



2025 ANNUAL REPORT

on the Implementation of the European Union's
External Action Instruments in 2024

Cover photo: © European Union, 2025 — Picture of a mining site in Argentina depicting the Critical Raw Material Business missions organized in the framework of the Global Gateway Investment Agenda in order to get together European authorities, companies, financial institutions, research institutes, etc. with Argentinian mining projects and authorities.

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FOREWORD

2024 was a significant year for the European Union's external action. Throughout the year, the EU remained committed to addressing global challenges, promoting its interests and values and advocating for democracy, human rights and multilateralism on the world stage. This commitment extends across several key areas, including cooperation on international partnerships, trade, security and defence, neighbourhood policy, humanitarian aid and civil protection.

We live in a world that is redefining itself. Some nations are seeking to impose their influence through force, while others look to leverage their burgeoning or established economic power to reshape global dynamics. Many emerging powers are asserting themselves on the world stage with increasing confidence.

This shifting landscape marks a potential generational transition from cooperation to competition, with the possible proliferation of conflicts and use of brute force to achieve political objectives. From Russia's continued war of aggression against Ukraine to conflicts in the Middle East, in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and elsewhere, 2024 saw an erosion of peace and security.

In this context, the EU has started to reposition itself on the global stage. The focus has been on supporting Ukraine, strengthening European defence and security, and reinforcing international partnerships.

The EU increasingly stands out as the main supporter of multilateralism and the rules-based international order to advance a positive global agenda that leaves no one behind. The EU engaged in discussions on reform of the multilateral system to turn it into a modern and efficient system. The successful adoption of the United Nations (UN) Pact for the Future at the UN General Assembly in September 2024 was a landmark.

Our unity is our strength. Together, the EU and its Member States are investing in our alliances and international partnerships. We are establishing a new economic foreign policy that focuses on economic security, trade and investment, to boost EU competitiveness; expanding our defence and security partnerships; and using the Global Gateway sustainable investment strategy to deliver tangible benefits to people around the world, and at home. The Global Gateway strategy's aim is to narrow the global investment gap for sustainable development by supporting green energy, transport, and digitalisation projects, but also by strengthening health, education and research systems across partner countries worldwide.

This report outlines the amount of work that the EU institutions, Member States, and development finance institutions carry out in a 'Team Europe' spirit to achieve these objectives. It documents our efforts towards sustainable and equitable solutions in partner countries that are in line with our values. These actions cover poverty eradication, sustainable development, humanitarian assistance, civil protection, free and fair trade, security, peace and stability, promoting human rights, democracy and the rule of law, gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as addressing other inequalities. A full range of initiatives also support partner countries tackling climate change and protecting biodiversity.

2024 was a challenging year, but the EU and its Member States worked with our international partners to build stronger and more resilient partnerships. We are creating momentum as we roll out the Global Gateway initiatives, our Economic and Investment Plans with the Eastern Partnership, Southern Neighbourhood and

the Western Balkans, and our full portfolio of projects. Through our Team Europe approach, the EU continues to deliver solid and sustainable results that benefit people and the planet.



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GLOBAL COMMITMENTS

THE EU RESPONSE TO RUSSIA'S WAR OF AGGRESSION AGAINST UKRAINE

Throughout 2024, the EU continued to provide Ukraine with unprecedented political, financial, economic, humanitarian, legal and military support while deploying sanctions to weaken Russia's war machine. The EU's new Ukraine Facility will provide Ukraine with up to EUR 50 billion of predictable support for 2024-2027 to assist its recovery, reconstruction and modernisation.

In 2024, the EU mobilised a total of EUR 19.6 billion under the three pillars of the facility and EUR 16.4 billion were disbursed. The Ukraine Investment Framework saw the first EUR 1.4 billion in grants and guarantee agreements signed in June at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in Berlin. In July, EUR 1.5 billion generated by immobilised Russian assets was made available to Ukraine.

Since 2022, the EU and its Member States have also provided over EUR 47.3 billion of military support to Ukraine, of which EUR 6.1 billion were via the European Peace Facility. Additionally, over EUR 2 billion have been mobilised via the Solidarity Lanes, of which EUR 1.5 billion originated from the Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) Transport⁽¹⁾.

During 2024, the Commission allocated EUR 165 million in humanitarian assistance for Ukraine. Ukraine continues to benefit from the largest, longest and most complex Union Civil Protection Mechanism operation in the EU's history. The Temporary Protection Directive for people fleeing the war was extended until March 2026.

In 2024, the EU adopted three additional packages of sanctions against Russia. By the end of the year, a total of 15 packages of sanctions had been adopted listing over 2 300 individuals and entities.

The Autonomous Trade Measures, fully liberalising trade between the EU and Ukraine, were extended until June 2025, supporting Ukraine's economy to the tune of EUR 2 billion per year in additional export revenue.

Via the European Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation, the EU continued nuclear safety-related activities, rebuilding and restoring Ukraine's nuclear and radiation protection infrastructure including at the Chornobyl site.



↑
The port of Constanța in Romania plays an important role for the EU-Ukraine Solidarity Lanes: new and upgraded transport routes to ensure imports and exports continue to flow despite the war.

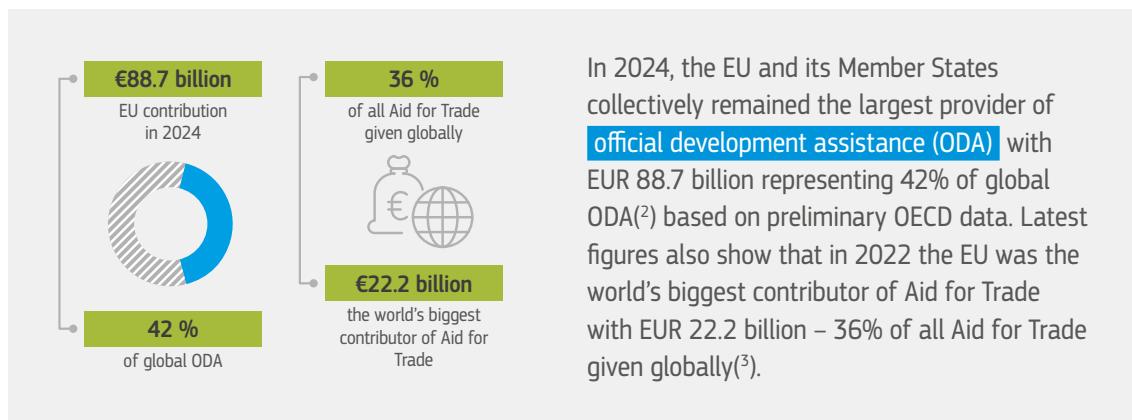
⁽¹⁾ Supports the development of transport infrastructure in response to critical connectivity needs with Ukraine and Moldova.

THE EU: A STRONG GLOBAL ACTOR

In 2024, amid multiple overlapping crises, geopolitical shifts and further strains on multilateralism, the EU redoubled its efforts to strengthen its international partnerships – particularly through the Global Gateway strategy.

The EU worked to strengthen its defence and security. The EU also worked with candidate countries, including Ukraine, on necessary reforms, and with potential candidates to prepare for their future accession to the EU.

During the year, the EU assisted people in need and responded to natural hazards and human-made disasters around the world, consolidating its leading role in global assistance. The EU is providing humanitarian aid for, and remains committed to finding solutions to the various crises in the Middle East.



⁽²⁾ Global ODA is defined here as including the ODA reported by the EU collectively and all other donor countries.

⁽³⁾ These are collected from OECD sources that have a 2-year lag.

GLOBAL GATEWAY – FOSTERING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Through its Global Gateway strategy, the EU, its Member States, and their development banks and financing institutions are set to mobilise some EUR 300 billion by 2027 to shape a fairer, more resilient, and sustainable world. Between 2021 and 2023, the EU, Member States, EIB and EBRD mobilised investments worth EUR 179 billion in support of Global Gateway implementation. Out of these, EUR 50 billion were supported by the EU and EUR 129 billion were mobilised by EU Member States, EIB and EBRD.

Considerable progress has already been achieved with over 250 flagship projects deployed around the world. Thematically, 50% of the projects are in the areas of climate and energy, 20% in transport, 13% in digital, 10% in health, and 7% in education and research. The geographic breakdown shows that 45% of the projects are in Sub-Saharan Africa, 20% in the Americas and the Caribbean, 18% in the Neighbourhood and Enlargement regions, 15% in Asia and the Pacific, and 2% are regional or global.

In 2024, the EU remained at the forefront of efforts to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to meet the Paris Agreement's targets. The Global Gateway strategy is the EU's main contribution to pursue the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs in external action, aiming to mobilise resources to achieve these goals and significantly contribute to the international efforts.

The EU reinforced its Global Gateway investment offer, while also maintaining dedicated resources to engage in fragile and conflict-affected settings. The EU sought to tackle the root causes of fragility and migration by integrating Global Gateway projects with the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus approach.



HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

In 2024, the EU provided humanitarian aid to people in 116 countries worldwide, aimed to support the most vulnerable populations hit by both human-induced and natural disasters. Together, the EU and its Member States are leading humanitarian aid donors, providing around 27.4% of the global committed humanitarian aid, with an annual budget exceeding EUR 2.48 billion. The EU provided assistance to over 259 million people⁽⁴⁾ in 2024, both in high visibility crises such as Ukraine, Palestine⁽⁵⁾, and Sudan, as well as in forgotten crises such as in Haiti, Mozambique, or to the Sahrawi crisis.

In addition, the Commission also deploys its own emergency humanitarian response tools. The European Humanitarian Response Capacity responded to 16 crises affecting 17 countries, delivering more than 5 300 metric tonnes of humanitarian aid. The EU mobilised some EUR 38.9 million from the Emergency Toolbox to respond to sudden onset disasters.

The EU's Emergency Response Coordination Centre responded to 23 requests from third countries. In 2024, the Union Civil Protection Mechanism responded to major crises in the Middle East, the Marburg virus outbreak in Rwanda, and evacuation and repatriations from Haiti and Vanuatu.



More than 1.9 million people in Gaza have been displaced multiple times. Humanitarian aid is often their only lifeline. In 2024, the EU has allocated over EUR 200 million in humanitarian funding channelled via NGOs, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and UN agencies.

⁽⁴⁾ Estimated number of people reached by EU funded humanitarian assistance as reported by partners and calculated in EVA Actions.

⁽⁵⁾ 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.

MULTILATERALISM AND GLOBAL CHALLENGES

In 2024, the EU continued to stand up for the rules-based international order, multilateralism, international law including international humanitarian law, accountability, human rights, and democracy. In September, world leaders adopted the UN Pact for the Future, the Global Digital Compact and the Declaration on Future Generations. These aim to make the multilateral system – with the UN at its core – more effective and inclusive and better equipped to meet current and future challenges.

The Pact is a major achievement for multilateralism. The EU contributed substantially to it by pushing for an ambitious outcome reflecting EU values and priorities.

The global energy transition, tackling climate change, and protecting biodiversity continued to be key priorities in 2024. The EU and its Member States are the world's largest provider of public international climate finance⁽⁵⁾. Three major multilateral negotiations took place during 2024: the UN Climate Change Conference in Azerbaijan, the UN Desertification Conference in Saudi Arabia, and the UN Biodiversity Conference in Colombia. At the UN Biodiversity Conference, the EU unveiled new initiatives worth almost EUR 160 million to support partner countries in safeguarding biodiversity.

The EU sustained its ocean diplomacy efforts and maintained a high level of commitment towards the BBNJ Agreement⁽⁶⁾. The EU committed EUR 40 million as part of a global ocean programme to support African, Caribbean and Pacific partners in their efforts to ratify and implement the Agreement – making the EU the largest donor in support of High Seas protection globally.

The EU played a major role in the launch of the Global Alliance against hunger and poverty at the G20 Summit in Rio de Janeiro in November 2024. The G7 Summit in June hosted in Italy launched the Apulia Food Security initiative and showcased the ongoing work on the Partnership on Global Infrastructure and Investment.



