

Adoption of the European Union's 2024 budget

The EU's general budget for 2024 is scheduled for adoption during the European Parliament's November II plenary session. Parliament will vote on the provisional agreement it reached with the Council on 11 November 2023 during budgetary conciliation. The Council has to approve the provisional agreement formally before Parliament puts it to the vote. The agreed 2024 budget sets commitment appropriations at €189.4 billion and payments at €142.6 billion, including special instruments. The provisional agreement includes draft amending budget 4 to the 2023 budget (DAB 4/2023). The annual budgetary negotiations this year took place in the dynamic context of global challenges and the need for a revision of the EU multiannual financial framework, as stressed in Parliament's interim report of 3 October 2023.

European Union budget for 2024

The EU budget for 2024 is the fourth under the [2021-2027 multiannual financial framework \(MFF\)](#). Commitment appropriations were agreed at €189.4 billion (+1.6% compared to the 2023 budget, including amending budgets (ABs) 1-3 and DAB 4), leaving a margin of €360.1 million beneath the MFF ceilings for 2024. The overall level of payment appropriations was set at €142.6 billion (-13.7% compared to the 2023 budget, including ABs 1-3 and DAB 4), leaving a margin of over €31 billion. Figure 1 shows the allocations of commitments and payments under each MFF heading.

The 2024 EU budget includes an overall net increase of almost €112 million above the draft budget, including amending letter (AL) 1/2024. On its main political priority programmes, Parliament obtained reinforcements of over €660 million compared to the Commission's draft budget.

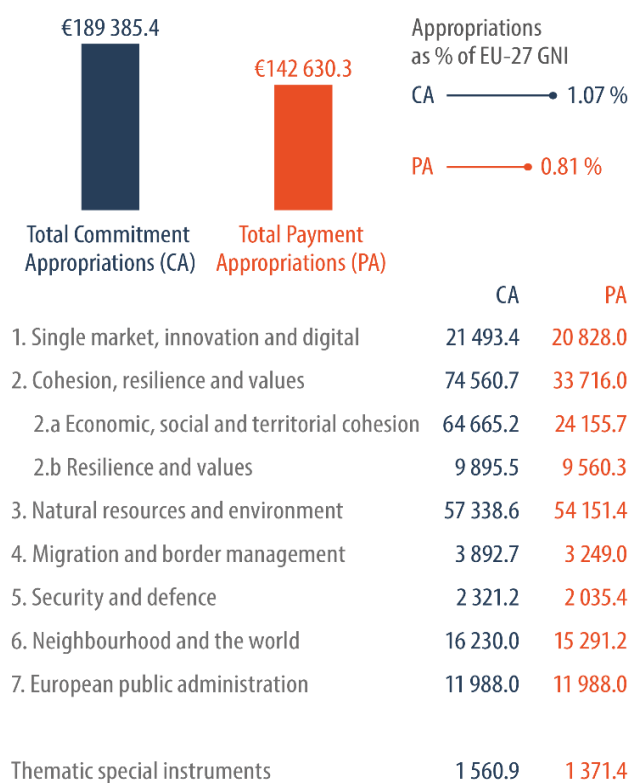
Particularly noteworthy is the increase for humanitarian aid (€250 million); the EU's southern and eastern neighbourhood under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI – Global Europe) (€150 million); the Horizon Europe research programme (€85 million, including €25 million for health research); Erasmus+ (€60 million, in particular for students from disadvantaged backgrounds); the Connecting Europe Facility (€30 million); support for young farmers (€20 million); and the LIFE programme (€20 million).

Other programmes that Parliament considers a priority have also been reinforced. These include the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM); military mobility; the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund; the Border Management and Visa Instrument; the Rights and Values programme; the European Public Prosecutor's Office (EPPO); and the Creative Europe programme.

The Flexibility Instrument for 2024 mobilised more than €1.63 billion (€1.29 billion for sub-heading 2b Resilience and Values; €317.2 million for heading 5 Security and Defence; and €28.9 million for heading 6

Figure 1 – 2024 EU budget by MFF headings

2024 budget, € million, current prices



Data source: [Council of the EU](#), 15 November 2023.



