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#### 'I' ITEM NOTE

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From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Permanent Representatives Committee (Part 2)
Subject:	Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council amending Regulations (EU) 2021/694, (EU) 2021/695, (EU) 2021/697, (EU) 2021/1153, (EU) 2023/1525 and 2024/795, as regards incentivising defence-related investments in the EU budget to implement the ReArm Europe Plan: - Mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament

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1. On 22 April 2025, the Commission submitted a proposal for a Regulation as regards incentivising defence-related investments in the EU budget to implement the ReArm Europe Plan (the 'mini-omnibus')<sup>1</sup>. That proposal aims to amend six Regulations (the Digital Europe Programme, Horizon Europe, the European Defence Fund, the Connecting Europe Facility, the ASAP Regulation, and the STEP Regulation) with a view to facilitating faster, more flexible and coordinated investments in the European defence technological and industrial base (EDTIB).

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<sup>1</sup> Document 8763/25.

2. On 23 September 2025, the ITRE committee in the European Parliament adopted its report on the mini-omnibus and decided to enter into inter-institutional negotiations. That decision is expected to be announced during the plenary meeting of the European Parliament on 6 October 2025.
  3. The Working Party on Defence Industry (DIWP) has examined the proposal since June 2025. On 30 September 2025, the Presidency distributed a compromise proposal, the content of which is reproduced in the annex. That text commands wide support among delegations.
  4. In light of the above, the Permanent Representatives Committee is invited to confirm agreement on the text set out in the annex to this Note and to grant, on this basis, a mandate for negotiations with the European Parliament.
  5. In accordance with the approach to legislative transparency endorsed by Coreper on 14 July 2020<sup>2</sup>, and in full consistency with Regulation (EC) 1049/2001 and the Council's Rules of Procedure, the text of the mandate thus agreed will be made public unless the Permanent Representatives Committee objects.
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<sup>2</sup> Document 9493/20.

2025/0103 (COD)

Proposal for a

**REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**

**amending Regulations (EU) 2021/694, (EU) 2021/695, (EU) 2021/697, (EU) 2021/1153, ~~(EU) 2023/1525~~ and 2024/795, as regards incentivising defence-related investments in the EU budget to implement the ReArm Europe Plan**

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Articles ~~114, 164, 172, 173~~ **164, 172, 173(3)**, Article 175, third paragraph, Articles ~~176, 177~~ and ~~178, 182-183, 188, 178, 182(1) and (4), 183, 188, second paragraph~~, **192(1)** thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee<sup>3</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions<sup>4</sup>,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,

Whereas:

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<sup>3</sup> OJ C , , p. .

<sup>4</sup> OJ C , , p. .

- (1) The unprecedented geopolitical instability and the rapid deterioration of regional and global threat levels require an urgent and significant step up of the Union spending on research ~~and~~ development **and innovation**, industrial capacity and development of infrastructures connected with security and defence. As identified in the Joint White Paper for European Defence Readiness 2030, the Union should do more to support the urgent need to increase European defence-related investments with the Union budget.
- (2) The Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP) established by Regulation (EU) 2024/795 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>5</sup> is an initiative aimed at boosting Union competitiveness by mobilizing funds from 11 existing Union programmes towards critical technologies in 3 strategic sectors: digital technologies and deep tech innovation, clean and resource-efficient technologies, and biotechnologies. As such, it is a good vehicle to mobilise, in a coordinated and synergetic manner, Union resources towards defence, including key digital frontier technologies required for the development of defence products and technologies.
- (3) While support to technologies having defence implications is possible today under the 3 existing strategic sectors identified in STEP, it appears necessary to increase the potentialities of development of research, industry and innovation in the defence area by setting out a fourth strategic sector in STEP focussed on defence technologies.— This new strategic sector should— ensure that the STEP incentives are used to increase Union funding in defence technologies and contribute to European competitiveness in line with STEP objectives. Defence technologies should be understood as those **necessary for the development and manufacturing of defence products, including those defence-related products** referred to in the Annex to— Directive 2009/43/EC ~~and include, in particular.~~ **Consistent with the approach applied to the other three sectors set out in Article 2(1), point (a), of Regulation 2024/795, the Commission should update the guidance provided for in the STEP regulation to clarify how defence technologies in the areas identified by the European Council on March 6<sup>th</sup> 2025, namely: air and missile defence,**

