least Developed Countries	2.505	2.860	2.740	2.718	1.245	12.068
LMICS	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories	1.520	3.018	2.568	7.088	7.249	21.443
OTHER_LICS	Other Low Income Countries		67	67	63	166	362
MADCTS	More Advanced Developing Countries		12				12
UMICS	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories	1.959	3.293	2.993	2.717	2.978	13.940
UNALLOC	Unallocated	9.509	10.845	10.305	10.687	10.625	51.972
Total		**15.492**	**20.095**	**18.673**	**23.273**	**22.263**	**99.796**

Distribution by region and income for year 2025 (in EUR millions)

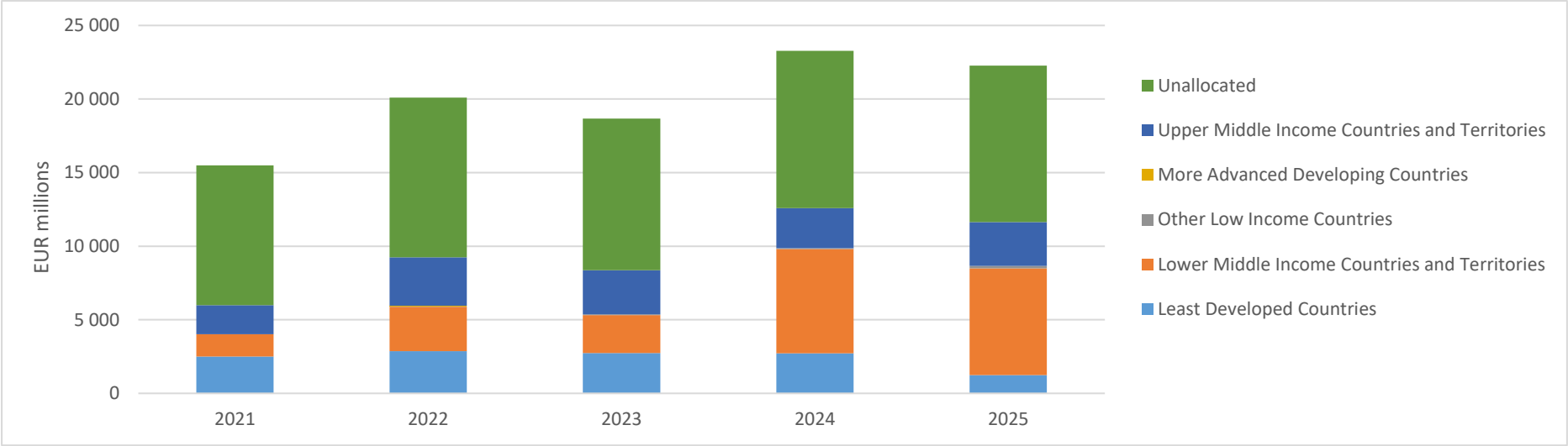
Region	LDCS	LMICS	UMICS	UNALLOC	OTHER_LICS	Total
Africa	823	825	165	3.164		4.978
America	9	17	91	413		531
Asia	404	616	954	904	166	3.043
Europe		5.764	1.765	1.927		9.456
Oceania	9	27	3	34		73
Developing countries, unspecified				4.183		4.183
Total	**1.245**	**7.249**	**2.978**	**10.625**	**166**	**22.263**

Graphs Table 16A

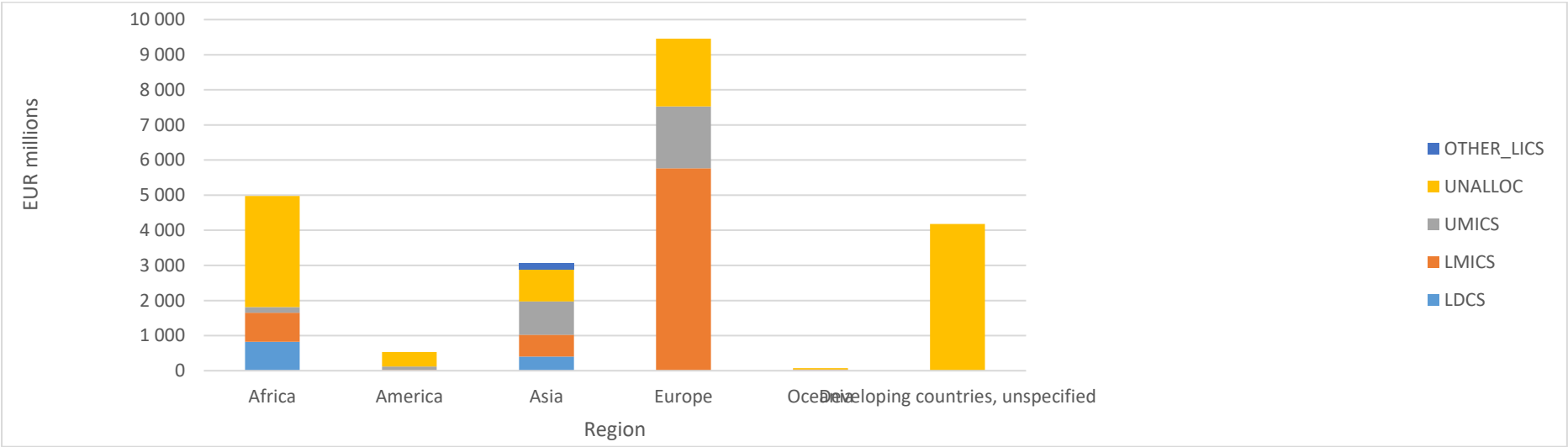
Committed amount per region between 2021 and 2025



Committed amount per country group between 2021 and 2025



Committed amount per country group and per region in 2025



Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	No
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	No
EDF	Yes	No

Table 16B: Regional distribution of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to developing countries for 2021 – 2025

Disbursements (in EUR millions)

Region	Sub-region	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Africa		**4.906**	**5.253**	**5.253**	**5.221**	**5.546**	**26.178**
	Africa (North of Sahara)	626	777	584	856	817	3.661
	Africa (South of Sahara)	3.756	3.712	3.946	3.718	4.016	19.148
	Africa, unspecified	524	764	722	646	713	3.369
America		**726**	**651**	**653**	**653**	**658**	**3.342**
	America (North & Central America)	375	293	248	285	320	1.521
	America (South America)	292	283	301	284	248	1.408
	America, unspecified	60	75	104	84	90	413
Asia		**2.879**	**2.738**	**2.951**	**3.199**	**3.181**	**14.949**
	Asia (Far East Asia)	298	268	258	212	238	1.273
	Asia (Middle East Asia)	1.313	1.329	1.433	1.552	1.709	7.336
	Asia (South & Central Asia)	1.213	1.079	1.123	1.110	1.141	5.666
	Asia, unspecified	56	62	138	325	93	675
Europe		**3.412**	**4.212**	**3.939**	**7.678**	**6.015**	**25.255**
	Europe	3.412	4.212	3.939	7.678	6.015	25.255
Oceania		**113**	**98**	**120**	**87**	**104**	**521**
	Oceania	113	98	120	87	104	521
Developing countries		**2.353**	**4.189**	**4.416**	**3.629**	**3.358**	**17.945**
	Developing countries, unspecified	2.353	4.189	4.416	3.629	3.358	17.945
Other		**0**	**5**				**5**
	Other	0	5				5
Total		**14.390**	**17.147**	**17.330**	**20.466**	**18.863**	**88.196**

Distribution by income for 2021 - 2025 (in EUR millions)

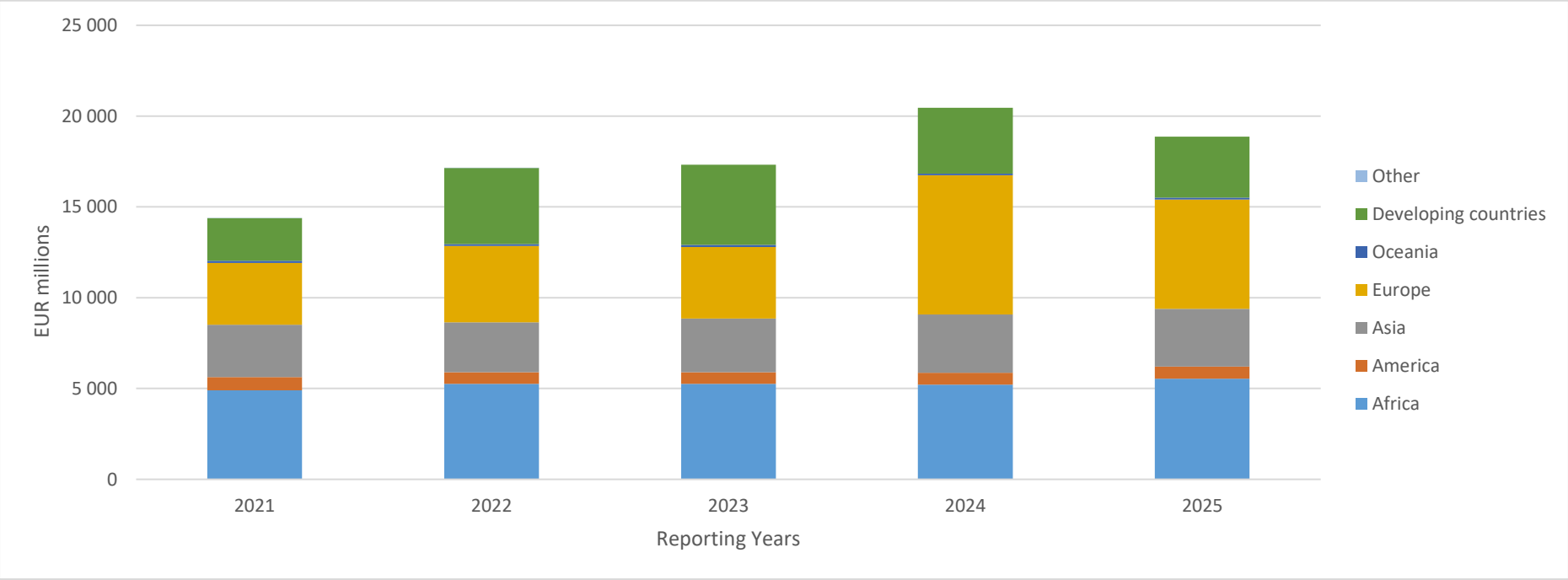
Income group		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
LDCS	Least Developed Countries	3.478	3.308	3.682	3.565	3.694	17.727
LMICS	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories	2.874	3.200	2.680	7.194	5.241	21.189
OTHER_LICS	Other Low Income Countries	54	391	210	256	268	1.179
MADCTS	More Advanced Developing Countries	0	5				5
UMICS	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories	3.279	3.282	3.565	3.026	3.466	16.618
UNALLOC	Unallocated	4.705	6.961	7.193	6.425	6.194	31.478
CEECS/NIS	Central and Eastern European Countries / New Independent States		0				0
Total		**14.390**	**17.147**	**17.330**	**20.466**	**18.863**	**88.196**

Distribution by region and income for year 2025 (in EUR millions)

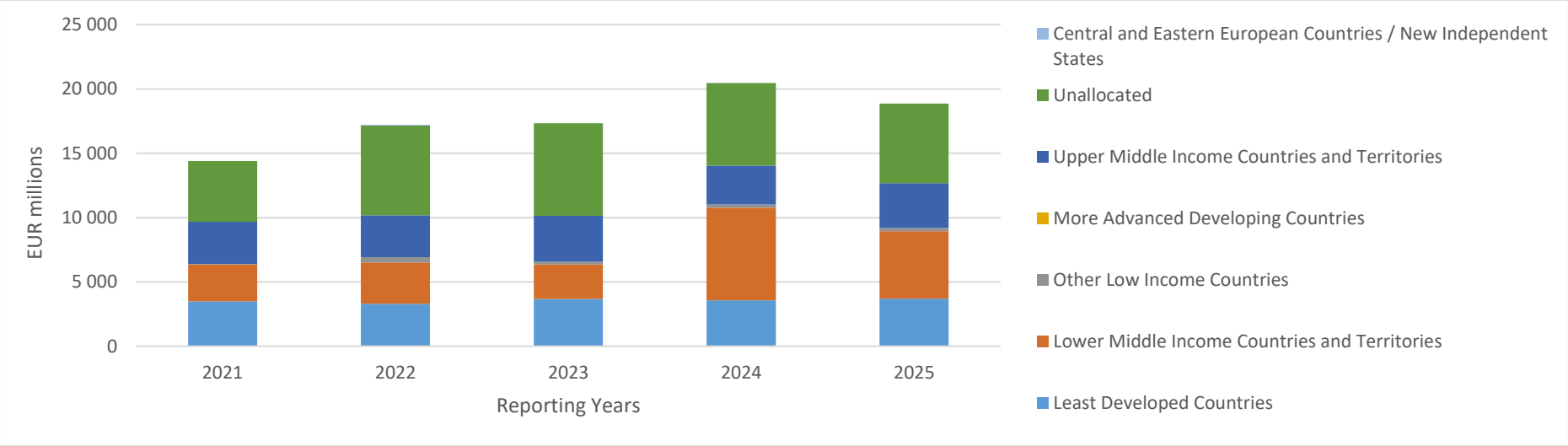
Region	LDCS	LMICS	UMICS	UNALLOC	OTHER_LICS	Total
Africa	2.694	1.135	157	1.560		5.546
America	89	62	291	216		658
Asia	890	856	907	261	268	3.181
Europe		3.141	2.101	774		6.015
Oceania	21	48	11	25		104
Developing countries, unspecified				3.358		3.358
Total	**3.694**	**5.241**	**3.466**	**6.194**	**268**	**18.863**

Graphs Table 16B

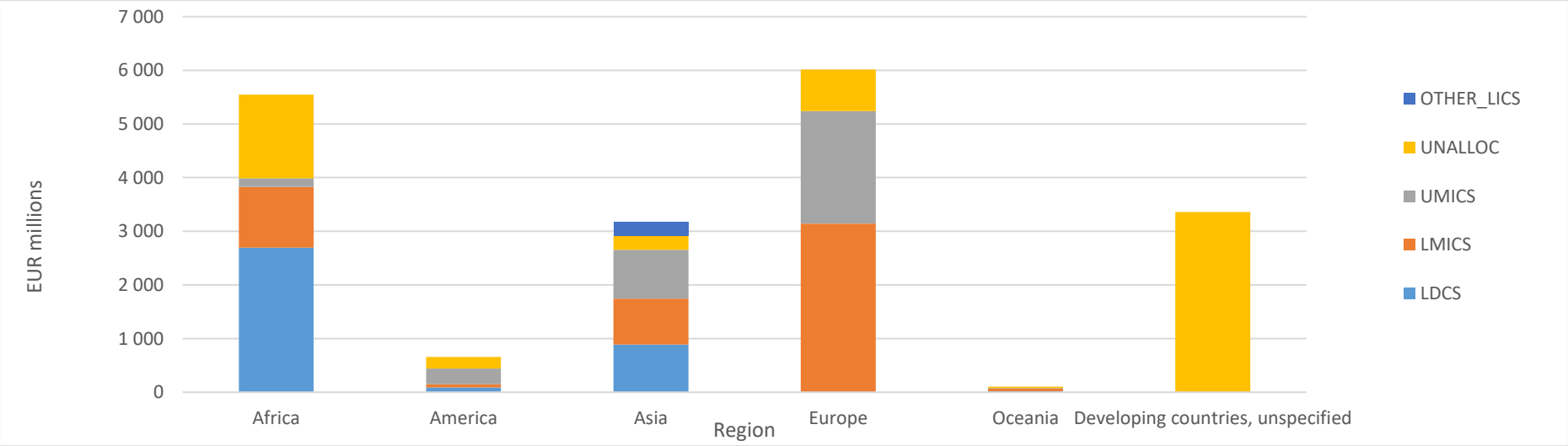
Disbursed amount per region between 2021 and 2025



Disbursed amount per country between 2021 and 2025



Disbursed amount per country income group in each region in 2025



Commitments	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	No
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	No
EDF	Yes	No

Table 17: Breakdown by co-operation modality for 2021 - 2025

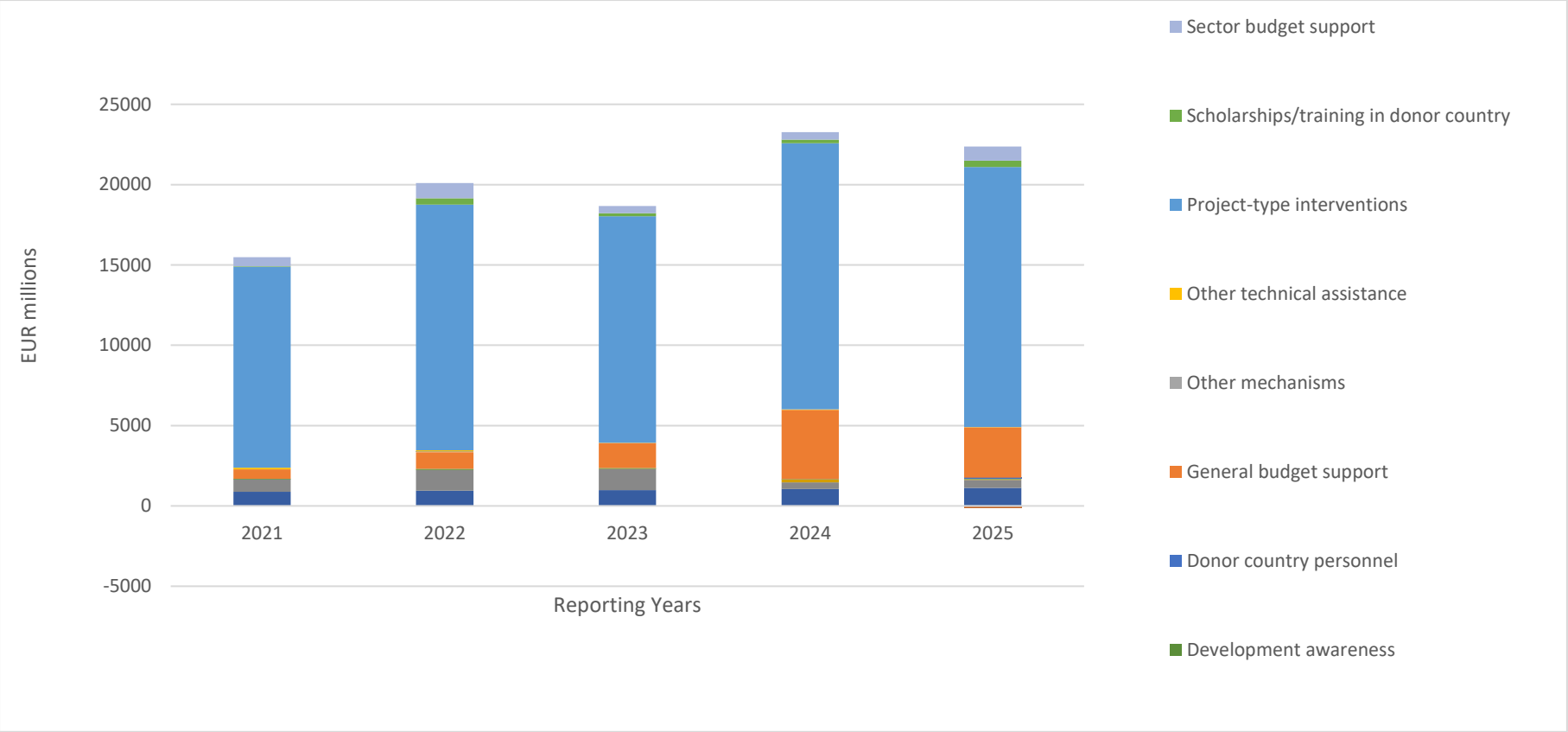
Commitments (in EUR millions)

Cooperation modality	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
A01						
General budget support	591	1.032	1.547	4.299	3.132	10.601
A02						
Sector budget support	575	945	456	462	883	3.321
B01						
Core support to NGOs, other private bodies, PPPs and research institutes	1			1		1
B02						
Core contributions to multilateral institutions	5	3	3	188	32	231
B03						
Contributions to specific-purpose programmes and funds managed by international organisations (multilateral, INGO)	771	1.290	1.317	408	504	4.289
B04						
Basket funds/pooled funding					-115	-115
C01						
Project-type interventions	12.515	15.303	14.092	16.575	16.189	74.674
D01						
Donor country personnel					62	62
D02						
Other technical assistance	97	66	21	35	17	236
E01						
Scholarships/training in donor country	30	392	189	229	400	1.239
G01						
Administrative costs not included elsewhere	882	951	988	1.053	1.124	4.997
H01						
Development awareness	26	68	61	25	35	213
-						

Cooperation modality	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
Other mechanisms		46				46
Total	**15.492**	**20.095**	**18.673**	**23.273**	**22.263**	**99.796**

Graphs Table 17

Committed amount by cooperation modality between 2021 and 2025



Commitments Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	No
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	No
EDF	Yes	No

Table 18: ODA by instrument for 2021 - 2027

Commitments (in EUR millions) - ODA amounts by instrument

Instrument	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
01. NDICI Geo	7.298	11.360	9.524	9.038	8.999	46.219
02. NDICI Thema	2.363	1.129	2.343	1.025	925	7.786
03. NDICI Other	1.093	1.269	833	1.518	1.034	5.746
04. HUMA	2.196	2.496	2.433	2.511	2.563	12.200
05. IPA III	1.588	2.294	2.485	2.128	2.162	10.656
06.Ukraine Facility				4.887	4.798	9.685
07. Western Balkans Facility				400	596	995
08. CFSP	284	267	334	316	282	1.482
09. INSC	38	31	45	43	65	223
10. OCT	0	0	0	18	5	22
11. ULCM					0	0
12. USC					0	0
13. Admin	507	544	578	643	672	2.943
14. Other	106	103	99	749	486	1.543
EDF	19	602	0	-2	-325	295
Total	**15.492**	**20.095**	**18.673**	**23.273**	**22.263**	**99.796**