Neighbourhood and the World). Moreover, the Single Margin Instrument was activated in commitment appropriations for an amount of €586.1 million, of which €371.1 million for heading 6 Neighbourhood and the World, and €215 million for heading 7 European public administration.

In a [joint declaration](#), Parliament, the Council and the Commission agreed to consider the [proposed revision](#) of the 2021-2027 MFF Regulation with a view to reaching, by the end of the year, an overall agreement that would fully protect Parliament's Treaty rights, and to aligning the 2024 budget, as soon as possible after it is adopted, with a revised MFF Regulation.

Budgetary procedure for 2024

The Commission presented the 2024 [draft EU general budget](#) (DB 2024) on 7 June 2023. It totalled €189.3 billion in commitments (+1.4 % compared to the 2023 budget) and €143 billion in payments (- 15.2 %), including special instruments. On 7 July, the Council's Permanent Representatives Committee (Coreper) agreed its [position](#) on the draft budget, proposing to reduce commitments to €187 billion (-0.4 % compared to DB 2024) and payments to €141 billion (-0.4 % compared to DB 2024).

On 11 October 2023, the Commission published [draft amending budget No 4](#) to the 2023 EU budget (DAB 4/2023), updating the expenditure side of the budget. The net impact of this DAB on expenditure amounts to a reduction of €247.5 million in commitment appropriations and of €3.25 billion in payment appropriations. On 9 October 2023, the Commission adopted [Amending Letter No 1](#) to the draft EU budget for 2024 (AL 1/2024). Overall, the net impact of AL 1/2024 on the expenditure in the 2024 draft budget is a reduction of €67.4 million in both commitment and payment appropriations.

In its [resolution](#) of 18 October 2023 on the draft 2024 EU budget, Parliament amended the Council's position. Parliament stressed that Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, which followed closely after the COVID-19 pandemic, has had substantial economic and social consequences, among others fuelling inflation, creating energy insecurity and energy poverty, and triggering a cost of living crisis. The resolution underlined that the new geopolitical and economic context, coupled with the worsening climate and biodiversity crisis and the resulting unprecedented extreme weather events and natural disasters, call for additional EU funding. Parliament's reading of the 2024 EU budget was in alignment with its [position](#) of 3 October 2023 on the [mid-term revision of the 2021-2027 MFF](#) (as part of this position, Parliament had integrated the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform proposal (STEP) and increased the funding for humanitarian aid, migration policy and the EU's southern and eastern neighbourhood policy). In its 18 October resolution, Parliament again [insisted](#) that EU recovery instrument (EURI) repayment costs should be placed outside the MFF ceilings, providing a structural solution for EURI to be in place by 1 January 2024. Parliament welcomed the proposal for a [Ukraine facility](#).

Parliament's president, in agreement with the Council's president, convened the Conciliation Committee, which then had until 13 November 2023 to agree on the 2024 EU budget.

In the meantime, at the European Council meeting of 26-27 October 2023, EU leaders [failed to agree](#) on a revision of the MFF. They limited their [conclusions](#) to inviting the Council 'to take work forward, with a view to reaching an overall agreement by the end of the year'. Once the Council agrees on a revision of the MFF, the Commission will have to propose a draft amending budget to the 2024 budget, adjusting it to a revised MFF.

The Conciliation Committee reached a [provisional agreement](#) on 11 November. The DAB 4/2023 amendments were included in the conciliation agreement as originally proposed by the Commission. The [Council](#) intends to endorse the [joint text](#) on 20 November 2023, confirming the provisional agreement reached during the conciliation. Afterwards, Parliament [plans](#) to adopt the joint text during its November II plenary session. Parliament's president will then sign the budget into law. The 2024 EU budget would then enter into force on 1 January 2024.

Budgetary procedure: [2023/0264\(BUD\)](#); Committee responsible: BUDG; Rapporteurs: Siegfried Mureşan (EPP, Romania) Section III – European Commission, and Nils Ušakovs (S&D, Latvia), Other Sections. For regular updates on the 2024 budget, see the [EPRS blog](#).