



COURT OF JUSTICE
OF THE EUROPEAN UNION



Annual report 2025 Management report



Annual management report 2025

(Article 74(9) of the Financial Regulation)

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I. Introduction

The Court of Justice of the European Union (the 'Court' or the 'Institution') is the judicial institution of the European Union. Its task is to ensure compliance with EU law by, inter alia, overseeing the uniform interpretation and application of the Treaties and the rules of secondary law, and reviewing the lawfulness of measures adopted by the EU institutions, bodies, offices and agencies.

The Court, composed of two courts, the 'Court of Justice' and the 'General Court of the European Union' ('the General Court'), contributes to the preservation of the European Union's values and promotes European integration through its case-law.

Article 74(9) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2024 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union ('the Financial Regulation') requires the authorising officer by delegation to report to his or her institution on the performance of his or her duties in the form of an annual activity report containing financial and management information, stating that he or she has reasonable assurance that:

- a) the information contained in the report gives a true and fair view of the situation;
- b) the resources allocated to the activities described in the report have been used for the intended purposes and in accordance with the principle of sound financial management; and
- c) the control procedures put in place give the necessary guarantees as to the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions.

At the Court, the authorising officer by delegation is the Registrar of the Court of Justice who directs the Institution's services under the authority of the President of the Court of Justice.

This Management Report, drawn up in accordance with the provision cited above, contains information on the operations carried out, by reference to the performance-based objectives and considerations, the risks associated with these operations, the use of the resources available and the efficiency and effectiveness of the internal control systems.

The activities and objectives achieved during the year are presented in a cross-cutting and thematic manner, grouped around the various management areas. This approach serves to highlight what has been achieved by the Court over the past year, irrespective of the administrative entity entrusted with a given task or project within the Institution. The sections of the report on the risks associated with operations and interinstitutional cooperation are also presented in a cross-cutting manner.

Thus, after the present introductory section, Section II reports on the main developments concerning, and results of, judicial activity in 2025. Section III focuses on the main results of administrative activity in 2025 for the various management areas; Section IV analyses operational risks, and Section V reports on interinstitutional cooperation and cooperation with Member State bodies in 2025. Sections VI, VII and VIII report on the use of the budgetary and human resources available to the Court, on the functioning of the internal control system and on the follow-up to the observations in the reports of the Court of Auditors and the European Parliament's discharge resolution for the financial year 2024. Finally, various annexes provide more specific information, including some that is required under specific provisions of the Financial Regulation.

II. Main developments and results concerning judicial activity in 2025

2025 was the first full year of implementation of the legislative reform adopted in 2024 concerning the partial transfer to the General Court of the Court of Justice's jurisdiction to hear preliminary rulings, as well as the extension of the scope of the mechanism for determining whether an appeal is allowed to proceed.

The Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union enables, from 1 October 2024, the General Court to exercise jurisdiction for preliminary rulings in six specific areas (the common system of value added tax, excise duties, the Customs Code, the tariff classification of goods under the Combined Nomenclature, compensation and assistance to passengers in the event of denied boarding or of delay or cancellation of transport services and the system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading) and, second, from 1 September 2024, a broadening of the substantive scope of the mechanism for determining whether an appeal is allowed to proceed.

This reform follows on from the 2016 reform of judicial architecture which doubled the number of judges at the General Court and is aimed at rebalancing the workload between the two courts, made necessary on account of the structural increase in the number and complexity of the cases brought before the Court of Justice. It also offers the Court of Justice the opportunity to give greater attention to its mandate as the European Union's constitutional and supreme court, while enshrining the General Court's crucial role in, *inter alia*, European economic and tax litigation.

The implementation of the reform was made possible by the comprehensive and appropriate regulatory and operational framework put in place in advance. The amended Rules of Procedure of the Court of Justice and of the General Court, the new versions of the practice directions to parties before the Court of Justice, relating to the cases brought before it, and of the practice rules implementing the Rules of Procedure of the General Court, as well as the new decisions concerning the lodging and service of procedural documents via the e-Curia application, formed the procedural and operational framework necessary for the General Court to exercise its new powers. Furthermore, the Recommendations to national courts and tribunals in relation to the initiation of preliminary ruling proceedings were updated in order to provide national courts with all the necessary guidance regarding this development in the respective jurisdictions of the Court of Justice and the General Court.

Last, whilst it initially had a single specialised chamber to deal with preliminary ruling cases, with judges designated to sit in it and even to be called upon to perform the duties of Advocate General, the General Court now includes two chambers responsible for this task.

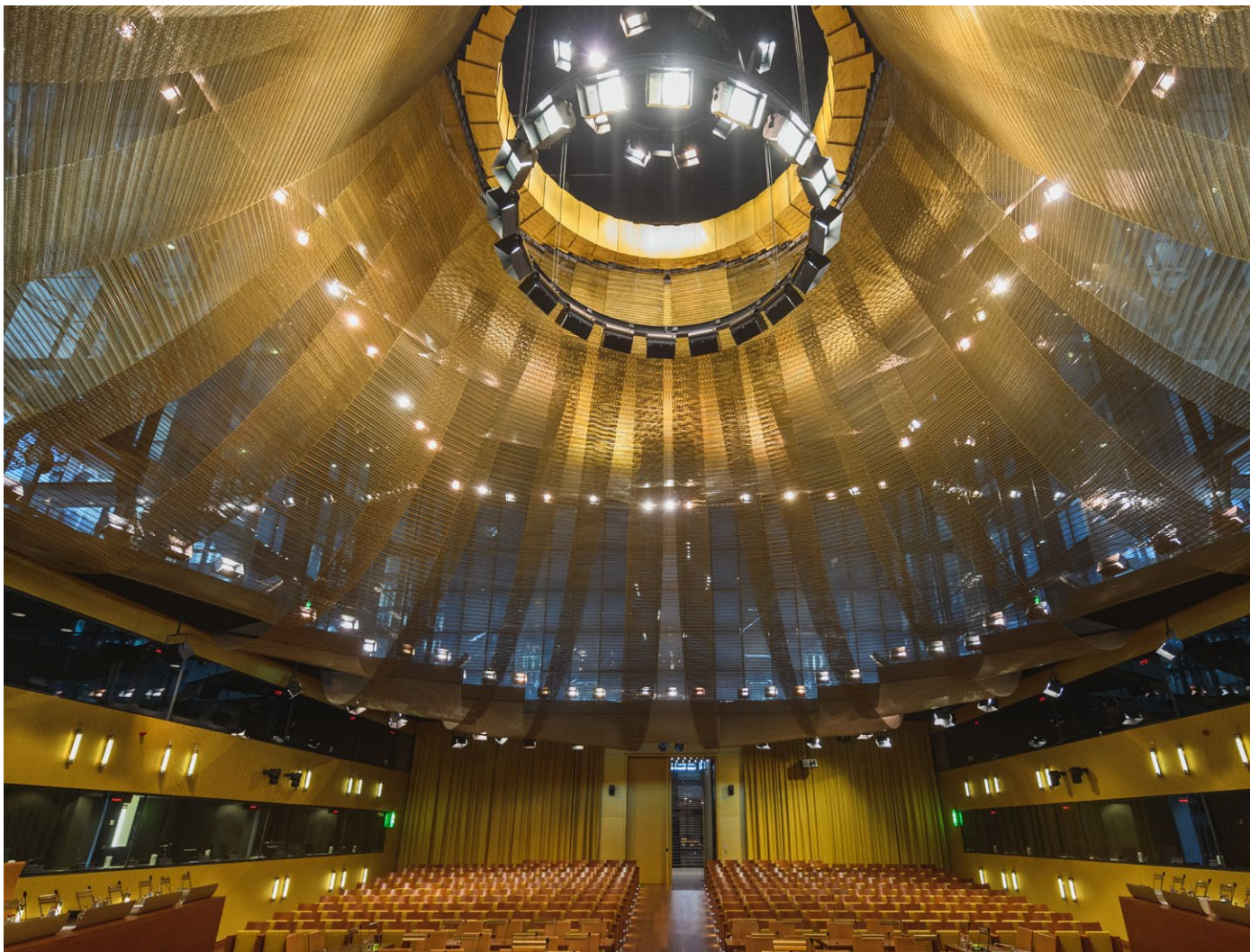
As regards the composition of the two courts, 2025 was marked, *inter alia*, by a partial renewal of the composition of the General Court, by the election of the President, the Vice-President, the Presidents of Chambers and the judges called upon to perform the duties of Advocate General for the purpose of dealing with requests for a preliminary ruling. On 16 and 22 September 2025, the General Court amended the decision on the constitution of the chambers and the assignment of judges to chambers. On 22 September 2025, the General Court also adopted the decision on the composition of the Grand Chamber and the Intermediate Chamber, the decision concerning the criteria for the allocation of cases to the chambers, and the decision on the procedure for appointing a judge to replace a judge who is unable to attend. For the period from 22 September 2025 to 31 August 2028, the General Court consists of ten chambers, seven of which are to deal with cases relating to intellectual property law and three with cases arising from the employment relationship between the European Union and its staff or from relations between, on the one hand, the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the

European Union and, on the other hand, their members or former members or other persons holding or having held office within those institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the European Union. The two chambers responsible for requests for preliminary rulings form part of the seven chambers dealing with cases relating to intellectual property law.

Statistically, the figures show sustained judicial activities. In 2025, 1 878 cases were thus brought before the two courts (1 706 in 2024), whilst the Court of Justice and the General Court were able to close a total of 2 301 cases (including a group of 404 cases that were essentially identical), which amounts to the closure of 1 898 cases if the group of 404 cases is treated as a single case. As at 31 December 2025, the number of pending cases stood at 2 489.

As regards the average duration of proceedings, this has decreased compared with the previous year. For the Court of Justice, the average duration of proceedings, across all types of cases, stood at 16.7 months in 2025 (one month less than in 2024, when the average duration of proceedings stood at 17.7 months). The average duration of proceedings before the General Court for 2025 was 16 months (18.5 in 2024).