2024 EU Beach Cleanup campaign in Huatajata, Bolivia

⁽⁵⁾ Latest available data. Next figures will be available as of end of the year 2025.

⁽⁶⁾ Agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of marine Biodiversity of areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (BBNJ), adopted in June 2023.



THEMATIC OVERVIEW

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Poverty eradication remains at the heart of the Commission's international partnerships. Currently, 8.5% of the world's population (nearly 700 million people) live below the extreme poverty line of USD 2.15 per day. Two regional Team Europe initiatives directly focus on poverty reduction: 'Social Protection in Sub-Saharan Africa', launched in 2024, and 'Inclusive and Equal Societies' in Latin America and the Caribbean.



€730 million
in 59 countries during 2024

Food security and nutrition have been at the centre of geopolitical and geo-economics agendas since the start of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. With 294 million experiencing acute food insecurity⁽⁷⁾ across 59 countries and territories, and famine being declared for the first time since 2017 in five areas of Sudan. The EU spent around EUR 730 million in **humanitarian food and nutrition assistance** in 2024, while Global Gateway spearheaded investments in more resilient and sustainable agriculture and food value chains.

In 2024, the EU's humanitarian health assistance accounted for EUR 357 million worldwide, following a cross-sectoral, needs-based and integrated approach. This includes fostering people's access to primary healthcare, reproductive health and medical responses to gender-based violence, mental health and psychosocial support, trauma care, and rehabilitation.

Education is key enabler of all SDGs. In 2024, EU investments focused on teachers and learning, as well as on equitable and inclusive education systems that contribute to partner countries' digital and green transitions, including through the international dimension of Erasmus+. The EU and its Member States helped reinforced these objectives in 80 partner countries by investing in the 'Global Partnership for Education' and 'Education Cannot Wait' funds. Additionally, 10% of the annual initial EU humanitarian aid budget was spent on education in emergencies.

In April 2024, the EU organised a **Global Gateway High-Level Education Event**, highlighting the EU's role in transforming global education and bridging skills gaps.

The EU continued to support global efforts to prevent and eliminate gender-based violence, including through new 'Spotlight Initiative' country programmes in Ecuador, Uganda, Sierra Leone, and Liberia, and through a regional programme in Africa.

In 2024, the EU stepped up its commitment to support improved water access, sanitation and hygiene with Global Gateway projects implemented in some 50 countries.

(7) [Global Report on Food Crises 2024](#)

GREEN TRANSITION



Global Gateway in Benin: the project features sustainable energy production installations, transformers, and control systems, financed by the EU and France, and represents an essential investment in renewable energy for Benin's sustainable future.

In line with the European Green Deal, the Commission continued to support partner countries to increase sustainable energy access and decarbonise the energy sector while creating local jobs.

In November 2024, European Commission President von der Leyen and South African President Ramaphosa launched the campaign 'Scaling up Renewables in Africa'. Other examples of EU action include the regional initiative in Latin America for electricity integration, the Peru-Ecuador interconnection, a European Investment Bank financing facility for Central America, and the launch of the Clean Energy Ministerial on promoting sustainable lifestyles, fairness and access to clean energy technologies⁽⁸⁾.

The EU is committed to promoting sustainable consumption and production. At the global level, the EU has supported activities to pilot circularity in global value chains, including through the UN Partnership on Green Economy, the Green Economy Coalition, the Green Growth Knowledge Platform, and the Switch to Circular Value Chains programme. In 2024, the EU provided support to over 100 countries worldwide for sustainable consumption and production and the circular economy.

In 2024, the EU continued to be a global leader in the green transition. By participating at COP29 of the UN Climate Change Conference, parties agreed to a new collective quantified goal for climate finance to support developing countries. In addition to these efforts, the EU is also actively involved in the negotiations on the implementation of the UNFCCC Just Transition Work programme.

Ahead of the third UN Ocean Conference, it also adopted additional programmes to strengthen ocean governance, sustainable blue economy and conservation in the Pacific (EUR 20 million), the Western Indian Ocean (EUR 58 million) and Central Africa (EUR 42 million).

In 2024, the Commission mobilised almost EUR 1 300 million for biodiversity, and the Team Europe initiative on Deforestation-free Value Chains was scaled up to EUR 86 million.

⁽⁸⁾ [Sustainable Lifestyles, Fairness and Access to Clean Energy Technologies | Clean Energy Ministerial](#)

DIGITALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The EU continued to support research and innovation ecosystems in developing countries. This support focused on building capacity and policy frameworks, as well as innovation and research to take informed investment decisions while reinforcing EU tech competitiveness. For example, a Centre of Excellence for Pharmacovigilance was established at the University of the Western Cape in South Africa to offer training to regulators and researchers in the region.

In 2024, the EU continued to strengthen its partnerships to boost secure and human-centric digital transformation with partner countries. Under the Global Gateway strategy, the EU promotes the use of trusted suppliers of digital technologies. Regional programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean are helping to create a regional Digital Single Market. The Digital Trade Platform with Central America made progress. Within the Team Europe initiative on Data Governance in Africa, the EU set up a Digital Investment Facility engaging to support promising data centre and Internet Exchange Point projects in Africa.

The EU's Digital for Development (D4D) Hub expanded its role in strengthening the 'Team Europe' approach for digital cooperation and partnerships and continued facilitating joint digital interventions with the private sector, civil society, and academia.

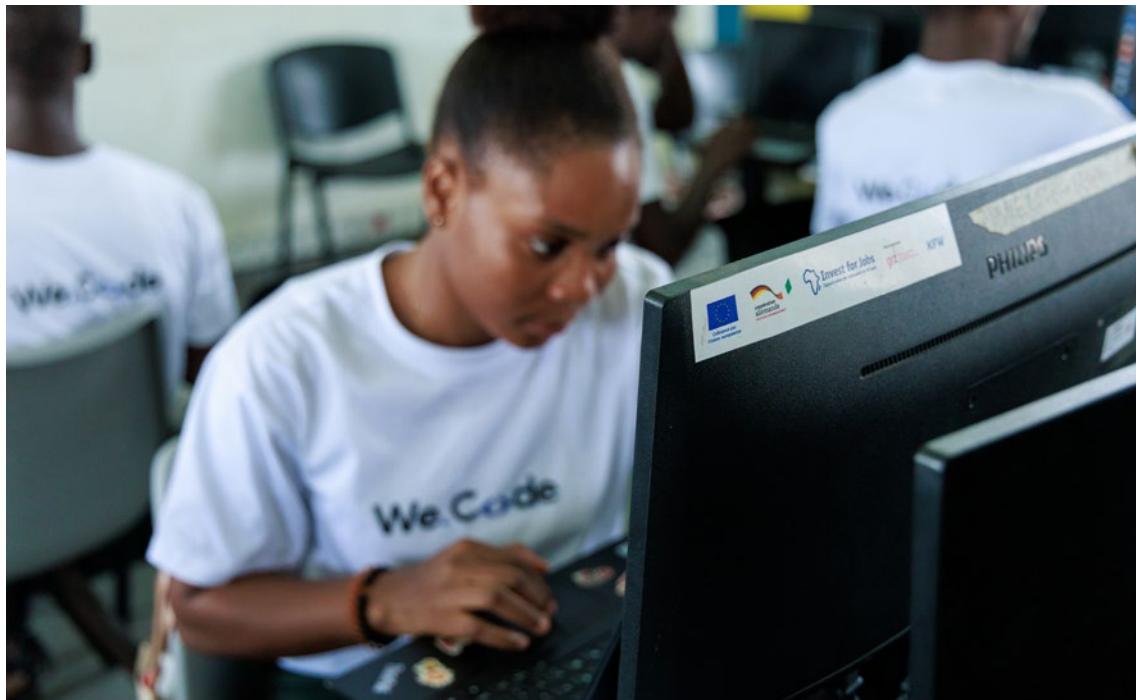
Through the Global Gateway strategy, the EU also supported multi-sectoral investments in road, rail, maritime and air transport, through a 360-degree approach, in all regions of interventions.



SUSTAINABLE GROWTH AND JOBS

In line with the 2024-2029 political guidelines and the increased focus of foreign economic policy on economic security, trade, and investment in partnerships, 2024 was a transition year. The EU scaled up its action on critical raw materials with the Critical Raw Materials Act entering into force on 23 May. Five new partnerships for sustainable raw materials value chains were concluded with Australia, Norway, Rwanda, Serbia, and Uzbekistan, adding to the existing nine partnerships.

The High-level Expert Group, mandated by the Commission as an independent advisory body, submitted its final report on scaling up sustainable finance in low-and middle-income countries ⁽⁹⁾. The HLEG identified challenges and opportunities in sustainable finance and provided recommendations for the Commission's work with partner countries.



Global Gateway in Côte d'Ivoire: the EU supports inclusive economic growth, youth employment and the acceleration of digital transformation, in particular targeting the Ivorian agricultural sector, including cocoa value chains.

Creating decent jobs and improving working conditions remained a cross-cutting priority. **The Team Europe initiative 'Investing in Young Businesses in Africa'** is a Global Gateway flagship that supports early-stage businesses and young entrepreneurs – especially women – in Africa to launch, consolidate, and grow sustainable and inclusive businesses.

⁽⁹⁾ [HLEG final report](#), 2024.

MIGRATION AND FORCED DISPLACEMENT

In 2024, irregular border crossings into the EU significantly decreased on the Central Mediterranean route. However, irregular arrivals increased on the Atlantic, Western, and Eastern Mediterranean routes. 2024 saw unprecedented, forced displacement levels, mainly linked to conflicts, including in Sudan, Gaza, and Mali, but also increasingly due to climate-linked disasters, resulting in over 120 million forcibly displaced people by the end of June.

The EU took further steps to enhance its strategy on migration and asylum, with the adoption of the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum in May 2024⁽¹⁰⁾. The external dimension of the pact tasks the EU to engage with partner countries through a strategic and comprehensive approach to address areas of concern, with a strong focus on migratory routes towards the Union (whole-of-route approach). Its implementation is closely co-ordinated in a 'Team Europe' approach with EU Member States. Cooperation with key partner international organisations, such as the International Organisation for Migration and UNHCR, has continued to play an important role in implementing the pact in the EU and along migratory routes towards the EU.

The EU, including through its Justice and Home Affairs agencies, provided tailored support to key partner countries, including in the Western Balkans and Türkiye, the EU Neighbourhood, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Asia, guided by dedicated EU Action Plans covering the key migratory routes towards Europe in a whole-of-route approach as well as by the relevant operational actions of the policy cycle (EMPACT⁽¹¹⁾).

In 2024, the EU launched the Strategic and Comprehensive partnership with Egypt, and the Commission and Mauritania launched the EU-Mauritania Migration Partnership. The implementation of the EU-Tunisia Strategic and Comprehensive Partnership (signed in 2023) also continued, including in the area of migration. A EUR 1 billion financial support package for Lebanon was announced, of which half has been adopted.



Thanks to EU funding, UNRWA shelters in Lebanon provide refuge to over 3,600 displaced people, including Palestinian refugees, Syrians, and Lebanese.

⁽¹⁰⁾ https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/promoting-our-european-way-of-life/migration-and-asylum/pact-migration-and-asylum_en

⁽¹¹⁾ European Multidisciplinary Platform Against Criminal Threats. https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/internal-security/law-enforcement-cooperation/empact-fighting-crime-together_en

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RIGHTS, PEACE AND SECURITY

Peaceful, democratic, and resilient societies are a prerequisite for other development objectives and human security. 2024 was a year of turmoil in which new conflicts erupted, existing crises intensified, climate-related disasters multiplied, and human rights were violated with impunity.

78 Peace, Security and Defence Dialogues and Consultations with 39 partners



6 concluded Security and Defence Partnerships

In 2024, the EU maintained a **strong commitment to promoting peace and security**, notably through its 12 Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) missions and operations. The EU launched a new EU maritime operation ASPIDES in early 2024 providing a swift response to the threat against maritime security in the Red Sea. The EU was engaged in 78 Peace, Security and Defence Dialogues and Consultations with 39 partners and also concluded 6 Security and Defence Partnerships with Republic of Moldova, Norway, Japan, South Korea, Albania, and North Macedonia. The EU also established new and deepened existing peace partnerships with bilateral and regional partners.

