



**Brüssel, den 14. März 2025  
(OR. en)**

**7125/25**

**FIN 307**

### **ÜBERMITTLUNGSVERMERK**

|                |                                                                                                                                             |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Absender:      | Herr Piotr SERAFIN, Mitglied der Europäischen Kommission                                                                                    |
| Eingangsdatum: | 14. März 2025                                                                                                                               |
| Empfänger:     | Herr Paweł KARBOWNIK, Präsident des Rates der Europäischen Union                                                                            |
| Betr.:         | Vorschlag für eine Mittelübertragung Nr. DEC 03/2025 – Einzelplan III –<br>Kommission – des Gesamthaushaltsplans für das Haushaltsjahr 2025 |

Die Delegationen erhalten in der Anlage das Dokument DEC 03/2025.

Anl.: DEC 03/2025



BRÜSSEL, 14/03/2025

GESAMTHAUSHALTSPLAN – HAUSHALTSJAHR 2025  
EINZELPLAN III – KOMMISSION TITEL: 14, 30

MITTELÜBERTRAGUNG Nr. **DEC 03/2025**

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**HERKUNFT DER MITTEL**

**KAPITEL – 30 04** Solidaritätsmechanismen (besondere Instrumente)

POSTEN – 30 04 01 02 Soforthilfereserve

|                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Verpflichtungen | -350 000 000,00 |
| Zahlungen       | -350 000 000,00 |

**BESTIMMUNG DER MITTEL**

**KAPITEL – 14 03** Humanitäre Hilfe

ARTIKEL – 14 03 01 Humanitäre Hilfe

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Verpflichtungen | 350 000 000,00 |
| Zahlungen       | 350 000 000,00 |

## I. ENTNAHME

### I.1

#### a) Bezeichnung der Haushaltslinie

30 04 01 02 – Soforthilfereserve

#### b) Zahlenangaben (Stand: 6.3.2025)

|                                                                                                                                    | Verpflichtungen       | Zahlungen             |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 Mittel des Haushaltsjahres (ursprünglicher Ansatz + BH)                                                                          | 583 532 319,00        | 583 532 319,00        |
| 2 Mittelübertragungen                                                                                                              | 0,00                  | 0,00                  |
| 3 Gesamtmittel des Haushaltsjahres (1+2)                                                                                           | 583 532 319,00        | 583 532 319,00        |
| 4 Bereits in Anspruch genommene Mittel                                                                                             | 0,00                  | 0,00                  |
| <b>5 Verfügbare Mittel (3-4)</b>                                                                                                   | <b>583 532 319,00</b> | <b>583 532 319,00</b> |
| <b>6 Beantragte Entnahme</b>                                                                                                       | <b>350 000 000,00</b> | <b>350 000 000,00</b> |
| <b>7 Gesamtmittel bis Ende des Haushaltsjahres (5-6)</b>                                                                           | <b>233 532 319,00</b> | <b>233 532 319,00</b> |
| 8 Anteil der Entnahme an den Mitteln des Haushaltsjahres (6/1)                                                                     | 59,98 %               | 59,98 %               |
| 9 Anteil der kumulierten Entnahmen im Sinne des Artikels 30 Absatz 1 Buchstabe b HO an den endgültigen Mitteln des Haushaltsjahres | entfällt              | entfällt              |

#### c) Einnahmen aus Einziehungen (aus dem Vorjahr übertragene Mittel)

|                                     | Verpflichtungen | Zahlungen |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1 Verfügbare Mittel am Jahresanfang | 0,00            | 0,00      |
| 2 Verfügbare Mittel am 6.3.2025     | 0,00            | 0,00      |
| 3 Ausführungsrate [(1-2)/1]         | 0 %             | 0 %       |