Disbursements (in EUR millions) - ODA amounts by instrument

Instrument	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
01. NDICI Geo	206	3.874	4.493	5.611	6.350	20.535
02. NDICI Thema	725	1.091	1.256	1.014	1.299	5.386
03. NDICI Other	353	792	782	898	1.067	3.892
04. HUMA	2.448	2.445	2.495	2.438	2.476	12.303
05. IPA III	46	435	1.124	1.363	1.447	4.415
06.Ukraine Facility				3.637	2.038	5.676
07. Western Balkans Facility				0	77	77
08. CFSP	271	278	332	316	299	1.497
09. INSC	1	4	20	26	51	102
10. OCT	0	0	0	0	0	0
11. ULCM					0	0
12. USC					0	0
13. Admin	502	543	578	643	666	2.931
14. Other	74	83	86	499	631	1.372
Completion Lines	6.531	5.224	4.119	2.726	1.526	20.126
EDF	3.231	2.379	2.045	1.294	936	9.886
Total	**14.390**	**17.147**	**17.330**	**20.466**	**18.863**	**88.196**

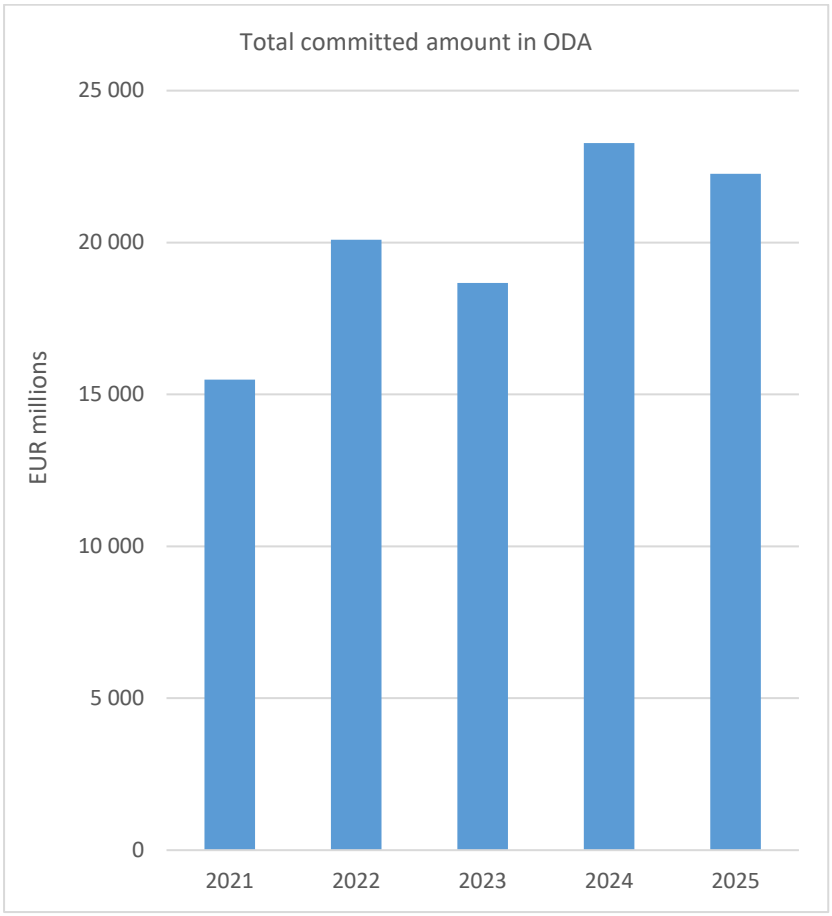
Commitments (in EUR millions) - Non-ODA amounts by instrument

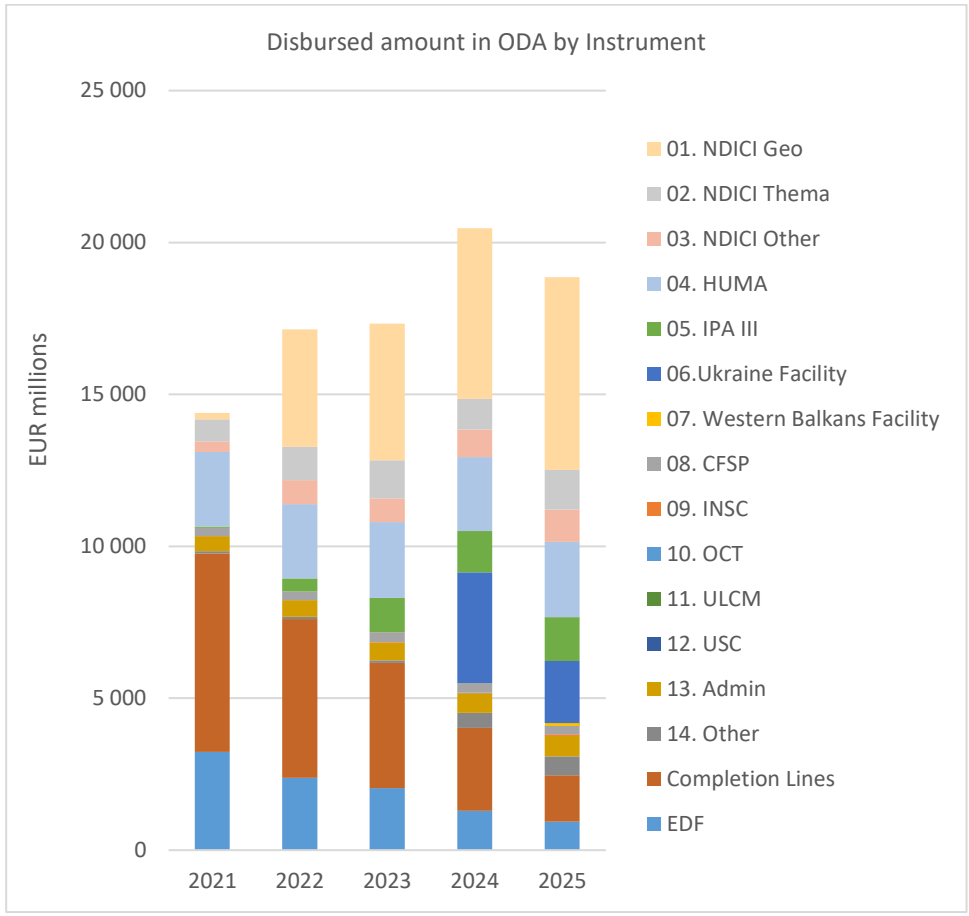
Instrument	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
01. NDICI Geo	4	63	287	98	93	545
02. NDICI Thema	17	0	10	8	2	36
03. NDICI Other	20	59	57	40	134	310
04. HUMA	0	0	1	0	0	1
05. IPA III	0	104	69	0	7	179
06.Ukraine Facility				0	0	0
07. Western Balkans Facility				0	0	0
08. CFSP	124	120	49	73	124	491
09. INSC	0	5	0	0	0	5
10. OCT	63	72	70	54	62	321
11. ULCM					1.535	1.535
12. USC					50	50
13. Admin	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Other	30	52	69	72	87	310
EDF	0	0	0	0	-38	-38
Total	**259**	**474**	**611**	**345**	**2056**	**3744**

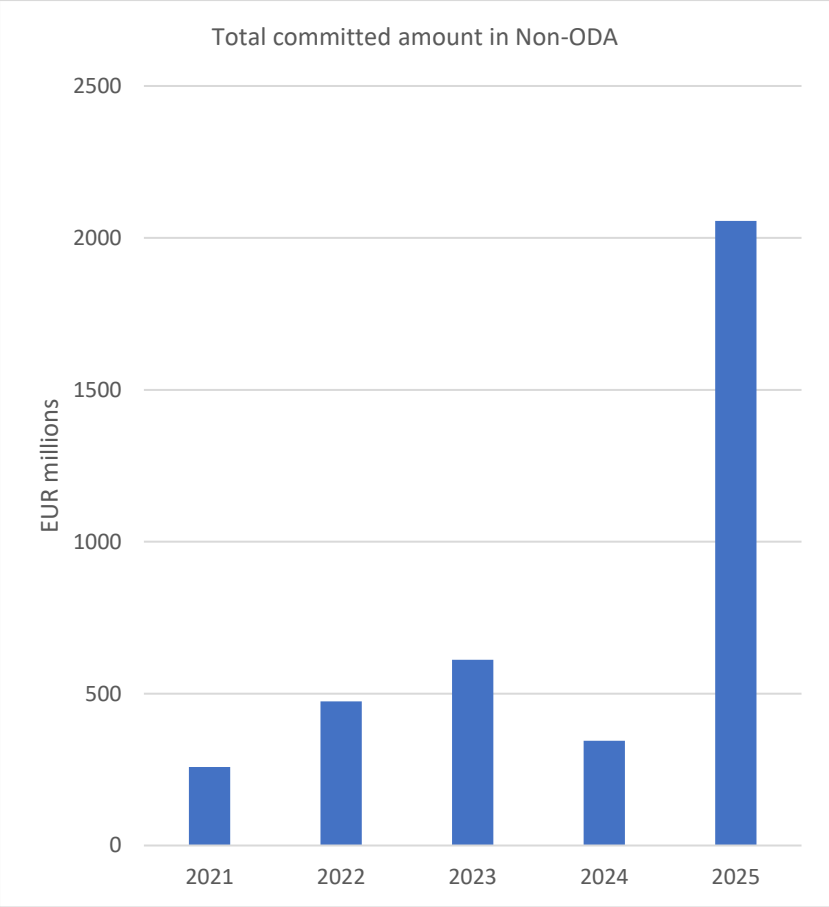
Disbursements (in EUR millions) - Non-ODA amounts by instrument

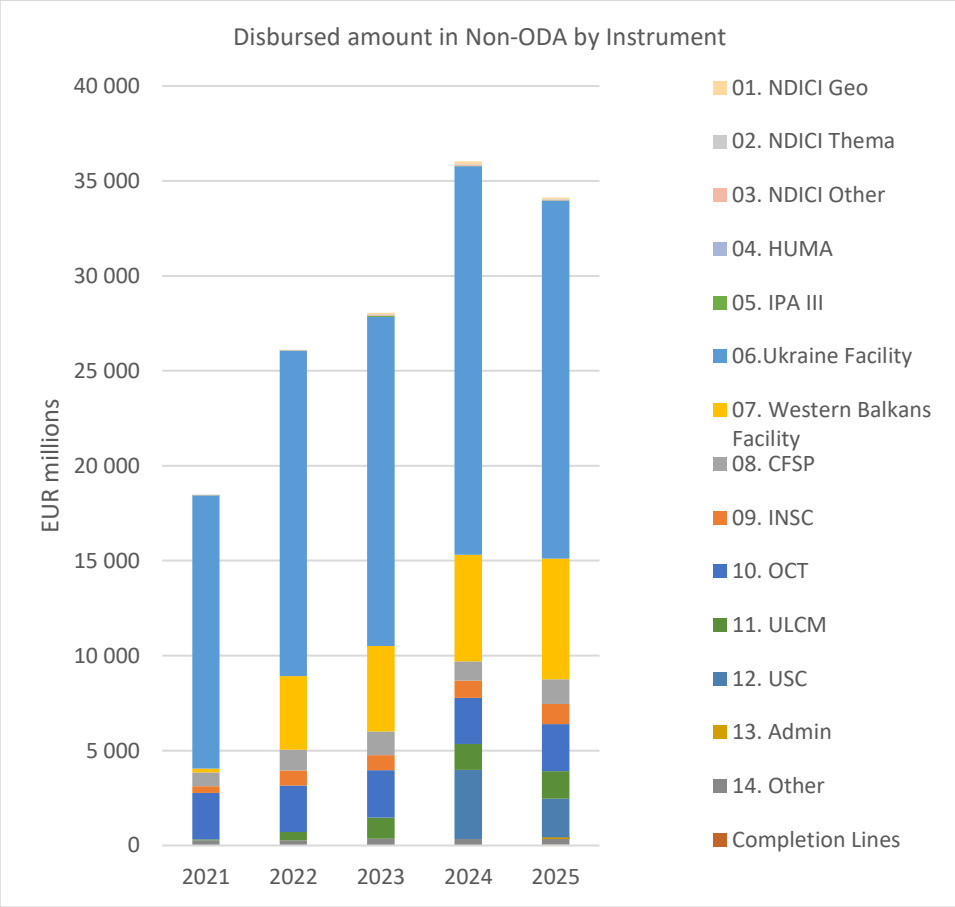
Instrument	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
01. NDICI Geo	0	1	74	150	79	305
02. NDICI Thema	3	1	19	28	32	83
03. NDICI Other	6	15	58	62	41	181
04. HUMA	3	1	4	3	0	10
05. IPA III	0	0	70	23	4	98
06.Ukraine Facility				0	0	0
07. Western Balkans Facility				1	0	1
08. CFSP	116	130	77	77	127	527
09. INSC	0	0	0	0	3	4
10. OCT	1	30	47	54	60	192
11. ULCM					1.535	1.535
12. USC					0	0
13. Admin	0	0	0	0	0	0
14. Other	21	49	57	61	73	261
Completion Lines	126	73	121	45	11	377
EDF	203	72	58	111	14	459
Total	**479**	**372**	**586**	**615**	**1980**	**4033**

Graphs Table 18






Total committed amount in Non-ODA
EUR millions
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025


Disbursed amount in Non-ODA by Instrument
EUR millions
40 000
35 000
30 000
25 000
20 000
15 000
10 000
5 000
0
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
01. NDICI Geo
02. NDICI Thema
03. NDICI Other
04. HUMA
05. IPA III
06.Ukraine Facility
07. Western Balkans Facility
08. CFSP
09. INSC
10. OCT
11. ULCM
12. USC
13. Admin
14. Other
Completion Lines

Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	Yes
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	Yes
EDF	Yes	Yes

Table 19: Breakdown by Management Type - Disbursements in 2025 (in EUR millions)

I. Budget Support	
Other Management Categories	19.319
Budget Support	1.524
Ukraine	601
Morocco	231
Moldova	121
Tunisia	54
Bangladesh	50
Jordan	49
Mauritania	37
Greenland	34
Benin	27
Nepal	22
Others	300
Total	**20.843**

II. Third Countries	
Other Management Categories	12.002
Indirect Management - Other categories	8.626
Indirect Management - Third Countries	215
Democratic Republic of the Congo	38
Mozambique	28
Zambia	21
Chad	18
Madagascar	9
Rwanda	8
Tanzania	7
Sierra Leone	7
Ethiopia	7
Eastern Africa, regional	6
Others	66
Total	**20.843**

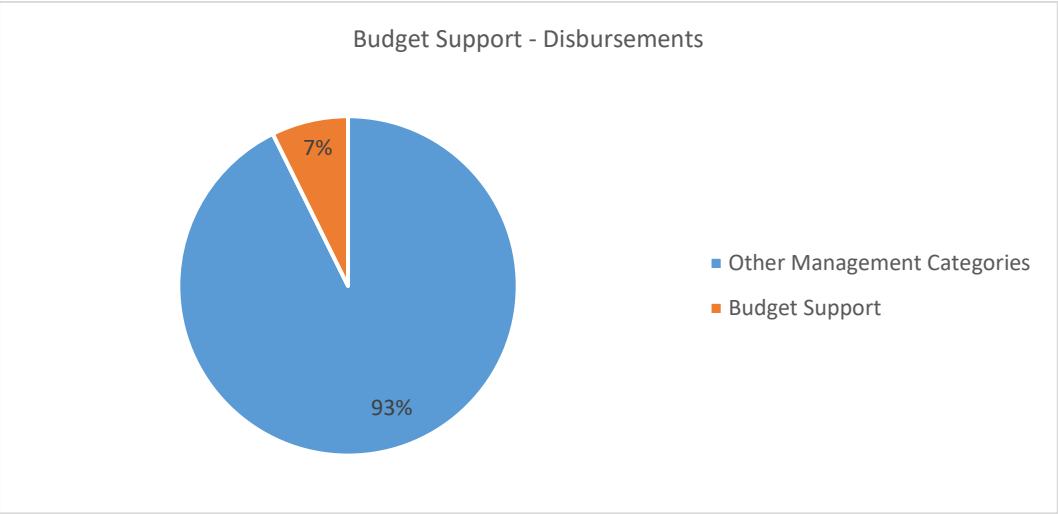
III. International Organisations	
Other Management Categories	12.002
Indirect Management - International Organisations	5.003
WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME*PROGRAMME ALIMENTAIRE MONDIAL	584
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION	529
UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND*LE FFONDS DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENFANCE	472
EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT	435
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES*HAUT COMMISSARIAT DES NATIONS UNIES POUR LES REFUGIES	432
UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME*PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POURLE DEVELOPPEMENT	316
UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION*ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES	306
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT	272
THE FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS*ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ALIMENTATION ET L'AGRICULTURE	159
WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION*ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTE	158
Others	1.338
Indirect Management - Other categories	3.838
Total	**20.843**

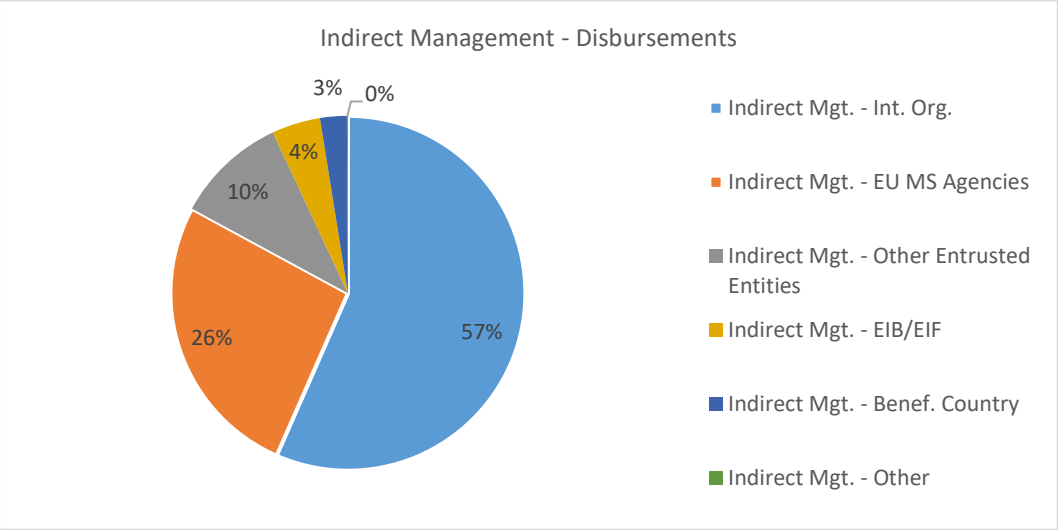
United Nations	3.547
International Financial Institutions	851
Other International Organisations	605
Total of Indirect Management - International Organisations	**5.003**

IV. Agencies	
Other Management Categories	12.002
Indirect Management - Other categories	6.513
Indirect Management - EU MS Agencies	2.328
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUR INTERNATIONALE ZUSAMMENARBEIT (GIZ) GMBH	618
KREDITANSTALT FUR WIEDERAUFBAU	379
AGENCE FRANCAISE DE DEVELOPPEMENT	341
EXPERTISE FRANCE	211
ENABEL, BELGISCH ONTWIKKELINGSAGENTSCHAP*ENABEL, AGENCE BELGE DE DEVELOPPEMENT	137
NEDERLANDSE FINANCIERINGS-MAATSCHAPPIJ VOOR ONTWIKKELINGSLANDEN NV	80
AGENZIA ITALIANA PER LA COOPERAZION E ALLO SVILUPPODEVELOPMENT COOPERATION	66
FUNDACION INTERNACIONAL Y PARA IBEROAMERICA DE ADMINISTRACION Y POLITICAS PUBLICAS*ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC POLICIES	46
AGENCIA ESPANOLA DE COOPERACION INTERNACIONAL PARA EL DESARROLLO	40
DEUTSCHER AKADEMISCHER AUSTAUSCHDIENST EV*DAAD GERMAN ACADEMIC EXCHANGE SERVICE	33
Others	376
Total	**20.843**

V. EIB/EIF	
Other Management Categories	12.002
Indirect Management - Other categories	8.450
Indirect Management - EIB/EIF	391
Total	**20.843**

Graphs Table 19





Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	Yes
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	Yes
EDF	Yes	Yes

Table 20: Disbursements - Breakdown by forms of Union Funding as defined in Articles 41 and 27 NDICI (in EUR millions)

		NDICI			Other Instruments			Total		
		NDICI - Indirect Management	NDICI - Other Management Modes	NDICI - Total	Other Instruments - Indirect Management	Other Instruments - Other Management Modes	Other Instruments - Total	Indirect Management	Other Management Modes	Total
Grants		14	2.279	2.292	56	1.966	2.022	70	4.245	4.314
Budget Support		0	695	695	0	829	829	0	1.524	1.524
Others		0	535	535	1	3.401	3.402	1	3.936	3.937
Administrative Expenditures		15	481	496	0	834	834	15	1.315	1.330
Procurement Contracts		5	351	356	141	378	519	145	729	874
	Services	1	348	350	37	320	357	38	668	706
	Of which: Blending	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
	Supplies	0	2	2	8	31	39	8	34	42
	Works	4	0	4	96	26	122	99	26	125
Financial Instruments		31	214	246	196	0	196	227	214	442
	Of which: Blending	31	0	31	123	0	123	154	0	154
Contribution & Delegation Agreements		4.226	15	4.242	4.128	3	4.131	8.354	18	8.373
	Of which: Blending	200	0	200	522	0	522	722	0	722
Remunerated External Experts (Individual Experts)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program Estimates		5	0	5	23	0	23	27	0	27
Contribution to EU Trust Funds		1	0	1	0	20	20	1	20	21
Total		**4.297**	**4.572**	**8.869**	**4.544**	**7.430**	**11.974**	**8.841**	**12.002**	**20.843**

Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	Yes
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	Yes
EDF	No	No

Table 21: Disbursements related to the previous MFF

Disbursements Completion Lines (in EUR millions)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Total
DCI	2.245	1.783	1.482	1.016	526	7.053
EIDHR	129	70	53	21	5	279
ENI	1.767	1.561	1.236	702	506	5.772
Greenland	6		0	1	1	8
IcSP	234	129	127	51	27	568
INSC	16	15	21	15	9	76
IPA II	2.146	1.655	1.242	915	443	6.402
PI-ICI+	114	83	79	51	18	346
Total	**6.658**	**5.297**	**4.241**	**2.771**	**1.536**	**20.503**

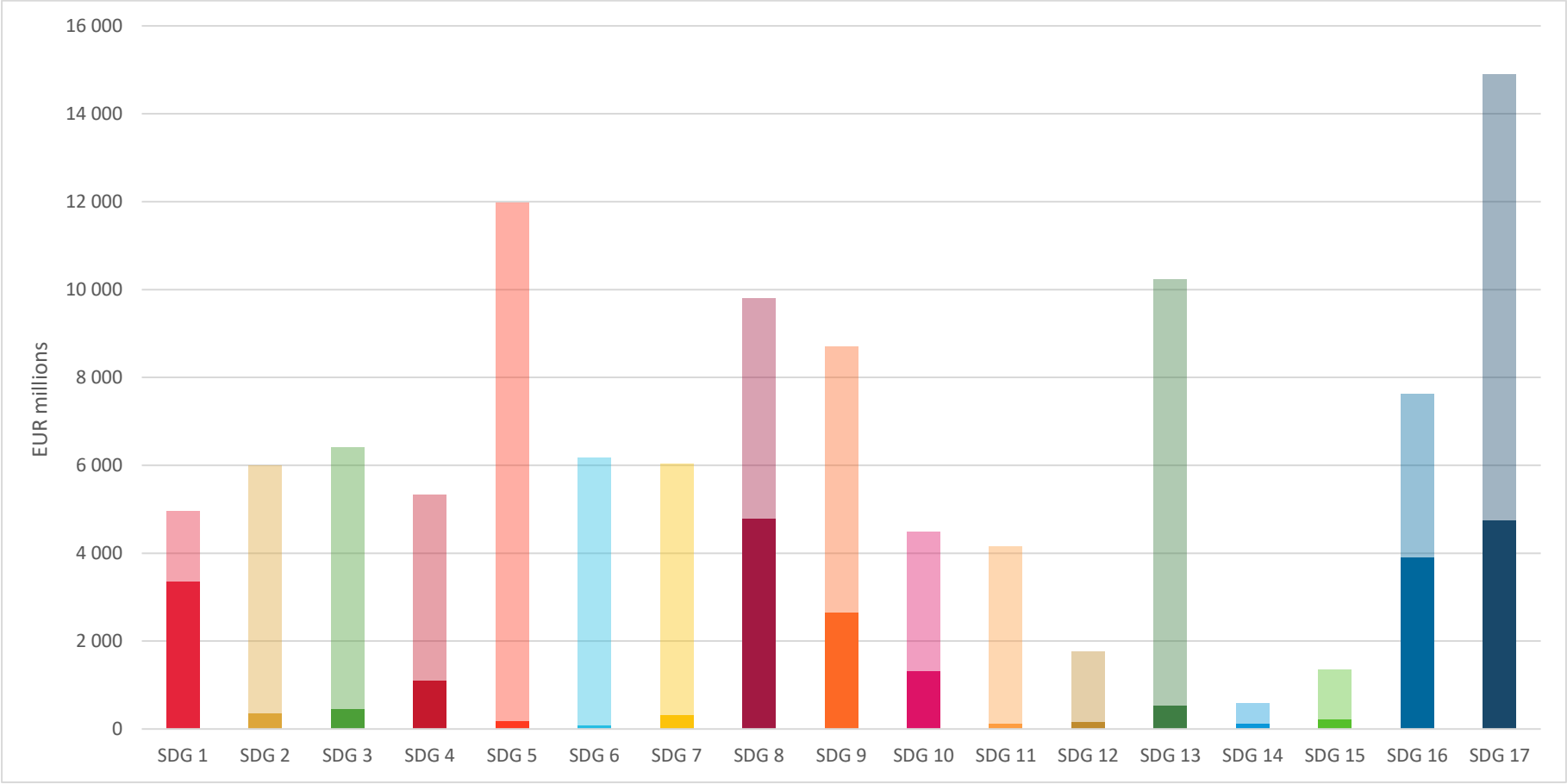
Commitments	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	Yes
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	Yes
EDF	Yes	Yes

Table 22A: Number of contributing programmes per SDG for 2025 – Commitments (in EUR millions)

SDG Contribution		Main SDG	Significant SDG
SDG 1	No poverty	3.358	1.608
SDG 2	Zero hunger	359	5.633
SDG 3	Good health and well-being	451	5.963
SDG 4	Quality education	1.102	4.221
SDG 5	Gender equality	164	11.813
SDG 6	Clean water and sanitation	82	6.084
SDG 7	Affordable and clean energy	314	5.725
SDG 8	Decent work and economic growth	4.781	5.031
SDG 9	Industry, innovation and infrastructure	2.647	6.063
SDG 10	Reduced inequalities	1.314	3.170
SDG 11	Sustainable cities and communities	121	4.037
SDG 12	Responsible consumption and production	145	1.611
SDG 13	Climate action	526	9.718
SDG 14	Life below water	108	476
SDG 15	Life on land	211	1.136
SDG 16	Peace, justice and strong institutions	3.890	3.737
SDG 17	Partnerships for the goals	4.746	10.157
		24.319	86.181

Graphs Table 22A

Amount committed per SDG in 2025



Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	Yes
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	Yes
EDF	Yes	Yes

Table 22B: Number of contributing programmes per SDG for 2025 – Disbursements (in EUR millions)

SDG Contribution		Main SDG	Significant SDG
SDG 1	No poverty	1.939	3.581
SDG 2	Zero hunger	1.085	2.589
SDG 3	Good health and well-being	1.567	2.424
SDG 4	Quality education	1.584	1.927
SDG 5	Gender equality	221	11.425
SDG 6	Clean water and sanitation	590	2.741
SDG 7	Affordable and clean energy	492	2.422
SDG 8	Decent work and economic growth	2.359	3.289
SDG 9	Industry, innovation and infrastructure	1.016	3.225
SDG 10	Reduced inequalities	1.126	3.423
SDG 11	Sustainable cities and communities	199	2.044
SDG 12	Responsible consumption and production	106	1.375
SDG 13	Climate action	644	4.542
SDG 14	Life below water	72	263
SDG 15	Life on land	265	1.020
SDG 16	Peace, justice and strong institutions	2.819	2.472
SDG 17	Partnerships for the goals	4.760	8.560
		20.843	57.321

Graphs Table 22B

Amount disbursed per SDG in 2025

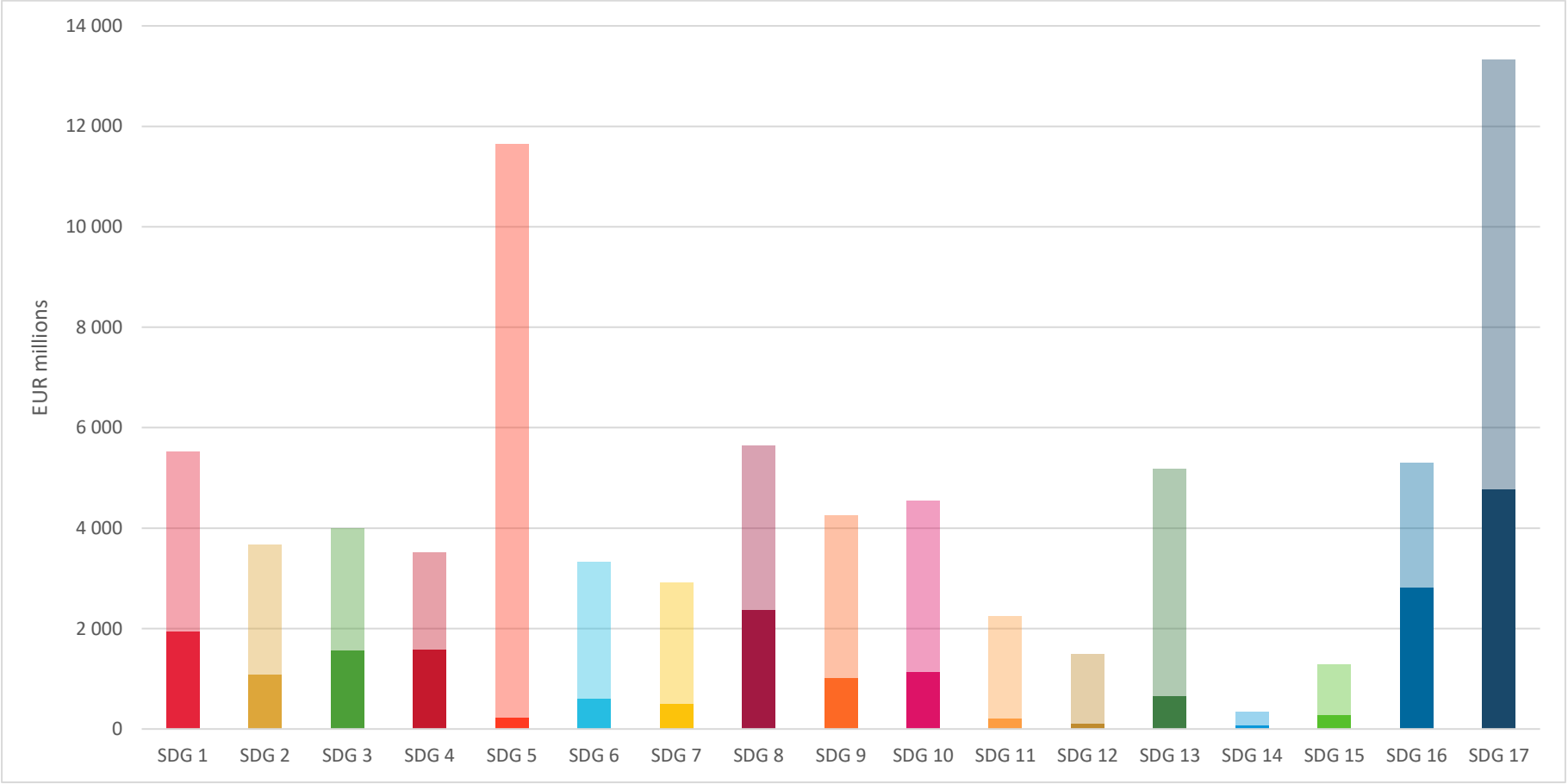
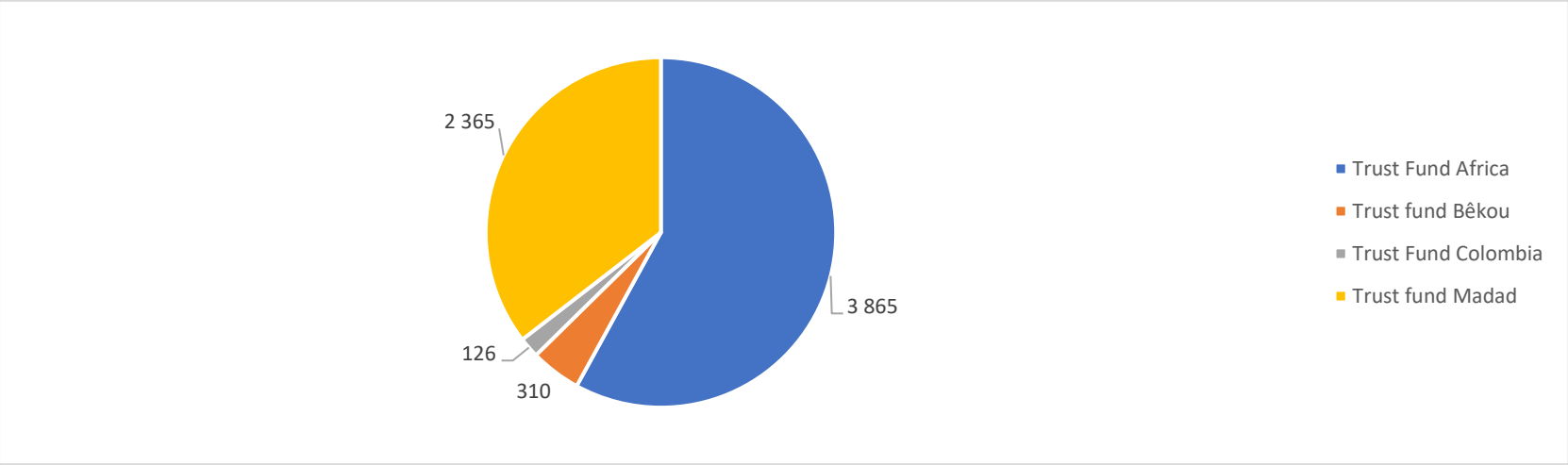


Table TF1: Overview of incoming contributions (disbursements from contributors in EUR millions)

Trust Fund	Cumulative previous Years	Current Year (2025)	Total
Trust Fund Africa	**4.910**		**4.910**
Contribution received from Commission Annual Budget	1.044		1.044
Contribution received from EDF	3.242		3.242
Contribution received from Member States	592		592
Contribution received from Non-Member States	31		31
Trust Fund Bêkou	**310**		**310**
Contribution received from Commission Annual Budget	72		72
Contribution received from EDF	148		148
Contribution received from Member States	89		89
Contribution received from Non-Member States	1		1
Trust Fund Colombia	**126**	**2**	**128**
Contribution received from Commission Annual Budget	89	2	91
Contribution received from EDF			
Contribution received from Member States	37		37
Contribution received from Non-Member States	0		0
Trust Fund Madad	**2.365**	**18**	**2.382**
Contribution received from Commission Annual Budget	2.102	18	2.120
Contribution received from EDF			
Contribution received from Member States	238		238
Contribution received from Non-Member States	25		25
Total Trust Funds	**7.710**	**20**	**7.730**
Contribution received from Commission (Annual Budget + EDF)	6.698	20	6.717
Contribution received from Member States	956		956
Contributions received from Non-Member States	57		57

Graphs Table TF1

Disbursed amount from incoming contributions cumulated (in EUR millions)



Disbursed amount from incoming contributions in 2025 (in EUR millions)

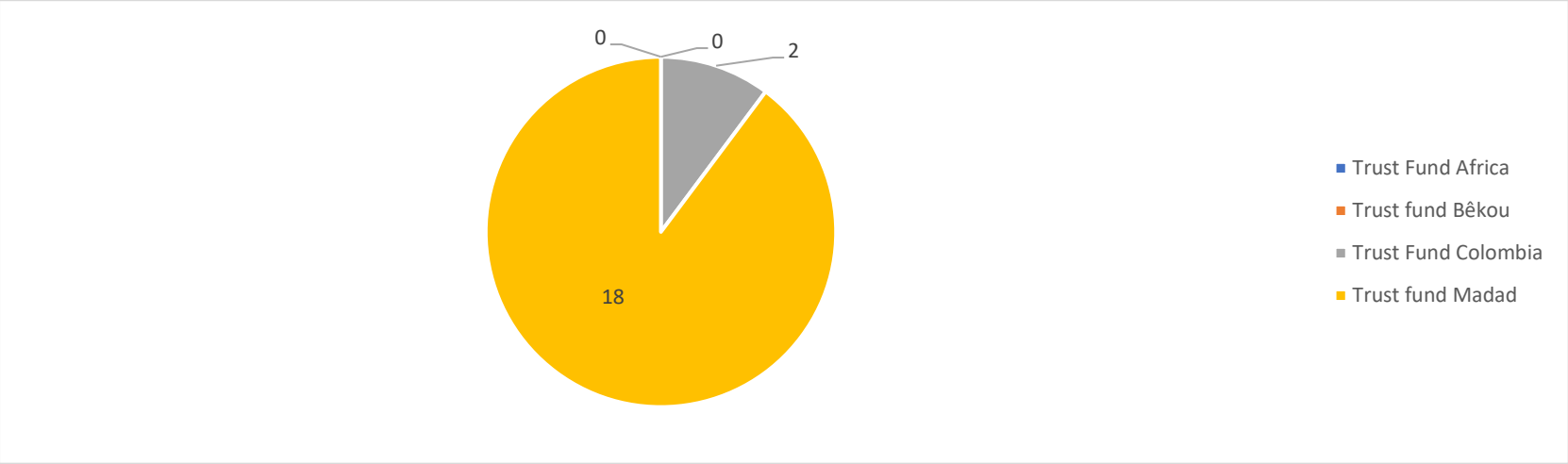


Table TF2A: Overview of committed and disbursed amounts

Commitments (in EUR millions)

Trust Fund	Cumulative Previous Years	Current Year (2025)	Total
Trust Fund Africa	5.463	-7	5.457
Trust Fund Bêkou	341		341
Trust Fund Colombia	140	1	140
Trust Fund Madad	2.434	-2	2.431
	8.377	**-8**	**8.369**

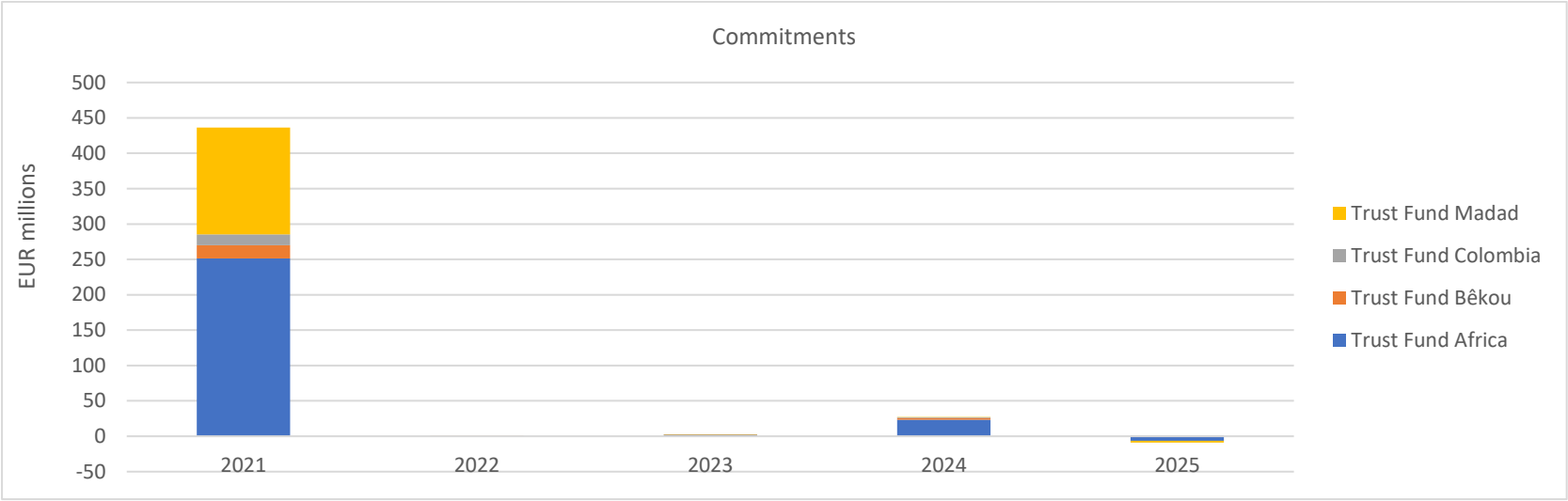
Disbursements (in EUR millions)

Trust Fund	Cumulative Previous Years	Current Year (2025)	Total
Trust Fund Africa	4.790	84	4.875
Trust Fund Bêkou	290	10	300
Trust Fund Colombia	122	3	126
Trust Fund Madad	2.347	13	2.360
	7.550	**110**	**7.661**

Decommitments (for information; in EUR millions)

Trust Fund	Cumulative Previous Years	Current Year (2025)	Total
Trust Fund Africa	-2	-7	-9
Trust Fund Bêkou	-2		-2
Trust Fund Colombia		-0	-0
Trust Fund Madad	-0	-3	-3
	-5	**-10**	**-15**

Graphs Table TF2A



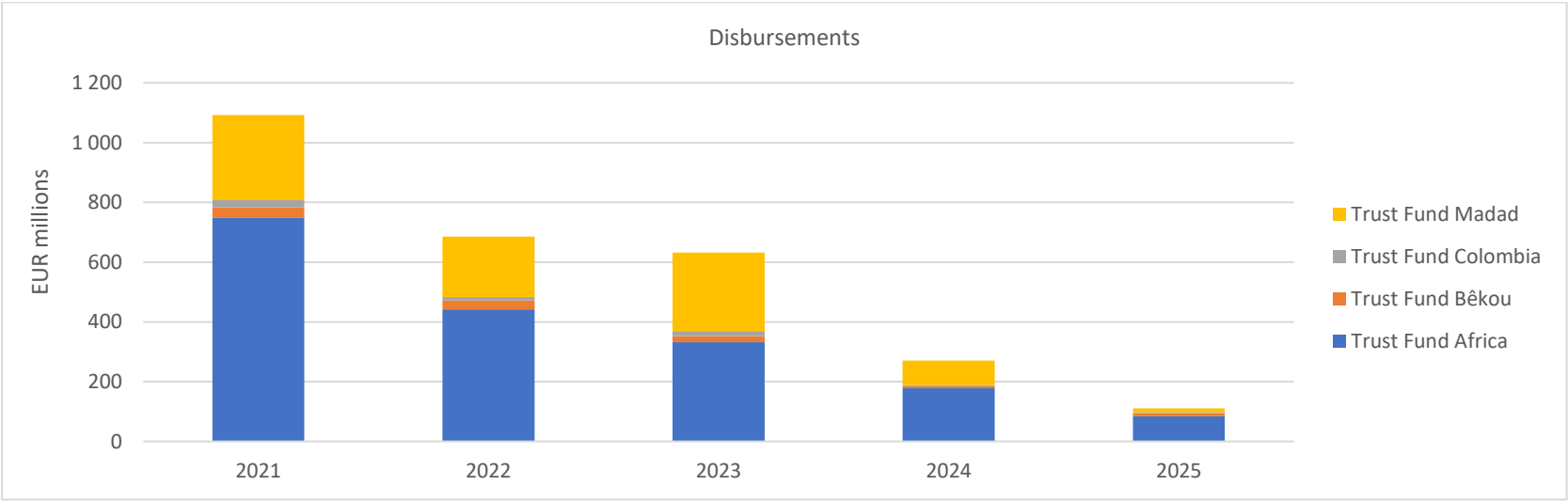


Table TF2B: Proportion of Trust Funds assistance used for Official Development Aid (ODA) in 2025

Commitments (in EUR millions)

Trust Fund	Commitments - Cumulative Years		Commitments 2025		Total	
	ODA	Non-ODA **	ODA	Non-ODA **	ODA	Non-ODA **
Trust Fund Africa	5.349	114	-6	-0	5.343	114
Trust Fund Bêkou	341				341	
Trust Fund Colombia	140		1		140	
Trust Fund Madad	2.434		-2		2.431	
	8.263	**114**	**-8**	**-0**	**8.255**	**114**

Disbursements (in EUR millions)

Trust Fund	Disbursements - Cumulative Years		Disbursements 2025		Total	
	ODA	Non-ODA **	ODA	Non-ODA **	ODA	Non-ODA **
Trust Fund Africa	4.732	58	84	0	4.816	58
Trust Fund Bêkou	290		10		300	
Trust Fund Colombia	122		3		126	
Trust Fund Madad	2.347		13		2.360	
	7.492	**58**	**110**	**0**	**7.602**	**58**

** The cumulative non-ODA amounts have been updated following the conclusions of the special report of the European Court of Auditors on the EUTF Africa, and implementation of its recommendation 4c. The non-ODA part of the Trust Fund Africa is entirely funded by the Directorate General for Migration and Home Affairs (DG HOME) under Heading IV of the EU Budget. Therefore, the part of the Trust Fund Africa funded by other financial sources (including EU Budget Heading VI, the EDF and EU Member States contributions) is 100% ODA eligible.