In addition, the NDICI-Global Europe thematic programme on peace, stability and conflict prevention continued to address both conflict prevention and peacebuilding as well as global and trans-regional threats priorities in third countries.

The EU was a key provider of electoral assistance globally. The EU has been invited to assess, observe elections or follow up on earlier observation missions in 20 countries. In Sub-Saharan Africa alone, the EU assisted 15 countries in their electoral processes while enhancing the role of the African Union and regional networks of domestic observers.

Beyond elections, through initiatives under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance III and the NDICI-Global Europe and with Team Europe cooperation, the EU remained a key player in supporting democracy globally, promoting women and youth civic and political engagement, strengthening democratic institutions, and supporting independent media and journalists.

Gender equality remained a priority. The EU actively promoted, amongst others, the Women, Peace, and Security agenda. Key initiatives included the adoption of a EUR 6 million action to support the implementation of the National Action Plan (NAP) for implementing the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 in Chad, as well as a joint Gender-Responsive Conflict Analysis exercise with UNDP in Liberia and the launch of a Gender Country Profile for Afghanistan in partnership with UN Women to inform future programmes and actions.

Civil society organisations and local authorities play a key role in Global Gateway and Team Europe initiatives. The Global Gateway Civil society organisations and Local Authorities Dialogue Platform held 12 consultations in 2024 on various topics like Gender Action Plan III implementation and NDICI-Global Europe's mid-term reviews across different regions.

In 2024, thematic Framework Partnerships for human rights and democracy were concluded to create strategic, longer-term implementing relationships with high-capacity consortia of NGOs. These aim to promote work fighting torture, advocating against the death penalty, empowering young people's enjoyment of freedoms of assembly and association, and promoting independent and pluralistic media and quality journalism.

In 2024, the EU also provided protection support to 10 050 human rights defenders and family members through its emergency fund and the flagship programme [Protect-Defenders.EU](#), managed by a consortium of 12 international NGOs.

The background of the image is a stylized globe, rendered as a sphere composed of numerous small, light-colored dots. These dots are arranged in a way that suggests latitude and longitude lines, with more dots appearing near the equator and fewer near the poles. The globe is set against a solid, medium blue background.

**GLOBAL
REACH**

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

The EU is Africa's leading partner in many areas, from trade, investment and security to the green transition and digital transformation. The EU launched transformational Global Gateway flagship projects across several priority areas in 2024, ranging from education and digitalisation to vaccine production and restoring ecosystems. The *Joint EU-African Union report*⁽¹²⁾ published in October documents many examples of Global Gateway flagship projects. In total, 116 flagship projects were launched on the continent in 2023 and 2024.

The Samoa Agreement between the EU and the members of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States was provisionally applied from 1 January 2024.

Relations with West Africa faced increased challenges with crises in the Central Sahel and the weakening of regional frameworks. The EU adapted to the evolving environment. A new EU Special Representative for the Sahel was appointed in November 2024.

The EU continued to implement its renewed Great Lakes Strategy and increased its diplomatic engagement by appointing a new EU Special Representative for the Great Lakes region. The EU supported conflict resolution initiatives, including the Nairobi and Luanda processes, to solve the crisis in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The EU also supported the transition process in Gabon, deploying an Election Expert Mission for the constitutional referendum in November.

The conflict and humanitarian crisis in Sudan has become the world's largest displacement crisis, with 11.5 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) – about 30% of the entire population and 15% of all IDPs worldwide. The EU provided over EUR 147 million in lifesaving assistance to those affected by the crisis, both in Sudan and in neighbouring countries. Additionally, the EU mobilised its European Humanitarian Response Capacity to support the response to the Sudan crisis.

In East Africa, the EU strengthened its economic, political and security partnership with Kenya, with the entry into force of the EU-Kenya Economic Partnership Agreement on 1 July.



Since the outbreak of the conflict in Sudan, the hostilities have pushed displaced people – including Sudanese refugees and Chadian returnees – into neighbouring Chad where thanks to EU funding a rehabilitation centre was established to provide them with physical and psychological therapy to support their recovery.

The EU committed EUR 20 million to fight the Mpox outbreak in in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in October 2024.

⁽¹²⁾ https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/publications-library/joint-report-european-commission-auda-nepad-implementation-2030-vision_en

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

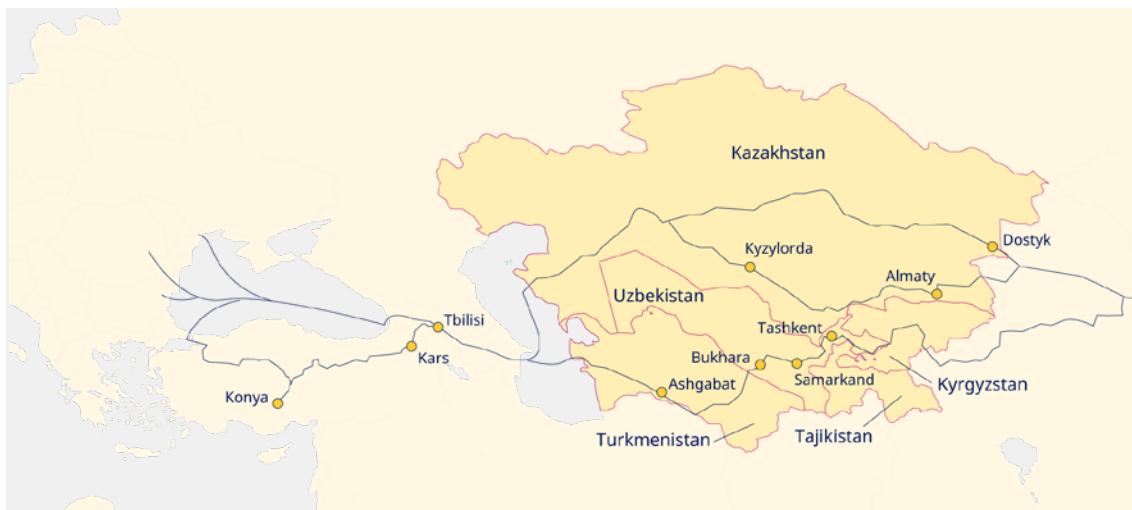
2024 marked the 20th Anniversary of the EU-India Strategic Partnership. The Political Guidelines 2024-2025 included a commitment to developing a new strategic agenda on India. It will focus on prosperity and sustainability, technology and innovation, security and defence, connectivity and global issues, and deepening people-to-people contacts.

The EU-Thailand Partnership and Cooperation Agreement entered into provisional application on 20 October 2024. Free Trade Agreements negotiations are at an advanced stage with Australia, accelerated with India, Indonesia and Thailand and resumed with the Philippines and Malaysia, while a digital trade agreement with Singapore was finalised.

Building on the EU-China dialogue, the EU adopted in 2024 a new action supporting international climate goals by facilitating the exchange of expertise between the EU and China and sharing best practices in emissions trading.

In 2024, the Commission deployed EUR 239 million in 'blended' funds through the Asia Pacific Investment Facility. These funds will leverage over EUR 3 billion in additional public and private finance, with projects contributing to sustainable growth across Central Asia, South Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific.

In January 2024, the EU successfully hosted the 'Global Gateway Investors Forum for EU-Central Asia Transport Connectivity' in Brussels. The Forum saw EUR 10 billion committed towards investments for Central Asia.



Map of the Trans-Caspian Transport Corridor.

The Coordination Platform for the Trans-Caspian Transport Corridor was launched in October to establish fast and efficient routes connecting Europe and Central Asian countries.

The first ever EU-Gulf Cooperation Council Summit was held on 16 October 2024, with discussions reconfirming the commitment to a strategic trade and investment partnership and cooperation on the green and digital transitions.

After 11 years of conflict, Yemen remains one of the world's worst humanitarian crises. It is also the world's third most vulnerable country to climate change. In 2024, the EU allocated EUR 125 million in humanitarian aid to support the most vulnerable and disadvantaged communities.

The EU naval operation EUNAVFOR ASPIDES launched in February 2024 protects commercial shipping in the Red Sea from attack escorting over 350 vessels during the year.

The EU is a dialogue partner of the Pacific Islands Forum, the region's main political organisation; in 2024, it participated in its Leaders Meeting in Tonga.

AMERICAS AND THE CARIBBEAN

Reaching a political agreement on the EU-Mercosur Partnership Agreement on 6 December 2024 was a breakthrough for both regions. This new partnership strengthens geopolitical, economic, sustainability and security cooperation between the EU and the Mercosur countries of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Other key milestones included the EU-LAC Global Gateway Investment Agenda and the launch of the EU-CELAC consultative coordination mechanism in Honduras in May. In 2024 the EU-LAC Digital Alliance grew to 51 members, with Grenada, Belize and Guyana joining.

Efforts to more closely coordinate EU external and cohesion funding took a significant step forward with a first ever call for projects to tackle challenges, such as the sargassum threat, shared by EU outermost regions, OCTs and non-EU countries.

As part of the EU-LAC Health Resilience Initiative, the EU launched the EUR 8.9 million [PharmaNext programme](#) to strengthen the Caribbean pharmaceutical sector. It focuses on modernising health regulatory frameworks, promoting skills transfer, and boosting investment.

The Samoa Agreement between the EU and the members of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States was provisionally applied from 1 January 2024.

In Haiti, more than 1 million people (9% of the population) were internally displaced by the end of 2024. The EU launched three initiatives totalling EUR 40 million to support Haiti's education sector, improve customs administration, and foster local development in the North-East. These projects are part of a broader strategy addressing the crisis and to strengthen local communities' resilience. The EU provided also EUR 36.5 million in humanitarian aid.

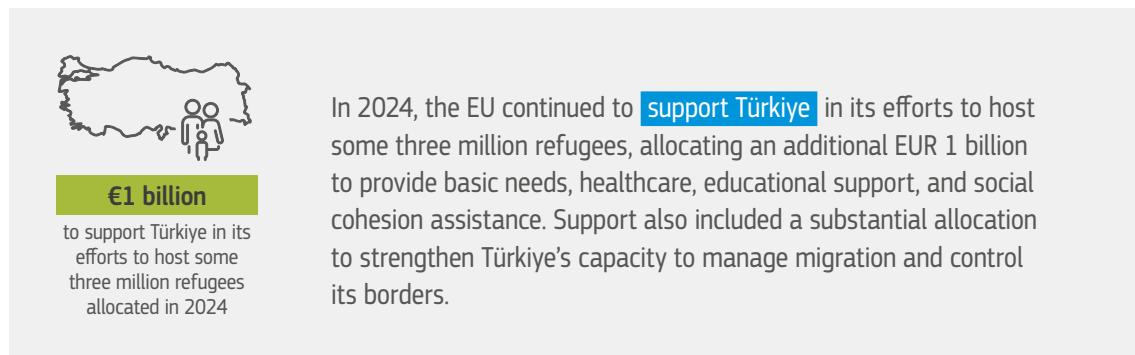


In 2024, a major public advertising campaign in Latin America reached some 75 million young adults. The campaign's messaging on the transformative connections created by Global Gateway resulted in double digit increases in positive public perceptions of the EU in all four of the Mercosur countries (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay).

EU ENLARGEMENT (WESTERN BALKANS, TÜRKİYE, UKRAINE, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA, GEORGIA)

The enlargement process gathered fresh momentum in 2024 with the first intergovernmental conferences opening accession negotiations with Ukraine and Republic of Moldova (hereafter Moldova) on 25 June. In March 2024, the European Council decided to open accession negotiations with Bosnia and Herzegovina. By contrast, the actions of the Georgian authorities since spring 2024 have effectively halted that country's accession process.

The EUR 6 billion Reform and Growth Facility, an integral element of the Growth Plan for the Western Balkans, entered into force in May 2024. This complements the Economic and Investment Plan for the region to help increase its economic convergence with the EU and accelerate reform.



EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD EAST (ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, AND BELARUS)

In 2024, the Eastern Partnership remained a flexible, incentive-based cooperation framework tailored to the needs of partner countries. The Partnership has continued to deliver tangible results, positively impacting people's lives and supporting critical reforms.

In Belarus notably, assistance to democratic civic engagement and leadership was stepped up amid a further deteriorating human rights situation and the regime's support to Russia's war of aggression in Ukraine.

During 2024, the EU continued to support finding peaceful solutions to conflicts in the South Caucasus, including the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan. In 2024, the EU Mission in Armenia contributed to stability and human security along the border with Azerbaijan.



The regional 'EU4Innovation East' project will support the incubation of Armenia start-ups in digital technologies, with a focus on women-led start-ups.

EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD SOUTH

In Gaza, the EU worked to secure access for humanitarian assistance and support to mediators in the ceasefire negotiations. The EU increased its humanitarian assistance in 2024 to EUR 237 million. To complement the funding effort, the EU continued the operational support, launching 32 EU Humanitarian Air Bridge flights, which transported more than 2 700 metric tonnes of aid. The EU also provided a EUR 382.5 million emergency aid package to support the Palestinian Authority, linking payments to implementation of far-reaching reforms.

In 2024, the EU continued to provide strong support to Syrians and neighbouring countries hosting Syrian refugees. The EU maintained its efforts to find a lasting solution to the conflict including by supporting the work of the UN Special Envoy for Syria and maintaining restrictive measures on the Assad regime. The EU and its Member States remained the largest donors to Syria, having mobilised more than EUR 37 billion since 2011. Support also included access to basic services to refugees from Syria in neighbouring countries, internally displaced people in Syria and their hosting communities in the region. The sudden fall of the Assad regime at the end of 2024 will hopefully herald a brighter future for the Syrian people.

The 9th Union for the Mediterranean Regional Forum was held in Barcelona on 28 October 2024, focusing on the situation in the Middle East as well as on ongoing organisational reform efforts.



In rural areas of Syria, with the support of the European Union, children are gaining access to education, while adults are specifically targeted with awareness campaigns on the importance of education services. In complementarity, communities are learning about the importance of hygiene and receiving access to clean water.

OVERSEAS COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES (OCTS)

The 13 Overseas Countries and Territories are non-sovereign entities that maintain special constitutional links to Denmark, France, and the Netherlands. Together with EU outermost regions, these territories play a strategic role for the EU as regional ambassadors of European values. They hold strategic assets, including vast exclusive economic zones, the potential to host strategic infrastructure (such as Galileo), and access to critical raw materials resources.

In 2024, the regular institutional EU-OCTs dialogue included three tripartite meetings and the OCTs-EU Forum. Relations with Greenland were particularly active, with the opening of an EU Office in Nuuk as part of the EU's Arctic strategy. The EU and Greenland broadened their cooperation from education to the area of green growth, including the development of the critical raw materials sector. A first-ever EU business mission took place in October.



Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, in Greenland, signed two new agreements with Múte Bourup Egede, Greenlandic Prime Minister, and Mette Frederiksen, Danish Prime Minister.



FINANCIAL ANNEXES

GENERAL CONCEPTS AND STANDARDS

The tables and graphs in these financial annexes present the main data on the EU's International Partnerships (including development assistance) in 2024 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, and the Reform and Growth Facility for the Western Balkans. While new commitments in 2024 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.

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 a change of focus, a reduction or a cancellation of the project where the funds can be re-committed later on to another project) are taken into account and reported as negative commitment 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. As a result, there may be discrepancies with other reports produced by other European Commission services.
- The concept of Official Development Assistance (ODA) used throughout the tables and graphs 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 EC instruments. The granularity level of some of the tables allow for a breakdown by country and instrument for analytical purposes.
- It is worth noting that the level of granularity of commitments is usually lower than the level of granularity of payments.
- 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. In tables where the population of Kosovo is mentioned, the figures come from 2023 World Bank statistics as general UN statistics do not include that specific data.
 - ▶ '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 targeting all developing countries, or activities targeting recipient countries in more than one continent (e.g. projects targeting 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).

There are a number of methodological differences between the presentation of the data in this Annual Report and the OECD DAC statistics, which makes 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 this 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 Ukraine Facility are reported to the OECD DAC but aren't included in this report. In 2024, considering the volume of loans to the European Neighbourhood, and in particular to Ukraine, they are included (for information only) in a specific box that is part of table 1 in this financial annex.

STRUCTURE AND COMMON ELEMENTS

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, depending); which of the EDF, the INTPA (Directorate-General for International Partnerships) budget lines, and the non-INTPA budget lines (including Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations) are included (Yes or No, depending).

All amounts are displayed in EUR millions and in current prices. 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.

Percentage of EU Budget committed and disbursed on External Action in 2024

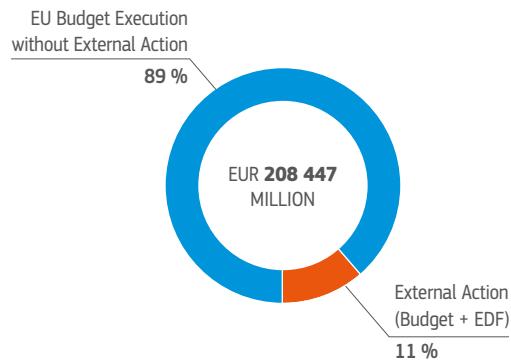
1	CD	ODA	Non-ODA
	Budget INTPA	Y	Y
	Budget Non INTPA	Y	Y
	EDF	Y	Y

EU Budget Committed and Disbursed on External Action	Commitments (EUR million)	Disbursements (EUR million)
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

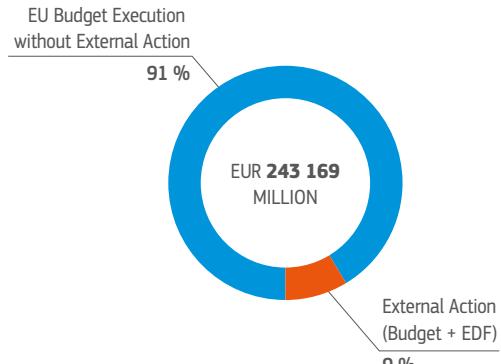
MEMO ITEM FOR MACRO FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (MFA) LOANS.

2024 EC MFA Loans	Commitments (EUR million)	Disbursements (EUR million)	Grant Equivalent (EUR million)	Loan Programme
Egypt	1 000	1 000	401	Macro Financial Assistance
Moldova	95	95	24	Macro Financial Assistance
Macedonia	50	50	12	Macro Financial Assistance
Ukraine	13 112	13 112	5 153	Ukraine Facility

COMMITMENTS



DISBURSEMENTS

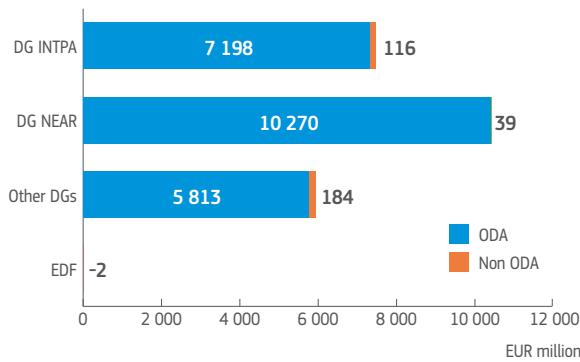


Proportion of External Action used for Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2024

2	C D	ODA	Non-ODA
	Budget INTPA	Y	Y
	Budget Non INTPA	Y	Y
	EDF	Y	Y

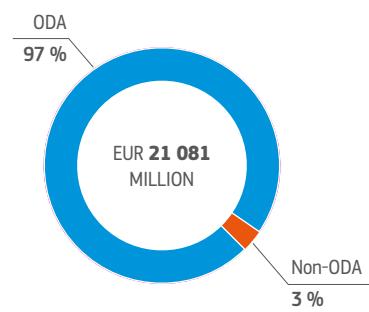
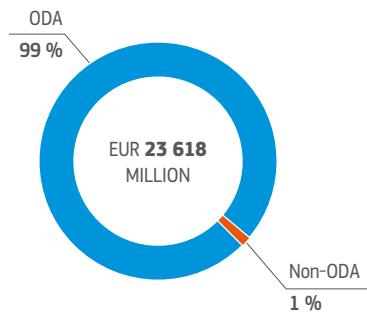
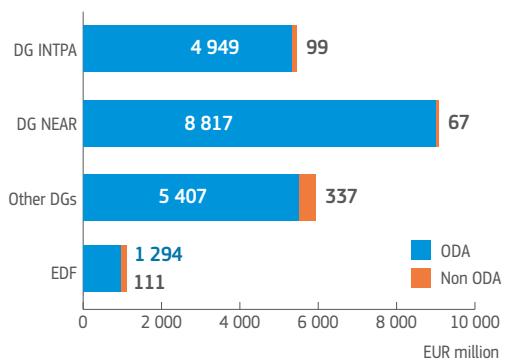
COMMITMENTS (EUR MILLION)

EU Budget	ODA	Non-ODA	Total
DG INTPA Budget	7 198	116	7 315
DG NEAR Budget	10 270	39	10 308
Other DGs Budget	5 813	184	5 997
EDF	-2		-2
TOTAL	23 279	339	23 618



DISBURSEMENTS (EUR MILLION)

EU Budget	ODA	Non-ODA	Total
DG INTPA Budget	4 949	99	5 047
DG NEAR Budget	8 817	67	8 885
Other DGs Budget	5 407	337	5 744
EDF	1 294	111	1 405
TOTAL	20 467	614	21 081



**General EU budget for External Action
in 2024 by DG and instrument**

	C	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Y	Y	
Budget Non INTPA	Y	Y	
EDF	Y	Y	

3A

COMMITMENTS - REGULAR CONTRIBUTION

Type of Aid	DGs	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUMA	5. IPA III	6. Ukraine Facility	7. Western Balkan	8. CFSP	9. INSC	10. OCT	11. Admin	12. Other	EDF	Total
ODA	INTPA	5 730	766	149		4	0	39	17	23	-2			6 727	
	NEAR	2 357	59	804	1 752	4 730	398			11			10 110		
	ECHO				2 487					2			2 489		
	FPI ECFIN	2	171	251			314			0			739		
	AGRI				158					58			216		
	CLIMA		17							1			18		
	ECFIN	149			6					57			212		
	ENV		11							4			15		
	REGIO	110			71					11			193		
	Other DGs	371	0		77	4	1	3		11			467		
	Commission's administration			319	10	57		1	1	0	620			1 009	
ODA Total		8 720	1 025	1 523	2 498	2 120	4 737	400	315	43	18	620	179	-2	22 196
Non-ODA	All	94	8	29		0		73		53		72			329
	Commission's administration			4		0		0		1				5	
Non-ODA Total		94	8	32	0		73		54		72			334	
Total Regular Contribution		8 814	1 033	1 556	2 498	2 121	4 737	400	389	43	72	620	251	-2	22 530

COMMITMENTS - COFINANCING

Type of Aid	DGs	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUMA	5. IPA III	6. Ukraine Facility	7. Western Balkan	8. CFSP	9. INSC	10. OCT	11. Admin	12. Other	EDF	Total
ODA	INTPA	302												302	
	NEAR	6				150					1			157	
	ECHO				13									13	
	Other DGs	11			4						569			584	
	Commission's administration			0	0	4		0			23			28	
ODA Total		318		0	14	8	150		0		23	570		1 083	
Non-ODA	All	3		2										5	
	Commission's administration			0		0		0						0	
Non-ODA Total		3		2		0		0						5	
Total Cofinancing		322		2	14	8	150		0		23	570		1 088	
Total by Instrument		1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUMA	5. IPA III	6. Ukraine Facility	7. Western Balkan	8. CFSP	9. INSC	10. OCT	11. Admin	12. Other	EDF	Total
TOTAL COMMITMENTS		9 135	1 033	1 558	2 511	2 129	4 887	400	389	43	72	643	821	-2	23 618