#### d) Begründung

Gemäß Artikel 9 Absatz 1 Buchstabe b der Verordnung (EU, Euratom) 2020/2093 des Rates zur Festlegung des mehrjährigen Finanzrahmens für die Jahre 2021 bis 2027, geändert durch die Verordnung (EU, Euratom) 2024/765 vom 29. Februar 2024, dient die Soforthilfereserve „der raschen Deckung eines punktuellen Bedarfs an Hilfeleistungen innerhalb der Union oder in Drittländern infolge von Ereignissen, die bei der Aufstellung des Haushaltsplans nicht vorhersehbar waren; sie ist insbesondere bestimmt für Notfall- und Soforthilfemaßnahmen nach von Buchstabe a nicht abgedeckten Naturkatastrophen und vom Menschen verursachten Katastrophen, humanitäre Krisen aufgrund von Bedrohungen der öffentlichen Gesundheit, der Tier- oder Pflanzengesundheit von großem Ausmaß sowie für besondere Belastungssituationen an den Außengrenzen der Union, die durch Migrationsströme entstehen, sofern die Umstände es erfordern (im Folgenden „Soforthilfereserve“)“.

Nach diesen Bestimmungen unterbreitet die Kommission dem Europäischen Parlament und dem Rat einen Vorschlag für die Übertragung von Mitteln in Höhe von 350 000 000 EUR an Mitteln für Verpflichtungen und Mitteln für Zahlungen aus der Soforthilfereserve auf die Haushaltslinie für humanitäre Hilfe.

## **II. AUFSTOCKUNG**

### **II.1**

#### **a) Bezeichnung der Haushaltslinie**

**14 03 01 – Humanitäre Hilfe**

#### **b) Zahlenangaben (Stand: 6.3.2025)**

|                                                                                                                                        | <b>Verpflichtungen</b> | <b>Zahlungen</b>        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Mittel des Haushaltsjahres (ursprünglicher Ansatz + BH)                                                                              | 1 851 398 746,00       | 1 770 356 120,00        |
| 2 Mittelübertragungen                                                                                                                  | 20 000 000,00          | 0,00                    |
| 3 Gesamtmittel des Haushaltsjahres (1+2)                                                                                               | 1 871 398 746,00       | 1 770 356 120,00        |
| 4 Bereits in Anspruch genommene Mittel                                                                                                 | 1 688 694 770,86       | 153 136 211,68          |
| <b>5 Verfügbare Mittel (3-4)</b>                                                                                                       | <b>182 703 975,14</b>  | <b>1 617 219 908,32</b> |
| <b>6 Beantragte Aufstockung</b>                                                                                                        | <b>350 000 000,00</b>  | <b>350 000 000,00</b>   |
| <b>7 Gesamtmittel bis Ende des Haushaltsjahres (5+6)</b>                                                                               | <b>532 703 975,14</b>  | <b>1 967 219 908,32</b> |
| 8 Anteil der Aufstockung an den Mitteln des Haushaltsjahres (6/1)                                                                      | 18,90 %                | 19,77 %                 |
| 9 Anteil der kumulierten Aufstockungen im Sinne des Artikels 30 Absatz 1 Buchstabe b HO an den endgültigen Mitteln des Haushaltsjahres | entfällt               | entfällt                |

#### **c) Einnahmen aus Einziehungen (aus dem Vorjahr übertragene Mittel)**

|                                     | <b>Verpflichtungen</b> | <b>Zahlungen</b> |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| 1 Verfügbare Mittel am Jahresanfang | 220 765,34             | 169 934,67       |
| 2 Verfügbare Mittel am 6.3.2025     | 0,00                   | 169 934,67       |
| 3 Ausführungsrate [(1-2)/1]         | 100 %                  | 0 %              |

#### **d) Begründung**

Die humanitäre Lage ist in zahlreichen Ländern und Regionen nach wie vor schwierig. Laut dem Überblick über den weltweiten Bedarf an humanitärer Hilfe (Global Humanitarian Overview) 2025 werden fast 305 Millionen Menschen dringend Hilfe und Schutz benötigen, was einem Anstieg um 50 Millionen gegenüber 2021 entspricht. Darüber hinaus wird der Finanzierungsbedarf für 2025 laut den Daten des Amtes der Vereinten Nationen für die Koordinierung humanitärer Angelegenheiten auf 47 Mrd. USD geschätzt, womit der Bedarf seit 2019 um 74 % gestiegen ist. Die Lage dürfte sich aufgrund der vorübergehenden Aussetzung der US-Auslandshilfe weiter verschlechtern.