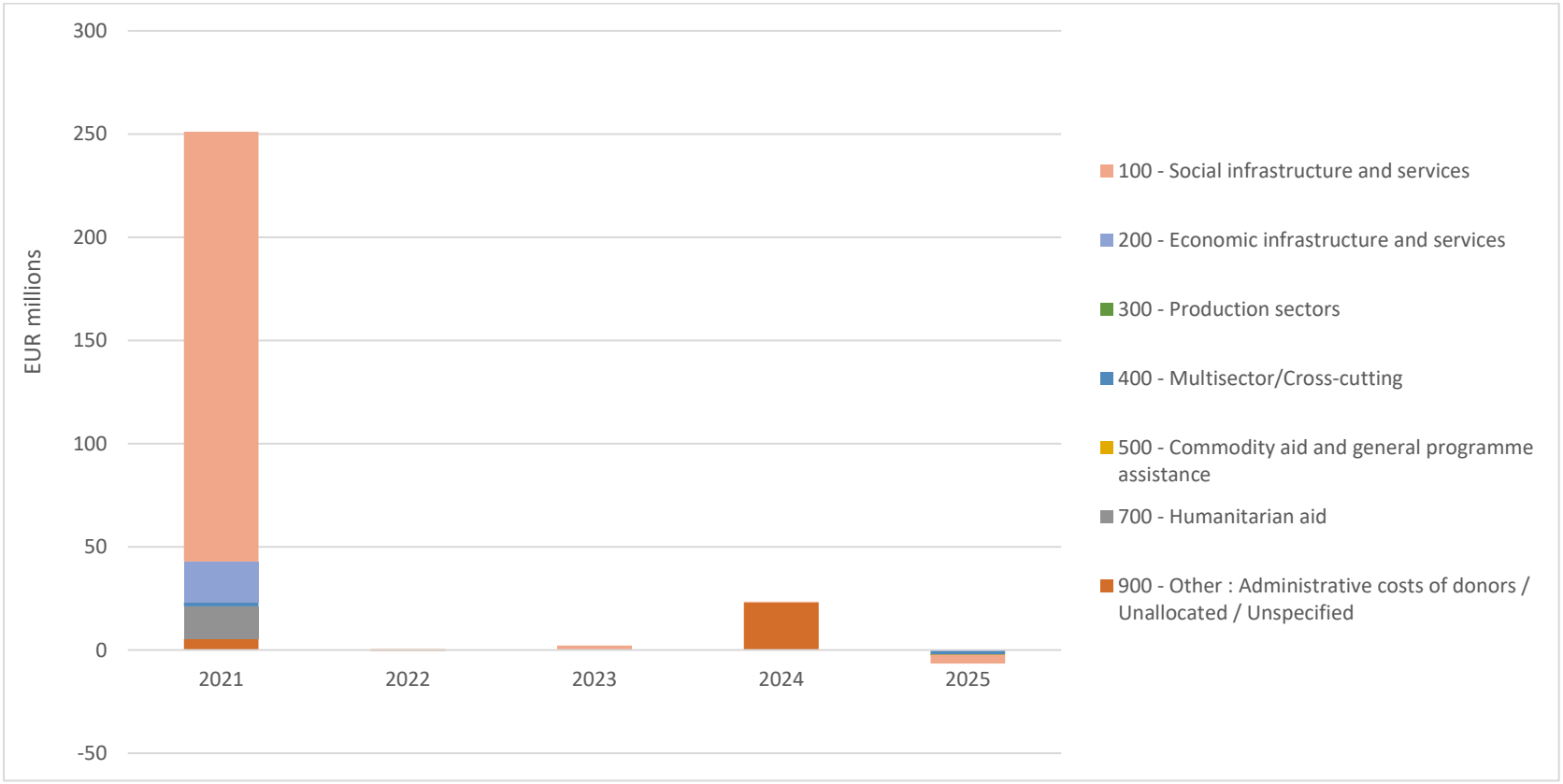
Table TF3A: Sectoral breakdown of Trust Fund Africa

	Sahel region and Lake Chad area		Horn of Africa		North of Africa		Regional and Other		Total Africa	
	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments
100 - Social infrastructure and services	**-4**	**24**	**-1**	**32**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**-4**	**62**
110 - Education	**-1**	**0**		**19**		**0**			**-1**	**20**
11110 - Education policy and administrative management				17						17
11120 - Education facilities and training	-0	0		1					-0	1
11220 - Primary education				2						2
11231 - Basic life skills for youth		0								0
11330 - Vocational training	-1	0		0		0			-1	1
120 - Health	**-0**			**2**				**0**	**-0**	**2**
12220 - Basic health care	-0			2				0	-0	2
12240 - Basic nutrition	-0								-0	
130 - Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	**-1**	**1**		**0**					**-1**	**1**
13010 - Population policy and administrative management	-1	1		0					-1	1
140 - Water and sanitation		**1**		**0**						**1**
14010 - Water sector policy and administrative management		1		0						1
150 - Government and civil society	**-1**	**15**	**-1**	**7**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**-1**	**26**
15110 - Public sector policy and administrative management	-0	0				1		0	-0	1
15130 - Legal and judicial development	-0	1							-0	1
15150 - Democratic participation and civil society				0						0
15160 - Human rights		1				0				1
15170 - Women's rights organisations and movements, and government institutions				0						0
15190 - Facilitation of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility	-0	0		3	0	4	0		0	7
15210 - Security system management and reform	-0	6		3					-0	8
15220 - Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	-0	6	-1	1					-1	7
15230 - Participation in international peacekeeping operations						0				0
160 - Other social infrastructure and services	**-1**	**8**	**-0**	**3**	**0**	**0**			**-1**	**11**
16010 - Social protection			-0	1					-0	1

	Sahel region and Lake Chad area		Horn of Africa		North of Africa		Regional and Other		Total Africa	
	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments	Commit-ments	Disburse-ments
16020 - Employment creation	-0	0		2	0	0			-0	2
16050 - Multisector aid for basic social services	-0	8		0		0			-0	8
200 - Economic infrastructure and services				**5**		**1**				**6**
210 - Transport and storage				**3**						**3**
21020 - Road transport				3						3
240 - Banking and financial services				**0**						**0**
24030 - Formal sector financial intermediaries				0						0
250 - Business and other services				**2**		**1**				**3**
25010 - Business Policy and Administration				2						2
25030 - Business development services						1				1
300 - Production sectors	**-0**	**0**		**1**					**-0**	**1**
310 - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**-0**	**0**		**1**					**-0**	**1**
31120 - Agricultural development	-0	0		1					-0	1
320 - Industry, mineral resources and mining, construction				**1**						**1**
32130 - Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development				1						1
400 - Multisector/Cross-cutting		**0**	**-2**	**1**		**0**			**-2**	**2**
410 - General environmental protection				**1**						**1**
41010 - Environmental policy and administrative management				1						1
430 - Other multisector		**0**	**-2**	**1**		**0**			**-2**	**1**
43010 - Multisector aid		0		1		0				1
43040 - Rural development			-2						-2	
500 - Commodity aid and general programme assistance				**4**						**4**
520 - Developmental food assistance				**4**						**4**
52010 - Food assistance				4						4
700 - Humanitarian aid				**4**		**0**				**4**
720 - Emergency response				**1**		**0**				**1**
72010 - Material relief assistance and services				0		0				0
72050 - Relief co-ordination and support services				1						1
730 - Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation				**3**						**3**
73010 - Immediate post-emergency reconstruction and rehabilitation				3						3
900 - Other : Administrative costs of donors / Unallocated / Unspecified								**1**		**1**
910 - Administrative costs of donors								**1**		**1**
91010 - Administrative costs (non-sector allocable)								1		1
	-4	**25**	**-3**	**48**	**0**	**7**	**0**	**1**	**-7**	**81**

Graphs Table TF3A

Committed amount by sector



Disbursed amount by sector

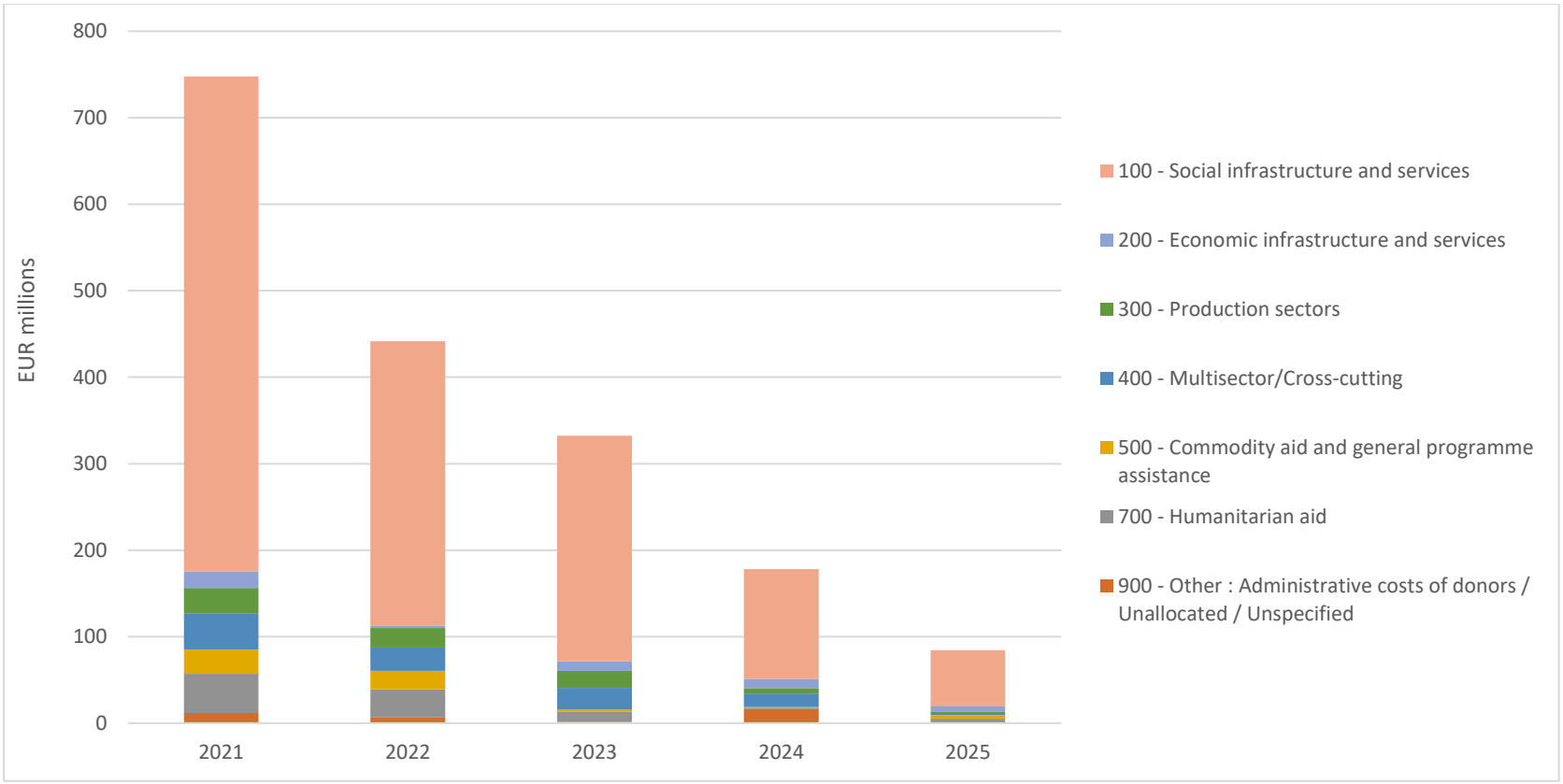
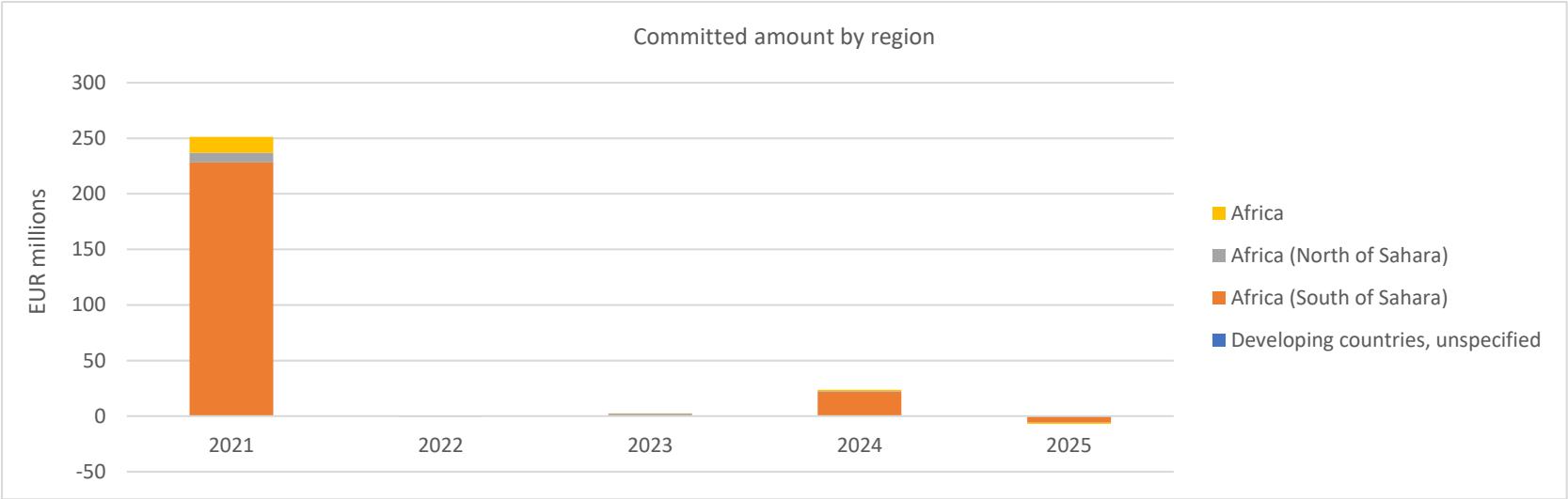

800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
EUR millions
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
100 - Social infrastructure and services
200 - Economic infrastructure and services
300 - Production sectors
400 - Multisector/Cross-cutting
500 - Commodity aid and general programme assistance
700 - Humanitarian aid
900 - Other : Administrative costs of donors / Unallocated / Unspecified

Table TF3B: Regional breakdown of Trust Fund Africa (in EUR millions)

Country	Commitments	Disbursements
Africa	**-7**	**84**
Africa	**-1**	**5**
Africa, regional	-1	5
Africa (North of Sahara)	**0**	**9**
Egypt		3
Libya	0	0
Morocco		1
North of Sahara, regional	0	2
Tunisia	0	3
Africa (South of Sahara)	**-6**	**70**
Burkina Faso		1
Burundi		0
Chad		0
Djibouti	-0	0
Eastern Africa, regional		0
Ethiopia		8
Gambia		
Ghana	-0	
Guinea	-0	0
Ivory Coast	-0	1
Kenya		0
Mali	-1	12
Mauritania		0
Niger	-0	0
Nigeria	-1	0
Rwanda		0
Senegal	-0	
Somalia		6
South of Sahara, regional	-1	5
South Sudan	-2	7
Sudan		28
Uganda		2
Developing countries		**0**
Developing countries, unspecified		**0**
Developing countries, unspecified		0
	-7	**84**

Graphs Table TF3B



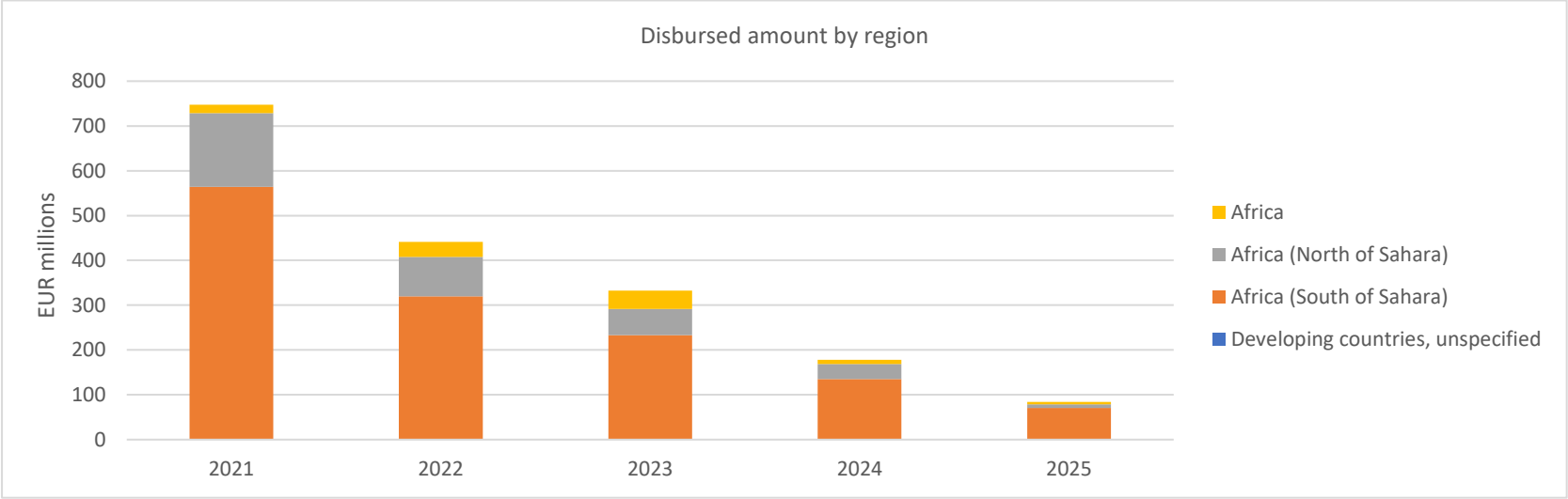
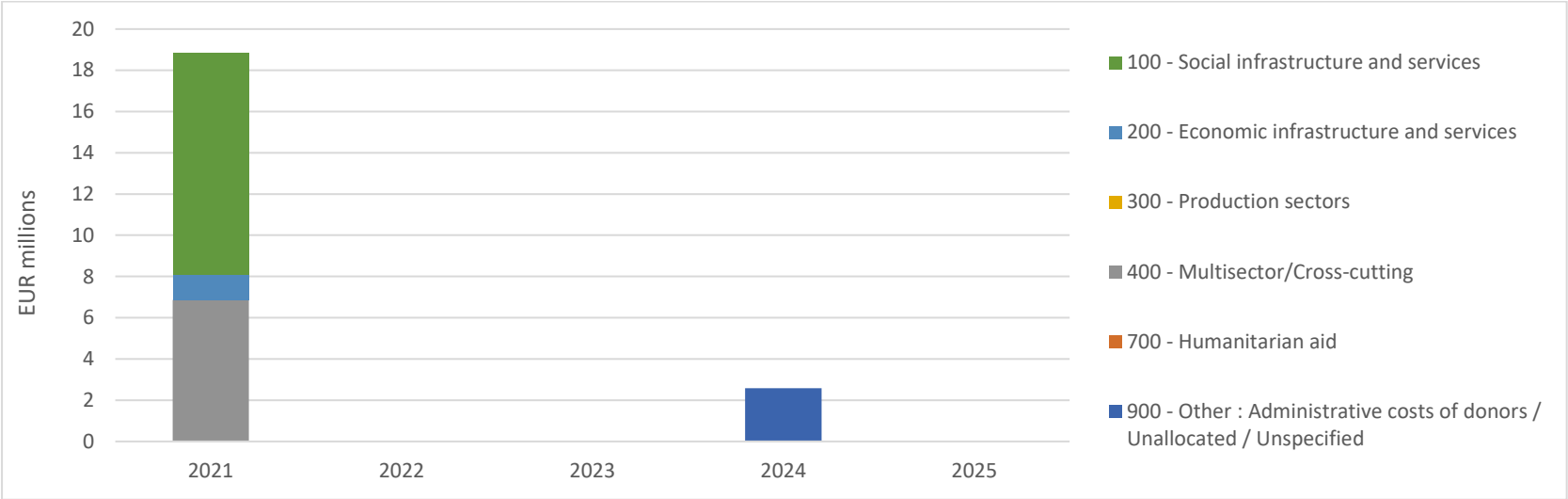