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<sup>5</sup> **Regulation (EU) 2024/795 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 February 2024 establishing the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP), and amending Directive 2003/87/EC and Regulations (EU) 2021/1058, (EU) 2021/1056, (EU) 2021/1057, (EU) No 1303/2013, (EU) No 223/2014, (EU) 2021/1060, (EU) 2021/523, (EU) 2021/695, (EU) 2021/697 and (EU) 2021/241 (OJ L, 2024/795, 29.2.2024, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/795/oj>)**

~~artillery systems, including deep precision strike capabilities, missiles and ammunition, drones and anti-drone systems, strategic enablers, including in relation to space and~~  
**could be considered to be critical infrastructure protection, military mobility, cyber, artificial intelligence and electronic warfare.** As regards artificial intelligence, AI Gigafactories should become key infrastructures to expand rapidly the power of AI in defence technologies.

- (4) In addition, in order to optimise the capacity of the programmes covered by STEP to mobilize Union's resources towards defence, it is necessary to clarify that these programmes can pursue objectives and activities that are related to improving the competitiveness of the European Defence Technological and Industrial basis (EDTIB) as well as research and development activities in the defence field.
- (5) Horizon Europe established by Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>6</sup> is the Union's ~~key~~ funding programme for research and innovation. The European Innovation Council (EIC) Accelerator established by that Regulation provides support, in particular, for innovations with breakthrough potential and of a disruptive nature with scale-up potential that may be too risky for private investors. SMEs operating within the defence sector require financing for the commercialization of innovative products. However, these companies face higher barriers to access finance compared to SMEs in other sectors. Whereas the support to defence research and development is done through the European Defence Fund (EDF), which is a specific programme of Horizon Europe, it is appropriate to open the EIC Accelerator for actions with potential dual-use applications. Support to scale-up under the EIC Accelerator **STEP Scale-up Scheme** should also be extended to non-bankable SMEs, including start-ups and non-bankable small mid-caps, including entities which have already received support from the Accelerator carrying out breakthrough and disruptive non-bankable innovation **in critical technologies** with a focus on defence applications. **Scale up support in the form of direct equity investment, whereby funding is provided directly to companies, is not available under existing defence-focused funding instruments, in particular the EDF and the**

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<sup>6</sup> **Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing Horizon Europe – the Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, laying down its rules for participation and dissemination, and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1290/2013 and (EU) No 1291/2013 (OJ L 170 12.5.2021, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/695/2024-03-01>)**

**Defence Equity Facility deployed under InvestEU. Opening the EIC Accelerator STEP Scale Up calls to innovation in critical technologies with focus on defence applications is therefore necessary to support companies investing in the defence sector, while ensuring complementarity with other existing Union instruments. This justifies a targeted exception to the principle set out in Article 7(1) of Regulation (EU) 2021/695 of the European Parliament and of the Council according to which research and innovation activities under Horizon Europe have an exclusive focus on civil applications while not undermining the objective of ensuring unnecessary duplications.**

- (5a) As innovation activities that have dual-use applications may affect Union strategic assets, interests, autonomy or security or strategic interests of the Union and its Member States, it may be necessary to adapt, in the relevant work programmes under Horizon Europe, the eligibility rules so that it is possible to limit the participation to legal entities established only in Member States or to legal entities established in specified associated countries in addition to Member States, or to exclude the participation of legal entities that are established in the Union or in associated countries and that are directly or indirectly controlled by non-associated third countries or by legal entities of non-associated third countries. Therefore, Article 48(2) of Regulation (EU) 2021/695 should be amended to allow for such a possibility. This possibility to adapt the eligibility rules in the relevant work programmes is specific to new innovation activities that have dual-use applications and does not affect the rules governing the support to activities with civilian applications under Horizon Europe nor the funding of such activities.**
- (5b) As innovation activities that have defence applications may significantly affect the security and defence interests of the Union and its Member States, it is necessary to set out specific eligibility rules which ensure consistency with other Union instruments in the defence industry sector and which take into account Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. Those rules should limit the participation to legal entities established in Member States, Members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) which are members of the European Economic Area (EEA members) or Ukraine. They should also exclude the participation of legal entities directly or indirectly controlled by countries other than Member States, EEA members and Ukraine or by legal entities of countries other than Member States, EEA members and Ukraine. By derogation, legal entities established in the Union or**