The statistics concerning the judicial activity of the two courts, preceded by a brief overview highlighting the main trends that emerge from a reading of those statistics, are published and available to the public in all official EU languages on the website of the Institution ([Court of Justice – General Court](#)).



III. Main developments and results concerning judicial activity in 2025

In 2025, the services and registries of the two courts continued to work towards achieving their respective objectives, which are grouped schematically around the following management areas: ongoing support that is fully adapted to judicial activity; the use of technological tools to increase performance; opening the Court to the public and pursuing judicial dialogue; the preservation of multilingualism and legal and linguistic diversity, as well as the ambitious management of human resources and the enhancement of the attractiveness of the Institution as an employer.

The following sections provide an overview of the Court's activities during 2025 in relation to these areas, as well as the Court's policies and actions aimed at ensuring that its activities are brought into line with the applicable regulations and best practices.

1. Support for judicial activity

a. Implementation of the reform concerning the partial transfer of jurisdiction for preliminary rulings to the General Court

2025 was the first full year of implementation of the reform concerning the partial transfer of jurisdiction for preliminary rulings to the General Court. The redesigned internal organisation of the two courts and their services, as well as the new workflows and procedures for assisting the Chambers, were successfully implemented in the handling of requests for preliminary rulings falling within the jurisdiction of the General Court. In 2025, 65 requests were thus referred to the General Court in accordance with the new rules in force.

The work of the 'one-stop shop', a mechanism set up to ensure that requests for preliminary rulings are allocated to the competent court, has been crucial in this regard. Under the rules resulting from the legislative reform referred to above, all requests for a preliminary ruling are lodged with the Court of Justice, and it is the Court of Justice that must swiftly determine whether the request in question must be referred to the General Court or registered by the Court of Justice. The 'one-stop shop' allows all the data and documents necessary for a rapid decision as to the competent court to be collected and recorded in a single application. For every request for a preliminary ruling liable to be transmitted to the General Court, the Registry of the Court of Justice thus creates a file in the 'one-stop shop' application, to which all relevant information is added, until a decision is taken by the President of the Court of Justice, assisted by the Vice-President and the First Advocate General or, as the case may be, the general meeting of the Court of Justice, attended by all the Judges and Advocates General of that court. Once the decision has been taken, the case is entered formally in the register of the Court of Justice or the General Court and handled by the competent court.

Many parties involved in the proceedings, such as the registries, the Research and Documentation Directorate and the Legal Translation Directorate, interact via this platform to ensure that requests are processed smoothly and swiftly.

Several projects continued throughout 2025, focusing primarily on the publication of the public versions of the pleadings or written observations of the parties and interested parties in preliminary ruling cases, on adapting certain tools and workflows to the General Court's practices, and on introducing functional improvements to enhance the continuity and reliability of the handling of references for a preliminary ruling.

Thanks to all the preparatory work and the training and knowledge-sharing initiatives between the relevant departments, the General Court has been able to fulfil its new responsibilities while guaranteeing the same level of efficiency as that provided by the Court of Justice.

From 17 October 2024, the date on which the General Court received its first preliminary ruling case, until 31 December 2025, 84 requests for preliminary rulings were transmitted to the General Court; that court has already been able to close a total of 17, including 16 in 2025.

b. Use of e-Curia

The e-Curia application allows procedural documents to be lodged and served electronically and to be consulted. This application is common to the two courts making up the Institution. It allows for the paperless lodging of procedural documents by the parties' representatives and paperless system of notification to them by the registries of the Court of Justice and the General Court. This digitisation brings significant environmental and economic gains, such as a drastic reduction in postal costs and paper consumption. Moreover, it speeds up the processing of procedural documents transiting via this application and improves management quality through a harmonised and secure process.

At the General Court, the use of the e-Curia application is mandatory in direct actions. To ensure compliance with the principle of access to courts, the applicable legislation provides, however, for certain exceptions where the use of the e-Curia application proves technically impossible or where legal aid is sought by an applicant not represented by a lawyer. A specific procedure is also provided for to allow an account to be opened on a provisional basis, pending the submission of the required supporting documents and the final validation of the account. This provisional opening allows procedural documents to be lodged immediately within time limits that are about to expire. In 2025, 97% of submissions to the General Court were thus made via the e-Curia application (96% in 2024) across all types of cases, including therefore preliminary rulings, for which the use of e-Curia is not mandatory.

At the Court of Justice, the e-Curia application is also the primary method of exchanging procedural documents with the parties. In 2025, documents lodged via that application accounted for 92% of all procedural documents lodged with the Court of Justice, that is to say, an increase of 1% compared with the previous year (91% in 2024) and of 13% compared with 2020 (79%).

While strongly encouraged, the use of this application is, however, not mandatory at the Court of Justice.

The ongoing promotion of the application by the Court of Justice and the General Court is reflected in the very significant increase in the number of accounts (12 903 accounts opened as at 31 December 2025, compared to 11 692 accounts opened as at 31 December 2024), accounts opened by national courts in particular (699 accounts at the end of 2025, compared to 566 accounts at the end of 2024; 451 accounts at the end of 2023 and 337 accounts at the end of 2022).

Moreover, since 2024, notification of procedural documents between the two registries is also carried out via the e-Curia application.

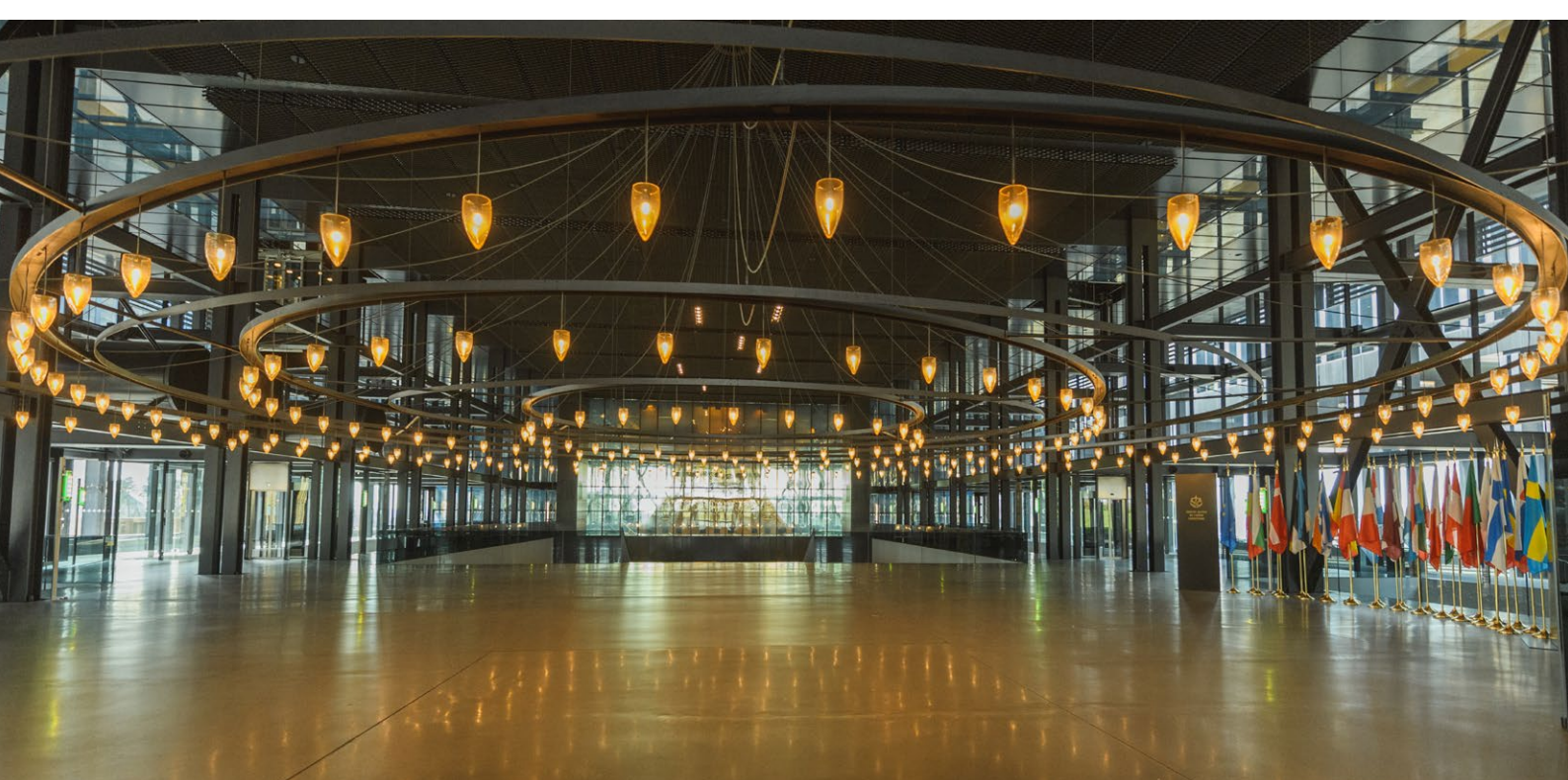
The rules governing the use of e-Curia were updated following the entry into force of the reform concerning the partial transfer of jurisdiction for preliminary rulings to the General Court. The different typologies of 'accounts' are now described in relation to all categories of users.

c. Developments concerning the Integrated Case Management System programme

As part of the Integrated Case Management System programme, the technology and IT architecture used in judicial activities were updated and modern technical architecture was rolled out, providing the entire system with a robust foundation that can be reused for and by other systems.

The Court is adopting a modular architecture for the digital management of a large number of its activities. These include, for 2025, the setting up of a judicial data platform enabling the creation and deployment of dashboards based on aggregated data from various systems, as well as necessary adjustments in the context of the transfer of references for a preliminary ruling, such as the adaptation of reports, the implementation of alerts and statistics, or the configuration of tools for the electronic distribution of documents.