Table TF4: Sectoral breakdown of Trust Fund Bêkou (in EUR millions)

Sector	Commitments	Disbursements
100 - Social infrastructure and services		**7**
110 - Education		**3**
11330 - Vocational training		3
120 - Health		**3**
12110 - Health policy and administrative management		
12220 - Basic health care		3
150 - Government and civil society		**0**
15153 - Media and free flow of information		
15180 - Ending violence against women and girls		
15220 - Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution		0
200 - Economic infrastructure and services		**1**
250 - Business and other services		**1**
25030 - Business development services		1
300 - Production sectors		**0**
310 - Agriculture, forestry and fishing		**0**
31110 - Agricultural policy and administrative management		0
31120 - Agricultural development		
400 - Multisector/Cross-cutting		**2**
430 - Other multisector		**2**
43010 - Multisector aid		2
700 - Humanitarian aid		
720 - Emergency response		
72010 - Material relief assistance and services		
900 - Other : Administrative costs of donors / Unallocated / Unspecified		**0**
910 - Administrative costs of donors		**0**
91010 - Administrative costs (non-sector allocable)		0
998 - Unallocated / Unspecified		**0**
99820 - Promotion of development awareness (non-sector allocable)		0
		10

Graphs Table TF4

Committed amount by sector since 2021



Disbursed amount by sector since 2021

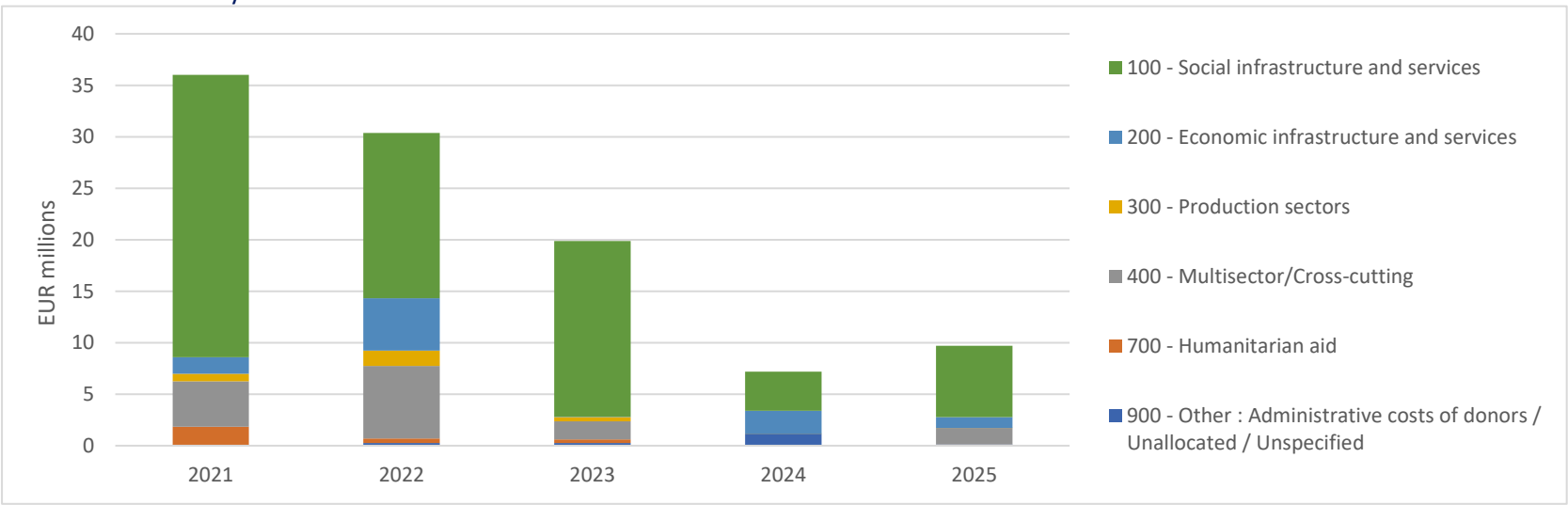
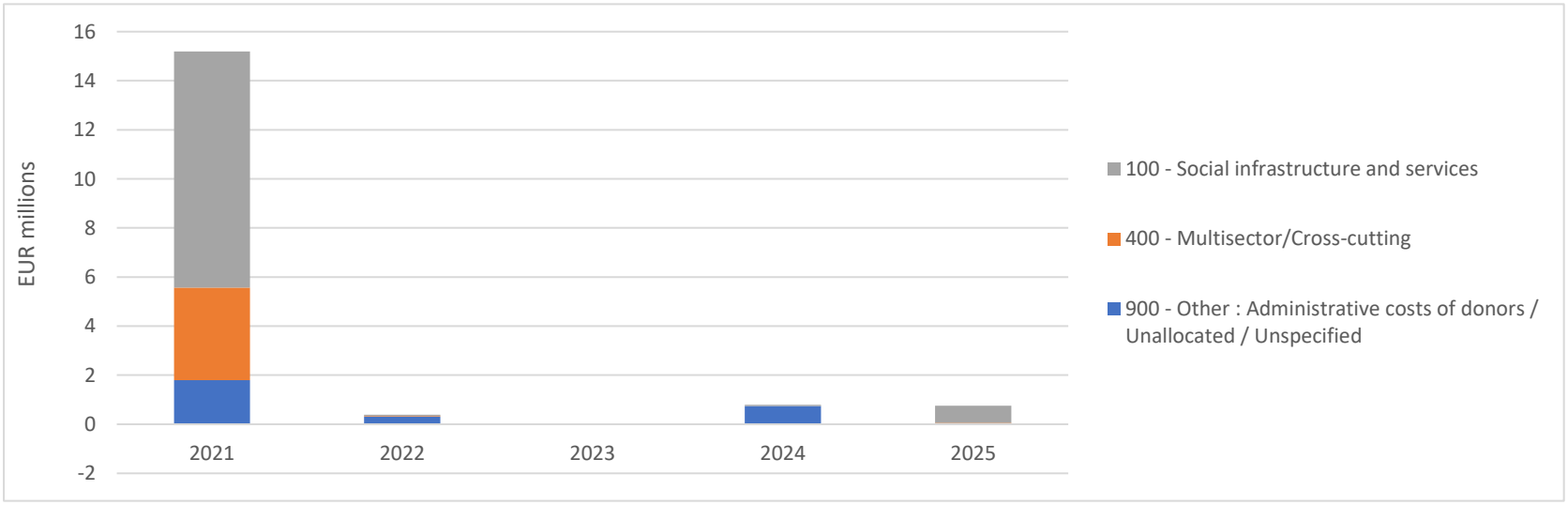


Table TF5: Sectoral breakdown of Trust Fund Colombia (in EUR millions)

Sector	Commitments	Disbursements
100 - Social infrastructure and services	**1**	**2**
150 - Government and civil society	**1**	**2**
15110 - Public sector policy and administrative management	1	0
15220 - Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution		1
400 - Multisector/Cross-cutting	**0**	**2**
430 - Other multisector	**0**	**2**
43010 - Multisector aid	0	0
43040 - Rural development		1
43050 - Non-agricultural alternative development		
900 - Other : Administrative costs of donors / Unallocated / Unspecified	**-0**	**0**
910 - Administrative costs of donors	**-0**	**0**
91010 - Administrative costs (non-sector allocable)	-0	0
	1	**3**

Graphs Table TF5

Committed amount by sector since 2021



Disbursed amount by sector since 2021

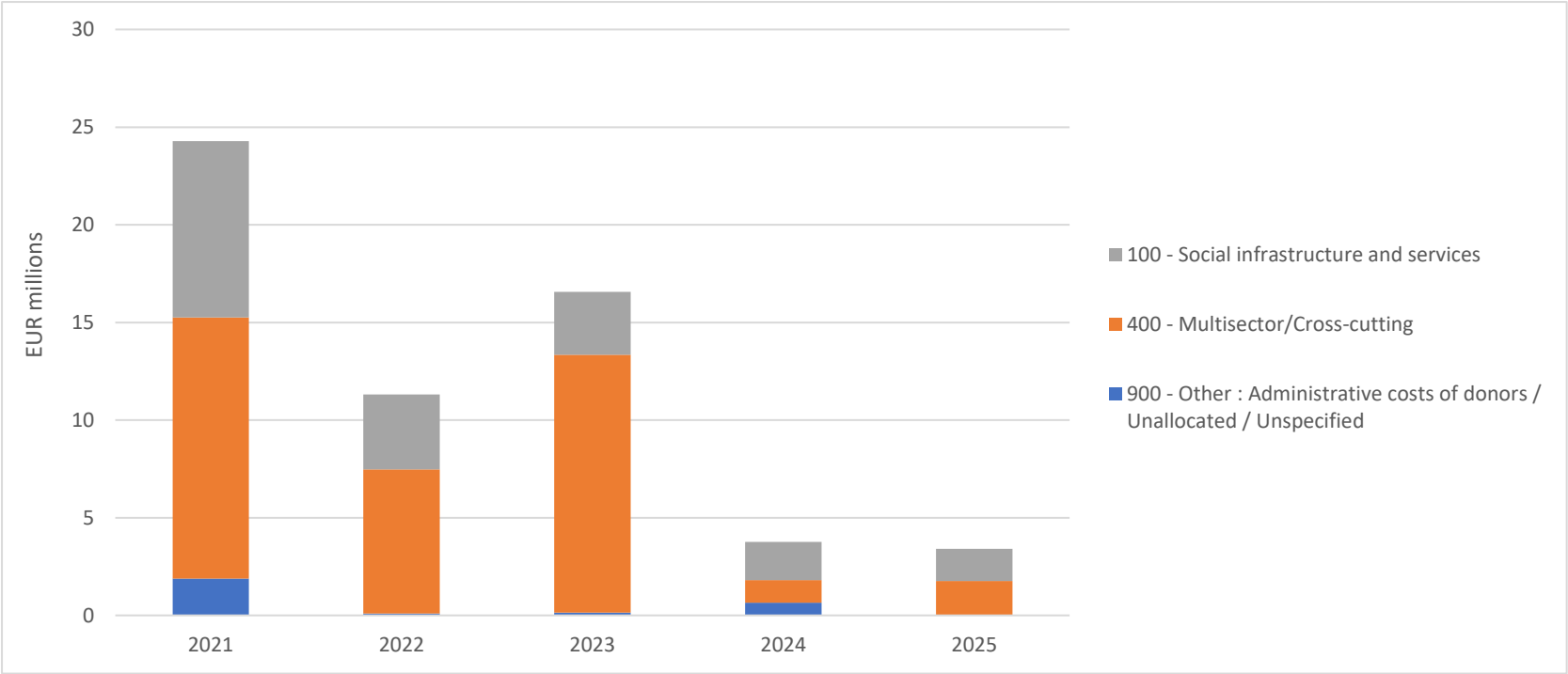
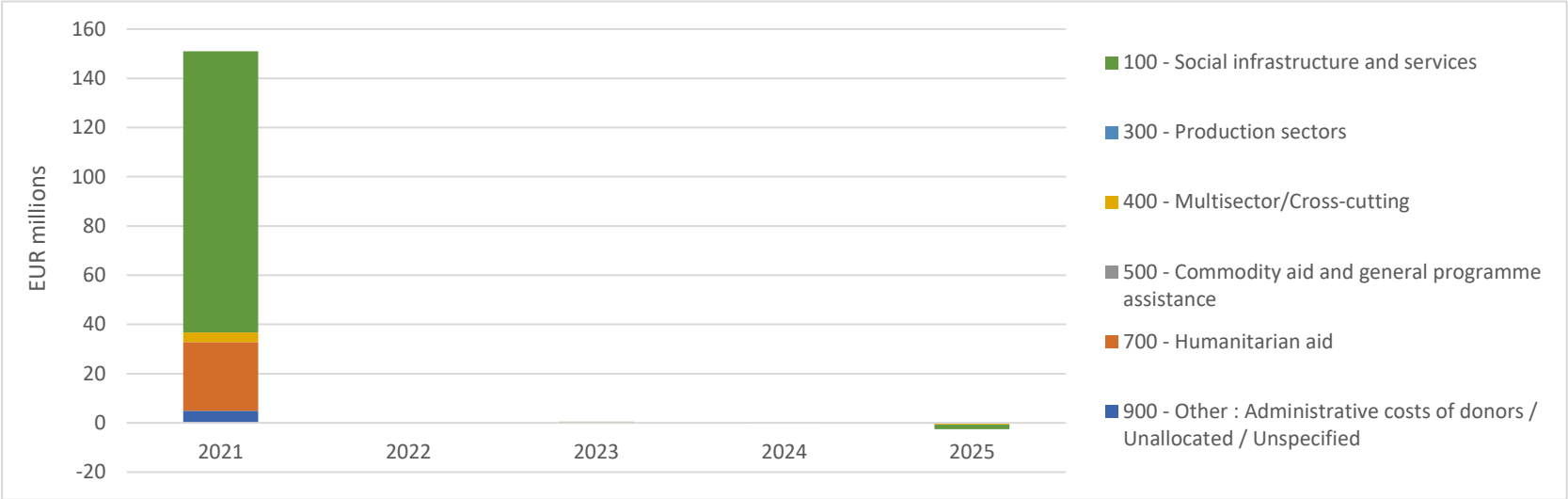


Table TF6: Sectoral breakdown of Trust Fund Madad (in EUR millions)

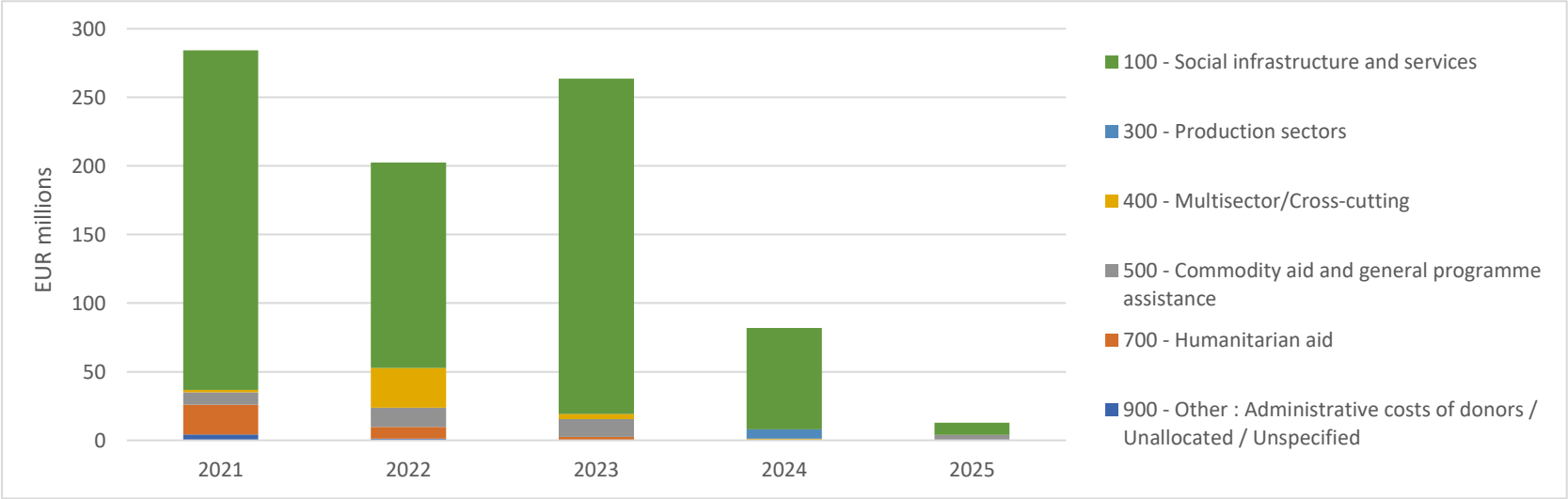
Sector	Commitments	Disbursements
100 - Social infrastructure and services	**-2**	**9**
110 - Education	**-1**	**2**
11220 - Primary education	-1	
11420 - Higher education	-0	2
120 - Health	**-1**	
12230 - Basic health infrastructure		
12261 - Health education	-1	
140 - Water and sanitation		**2**
14020 - Water supply and sanitation - large systems		2
150 - Government and civil society	**-0**	**2**
15112 - Decentralisation and support to subnational government		0
15170 - Women's rights organisations and movements, and government institutions	-0	
15180 - Ending violence against women and girls		2
160 - Other social infrastructure and services	**-0**	**3**
16010 - Social protection	-0	1
16020 - Employment creation		3
300 - Production sectors		**0**
310 - Agriculture, forestry and fishing		**0**
31120 - Agricultural development		0
400 - Multisector/Cross-cutting	**-0**	**0**
430 - Other multisector	**-0**	**0**
43010 - Multisector aid	-0	0
500 - Commodity aid and general programme assistance		**4**
510 - General budget support		**4**
51010 - General budget support-related aid		4
700 - Humanitarian aid	**-0**	
730 - Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	**-0**	
73010 - Immediate post-emergency reconstruction and rehabilitation	-0	
900 - Other : Administrative costs of donors / Unallocated / Unspecified	**0**	**0**
910 - Administrative costs of donors		**0**
91010 - Administrative costs (non-sector allocable)		0
998 - Unallocated / Unspecified	**0**	**0**
99820 - Promotion of development awareness (non-sector allocable)	0	0
	-2	**13**

Graphs Table TF6

Committed amount by sector since 2021



Disbursed amount by sector since 2021



Commitments	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	Yes
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	Yes
EDF	Yes	Yes

Table 3A BIS: General EU budget for External Action in 2025 by DG – Commitments[92]

Commitments – Regular Contribution

Type of Aid	DGs	01. NDICI Geo	02. NDICI Thema	03. NDICI Other	04. HUMA	05. IPA III	06. Ukraine Facility	07. Western Balkans Facility	08. CFSP	09. INSC	10. OCT	11. ULCM	12. USC	13. Admin	14. Other	EDF	Total
ODA	INTPA	4.786	691	130						64	5				-28	-328	5.320
ODA	ENEST	1.134	16	325		1.777	4.257	587							-85		8.011
ODA	MENA	2.278	43												-3		2.319
ODA	ECHO	5	0		2.552										2		2.559
ODA	FPI	10	148	243					280						-6		675
ODA	AGRI					175									5		180
ODA	CLIMA		12			2									0		15
ODA	ECFIN	135													28		163
ODA	ENV		13												4		17
ODA	REGIO	117				74									-4		187
ODA	Other DGs	389	1			71	11								4		474
ODA	Commission's administration			335	10	57	31	9	1	2	0			645			1.088
ODA Total		**8.854**	**924**	**1.033**	**2.562**	**2.156**	**4.298**	**596**	**281**	**65**	**5**			**645**	**-83**	**-328**	**21.008**
Non-ODA	All	93	2	127		7			124		61		50		87	-38	512
Non-ODA	Commission's administration			7		0			0		1						9
Non-ODA Total		**93**	**2**	**134**		**7**			**124**		**62**		**50**		**87**	**-38**	**521**
Total Regular Contribution		**8.947**	**926**	**1.167**	**2.562**	**2.163**	**4.298**	**596**	**405**	**65**	**66**		**50**	**645**	**5**	**-366**	**21.529**

[92] Table 3A BIS to 4 BIS below duplicate tables 3A to 4 above in a way that has been specifically adapted to be machine-readable. Work is in progress for some other tables that may not be fully machine-readable yet.

