

Amendments of the Association of German Social Welfare Organisations

“Strong and impactful social spending in the MFF 2028-2034”

In Germany, social services of general interest are for the most part provided by social welfare organisations. These organisations are an important pillar of the German welfare state and make a significant contribution to the provision of social services of general interest in Germany with their approximately 125,000 facilities and 2.1 million employees. At the same time, social welfare organisations are not profit-oriented and tailor their offers and services to people's needs. The top social welfare organisations in Germany have joined together to form the Association of German Social Welfare Organisations (BAGFW).

European funding programmes are important sources of impetus for social welfare organisations to test innovative ideas and methods. This particularly goes for combating poverty and social exclusion. The development and testing of innovations in the working and professional environment is another key area. European funding always has an additive impact; it does not replace standardly funded social security instruments.

On July 16, 2025, the European Commission presented its proposals for the Multiannual Financial Framework 2028–2034. The proposed funding priorities foresee a strong centralization of funding programs within a National and Regional Partnership Plan (NRPP), as well as a shift in priorities toward defense and competitiveness - partly at the expense of cohesion policy.

For the funding of social projects, experts fear cuts of at least 30% (without inflation adjustment). This will have massive impacts on the support for people at risk of poverty who are not sufficiently helped by the “standard” services in the Member States. The previous individual funds such as ESF, ERDF, AMIF, etc. become less visible and, in combination with low funding rates and a performance-based payment mechanism, scarcely being able to achieve their intended impact.

The following proposals for amendments to the Commission’s regulation proposals are meant as an offer or a “quarry” for stakeholders. They are measures designed to strengthen the social dimension of the EU budget.

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NRPP Regulation (COM 2025) 565 final

[European Fund for economic, social and territorial cohesion, agriculture and rural, fisheries and maritime, prosperity and security - European Commission](#)

Key points:

We strongly support the European Parliament's call for a standalone fund and a clearly dedicated financial envelope. To **ensure a sound ESF budget**, we propose increasing the percentage of **Art. 10 to 198 billion EUR, or at least 25 %, and linking the amount to Annex VI** (where we added some more safeguards for specific intervention measures such as the youth and child guarantees and measures regarding the ex-FEAD).

One of our main concerns regarding the NRPP structure is the **question of liability**, especially for beneficiaries. The risk of the performance-based payment needs to stay within the member state and cannot be transferred to the project implementing organisation. We therefore advocate that member states still shall use simplified cost options or the reimbursement of costs to support beneficiaries, and the performance-based approach only applies in the relation between the Commission and the member state. Therefore, a legal basis has to be incorporated in the EU regulation.

- We propose to copy Art. 53 ff of the Common Provisions Regulation 2021-2027 (**Regulation (EU) 2021/1060**) to the NRPP regulation and add them to **Art. 78 NRPP**.

Measure from the ex-FEAD should be continued. In the proposed NRPP regulation, only food distribution and material aid can be funded. But in some member states where you have a rights-based approach to combating poverty, that is not enough. In Germany, we run many important projects to support disadvantaged European citizens, coming mainly from Eastern Europe, and for people at risk of homelessness. For these projects to be continued, the wording from the current ESF regulation should be included in the NRPP regulation.

- **The following wording should at least be added in Annex VI**; however, there are more articles where it could be added: "***promote social integration of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, including the most deprived persons and children or to address material deprivation through food and/or basic material assistance to the most deprived persons and providing accompanying measures supporting their social inclusion***"

Crucial for beneficiaries and the well-functioning of the funds are the **co-financing rates**. The best solution would be to have higher co-financing rates for all categories. But as political will for this solution is difficult to mobilize, we urgently ask you to add exemptions from the general co-financing rate. These exemptions should be in line

with the current ESF regulation and apply for interventions targeted at the most vulnerable target groups and for social innovations.

→ **We therefore propose to amend Art. 20 (NEW 5) as follows: *National contribution to estimated costs: For interventions to promote social integration of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, including the most deprived persons and children or to address material deprivation through food and/or basic material assistance as well as for interventions to promote support actions of social innovation and social experimentation, the minimum national contribution rate to the estimated costs shall not be lower than 10%.***

European Commission Proposal	Amendment
<p>Art. 3 (1) Specific objectives of the Fund</p> <p>Art. 3 Nr. 1 (a) (iv)</p> <p>supporting the digital transformation towards the Digital Decade targets and objectives set out in the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030, thereby contributing to the achievement of a digitally sovereign, secure, and inclusive Union, and promoting the development and use of advanced technologies, including AI secure and trusted digital infrastructure and services, basic and advanced digital skills, digital public services, and ICT connectivity, while addressing the digital divide</p> <p>Art. 3 Nr. 1 (a) (x)</p> <p>supporting efficient water management, quality and resilience, environmental protection, climate adaptation, climate resilience and enhancing biodiversity, soil quality and natural resources, promoting circularity, bioeconomy and wider resource efficiency, strengthening pollution pre-</p>	<p>Art. 3 (1) Specific objectives of the Fund</p> <p>Art. 3 Nr. 1 (a) (iv)</p> <p>supporting the digital transformation towards the Digital Decade targets and objectives set out in the Digital Decade Policy Programme 2030, thereby contributing to the achievement of a digitally sovereign, secure, and inclusive Union, and promoting the development and use of advanced technologies, including AI secure and trusted digital infrastructure and services, basic and advanced digital skills, digital public and social services, and ICT connectivity, while addressing the digital divide</p> <p>Art. 3 Nr. 1 (a) (x)</p> <p>supporting efficient water management, quality and resilience, environmental protection, climate adaptation, climate resilience and enhancing biodiversity, soil quality and natural resources, promoting circularity, bioeconomy and wider resource efficiency, strengthening pollution prevention, control and remediation, preserving and</p>

vention, control and remediation, preserving and restoring nature and enhancing biodiversity and natural resources, as well as promoting the New European Bauhaus solutions in the built environment

Art. 3 Nr. 1 (d) (iii)

improving the attractiveness and living standards, including access to healthcare, in rural areas and fair working conditions and fostering generational renewal; improving farmers' preparedness and ability to cope with crises and risks; enhancing the access to knowledge and innovation and accelerating the digital and green transition for a thriving agri-food sector;

restoring nature and enhancing biodiversity and natural resources, as well as promoting the New European Bauhaus solutions in the built environment **and the re-use and repurposing of existing buildings, including historical ones**

Art. 3 Nr. 1 (d) (iii)

improving the attractiveness and living standards, including access to healthcare **and social services**, in rural areas and fair working conditions and fostering generational renewal; **fostering a balanced territorial development and social cohesion in rural economies and communities**; improving farmers' preparedness and ability to cope with crises and risks; enhancing the access to knowledge and innovation and accelerating the digital and green transition for a thriving agri-food sector;

NEW: Art. 3 (1) (f) Specific objectives of the Fund

to support policies on border management, asylum and immigration by:

(i) supporting the development of a common and human rights based policy on asylum;

(ii) strengthening and developing legal migration, and promoting and contributing to the effective integration and social inclusion of third-country nationals;

(iii) enhancing effective, safe and dignified return;

(iv) ensuring solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility between the Member States;

Reasoning:

Social objectives such as social services, the repurposing of existing buildings and social cohesion in rural areas have to be reflected in different objectives of the National and Regional Partnership Plans.