These developments are accompanied by discussions on optimising working methods and case management practices, which are intended to be integrated gradually into the development of new workflows. The Registry of the Court of Justice and that of the General Court have, in fact, undertaken, during 2025, an in-depth review of the modernisation of their work. The main objectives of this initiative are to ensure an optimal level of service for their respective courts and the parties' representatives, to optimise their working methods, to strengthen synergies between the two registries and between the registries and the institution's various departments, and to adapt IT tools in line with their evolving needs.



2. Digitalisation and emerging technologies for increased performance

a. Automated and paperless procedures

The Court's IT strategy is based on sound data governance and digital support for the institution's development.

In 2025, the Court continued to build its digital services, drawing on its new technical architecture which ensures the robustness of its infrastructure. This infrastructure now includes additional components that enhance the capacity of IT systems in terms of quality, integration and optimal data utilisation, while ensuring that those systems comply with the new regulations on cybersecurity, interoperability and artificial intelligence, and delivering immediate benefits for the organisation through the improved coordination of judicial data.

The Court organises its document management around several applications and tools that enable paperless, orderly processing in compliance with regulatory requirements, particularly regarding the integrity, security and confidentiality of information.

The management of judicial documents is ensured through the use of secure applications, specifically designed to meet the particular needs and confidentiality requirements associated with the institution's judicial remit, such as the one-stop shop and e-Curia applications referred to above.

The management of administrative documents is carried out through the use of the HAN/ARES application by all administrative services, with a dedicated team managing this tool to support users so that they may derive the greatest benefit from it for the organisation and optimisation of working methods.

The EU SIGN digital signature tool is used by all the departments of the Institution for administrative tasks. It is also used for the judgments, orders and minutes of the hearings of the General Court. Since the end of 2025, the Opinions of the Advocates General at the General Court have been signed electronically, as part of that court's exercise of its new jurisdiction for preliminary rulings.

Specific applications are in place for the management of human resources and financial management of the Institution, and numerous specialist tools are also available for legal research and documentation, bibliographic research, professional training and development, and neural machine translation. These applications contribute to the simplification and digitisation of workflows and to improving and facilitating access to various resources for all the Institution's staff.

In terms of financial management, e-invoicing is actively encouraged, which has increased the percentage of invoices received electronically to 90% in 2025, compared with 88% in 2024, 81% in 2023 and 14% in 2015.

b. Artificial intelligence (AI) and emerging technologies

The Court began at a very early stage to monitor developments in the field of artificial intelligence (AI) and to identify technologies that could increase the efficiency of its functioning.

As part of its digital transformation, the Court aims to rely on capabilities of AI in a responsible, fair, traceable and reliable manner. The institution adopted a strategy for the integration of tools based on artificial intelligence in its functioning ([cjeu_ai_strategy.pdf \(europa.eu\)](#)) and a governing body (AI Management Board), made up of, inter alia, Members of both Courts, tasked with reflecting on the principles, ethical aspects and rules to guide the use of AI tools.

The work carried out is fully aligned with the Court's AI strategy, based on the fundamental principles set out in that strategy document: fairness, impartiality and non-discrimination, transparency, traceability, respect for privacy and data protection, human oversight and continuous improvement.

Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2024/1689 laying down harmonised rules on AI, in particular Article 4 relating to AI literacy, the Institution has been making constant and significant efforts to ensure that its staff receives training that is as comprehensive as possible, offering a series of training sessions developed in-house. Accordingly, awareness-raising and training campaigns in this field are regularly conducted, aimed at highlighting both the opportunities and the challenges associated with the use of AI-based technologies.

The Court's Innovation Lab, which has been monitoring closely the avenues offered by emerging technologies and AI since 2019, continued working together with the services according to their needs and areas of interest. An AI network is in place, bringing together representatives from the departments to facilitate this collaboration.

In 2025, work on several technological solutions progressed.

Development work on the Curia AI Brain project, a tool tailored to the institution's judicial and administrative needs and based on large-scale language models, continued. The pilot project was presented to the members of the AI Management Board, following which tests were carried out within a predefined framework of chambers and departments. As the tests proved sufficiently promising, the pilot project was approved by the AI Management Board and the tool rolled out in a sovereign European cloud chosen for the security and confidentiality guarantees it offers. Further testing is planned before it is made available to all staff in 2026. According to the principles of the use of AI tools to which the Court attaches great importance, the rollout of the tool will be accompanied by appropriate instructions; to this end, an information notice on the tool's use cases, as well as guidelines to facilitate its adoption and ensure its use in accordance with the applicable rules, are being prepared.

As part of the support for judicial work provided by the Research and Documentation Directorate, a new tool capable of detecting a wider range of legal citations more rapidly and accurately was rolled out in 2025. The analysis of judicial documents (judgments, orders, reasoned opinions and Opinions of the Advocates General) produced by the two courts is necessary in order to produce the list of EU legal acts and case-law precedents referred to within these documents. This analysis thus enables users both within and outside the Institution (also via EUR-Lex) to identify easily precedents citing specific acts of EU law published in the Official Journal of the European Union and/or case-law published in the European Court Reports and/or made available on the InfoCuria website.

In addition, in order to strengthen the range of tools supporting staff in their daily work, a smart translation and drafting aid tool has been rolled out for all staff. Its use is governed both 'by design', through the technical solution used, and by the publication of specific guidelines aimed at raising staff awareness of the proper use of this tool, as well as preventing the risks associated with this type of

technology (AI). Such an initiative is not only part of the strategy to integrate AI tools into the Court's operations, but also serves to preserve and defend multilingualism, which is a fundamental value of the Institution. In a multilingual and multicultural working environment, such a tool provides support that goes beyond productivity considerations and promotes balanced geographical and linguistic representation within the Institution.

It is appropriate also to mention specifically work on establishing an ethical reference framework for the use of AI-based tools. During the year, in-depth work was carried out within the AI Management Board to draft an Ethics Charter to guide the Court's choices in the field. The drafting of the document was completed in 2025 and was adopted by the competent decision-making body in January 2026.

Regarding training, the Court continued to organise AI 'learning months'. After a first edition in November 2024, two new series were offered in March and November 2025. These campaigns include webinars, online courses and round-table discussions, aiming to make AI more accessible and understandable while setting out the framework for its ethical and responsible use.

c. Strengthening IT systems and cybersecurity

Significant changes were made in 2025 to the IT infrastructure to optimise further the performance, stability, support and security of existing IT applications and systems. These developments include work to simplify and segment the network, with a particular focus on modernising technical components.

In order to ensure the provision in the long term of multimedia services relating to hearings, strictly linked to participation via videoconference and the live streaming of hearings on the Court's website, the relevant departments upgraded the conference equipment in the courtrooms and improved the streaming platform.

Cybersecurity remains a major key factor for the protection of the Court's IT systems and sensitive data. Several measures have been taken to strengthen IT security and ensure compliance with the requirements of Regulation (EU/Euratom) 2023/2841 laying down measures for a high common level of cybersecurity at the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the Union. The key deadlines of 8 April 2025, 8 July 2025 and 8 September 2025 have all been met by the Court.

An internal cybersecurity risk-management, governance and control framework has been set up, and the assessments and reports required by the regulations have been drawn up in accordance with the requirements. Work aimed at the continuous improvement of the Court's cybersecurity maturity is ongoing.

Fundamental governance elements, such as the overall organisation of cybersecurity, human resources security, access control, incident management (in conjunction with the Computer Emergency Response Team Service for the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies – CERT-EU), the steering of business continuity and a comprehensive cybersecurity training programme for all staff, were implemented during the year.

The cybersecurity strategy, as set out in the governance and control framework adopted on 4 April 2025, consists, over the next three years, in reducing vulnerabilities in the Court's IT environment. It prioritises the replacement of obsolete IT systems, applications and protocols, improving resilience by simplifying the IT architecture, and enhancing detection and effectiveness through state-of-the-art methods and tools.

The implementation of the actions listed in the cybersecurity roadmap has already made it possible to achieve 75% of the overall target.

The Court remains committed to increasing the budget allocated to cybersecurity sustainably, in line with the levels recommended by the regulations in force.

In addition to actions taken to update and modernise security infrastructure, awareness-raising campaigns were carried out in 2025. During a 'cybersecurity month', training sessions and 'challenges' were offered to staff in order to allow them to acquire valuable skills to manage cybersecurity risks.

Cooperation with CERT-EU was further strengthened throughout the year, as part of the implementation of the new regulatory framework, through regular exchanges between technical teams and the Court's participation in various CERT-EU working groups.

Last, a project on quantum cryptography, determined at interinstitutional level by CERT-EU and the Inter-institutional Committee for Digital Transformation (ICDT), was launched in 2025 to identify the areas in which quantum algorithms will need to be integrated into the Court's infrastructure and applications, and to implement an initial pilot project in cooperation with the other institutions.



3. Opening of the Court to the public, access to information and judicial dialogue

a. Making information on the Institution's activities available to the general public

The Court ensures wide visibility of its judicial and institutional activities to create closer ties with the general public and legal professionals, by publishing a large amount of information online and by adapting that information to various categories of interested persons.

On its website, in a new version resulting from a thorough overhaul of the information architecture (see point (b) below), the Court presents the following publications:

- The Year in Review, summarising the results of the Court's administrative and judicial activities in an approachable way, including 'Focus' sections on key cases. That publication, addressed to all EU citizens, is intended to set out the activities of the courts with a view to education, transparency and better visibility of those activities for the general public ([CURIA-Annual report](#));
- this Management Report (annual activity report of the authorising officer by delegation, in accordance with Article 74(9) of the regulation [CURIA - Annual report](#));
- the Statistics concerning the judicial activity of the Court of Justice ([Statistics Court of Justice](#)) and the General Court ([Statistics General Court](#)) with a preface, for each court, highlighting the main trends that emerge from the analysis of the data; and, last,
- the 'Yearly Selection of Leading Judgments', which aims to make the case-law of the EU Courts more visible and accessible. It is a compilation of résumés of the main decisions of the Court of Justice and the General Court, highlighting, for legal professionals, the main developments in the case-law ([Yearly Selection of Leading Judgments](#)).