Commitments – Cofinancing

Type of Aid	DGs	01. NDICI Geo	02. NDICI Thema	03. NDICI Other	04. HUMA	05. IPA III	06. Ukraine Facility	07. Western Balkans Facility	08. CFSP	09. INSC	10. OCT	11. ULCM	12. USC	13. Admin	14. Other	EDF	Total
ODA	INTPA	131	2													4	136
ODA	ENEST						480								-1		479
ODA	MENA	5															5
ODA	ECHO				1												1
ODA	Other DGs	9				3	20								570		601
ODA	Commission's administration			1	0	4	0		0					28			33
ODA Total		**145**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**500**		**0**					**28**	**569**	**4**	**1.255**
Non-ODA	All											1.535					1.535
Non-ODA	Commission's administration			0		0			0								0
Non-ODA Total				**0**		**0**			**0**			**1.535**					**1.535**
Total Cofinancing		**145**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**6**	**500**		**1**			**1.535**		**28**	**569**	**4**	**2.790**

Commitments

Total by Instrument	01. NDICI Geo	02. NDICI Thema	03. NDICI Other	04. HUMA	05. IPA III	06. Ukraine Facility	07. Western Balkans Facility	08. CFSP	09. INSC	10. OCT	11. ULCM	12. USC	13. Admin	14. Other	EDF	Total
Total Commitments	**9.092**	**928**	**1.167**	**2.563**	**2.169**	**4.798**	**596**	**406**	**65**	**66**	**1.535**	**50**	**672**	**574**	**-362**	**24.319**

Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Yes	Yes
Budget Non INTPA	Yes	Yes
EDF	Yes	Yes

Table 3B BIS: General EU budget for External Action in 2025 by DG – Disbursements

Disbursements – Regular Contribution

Type of Aid	DGs	01. NDICI Geo	02. NDICI Thema	03. NDICI Other	04. HUMA	05. IPA III	06. Ukraine Facility	07. Western Balkans Facility	08. CFSP	09. INSC	10. OCT	11. ULCM	12. USC	13. Admin	14. Other	Completion Lines	EDF	Total
ODA	INTPA	3.525	1.040	53						49	0				30	521	929	6.147
ODA	ENEST	622	33	431		1.063	1.790	73							2	517		4.530
ODA	MENA	1.333	28												1	396		1.758
ODA	ECHO	1	0		2.462										2	2		2.466
ODA	FPI	3	158	249					298						0	38		746
ODA	AGRI					91									5	13		109
ODA	CLIMA		15			0									1	1		16
ODA	ECFIN	135													11			146
ODA	ENV		24												4			28
ODA	REGIO	117				29										0		146
ODA	Other DGs	343	2			201	0								8	11		564
ODA	Commission's administration			332	10	59	16	4	1	2	0			640				1.063
ODA Total	-	**6.079**	**1.299**	**1.065**	**2.472**	**1.442**	**1.806**	**77**	**299**	**51**	**0**			**640**	**63**	**1.499**	**929**	**17.718**
Non-ODA	All	79	32	35		4			126	3	59		0		73	11	14	437
Non-ODA	Commission's administration			6		0			0	0	1							8
Non-ODA Total	-	**79**	**32**	**41**		**4**			**127**	**3**	**60**		**0**		**73**	**11**	**14**	**445**
Total Regular Contribution	-	**6.158**	**1.332**	**1.106**	**2.472**	**1.446**	**1.806**	**77**	**426**	**54**	**61**		**0**	**640**	**136**	**1.509**	**943**	**18.163**

Disbursements - Cofinancing

Type of Aid	DGs	01. NDICI Geo	02. NDICI Thema	03. NDICI Other	04. HUMA	05. IPA III	06. Ukraine Facility	07. Western Balkans Facility	08. CFSP	09. INSC	10. OCT	11. ULCM	12. USC	13. Admin	14. Other	Completion Lines	EDF	Total
ODA	INTPA	264	0													4	7	274
ODA	ENEST						233									22		255
ODA	MENA	0														1		1
ODA	ECHO				4													4
ODA	FPI			2														2
ODA	Other DGs	7				2	0								568	0		578
ODA	Commission's administration			1	0	3	0		0					26				31
ODA Total	-	**271**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**6**	**233**		**0**					**26**	**568**	**27**	**7**	**1.145**
Non-ODA	All											1.535				0		1.535
Non-ODA	Commission's administration			0		0			0									0
Non-ODA Total	-			**0**		**0**			**0**			**1.535**				**0**		**1.535**
Total Cofinancing	-	**271**	**0**	**2**	**4**	**6**	**233**		**1**			**1.535**		**26**	**568**	**27**	**7**	**2.680**

Disbursements

External Action	01. NDICI Geo	02. NDICI Thema	03. NDICI Other	04. HUMA	05. IPA III	06. Ukraine Facility	07. Western Balkans Facility	08. CFSP	09. INSC	10. OCT	11. ULCM	12. USC	13. Admin	14. Other	Comple-tion Lines	EDF	Total
Total Disbursements	**6.429**	**1.332**	**1.108**	**2.476**	**1.452**	**2.038**	**77**	**426**	**54**	**61**	**1.535**	**0**	**666**	**704**	**1.536**	**950**	**20.843**

Disbursements	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	No	No
Budget Non INTPA	No	No
EDF	Yes	Yes

Table 4 BIS: European Development Fund (EDF) in 2025

Cotonou

Aid	Instrument	ODA	Non-ODA	Total
Cofinancing	A Envelope	0		0
Cofinancing	Regional allocations	3		3
Cofinancing	Intra-ACP allocations	3		3
Cofinancing Total	Total of all instruments -	**7**		**7**
Regular Contribution	A Envelope	480	2	482
Regular Contribution	Regional allocations	231	3	234
Regular Contribution	Intra-ACP allocations	173	9	182
Regular Contribution	Implementation costs	41	0	41
Regular Contribution	B Envelope	4		4
Regular Contribution Total	Total of all instruments	**929**	**14**	**943**
Cotonou Total		**936**	**14**	**950**
EDF Total		**936**	**14**	**950**

9. Financing and investment operations covered by the EFSD+ external action guarantee

Chapter 5.2.3. of this report gives an overview of the EU's use of financial instruments supported by the External Action Guarantee (EAG) under the European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus (EFSD+).

Background:

The EAG was established by Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument – Global Europe Regulation (NDICI–Global Europe), adopted on 9 June 2021. NDICI–Global Europe unifies grants, blending and guarantees, which allows the EU to strategically promote public and private investment worldwide in support to sustainable development through the EFSD+. Investments are backed by an up to EUR 53.4 billion EAG.

The EU's focus is to invest in projects that will contribute to its global ambitions: the Global Gateway strategy, the Green Deal, and jobs and sustainable and inclusive growth. The EFSD+ will also be key to rebuild and reconstruct Ukraine, in line with building back better principles.

Per NDICI–Global Europe, around half of the EAG (an indicative amount of EUR 26.7 billion) should be implemented by the European Investment Bank (EIB), mostly for sovereign and non-commercial sub-sovereign operations. By end-2025, three EIB dedicated investment windows are signed and operational: investment window 1 (operations with sovereign and non-commercial sub-sovereign counterparts available to all eligible regions), investment window 2 (operations with commercial sub-sovereign counterparts available to all eligible regions) and investment window 4 (EFSD+ guarantees enabling the EIB to provide support for the private sector in the countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific).

The rest of the EFSD+ budgetary guarantees will be implemented through the 'Open Architecture' windows for commercial sub-sovereign and private sector operations across all DG INTPA, DG ENEST and DG MENA regions, which are open to other Pillar-Assessed financial institutions. In 2022, a call for proposals was launched under the Open Architecture and the remaining capacity under the current Multiannual Financial Framework will be allocated through top-up to signed guarantees.

The tables in this annex show the deployment of the EFSD+ budgetary guarantees by end 2025.

Tables 1, 2 and 3 below show the list of covered operations signed under the EIB dedicated investment windows. Further information including contribution to NDICI–Global Europe objectives, additionality, and leverage effect achieved is available on the individual operation pages on the EIB website.

Tables 4 and 5 respectively show the list of signed guarantee programmes and covered operations under the Open Architecture. Detailed information on each programme is published in June each year as part of the draft budget, in Working Document XI. The report provides information on operational, financial and risk aspects of budgetary guarantees, including leverage, multiplier, amounts transferred to final recipients, number of final recipients, investments made by final recipients, private sector resources mobilised.

The contribution of the guarantees as a whole to the policy objectives of the EFSD and EFSD+ and NDICI–Global Europe regulations is also covered.

Table 1: EIB investment window 1 covered operations

Lead Directorate-General	Operation name	Country	Sub-region	Region	EIB signature date	EIB amount signed (EUR million)
INTPA	20060128 - OMVG - Interconnection	Guinea	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	05/12/2022	17.00
INTPA	20130229 - Dhaka Environmentally Sustainable Water Supply B	Bangladesh	South Asia	Asia–Pacific	30/07/2025	70.00
INTPA	20140106 - Tajik - Kyrgyz Power Interconnection B	Kyrgyzstan	Central Asia	Asia–Pacific	12/05/2025	9.00
INTPA	20140271 - Jirama Water III - Prioritaire	Madagascar	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	09/12/2019	35.00
INTPA	20140437 - Eau et assainissement Cotonou phase 3 B	Benin	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	17/12/2021	27.00
INTPA	20140650 - Belabo-Ngaoundere Railway Renewal Cameroon	Cameroon	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	31/12/2021	106.00
INTPA	20160156 - Saidabad Raw Water Conveyor B	Bangladesh	South Asia	Asia–Pacific	10/10/2025	90.00
INTPA	20160638 - Interconnexion electrique 225 kV Guinee-Mali	Guinea	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	04/03/2021	170.00
INTPA	20170824 - Sao Tome Sustainable Roads	Sao Tome and Principe	Southern Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	19/12/2019	12.50
INTPA	20170912 - Aep Niamey II	Niger	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	18/12/2019	105.00
INTPA	20170981 - Cameroon Rural Electrification	Cameroon	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	08/01/2025	43.00
INTPA	20180309 - Djibouti Water Supply And Wastewater Treatment	Djibouti	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	07/07/2023	79.20
INTPA	20180376 - Nigeria Access to Agri Markets Framework Loan	Nigeria	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	29/12/2023	150.00
INTPA	20180377 - Nigeria Climate Adaptation - Erosion and Watershed	Nigeria	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	29/12/2020	175.00
INTPA	20180600 - Cape Verde Connectivity Programme	Cape Verde	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	10/04/2019	21.95
INTPA	20190162 - Interconnexion Antananarivo Toamasina Prirtem-1	Madagascar	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	29/11/2021	81.30
INTPA	20190316 - Mongolia Development of Secondary Urban Centres	Mongolia	East / Central Asia	Asia–Pacific	29/12/2023	44.91
INTPA	20190331 - Mozambique Climate Resilient FL	Mozambique	Southern Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	23/11/2020	100.00
INTPA	20190410 - Development Bank Ghana	Ghana	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	28/12/2020	170.00
INTPA	20190635 - Mauritania Covid-19 Resilience Submarine Cable	Mauritania	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	22/12/2020	25.00
INTPA	20190660 - ATI Membership Contribution Cameroon	Cameroon	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	09/03/2020	11.37
INTPA	20190662 - ATI Membership Contribution Niger	Niger	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	05/12/2019	11.37
INTPA	20190663 - ATI Membership Contribution Togo	Togo	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	16/12/2019	11.37
INTPA	20190756 - Senegal Dechets Solides (Promoged) and Covid-19	Senegal	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	09/02/2021	50.00
INTPA	20190875 - Programme de restauration durable des forets	Côte d'Ivoire	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	11/11/2024	150.00
INTPA	20190920 - Senegal eau potable and covid-19	Senegal	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	09/02/2021	64.50
INTPA	20200030 - Electricity Access Rwanda	Rwanda	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	23/12/2020	100.00
INTPA	20200039 - Congo Digital Transformation	Congo	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	30/12/2022	26.00
INTPA	20200097 - Modernisation du reseau routier au Tchad	Chad	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	22/09/2022	141.20
INTPA	20200098 - Assainissement et drainage de Ouagadougou	Burkina Faso	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	27/11/2020	15.00
INTPA	20200099 - ATI Membership Contribution Chad	Chad	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	04/11/2020	15.00
INTPA	20200223 - ATI Membership Contribution Benin	Benin	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	13/10/2020	15.00
INTPA	20200337 - ATI Membership Contribution Senegal	Senegal	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	03/11/2020	15.00
INTPA	20200413 - Senegal Covid-19 Health Programme	Senegal	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	23/07/2020	75.00
INTPA	20200426 - ATI Membership Contribution Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	16/10/2020	15.00

Lead Directorate-General	Operation name	Country	Sub-region	Region	EIB signature date	EIB amount signed (EUR million)
INTPA	20200476 - Assainissement pluvial de villes du Benin	Benin	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	24/03/2021	110.00
INTPA	20200476 - Assainissement pluvial de villes du Benin	Benin	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	06/12/2021	14.94
INTPA	20200624 - Riposte sanitaire covid-19 Benin	Benin	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	27/11/2020	30.00
INTPA	20200632 - Saint Lucia Covid-19 Health Resilience	Saint Lucia	Caribbean	Latin America & Caribbean (LAC)	20/09/2022	13.50
INTPA	20200668 - Riposte sanitaire covid-19 Niger	Niger	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	28/12/2020	15.00
INTPA	20200764 - Barbados Covid-19 Health Resilience	Barbados	Caribbean	Latin America & Caribbean (LAC)	14/06/2021	50.00
INTPA	20200764 - Barbados Covid-19 Health Resilience	Barbados	Caribbean	Latin America & Caribbean (LAC)	19/03/2025	10.00
INTPA	20200777 - Angola Covid-19 Health Resilience	Angola	Southern Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	24/02/2022	50.00
INTPA	20200788 - Rwanda Covid 19 Health Resilience	Rwanda	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	29/09/2021	22.00
INTPA	20200820 - Covid-19 Health Response Ghana	Ghana	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	10/12/2021	75.00
INTPA	20200841 - Benin resilience economique covid 19	Benin	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	17/12/2021	45.00
INTPA	20200935 - Sao Tome Water Supply	Sao Tome and Principe	Southern Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	31/12/2022	8.44
INTPA	20210138 - Ecuador-Peru Power Interconnection	Ecuador	Latin America (South America)	Latin America & Caribbean (LAC)	28/12/2023	112.47
INTPA	20210403 - Dakar Public Transport Network Restructuring	Senegal	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	27/12/2022	166.90
INTPA	20210432 - AEP Grand Conakry - Guinea - Phase 1	Guinea	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	11/08/2025	220.00
INTPA	20210433 - Guinea-Bissau Tah-7 Resilient Road Corridor	Guinea-Bissau	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	17/12/2024	105.00
INTPA	20210682 - Aspire-AT	Cambodia	South-East Asia	Asia–Pacific	20/12/2024	60.00
INTPA	20210721 - Maldives Covid-19 Health Facility	Maldives	South Asia	Asia–Pacific	22/06/2022	18.40
INTPA	20220140 - Mauritania Regional Transmission Corridor	Mauritania	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	01/10/2025	90.00
INTPA	20220186 - Argentina Transmission Network Investments FL	Argentina	Latin America (South America)	Latin America & Caribbean (LAC)	30/12/2022	100.00
INTPA	20220280 - Bangladesh Renewable Energy Facility	Bangladesh	South Asia	Asia–Pacific	25/10/2023	350.00
INTPA	20220718 - Water-Energy Framework Loan Malawi	Malawi	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	23/07/2025	90.00
INTPA	20220778 - Bhutan Hydro and Solar Energy Facility	Bhutan	South Asia	Asia–Pacific	17/04/2024	150.00
INTPA	20220821 - Cape Verde Green Energy FL	Cape Verde	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	29/12/2023	120.00
INTPA	20220860 - Cabo Verde Blue Economy Sustainable Ports FL	Cape Verde	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	02/09/2024	80.00
INTPA	20220860 - Cabo Verde Blue Economy Sustainable Ports FL	Cape Verde	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	27/12/2024	34.00
INTPA	20220950 - Assainissement pluvial de villes du Benin II	Benin	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	29/12/2023	70.00
INTPA	20230070 - Nigeria Green and Digital Microfinance/MSME and Midcaps	Nigeria	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	11/12/2025	60.00
INTPA	20230070 - Nigeria Green and Digital Microfinance/MSME and Midcaps	Nigeria	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	11/12/2025	140.00
INTPA	20230186 - Alimentation en eau potable nord du Benin	Benin	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	29/12/2023	62.00
INTPA	20230689 - Barbados Global Gateway Nature Guarantee	Barbados	Caribbean	Latin America & Caribbean (LAC)	25/11/2024	142.93
INTPA	20230707 - Lagos Nigeria Waterways Sustainable Transport	Nigeria	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	11/12/2025	170.00
INTPA	20230892 - Costa Rica Electric Train	Costa Rica	Central America (Latin America)	Latin America & Caribbean (LAC)	29/09/2025	213.26

Lead Directorate-General	Operation name	Country	Sub-region	Region	EIB signature date	EIB amount signed (EUR million)
INTPA	20240202 - Atidi Membership Increase Cote D Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	27/12/2024	50.00
INTPA	20240347 - BDE Water and Sanitation II	Ecuador	Latin America (South America)	Latin America & Caribbean (LAC)	09/11/2025	86.50
INTPA	20240472 - Clean Oceans Initiative Grand Nokoue Benin	Benin	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	23/12/2024	35.50
INTPA	20240649 - Sustainable Water Supply Greater Banjul Gambia	Gambia	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	23/12/2025	22.10
INTPA	20240752 - Karachi Water Infrastructure Framework Loan	Pakistan	South Asia	Asia–Pacific	17/12/2025	60.00
ENEST	92574 MOLDOVA ROADS IV	Moldova, Republic of		Eastern Neighbourhood	31/03/2022	150.00
ENEST	96156 MOLDOVA ROADS III B	Moldova, Republic of		Eastern Neighbourhood	15/12/2022	100.00
ENEST	92372 GEORGIA-ZEMO SAMGORI IRRIGATION PROJECT	Georgia		Eastern Neighbourhood	22/12/2022	20.00
ENEST	94441 ARMENIA ECONOMIC RESILIENCE FACILITY	Armenia		Eastern Neighbourhood	27/12/2022	70.00
MENA	96104 FAYOUM WASTEWATER EXPANSION PROJECT B	Egypt		Southern Neighbourhood	29/12/2022	46.00
MENA	92160 HELWAN WASTEWATER TREATMENT PROJECT	Egypt		Southern Neighbourhood	30/11/2022	78.00
MENA	90359 TANTA-EL MANSOURA-DAMIETTA RAILWAY UPGRADING	Egypt		Southern Neighbourhood	07/11/2022	221.00
MENA	91625 AQABA-AMMAN WATER DESALINATION AND CONVEYANCE	Jordan		Southern Neighbourhood	08/12/2022	200.00
MENA	92780 STEG - PROGRAMME TRANSPORT ET DISTRIBUTION	Tunisia		Southern Neighbourhood	28/12/2022	65.80
MENA	94840 STRENGTHENING TUNISIA FOOD RESILIENCE	Tunisia		Southern Neighbourhood	16/12/2022	150.00
ENEST	94741 ROUTE 10 RAIL REHABILITATION B	Kosovo		Western Balkans	21/12/2022	38.00
ENEST	94231 SERBIAN INLAND WATERWAY INFRASTRUCTURE B	Serbia		Western Balkans	13/12/2022	31.00
ENEST	96081 CONNECTED SCHOOLS IN SERBIA B	Serbia		Western Balkans	29/12/2022	5.00
ENEST	90483 MUNICIPAL WATER INFRASTRUCTURE NORTH MACEDONIA	North Macedonia		Western Balkans	23/11/2022	50.00
ENEST	95787 IDF LOAN FOR SMES CLIMATE - PRIORITY PROJECTS VI B	Montenegro		Western Balkans	29/07/2022	50.00
ENEST	93755 SERBIA CORRIDOR X RAILWAYS FL - GLOBAL GATEWAY	Serbia		Western Balkans	16/12/2022	550.00
ENEST	91071 BANJA LUKA MEDICAL COMPLEX	Bosnia and Herzegovina		Western Balkans	14/06/2023	22.50
ENEST	91071 BANJA LUKA MEDICAL COMPLEX	Bosnia and Herzegovina		Western Balkans	14/06/2023	52.50
ENEST	94965 SARAJEVO URBAN TRANSPORT PROJECT B	Bosnia and Herzegovina		Western Balkans	15/06/2023	35.00
ENEST	93885 SERBIAN EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE FL	Serbia		Western Balkans	19/01/2023	40.00
ENEST	96962 ROAD REHABILITATION AND SAFETY B	Serbia		Western Balkans	06/10/2023	85.00
MENA	87375 STEG - TUNISIA ITALY POWER INTERCONNECTION	Tunisia		Southern Neighbourhood	30/12/2023	45.00

Lead Directorate-General	Operation name	Country	Sub-region	Region	EIB signature date	EIB amount signed (EUR million)
MENA	89310 MODERNISATION ETABLISSEMENTS SCOLAIRES II	Tunisia		Southern Neighbourhood	10/07/2023	40.00
ENEST	90016 YEREVAN ENERGY EFFICIENCY PHASE II	Armenia		Eastern Neighbourhood	29/11/2023	25.00
MENA	96314 AQABA-AMMAN WATER DESALINATION AND CONVEYANCE B	Jordan		Southern Neighbourhood	03/12/2023	100.00
ENEST	91812 WINDFARM VLASIC	Bosnia and Herzegovina		Western Balkans	19/10/2023	36.00
MENA	94002 GREEN SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRY - GSI	Egypt		Southern Neighbourhood	31/12/2023	135.00
ENEST	94720 DBNM LOAN FOR SMES MID-CAPS AND GREEN TRANSITION	North Macedonia		Western Balkans	24/07/2023	100.00
ENEST	96068 MOLDOVA SOLIDARITY LANES	Moldova, Republic of		Eastern Neighbourhood	15/12/2023	41.20
MENA	96201 INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE FORESTS IN MOROCCO	Morocco		Southern Neighbourhood	29/12/2023	100.00
ENEST	96318 CORRIDOR VIII RAIL - EASTERN SECTION MK	North Macedonia		Western Balkans	18/12/2023	175.00
ENEST	96470 EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION FRAMEWORK LOAN	Türkiye		Türkiye	15/11/2023	400.00
MENA	91760 CORRIDOR SFAX - KASSERINE	Tunisia		Southern Neighbourhood	13/06/2024	210.00
ENEST	91927 MONTENEGRO RAILWAYS REHABILITATION	Montenegro		Western Balkans	27/05/2024	40.00
ENEST	92824 SMART METERING SERBIA	Serbia		Western Balkans	28/06/2024	80.00
ENEST	94223 VORE HANI I HOTIT RAILWAY LINE	Albania		Western Balkans	20/03/2024	100.00
ENEST	94576 KEK SOLAR PV - GLOBAL GATEWAY	Kosovo		Western Balkans	18/03/2024	33.00
MENA	97952 TUNISIE - RELANCE ECONOMIQUE B	Tunisia		Southern Neighbourhood	18/03/2024	170.00
MENA	96373 NORTHEAST RAMALLAH WASTEWATER	Palestine		Southern Neighbourhood	10/01/2024	19.90
ENEST	97043 UKRAINE RECOVERY III	Ukraine		Eastern Neighbourhood	11/06/2024	10.00
ENEST	97043 UKRAINE RECOVERY III	Ukraine		Eastern Neighbourhood	11/06/2024	10.00
ENEST	97043 UKRAINE RECOVERY III	Ukraine		Eastern Neighbourhood	11/06/2024	70.00
ENEST	97043 UKRAINE RECOVERY III	Ukraine		Eastern Neighbourhood	11/06/2024	10.00
MENA	94890 EGYPT FOOD RESILIENCE	Egypt		Southern Neighbourhood	31/12/2024	90.00
ENEST	95884 EPS GREEN FINANCING A	Serbia		Western Balkans	27/12/2024	100.00
MENA	96461 JORDAN WATER SECURITY AND CLIMATE ADAPTATION	Jordan		Southern Neighbourhood	18/07/2024	400.00
ENEST	96752 ARMENIA SISIAN-KAJARAN ROAD PROJECT	Armenia		Eastern Neighbourhood	12/11/2024	236.00
ENEST	96851 MOLDOVA FOREST DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME	Moldova, Republic of		Eastern Neighbourhood	17/09/2024	200.00
MENA	97342 MOROCCO POST-EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION	Morocco		Southern Neighbourhood	01/10/2024	230.00