The AMIF being part of the National and Regional Partnership Plans has to be reflected in the NRPP's specific objectives. BAGFW is critical of the EU's tendency to criminalise migration, hence the objectives should focus more on social inclusion and integration than "combatting irregular migration".

Article 7 Horizontal Principles

NEW: Article 7 (6)

The objectives of the Funds shall be pursued in line with the objective of promoting sustainable development as set out in Article 11 TFEU, taking into account the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement and the "do no significant harm" principle.

Reasoning:

BAGFW supports an ambitious and socially just green transition. In order to fulfil its climate targets, the EU should establish ecological sustainability as a horizontal principle throughout the NRPPs.

Article 10 (2) Budget

NEW: Article 10 (2) (a) (IV) Budget

198 billion EUR, or at least 25 % of the financial envelope referred to in paragraph 2 and of the amount referred to in paragraph 4 shall be dedicated to meeting the Union's social objectives in line with the European Pillar of Social Rights according to Annex VI.

Reasoning:

Despite the proposed moderate increase in the EU budget, deeper cuts in the social sector are to be expected. In European cohesion policy, the economic, social, and territorial dimensions are inextricably intertwined. **Particular attention must be paid to ensure that social funding instruments—whose resources directly reach people across Europe—are not subordinated to other objectives.** This is paramount to preserve the success of previous cohesion funding and its role as a tangible benefit of the EU to its citizens.

Member states should therefore be required to allocate at least 25 percent of their NRPP to implement of the EU's social objectives in line with the European Pillar of Social Rights (see Article 10 (2) (a) (IV) above).

Article 10 (2) (a) (3) Budget

At least EUR 34 215 510 000 as follows: EUR 11 975 428 500 as set out in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 202X/XXX [establishing the Union support for asylum, migration and integration for the period from 2028 to 2034], EUR 15 396 750 000 as set out in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 202X/XXX [Establishing the Union support for the Schengen area, for European integrated border management and for the common policy on visas for the period from 2028 to 2034] and EUR 6 843 331 500 as set out in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 202X/XXX [establishing the Union support for internal security for the period from 2028-2034] for the objectives set out in Article 3 of those Regulations.

Article 10 (2) (a) (3) Budget

At least EUR **37 240 081 500** as follows: EUR **15 000 000 000** as set out in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 202X/XXX [establishing the Union support for asylum, migration and integration for the period from 2028 to 2034], EUR 15 396 750 000 as set out in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 202X/XXX [Establishing the Union support for the Schengen area, for European integrated border management and for the common policy on visas for the period from 2028 to 2034] and EUR 6 843 331 500 as set out in Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 202X/XXX [establishing the Union support for internal security for the period from 2028-2034] for the objectives set out in Article 3 of those Regulations.

Reasoning:

In the current MFF, funding for the AMIF in Germany was not at all sufficient. Demand is clearly higher than the AMIF funding available. Especially regarding specific objective II legal migration, integration and social inclusion, funding in Germany was exhausted by early 2025, causing a halted call for applications. Once additional funding was secured by the managing authorities end of 2025, the call briefly opened again for a few hours, before being closed once again. There will be no reopened call for the remainder of the funding period, due to exhausted funding. As a consequence, in the current MFF, AMIF funding in Germany for the specific objective II was only available for roughly 4 of the 7 years. Therefore, we advocate for an increased AMIF budget in the 2028-2034 funding period. Even more so, since more and more armed conflicts break out in the EU's wider neighbourhood, increasing the need for adequate funding of refugees.

Article 10 (5) Budget

At least 14 % of the financial envelope referred to in paragraph 2 and of the amount referred to in paragraph 4 shall be dedicated to meeting the Union’s social objectives, calculated by using the coefficients referred to in Article 6(1) of Regulation (EU) [Performance Regulation]. The amount set out in paragraph 2, point (a) letter (ii), as well as the external assigned revenue from the Social Climate Fund, shall be excluded from the basis for the calculation of this minimum allocation.

Article 10 (5) Budget

At least **25 %** of the financial envelope referred to in paragraph 2 and of the amount referred to in paragraph 4 shall be dedicated to meeting the Union’s social objectives ***in line with the European Pillar of Social Rights according to Annex VI***. The amount set out in paragraph 2, point (a) letter (ii), as well as the external assigned revenue from the Social Climate Fund, shall be excluded from the basis for the calculation of this minimum allocation.

Reasoning:

Despite the proposed moderate increase in the EU budget, deeper cuts in the social sector are to be expected. In European cohesion policy, the economic, social, and territorial dimensions are inextricably intertwined. **Particular attention must be paid to ensure that social funding instruments—whose resources directly reach people across Europe—are not subordinated to other objectives.** This is paramount to preserve the success of previous cohesion funding and its role as a tangible benefit of the EU to its citizens.

Member states should therefore be required to allocate at least 25 percent of their NRPP to implement of the EU’s social objectives in line with the European Pillar of Social Rights (see Article 10 (2) (a) (IV) above).

Article 13 (2) Technical assistance at the initiative of the Member State

Technical assistance to each NRP Plan and each Interreg Plan chapter shall be established as a flat rate of up to 3% and 8% respectively, applied to the amount included in each payment application pursuant to Article 65 [payment applications]. (...)

Article 13 (2) Technical assistance at the initiative of the Member State

Technical assistance to each NRP Plan and each Interreg Plan chapter shall be established as a flat rate of up to **4 %** and 8% respectively, applied to the amount included in each payment application pursuant to Article 65 [payment applications]. (...)

Reasoning:

Technical assistance (TA) within the NRP Plan is intended to ensure the effective planning, management, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of funding programs (e.g., ERDF, ESF+, Cohesion Fund). Without adequate technical support,

many projects would be inefficient, prone to errors, or might not be implemented at all.

Since both the structure and the content are being newly established for the upcoming budget period, a reduction in technical assistance is strongly inadvisable.

Article 15 Decommitments

The Commission shall decommit any amount in an NRP Plan and the Interreg Plan chapter which has not been used for pre-financing, in accordance with Article 17 [pre-financing] or for which a payment application has not been submitted in accordance with Articles 65 [submission and assessment of payment applications], by 31 October of the calendar year following the year of the budgetary commitments

Article 15 Decommitments

The Commission shall decommit any amount in an NRP Plan and the Interreg Plan chapter which has not been used for pre-financing, in accordance with Article 17 [pre-financing] or for which a payment application has not been submitted in accordance with Articles 65 [submission and assessment of payment applications], **by 31 December of the second** calendar year following the year of the budgetary commitments.

Reasoning:

In the current funding period, national authorities at times have already struggled with decommitment deadlines. Especially regarding the far-reaching changes to the MFR proposed by the Commission, and consequently likely challenges in starting funding calls in the beginning of the next funding period, we argue for a n+2 years rule.

Article 20 National contribution to estimated costs

1. The minimum national contribution rate to the estimated costs of a measure of the Plan shall not be lower than:

- (a) 15% for less developed regions;
- (b) 40% for transition regions;
- (c) 60% for more developed regions.

Article 20 (1) and [NEW] (5) National contribution to estimated costs

1. The minimum national contribution rate to the estimated costs of a measure of the Plan shall not be lower than:

- (a) **10%** for less developed regions;
- (b) **20%** for transition regions;
- (c) **40%** for more developed regions.