The Year in review is available in 24 language versions, in three formats (paper, pdf and html). The Yearly Selection of Leading Judgments is available in 24 language versions, in pdf format. The Statistics concerning judicial activity are available in 24 language versions, in pdf format. This Management Report is available in two language versions, in pdf format.

b. A new digital communication ecosystem

In the field of external communication, three key projects to bring the Institution closer to citizens were completed in 2025 – all three forming part of the overall project aimed at modernising the Court's website – namely the redesign of the website itself, the launch of Curia Web TV outside the Institution and the launch of a new external search engine for case-law (InfoCuria). All these works, carried out in parallel, entailed a high level of engagement on the part of the services of the Institution; this culminated in the launch of the new website on 12 January 2026. The launch was, moreover, preceded, accompanied and followed by a dedicated communication campaign, particularly on social media.

i. Redesign of the Court's website (CURIA)

The Court's website ([CURIA website](#)) is the showcase of the Institution and a central access platform for information on its activities.

The recasting project entailed a comprehensive overhaul of the website, including its design, architecture and the information available to the public. The site overhaul was based on three key areas: a user-centred information architecture, a page design that facilitates navigation and meets high accessibility standards, and a comprehensive overhaul of the content in clear and understandable language, including for a non-expert audience.

The site also hosts two key tools for accessing information: the Court's audiovisual platform – Curia Web TV – and the new search engine InfoCuria.

ii. Audiovisual communication channel: Curia Web TV for the general public

Since its launch in 2023, Curia Web TV has been keeping the Court's staff informed about departmental news, the institution's various projects, case-law and major events relating to judicial or institutional activity. Ten editions of the *Journal* were broadcast in 2025.

In parallel with this service, the Court prepared for the launch of the second phase of this project, namely making it available to the general public. Intense efforts took place in 2025 in order to complete this project, which was designed as a significant part of the institution's communication strategy towards citizens and legal professionals.

Building on the work of previous years, a range of content and programmes were developed, with particular attention paid to the linguistic aspect of the programming. In line with the values of multilingualism and accessibility promoted by the Court, the necessary mechanisms to ensure the ability to translate content into all the official languages of the European Union and features designed for people with disabilities have been put in place.

By making this platform available to the public, the Court now offers new channels of information on its institutional and judicial activities and enables European citizens to better understand the impact of its case-law on their daily lives. Modern and dynamic formats and content have been specifically designed to engage better with young citizens.

iii. A new search engine

The new InfoCuria search engine provides users with a new tool offering a modern solution for exploring case-law databases. The roll-out of this tool (which covers pending cases, judicial decisions and the Opinions of the Advocates General, as well as the site's editorial content) is taking place in two stages.

The version launched on 12 January 2026 allows searches to be carried out using an approach similar to that of the most commonly used internet search engines, covering the full text and/or metadata of documents, and includes various new features (fuzzy search, Boolean operators, auto-suggest and auto-complete, faceted filtering, sorting by relevance, text highlighting, and so on).

To meet the specific needs of legal professionals, a version featuring an advanced interface via a multi-criteria search form is currently under development and will be rolled out shortly. In the meantime, in order to meet certain search requirements until the new advanced interface goes live, features from the old version of the search engine are accessible via the new search engine's interface.

c. Broadcasting of judgments and hearings

To facilitate public access to its judicial proceedings, the Court has, since 2022, offered a live streaming service that makes its hearings accessible to any interested person, wherever that person may be.

With this system, the delivery of judgments of the Court of Justice and reading of Opinions of the Advocates General are now broadcast live on the Court's website. Since February 2025, the General Court has also been streaming the delivery of certain judgments and the reading of certain Opinions.

As regards hearings before the Court of Justice, cases referred to the plenary session, the Grand Chamber or, exceptionally, where this is justified by the importance of the case, to panels of five judges are, in principle, also broadcast with a slight delay, in order not to disrupt the proper conduct of the proceedings.

Recordings of the hearings remain available on the CURIA website for one month after the hearing has closed, offering any interested party and, in particular, the referring court itself the opportunity to access them at their convenience during that period.

The nature and arrangements of the broadcast take due account of the requirements relating to the protection of personal data, while the terms of use of the video recordings of hearings ensure that the provisions of the courts' rules of procedure are effective. For these reasons, a new decision [2025/857] was adopted by the Court of Justice in April 2025 on the rules and arrangements for implementing the broadcasting of hearings.

In total, 38 hearings of the Court of Justice were thus streamed in 2025. Each broadcast also contains an audiovisual briefing presenting the case.

Furthermore, in February 2025, a new decision [2025/436] was adopted by the General Court on the broadcasting of the delivery of judgments or reading of Opinions under its Rules of Procedure.

Since 12 January 2026, these broadcasts have been part of the programme offered to the general public by the Court's new communication channel, Curia Web TV.

d. Strengthening the transparency of judicial activity

An important step was taken with the amendment of Protocol No 3 on the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union ('the Statute') in terms of accessibility of information, while ensuring absolute compliance with the confidentiality required by the handling of cases and the secrecy of judicial deliberations.

Thus, written observations lodged by the interested persons referred to in Article 23 of the Statute in preliminary ruling cases are now published on the Curia website, unless those persons object, three months after the case has been closed. This development is the final step in the transparency project begun with the publication of requests for a preliminary ruling on the website in November 2019. It is now possible for all interested persons to consult the entire body of documents relating to a preliminary ruling case. The new Info Curia search engine available on the new website now allows users to find the published written observations.

Furthermore, in 2025, a new feature was added to the measures that the Court is implementing to enhance the transparency of its work further. On 3 June 2025, the Court broadcast its first short explanatory video on a judgment, on 3 June 2025. Through this innovative format, the Court is making its important decisions more accessible to the general public and the media, presenting them in under five minutes in clear and understandable language. Subtitled in the 24 official languages of the

European Union, the video was posted on the CURIA website's streaming page immediately after the judgment in question was delivered, and shared on social media. It was truly successful, with close to 20 000 views on LinkedIn. In total, 11 explanatory videos were broadcast in 2025.

These explanatory videos are reserved for certain cases that are particularly important or that attract significant media and public interest. They now form part of the programming of the public version of Curia Web TV. Alongside other formats such as briefings on hearings of the Grand Chamber of the Court of Justice, the delayed broadcast of hearings, and the live broadcast of the delivery of judgments and reading of Opinions, these videos form part of the Court's efforts to develop its communication tools and channels and put into practice one of the Institution's strategic priorities, namely bringing European justice closer to citizens and strengthening communication about its activities.

e. Dissemination of case-law

In 2025, the Court published 72 200 documents in the European Court Reports, for a total of 476 542 pages (as compared with 62 097 documents for 542 740 pages in 2024 and 34 635 documents for 376 863 pages in 2023).

Published on a monthly basis, the monthly case-law bulletins presented, in 2025, the major recent decisions of the two courts, thus facilitating legal monitoring work, both internally and externally. Given the public interest in the monthly bulletins, in particular from national judges, lawyers, advisers and legal professionals, as well as academics, they are published on the Court's website, during the first half of the month, and on the platform of the Judicial Network of the European Union (RJUE). RJUE members receive a copy of each new publication.

In addition, given the public's level of interest in thematic case-law factsheets, new thematic factsheets were circulated in 2025. The thematic factsheets provide an overview of the most important decisions of the Court of Justice and the General Court on a specific topic of EU law. They are available in all the official languages of the European Union.

In order to meet the need for more targeted research in certain fields, new thematic case-law bulletins were drawn up. Those bulletins, circulated within the Institution, consist in extracted case-law analysis data contained in the Digest of case-law and relating to specific fields. They are available electronically and set out keyword chains and summaries or résumés of judgments and orders.

Finally, a selection of leading judgments is published annually to provide legal professionals with a concise analysis of the main developments in the case-law of the Court of Justice and the General Court. This is a compilation of résumés, grouped by topic according to a structure modelled on that of the EU Treaties.

f. Other communication initiatives

With regard to publications or other actions, the following actions should be mentioned:

- the uploading to the Court's YouTube channel of two new multimedia videos on judicial transparency and infringement proceedings;
- the print publication in 2025 of the proceedings of the conference marking the 20th anniversary of the 2004 enlargement;
- the audio-visual publication in 2025 of the President's conference in Cyprus on the rule of law, eleven explanatory videos on judgments by the Members, and the discussion between the President of the Court and the President of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR).

In 2025, the Court continued the structured development of its presence on social media, with a view to diversifying its audience, enhancing transparency and improving access to judicial information.

This digital presence aims to:

- make case-law more comprehensible and accessible;
- reach new audiences, including young citizens;
- strengthen dialogue with legal professionals and the media;
- support major institutional projects (reforms, Curia Web TV, new website).

At the end of 2025, the Court's LinkedIn account had 384 185 subscribers (297 346 subscribers at the end of 2024), an increase of 29.2%. The average engagement rate on LinkedIn is 6.5%, with peaks exceeding 15% for some messages posted on this social media platform. On X, the number of followers on the two accounts of the Institution (in French and in English) reached 164 725 (163 000 in 2024 and 159 000 in 2023). This is an increase of 1.1%, and the average engagement rate is 2.20% for most tweets, with peaks exceeding 6% for tweets on several particularly high-profile cases in 2025.

The Institution's YouTube channel received 264 000 views, a large proportion of which (150 000) were generated due, in particular, to a promotional campaign that also led to a significant increase in the number of YouTube subscribers (by 26 400), for a total of 120 000 subscribers.

The Court also uses the open-source social media platform Mastodon, on which it now has more than 5 200 followers.

In 2025, the Court extended its online presence by joining new platforms: Bluesky (3 465 followers), Threads (145 followers), Instagram (2 606 followers, 573 401 impressions, 3.51% engagement rate) and WhatsApp (434 followers).