Lead Directorate-General	Operation name	Country	Sub-region	Region	EIB signature date	EIB amount signed (EUR million)
MENA	97342 MOROCCO POST-EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION	Morocco		Southern Neighbourhood	01/10/2024	200.00
MENA	97342 MOROCCO POST-EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION	Morocco		Southern Neighbourhood	01/10/2024	70.00
ENEST	97445 AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL UPGRADE II	Serbia		Western Balkans	23/12/2024	25.00
MENA	98686 - JORDAN VALLEY WATER RESOURCES B	Jordan		Southern Neighbourhood	28/03/2025	24.30
MENA	97984 - ONEE PRODUCTION D EAU POTABLE III (AEP3)	Morocco		Southern Neighbourhood	22/05/2025	70.00
MENA	97456 - ONEE - TRANSMISSION ENERGIE RENOUVELABLE	Morocco		Southern Neighbourhood	22/05/2025	170.00
MENA	98779 - APPUI AU SECTEUR DE L EAU POTABLE C	Tunisia		Southern Neighbourhood	28/04/2025	22.00
MENA	98790 - APPUI AU SECTEUR DE L EAU POTABLE D	Tunisia		Southern Neighbourhood	28/04/2025	8.00
ENEST	88314 - CORRIDOR VIII RAIL PHASE I - ALBANIA	Albania		Western Balkans	08/04/2025	30.00
ENEST	94541 - POKLECANI WIND FARM	Bosnia and Herzegovina		Western Balkans	08/05/2025	103.05
ENEST	99442 - MONTENEGRO EDUCATION PROGRAMME D	Montenegro		Western Balkans	20/06/2025	18.00
ENEST	98444 RAILWAY NIS-DIMITROVGRAD B	Serbia		Western Balkans	11/08/2025	100.00
ENEST	87081 MOLDOVA REGIONAL HOSPITALS	Moldova, Republic of		Eastern Neighbourhood	08/07/2025	101.00
ENEST	91756 SUSTAINABLE IMPROVEMENT OF ROAD NETWORK	Serbia		Western Balkans	23/12/2025	150.00
ENEST	94488 ARMENIA - RESILIENT SYUNIK PROGRAM	Armenia		Eastern Neighbourhood	16/07/2025	25.00
ENEST	94488 ARMENIA - RESILIENT SYUNIK PROGRAM	Armenia		Eastern Neighbourhood	16/07/2025	25.00
ENEST	94932 CLINICAL CENTERS PHASE II	Serbia		Western Balkans	28/10/2025	157.00
MENA	98166 MOROCCO POST-EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION B	Morocco		Southern Neighbourhood	01/12/2025	230.00
MENA	98166 MOROCCO POST-EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION B	Morocco		Southern Neighbourhood	01/12/2025	200.00
MENA	98166 MOROCCO POST-EARTHQUAKE RECONSTRUCTION B	Morocco		Southern Neighbourhood	01/12/2025	70.00
ENEST	97550 RAIL ROUTE 4 REHABILITATION BAR-GOLUBOVCI	Montenegro		Western Balkans	22/12/2025	63.00
MENA	98383 PALESTINIAN PRIVATE SECTOR RECOVERY & RESILIENCE	Palestine		Southern Neighbourhood	23/09/2025	400.00
ENEST	98604 CHISINAU DISTRICT HEATING PROJECT	Moldova, Republic of		Eastern Neighbourhood	03/07/2025	143.50
ENEST	99401 ARMENIA ECONOMIC RESILIENCE FACILITY II	Armenia		Eastern Neighbourhood	28/10/2025	100.00

Table 2: EIB investment window 2 covered operations

Lead Directorate-General	Operation name	Country	Sub-region	Region	EIB signature date	EIB amount signed (EUR million)
INTPA	20240004 - Kazakhstan - Strategic Framework Facility	Kazakhstan	Central Asia	Asia–Pacific	23/12/2024	200.00
INTPA	20250019 - Electricity Integration and Energy Transition - CR	Costa Rica	Central America (Latin America)	Latin America & Caribbean (LAC)	22/12/2025	170.29
MENA	93759 ONCF REHABILITATION FERROVIAIRE A	Morocco		Southern Neighbourhood	11/11/2022	200.00
MENA	94708 TECHNOPOLES MAROC II	Morocco		Southern Neighbourhood	29/12/2023	115.00
MENA	50367 OBELISK SOLAR PV AND BESS B	Egypt		Southern Neighbourhood	30/12/2025	17.00
MENA	99368 OBELISK SOLAR PV AND BESS	Egypt		Southern Neighbourhood	30/12/2025	110.60

Table 3: EIB investment window 4 covered operations

These operations are financed by the ACP Investment Facility reflows as opposed to EIB investment window 1 and open architecture, both part of the EAG mechanism, but they are provided here since they also provide external action guarantees, be it from a different financing source.

Lead Directorate -General	Operation name	Country	Sub-region	Region	EIB signature date	EIB amount signed (EUR million)
INTPA	20190749 - Banque Agricole - Senegal Green Agri Value Chain	Senegal	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	30-08-24	30,00
INTPA	20220112 - Banfondesa Microfinance Loan	Dominican Republic	Caribbean	Latin America & Caribbean (LAC)	21-12-22	10,00
INTPA	20220361 - Ebid - Ecowas Climate Action FL	Regional - West Africa	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	19-12-25	50,00
INTPA	20220361 - Ebid - Ecowas Climate Action FL	Regional - West Africa	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	13-05-24	100,00
INTPA	20220368 - Abi Youth and Gender Loan for SMEs And Midcaps	Regional - West Africa	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	21-06-23	65,00
INTPA	20220385 - Green African Agri Value Chain - FCB Zambia	Zambia	Southern Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	09-06-23	10,00
INTPA	20220390 - ETG Regional Expansion	Regional - Africa	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	27-12-24	105,41
INTPA	20220477 - Cofina - Green African Agri Value Chain	Côte d'Ivoire	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	05-07-23	16,10
INTPA	20220477 - Cofina - Green African Agri Value Chain	Senegal	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	05-07-23	9,75
INTPA	20220491 - Tanzania Gender and Blue Economy - CRDB Bank	Tanzania, United republic of	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	22-02-23	90,00
INTPA	20220491 - Tanzania Gender and Blue Economy - CRDB Bank	Tanzania, United republic of	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	22-02-23	60,00
INTPA	20220525 - Access Bank PLC Nigeria Gender Loan for SMEs	Nigeria	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	07-09-23	50,00
INTPA	20220584 - BMI Youth and Gender Loan for SMEs and Midcaps	Mauritania	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	23-05-23	20,00
INTPA	20220593 - Tanzania Gender and Blue Economy Facility – KCB	Tanzania, United republic of	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	21-02-23	20,00

Lead Directorate -General	Operation name	Country	Sub-region	Region	EIB signature date	EIB amount signed (EUR million)
INTPA	20220594 - Tanzania Gender & Blue Economy - NMB Bank	Tanzania, United republic of	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	23-02-23	60,00
INTPA	20220594 - Tanzania Gender & Blue Economy - NMB Bank	Tanzania, United republic of	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	23-02-23	40,00
INTPA	20220605 - Women and Youth Empowerment Loan - WEMA	Nigeria	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	16-10-25	50,00
INTPA	20220671 - BCI Youth And Gender Loan for SMEs And Midcaps	Mauritania	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	07-02-24	20,00
INTPA	20220703 - Axian Telecom Expansion	Madagascar	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	03-12-24	38,05
INTPA	20220703 - Axian Telecom Expansion	Tanzania, United republic of	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	03-12-24	57,08
INTPA	20220790 - ACP Gender Finance Facility - Moza Banco	Mozambique	Southern Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	20-12-23	10,00
INTPA	20220792 - BRD Green Finance FL	Rwanda	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	30-11-23	20,00
INTPA	20220799 - Green African Agri Value Chains - ZICB Zambia	Zambia	Southern Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	30-07-25	15,00
INTPA	20220836 - Cape Verde Regional Digital Connectivity	Cape Verde	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	02-09-24	37,00
INTPA	20220898 - ACP Gender Finance Facility - BNI	Mozambique	Southern Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	10-12-24	15,00
INTPA	20230065 - Cabo Verde Wind Power Expansion	Cape Verde	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	30-07-25	39,06
INTPA	20230077 - Cerudeb Uganda Microloan	Uganda	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	19-12-23	50,00
INTPA	20230121 - BEA Youth & Gender Inclusion & Blue Economy BMIL	Mauritania	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	06-05-25	15,00
INTPA	20230318 - ACP Gender Finance Facility HFB	Uganda	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	22-12-23	25,00
INTPA	20230338 - ACP Gender SME Finance Facility - KCB Kenya	Kenya	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	22-05-24	50,00
INTPA	20230346 - ACP Gender Microfinance Facility - KCB Kenya	Kenya	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	22-05-24	15,00
INTPA	20230378 - ACP Gender Finance Facility - Family Bank	Kenya	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	30-04-25	50,00
INTPA	20230452 - Ademi Microfinance Gender	Dominican Republic	Caribbean	Latin America & Caribbean (LAC)	08-12-25	10,42
INTPA	20230452 - Ademi Microfinance Gender	Dominican Republic	Caribbean	Latin America & Caribbean (LAC)	04-12-25	10,41
INTPA	20230452 - Ademi Microfinance Gender	Dominican Republic	Caribbean	Latin America & Caribbean (LAC)	08-12-25	4,47
INTPA	20230452 - Ademi Microfinance Gender	Dominican Republic	Caribbean	Latin America & Caribbean (LAC)	04-12-25	4,46
INTPA	20230482 - Green Agriculture Value Chain - Bank of Kigali	Rwanda	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	14-03-24	50,00
INTPA	20230540 - ACP Inclusive Growth And Youth Employment-KCB Ken	Kenya	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	22-05-24	50,00
INTPA	20230646 - Vista GUI 1 Youth and Gender Agri MBIL	Guinea	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	30-07-25	20,00
INTPA	20230646 - Vista GUI 1 Youth and Gender Agri MBIL	Sierra Leone	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	31-07-25	10,00
INTPA	20230702 - BNI Agriculture & Cocoa & Youth Employment Mbil	Côte d'Ivoire	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	11-11-24	100,00
INTPA	20230768 - Stanbic Uganda - Gender Contract	Uganda	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	31-07-25	25,00
INTPA	20230768 - Stanbic Uganda - Gender Contract	Uganda	East and Central Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	31-07-25	75,00
INTPA	20240336 - Mauritania Railway Modernisation	Mauritania	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	24-11-25	108,28
INTPA	20250451 - Nigeria Agriculture Value Chains Bank of Industry	Nigeria	West Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	22-12-25	85,00

Table 4: Open Architecture signed guarantee programmes

Lead Directorate-General	guarantee name	Region	Signature date	Amount signed (EUR million)
ENEST	Better Futures Programme - Eastern Partnership for Real Sector	Neighbourhood	22/12/2023	90,00
ENEST	Better Futures Programme - Global Allocation for Real Sector	Americas and Caribbean, Asia & Pacific, Neighbourhood, Sub-Saharan Africa, Turkey	25/04/2025	201,00
ENEST	Digital Transformation Platform	Neighbourhood	15/11/2022	35,00
ENEST	Financial Inclusion in the Neighbourhood (East and South)	Neighbourhood	15/11/2022	115,00
ENEST	Financing and Accelerating the Sustainable Transition of Cities ("FAST Cities")	Americas and Caribbean, Asia & Pacific, Neighbourhood, Turkey	21/10/2024	176,00
ENEST	Green Transition	Neighbourhood	30/04/2025	300,00
ENEST	Growth4All Programme in the Western Balkans and Türkiye	Asia & Pacific, Neighbourhood, Turkey	19/08/2024	78,00
ENEST	HI BAR	Asia & Pacific, Neighbourhood, Turkey	12/03/2024	168,00
ENEST	MSME Access to Green, Growth and Inclusive Finance - PPG Component	Neighbourhood	18/06/2024	70,00
ENEST	Municipal, Infrastructure and Industrial Resilience Guarantee Programme Plus	Neighbourhood, Turkey	02/01/2024	60,00
ENEST	Supporting a Market-Oriented Green Transformation in the Eastern Neighbourhood and W	Neighbourhood	27/06/2024	260,00
ENEST	Risk Sharing for ESG Projects	Neighbourhood, Asia & Pacific	30/12/2025	76,75
INTPA	Accelerate the Energy Transition - AccelerET	Asia & Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa	05/03/2025	165,00
INTPA	Acceleration Human Development (HDX)	Americas and Caribbean, Asia & Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa	11/10/2023	750,00
INTPA	Africa GreenCo	Sub-Saharan Africa	19/12/2025	50,00
INTPA	African Local Currency Bond Program	Neighbourhood, Sub-Saharan Africa	25/10/2023	100,00
INTPA	Choose Africa VC	Sub-Saharan Africa	22/07/2025	44,00
INTPA	Cityriz	Sub-Saharan Africa	25/04/2022	30,00
INTPA	Covax II	Americas and Caribbean, Asia & Pacific, Neighbourhood, Sub-Saharan Africa	22/11/2021	200,00
INTPA	DFCD Aya – Land Use Facility	Americas and Caribbean, Asia & Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa	18/10/2024	105,00
INTPA	Digital Transformation in Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	25/09/2025	115,00
INTPA	EDFI Carbon Sinks	Americas and Caribbean, Asia & Pacific, Neighbourhood, Sub-Saharan Africa	10/10/2024	366,00
INTPA	EDFI MSME Platform	Neighbourhood, Sub-Saharan Africa	29/07/2022	80,00
INTPA	EDFI MSME Platform Plus	Neighbourhood, Sub-Saharan Africa	25/06/2024	225,00
INTPA	EDFI Renewable Energy Transition	Americas and Caribbean, Asia & Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa	21/05/2025	332,00

Lead Directorate-General	guarantee name	Region	Signature date	Amount signed (EUR million)
INTPA	EDFI Transforming Global Value Chains	Americas and Caribbean, Asia & Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa	21/05/2025	194,00
INTPA	EU Market Creation Facility - Capacity Component Plus	Asia & Pacific, Neighbourhood, Sub-Saharan Africa	29/11/2024	246,00
INTPA	EU Market Creation Facility (EUMCF) – Pricing Component Plus (PC+)	Asia & Pacific, Neighbourhood, Sub-Saharan Africa	04/07/2025	150,00
INTPA	EU-Finnfund Global Connected Guarantee	Sub-Saharan Africa	26/10/2023	100,00
INTPA	Fisea Plus	Sub-Saharan Africa	06/05/2022	35,00
INTPA	Global Investment Equity Fund Programme	Americas and Caribbean, Sub-Saharan Africa	27/11/2024	100,00
INTPA	Global Social Impact Fund Programme	Sub-Saharan Africa	23/12/2025	12,00
INTPA	Green Energy for Africa and Asia	Asia & Pacific, Sub-Saharan Africa	26/02/2025	361,00
INTPA	Impact+ Risk Sharing Mechanism	Asia & Pacific, Neighbourhood, Sub-Saharan Africa	30/09/2025	178,00
INTPA	Liquidity Accelerator Fund	Americas and Caribbean, Sub-Saharan Africa	04/04/2025	19,00
INTPA	Liquidity Platform for Impact	Asia & Pacific, Neighbourhood, Sub-Saharan Africa, Turkey	08/10/2025	216,00
INTPA	Local Governments Access to Financing Guarantee Programme	Neighbourhood, Sub-Saharan Africa	27/05/2022	30,00
INTPA	Nasira+: A New Chance Guarantee for Underserved Entrepreneurs and Green Financing	Americas and Caribbean, Asia & Pacific, Neighbourhood, Sub-Saharan Africa, Turkey	09/09/2025	265,00
INTPA	OCFF - Ocean and Climate Finance Facility	Sub-Saharan Africa	05/09/2025	205,00
INTPA	SDG Fund II	Asia & Pacific, Neighbourhood, Sub-Saharan Africa	07/11/2024	72,00
INTPA	Sustainable Off-Grid Lighting Programme	Sub-Saharan Africa	13/10/2025	76,00
INTPA	TERRA – Transforming and Empowering Resilient and Responsible Agribusiness	Neighbourhood, Sub-Saharan Africa, Turkey	07/05/2025	110,00
INTPA	Triple Bottom Line Inclusive Finance in Latin America Programme – Phase II	Americas and Caribbean	23/12/2025	50,00

Table 5: Open Architecture covered operations

Directorate-General	Operation name	Sub-region	Country	Region	Cover Start Date	Amount signed (EUR million)
ENEST	FIF - MSME loan - Armswissbank (EFSD+ P3)	Eastern Neighbourhood	Armenia	Neighbourhood	16/05/2024	**0.92**
ENEST	FIF - PRS - MAIB (EFSD+2)	Eastern Neighbourhood	Moldova	Neighbourhood	12/11/2024	**20.00**
ENEST	FIF - WB WiB II Phase II - Erste bank (EFSD+1)	Western Balkans	Montenegro	Neighbourhood	14/10/2025	**0.20**
MENA	Aqaba Digital Hub	Southern Neighbourhood	Jordan	Neighbourhood	31/12/2025	**12.00**
ENEST	Chisinau Urban Enhancement Project	Eastern Neighbourhood	Moldova	Neighbourhood	19/08/2025	**39.10**

Directorate-General	Operation name	Sub-region	Country	Region	Cover Start Date	Amount signed (EUR million)
MENA	DFF - Project Verde	Southern Neighbourhood	Egypt	Neighbourhood	19/02/2025	**25.00**
MENA	DFF non SME: GoBus inter-city	Southern Neighbourhood	Egypt	Neighbourhood	15/09/2025	**10.89**
ENEST	EPBIH Solar transition Programme	Western Balkans	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Neighbourhood	30/12/2025	**50.00**
ENEST	FIF – ACBA Bank MSME Loan (EFSD+3)	Eastern Neighbourhood	Armenia	Neighbourhood	04/09/2023	**4.61**
ENEST	FIF - ACBA Bank MSME Loan (EFSD+3)	Eastern Neighbourhood	Armenia	Neighbourhood	04/09/2023	**4.62**
MENA	FIF - Al Amana - Youth in Business (EFSD+ P3)	Southern Neighbourhood	Morocco	Neighbourhood	24/01/2025	**20.00**
ENEST	FIF - Bank Respublika MSME Loan III (EFSD+3)	Eastern Neighbourhood	Azerbaijan	Neighbourhood	18/10/2024	**3.46**
ENEST	FIF - Bank Respublika MSME Loan III (EFSD+3)	Eastern Neighbourhood	Azerbaijan	Neighbourhood	18/10/2024	**6.92**
ENEST	FIF - EaP WiB - TBC Bank II (EFSD+3)	Eastern Neighbourhood	Georgia	Neighbourhood	18/09/2023	**18.63**
ENEST	FIF - Mikrofin Flood Response MSME Line (EFSD+ 3)	Western Balkans	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Neighbourhood	31/01/2025	**2.00**
MENA	FIF - Morocco WiB - Fondation Arrawaj (EFSD+3)	Southern Neighbourhood	Morocco	Neighbourhood	05/12/2023	**10.00**
MENA	FIF - Morocco WiB - Fondation Arrawaj (EFSD+3)	Southern Neighbourhood	Morocco	Neighbourhood	05/12/2023	**10.00**
ENEST	FIF - PRS - ACBA Bank (EFSD+2)	Eastern Neighbourhood	Armenia	Neighbourhood	14/05/2024	**25.00**
MENA	FIF - PRS - CIB (EFSD+2)	Southern Neighbourhood	Egypt	Neighbourhood	14/11/2024	**25.00**
ENEST	FIF - PRS - OTP Bank SA (EFSD+2)	Eastern Neighbourhood	Moldova	Neighbourhood	04/11/2024	**15.00**
ENEST	FIF - PRS - ProCredit Bank Skopje (EFSD+ 2)	Western Balkans	North Macedonia	Neighbourhood	29/12/2025	**25.00**
ENEST	FIF - PRS - Raiffeisen Bank BiH (EFSD+2)	Western Balkans	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Neighbourhood	26/09/2025	**25.00**
ENEST	FIF - PRS - Raiffeisen Bank Kosovo (EFSD+ 2)	Western Balkans	Kosovo	Neighbourhood	22/12/2025	**25.00**
ENEST	FIF - PRS - Union Bank Albania (EFSD+2)	Western Balkans	Albania	Neighbourhood	16/12/2025	**25.00**
MENA	FIF - Tunisia YiB - Enda - Pilot (EFSD+ P3)	Southern Neighbourhood	Tunisia	Neighbourhood	01/10/2025	**4.43**
ENEST	FIF - Turkiye YiB - Akbank	Turkey	Turkey	Turkey	28/11/2025	**43.14**
ENEST	FIF - Turkiye YiB - Sekerbank (EFSD+ P3)	Turkey	Turkey	Turkey	12/12/2025	**30.00**
ENEST	FIF - WB - YiB II - Banca Intesa Belgrade	Western Balkans	Serbia	Neighbourhood	24/03/2025	**1.50**
ENEST	FIF - WB WiB II Phase II - KRK (EFSD+1)	Western Balkans	Kosovo	Neighbourhood	28/03/2025	**0.20**
ENEST	FIF - WB WiB Phase II - AFK III (EFSD+1)	Western Balkans	Kosovo	Neighbourhood	26/08/2025	**0.10**
ENEST	FIF - WB WiB Phase II - Intesa Sanpaolo BiH (EFSD+1)	Western Balkans	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Neighbourhood	18/12/2025	**0.10**
ENEST	FIF - WB WiB Phase II - PCBA (EFSD+ 1)	Western Balkans	Albania	Neighbourhood	10/11/2025	**0.10**
ENEST	FIF - WB YIB - Banka per Biznes (BPB) II (EFSD+ 1)	Western Balkans	Kosovo	Neighbourhood	21/10/2025	**0.45**
ENEST	FIF - WB YiB - Intesa Sanpaolo BiH (EFSD+ 1)	Western Balkans	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Neighbourhood	18/12/2025	**0.10**
ENEST	FIF - WB YiB - Raiffeisen Bank BiH (EFSD+1)	Western Balkans	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Neighbourhood	28/04/2025	**0.25**
ENEST	FIF - WB YiB II - Union Bank (EFSD+1)	Western Balkans	Albania	Neighbourhood	30/12/2024	**0.20**
ENEST	FIF - WiB V Phase II - Banca Intesa Belgrade (EFSD+ 1)	Western Balkans	Serbia	Neighbourhood	11/02/2025	**1.05**
ENEST	FIF - YiB Loan - ACBA Bank (EFSD+ 1)	Eastern Neighbourhood	Armenia	Neighbourhood	08/12/2025	**3.48**
ENEST	FIF - YiB loan - AccessBank Loan (EFSD+1)	Eastern Neighbourhood	Azerbaijan	Neighbourhood	16/12/2025	**1.70**