**General EU budget for External Action
in 2024 by DG and instrument**

3B	D	ODA	Non-ODA
	Budget INTPA	Y	Y
	Budget Non INTPA	Y	Y
	EDF	Y	Y

DISBURSEMENTS - REGULAR CONTRIBUTION

Type of Aid	DGs	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUMA	5. IPA III	6. Ukraine Facility	7. Western Balkan Facility	8. CFSP	9. INSC	10. OCT	11. Admin	12. Other	Compl. Lines	EDF	Total	
ODA	INTPA	2 763	818	17		3	1			23	0		28	993	1 287	5 934	
	NEAR	2 140	48	333		1 170	3 630						5	1 476		8 802	
	ECHO	0			2 413	0							1	1		2 416	
	FPI		127	219				315				0	76		737		
	AGRI					59							36		95		
	CLIMA		7									1	3		11		
	ECFIN	279				6						28			313		
	ENV		15								4	0			18		
	REGIO	79				5						82			165		
	Other DGs	231	0		55	3			3			16	33		341		
Commission's administration			329	10	56			1	1	0	621					1.019	
ODA Total		5 492	1 015	898	2 424	1 354	3 634		316	26	0	621	83	2 701	1 287	19 851	
Non-ODA	All	150	27	51	3	23		1	76	0	52		61	45	111	602	
	Commission's administration			10	0	1			0	0	1					12	
Non-ODA Total		150	27	61	3	23		1	76	0	54		61	45	111	614	
Total Regular Contribution		5 643	1 042	959	2 427	1.377	3 634		1	392	26	54	621	144	2 746	1 399	20 464

DISBURSEMENTS - COFINANCING

Type of Aid	DGs	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUMA	5. IPA III	6. Ukraine Facility	7. Western Balkan Facility	8. CFSP	9. INSC	10. OCT	11. Admin	12. Other	Compl. Lines	EDF	Total
ODA	INTPA	110												15	7	132
	NEAR						3							9		12
	ECHO				14											14
	Other DGs	9				4							416	1		429
	Commission's administration			1	0	5		0			23					29
ODA Total		119		1	15	9	3		0		23	416	25	7		617
Non-ODA	All													0		0
	Commission's administration			0	0	0		0								0
Non-ODA Total				0	0	0		0						0		0
Total Cofinancing		119		1	15	9	3		0		23	416	25	7		617

Total by Instrument	1. NDICI Geo	2. NDICI Thema	3. NDICI Other	4. HUMA	5. IPA III	6. Ukraine Facility	7. Western Balkan Facility	8. CFSP	9. INSC	10. OCT	11. Admin	12. Other	Compl. Lines	EDF	Total
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	5 761	1 042	960	2.442	1 386	3 637	1	393	26	54	643	560	2 771	1 405	21 081

European Development Fund (EDF) in 2024

4

	D	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	N	N	
Budget Non INTPA	N	N	
EDF	Y	Y	

COTONOU

Aid	Instrument	ODA	Non-ODA	Total
Cofinancing	A Envelope	5		5
	Intra-ACP allocations	1		1
Cofinancing Total	Total of all instruments	7		7
Regular Contribution	A Envelope	725	5	731
	Regional allocations	289	15	304
	Intra-ACP allocations	248	88	336
	B Envelope	15	0	16
	Implementation costs	10	3	13
Regular Contribution Total	Total of all instruments	1 287	111	1 399
Cotonou Total		1 294	111	1 405
EDF TOTAL		1 294	111	1 405

Sectoral breakdown of ODA managed by the European Commission in 2024

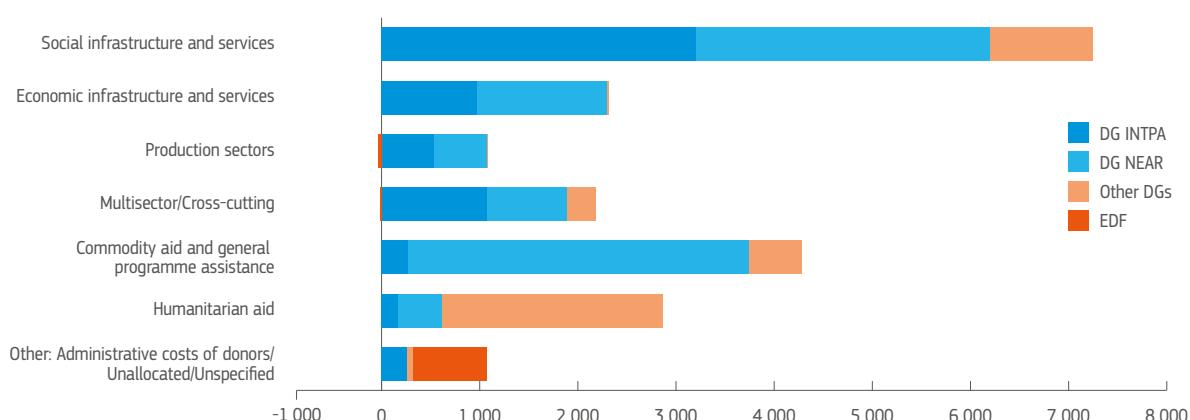
C	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Y	N
Budget Non INTPA	Y	N
EDF	Y	N

COMMITMENTS (EUR MILLION)

Sector of Destination	DG INTPA Budget	DG NEAR Budget	Other DGs Budget	EDF	Total
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	3 355	3 086	1 173		7 615
Education	416	318	457		1 190
Basic education	111	139	0		251
Education, level unspecified	65	133	234		432
Post-secondary education	40	34	223		296
Secondary education	200	12	0		211
Government and civil society	1 819	1 577	712		4 108
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	172	116	642		929
Government and civil society, general	1 648	1 461	70		3 179
Health	540	273			814
Basic health	453	142			596
Health, general	82	121			204
Non-communicable diseases (NCDs)	5	10			14
Other social infrastructure and services	306	613	4		923
Other social infrastructure and services	306	613	4		923
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	57	1			58
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	57	1			58
Water and sanitation	218	305			522
Water and sanitation	218	305			522
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	979	1 598	25		2 602
Banking and financial services	98	23	0		121
Banking and financial services	98	23	0		121
Business and other services	127	101			229
Business and other services	127	101			229
Communications	195	156	0		351
Communications	195	156	0		351
Energy	419	339	23		781
Energy generation, non-renewable sources	2	1	10		13
Energy generation, renewable sources	202	82	10		294
Energy policy	90	244			334
Heating, cooling and energy distribution	87	11			98
Nuclear energy plants	39		3		41
Transport and storage	139	978	2		1 120
Transport and storage	139	978	2		1 120
PRODUCTION SECTORS	1 206	1 149	-43	-1	2 310
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	555	167	-44	-1	677
Agriculture	465	146	-44	-1	566
Fishing	43				43
Forestry	46	22			68

Sector of Destination	DG INTPA Budget	DG NEAR Budget	Other DGs Budget	EDF	Total
Industry, mineral resources and mining, construction	332	953		-0	1 285
Industry	289	883		-0	1 173
Mineral resources and mining	43	70			112
Trade and tourism	319	29	1		348
Tourism	16	9			25
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment	303	20	1		323
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	1 064	758	549	-0	2 371
General environmental protection	449	37	33		519
General environmental protection	449	37	33		519
Other multisector	615	721	516	-0	1 852
Other multisector	615	721	516	-0	1 852
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	316	3 328	730		4 374
Developmental food assistance	3				3
Developmental food assistance	3				3
General budget support	313	3.328	730		4 371
General budget support	313	3.328	730		4 371
HUMANITARIAN AID	93	342	2 499		2 934
Disaster preparedness	15	5	80		100
Disaster preparedness	15	5	80		100
Emergency response	63	96	2 419		2 578
Emergency response	63	96	2 419		2 578
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	15	241			256
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	15	241			256
OTHER : ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS / UNALLOCATED / UNSPECIFIED	185	7	881		1 073
Administrative costs of donors	172	4	876		1.053
Administrative costs of donors	172	4	876		1.053
Unallocated / Unspecified	13	3	4		21
Unallocated / Unspecified	13	3	4		21
	TOTAL	7.198	10.270	5.813	-2
					23.279

COMMITMENTS (EUR MILLION)



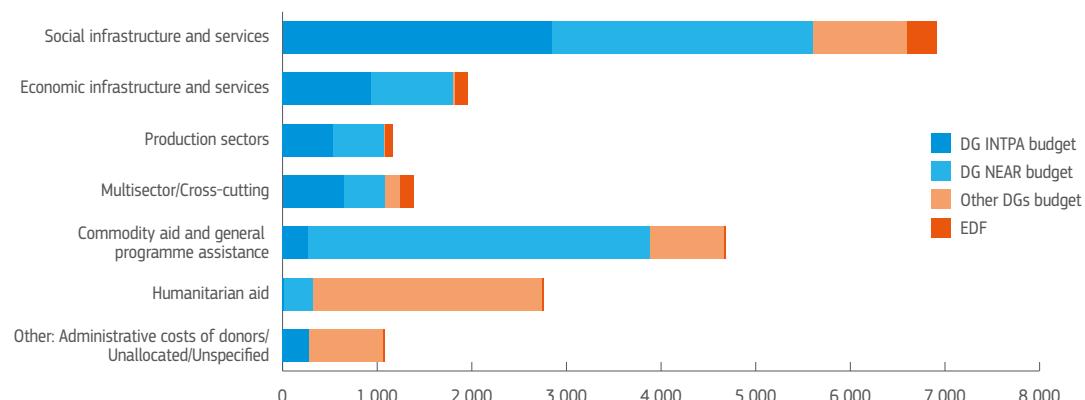
Sectoral breakdown of ODA managed by the European Commission in 2024

5B	D	ODA	Non-ODA
	Budget INTPA	Y	N
	Budget Non INTPA	Y	N
	EDF	Y	N

DISBURSEMENTS (EUR MILLION)

Sector of Destination	DG INTPA Budget	DG NEAR Budget	Other DGs Budget	EDF	Total
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	2 661	2 866	1 026	362	6 915
Education	343	529	323	38	1 233
Basic education	95	192	1	3	291
Education, level unspecified	83	174	225	18	499
Post-secondary education	24	40	75	5	144
Secondary education	141	123	22	13	299
Government and civil society	1 276	1 166	667	155	3 265
Conflict prevention and resolution, peace and security	121	61	607	43	833
Government and civil society, general	1 155	1 105	60	112	2 432
Health	655	262	23	75	1 015
Basic health	416	186	21	41	664
Health, general	222	70	2	27	321
Non-communicable diseases (NCDs)	17	6	0	7	30
Other social infrastructure and services	223	570	10	26	830
Other social infrastructure and services	223	570	10	26	830
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	43	1		7	51
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	43	1		7	51
Water and sanitation	121	338	3	59	522
Water and sanitation	121	338	3	59	522
ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	676	804	39	359	1 877
Banking and financial services	146	22	1	12	181
Banking and financial services	146	22	1	12	181
Business and other services	65	41	1	33	140
Business and other services	65	41	1	33	140
Communications	104	63	5	17	188
Communications	104	63	5	17	188
Energy	334	358	27	165	884
Energy generation, non-renewable sources	2		9		11
Energy generation, renewable sources	198	201	11	51	460
Energy policy	56	129	5	24	214
Heating, cooling and energy distribution	43	28		91	161
Nuclear energy plants	35		3		38
Transport and storage	25	321	5	133	484
Transport and storage	25	321	5	133	484
PRODUCTION SECTORS	532	624	35	266	1 457
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	375	115	29	175	694
Agriculture	295	101	29	150	575
Fishing	18	2		17	37
Forestry	61	12		8	81