Centralised management of posts via a dedicated IT tool ensures coordinated content planning, editorial consistency across all platforms and optimisation of the resources used. This tool also helps to monitor performance and continuously adapt the digital communication strategy.

g. Media relations

The Court issued 165 press releases in 2025 (206 in 2024 and 210 in 2023). Regular information on the Institution's activities was also sent to journalists (593 weekly or twice-monthly newsletters and 469 Quick Info letters), reflecting ongoing close relations with the media and the importance which the Court attaches to these key channels for supporting the dissemination of case-law.

In 2025, 14 meetings were organised with the press on the Court's judicial activity. A total of 55 journalists took part in these meetings.

h. Open Day

On 18 October 2025, the Court, as is its usual practice, opened its doors to citizens in order to give them the opportunity to familiarise themselves with its activities and premises. 2 557 people (compared with 2 493 in 2024, an increase of 2.57%) passed through the doors of the Court to follow an explanatory itinerary or participate in detailed guided tours given in several languages. Groups of 10 to 15 persons were told how cases progress, from the lodging of an application to the delivery of a judgment, and they learnt about the composition, functioning and main tasks of the Court. The Registry of the General

Court and several departments of the Court of Justice set up information stands to present their activities to interested visitors. A Q&A session involving approximately 250 visitors was held in the Main Courtroom of the Palais by the President of the Court of Justice.

i. Institutional activities for visitors and the virtual visitors programme

Institutional activities for visitors make it possible to reach a wide public and thus ensure that the public in general and legal professionals are better informed about, in particular, the mandate and competences of the Court of Justice and the General Court. These include visits and seminars, which take the form of in-person, virtual or hybrid events.

In 2025, the Court received 15 987 visitors, divided into 626 groups (16 319 people divided into 601 groups in 2024).

In this context, it is important to highlight the role of seminars, directed mainly at groups of judges; they are a preferred tool for the dissemination and understanding of EU law for national courts and legal professionals. During the year, a total of 128 'seminar' days were organised for 3 094 participants.

Seminars at the Court are organised for judges or other legal professionals from Member States, candidate States (in 2025, Georgia, Ukraine and Moldova) and third countries.

As part of the well-established collaboration with the EFTA Court, the Court hosted representatives from the Norwegian Court of Appeal, Borgarting Lagmannsrett Oslo, and a visit from law professors from the University of Reykjavik.

In addition to the usual seminars, collaboration with the EPPO continued in 2025 to train European Prosecutors and Delegated Prosecutors on the preliminary ruling mechanism. The Court organised a visit for Lithuanian and Latvian prosecutors

The collaboration between the Court and the Academy of European Law (ERA) continued. In 2025, 19 ERA visits were organised jointly, including attendance at a public hearing and a general presentation. Furthermore, on 8 October 2025, the final of the Young European Lawyers Contest was held at the Court. Organised by the ERA, this competition is a unique opportunity for young lawyers to hone their legal skills in an increasingly digital and interconnected Europe. Bringing together competitors from across Europe, the competition sees teams put EU law into practice through role-playing exercises on topics such as digital law, personal data protection, artificial intelligence and cross-border justice. The two finalist teams faced off in oral arguments before a jury composed of judges from the General Court and other legal professionals. The event was streamed live on the Court's LinkedIn account.

4.2% of the public (632 people) took part in virtual visits. These visits are advertised on the webpages of the Court's website. All parts of a traditional visit can, without exception, be offered in this format.

Virtual educational programmes are offered to secondary school pupils in Member States (aged 15–18), consisting of interactive elements lasting up to two hours. The programme is now fully customisable and the choice of elements has been broadened to include multilingualism and professions at the Court. Members of the Court of Justice and the General Court, as well as senior members of staff, take part in these programmes. Under this format, 13 visits were organised in 2025 for 412 pupils from the following Member States: Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Spain.

Furthermore, the Court houses a collection of works of art that are representative of Europe's artistic heritage. The Visits Department organises guided tours ('Art tour') that follow a route designed to create a dialogue between the history of the Institution, the architecture and the works of art, selected from among the most iconic in the collection. Nine visits took place in 2025, for a total of 168 visitors.

j. Institutional exchanges and judicial dialogue

As part of efforts to strengthen judicial dialogue between European courts, delegations of Members of the Court of Justice made several visits to national courts in Member States. In September 2025, two visits were organised to the Constitutional Court of the Italian Republic and the Constitutional Court of the Kingdom of Belgium, and in November 2025, a delegation visited the Supreme Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Cyprus and the Supreme Court of Spain.

In March 2025, the Court hosted a delegation from the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Latvia and a delegation from the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, followed by a delegation from the Supreme Court and the Supreme Administrative Court of Finland in May 2025.

During the Meeting of Judges, the Court welcomed 148 judges from Member States. The Meeting offers national judges the opportunity to have direct discussions with the Members of the Court on matters of common interest. The two-day programme included working sessions and workshops on recent case-law. The national judges also attended a hearing of the Grand Chamber of the Court of Justice. The registries presented the features of e-Curia to the national delegations.

In the context of the Polish and Danish presidencies of the European Union, informal meetings of the agents representing the Member States before the two EU courts were held in Warsaw in April 2025 and in Copenhagen in September 2025, respectively, in the presence of representatives of the Court as well as of the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union and the European Commission. The meeting in Warsaw provided an initial overview of the implementation of the legislative reform, six months after its entry into force, while the discussion in Copenhagen focused in particular on practical measures to facilitate or improve the experience of representatives in proceedings before the two courts. An initial exchange of views also took place on possible developments of the e-Curia application.

The Court also hosted a delegation from the Council of Bars and Law Societies of Europe (CCBE) in December 2025. Several round-table discussions brought participants together to discuss a variety of topics, such as initiatives relating to artificial intelligence, the live streaming of hearings and the publication of written observations.

In addition, the third edition of the 'EUnited in Diversity' conference, held in Bulgaria, brought together the Court and the constitutional courts and equivalent institutions exercising constitutional jurisdiction from 21 EU Member States to discuss the theme 'The role of constitutional justice in the common legal order of the European Union'. This biennial forum aims to strengthen dialogue between these courts, which have specific jurisdictions and face unique challenges. Senior administrative officials from the participating institutions were also given the opportunity to discuss the impact of digital technologies on the work of the courts.

A visit by a delegation from the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) to the Court brought together members of both courts for several round-table discussions on topics of mutual interest. Furthermore, representatives from the Court's departments also visited the ECtHR as part of the regular exchanges between the registries and departments of these two courts.

Last, the Court continues to collaborate with other organisations such as (i) the Network of Presidents of the Supreme Courts of the European Union; (ii) the European association composed of the Court and the Councils of State or supreme administrative jurisdictions of the Member States of the European Union 'ACA-Europe' (observer); (iii) the Venice Commission, the consulting body of the Council of Europe on constitutional questions (observer in the Joint Committee on Constitutional Justice); and (iv) the European Network of Councils for the Judiciary (observer).

k. Judicial Network of the European Union (RJUE)

The Network was created in March 2017, on the 60th anniversary of the signature of the Treaties of Rome, and brings together the constitutional and supreme courts of the Member States and of four third countries, as well as the European Court of Human Rights, the EFTA Court and four European networks as observers.

Closer links between the courts and tribunals which are members of the RJUE facilitate close cooperation in areas as diverse as case-law monitoring, legal research, multilingual terminology and emerging technologies. It creates new opportunities for synergies and for sharing good practices and experiences.

In line with the practice begun in 2024 of a national court hosting the annual meeting of correspondents, the seventh edition of this annual meeting was held in Lisbon on 20 and 21 November 2025 under the high patronage of the Portuguese Constitutional Court, Supreme Court and Supreme Administrative Court. 60 correspondents, including 30 in situ, attended as representatives from 47 courts and tribunals that are members of the network.

In addition, the various thematic groups have continued their activities and meet at regular intervals.

Furthermore, as part of judicial cooperation within the RJUE, two visits to courts and tribunals that are members of the network took place in 2025.

In June, representatives of the Court visited the Oberster Gerichtshof (Supreme Court, Austria) and the Verwaltungsgerichtshof (Supreme Administrative Court, Austria). During this visit, which took place at the premises of the Austrian Supreme Court, representatives of the Court and the administration presented the practical aspects of handling preliminary ruling cases, the Court's departments, and the internal and external research tools of the RJUE to approximately 30 members of the two courts, including their legal research departments.

In December, a delegation from the Court visited the two Luxembourg members of the network, namely the High Court of Justice and the Administrative Court. Approximately 60 participants attended the various sessions offered, which covered a range of topics such as the preliminary ruling procedure, the principle of primacy and the obligation for courts of last instance to refer questions for a preliminary ruling, the work of an Advocate General, the origin of the position and the procedural role of the Advocates General, the partial transfer of jurisdiction for preliminary rulings from the Court of Justice to the General Court, and practical advice for referring courts. The origins, objectives and main areas of activity of the RJUE were also discussed, as were the documentary resources available on the Court's website, in particular the RJUE platform and the InfoCuria search engine.

I. Strengthening cooperation between the Court and the European Judicial Training Network (EJTN)

Since its creation slightly over 20 years ago, the European Judicial Training Network (EJTN) has contributed to strengthening mutual trust and judicial cooperation and dialogue, and has contributed to the integration of the European judicial area by promoting knowledge of the legal systems of the Member States and of EU law.

The network is thus particularly important to the Court, which has established a long-standing partnership with that network, the main event of which is the presence, each year, of national judges for 6-month or 12-month traineeships in the chambers of the Court of Justice and the General Court, as well as in the Research and Documentation Directorate. These traineeships allow direct and daily contact with different legal cultures and traditions, both national and European, to their greatest mutual benefit and enrichment.

In the context of that partnership, the Court, in collaboration with the EJTN, organised a new seminar on the preliminary ruling procedure.

In 2025, a total of six 1.5-day seminars were organised, attended by 228 judges.