Angesichts der begrenzten verfügbaren Haushaltsmittel für humanitäre Hilfe im Jahr 2025 beantragt die Kommission eine erste Aufstockung durch die Inanspruchnahme der Soforthilfereserve in Höhe von insgesamt 350 000 000 EUR an Mitteln für Verpflichtungen und Mitteln für Zahlungen, um den dringendsten Bedarf im Zusammenhang mit folgenden Krisen zu decken:

- Regionale Krise in Sudan – 140 Mio. EUR
- Demokratische Republik Kongo – 40 Mio. EUR
- Palästina<sup>1</sup> – 50 Mio. EUR
- Syrien – 40 Mio. EUR
- Ukraine – 40 Mio. EUR
- Afghanistan – 28 Mio. EUR
- Pakistan – 6 Mio. EUR
- Iran – 6 Mio. EUR

In Erwartung des Beschlusses der Haushaltsbehörde plant die Kommission, die verbleibenden verfügbaren Mittel aus ihrer operativen Reserve für humanitäre Hilfe vorübergehend zu verwenden und auf der Syrien-Konferenz am 17. März 2025 in Brüssel die Aufstockung der Mittel für Syrien im Rahmen der Zusage der EU anzukündigen. Dadurch wird es möglich, auf den gestiegenen Bedarf zu reagieren und die politische Gelegenheit zu nutzen, dem Land ein positives Signal zu geben.

<sup>1</sup> Diese Bezeichnung ist nicht als Anerkennung eines Staates Palästina auszulegen und lässt die Standpunkte der einzelnen Mitgliedstaaten zu dieser Frage unberührt.

## ANNEX 1

### 1. Sudan Regional Crisis – EUR 140 million

The Sudan crisis is currently the largest humanitarian crisis in the world, with famine conditions confirmed in parts of the country. The conflict already generated the largest and fastest growing displacement crisis in the world and large numbers of refugees will continue to arrive in neighbouring countries if the conflict continues and the humanitarian situation in Sudan deteriorates further. These developments make it necessary to urgently expand the response efforts.

#### 1.1. Sudan – EUR 70 million

*Current allocated amount in 2025 for the Sudan Regional Crisis: EUR 90 million*

Sudan is currently accounting for 10% of all people in need of humanitarian aid worldwide. Famine conditions have been confirmed in at least 5 areas and projections indicate a possible expansion to 22 more regions. The conflict has displaced at least 11 million people within Sudan and forced 3 million more to flee into neighbouring countries, worsening regional instability.

Additional funding will support the scale-up of life-saving emergency response efforts, including famine mitigation, urgent protection services, and multi-sectoral support in displacement hotspots.

#### 1.2. South Sudan– EUR 30 million

*Current allocated amount in 2025 for the Sudan Regional Crisis: EUR 4 million*

South Sudan has received over 1 million returnees and refugees from Sudan, arriving in areas already struggling with extreme food insecurity and fragile public services. They are particularly vulnerable (85% of arrivals are facing high levels of acute food insecurity) and represent over half of the people projected to be in famine-like conditions in South Sudan.

Urgent funding is required to scale up life-saving assistance, improve site management, ensure basic services for returnees, and facilitate transportation to their final destinations.

#### 1.3. Chad – EUR 30 million

*Current allocated amount in 2025 for the Sudan Regional Crisis: EUR 31 million*

Eastern Chad remains at the forefront of the Sudan crisis, with over 963 000 new arrivals since April 2023. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that 250 000 additional refugees are expected to arrive in 2025.

Additional funds will be used to help to address vulnerable populations' immediate emergency needs through a multi-sectoral approach which will range from food assistance to health, nutrition, water, sanitation, shelter and protection as well as coordination and logistics/transportation.

#### 1.4. Ethiopia – EUR 6 million

*Current allocated amount in 2025 for the Sudan Regional Crisis: EUR 0 million*

As of February 2025, 163 419 people arrived in Ethiopia, including 86 218 persons in need of international protection. They are facing serious protection issues, in addition to huge gaps in the response reflecting the underfunding as well as lack of humanitarian response capacities.

Additional funding will strengthen coordination, site preparation, emergency shelter construction, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities, and essential protection services. Special attention will be given to gender-based violence and child protection through community-based approaches in transit centres.