NEW: (5) For interventions to promote social integration of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, including the most deprived persons and children or to address material deprivation through food

	<p><i>and/or basic material assistance as well as for interventions to promote support actions of social innovation and social experimentation, the minimum national contribution rate to the estimated costs shall not be lower than 10%.</i></p> <p><i>The ESF Regulation may establish higher co-financing rates for specific priorities supporting innovative actions, as well as for the fight against material deprivation and social exclusion.</i></p> <p><i>NEW (6) For LEADER, the minimum national contribution rate shall not be lower than 20%.</i></p>
<p>Reasoning:</p> <p>The ESF fights poverty by funding measures that boost participation, employability and social inclusion for the most disadvantaged target groups. High funding rates are used deliberately to make costly but necessary interventions possible, reduce regional and organisational financial gaps, and improve long-term impact.</p> <p>Member States may prioritise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • material deprivation relief (food and basic material aid for the most deprived, including children, plus supporting inclusion measures), and/or • social inclusion of people at risk of poverty or exclusion (including the most deprived and children). <p>Because of challenges such as the digital and green transition, demographic change and the need to secure skilled workers, institutions and businesses across Europe must develop and test social innovation solutions to strengthen economic and social resilience—hence the elevated different regional intervention rates and for the most disadvantaged target groups and social innovation measures 90% intervention rate.</p>	
<p>Article 22 Requirements for the NRP Plan</p>	<p><i>NEW: Article 22 (2) (f) (V) Requirements for the NRP Plan</i></p> <p><i>strengthening and developing legal migration, and promoting and contributing to the effective integration</i></p>

	and social inclusion of third-country nationals;
<p>Reasoning: The AMIF being part of the National and Regional Partnership Plans has to be reflected in the NRPP's requirements. BAGFW advocates for a focus on social inclusion and integration.</p>	
<p>Article 22 (2) (q) Requirements for the NRP Plan</p> <p>ensure that the NRP Plan contributes to the Union's social objectives. At least 14% of the total Union contribution and loans shall be dedicated to meeting these objectives, calculated by using the coefficients referred to in Article 6(1) of Regulation (EU) .../... [Performance Regulation]. The amount set out in Article 10(2), point (a) (ii), as well as externally assigned revenue from the Social Climate Fund shall be excluded from the basis for the calculation of this minimum allocation.</p>	<p>Article 22 (2) (q) Requirements for the NRP Plan</p> <p>ensure that the NRP Plan contributes to the Union's social objectives. At least 25% of the total Union contribution and loans shall be dedicated to meeting these objectives <i>in line with the European Pillar of Social Rights according to Annex VI</i>. The amount set out in Article 10(2), point (a) (ii), as well as externally assigned revenue from the Social Climate Fund shall be excluded from the basis for the calculation of this minimum allocation.</p>
<p>Reasoning: As mentioned in our amendments to Article 10, we believe that at least 25% of the NRPPs should be dedicated to social objectives in line with the European Pillar of Social Rights. Demographic, green und digital transformations, along with rising inequality, call for a flexible and effective funding of social objectives throughout the EU to accompany the EU's competitiveness agenda with social inclusion.</p>	
<p>Article 51 (1) (g) Functions of the managing authority</p> <p>ensuring that a beneficiary receives the amount due in relation to the implementation of a measure in full and no later than [80] days from the date of submission of the payment claim by the beneficiary; and for interventions referred to in Article 35, points (a) to (g), (o), (p), and (r) [types of interventions], ensuring</p>	<p>Article 51 (1) (g) Functions of the managing authority</p> <p>ensuring that a beneficiary receives the amount due in relation to the implementation of a measure in full and no later than [30] days from the date of submission of the payment claim by the beneficiary; and for interventions referred to in Article 35, points (a) to</p>

<p>that the payment to beneficiaries takes place not later than 30 June of the year following the year of the submission of the payment claim. The deadline may be interrupted if information submitted by the beneficiary does not allow the managing authority to establish whether the amount is due;</p>	<p>(g), (o), (p), and (r) [types of interventions], ensuring that the payment to beneficiaries takes place not later than 30 June of the year following the year of the submission of the payment claim. The deadline may be interrupted if information submitted by the beneficiary does not allow the managing authority to establish whether the amount is due. <i>Managing authorities shall ensure beneficiaries can submit all relevant information as easily and in as few separate submissions as possible;</i></p>
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Reasoning:
 BAGFW agrees that beneficiaries should only receive payments once all relevant information has been submitted to managing authorities. Nevertheless, we observe that some managing authorities tend to exploit the stop the clock mechanism, presumably due to a lack of staffing. This leads to managing authorities stalling beneficiaries, asking for minor information again and again. In several cases, beneficiaries are forced to wait more than a year for their payments, despite being cooperative. This is not just inconvenient, it can be an existential danger to small not for profit beneficiaries.

<p>Article 65 Submission and assessment of payment applications</p> <p>Payments by the Commission shall be made in accordance with the budget appropriations and subject to the available funding.</p> <p>2.The Member States shall submit to the Commission a payment application in accordance with the template set out in Annex XI [template for payment application]. The amounts included in a payment application shall correspond to the amounts justified by the fulfilment of milestones and targets or corresponding outputs for other interventions, in accordance with the decision approving the</p>	<p>Article 65 Submission and assessment of payment applications</p> <p>Payments by the Commission shall be made in accordance with the budget appropriations and subject to the available funding.</p> <p>2.The Member States shall submit to the Commission a payment application in accordance with the template set out in Annex XI [template for payment application]. The amounts included in a payment application shall correspond to the amounts justified by the fulfilment of milestones and targets or corresponding outputs for other interventions, in accordance with the</p>
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<p>Plan and based on the evidence collected and verified by the Member State.</p>	<p>decision approving the Plan and based on the evidence collected and verified by the Member State. <i>For interventions where the social co-efficient in Annex I of the Performance Framework Regulation is set at 100, Member States can chose to submit a qualitative impact assessment to justify its payment application.</i></p>
<p>Reasoning:</p> <p>Social Impact measurement goes beyond the proposed performance indicators, especially as the impact of inclusion measures sometimes can only be seen long after the intervention. On top, linking the disbursement of ESF funds i to the mandatory achievement of milestones and specific indicators set out in Annex I of the Budget Performance Framework leads to a high risk for Member States and beneficiaries. Creaming out effects will follow, what means that programmes and projects would focus on target groups that are relatively easy to reach in order to achieve the milestones and avoid jeopardising funding. Innovative programmes and work with highly vulnerable groups are at higher risk of failing. The innovative character and added value of the ESF would thus be jeopardised.</p>	
<p>Article 78 Use of simplified form of support towards the beneficiaries</p> <p>1. Unless provided otherwise in this Regulation, where the total estimated cost of an operation does not exceed EUR 400 000, the public support provided to the beneficiary by the Member State shall take the form of financing not linked to cost or, a unit costs, lump sums or, flat rate, except for operations for which the support constitutes state aid.</p> <p>3. For operations supported under interventions referred to in Article 34(1) [Types of interventions], the requirements of the first sub-paragraph shall apply only to those operations of which the total cost does not exceed EUR 100 000.</p>	<p>Article 78 Use of simplified form of support towards the beneficiaries</p> <p>1. Unless provided otherwise in this Regulation, where the total estimated cost of an operation does not exceed EUR 400 000, the public support provided to the beneficiary by the Member State may take any of the following forms: the form of financing not linked to cost or, a unit costs, lump sums or, flat rate, reimbursement of eligible costs actually incurred by a beneficiary and paid in implementing operations, contributions in kind and depreciation, except for operations for which the support constitutes state aid.</p>

2. The amounts for the forms of grants shall be established in one of the following ways:

(a) a fair, equitable and verifiable calculation method based on:

(iii) statistical data, other objective information or an expert judgement;

(iii) the verified historical data of individual beneficiaries;

(iii) the application of the usual cost accounting practices of individual beneficiaries;

(b) draft budget established on a case-by-case basis and agreed ex ante by the body selecting the operation, where the total cost of the operation does not exceed EUR 200 000;

(c) in accordance with the rules for application of corresponding unit costs, lump sums and flat rates applicable in Union policies for a similar type of operation;

(d) in accordance with the rules for application of corresponding unit costs, lump sums and flat rates applied under schemes for grants funded entirely by the Member State for a similar type of operation;

(e) flat rates and specific methods established by or on the basis of this Regulation or the Fund-specific Regulations.