in an EEA member country and controlled by a third country other than an EEA member and Ukraine or by an entity of a third-country other than an EEA member and Ukraine should be eligible to be a beneficiary if they have been subject to screening within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2019/452 and, where necessary, to appropriate mitigation measures, or if guarantees approved in accordance with the national procedures of the Member State or the EEA member country in which the legal entities are established are made available to the Commission.

- (6) ~~Moreover~~ Recognising the urgent and extraordinary need to further strengthen the Union's sovereignty and security as underlined by the Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP) Regulation (2024/795), and to ensure that appropriate the rapid mobilisation and reinvestment of financial resources are directed to the funding of dual-use in critical sectors including dual-use and defence projects under the EIC accelerator under Horizon Europe, it is appropriate to derogate ~~to~~ from Article 212(3) of the Financial Regulation in order to ensure that. **Given these circumstances and the need for a rapid availability of funds, it is particularly necessary to allow for repayments, including reimbursed advances, revenues and unused amounts net of fees and costs of EIC blended finance investment component of the EIC pilot under Horizon 2020 are not to be reinvested in the EIC Fund rather than be directed to the Union budget but reinvested in the EIC Fund, in order to finance additional projects with civil applications, as well as projects in dual-use dual-use and defence benefiting that benefit from the amended scope.** The timeframe set out in Article 212(3) of the Financial Regulation should also be ~~adapted~~ **modified to ensure meaningful implementation under exceptional circumstances**, by inserting a derogation, to allow for that possibility.
- (7) The European Defence Fund (EDF) set out in Regulation (EU) 2021/697 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>7</sup>, is the leading programme for enhancing the competitiveness, innovation, efficiency and technological autonomy of the Union's defence industry. The EDF also aims at supporting actions that are conducive to developing disruptive technologies for defence. In order to better address the specificities

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<sup>7</sup> **Regulation (EU) 2021/697 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 establishing the European Defence Fund and repealing Regulation (EU) 2018/1092 (OJ L 170 12.5.2021, p. 149, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/697/2024-03-01>).**

of such actions, such as their small scale or their need for a quick support, it is appropriate to simplify the procedures to decide on the support of these actions while in the same time framing the conditions for the decision on such a support in— the work programme.—

- (8) It is also necessary to exploit synergies between EDF and other Union programmes. To that purpose, it should be possible for Member States, European Union institutions, bodies and agencies, third countries, international financial institutions or other third parties to provide voluntary contributions to the **ProgrammeFund**, as external assigned revenues. Voluntary transfers of resources allocated to Member States in shared management to the EDF and the combination of contributions from EDF with other Union programmes for specific actions should be possible, provided that the cumulative Union support does not exceed the total eligible costs of the action.
- (9) The Digital Europe Programme (DEP) established by Regulation (EU) 2021/694 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>8</sup> aims to support and accelerate the digital transformation of the European economy, industry and society and to improve the competitiveness of Europe in the global digital economy. In this context, the programme should also aim at supporting, in particular, projects, services and competences with potential dual-use application under all its specific objectives.
- (10) To enhance technological sovereignty and competitiveness, the Union needs the computing, cloud and data infrastructures that AI leadership requires. As part of the AI Continent strategy, the AI factories and Gigafactories are essential for the Union to be able to compete on the global level and ensure its strategic autonomy and competitiveness in science, ~~dual-use~~ research **with dual-use potential** and in critical industrial sectors, including the defence industry. Such next-generation models require extensive connected computing infrastructure for breakthroughs in specific domains including defence.— It is therefore appropriate to add, in the Specific Objective 1 – High Performance Computing of DEP, a supplementary operational objective dedicated to the deployment and operation of AI Factories and new generation of ~~IA~~**AI** Gigafactories specialised in developing, training,

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<sup>8</sup> **Regulation (EU) 2021/694 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 establishing the Digital Europe Programme and repealing Decision (EU) 2015/2240 (OJ L 166 11.5.2021, p. 1, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/694/2023-09-21>)**



and running the most complex, very large, AI models and applications, including hardware and software necessary for such deployment.