#### 1.5. Libya – EUR 2 million

*Current allocated amount in 2025 for the Sudan Regional Crisis: EUR 0 million*

Al Kufra in southeastern Libya is experiencing a significant influx of Sudanese refugees, with 400-500 new arrivals daily, over half of them women and children. The increased demand for services has overwhelmed local resources, leaving many without adequate shelter, food, or medical care.

Additional funding will prioritise immediate emergency interventions in the health and WASH sectors, while also ensuring legal assistance and protection support.

## **1.6. Egypt – EUR 2 million**

*Current allocated amount in 2025 for the Sudan Regional Crisis: EUR 4 million*

Egypt hosts over 1.2 million refugees and asylum seekers, with Sudanese refugees making up 94% of new registrations since the conflict began. Sudanese refugees face severe and multiple barriers in accessing basic services, including health care and education, and experience discrimination, detentions, and deportations into Sudan.

Additional funding will be used to provide protection-centred multi-sectoral assistance to meet the basic needs of the most vulnerable and enable safe and sustainable access to quality education targeting out of school children.

## **2. Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) – EUR 40 million**

*Current allocated amount in 2025: EUR 60 million*

The humanitarian crisis in Eastern Democratic of Congo has escalated dramatically since late 2024, with the M23/Rwanda Defence Forces (RDF) launching an unprecedented offensive on the Congolese army. In January 2025, the M23/RDF were able to capture key strategic towns, causing significant casualties and displacing over 700 000 people since the beginning of 2025. This surge adds to the already staggering 6.4 million internally displaced persons, exacerbating food insecurity, health emergencies, and protection risks, including widespread gender-based violence and child separation.

In this context, there is an urgent need for reinforced protection mechanisms to support children and survivors of gender-based violence, as well as scaling up WASH interventions to mitigate the risk of waterborne diseases and prevent epidemics. Additionally, urgent assistance is needed to support healthcare services and hospitals.

## **3. Palestine – EUR 50 million**

*Current allocated amount in 2025: EUR 119.4 million*

Gaza is facing very severe humanitarian crisis and the West Bank has also deteriorated and slid into a full-fledged crisis. 3.3 million people in Gaza and the West Bank, including East Jerusalem are in need of humanitarian assistance. Some 60 % of buildings in Gaza have been damaged or destroyed, only 18 out of 36 hospitals remain (partially) functional, water production is at 25 % capacity, 95 % of schools have been damaged, and nearly all 2.1 million residents have been displaced and face severe food insecurity. At present, the population of Gaza is completely aid dependent, while the population in the West Bank is increasingly becoming so.

The additional funding will be primarily used to urgently address the needs of the most vulnerable people in Gaza and the West Bank. It will focus on identified gaps for shelter and site management, water and sanitation, logistics/support to operations, food assistance and multipurpose cash assistance. In the West Bank in particular, it will allow humanitarian partner organisations to adapt to the new reality on the ground notably in terms of water and sanitation, emergency response and protection of evicted people or people subject to possible violations of International Humanitarian Law. It will also allow continued support to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), in line with the EU strategy.

## **4. Syria – EUR 40 million**

*Current allocated amount in 2025: EUR 142.5 million*

In Syria widespread insecurity, economic collapse and political instability have left millions struggling to survive. According to data from UNHCR, over 7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) urgently require assistance, while more than 6 million Syrian refugees remain in neighbouring countries of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Türkiye. Since the fall of the Assad Government in December 2024, the situation has remained volatile, particularly in the Northeast, with an additional 627 000 people newly displaced. At the same time, UNHCR has recorded over 270 000 returns, with plans for 1.5 million Syrian refugees and 2 million IDPs to return in 2025.

Against this backdrop, the timely mobilisation of additional EU funding is critical to preventing the collapse of essential services, particularly in Northeast Syria, where US funding cuts risk exacerbating an already fragile response. The EU

funding will focus on supporting life-saving assistance in health, nutrition, water and sanitation, cash assistance, and emergency shelter, where necessary.

While awaiting the decision of the Budgetary Authority, the Commission is planning to temporarily use remaining available funds in its operational reserve for humanitarian aid and announce the reinforcement for Syria as part of the EU's pledge at the Syria Conference to be held in Brussels on 17 March 2025. This will allow to respond to the increased needs and seize the political opportunity to give a positive signal to the country.