3. Where a flat rate is used to cover indirect costs of an operation, it may be based on one of the following:

(a) up to 7 % of eligible direct costs, in which case the Member State shall not be required to perform a calculation to determine the applicable rate;

(b) up to 15 % of eligible direct staff costs, in which case the Member State shall not be required to perform a calculation to determine the applicable rate;

(c) up to 25 % of eligible direct costs.

4. Direct staff costs of an operation may be calculated at a flat rate of up to 20 % of the direct costs other than the direct staff costs of that operation, without there being a requirement for the Member State to perform a calculation to determine the applicable rate, provided that the direct costs of the operation do not include public works contracts or supply or service contracts which exceed in value the thresholds set out in Article 4 of Directive 2014/24/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (49) or in Article 15 of Directive 2014/25/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council (50).

5. For the purposes of determining direct staff costs, an hourly rate may be calculated in one of the following ways:

(a) by dividing the latest documented annual gross employment costs by 1 720 hours for persons working full time, or by a corresponding pro-rata of 1 720 hours, for persons working part-time;

(b) by dividing the latest documented monthly gross employment costs by the average monthly working time of the person concerned in accordance with applicable national rules referred to in the employment or work contract or an appointment decision (both referred to as the employment document).

(c) When applying the hourly rate calculated in accordance with paragraph 2, the total number of hours declared per person for a given year or month shall not exceed the number of hours used for the calculation of that hourly rate.

(d) Where annual gross employment costs are not available, they may be derived from the available documented gross employment costs or from the employment document, duly adjusted for a 12-month period.

(e) Staff costs related to individuals who work on part-time assignment on the operation may be calculated as a fixed percentage of the gross employment costs, in line with a fixed percentage of time worked on the operation per month, with no obligation to establish a separate working time registration system. The employer shall issue a document for employees setting out that fixed percentage.

	<p>6. A flat rate of up to 40 % of eligible direct staff costs may be used in order to cover the remaining eligible costs of an operation. The Member State shall not be required to perform a calculation to determine the applicable rate.</p> <p>7. For operations supported under interventions referred to in Article 34(1) [Types of interventions], the requirements of the first sub-paragraph shall apply only to those operations of which the total cost does not exceed EUR 100 000.</p>
<p>Reasoning:</p> <p>Even if the European Commission only uses performance-based financing mechanism, Member States must be given the opportunity to keep simplified cost options to finance its beneficiaries. Simplified Cost options have been proven to be a successful tool for simplification and impactful project implementation.</p> <p>Member States need clarification on the possibility to use simplified cost options within their implementation of the NRPP, and clear guidance on how to calculate these simplified cost options. The rules from the current funding period must be transferred to the NRPP regulation to ensure continuity and legal certainty for Member States and beneficiaries.</p>	
<p>Annex VI: Methodology for the contribution to social objectives</p> <p>For the purpose of Article 22(2), point (i), letter (ii), and taking into account the specific national and regional needs and challenges identified, inter alia, in the context of the European Semester and in line with the European Pillar of Social Rights, Member States shall concentrate resources in their Plans on the following measures:</p>	<p>Annex VI: Methodology for the contribution to social objectives</p> <p>For the purpose of Article 22(2), point (g), letter (II), and taking into account the specific national and regional needs and challenges identified, inter alia, in the context of the European Semester and in line with the European Pillar of Social Rights, Member States shall concentrate resources related to Art. 10 (5) in their Plans on the following measures:</p>

(a) to foster active social inclusion and socio-economic integration with a view to promoting equal opportunities, non-discrimination and active participation, and improving employability, in particular for disadvantaged groups, third-country nationals including migrants and marginalized communities.

(b) to address material deprivation through food and/or basic material assistance to the most deprived persons and providing accompanying measures supporting their social inclusion;

(c) to implement the Child Guarantee through targeted actions and structural reforms to tackle child poverty particularly in Member States that have an average rate above the Union average of children of less than 18 years old at risk of poverty or social exclusion, based on Eurostat data, between the years 2024 and 2026;

(d) to implement the Youth Guarantee through targeted actions and structural reforms to support youth employment, vocational education and training, particularly in Member states that have an average rate above the Union average of young people of 15 to 29 years of age who are not in employment, education or training, based on Eurostat data, between the years 2024 and 2026.

(a) At least 30 % to foster active social inclusion and socio-economic integration with a view to promoting equal opportunities, non-discrimination and active participation, and improving employability, in particular for disadvantaged groups, third-country nationals including migrants and marginalized communities.

(b) At least 5 % to promote social integration of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, including the most deprived persons and children or to address material deprivation through food and/or basic material assistance to the most deprived persons and providing accompanying measures supporting their social inclusion;

(c) At least 5 % to implement the Child Guarantee through targeted actions and structural reforms to tackle child poverty particularly in Member States that have an average rate above the Union average of children of less than 18 years old at risk of poverty or social exclusion, based on Eurostat data, between the years 2024 and 2026;

(d) At least 5 % to implement the Youth Guarantee through targeted actions and structural reforms to support youth employment, vocational education and training, particularly in Member states that have an average rate above the Union average of young people of 15 to 29 years of age who are not in employment, education or training, based on Eurostat data, between the years 2024 and 2026.

The indicative amounts allocated to the above categories of measures shall be submitted based on the template for the Plan set out in Annex V and agreed with the Commission.

The indicative amounts allocated to the above categories of measures shall be submitted based on the template for the Plan set out in Annex V and agreed with the Commission.

Reasoning:

BAGFW's objective for social funding is to support active social inclusion and socio-economic integration, support for the most deprived as well as the child and youth guarantees. Affordable housing is an important aim throughout EU societies. However, the majority of funding for social objectives should be dedicated towards "traditional" ESF objectives.

While in some cases it is needed to provide material support, it should always be considered as emergency support, since it does not fight the root causes of poverty and social exclusion. Member States with a right-based social system that ensures a basic level of security to prevent severe poverty should therefore have the possibility to promote social inclusion or to combine food aid and social inclusion without being asked for further explanation in this regard. Both approaches should be handled equally.

In Member States where a minimum income / basic income support exists, the Member States have spoken out against a funding focus on "food aid" and have strongly advocated orienting efforts towards social integration / inclusion.

This option should again be made possible in the ESF 2028–2034, i.e.