Sector of Destination	DG INTPA Budget	DG NEAR Budget	Other DGs Budget	EDF	Total
Industry, mineral resources and mining, construction	96	474	1	51	622
Construction	0			0	0
Industry	92	471	0	50	614
Mineral resources and mining	3	3	1	1	8
Trade and tourism	61	35	5	40	141
Tourism	3	11		3	17
Trade policy and regulations and trade-related adjustment	58	25	5	37	125
MULTISECTOR/CROSS-CUTTING	627	540	304	266	1 737
General environmental protection	271	99	79	54	503
General environmental protection	271	99	79	54	503
Other multisector	356	441	225	212	1 234
Other multisector	356	441	225	212	1 234
COMMODITY AID AND GENERAL PROGRAMME ASSISTANCE	181	3 693	734	19	4 627
Developmental food assistance	18		0	1	19
Developmental food assistance	18		0	1	19
General budget support	163	3 693	734	18	4 608
General budget support	163	3 693	734	18	4 608
HUMANITARIAN AID	51	278	2 387	18	2 734
Disaster preparedness	2	0	685	2	689
Disaster preparedness	2	0	685	2	689
Emergency response	48	181	1 702	16	1 947
Emergency response	48	181	1 702	16	1 947
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	1	97	0	0	99
Reconstruction relief and rehabilitation	1	97	0	0	99
OTHER : ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OF DONORS / UNALLOCATED / UNSPECIFIED	220	12	883	4	1 120
Administrative costs of donors	182	5	877	1	1 065
Administrative costs of donors	182	5	877	1	1 065
Unallocated / Unspecified	39	7	7	3	56
Unallocated / Unspecified	39	7	7	3	56
TOTAL	4 949	8 817	5 407	1 294	20 467

DISBURSEMENTS (EUR MILLION)

Country breakdown of European Commission development assistance in 2024

6A

	C	ODA	Non-ODA
Budget INTPA	Y	Y	
Budget Non INTPA	Y	Y	
EDF	Y	Y	

COMMITMENTS (EUR MILLION)

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG NEAR	Other DGs	EDF	Total
PART I: DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES (OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE)		7 198	10 270	5 813	-2	23 279
BILATERAL		7 196	10 270	5 754	-2	23 218
Africa		4.454	354	1.234		6.041
Africa (North of Sahara)			354	46		400
Algeria	LMICS		45			45
Egypt	UMICS		100	2		102
Libya	LMICS		35	26		61
Morocco	UNALLOC		181			181
North of Sahara, regional	LMICS		53	19		72
Tunisia	LMICS		-60	-1		-61
Africa (South of Sahara)		3.251		1.125	-2	4.374
Angola	LDCS	77				77
Benin	LDCS	44				44
Botswana	UMICS					
Burkina Faso	LDCS	82				88
Burundi	LDCS	0				
Cabo Verde	LMICS	0				
Cameroon	LMICS	48		4		52
Central African Republic	LDCS	55		13		68
Chad	LDCS	55		12		66
Comoros	LDCS					
Congo	LMICS					
Democratic Republic of the Congo	LDCS	102		12		114
Djibouti	LDCS	1				1
Eastern Africa, regional	UNALLOC	98		529		627
Equatorial Guinea	UMICS					
Eritrea	LDCS					
Eswatini	LMICS					
Ethiopia	LDCS	250		7		257
Gabon	UMICS	-7		3		-4
Gambia	LDCS	40				40
Ghana	LMICS	54				54
Guinea	LDCS	118		3		122
Guinea-Bissau	LDCS	18				18
Ivory Coast	LMICS	52		5		57
Kenya	LMICS	52				52
Lesotho	LDCS	16		-0		16
Liberia	LDCS	108		-0		108

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG NEAR	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Madagascar	LDCS	71			-2	69
Malawi	LDCS	93				93
Mali	LDCS	97	28			125
Mauritania	LDCS	100	5			105
Mauritius	UMICS	2				2
Middle Africa, regional	UNALLOC	14	111			125
Mozambique	LDCS	109	0			109
Namibia	UMICS					
Niger	LDCS			-6		-6
Nigeria	LMICS		7	-0		7
Rwanda	LDCS	37				37
Sao Tome and Principe	LDCS					
Senegal	LDCS	1	5			6
Sierra Leone	LDCS	55				55
Somalia	LDCS	28	67			95
South Africa	UMICS	0				0
South of Sahara, regional	UNALLOC	829	7			835
South Sudan	LDCS	44	0			45
Southern Africa, regional	UNALLOC	15	7			22
Sudan	LDCS	95	11			106
Tanzania	LDCS	17				17
Togo	LDCS	19				19
Uganda	LDCS	110				110
Western Africa, regional	UNALLOC	107	291			398
Zambia	LDCS	63				63
Zimbabwe	LMICS	80				80
Africa, unspecified		1 204	63			1 267
Africa, regional	UNALLOC	1 204	63			1 267
America		434	182			615
America (North & Central America)		175	44			219
Antigua And Barbuda	UMICS					
Belize	LMICS	0				0
Caribbean & Central America, regional	UNALLOC		13			13
Caribbean, regional	UNALLOC	19				19
Central America, regional	UNALLOC					
Costa Rica	UMICS					
Cuba	UMICS					
Dominican Republic	LMICS					
El Salvador	UMICS	7				7
Grenada	UMICS					
Guatemala	LDCS	17	0			17
Haiti	LMICS	40	31			71
Honduras	UMICS	46				46
Jamaica	UMICS	16				16

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG NEAR	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Mexico	LMICS					
Nicaragua	UMICS	30				30
Panama	UMICS					
St. Lucia	UMICS					
St.Vincent & Grenadines	UMICS					
America (South America)		106		44		151
Argentina	UMICS					
Bolivia	LMICS	6		2		8
Brazil	UMICS	5				5
Colombia	UMICS	28				28
Ecuador	UMICS	10		2		12
Guyana	UMICS					
Paraguay	UMICS	28				28
Peru	UMICS	12				12
South America, regional	UNALLOC	17		23		40
Suriname	UMICS					
Venezuela	UMICS			18		18
America, unspecified		152		94		246
America, regional	UNALLOC	152		94		246
Asia		1 065	756	1 094		2 915
Asia (Far East Asia)		167				167
Cambodia	LDCS					
China	UMICS	23				23
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	OTHER_LICS					
Far East Asia, regional	UNALLOC	4				4
Indonesia	LMICS					
Lao (People's Democratic Republic)	LDCS					
Malaysia	UMICS					
Mongolia	LMICS					
Philippines	LMICS	64				64
Thailand	UMICS	-0				-0
Timor-Leste	LDCS	9				9
Viet Nam	LMICS	68				68
Asia (Middle East Asia)		4	697	752		1.453
Iran	LMICS					
Iraq	UMICS			47		47
Jordan	UMICS		167	0		167
Lebanon	UMICS		256	36		292
Middle East, regional	UNALLOC	4	4	260		267
Palestine**	LMICS		234	253		487
Syria	OTHER_LICS		36	27		63
Yemen	LDCS			129		129
Asia (South & Central Asia)		692	59	336		1 086
Afghanistan	LDCS	194		2		196
Armenia	UMICS	13	45	19		77
Azerbaijan	UMICS			14		14

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG NEAR	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Bangladesh	LDCS	90		2		92
Bhutan	LMICS					
Central Asia, regional	UNALLOC	73				73
Georgia	UMICS			24		24
India	LMICS	18				18
Kazakhstan	UMICS	11				11
Kyrgyz Republic	LMICS	22		-0		22
Maldives	UMICS	7				7
Myanmar	LDCS	90		6		96
Nepal	LDCS	58				58
Pakistan	LMICS	46				46
South & Central Asia, regional	UNALLOC			282		282
South Asia, regional	UNALLOC	31				31
Sri Lanka	LMICS	22		0		22
Tajikistan	LMICS	0		3		3
Turkmenistan	UMICS	4				4
Uzbekistan	LMICS	13				13
Asia, unspecified		203		6		209
Asia, regional	UNALLOC	203		6		209
Europe		5	7 878	1 462		9 346
Europe		5	7 878	1 462		9 346
Albania	UMICS		82	12		94
Belarus	UMICS		30			30
Bosnia-Herzegovina	UMICS		72	4		76
Europe, regional	UNALLOC	5	1 428	412		1 845
Kosovo*	UMICS		2	32		34
Moldova	UMICS		89	-4		85
Montenegro	UMICS		39	13		52
North Macedonia	UMICS		82	13		95
Serbia	UMICS		128	89		218
States Ex-Yugoslavia	UNALLOC					
Türkiye	UMICS		1 047	109		1 156
Ukraine	LMICS		4 879	782		5661
Oceania	LMICS	79				79
Oceania		79				79
Fiji	UMICS					
Kiribati	LDCS					
Marshall Islands	UMICS					
Melanesia, regional	UNALLOC					
Micronesia, Fed. States	LMICS					
Oceania, regional	UNALLOC	37				37
Palau	UMICS					
Papua New Guinea	LMICS	5				5
Samoa	LMICS					
Solomon Islands	LDCS					

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG NEAR	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Tonga	UMICS					
Tuvalu	LDCS	1				1
Vanuatu	LMICS	19				19
Wallis & Futuna	UMICS	17				17
Developing countries	1 159	1 282	1 782	0	4 223	
Developing countries, unspecified	1 159	1 282	1 782		4 223	
Developing countries, unspecified	UNALLOC	1 159	1 282	1 782		4 223
MULTILATERAL (INFLOWS)	2		58		61	
Other multilateral institution			1		1	
Other multilateral institution			1		1	
World Customs Organization			1			1
Customs Co-operation Fund						
United Nations agency, fund or commission (UN)	2		1	0	3	
United Nations agency, fund or commission (UN)	2		1		3	
FAO		2				2
UN						
UNFCCC			1			1
WHO-Assessed						
Regional Development Bank	0	0	57	0	57	
Regional Development Bank			57		57	
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development			57			57
PART II: COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES IN TRANSITION (NON-ODA ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES)	42	10	32		84	
BILATERAL	42	10	32		84	
America	9				9	
America (North & Central America)	9				9	
Aruba	MADCTS	9				9
Barbados	MADCTS					
Curaçao	MADCTS					
Netherlands Antilles	MADCTS					
Saint Pierre And Miquelon	MADCTS					
Sint Maarten	MADCTS					
Trinidad And Tobago	MADCTS					
America (South America)	0				0	
Chile	MADCTS					
Uruguay	MADCTS	0				0
Asia		10	0		10	
Asia (Middle East Asia)		10	0		10	
Israel	MADCTS	10				10
Saudi Arabia	MADCTS					
United Arab Emirates	MADCTS			0		0
Europe	30		9	0	39	
Europe	30		9		39	
Greenland	MADCTS	30				30

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG NEAR	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Russia	CEECS/NIS			9		9
Oceania		1	0	-0	0	1
Oceania		1		-0		1
French Polynesia	MADCTS					
New Caledonia	MADCTS	1				1
Pitcairn Islands	MADCTS			-0		-0
Other		2	0	23	0	24
Other		2	0	23		24
MADCT Unallocated	MADCTS	2	0	23		24
PART III: ODA COUNTRIES NON-ODA ELIGIBLE FLOWS		61	28	143		233
PART IV: OTHER UNALLOCATED		13		9		22
TOTAL COMMITTED AMOUNT		7.315	10.308	5.997	-2	23.618

* 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.