Directorate-General	Operation name	Sub-region	Country	Region	Cover Start Date	Amount signed (EUR million)
ENEST	FIF-PRS-CKB (EFSD+2)	Western Balkans	Montenegro	Neighbourhood	27/11/2025	**12.50**
ENEST	Elektroprivreda Crne Gore	Western Balkans	Montenegro	Neighbourhood	06/09/2024	**40.00**
ENEST	LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY "VINNYTSKA PTAHOFABRYKA	Eastern Neighbourhood	Ukraine	Neighbourhood	02/01/2024	**63.95**
MENA	Marsa Maroc Port Modernisation	Southern Neighbourhood	Morocco	Neighbourhood	06/12/2024	**65.78**
MENA	Project Cofi	Southern Neighbourhood	Morocco	Neighbourhood	29/10/2025	**50.00**
MENA	FIF – Finea SME line (EFSD+ 3)	Southern Neighbourhood	Morocco	Neighbourhood	07/04/2025	**23.5**
MENA	Project Hannibal	Southern Neighbourhood	Tunisia	Neighbourhood	24/07/2025	**50.00**
ENEST	Project Piazza Earthquake Response	Turkey	Turkey	Turkey	25/03/2024	**16.20**
MENA	PRS - QNB (EFSD+2)	Southern Neighbourhood	Egypt	Neighbourhood	08/11/2024	**35.00**
INTPA	Sarimay Solar	Middle East and Central Asia	Uzbekistan	Asia & Pacific	01/11/2024	**6.45**
MENA	Scatec BESS	Southern Neighbourhood	Egypt	Neighbourhood	12/06/2025	**88.65**
ENEST	FIF - EaP WiB IV - PCBG (EFSD+ 1+3)	Eastern Neighbourhood	Georgia	Neighbourhood	11/03/2024	**5.00**
INTPA	Integral Management Programme of Solid Waste and Green Areas in Cuenca, Ecuador	Central America	Ecuador	Americas and Caribbean	01/04/2025	**25.00**
INTPA	2. MedAccess Guarantee Ltd	Southern Africa and Indian Ocean		Sub-Saharan Africa	28/10/2025	52.00
INTPA	1. BioNTech Rwanda Ltd	East Africa	Rwanda	Sub-Saharan Africa	08/10/2025	60.00
INTPA	3. Biologicals & Vaccines Institute of Southern Africa (Pty) Ltd	Southern Africa	South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	18/12/2025	111.00
INTPA	2. Fleeti Holding S.A.S.	West Africa	Senegal	Sub-Saharan Africa	08/10/2025	1.00
INTPA	3. BNB Technologies, Inc.	West Africa	Guinea	Sub-Saharan Africa	18/11/2025	1.71
INTPA	1. Ventures Platform Pan-African Fund II LP	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	31/10/2025	6.53
INTPA	Covax II	Global		Global	22/11/2021	200.00
INTPA	6. Vietnam Maritime Commercial Joint Stock Bank	Southeast Asia	Viet Nam	Asia and the Pacific	24/01/2025	28.65
INTPA	8. Phuc Sinh Dak Nong Corporation	Southeast Asia	Viet Nam	Asia and the Pacific	04/04/2025	10.85
INTPA	2. Camimex Joint Stock Company	Southeast Asia	Viet Nam	Asia and the Pacific	18/10/2024	8.30
INTPA	5. Miro Forestry Developments Limited	West Africa	Ghana	Sub-Saharan Africa	11/12/2024	0.99
INTPA	3. Camimex Joint Stock Company	Southeast Asia	Viet Nam	Asia and the Pacific	21/10/2024	5.53
INTPA	11. First National Bank Zambia Limited	Southern Africa	Zambia	Sub-Saharan Africa	17/12/2025	8.53
INTPA	1. Dvara KGFS Private Ltd	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	18/10/2024	6.45
INTPA	4. Helios CLEAR Fund	Sub-Saharan Africa		Sub-Saharan Africa	18/10/2024	8.95
INTPA	10. Stichting Hivos-Triodos Fonds	Sub-Saharan Africa		Sub-Saharan Africa	24/07/2025	17.01
INTPA	9. Miro Forestry Developments Limited	West Africa	Ghana	Sub-Saharan Africa	18/06/2025	0.30
INTPA	7. GH2 Industries (Private) Limited	South Asia	Pakistan	Asia and the Pacific	28/03/2025	4.63
INTPA	02 CS01-2409-FIN-BTN-Mountain Hazelnuts	South Asia	Bhutan	Asia and the Pacific	12/03/2025	5.10
INTPA	03 CS04-2412-PRO-FUND-Averrhoa	Global		Global	07/11/2025	20.00
INTPA	04 CS13-2509-PRO-FUND-AXA	Global		Global	20/11/2025	21.57
INTPA	01 CS02-2411-DEG-FUND-NBCF	Sub-Saharan Africa		Sub-Saharan Africa	23/12/2024	19.57

Directorate-General	Operation name	Sub-region	Country	Region	Cover Start Date	Amount signed (EUR million)
INTPA	05 CS14-2509-DEG-FUND-AXA	Global		Global	19/12/2025	19.14
INTPA	06 CS05-2505-DEG-FUND-TRF I	Latin America		Latin America	19/12/2025	18.68
INTPA	7. CRDB Bank Burundi S.A. (Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank AG)	East Africa	Burundi	Sub-Saharan Africa	05/12/2025	12.86
INTPA	5. CRDB Bank PLC	East Africa	Tanzania	Sub-Saharan Africa	31/07/2025	21.68
INTPA	3. The Co-operative Bank of Kenya Limited	East Africa	Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa	21/03/2024	23.05
ENEST	1. Microinvest	Eastern Europe and the Caucasus	Moldova	Europe and Central Asia	30/08/2023	10.00
INTPA	2. Apollo Agriculture	East Africa	Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa	04/03/2024	4.62
INTPA	6. CRDB Bank Burundi S.A	East Africa	Burundi	Sub-Saharan Africa	05/12/2025	8.57
ENEST	5. Armeconombank	Eastern Europe and the Caucasus	Armenia	Europe and Central Asia	07/11/2025	26.11
INTPA	3. Platcorp Holdings Ltd	East Africa	Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa	11/07/2025	8.50
INTPA	2. Compagnie Transnationale d'Investissement ('Groupe COFINA')	West Africa	Côte d'Ivoire	Sub-Saharan Africa	15/11/2024	20.00
INTPA	6. CRDB Bank Public Limited Company (Tanzania)	East Africa	Tanzania	Sub-Saharan Africa	08/12/2025	64.41
ENEST	4. Microinvest SRL	Eastern Europe and the Caucasus	Moldova	Europe and Central Asia	25/09/2025	15.00
INTPA	1. NMB Bank Ltd	Southern Africa	Zimbabwe	Sub-Saharan Africa	30/10/2024	13.86
INTPA	01. RET01-2505-FMO-Global-FAST-P	Southeast Asia	Indonesia	Asia and the Pacific	01/09/2025	42.27
INTPA	01 TGVC06-2507-BIO-KE-Limbua	East Africa	Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa	03/09/2025	2.00
INTPA	03 TGVC07-2507-DEG-BGD-Banga	South Asia	Bangladesh	Asia and the Pacific	17/12/2025	21.23
INTPA	02 TGVC04-2506-BIO-CI-FoodsCo	West Africa	Côte d'Ivoire	Sub-Saharan Africa	17/09/2025	3.00
INTPA	TCX Capacity Plus Inclusion Notice 2	Global		Global	18/12/2025	50.00
INTPA	TCX Capacity Plus Inclusion Notice 1	Global		Global	17/12/2025	100.00
INTPA	1. Communication and Renewable Energy Infrastructure (CREI)	East Africa	South Sudan	Sub-Saharan Africa	12/06/2024	4.66
INTPA	3. Cassava Technologies Limited	Southern Africa	South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	12/12/2024	14.26
INTPA	6. Poa Internet	East Africa	Kenya	Sub-Saharan Africa	11/08/2025	2.78
INTPA	7. Communication and Renewable Energy Infrastructure (CREI) - Second Investment	East Africa	South Sudan	Sub-Saharan Africa	07/11/2025	4.32
INTPA	5. Wave Mobile Money	West Africa	Senegal	Sub-Saharan Africa	03/06/2025	13.00
INTPA	2. Beacon Power Systems	Southern Africa	Zambia	Sub-Saharan Africa	25/10/2024	1.95
INTPA	4. Fibertime Group	Southern Africa	South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	14/01/2025	2.07
INTPA	2. I&P Afrique Entrepreneurs	West Africa		Sub-Saharan Africa	28/11/2025	7.00
INTPA	Salt Equity I LP	Southern Africa and Indian Ocean		Sub-Saharan Africa	15/12/2022	5.65
MENA	01 AZIZA (Aziza de Commerce de Detail)	North Africa	Tunisia	Southern and Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East	23/12/2025	2.66
MENA	03 Cairo Scan (Cairo Scan Radiology & Labs Co. (Egypt))	North Africa	Egypt	Southern and Eastern Mediterranean and Middle East	23/12/2025	2.66

Directorate-General	Operation name	Sub-region	Country	Region	Cover Start Date	Amount signed (EUR million)
INTPA	07 Pureplay Skin Sciences	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	1.00
INTPA	09 Utkarsh	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	1.00
INTPA	11 Prataap	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	1.00
INTPA	27 Varaha	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	35 BharatAgri	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	26 Farmley	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	08 Viridity (Anthem)	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	1.00
INTPA	16 Softlogic	South Asia	Sri Lanka	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	1.60
INTPA	10 WheelsEMI (Bike Bazaar)	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	1.00
INTPA	13 Reliance	Southeast Asia	Indonesia	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	1.60
INTPA	02 Metamed (Ray-Lab Ltd)	Neighbourhood / South		Neighbourhood	23/12/2025	2.66
INTPA	15 miLife	West Africa	Ghana	Sub-Saharan Africa	23/12/2025	1.60
INTPA	38 Suite42	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	40 Krishitantra	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	05 Finova	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	1.00
INTPA	06 Fettle Tone (Niva Bupa)	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	1.00
INTPA	17 DeHaat	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	18 Arya	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	19 Agnext	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	24 Intello Labs	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	25 Niqo	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	28 Pixxel	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	29 DGV	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	31 Bijak	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	37 Loopworm	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	39 E-Feed	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	12 Northern Arc	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	1.60
INTPA	14 Dvara	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	1.60
INTPA	20 AquaConnect	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	21 AgriM	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	22 Fasal	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	23 Tractor Junction	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	30 Stellapps	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	32 Animall	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	33 Agrizy	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	34 Bioprime	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	36 Krishify	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	0.33
INTPA	04 Go Digit	South Asia	India	Asia and the Pacific	23/12/2025	1.00
INTPA	01 Nafasi Water Technologies (Pty) Ltd	Southern Africa	South Africa	Sub-Saharan Africa	28/11/2025	3.58

Table of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
AAP(s)	Annual Action Plan(s)
ACP	Africa, Caribbean, Pacific
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AECID	*Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo* (Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation)
AEDIB	the Africa Europe Digital Innovation Bridge
AEGEI	the Africa-EU Green Energy initiative
AfCFTA	the African Continental Free Trade Area
AFD	*Agence Française de Développement* (French development agency)
AfDB	African Development Bank
AfT	Aid for trade
DG AGRI	The Commission's Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development
AI	Artificial intelligence
AIP	Africa Investment Platform
ALERT	Acute Large Emergency Response Tool
AMC countries	Advance Market Commitment countries
AMCOW	The African Ministers' Council on Water
ANBO	African Network of Basin Organisations
APIF	Asia Pacific Investment Facility
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission

BBNJ	Agreement on Marine Biodiversity of Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BS	Budget Support
BSOs	Business Support Organisations

CAR	Central African Republic
CARICOM	the Caribbean Community

Abbreviation	Meaning
CBC	Cross-Border Cooperation
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CEECS	Central and Eastern European Countries
CEPA	Comprehensive and Enhanced Partnership Agreement
CFATF	Caribbean Financial Action Task Force
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy Instrument
DG CLIMA	The Commission's Directorate-General for Climate Action
CLIP(s)	Country Level Implementation Plan(s)
COFIDES	*Compañía Española de Financiación del Desarrollo* (Spanish development bank)
CoM	Covenant of Mayors
COP15	15th meeting of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Montreal
COP16	16th meeting of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity
COP26	26th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Glasgow
COP27	27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Sharm el-Sheikh
COP28	28th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Dubai
COP29	29th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Baku
COVAX	COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease of 2019
CPVA	Central Project Management Agency of Lithuania

Abbreviation	Meaning
CRIS	Common RELEX Information System
CSDP	Common Security and Defence Policy
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DARYA	Dialogue and Action for Resourceful Youth in Central Asia programme
DCFTA	Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument
DEAR	Development Education and Awareness Raising programme
DFI(s)	development finance institution(s)
DGs	Directorate-Generals
DOAG	Decision on the Overseas Association, including Greenland
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DREF	Disaster Response Emergency Fund
EABF	EU-Africa Business Forum
EaP	the Eastern Partnership
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	the European Commission
DG ECFIN	The Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs
DG ECHO	The Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection
EDF	European Development Fund
EEAS	the European External Action Service
EFAD	the European Financial Architecture for Development
EFSD (+)	European Fund for Sustainable Development (Plus)
EIB	The European Investment Bank
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EIP	Economic Investment Plan
EMPACT	European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats
DG EMPL	The Commission's Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion
DG ENEST	The Commission's Directorate-General for Enlargement and the Eastern Neighbourhood
ENI	European Neighbourhood Instrument
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
DG ENV	The Commission's Directorate-General for the Environment
EP	European Parliament
EPA(s)	Economic Partnership Agreement(s)
EPCA(s)	Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement(s)
EPF	European Peace Facility
ERCC	the Emergency Response Coordination Centre
ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa
EU	European Union
EUAA	EU Agency for Asylum
EUAM	EU Advisory Mission
EUBAM	EU Border Management Assistance Mission
EUCAP	EU Capacity Building Mission
EUGH	EU Global Health Strategy
EUHAB	EU humanitarian air bridge
EULEX	EU Rule of Law Mission
EUMAM	EU Military Assistance Mission
EUMM	EU Monitoring Mission
EUMPM	EU Military Partnership Mission
EUPI	EU Peacebuilding Initiative
EUPOL	EU Police Mission
EUR	Euro
EUROPOL	EU Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation
EUSR	EU Special Representative
FAC	The Foreign Affairs Council
FAO	The Food and Agriculture Organisation
FFPA	Financial Framework Partnership Agreements

Abbreviation	Meaning
FIIAPP	International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies
FINTECC	EBRD's Finance and Technology Transfer Centre for Climate Change programme
FLEGT	Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade
FMO	*Nederlandse Financierings-Maatschappij voor Ontwikkelingslanden N.V.* (Dutch entrepreneurial development bank)
FPAs	Framework Partnership Agreements
FPI	Commission's Service for Foreign Policy Instruments
FRF	Food and Resilience Facility
Frontex	the European Border and Coast Guard Agency

GACERE	Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency
GAP III	Gender Action Plan III
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation
GBF	Global Biodiversity Framework
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDC	UN Global Digital Compact
GDP	gross domestic product
GERF	the Global Europe Results Framework
GGW	the Great Green Wall
GIFP	EU's Global Illicit Flows Programme
GIZ	The German Society for International Cooperation
GNI	Gross national income
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
GPEDC	Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
GPEI	Global Polio Eradication Initiative
GSK	GlaxoSmithKline pharmaceutical and biotechnology company
G7	Group of Seven - intergovernmental political forum

Abbreviation	Meaning
G20	Group of Twenty - intergovernmental forum for international economic cooperation
G77	Group of seventy seven - intergovernmental organization of developing countries in the United Nations

HDP	Humanitarian-Development-Peace
Heading IV	MFF Heading – Global Europe
Heading VI	MFF Heading – Neighbourhood and the World
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLEG	High-Level Expert Group
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
HRDN	Human Rights and Democracy Network
HRVP	EU High Representative/Vice-President
HUMA	Humanitarian Aid

IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IcSP	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDPs	Internally displaced persons
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFIs	International Financial Institutions
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IICA	Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INSC	Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation
INTERPOL	International Criminal Police Organisation

Abbreviation	Meaning
DG INTPA	The Commission's Directorate-General for International Partnerships
IOM	International Organisation for Migration
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
IPARD	IPA Rural Development programme
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
ITC	International Trade Centre
JETP	Just Energy Transition Partnerships
JRC	the Joint Research Centre
KfW	*Kreditanstalt Für Wiederaufbau* (German Development Bank)
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LACIF	Latin America and Caribbean Investment Facility
LDC(S)	Least Developed Country(ies)
LGBTI+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and other
LMIC(S)	Lower Middle-Income Country(ies)
MADCT(S)	More Advanced Developing Countries and Territories
MAV+	Team Europe Initiative on Manufacturing and Access to Vaccines, Medicines and Health Technologies in Africa
DG MENA	The Commission's Directorate-General for the Middle East, North Africa and the Gulf
MFA	Macro Financial Assistance
MFA+	Macro-Financial Assistance Plus instrument providing support to Ukraine for 2023
MFF	Multiannual Financial Framework
MGA	Model Grant Agreement
MIP	Multiannual Indicative Programme
MS	Member States
MSME(s)	Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprise(s)

Abbreviation	Meaning
NATO	the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NDC(s)	Nationally Determined Contribution(s)
NDICI–Global Europe	The Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument-Global Europe
DG NEAR	The Commission's Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations *(Note: in 2025, this NEAR was divided into DG ENEST and DG MENA).*
NEET	Not in Education, Employment, or Training
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIP	Neighbourhood Investment Platform
NIS	Newly Independent States
OACPS	Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States
OAS	Organisation of American States
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OCTs	Overseas countries and territories
Non-ODA	Development aid not classified as Official Development Assistance (ODA)
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECS	Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States
OHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OLIC/OTHER LIC(S)	Other Low-Income Country(ies)
OPSYS	Operational System (used by the EC for External Actions)
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PAR	Public Administration Reform
PCA	Partnership and Cooperation Agreement

Abbreviation	Meaning
PCD	Policy coherence for development
PFD	Policy Forum on Development
PFM	Public Financial Management
PICs	Pacific Island Countries
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRAG	Practical guide
PROPARCO	*Promotion et Participation pour la Coopération Économique* (French development finance institution)
DG REGIO	The Commission's Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy
REDD+	The 'Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries' Framework
RELEX	*Relations Extérieures* (External Relations - Family includes DG INTPA, DG NEAR and FPI)
rescEU	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
R&I	Research and Innovation
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAFE	Security, Accountability and Fight Against Crime programme
SAFS	Sustainable Agri-Food Systems
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
DG SANTE	The Commission's Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety
SCP	Sustainable Consumption and Production
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SDI	Security and defence initiative
SECAP(s)	Sustainable Energy and Climate Action Plan(s)
SEESAC	Southeastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons
SIS	Safeguards Information System
SME	Small to medium-sized enterprise
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SSR	Security Sector Reform
SSR/G	Security Sector Reform and Governance
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
STI	Science, Technology and Innovation
TA	Technical assistance
TAAF	*Terres Australes et Antarctiques Françaises* - French Southern and Antarctic Territories
TAFs	Technical Assistance Facilities
TAIEX	Technical Assistance and Information Exchange
DG TAXUD	The Commission's Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union
TC	Technical cooperation
TED	Team Europe Initiative on Democracy
TEI	Team Europe Initiative
DG TRADE	The Commission's Directorate-General for Trade
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UCPM	EU Civil Protection Mechanism
UfM	Union for the Mediterranean
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UHC-P	Universal Health Coverage Partnership
UMIC(S)	Upper Middle-Income Country(ies)
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations' lead agency on international development
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly

Abbreviation	Meaning
UNITAD	United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by *Da'esh*/ISIL
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UNSE	United Nation Special Envoy
UNVIM	United Nations Verification and Inspection Mechanism
USD	US Dollar

VET	Vocational education and training

Abbreviation	Meaning
VPA(s)	Voluntary Partnership Agreement(s)

WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WBG	the World Bank Group
WBIF	Western Balkans Investment Framework
WES	Water and Environment Support
WHO	the World Health Organisation
WTO	the World Trade Organisation

YAP	Youth Action Plan