- Combating material deprivation through food aid and/or basic material support for the most disadvantaged persons, including children, and carrying out accompanying measures to promote their social inclusion and/or
- Promoting the social integration of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, including the most disadvantaged persons and children

ESF Regulation COM(2025) 558 final

European Social Fund - European Commission

Key Points

Crucial for beneficiaries and the well-functioning of the funds are the **co-financing rates**. Interventions in areas such as social innovation and the support of vulnerable groups are at the core of ESF funding. At the same time, projects working in these areas have very little possibilities to raise additional funding. In line with the current ESF regulation, we therefore propose a European co-financing rate of 90% for interventions targeted at the most vulnerable groups and social innovations, as well as a ring-fencing of ESF money of at least 5% for both types of intervention.

Measure from the ex-FEAD should be continued. In the proposed ESF regulation, only food distribution and material aid can be funded. But in some member states where you have a rights-based approach to combating poverty, that is not enough. In Germany, we run many important projects to support disadvantaged European citizens, coming mainly from Eastern Europe, and for people at risk of homelessness. For these projects to be continued, the wording from the current ESF regulation should be included in the ESF regulation.

European Commission	Amendment
<p>Article 4 Social innovation</p> <p>(1) Social innovation shall be supported in the areas falling within the scope of the ESF, in particular with the aim of testing, evaluating and scaling up innovative solutions, including at the local or regional level, in order to address social needs in partnership with the relevant partners and, in particular, social partners.</p>	<p>Article 4 Social innovation</p> <p>(1) Social innovation shall be supported <i>with at least 5% of the ESF budget</i> in the areas falling within the scope of the ESF, in particular with the aim of testing, evaluating and scaling up innovative solutions, including at the local or regional level, in order to address social needs in partnership with the relevant partners and, in particular, social partners. <i>The minimum national contribution rate for such actions shall not be lower than 10%.</i></p>
<p>Reasoning: Due to societal challenges such as the digital and green transition, demographic change, and securing skilled staff, all institutions and enterprises in Europe are called upon to develop and test solutions in order to make Europe more economically and socially resilient and to preserve that resilience. Therefore, the minimum share of 5% and, as an incentive, the higher intervention rate of 90%.</p>	

Article 6**Support for addressing material deprivation**

(1) Member States may provide support for addressing material deprivation through the distribution of food and goods that are in conformity with the Union law on consumer product safety.

(3) The Commission and Member States shall ensure that aid provided in the framework of the support for addressing material deprivation respects the dignity and prevents stigmatisation of the most deprived persons.

Article 6**Support for addressing material deprivation**

(1) Member States ***shall*** provide support ***of at least 5% of the ESF budget for promoting social integration of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, including the most deprived persons and children and/or*** for addressing material deprivation through the distribution of food and goods that are in conformity with the Union law on consumer product safety. ***The provision of food and/or basic material assistance to the most deprived persons should not replace existing social benefits granted to them under national social systems or pursuant to national law. The minimum national contribution rate for such actions shall not be lower than 10%.***

(3) The Commission and Member States shall ensure that aid provided in the framework of the support for ***promoting social integration of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, including the most deprived persons and children and/or*** for addressing material deprivation respects the dignity and prevents stigmatisation of the most deprived persons.

Reasoning:

The ESF fights poverty by funding measures that boost participation, employability and social inclusion for the most excluded groups. High funding rates are used deliberately to make costly but necessary interventions possible, reduce regional and organizational financial gaps, and improve long-term impact.

Member States may prioritize:

- material deprivation relief (food and basic material aid for the most deprived, including children, plus supporting inclusion measures), and/or
- social inclusion of people at risk of poverty or exclusion (including the most deprived and children).

**Article 7
Partnership**

Member States shall ensure meaningful participation of the social partners and civil society organisations in the delivery of support for quality employment, education and skills and social inclusion policies in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation XX [NRP Plan].

**Article 7
Partnership**

Member States shall ensure **efficient and effective implementation of actions through** meaningful participation, **good governance and partnership between all actors at the relevant territorial levels and the socio-economic actors, in particular of** the social partners and civil society organisations in the delivery of support for quality employment, education and skills and social inclusion policies in accordance with Article 6 of Regulation XX [NRP Plan].

Member States allocate 10% of their technical assistance to ensure meaningful participation of the social partners and civil society organisations in the implementation of the ESF. That participation should include relevant bodies representing civil society, such as environmental partners, non-governmental organisations, and bodies responsible for promoting social inclusion, fundamental rights, the rights of persons with disabilities, gender equality and non-discrimination.

Reasoning:

An ESF allocation for capacity building among civil society and social partners is necessary because it strengthens participation and co-creation, increases the reach and targeting accuracy of measures. Through training, clear procedures, and monitoring, project quality, compliance, and reliability of outcomes improve, error rates decrease, and results become more sustainable. At the same time, capacity building fosters innovation and transfer—such as in the digital and green transition, lifelong learning, and inclusion—and enhances the labour market's and society's ability to adapt and withstand crises. It reinforces social dialogue as a core EU principle and creates additional leverage and cost efficiency through professionalization, digital infrastructure, and improved governance. Overall, capacity building—including training and advice, digital systems, organizational development, networks/social dialogue, and evidence-based practice—is an investment that significantly increases the effectiveness, efficiency, legitimacy, and sustainability of the ESF's objectives, thereby maximizing the societal value of the funds deployed.

AMIF Regulation COM (2025) 540 final

Union support for asylum, migration and integration - European Commission

Key Points

Legal migration, integration and social inclusion are at the core of AMIF and therefore need to be included in the subject and the specific objectives of the fund.

The **overall budget** should be increased to 15.000.000.000 Euro, and specific thematic concentrations have to be included to allow all stakeholders involved a degree of planning. A specific amount to support legal migration has to be included, due to demographic trends. Since migration flows, especially caused by wars and armed conflict, are inherently unpredictable years in advance, sufficient funding has to be reserved for asylum and integration.

European Commission	Amendment
<p>Article 1 Subject Matter</p> <p>This Regulation lays down the objectives and financing of the Union support for the implementation, strengthening and development of the common policy on asylum and the common immigration policy for the period from 1 January 2028 to 31 December 2034. The Union support shall contribute to the efficient management of migration flows and asylum, including by providing support for the implementation, strengthening and development of the Pact on Migration and Asylum, and the common system of temporary protection for displaced persons in the event of a mass influx.</p> <p>This Union support shall be provided under the horizontal rules of the European Fund for economic, social and territorial cohesion, agriculture and rural, fisheries and maritime, prosperity and security established by Regulation (EU) [...].</p>	<p>Article 1 Subject Matter</p> <p>This Regulation lays down the objectives and financing of the Union support for the implementation, strengthening and development of the common policy on asylum and the common immigration policy for the period from 1 January 2028 to 31 December 2034. The Union support shall contribute to the efficient management of migration flows and asylum, including by providing support for the implementation, strengthening and development of the Pact on Migration and Asylum, <i>promoting integration and social inclusion</i>, and the common system of temporary protection for displaced persons in the event of a mass influx.</p> <p>This Union support shall be provided under the horizontal rules of the European Fund for economic, social and territorial cohesion, agriculture and rural, fisheries and maritime, prosperity and security established by Regulation (EU) [...].</p>
<p>Reasoning: Integration and social inclusion are essential parts of AMIF funding and has to be mentioned a subject matter.</p>	

Article 3 (1)

Objectives for the Union support for asylum, migration and integration

(a) strengthening and developing all aspects of the Common European Asylum System;

(b) enhancing effective, safe and dignified return and readmission, promoting and contributing to the effective reintegration in third countries, and contributing to countering irregular migration by preventing and combating migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings as well as instrumentalisation and weaponisation of irregular migration;

(c) strengthening and developing legal migration to the Member States in accordance with their needs, and promoting and contributing to the effective integration and social inclusion of third-country nationals during the early phases of settlement;

(d) ensuring solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility between the Member States, including through practical cooperation innovative methods and new technologies, and contributing to a comprehensive approach for the internal and external components of migration and asylum management.