- (11) In the specific Objective 5 of DEP – Deployment and Best Use of Digital Capacity and interoperability, it is also necessary to add, in the operational objective defined to support the public sector and areas of public interest, a reference to defence in order to clarify that the financial contribution of the Union under such an Objective can be extended to that sector.
- (12) ~~It is also~~ **may also be** necessary to adapt ~~the eligibility rules that might be set out,~~ in the work programme of DEP, **the eligibility rules in specific and duly justified cases** so that it is possible to provide that legal entities established in associated countries and legal entities that are established in the Union but are controlled from third countries are not eligible to participate in all or some actions focused on technologies with dual-use potential under any specific objective. **Provision should therefore be made to allow for such a possibility.** In such cases, calls for proposals and calls for tenders should be restricted to legal entities established or deemed to be established in Member States and controlled by Member States or by nationals of Member States.
- (13) ~~Regulation (EU) 2023/1525 of the European Parliament and of the Council supporting ammunition production (ASAP)<sup>9</sup> was adopted to financially support the urgent strengthening of the EDTIB responsiveness and ability to ensure the timely availability and supply of ground to ground and artillery ammunition as well as missiles. Voluntary transfers of resources allocated to Member States in shared management to the ASAP instrument as well as additional voluntary contributions from Member States or other relevant stakeholders should contribute to pursue the support to ramping up the Union's manufacturing capacities beyond 30 June 2025. Regulation (EU) 2023/1525 should therefore be amended to introduce such a possibility. Since that Regulation has shown is usefulness to develop new production capacities of powder/propellant, explosives, shells, testing capacity, and missiles all across the Union, it is appropriate to ensure that its application is extended until 31 December 2026.~~

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<sup>9</sup> ~~Regulation (EU) 2023/1525 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 July 2023 on supporting ammunition production (ASAP) (OJ L 185, 24.7.2023, p. 7–25, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/1525/oj>)~~

- (14) The Connecting Europe Facility (CEF) set out in Regulation (EU) 2021/1153 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>10</sup>, aims to accelerate investment in the field of trans-European networks, enabling synergies between the transport, energy and digital sectors. In order to support the connected computing infrastructure required by defence products and technologies and beyond these areas, the objectives of the CEF digital sector within that Regulation should be extended to the deployment and provision of digital capacities such as cloud, AI and AI Gigafactories.
- (15) Military mobility is also one of the objectives of the CEF programme. The Joint White Paper for European Defence Readiness 2030 recognised military mobility as an essential enabler for European security and defence and stressed the Union added-value in supporting dual-use infrastructure for mobility. The mid-term review of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund both established by Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>11</sup> introduced the possibility to invest in defence or ~~dual-use~~**dual-use** infrastructure to foster military mobility benefiting from a pre-financing of ~~30%~~**20%** of the amounts programmed and the possibility to apply a Union financing of ~~up to~~**increased by 10 percentage points above the co-financing rate applicable, not exceeding** 100%. In cases where Member States transfer resources allocated to them in shared management to CEF they should benefit from the same conditions on pre-financing and co-financing **rates** for dual-use transport infrastructure projects as introduced in the ERDF and Cohesion Fund. In such a case, these amounts should be reserved to— projects developing the Military Mobility corridors as identified by the Member States in Military Requirements for Military Mobility within and beyond the Union as well as digital connectivity and capacities.-
- (16) Regulations (EU) 2021/694, (EU) 2021/695, (EU) 2021/697, (EU) 2021/1153, ~~(EU) 2023/1525~~ and (EU) 2024/795 should therefore be amended accordingly.