Country breakdown of European Commission
development assistance in 2024

6B	D	ODA	Non-ODA
	Budget INTPA	Y	Y
	Budget Non INTPA	Y	Y
	EDF	Y	Y

DISBURSEMENTS (EUR MILLION)

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG NEAR	Other DGs	EDF	Total
PART I: DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES (OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE)		4 949	8 817	5 407	1 294	20 467
BILATERAL		4 924	8 808	5 402	1 294	20 428
Africa		2 144	781	1 214	1 081	5 220
Africa (North of Sahara)		0	781	74		855
Algeria	LMICS		25	10		35
Egypt	LMICS		90	15		105
Libya	UMICS		41	39		81
Morocco	LMICS	0	270	0		270
North of Sahara, regional	UNALLOC		35	3	0	39
Tunisia	LMICS		319	6		325
Africa (South of Sahara)		1 622		1 091	1 006	3 719
Angola	LDCS	16		3	29	48
Benin	LDCS	49		5	19	73
Botswana	UMICS	4			3	7
Burkina Faso	LDCS	17		37	4	59
Burundi	LDCS	30		0	16	46
Cabo Verde	LMICS	8			6	14
Cameroon	LMICS	34		28	7	69
Central African Republic	LDCS	35		30	9	74
Chad	LDCS	36		68	26	130
Comoros	LDCS	6		0	3	9
Congo	LMICS	10		0	5	15
Democratic Republic of the Congo	LDCS	72		94	68	234
Djibouti	LDCS	16		0	9	26
Eastern Africa, regional	UNALLOC	29		125	27	181
Equatorial Guinea	UMICS	1				1
Eritrea	LDCS	3			90	93
Eswatini	LMICS	2			5	6
Ethiopia	LDCS	52		77	23	152
Gabon	UMICS	0		2	0	3
Gambia	LDCS	16		0	8	25
Ghana	LMICS	24		1	17	42
Guinea	LDCS	29		2	22	53
Guinea-Bissau	LDCS	4			3	7

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG NEAR	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Ivory Coast	LMICS	58		6	6	70
Kenya	LMICS	38		14	32	84
Lesotho	LDCS	7		0	8	15
Liberia	LDCS	4		1	14	20
Madagascar	LDCS	12		10	59	81
Malawi	LDCS	51		8	41	100
Mali	LDCS	33		58	21	112
Mauritania	LDCS	54		11	12	76
Mauritius	UMICS	3			4	7
Middle Africa, regional	UNALLOC	18		2	2	22
Mozambique	LDCS	61		28	82	171
Namibia	UMICS	7			6	13
Niger	LDCS	26		25	3	54
Nigeria	LMICS	79		39	15	133
Rwanda	LDCS	61		1	7	69
Sao Tome and Principe	LDCS	2		0	2	4
Senegal	LDCS	25		7	21	53
Sierra Leone	LDCS	15		3	21	39
Somalia	LDCS	88		110	6	203
South Africa	UMICS	35		0		35
South of Sahara, regional	UNALLOC	95		68	87	250
South Sudan	LDCS	46		64	0	110
Southern Africa, regional	UNALLOC	11		5	0	16
Sudan	LDCS	50		90	0	140
Tanzania	LDCS	52			34	85
Togo	LDCS	32		2	14	47
Uganda	LDCS	37		27	18	82
Western Africa, regional	UNALLOC	31		24	23	78
Zambia	LDCS	79		6	62	147
Zimbabwe	LMICS	17		10	7	34
Africa, unspecified		522	0	49	75	646
Africa, regional	UNALLOC	522	0	49	75	646
America		390		177	73	640
America (North & Central America)		166		50	69	284
Antigua And Barbuda	UMICS				0	0
Belize	LMICS	4			1	5
Caribbean & Central America, regional	UNALLOC	1		0		1
Caribbean, regional	UNALLOC	10		1	28	39
Central America, regional	UNALLOC	15		19	0	34
Costa Rica	UMICS	7				7
Cuba	UMICS	27		1		28
Dominican Republic	UMICS	5		1	5	10
El Salvador	LMICS	14				14
Grenada	UMICS			0	0	0

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG NEAR	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Guatemala	UMICS	41		1		42
Haiti	LDCS	4		22	24	51
Honduras	LMICS	23				23
Jamaica	UMICS	3			9	12
Mexico	UMICS	5		4		9
Nicaragua	LMICS	7		0		7
Panama	UMICS	0		0		0
St. Lucia	UMICS				2	2
St.Vincent & Grenadines	UMICS	0		0	0	0
America (South America)		178		100	4	281
Argentina	UMICS	5		1		6
Bolivia	LMICS	38		1		39
Brazil	UMICS	7		1		8
Colombia	UMICS	35		12		48
Ecuador	UMICS	13		13		26
Guyana	UMICS	7		0	0	7
Paraguay	UMICS	9		0		9
Peru	UMICS	9		1		10
South America, regional	UNALLOC	49		35		83
Suriname	UMICS	1			4	5
Venezuela	UMICS	5		35		40
America, unspecified		47		28		75
America, regional	UNALLOC	47		28		75
Asia		1 241	889	1 059	4	3 193
Asia (Far East Asia)		190		16	4	209
Cambodia	LDCS	45				45
China	UMICS	9		4		13
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	OTHER_LICS	0				0
Far East Asia, regional	UNALLOC	3		5		9
Indonesia	LMICS	16		0		16
Lao (People's Democratic Republic)	LDCS	23		0		23
Malaysia	UMICS	4				4
Mongolia	LMICS	16		0		17
Philippines	LMICS	28		5		33
Thailand	UMICS	5		0		6
Timor-Leste	LDCS	5		0	4	9
Viet Nam	LMICS	36		0		36
Asia (Middle East Asia)		120	744	688		1 552
Iran	LMICS	13		11		24
Iraq	UMICS	59		73		131
Jordan	UMICS	0	77	18		95
Lebanon	UMICS		169	61		230
Middle East, regional	UNALLOC	1	1	5		8

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG NEAR	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Palestine**	LMICS		420	223		643
Syria	OTHER_LICS		77	180		256
Yemen	LDGS	47		117		164
Asia (South & Central Asia)		637	145	327		1 109
Afghanistan	LDGS	120		159		279
Armenia	UMICS	4	69	25		98
Azerbaijan	UMICS		15	2		17
Bangladesh	LDGS	166		49		215
Bhutan	LMICS	4				4
Central Asia, regional	UNALLOC	53		6		59
Georgia	UMICS	1	61	24		85
India	LMICS	10		2		12
Kazakhstan	UMICS	5				5
Kyrgyz Republic	LMICS	16				16
Maldives	UMICS	1		0		1
Myanmar	LDGS	50		36		86
Nepal	LDGS	29		4		33
Pakistan	LMICS	66		16		81
South & Central Asia, regional	UNALLOC	4		0		5
South Asia, regional	UNALLOC	5		1		6
Sri Lanka	LMICS	20		1		20
Tajikistan	LMICS	60		0		60
Turkmenistan	UMICS	3				3
Uzbekistan	LMICS	22				22
Asia, unspecified		294	0	29		323
Asia, regional	UNALLOC	294	0	29		323
Europe		69	6 383	1 218	0	7 670
Europe		69	6 383	1.218		7 670
Albania	UMICS		72	3		75
Belarus	UMICS		19	0		20
Bosnia-Herzegovina	UMICS	0	98	7		104
Europe, regional	UNALLOC	62	676	144		881
Kosovo*	UMICS		31	33		64
Moldova	UMICS	1	95	61		156
Montenegro	UMICS		27	14		41
North Macedonia	UMICS		45	29		74
Serbia	UMICS	1	154	41		196
States Ex-Yugoslavia	UNALLOC		2			2
Türkiye	UMICS	0	1 047	137		1 184
Ukraine	LMICS	5	4 117	751		4 873
Oceania		37		1	49	87
Oceania		37		1	49	87
Fiji	UMICS	1			1	1

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG NEAR	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Kiribati	LDCS	1			2	4
Marshall Islands	UMICS	3			0	4
Melanesia, regional	UNALLOC	1				1
Micronesia, Fed. States	LMICS				2	2
Oceania, regional	UNALLOC	8		0	26	34
Palau	UMICS				0	0
Papua New Guinea	LMICS	14		0	13	27
Samoa	LMICS	3			0	3
Solomon Islands	LDCS	3			2	5
Tonga	UMICS	1				1
Tuvalu	LDCS	1			0	1
Vanuatu	LMICS	0		0	2	3
Wallis & Futuna	UMICS	0			0	0
Developing countries		1 041	755	1 733	88	3 618
Developing countries, unspecified		1 041	755	1 733	88	3 618
Developing countries, unspecified	UNALLOC	1 041	755	1 733	88	3 618
BILATERAL, CORE CONTRIBUTIONS TO NGOs AND OTHER PRIVATE BODIES / PPPS		4	9	3		16
Bilateral, core contributions to NGOs and other private bodies / PPPs		4	9	3		16
Bilateral, core contributions to NGOs and other private bodies / PPPs		4	9	3		16
Bilateral, core contributions to NGOs and other private bodies / PPPs		4	9	3		16
MULTILATERAL (INFLOWS)		3		2		5
Other multilateral institution				1		1
Other multilateral institution				1		1
World Customs Organisation				1		1
Customs Co-operation Fund						
United Nations agency, fund or commission (UN)		3	0	1	0	3
United Nations agency, fund or commission (UN)		3		1		3
FAO		0				0
UN				0		0
UNFCCC				1		1
WHO-Assessed		2				2
TRIANGULAR CO-OPERATION		18				18
Africa		2				2
Africa (South of Sahara)		2				2
Senegal	LDCS	2				2
America		12	0	0	0	12
America (South America)		3				3
South America, regional	UNALLOC	3				3
America, unspecified		9				9
America, regional	UNALLOC	9				9
Asia		4	0	0	0	4
Asia (Far East Asia)		3				3
Far East Asia, regional	UNALLOC	3				3

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG NEAR	Other DGs	EDF	Total
Asia (South & Central Asia)		1				1
Central Asia, regional	UNALLOC	1				1
Oceania		0	0	0	0	0
Oceania		0				0
Oceania, regional	UNALLOC	0				0
PART II: COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES IN TRANSITION (NON-ODA ELIGIBLE COUNTRIES)		60	9	42	20	131
BILATERAL		60	9	42	20	131
Africa		0		1	2	3
Africa (South of Sahara)		0		1	2	3
Seychelles	MADCTS	0		1	2	3
America		12	0	1	18	30
America (North & Central America)		9			18	27
Aruba	MADCTS	1			0	1
Barbados	MADCTS				2	2
Curaçao	MADCTS				0	0
Netherlands Antilles	MADCTS				13	13
Saint Pierre And Miquelon	MADCTS	7				7
Sint Maarten	MADCTS	0			1	1
Trinidad And Tobago	MADCTS	1			2	4
America (South America)		3		1		3
Chile	MADCTS	2		1		2
Uruguay	MADCTS	1				1
Asia		0	4	7	0	11
Asia (Far East Asia)				2		2
Brunei	MADCTS			0		0
Hong Kong, China	MADCTS			1		1
Korea	MADCTS			1		1
Singapore	MADCTS			0		0
Taiwan	MADCTS			1		1
Asia (Middle East Asia)		4		4		9
Israel	MADCTS	4		1		6
Saudi Arabia	MADCTS			1		1
United Arab Emirates	MADCTS			2		2
Europe		30	4	4	0	39
Europe		30	4	4		39
Greenland	MADCTS	30				30
Russia	CEECS/NIS		4	4		8
Oceania		12	0	0	0	12
Oceania		12		0	0	12
French Polynesia	MADCTS	6			0	6

Country / Region	Income Group	DG INTPA	DG NEAR	Other DGs	EDF	Total
New Caledonia	MADCTS	6			0	6
Pitcairn Islands	MADCTS			0		0
Other		5	0	30	0	35
Other		5	0	30		35
MADCT Unallocated	MADCTS	5	0	30		35
PART III: ODA COUNTRIES NON-ODA ELIGIBLE FLOWS		35	57	274	91	457
PART IV: OTHER UNALLOCATED		3	2	21	0	26
TOTAL DISBURSED AMOUNT		5 047	8 885	5 744	1 405	21 081

* 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.