Article 3 (1)

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(c) enhancing effective, safe and dignified return and readmission, promoting and contributing to the effective reintegration in third countries, and contributing to countering irregular migration by preventing and combating migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings as well as instrumentalisation and weaponisation of irregular migration;

(d) ensuring solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility between the Member States, including through practical cooperation innovative methods and new technologies, and contributing to a comprehensive approach for the internal and external components of migration and asylum management.

Reasoning:

Legal migration, integration and social inclusion should remain the second specific goal of AMIF.

Article 4 Financing

1. The indicative financial envelope for the implementation of the objectives set out in Article 3 for the period from 2028 to 2034 is set at EUR 11 975 428 500 in current prices. It shall be implemented in compliance with the horizontal rules for the National and Regional Partnership Plans laid down in Regulation (EU) [...] establishing the European Fund for economic, social and territorial cohesion, agriculture and rural, fisheries and maritime, prosperity and security.

Article 4 Financing

1. The indicative financial envelope for the implementation of the objectives set out in Article 3 for the period from 2028 to 2034 is set at EUR **15 000 000 000** in current prices. It shall be implemented in compliance with the horizontal rules for the National and Regional Partnership Plans laid down in Regulation (EU) [...] establishing the European Fund for economic, social and territorial cohesion, agriculture and rural, fisheries and maritime, prosperity and security.

(a) the fund's budget as indicated in paragraph 1 is to be attributed to the programme's objectives as follows:

(i) 40% for strengthening and developing all aspects of the Common European Asylum System as stated in Art. 3 Nr. 1 a);

(ii) 40% for strengthening and developing legal migration to the Member States in accordance with their needs, and promoting and contributing to the effective integration and social inclusion of third-country nationals during the early phases of settlement as stated in Art. 3 Nr. 1 b);

(iii) 19% for enhancing effective, safe and dignified return and readmission, promoting and contributing to the effective reintegration in third countries, and contributing to countering irregular migration by preventing and combating migrant smuggling and trafficking in human beings as well as instrumentalisation and weaponisation of irregular migration as stated in Art. 3 Nr. 1 c);

(iv) 1% for ensuring solidarity and fair sharing of responsibility between the Member States, including

	<p><i>through practical cooperation innovative methods and new technologies, and contributing to a comprehensive approach for the internal and external components of migration and asylum management as stated in Art. 3 Nr. 1 d).</i></p>
<p>Reasoning: In order to allow all stakeholders involved a degree of planning, relative ring-fencing of the specific objectives is beneficial to everybody. BAGFW advocates for an increased relative amount for the specific objective of legal migration, due to demographic trends in Europe and Germany. Moreover, since migration flows, especially caused by wars and armed conflict, are inherently unpredictable years in advance, sufficient funding must be reserved for asylum and integration.</p>	

Performance Framework Regulation COM (2025) 545 final

Budget expenditure tracking and performance framework - European Commission

Key Points

The social spending target within the NRPP framework is calculated the **coefficients in Annex I**. As spending in cohesion policies is expected to be strongly cut, there must be a balance between the broadness of possible intervention fields, and the amount for social spending. We therefore propose to diminish the percentage of interventions which target cost-intensive construction works to 15% and exclude interventions fields which do not specifically implement the European Pillar of Social Rights from the social spending target.

We also propose to add a **new specific intervention** field for actions targeting to promote social integration of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, including the most deprived persons and children (intervention field 487 NEW).

European Commission	Amendment
Article 6 Social Policies 1. The contribution from the budget to social policies within the Union shall be monitored by means of the budget expenditure tracking and performance framework laid down in Article 8, including by means of EU coefficients. 2. Programmes and activities shall, where feasible and appropriate in accordance with the relevant sector-specific rules, be implemented to achieve their set objectives respecting working and employment conditions under applicable national law, Union law, ILO conventions and collective agreements in accordance with Article 33(2), point (e), of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509.	Article 6 Social Policies 1. The contribution from the budget to social policies within the Union shall be monitored by means of the budget expenditure tracking and performance framework laid down in Article 8, including by means of EU coefficients. 2. Programmes and activities shall, where feasible and appropriate in accordance with the relevant sector-specific rules, be implemented to achieve their set objectives respecting working and employment conditions under applicable national law, Union law, ILO conventions and collective agreements in accordance with Article 33(2), point (e), of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509. <i>NEW (3) programmes and activities shall contribute to strengthening the Union's societies and social model, implementing the European Pillar of Social Rights and supporting a socially just transition, grounded in high environmental and labour standards, the creation of quality jobs, the fight against poverty and social exclusion, and the promotion of wellbeing of</i>

	<i>people in Europe, in order to advance social justice and equality, in line with the objectives of Art 3(3) TEU and Art 9 TFEU.</i>
Reasoning: The strong link of the social spending target to the European pillar of Social Rights shall be spelled out.	

Proposed changes to ANNEX I

Intervention fields and Indicators

CCM: climate change mitigation
 CCA: climate change adaptation and
 resilience ENV: environment
 SOC: social

Policy area (level 1)	Policy area (level 2)	#	Intervention field	CCM	CCA	ENV	SOC	Output indicator	Result indicator
Culture, tourism and media	Culture and creative sectors	87	Creative, cultural and arts activities and services	0%	0%	0%	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of specific projects supported (such as theatre productions, cultural events) of which European cultural works; • Number of artists and cultural professionals supported disaggregated by EU/non-EU – by gender; • Organisations supported that engage in cross-border artistic and cultural cooperation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people accessing European cultural and creative works – by country of origin of the works (their own/others) and by gender; • Number of people accessing cultural and creative works; • Number of jobs sustained or created in enterprises supported • Number of artists or cultural professionals who have acquired new skills or • competences;

Culture, tourism and media	Media	90	Enhance detection and countering of disinformation and media literacy	0%	0%	0%	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of fact-checking initiatives; • Number of disinformation cases formally reported and assessed; • Number of supported actions on digital and media literacy; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of people reached by disinformation countermeasures and media literacy measures – by gender;
Culture, tourism and media	Tourism	93	Protection, development and promotion of cultural heritage and tourism services (excluding infrastructures)	0%	0%	0%	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of sites supported, including by digital means; • Number of capacity and skills development activities supporting cultural actors and operators; • Number of promotion activities of cultural heritage as well as targeting audience engagement; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of visitors; • Number of people reached (including digital audience); • Number of jobs sustained or created in supported entities – by gender; <p>Number of partnerships created among sites;</p>
Culture, tourism and media	Tourism	94	Tourism financial support	0%	0%	0%	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of hospitality tourism sector businesses supported, incl. hospitality businesses, tour operators, travel agencies; • Number of Destination Management Organisations supported in investing in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of visitors; • Number of people reached (including digital