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<sup>10</sup> **Regulation (EU) 2021/1153 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2021 establishing the Connecting Europe Facility and repealing Regulations (EU) No 1316/2013 and (EU) No 283/2014 (OJ L 249 14.7.2021, p. 38, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1153/2024-07-18>)**

<sup>11</sup> **Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund (OJ L 231 30.6.2021, p. 60, ELI: <http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2021/1058/2024-12-24>)**

- (17) Given the urgent need to enable crucial investments in defence in the context of pressing geopolitical challenges, this Regulation should enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.
- (18) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely to strengthen research and development activities in ~~dual-use~~**dual-use** and defence, improve the competitiveness of the Union's defence industry and therefore contribute to the Union's defence **readiness** by refocusing investments of these critical priorities, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States, but can rather be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 TEU. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve those objectives,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

*Article 1*

Regulation (EU) 2021/694 [Digital Europe Programme] is amended as follows:

- (1) in Article 3 (1), second subparagraph, the following point is added:
- ‘(c) support dual-use projects, services, competences and applications.’
- (2) in Article 4 (1) the following point is added:
- ‘(d) deploy and operate AI Factories and new generation AI Gigafactories specialised in developing, training, and running the most complex, very large, AI models and applications, including hardware and software necessary for such deployment.’
- (3) in Article 8 (1),– point (a) is replaced by the following:
- ‘(a) support the public sector and areas of public interest, such as health and care, education, judiciary, customs, defence, transport, mobility, energy, environment, cultural and creative sectors, including relevant businesses established within the Union, to effectively deploy and access state-of-the-art digital technologies, such as HPC, quantum, AI and cybersecurity;’
- (4) in Article 12, paragraph 5 is replaced by the following:

- ‘5. The work programme may also provide that legal entities established in associated countries and legal entities that are established in the Union but are controlled from third countries are not eligible to participate in all or some actions under Specific Objective 3 ~~for duly justified security reasons~~, and in actions focused on technologies with dual-use potential under any specific objective **for duly justified security reasons**. In such cases, calls for proposals and calls for tenders shall be restricted to legal entities established or deemed to be established in Member States and controlled by Member States or by nationals of Member States.– Such restrictions may be applied to access to the capacities deployed under such calls.’

## *Article 2*

Regulation (EU) 2021/695 [Horizon Europe] is amended as follows:

- (1) In Article 46, the following paragraph 4a is inserted:

- ‘4a. By derogation from Article 212(3) of the Financial Regulation, repayments including reimbursed advances, revenues and unused amounts net of fees and costs of EIC blended finance of the EIC pilot under Horizon 2020 shall be considered to be internal assigned revenues in accordance with Article 21(3), point (f) and Article 21(4) and (5) of the Financial Regulation and the time restriction of two years set out in the second subparagraph of Article 212(3) of the Financial Regulation shall apply as from [date of entry into force of this Regulation].’

- ~~(2)~~**(1a)** Article 48(1), second subparagraph is amended as follows:

- (a) in point (a), the following sentence is added:

‘As an exception to Article 7(1), such support may include potential dual-use applications.’

- (b) in point (b) the following sentence is added:

‘As an exception to Article 7(1), such support may include potential dual-use applications.’

(c) in point– (c), the following sentence is added:

‘As an exception to Article 7(1), such support may include potential dual-use applications.’

(d) in point (d), the following sentence is added:

‘As an exception to Article 7(1), such support may include innovation in critical technologies with focus on defence applications.’

**(3) In Article 48, paragraph 2 is replaced by the following:**

**‘2. The beneficiary of the Accelerator shall be a legal entity qualifying as a start-up, an SME or in exceptional cases as a small mid-cap intending to scale up, established in a Member State or associated country.**

**For support under paragraph 1 of this Article that has defence applications, the participation shall be limited to legal entities established in Member States, EEA members, or Ukraine, and the participation of legal entities directly or indirectly controlled by countries other than Member States, EEA members and Ukraine or by legal entities of countries other than Member States, EEA members and Ukraine shall be excluded.**

**By way of derogation from subparagraph 2, a legal entity established in the Union or in an EEA member country and controlled by a third country other than an EEA member and Ukraine or by an entity of a third-country other than an EEA member and Ukraine shall be eligible to be a beneficiary under paragraph 1 of this Article if it has been subject to screening within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2019/452 and, where necessary, to appropriate mitigation measures, or if guarantees approved in accordance with the national procedures of the Member State or the EEA member country in which the legal entity is established are made available to the Commission. The guarantees shall provide assurances that the support for the legal entity would not contravene the security and defence interests of the Union and its Member States as established in the framework of the common foreign and security policy pursuant to Title V of the TEU, including respect for the principle of good neighbourly relations.**