Furthermore, in December 2025, the Court hosted the final of the THEMIS 2025 competition, devoted to judicial protection in the European Union. Open to future EU magistrates undergoing entry level training, the THEMIS competition is one of the flagship initiatives of the EJTN. It provides a framework for deepening discussions of issues of European and international law, sharing experiences, developing critical thinking and communication skills and strengthening links between European judicial communities. Following four semi-finals held across Europe, eight teams from Austria, France, Germany, Greece, Italy and Romania gathered at the Court to take part in the final. The closing ceremony and the announcement of the 2025 winners were streamed live on the Court's LinkedIn page. The winners of the previous edition were also welcomed, for the second year running, to the Court for a four-day internship.

m. Interinstitutional dialogue

As part of the reform of the Statute, whereby the jurisdiction of the Court of Justice for preliminary rulings was transferred to the General Court in certain specific areas, the European Parliament and the Court have established an annual dialogue on the functioning of the European Union's judicial system, in strict compliance with the principle of the separation of powers.

In 2025, the second such dialogue took place in Luxembourg. A delegation from the European Parliament's competent committee, the Committee on Legal Affairs (JURI), comprising its chair and Members representing the various political groups, was received by the President of the Court, together with a delegation of members of the Court of Justice and the General Court. In addition to the implementation of the reform of the Statute, discussions focused on the use of artificial intelligence tools in judicial activity and on recent case-law concerning the right of legislative initiative. Through the establishment of this annual meeting, the European Parliament and the Court are committed to fostering regular dialogue between two institutions whose respective missions lie at the heart of European democracy, serving individuals and citizens.

4. Effective management of multilingualism

a. Reflections on the Future of Legal Translation

Against a backdrop of rapid change linked to the development of new technologies, particularly those based on artificial intelligence, the Court undertook, in 2025, an in-depth review of the future of legal translation activities. This forward-looking exercise was aimed at analysing current developments, identifying opportunities and anticipating their effects, whilst complying with the specific requirements of the judicial activity and needs of the Institution.

This review covered a range of key themes, including the contribution of emerging technologies, training, terminology and methods for measuring activity. Drawing on a forward-looking analysis of developments in legal translation, it identified guidelines designed to support future changes, as part of a process of continuous optimisation of the legal translation department's operations and to strengthen its contribution to judicial activity.

As from summer 2025, this review has led to the launch of several concrete initiatives, focusing in particular on the integration of new features into the translation environment used by the Court's legal translation department. At the same time, work has begun to identify solutions for objectively assessing the quality of translations produced using neural machine translation tools and to explore ways of reducing translation turnaround times, whilst maintaining high quality standards.

b. Legal translation and interpreting: sustained activity and quality maintenance

In 2025, the workload of the translation department increased by 2.9%; a total of 1 404 825 pages to be translated were recorded (1 365 464 in 2024). Output pages increased by 1.1% to 1 385 796 pages (1 370 501 in 2024). The stock of pages awaiting translation increased to a total of 313 926 pages (293 112 pages at the end of 2024).

It is important to note that, without all the savings measures in place since 2004, the translation workload would have exceeded 2 000 000 pages in 2025. A saving of over 615 000 pages was possible due to measures adopted in the past, namely selected publication of case-law or by extracts, limiting the length of Opinions of the Advocates General, the practice of summaries for requests for a preliminary ruling, etc..



With regard to quality, the investments made in the working environment based on artificial intelligence, training, terminology and internal quality assurance processes, in particular as part of the 'quality measure', have made it possible to maintain a very high level of the quality of legal translations, despite the increasing complexity of documents.

At the same time, in 2025, the Court continued to optimise the use of external translation services by enhancing the contribution of freelancers and expanding the pool of external expertise through targeted awareness-raising and training initiatives; 1 539 framework contracts were active at the end of the year.

The Legal Translation Department has made it possible to comply overall with the necessary deadlines for the proper conduct of proceedings in all languages and the objectives on disseminating case-law to the public. The objectives of making the language versions of judgments available on the day of delivery, and of making Opinions available on the day of delivery of the judgment, were achieved again in 2025.

As regards interpreting, 2025 was marked by a consistently heavy workload. The number of hearing sessions requiring interpretation increased by 3.7% in 2025. The number of interpreters assigned to hearings rose sharply during meetings, due to the significant number of formal hearings in 2025 (10, compared with 4 in 2024). The demand for language coverage remains high, with often complex language combinations, particularly in preliminary ruling cases.

Similarly, for interpreting, quality depends primarily on the availability of permanent interpreters at the Institution, who specialise in the work of the courts, and experienced freelance interpreters regularly contracted by the Institution. The Court participates in the joint management of conference interpreters, accredited at interinstitutional level, and is in constant contact with other institutions to ensure the possible take-up of conference interpreter contracts.

In 2025, the Court deployed 418 conference interpreters to cover its needs. They provided a total of 3 499 days, an increase of 1.1% compared with 2024 (3 462 days).

c. Implementation of neural machine translation

The Court has the objective of being at the forefront of the use of new technologies, in particular in the linguistic field, in which it has always played a leading role due to its full multilingualism policy, which is one of the pillars of its operation. Being fully aware of the transformation potential of those technologies for its services, it ensures that they are adequately prepared to take advantage of the benefits they provide, while at the same time supporting its staff in change management.

It has been involved in the use of translation support tools for many years. It contributes to the financing, and the maintenance and development, in particular, of the *Euramis* database, which collects and suggests the re-use of sentences or parts of sentences translated in the past, and of the interinstitutional tool *eTranslation*, the neural machine translation service of the European Commission. The Court also uses another market neural machine translation tool and continues to examine other tools which could potentially meet its specific needs.

In 2025, the Court continued the process of general upgrading of procedures and skills for using all the tools available in its translation environment and is preparing for the changes that will be brought about by the increasing use of artificial intelligence.

5. Proactive human resource management

a. Active promotion of the job profiles at the Court

The Court is implementing projects to promote the Institution's job profiles among the Member States and to increase its attractiveness as an employer.

In 2025, the Court participated in several job fairs and markets for students to attract new talent and to promote its image as an employer attentive to diversity and inclusivity at work.

In the context of the interinstitutional work on the attractiveness of the Luxembourg site as a place of employment of the staff of the institutions and bodies of the European Union ('the attractiveness project'), carried out by the College of Secretaries-General and Heads of Administration of the European Union institutions and bodies in Luxembourg (CALux) (see Section V below), the Court has set up a network of Staff Ambassadors, composed of members of its staff with diverse nationalities and profiles, who are tasked with raising awareness of and promoting career opportunities in the European civil service.

Furthermore, as part of the attractiveness project, significant progress was made in 2025, notably with the launch, in November, of the first EPSO competition specifically dedicated to the Luxembourg site. Several profiles of common interest have also already been identified, with a view to organising future competitions of this type.

It should also be pointed out that, still in the context of that project, more specifically in the context of the action to create 'centres of excellence' in Luxembourg, the Court chairs the legal centre ('Legal Hub'), the aim of which is to attract highly qualified staff in the legal field to Luxembourg through various targeted initiatives.

In 2025, in the context of activities relating to the 'Legal Hub' and with the support of the national associations of EU law which are members of the International Federation for European Law (FIDE), students and young professionals of 24 nationalities had the opportunity to discover various EU institutions and bodies present in Luxembourg during a full week of activities held between 30 June and 4 July 2025. An ambitious programme was put together, combining professional training, social activities and networking opportunities. The participants visited the European Parliament, the European Commission (including the Publications Office), the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Court of Auditors, the European Investment Bank, the European Stability Mechanism and the Court of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA Court) to see EU law 'in action' and interact with staff of those institutions and bodies directly.

The Court also contributed to the interinstitutional project, carried out as part of the attractiveness project by the interinstitutional working group responsible for communication activities in Luxembourg, to produce a short film to promote career opportunities within the EU institutions established in Luxembourg. The film was shot by the European Commission's audiovisual team. The communication working group, in collaboration with the communication services of the institutions in particular, promoted the short film online and shortened versions were proposed to adapt the content to the specific needs of social networks.

b. Housing assistance for certain categories of staff residing in Luxembourg

As part of the attractiveness project, the institutions established in Luxembourg were able to obtain from the budgetary authority the necessary appropriations to allocate, from 2025 onwards, housing assistance to staff members receiving low salaries and residing in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. This is a social welfare measure intended to increase the attractiveness of the Luxembourg site, which has particularly high living and housing costs. The measure was rolled out in the second half of 2025, with retroactive effect from 1 January 2025. An average of 409 members of staff of the Court (officials and other servants) per month were able to benefit from the measure in 2025.

c. Policy on equal opportunities, diversity and inclusion

The proportion of management posts held by women stood at 40% for senior management and 52.46% for middle management as at 31 December 2025. A comparison of the proportion of women in management roles in 2018, 2022 and 2025 shows an upward trend in the representation of women in these roles (37.5% in 2018, 40% in 2022 and 50% in 2025), which is linked to the initiatives taken by the Institution to achieve a balanced representation of women and men in both middle and senior management positions.

As regards geographical balance, the Court remains fully committed to ensuring balanced geographical representation of its staff and takes this into account, in strict compliance with the rules laid down in Article 7(1) and the first paragraph of Article 27 of the Staff Regulations, in its recruitment procedures and its search for candidates of the highest standard of ability, efficiency and integrity. The Court makes every effort to encourage applications from citizens whose nationality is underrepresented, such as that undertaken during visits by the Court's delegations to the Member States. The Court also contributes to sharing best practices in this field through interinstitutional discussions on the subject.

An initiative to enhance accessibility and inclusion is intended to support, inter alia, the recruitment, integration and fulfilment of colleagues with disabilities and to enable everyone to fully deploy their skills. A person specially appointed for this purpose coordinates this initiative, which involves the participation of all the Institution's services (see also Section III.5.g).