								public tourism assets and services or investing in promotion activities; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of tourism staff and students supported in upskilling/reskilling; 	audience); <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of jobs sustained or created in supported entities – by gender;
Culture, tourism and media	Tourism	95	Tourism financial support for sustainable tourism activities	40%	40%	40%	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Destination Management Organisations supported in investing in public tourism assets and services, implementing actions aimed at balanced and sustainable development or investing • climate resilience and adaptation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of visitors; • Number of people reached (including digital audience); Number of jobs sustained or created in supported entities – by gender;
Education and skills	Education	120	Learning mobility (education sectors incl. non-formal and informal education and youth)	0%	0%	0%	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of staff – by gender and age; • Number of learners – by gender, by age, by socio-economic background and by sectors of skills (including STEM); • Number of participants in activities directly promoting EU values, fostering solidarity and civil engagement; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of participants considering that they have benefitted from their participation; • Share of participants considering that they have increased their key competences; • Share of participants considering that they have an increased European sense of belonging;
Education and skills	Education	121	Early childhood education facilities, schools and universities – Development and construction of new zero-emission or nearly zero-emission buildings	100%	40%	0%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • m² constructed combined and New capacity for education facilities (number of students); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual GHG emissions avoided in tCO₂e; • MWh of energy savings; • Average kWh/m² primary energy (before- after); • Number of annual users – by gender;
Education and skills	Education	122	Early childhood education facilities, schools and universities – Development and construction of other buildings	0%	0%	0%	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • m² constructed combined and New capacity for education facilities (number of students); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual GHG emissions avoided in tCO₂e; • MWh of energy savings; • Average kWh/m² primary energy (before- after); • Number of annual users – by gender;
Education and skills	Sport	135	Promotion of sport and physical activity	0%	0%	0%	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cooperation partnerships in the field of sport; • Number of participants – by gender, age and socio-economic background • Number of participants in sport mobility activities – by gender and age and socio-economic background • m² of outdoor sport facilities; • Number of sport initiatives and events; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of participants considering that they have benefitted from their participation; • Number of participants considering that they have increased their key competences; • Number of participants considering that they have an increased European sense of belonging; • Number of annual users of new or modernised outdoor sports facilities – by gender;
Energy	Energy efficiency	191	Electricity, heat or cold generation and/or storage through Renewable Energy Communities, Citizen Energy Communities and Citizens Initiatives, support to prosumerism	100%	0%	0%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of communities/initiatives/households/consumers/prosumers supported; • Number of energy communities established; • Number of vulnerable people supported to access energy communities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MWh of energy savings; • Roll-out of projects for smart energy systems;

Energy	Energy efficiency	205	Deep renovation of buildings for social housing, including climate resilience measures	100%	100%	40%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> m2 renovated and Number of social housing units renovated or added; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual GHG emissions avoided in tCO2e; Pollutant reduction (PM2.5 and NOx) MWh of energy savings; Average kWh/m2 primary energy (before- after); Number of annual users – by gender; Value of assets and / or Population benefitting from climate resilience
Energy	Energy efficiency	206	Medium renovation of buildings for social housing, including climate resilience measures	100%	40%	40%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> m2 renovated and Number of social housing units renovated or added; 	
Energy	Energy efficiency	207	Light renovation of buildings for social housing	40%	0%	0%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> m2 renovated and Number of social housing units renovated or added; 	
Energy	Energy efficiency	208	Deep renovation of buildings of early childhood education facilities, schools and universities, including climate resilience measures	100%	100%	40%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> m2 renovated and Modernised capacity for education facilities; 	measures;
Energy	Energy efficiency	209	Medium renovation of buildings of early childhood education facilities, schools and universities, including climate resilience measures	100%	40%	40%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> m2 renovated and Modernised capacity for education facilities; 	
Energy	Energy efficiency	210	Light renovation of buildings or early childhood education facilities, schools and universities	40%	0%	0%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> m2 renovated and Modernised capacity for education facilities; 	
Energy	Energy efficiency	211	Deep renovation of buildings for student housing, including climate resilience measures	100%	100%	40%	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> m2 renovated and Number of student housing places renovated or added; 	
Energy	Energy efficiency	212	Medium renovation of buildings for student housing, including climate resilience measures	100%	40%	40%	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> m2 renovated and Number of student housing places renovated or added; 	
Energy	Energy efficiency	213	Light renovation of buildings for student housing	40%	0%	0%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> m2 renovated and Number of student housing places renovated or added; 	
Energy	Energy efficiency	214	Healthcare infrastructure – Deep renovation of buildings,	100%	100%	40%	15%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual GHG emissions avoided in tCO2e;

			including climate resilience measures					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • m2 renovated and Capacity of modernised health care facilities; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MWh of energy savings; • Average kWh/m2 primary energy (before-after); • Number of annual users – by gender; • Value of assets and / or Population benefitting from climate resilience measures;
Energy	Energy efficiency	215	Healthcare infrastructure – Medium renovation of buildings, including climate resilience measures	100%	40%	40%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • m2 renovated and Capacity of modernised health care facilities; 	
Energy	Energy efficiency	216	Healthcare infrastructure – Light renovation of buildings	40%	0%	0%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • m2 renovated and Capacity of modernised health care facilities; 	
Energy	Energy efficiency	217	Other social infrastructures (including pre-school and care centres) – Deep renovation*, including climate resilience measures	100%	100%	40%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • m2 renovated and number of places improved – by types of pre-schools, care facilities, other; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual GHG emissions avoided in tCO2e; • MWh of energy savings; • Average kWh/m2 primary energy (before-after); • Number of annual users of modernised facilities – by types: pre-schools, care facilities, other – by gender; • Value of assets and / or Population benefitting from climate resilience measures;
Energy	Energy efficiency	218	Other social infrastructures (including pre-school and care centres) – Medium renovation*, including climate resilience measures	100%	40%	40%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • m2 renovated and number of places improved – by types: pre-schools, care facilities, other; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual GHG emissions avoided in tCO2e; • MWh of energy savings; • Average kWh/m2 primary energy (before-after); • Number of annual users of new or modernised facilities – by types: pre-schools, care facilities, others; • Value of assets and / or Population benefitting from climate resilience measures;
Energy	Energy efficiency	219	Other social infrastructures (including pre-school and care centres) – Light renovation*	40%	0%	0%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • m2 renovated and number of places improved – by types: pre-schools, care facilities, other; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual GHG emissions avoided in tCO2e; • MWh of energy savings; • Average kWh/m2 primary energy (before-after); • Number of annual users of modernised facilities – by types: pre-schools, care facilities, other – by gender; • Value of assets and / or Population benefitting from climate resilience measures;
Energy	Energy efficiency	220	Deep renovation of buildings to	100%	100%	40%	15%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual GHG emissions avoided in tCO2e;

			combat homelessness, including climate resilience measures					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • m2 renovated and Number of housing places renovated or added; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MWh of energy savings; • Average kWh/m2 primary energy (before-after); • Number of annual users – by gender; • Value of assets and / or Population benefitting from climate resilience measures;
Energy	Energy efficiency	221	Medium renovation of buildings to combat homelessness, including climate resilience measures	100%	40%	40%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • m2 renovated and Number of housing places renovated or added; 	
Energy	Energy efficiency	222	Light renovation of buildings to combat homelessness	40%	0%	0%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • m2 renovated and Number of housing places renovated or added; 	
Environment and climate	Circular economy	257	Circular economy services (e.g. Repair, refurbishment and remanufacturing; Sale of spare part; Preparation for re-use of end-of-life products and product components; Sale of second-hand goods; Product-as-a-service and other circular use and result-oriented service models; Marketplace for the trade of second-hand goods for reuse)	100%	0%	100%	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of products supported by these services; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual GHG emissions avoided in tCO2e;
Housing and infrastructure	Social and affordable housing	309	Development and construction of new zero-emission or nearly zero-emission residential buildings for social and affordable housing	40%	40%	40%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • m2 constructed and Number of social and affordable housing units renovated or added; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual GHG emissions avoided in tCO2e; • MWh of energy savings; • Average kWh/m2 primary energy (before-after); • Number of annual users – by gender; • % Proportion relevant to social housing;
Housing and infrastructure	Social and affordable housing	310	Rehabilitation and provision (including energy measures as non-core activity) of residential buildings for social and affordable housing	40%	40%	0%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • m2 renovated and Number of social and affordable housing units renovated or added; 	
Housing and infrastructure	Social and affordable housing	311	Change of purpose (including energy measures as non-core activity) of non-residential and industrial buildings into	40%	40%	0%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • m2 renovated/repurposed/added and Number of social and affordable housing units renovated or added; 	