For support under paragraph 1 of this Article that has dual-use applications, the work programme may provide that the participation can be limited to legal entities established only in Member States or to legal entities established in specified associated countries in addition to Member States. Any limitation of the participation of legal entities established in associated countries which are EEA members shall be in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Agreement on the European Economic Area. For duly justified and exceptional reasons, in order to guarantee the protection of the strategic interests of the Union and its Member States, the work programme may also exclude the participation of legal entities established in the Union or in associated countries directly or indirectly controlled by non-associated third countries or by legal entities of non-associated third countries from individual calls for proposals, or make their participation subject to conditions set out in the work programme.

The proposal may be submitted either by the beneficiary or, subject to the prior agreement by the beneficiary, by one or more natural persons or legal entities intending to establish or support that beneficiary. In the latter case, the funding agreement shall be signed only with the beneficiary.’

### *Article 3*

Regulation (EU) 2021/697 [European Defence Fund] is amended as follows:

- (1) Article 6 is replaced by the following:

#### ‘Article 6

Support for disruptive technologies for defence

1. The Commission shall, **by means of implementing acts, award funding to** support actions that are conducive to developing disruptive technologies for defence in the areas of intervention defined in the work programmes referred to in Article 24. **Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 34(2).**

2. The work programmes shall lay down the most appropriate forms of funding, selection and award criteria and procedures, and implementation for disruptive technologies for defence.;

(2) the following Article is inserted:

‘Article 8a

Cumulative funding and transfers of resources

1. An action that has received a contribution from another Union programme may also receive a contribution under the **ProgrammeFund**, provided that the contributions do not cover the same costs. The rules of the relevant Union programme shall apply to the corresponding contribution to the action. The support from the different Union programmes may be calculated on a pro-rata basis in accordance with the documents setting out the conditions for support.
2. Resources allocated to Member States under shared management may, at the request of the Member State concerned, be transferred to the **ProgrammeFund** subject to the conditions set out in the relevant provisions of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060 ~~for 2021–2027~~. The Commission shall implement those resources directly in accordance with point (a) of the first subparagraph of Article 62(1) of– the Financial Regulation or indirectly in accordance with point (c) of that subparagraph. Such resources shall be used for the benefit of the Member State concerned.
- 2a.** Resources transferred in accordance to paragraph 2 of this Article may, by derogation from Article 13(2) of this Regulation, be used for the purpose of contributing to the funding of eligible actions ~~under~~ **referred to in points (e), (f), (g), and (h) of Article 10(3)** of this Regulation up to 100 % of the eligible costs.
3. Where the Commission has not entered into a legal commitment under direct or indirect management for resources transferred in accordance with paragraph ~~32~~ and at the latest by 30 September 2027, the corresponding uncommitted resources may be transferred back to one or more respective source programmes, at the request of the Member State concerned, in accordance with the conditions set out in the relevant provisions of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060.

4. Member States, European Union institutions, bodies and agencies, third countries, international organisations, international financial institutions or other third parties, may provide additional financial contributions to the ~~Programme~~**Fund**. Such financial contributions shall constitute external assigned revenue within the meaning of Article 21(2), points (a), (d), or (e) or Article 21(5) of the Financial Regulation.;

#### *Article 4*

Regulation (EU) 2021/1153 [Connecting Europe Facility] is amended as follows:

- (1) **In Article 3(2) the point (c) is replaced by the following**~~is amended as follows:~~

- (c) ~~point (e) is replaced by the following:~~

‘(c) in the digital sector: to contribute to the development of projects of common interest relating to the deployment of and access to safe and secure very high capacity networks, including 5G systems, to the set-up and deployment of digital capacities such as cloud, AI and AI Gigafactories, to the increased resilience and capacity of digital backbone networks on Union territories by linking them to neighbouring territories, as well as to the digitalisation of transport and energy networks.;