## **5. Ukraine – EUR 40 million**

*Current allocated amount in 2025: EUR 140 million*

In Ukraine 12.7 million people are in need of assistance and over 3.5 million internally displaced. Relentless attacks on civilian infrastructure and energy facilities continue to disrupt essential services. Those near the frontlines face dire shortages of shelter, food, water, electricity and healthcare, making them increasingly dependent on humanitarian aid for survival.

The requested funding will provide lifesaving assistance, including shelter and energy support, essential cash aid, healthcare, food security, protection services, water and sanitation, and de-mining efforts.

## **6. Afghanistan / Pakistan/ Iran – EUR 40 million**

Humanitarian needs in Afghanistan and the region remain critically high, while donor contributions are significantly declining. The Afghanistan Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan for 2025 targets 16.8 million people – the second-highest number worldwide. The United States has historically been the largest donor, providing nearly 50 % of the funding in 2024, followed by the European Union at 11.2%. A significant reduction in US humanitarian funding to Afghanistan is expected this year.

### **6.1. Afghanistan – EUR 28 million**

*Current allocated amount in 2025: EUR 113 million*

In Afghanistan a total of 22.9 million people are in need of aid, including 14.8 million facing critical food insecurity. The situation is further exacerbated by mass forced returns from Iran and Pakistan. The anticipated sharp decline in US funding threatens to destabilise the humanitarian response, leaving critical gaps in food, health, nutrition and protection services. Women and children remain disproportionately affected, with severe restrictions on their rights and access to basic services worsening their plight.

Additional funding will be used to reinforce existing actions in lifesaving sectors, prioritising the most vulnerable populations, including women, children, returnees and internally displaced persons. Specifically, the funding will support protection assistance at border entry points for forced returnees, as well as access to vital social services such as health, nutrition and food.

### **6.2. Pakistan – EUR 6 million**

*Current allocated amount in 2025: EUR 4 million*

Pakistan is currently hosting an estimated 3.1 million Afghans, with 1.35 million registered refugees. The Illegal Foreigners Repatriation Plan has already led to the return of 813 300 Afghans under concerning conditions.

The additional funding will address urgent humanitarian response needs for Afghans of varying statuses, including their protection, health, education, and multi-purpose cash-assistance. It will also include the monsoon-affected populations and host communities to address their basic needs.

### **6.3. Iran – EUR 6 million**

*Current allocated amount in 2025: EUR 4 million*

Iran remains the world's largest refugee-hosting country, with up to 6 million Afghans, of whom 3.8 million are recognised as refugees. In September 2024, the government approved a plan to deport 2 million undocumented Afghans by March 2025. The International Organisation for Migration (IOM) reports that in 2024, 1.2 million Afghans returned to Afghanistan, of whom 67% reported to have been deported, while 2 million Afghans crossed into Iran. With increased deportations, protection needs have significantly increased among Afghans in Iran, while inflation and

declining humanitarian funding have made it increasingly difficult for humanitarian organisations to provide basic services.

The additional funding will cover the needs of the most vulnerable Afghans, notably in protection, education, health, and multi-purpose cash assistance.



## ANNEX 2

### COMMISSION TRANSFER PROPOSALS RELATED TO THE EMERGENCY AID RESERVE IN 2025

The table below shows the transfer proposals transmitted to the Budgetary Authority to date during 2025, which relate to the Emergency Aid Reserve (EAR), and the remaining amount under the EAR reserve following the approval of these proposals.

#### Commitment and Payment Appropriations 2025 Reserve (EUR)

| Transfer Ref | Content                                                                                                                                                   | TOTAL Commitments  | TOTAL Payments     |
|--------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|              | <b>General Budget 2025 - Initial appropriations</b>                                                                                                       | <b>583,532,319</b> | <b>583,532,319</b> |
| DEC 03       | Mobilisation of the EAR for humanitarian aid for Sudan, DRC, Palestine, Syria, Ukraine and Afghanistan (total value of DEC: EUR 350 million in CA and PA) | 350,000,000        | 350,000,000        |
|              | <b>Total DEC transfer proposals</b>                                                                                                                       | <b>350,000,000</b> | <b>350,000,000</b> |
|              | <b>Remainder</b>                                                                                                                                          | <b>233,532,319</b> | <b>233,532,319</b> |