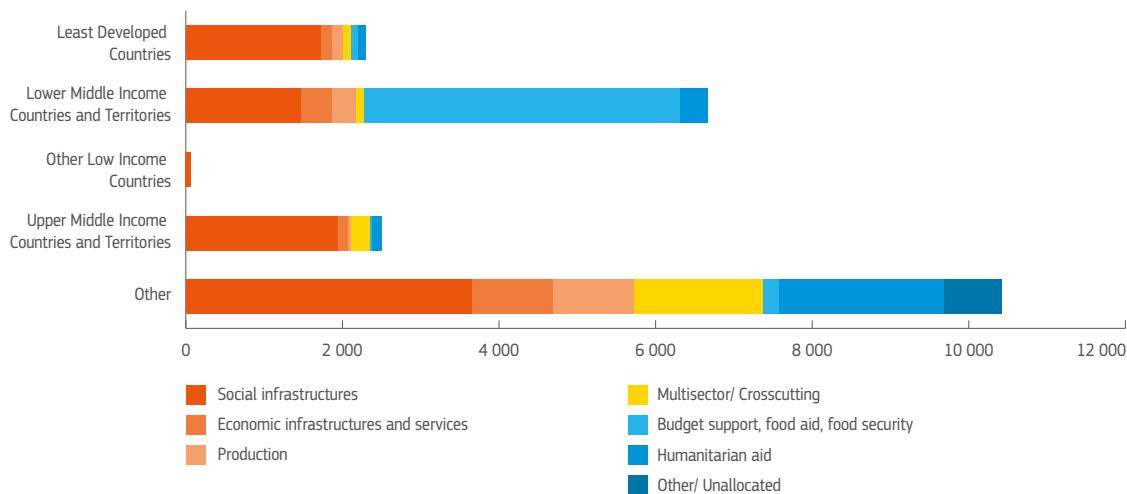
Distribution of ODA by OECD Sector and Country Grouping in 2024

7	CD	ODA	Non-ODA
	Budget INTPA	Y	N
	Budget Non INTPA	Y	N
	EDF	Y	N

COMMITMENTS (EUR MILLION)

Income Group	ODA per capita	Social infrastructures	Economic infrastructures and services	Production	Multisector/ Cross-cutting	Budget support, food aid, food security	Humanitarian aid	Other/ Unallocated	Total
LDC + OLIC + LMIC + UMIC	4 330	1 192	1 162	800	4 143	959	V	12 586	
Least Developed Countries	2,34	1 316	354	399	176	263	211		2 718
Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories	2,32	1 092	630	701	204	3 855	606		7 088
Other Low Income Countries	1,26	37			7		18		63
Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories	1,12	1 885	208	63	413	25	124		2 717
Other	3 284	1 410	1 148	1 572	231	1 975	1 073	1 073	10 693
TOTAL COMMITMENTS	7 615	2 602	2 310	2 371	4 374	2 934	1 073	1 073	23 279

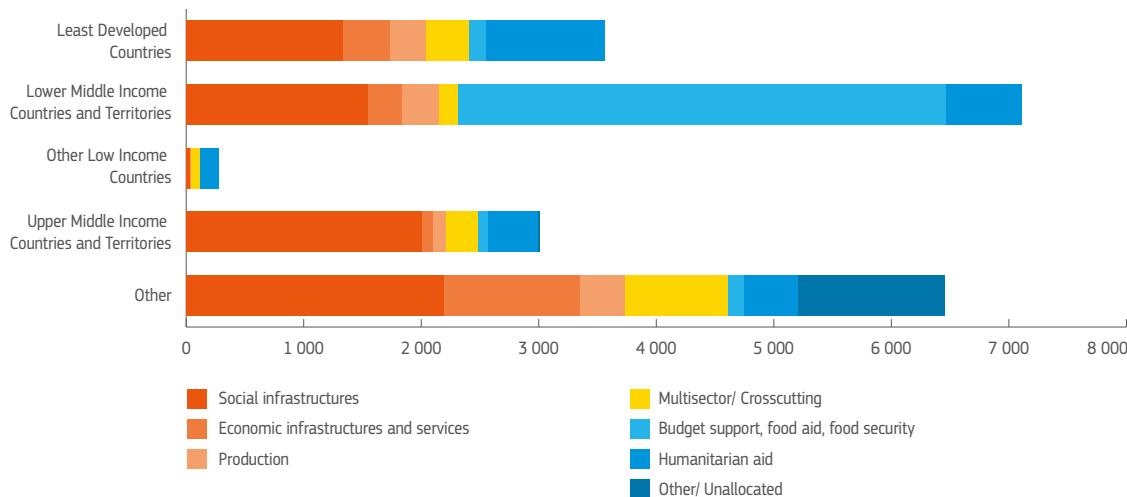
COMMITMENTS (EUR MILLION)



DISBURSEMENTS (EUR MILLION)

Income Group	Income Group Commitments Per Capita	Social infrastructures	Economic infrastructures and services	Production	Multisector/ Cross-cutting	Budget support, food aid, food security	Humanitarian aid	Other/ Unallocated	Total
LDC + OLIC + LMIC + UMIC	4 736	903	901	919	4 333	2 225	15	14 032	
Least Developed Countries	3,06	1 380	360	273	342	176	1 021	5	3 557
Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories	2,35	1 292	416	469	212	4 069	727	3	7 190
Other Low Income Countries	5,12	37		0	53	0	165	1	256
Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories	1,25	2 027	127	158	312	87	312	7	3 029
Other	2 179	974	556	817	294	509	1 105	6 435	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	6 915	1 877	1 457	1 737	4 627	2 734	1 120	20 467	

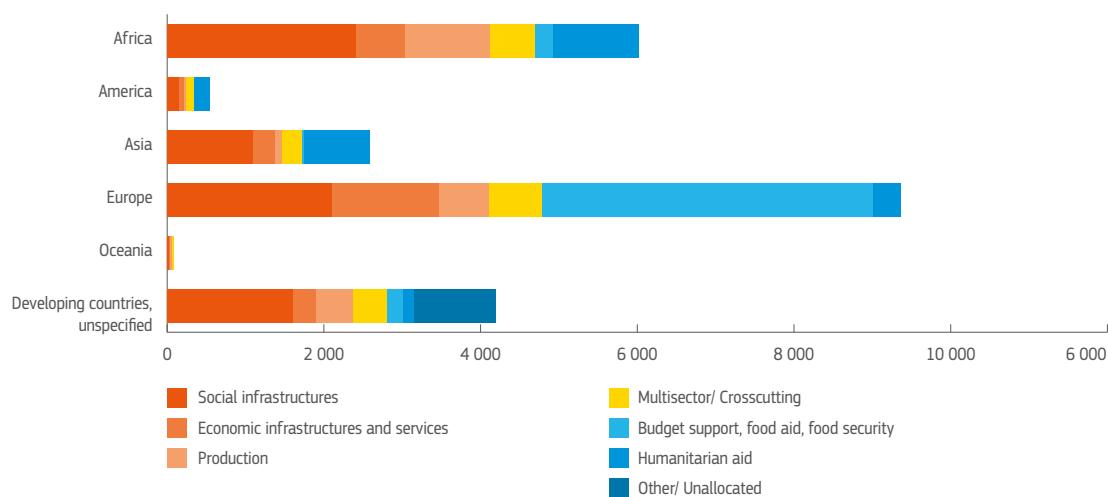
DISBURSEMENTS (EUR MILLION)



COMMITMENTS (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	4	2 519	591	975	672	266	1 018		6 041
America	1	202	65	69	113		165		615
Asia	0,62	1 267	211	119	205	25	1 088		2 915
Europe	15,8	2 052	1 327	726	909	3 930	400	-0	9 346
Oceania	1,74	21	15	29	14				79
Developing countries, unspecified	0	1 553	392	392	458	153	262	1 073	4 283
TOTAL	7 615	2 602	2 310	2 371	4 374	2 934	1 073	23 279	

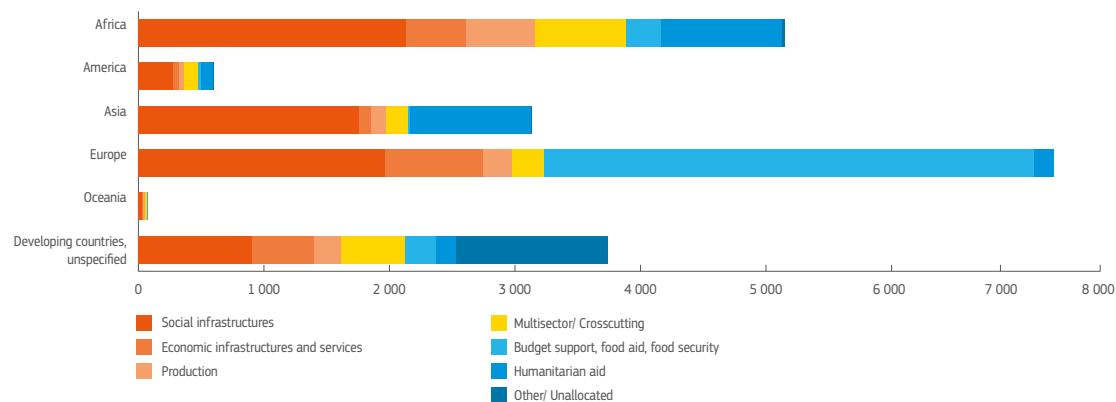
COMMITMENTS (EUR MILLION)



DISBURSEMENTS (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	3,53	2 121	575	515	593	431	980	12	5 226
America	0,62	260	60	71	111	6	137	7	653
Asia	0,69	1 639	147	168	191	28	1 019	6	3 199
Europe	12,98	1 959	639	383	407	3 876	394	18	7 677
Oceania	1,92	25	2	20	36	4	0		87
Developing countries, unspecified	0	911	454	299	398	282	204	1 078	3 625
TOTAL	6 915	1 877	1 457	1 737	4 627	2 734	1 120	20 467	

DISBURSEMENTS (EUR MILLION)



ABBREVIATIONS

DG AGRI	The Commission's Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development	FPI	Commission's Service for Foreign Policy Instruments
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	G20	Group of Twenty - intergovernmental forum for international economic cooperation
CEEC	Central and Eastern European Countries	Heading VI	MFF Heading – Neighbourhood and the World
CFSP	Common Foreign and Security Policy Instrument	Heading V	MFF Heading – Administrative expenditure (of the EU Budget and limited to External Assistance)
DG CLIMA	The Commission's Directorate-General for Climate Action	HUMA	Humanitarian Aid
COP29	29th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Baku	IcSP	Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace
DAC	Development Assistance Committee	INSC	Instrument for Nuclear Safety Cooperation
DCI - Geo	Development Cooperation Instrument - Geographic	DG INTPA	The Commission's Directorate-General for International Partnerships
DCI - Thema	Development Cooperation Instrument - Thematic	IPA III	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
DG(s)	Directorate-General(s)	LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
DG ECFIN	The Commission's Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs	LDC(S)	Least Developed Country(ies)
DG ECHO	The Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection	LMIC(S)	Lower Middle Income Country(ies)
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	MADCT(S)	More Advanced Developing Countries and Territories
EDF	European Development Fund	DG MENA	The Commission's Directorate-General for the Middle East, North Africa and the Gulf
EEAS	The European External Action Service	MFA	Macro Financial Assistance
EFSD (+)	European Fund for Sustainable Development (Plus)	MFA+	Macro-Financial Assistance Plus instrument providing support to Ukraine for 2023
EIB	The European Investment Bank	MFF	Multiannual Financial Framework
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights	NDICI-Global Europe	The Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument-Global Europe
DG EMPL	The Commission's Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion	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).
DG ENEST	The Commission's Directorate-General for Enlargement and the Eastern Neighbourhood	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ENI	European Neighbourhood Instrument	NIS	Newly Independent States
DG ENV	The Commission's Directorate-General for the Environment	OACPS	Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States
EU	European Union	OCTs	Overseas countries and territories
EUR	Euro		
EUSR	EU Special Representative		
FAO	The Food and Agriculture Organisation		

Non-ODA	Development aid not classified as Official Development Assistance (ODA)
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OLIC/OTHER LIC(S)	Other Low-Income Country(ies)
DG REGIO	The Commission's Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy
DG SANTE	The Commission's Directorate-General for Health and Food Safety
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
DG TAXUD	The Commission's Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union
TEI	Team Europe initiative
DG TRADE	The Commission's Directorate-General for Trade
UMIC(S)	Upper Middle Income Country(ies)
UN	United Nations
UNALLOC	Unallocated
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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