- (2) in Article 8(4), the following point (f) is added:

‘(f) projects of common interest contributing to the set-up and deployment or significant upgrade of digital capacities, including cloud, AI and AI Gigafactories shall be prioritized according to the extent they significantly contribute to improve the performance, resilience and security of transport, energy and digital infrastructures that are critical for the ~~implementation~~**proper functioning** of the internal market.;

- (3) in Article 9(4), the following point (f) is added:

‘(f) actions supporting the set-up and deployment of digital capacities in cloud, AI and AI Gigafactories.;



(4) in Article 15 (2), the following point (ba) is added:

‘(ba) Subject to the transfer of the necessary resources to the CEF in the context of the mid-term review of programmes supported by the European Regional Development Fund and Cohesion Fund [add legal reference to Regulation adopted pursuant to COM(2025)123, 2025/0084 (COD)], pursuant to Article 4(13), for works relating to the specific objectives referred to in Article 3(2), point (a)(ii), the following conditions apply:

- (i) co-financing rates may be increased **by 10 percentage points above the co-financing rate referred to in point (b)**~~to a maximum of 100%~~;
- (ii) actions are entitled to a pre-financing payment representing at least ~~30%~~**20%** of the amount allocated in the grant agreement;
- (iii) actions shall be located on one or more of the four EU Priority Military Mobility Corridors identified by Member States in Annex II to the Military Requirements for Military Mobility within and beyond the Union, as ~~adopted~~**approved** by the Council on [18 March 2025 and with reference ST 6728/25 ADD1] and shall comply with the infrastructure requirements as set out in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/1328.’

#### *Article 5*

~~Regulation (EU) 2023/1525 [ASAP] is amended as follows:~~

~~(1) in Article 6, the following paragraphs are inserted:~~

- ~~‘3a. Member States, Union institutions, bodies and agencies, third countries, international organisations, international financial institutions or other third parties, may provide additional financial contributions to the Instrument. Such financial contributions shall constitute external assigned revenue within the meaning of Article 21(2), points (a), (d) or (e), or Article 21(5) of the Financial Regulation.~~
- ~~3b. Resources allocated to Member States under shared management may, at the request of the Member States concerned, be transferred to the Instrument subject to the conditions set out in the relevant provisions of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060. The~~

~~Commission shall implement those resources directly in accordance with Article 62(1), first subparagraph, point (a), of the Financial Regulation or indirectly in accordance with point (e) of that subparagraph. Such resources shall be used for the benefit of the Member State concerned.~~

- ~~3e. Resources transferred in accordance to paragraph 3b of this Article may, by derogation from Article 19c(6) of this Regulation, be used for the purpose of contributing to the funding of eligible actions under Article 13 of this Regulation up to 100 % of the eligible costs.~~
- ~~3d. Where the Commission has not entered into a legal commitment under direct or indirect management for resources transferred in accordance with paragraph 3 and at the latest by 30 September 2027, the corresponding uncommitted resources may be transferred back to one or more respective source programmes, at the request of the Member State concerned, in accordance with the conditions set out in the relevant provisions of Regulation (EU) 2021/1060.<sup>2</sup>~~

- ~~(2) in Article 24, the second paragraph is replaced by the following:~~

~~‘This Regulation shall apply until 31 December 2026. That shall not affect the continuation or modification of actions initiated pursuant to this Regulation or any actions necessary to protect the financial interests of the Union.’<sup>2</sup>~~

## *Article 6*

**Regulation (EU) 2024/795, [Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP)] is amended as follows:**

- (1) In Article 2(1), point (a) of Regulation (EU) 2024/795, [Strategic Technologies for Europe Platform (STEP)] the following point is added:**
- ‘(iv) defence technologies necessary for the development and manufacturing of defence products, including those defence-related products referred to in the Annex to Directive 2009/43/EC;**
- (2) In Article 2(7), the following is added before the last sentence:**

**‘By [two months after the entry into force of this Regulation], the Commission shall update that guidance to clarify how defence technologies can be considered to be critical.’**

*Article 7*

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in the Member States in accordance with the Treaties.

Done at Brussels,

*For the European Parliament*  
*The President*

*For the Council*  
*The President*