			residential buildings for social and affordable housing						
Housing and infrastructure	Social and affordable housing	312	Development and construction of new zero- emission or nearly zero- emission buildings for student accommodation	40%	40%	40%	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> m2 constructed and Number of student housing places renovated or added; 	
Housing and infrastructure	Social and affordable housing	313	Rehabilitation and provision (including energy measures as non-core activity) of buildings for student accommodation	40%	40%	0%	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> m2 renovated/added and Number of student housing places renovated or added; 	
Housing and infrastructure	Social and affordable housing	314	Development and construction of new zero- emission or nearly zero- emission buildings to combat homelessness	40%	40%	40%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> m2 constructed and Number of housing places added; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual GHG emissions avoided in tCO2e; MWh of energy savings; Average kWh/m2 primary energy (before-after); Number of annual users – by gender; % Proportion relevant to social housing; Pollutant reduction (PM2.5 and NOx) in tonnes;
Housing and infrastructure	Social and affordable housing	315	Rehabilitation and provision (including energy measures as non-core activity) of buildings to combat homelessness	40%	40%	0%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> m2 renovated/added and Number of housing places renovated or added; number of homeless people reached 	
Housing and infrastructure	Social and affordable housing	316	Development and construction of new zero- emission or nearly zero- emission non-residential buildings related to social and affordable housing	40%	40%	40%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> m2 constructed and Number of housing places renovated or added; 	
Housing and infrastructure	Social and affordable housing	317	Rehabilitation (including energy measures as non-core activity) of non-residential buildings related to social and affordable housing	40%	40%	0%	15%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> m2 constructed and Number of housing places renovated or added; 	
Research and innovation	Gender	361	Funding for gender and intersectional research*	0%	0%	0%	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of peer-reviewed research outputs (publications, conference proceedings, etc.); Number of supported researchers – by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citations of peer-reviewed research outputs; Share of researchers with increased individual impact in their field-by gender; Citations of research outputs (any type)

								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gender, career stage and country of origin; • Share of research outputs (all types) available in open access; • Number of supported enterprises by type (SMEs, start-ups, scale-ups); • Number of IPR applications (including patents, trademarks, etc.); • Number of employees in legal entities supported by EU funding; • Public and private co-investment in EU funded projects (EUR); • Share of projects with end-user and citizen engagement activities; Number of projects and EU contribution to projects integrating the gender dimension (EUR); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> available in open access; • Number of granted IPR; • Number of patent citations; • Number of patent families (innovations); • Public and private investments mobilised after participation, including investments in SMEs and start-ups (EUR);
Research and innovation	Health	371	Health Research	0%	0%	0%	0%		
Research and innovation	Social sciences	386	Social sciences, civil society, democracy and culture	0%	0%	0%	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (publications, conference proceedings, etc.); • Number of supported researchers – by gender, career stage and country of origin; • Share of research outputs (all types) available in open access; • Number of supported enterprises by type (SMEs, start-ups, scale-ups); • Number of IPR applications (including patents, trademarks, etc.); • Number of employees in legal entities supported by EU funding; • Public and private co-investment in EU funded projects (EUR); • Share of projects with end-user and citizen engagement activities; • Number of projects and EU contribution to projects integrating the gender dimension (EUR); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share of researchers with increased individual impact in their field-by gender; • Citations of research outputs (any type) available in open access; • Number of granted IPR; • Number of patent citations; • Number of patent families (innovations); • Public and private investments mobilised after participation, including investments in SMEs and start-ups (EUR); • Value of European defence R&D conducted in collaborative settings with EU support;
Social	Health	455	Health promotion and disease prevention, excluding health impacts of climate change	0%	0%	0%	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of health campaigns carried out – by campaigns involving a medical examination or treatment (screening programmes, vaccination...) and information and promotion campaigns; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination coverage for children (e.g. measles); • Vaccination coverage for adults (e.g. seasonal influenza, human papillomaviruses) – by gender; • Screening coverage for breast, cervical and colorectal cancer screening programmes – by gender; • Population covered by Cancer Registries reporting information on cervical, breast,

									colorectal and paediatric cancer stage at diagnosis – by gender • Number of 1-year olds fully immunised with EU support;
Social	Health	457	Prevention of climate-induced health impacts	0%	100%	0%	40%	• Number of health campaigns carried out – by campaigns involving a medical prevention (screening programmes, vaccination...) and information and promotion campaigns;	• Value of assets and / or Population benefitting from climate resilience measures;
Social	Health	462	Healthcare infrastructure – Development and construction of new zero- emission or nearly zero- emission buildings	100%	40%	0%	15%	• m ² constructed and capacity of new health care facilities;	• Annual GHG emissions avoided in tCO ₂ e; • MWh of energy savings; • Average kWh/m ² primary energy (before- after); • Number of annual users – by gender; • Pollutant reduction (PM _{2.5} and NO _x) in tonnes;
Social	Health	463	Healthcare infrastructure – Development and construction of other types of buildings	0%	0%	0%	15%	• m ² constructed and capacity of new health care facilities;	• Annual GHG emissions avoided in tCO ₂ e; • MWh of energy savings; • Average kWh/m ² primary energy (before- after); • Number of annual users – by gender; • Pollutant reduction (PM _{2.5} and NO _x) in tonnes;
Social	Social inclusion	486	Other social infrastructures (including pre-school and care centres) – Development and construction of new zero- emission or nearly zero- emission buildings*	100%	40%	40%	15%	• m ² constructed and increased capacity (number of places) – by types: pre-schools, care facilities, other;	• Annual GHG emissions avoided in tCO ₂ e; • MWh of energy savings; • Average kWh/m ² primary energy (before- after); • Number of annual users of new facilities – by types: pre-schools, care facilities, others – by gender; • Pollutant reduction (PM _{2.5} and NO _x) in tonnes;
Social	Social inclusion	487	Other social infrastructures (including pre-school and care centres) – Development and construction of other types of buildings*	0%	0%	0%	15%	• m ² constructed and increased capacity (number of places) – by types: pre-schools, care facilities, other;	• Annual GHG emissions avoided in tCO ₂ e; • MWh of energy savings; • Average kWh/m ² primary energy (before- after); • Number of annual users of new facilities – by types: pre-schools, care facilities, others – by gender; • Pollutant reduction (PM _{2.5} and NO _x) in tonnes;
Social	Social inclusion	487 NEW	actions targeting to promote social integration of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, including the most deprived persons and children	0%	0%	0%	100%	• Number of participants – by gender, by labour market status, by age and by level of education;	• Number of successful placements into the social support system, including employment services