In the field of human resources, the Court, in its vacancy notices and calls for applications, encourages persons with disabilities to apply to the Institution, and takes the necessary steps for them to be able to participate in selection procedures, offering reasonable adjustments to facilitate their participation. It also offers medical and administrative support for staff with disabilities and 'carers', namely staff members with a family member with a disability, via the Medical Service, which comprises, in addition to two medical officers and a team of nurses, a social worker and, now, two psychologists. Moreover, awareness-raising, training and information sessions are offered to staff. In December 2025, the Court renewed its initiative to mark the International Day of Persons with Disabilities by organising an awareness-raising day, featuring activities designed to highlight the values conveyed by people with disabilities through art, culture and communication.

In order to promote equal access to the traineeship opportunities offered by the Institution, it launched, for the autumn 2025 traineeship session, the 'Inclusive Traineeship' pilot project, offering paid traineeships to EU nationals with a recognised disability with a disability rate exceeding 20%. Furthermore, to facilitate access to these opportunities, it was decided to increase the amount of the allowance paid by the Institution to trainees with disabilities.

Finally, in 2025, the Court's parity correspondent continued to participate in the work of the interinstitutional working groups on diversity and inclusion (D&I), new arrivals were systematically briefed on the Court's D&I policy, and staff awareness-raising initiatives were organised.

d. Improvement of working conditions

In 2025, efforts continued to better align working conditions with the dual demands of staff well-being and the efficiency and effectiveness of the Institution.

On-site work remains the default, since the Court is an institution whose mandate involves welcoming individuals and citizens. However, its staff have the possibility of working from home, within the general framework laid down by decision of the Administrative Committee, in compliance with the rules adopted by each department that are applicable to their respective staff. As a general rule, under these rules, staff can work from home for a maximum of two days per week, subject to the requirements of the department.

In addition, the Court extended, for the year 2025, the measure offering staff the option to work for 10 working days away from their place of residence, as determined in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Staff Regulations and the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Union. This measure, introduced for the first time in 2022, has been highly appreciated by staff as well as by heads of department, due to the flexibility it offers for managing on-call periods.

The possibility of working from home also contributes to the steps taken to increase the Court's attractiveness as an employer, by improving work-life balance and thereby consolidating the Institution's equal-opportunities arrangements. This increase goes hand in hand with more performance-based management (objectives and results achieved), involving greater staff autonomy and accountability.

The Court continued its well-being initiatives in 2025, with a particular focus on staff health. Staff information levels were increased via awareness-raising campaigns and expert speakers at conferences. Thematic days were organised to continue supporting and raising the awareness of the Court's staff.

The Institution also has two occupational psychologists. They are tasked with supporting the Institution and its staff in various ways (workshops, discussion groups, conferences, 'one-to-one' meetings or group meetings) and on various work-specific topics (including adapting to organisational change, prevention of certain psychosocial risks, support on returning to work).

The Court also attended the interinstitutional meetings of the D&I working group – Psychosocial risks, with the aim of adopting a common approach in this field and to exchange best practices.

The Court provides its staff with ergonomic office furniture, in particular sit-stand desks, which are gradually replacing fixed desks. Those who work from home can borrow an office chair identical to the one they have at the Court's premises.

The Court, through its Joint Committee on Social Activities (COPAS), continued to organise a wide range of social activities – cultural and sporting activities in particular – for colleagues and their families.

e. Staff training on ethics and integrity, harassment, whistleblowing, prevention of conflicts of interest, and sustainability, agility and change management

In 2025, the Court continued to train its staff, particularly as regards ethics. The training programme entitled 'Code of Good Conduct – rights and obligations of officials and agents of the Court of Justice of the European Union' is obligatory for new arrivals and highly recommended for staff members in post for several years, particularly following the entry into force of the new 'Code of Conduct of the staff of the Court of Justice of the European Union' in 2024.

The training programme in question is intended to inform participants of their obligations under the Staff Regulations of Officials and the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants. It covers, inter alia, the prevention of harassment, whistleblowing, the prevention of conflicts of interest and other ethical issues, as well as the related internal procedures.

In 2025, 5 sessions were organised for 73 participants in the context of the welcome programme for new arrivals, while 6 sessions offered to the entire staff resulted in 166 attendees (a total of 11 sessions for 239 participants).

In 2025, several financial training courses, inter alia, continued to be organised. 5 training sessions of this type were offered, with 74 participants. Some of these training courses ('Expenditure cycle' and 'Internal control') are compulsory for new budgetary authorising officers and for any new official or member of staff carrying out financial and budgetary management tasks.

Whistleblowing and managing conflicts of interest were also included in the content of several financial training courses.

Reference should also be made to the training course for senior and middle management and staff entitled 'Shaping the future of the Court of Justice' aimed at developing the adaptability, continuous skills development and psychological safety necessary to support and handle, respectively, the Institution's technological transition.

6. Compliance of activities with applicable regulations and monitoring of best practices

a. Correct application of standards and good administration

In 2025, as in previous years, the number of actions against the Institution was very limited, reflecting the attention paid by all its departments to compliance with the applicable rules, with the assistance of and advice provided by the Legal Adviser on Administrative Matters.

Regarding the actions served on the Institution, three cases were pending as at 1 January 2025 and five new cases were brought in 2025. One of these cases was closed with a favourable outcome for the Institution. As at 31 December 2025, seven cases were pending against the Institution.

As regards the handling of complaints lodged (eight in 2025, plus one complaint that was under investigation as at 1 January 2025) under Article 90(2) of the Staff Regulations of Officials of the European Union, five express decisions were adopted and one complaint was withdrawn. As at 31 December 2025, three complaints were under consideration.

As regards cases relating to complaints before the European Ombudsman, no cases were communicated in 2025.

With regard to the protection of personal data, the Data Protection Officer advises the Institution and its services and ensures, in the context of non-judicial activities and independently, that the relevant rules are applied correctly internally. In 2025, he continued to support the services, in particular via the data protection correspondents network, and gave a training session for all staff and specific presentations to two services.

b. Request for access to administrative documents and historical archives

In 2025, 15 requests for access to administrative documents (14 initial applications and 1 confirmatory application) and 21 requests to consult historical archive documents relating to 70 files were registered.

In managing the historical archives, the Court works in close collaboration with the Historical Archives of the European Union (HAEU) at the European University Institute in Florence. In 2025, the Institution transferred 189 boxes containing, inter alia, 259 procedural files, judicial and administrative originals, as well as 3 bound volumes of plenary sessions and 2 registers of the General Court for the period 1989-1994.

The Court is also represented at the Inter-institutional Archives Group (IIAG).

c. Interinstitutional Body for Ethical Standards (EU Ethics Body)

Since May 2024, the Court of Justice of the European Union has been a member, with observer status, of the interinstitutional body responsible for the ethical standards applicable to members of the institutions and consulting bodies of the European Union.

This body, the creation of which was supported by the Court, has the task of drawing up, with the support of independent experts, common minimum standards for the conduct of members and of ensuring that the internal rules of EU institutions and consulting bodies concerning ethics comply with those common minimum standards.

The Court's observer status allows it to benefit from the discussions held there whilst preserving the independence of justice.

In 2025, the Legal Adviser on Administrative Matters participated in the work of the EU Ethics Body's secretariat, alongside seven other EU institutions and advisory bodies (the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, the European Central Bank, the European Court of Auditors, the European Economic and Social Committee and the European Committee of the Regions).

d. Recasting of the internal financial rules

Following the entry into force of the new Financial Regulation (Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2024 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (recast)), the Court undertook a review of its internal financial rules with a view to updating them by adapting them more closely to the Institution's financial needs.

Thus, in 2025, the Court adopted new internal financial rules, new mission charters for the functions of authorising officer, accounting officer, internal auditor and imprest administrators, as well as a new code of professional standards for staff designated to verify financial transactions. A new version of the charter of the Advisory Committee on Public Contracts (CCMP) was also approved.

e. Deliberations on optimising the occupancy of premises

The Court, like all the EU institutions, is facing rapid changes, resulting from, inter alia, the integration, to a certain extent, of working from home as part of working arrangements, the impact of new technologies, particularly within the field of legal translation, and the acceleration of digitalisation, but also from growing requirements in terms of energy savings, specific constraints relating to the budgetary context or challenges relating to the attractiveness of the EU institutions as employers.

Against this backdrop, the Institution's departments' deliberations on the use of premises, which began in 2022, continued with the launch of two pilot projects at the start of 2025. Discussions held during working sessions, attended by staff members representing various job profiles, in the presence of staff representatives and assisted by an expert in workplace design, explored several scenarios for future layouts. Based on this discussion with the relevant departments, various plans for the refurbishment of the premises were drawn up in order to meet, as efficiently as possible, the needs of the various job profiles and their working habits.

At the same time, discussions were initiated on the implications of integrating AI tools at the Court. In light of the initial findings from these discussions, the pilot projects relating to the use of the premises were suspended in order to allow the Court to reach more informed conclusions regarding the impact of integrating AI into its working methods and the overall organisation of its departments.

Furthermore, a consultation process with the representative trade unions has been initiated regarding the arrangements for the occupancy of premises. Subsequently, depending on the findings of this procedure, as well as the assessment of changes in job roles and the impact thereof on the organisation of departments, the Institution will be in a position to take action in this regard.

f. Improved environmental performance

For the tenth consecutive year since the introduction of the EMAS scheme at the Court and the registration on 15 December 2016 of the Institution as an organisation complying with this standard, the Institution's environmental statement has been updated and approved by the internal bodies responsible. The statement presents to the public the Court's environmental performance through the commitments made to limit the environmental impact of its activities, the efforts made to that end and the results achieved.

The Environmental Statement for 2025 was validated as part of a 're-registration' external environmental audit, following which the external auditor approved the Court's environmental management system, taking the view that it was 'mature' and 'well-supported' by the Institution's hierarchy at its highest level 'with ambitious objectives and the provision of the necessary resources'. The external auditor also highlighted 'the high awareness of staff and external stakeholders'. Finally, the auditor highlighted a significant number of good environmental practices adopted by the Court, pointing out that 'very few comments (weaknesses)' stem from this main audit. More specifically, the report included only one 'focal point', which has been resolved in the meantime by the competent departments. On the basis of the conclusions of the audit report, the Institution obtained the third renewal of its EMAS registration.

The Environmental Statement for 2025, based on environmental data for the year 2024,¹ continues to show an overall favourable change in the environmental indicators calculated per full-time equivalent (FTE) compared with 2015, the reference year of the Court's EMAS system. The most significant indicators are as follows:

- ✓ a reduction in electricity consumption of 29.3% (kWh/FTE);
- ✓ a reduction in energy consumption for heating of 37.5% (kWh /FTE);
- ✓ a reduction in water consumption of 25.6% (m³/FTE);
- ✓ a reduction in paper consumption (excluding outsourced publications) of 64.2% (kg/FTE);
- ✓ a reduction in office and catering waste of 40.1% (kg/FTE);
- ✓ a reduction in carbon emissions (excluding travel by visitors) of 27.0% (kg CO₂/FTE).

1| The figures relate to the year 2024 since the data for 2025 are not available before the end of the first quarter of 2026 and must then be analysed and approved by the responsible internal staff and the external auditor.

In the context of the environmental projects on which the continuous improvement of the Institution's environmental performance is based, mobility plays a key role. Accordingly, in 2025, the Court continued to grant:

- a subsidy for the annual cross-border public transport subscriptions of its staff members to encourage use of public transport; more attractive subsidies granted in 2025 increased the number of beneficiaries to 152;
- a free-of-charge subscription to staff and trainees who request it to the self-service bicycle service vel'OH! (approximately 100 new subscriptions).

Staff car parks are equipped with 70 charging points for electric and hybrid vehicles.

These initiatives contribute to the achievement of one of the objectives of the Court's EMAS programme, namely the reduction of carbon emissions relating to commutes, which correspond to approximately 22.39% of the Court's current carbon footprint (by FTE, not including visitor travel). The use of combustion-engine cars by staff to commute has fallen from 59.2% in 2015 to 35.2% in 2024, according to the results of the annual survey conducted by the Court.

Although the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg does not have a sustainable food label for restaurants, the Court has established criteria for sustainable food in its restaurants and cafeterias. This includes, for example, using more seasonal fruit and vegetables, organic products and products with a lower carbon footprint. A satisfaction survey showed that these measures were well received by clients.

Substantive efforts have been made at all levels of the Institution for document workflows to become paperless and reduce paper consumption. This resulted in a significant decrease in the quantity of paper used. Furthermore, the Court systematically purchases lighter and eco-labelled (A4) office paper (75gr/m² instead of 80gr/m², in order to reduce the weight of paper consumed).

The Rocca Tower holds final BREEAM certification for its construction, with an 'Excellent' rating. That distinction covers both ecological (energy, water, waste, etc.) and sociocultural aspects (health, well-being, sustainable mobility, etc.). The BREEAM certification obtained is valid for an unlimited period.

As part of an energy-saving policy and having regard to the cost-benefit ratio of the measures envisaged, the temperature in the offices was maintained in 2025 at 20 °C rather than 21 °C during the winter months, whilst leaving users the option of increasing or reducing that temperature locally by 1 °C in their office. For the summer of 2025, the temperature of the buildings was maintained at 24 °C rather than 23 °C, with users maintaining the possibility of adjusting that temperature locally by ± 1 °C. Finally, lighting optimisation measures in traffic zones have been implemented in recent years and continued in 2025.

One of the Court's environmental objectives is the increased use of the energy management system, implemented in 2022, in accordance with the principles of international standard ISO 50001. The roll-out of this IT system for energy management to all buildings, including the eldest buildings, is progressing and will continue in 2026.

Last, in 2025, as part of the annual 'carbon footprint' assessment, a comparative study was carried out in order to refine the method for calculating the emissions linked to visits by persons outside the Institution. The results of this comparative analysis with other similar institutions indicate that the methodology can be improved by the more efficient and in-depth collection of raw travel data, but also by taking into account that visits to the Court are very often accompanied by other visits to the region, and therefore should not be recorded in full as part of the Court's 'carbon footprint'. This last point is

currently under discussion in the Interinstitutional Group ECONET, at the Court's initiative. From 2026, the Court will gradually implement the study's recommendations in order to estimate more accurately the total emissions associated with its visitors.

g. Accessibility policy for persons with disabilities

Improving accessibility for people with disabilities is a priority for the Court. A major cross-departmental programme is in place to provide a fully inclusive environment for people with disabilities.

A transversal and flexible action plan involves all the departments and is composed of measures in the following areas: the recruitment and support of people with disabilities or who care for a person with disabilities ('carers'); awareness-raising, communication and training (see Section III.5.c above); accessibility of facilities; digital and information accessibility; accessibility in public procurement and interinstitutional cooperation (on that last point, see Section V).

Several actions are worth mentioning in this regard. The registries of both courts have worked to enable representatives of parties with disabilities to request specific measures to facilitate their participation in hearings. They also ensured that the version of the 'procedural texts' published on the CURIA website complies with accessibility recommendations. The European Court Reports also comply with these accessibility guidelines, as do the notices published in the Official Journal. They are published in accordance with the principles of universal accessibility. Digital accessibility standards are now applied to all editorial activities (internal and external publications).

The development of the new CURIA website complies with Directive (EU) 2016/2102 on the accessibility of websites, as well as the WCAG accessibility standard. This website also sets out the Institution's policy on accessibility and the inclusion of people with disabilities. Information for people with disabilities who wish to attend a hearing is available on the CURIA website, accompanied by a video presenting the adaptations available for wheelchair users. Accessibility is also taken into account from the design stage of new IT products, including the new InfoCuria case-law search engine, which now has accessible features.

Courtrooms and meeting rooms have been better adapted to everyone's needs. New equipment facilitates the participation of people with disabilities, including, for example, electronic magnifiers to help visually impaired people read documents, audio guides with induction loops for people who are hard of hearing, and an automatic transcription system for the live creation of subtitles. This equipment is also made available to internal staff and during visits.

The interpreting service has taken on a visually impaired trainee and its collaborators include freelance interpreters with disabilities. It has also been involved in adapting the accreditation tests for new interpreters to make them more accessible to candidates with disabilities.

The visits department has received groups of people with disabilities. The tours were fully adapted and the staff responsible for organising and accompanying the group were briefed to ensure that the experience was fully inclusive. One of these tours was organised in collaboration with an association for people who are hard of hearing or deaf. This collaboration has led to a better understanding of their needs, and the lessons learnt can be applied to other areas.

Several audits have been carried out and studies are currently underway to improve accessibility at the Court's premises. Adaptations have already been implemented, notably at the counter and entrance of the library. Procedures for welcoming and assisting people with disabilities have been strengthened and the relevant staff have been briefed.

Last, the Court's procurement documents contain a clause on the 'Policy for the promotion of equal opportunities'. Furthermore, in order to take account of the new provisions of the EU Financial Regulation on accessibility in the context of public procurement, the Budget and Financial Affairs Directorate makes available to the Institution's departments a guide entitled 'Accessibility in public procurement at the Court', the content of which is regularly updated. Furthermore, the mandatory self-assessment forms for the environmental impact of a public contract have been adapted and supplemented with new questions on the accessibility of the products and services covered therein.



IV. Management of risks associated with Court service operations

The occurrence of certain risks could impede the proper functioning of the services, or even prevent completion of the tasks assigned to them.

To address this, the Court has crisis continuity plans, which it regularly updates, for all its services. These continuity plans are regularly assessed in the context of internal discussions, in particular at the level of operational cells in all services of the Court.

In addition, a coordinated risk analysis exercise is carried out every year by all the services. The results of the 2025 exercise led to the conclusion, first, that the main risks identified correspond to areas where particularly significant efforts are made to control them and, second, that the measures adopted by the services to manage the risks identified are proving effective.

The main risks faced by the Institution essentially concern:

1. a major crisis situation;
 2. an inability to cope with an increased workload or to comply with deadlines;
 3. an inability to maintain the quality of the work carried out;
 4. the occurrence of fraud or any other inappropriate behaviour;
 5. possible computer malfunctions or delays in launching IT developments;
 6. cyberattacks against computer systems;
 7. unregulated or inappropriate use of artificial intelligence;
 8. the risk of disinformation and attacks on the independence or reputation of the institution;
 9. interference with the integrity of persons, information, data and property;
 10. a lack of staff with the required skills;
 11. failure to comply with regulatory obligations;
 12. the poor implementation of appropriations.
1. As regards major **crisis situations**, these are risks incurred by the Institution as a whole (epidemic, fire, natural disasters, etc.). As stated above, in order to handle them, continuity plans are drawn up, updated and tested. In addition to these strictly internal plans, there is a Special Intervention Plan (PPI) headed by the Office of the High Commission for National Protection (HCPN) together with the Court's services, the Grand-Ducal Fire and Rescue Corps (CGDIS) and the Grand-Ducal Police (PGD) as well as an emergency and infrastructure continuity plan (PUC), which constitutes the reference framework for crisis management and business continuity within the Court. The efforts made in the field of new technologies with the acceleration of the Institution's digital transformation, the strengthening of infrastructure and the introduction of videoconferencing facilities making home working and remote communication easier, have made a substantial contribution to controlling the risks of inaccessibility to the premises in the event of a major crisis.
 2. As regards **handling the workload**, the main risk lies in insufficiency of the human, technical and financial resources available to the Court's services to deal with this, particularly in the very restrictive current budgetary context, which limits the Institution's power to obtain additional posts or appropriations deemed necessary to fulfil its obligations. In addition to this delicate situation, there are difficulties arising from the cost of living in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg,

which poses a significant challenge in terms of recruitment, particularly for lower grades. However, the Court submits requests to the budgetary authority for staff increases, where necessary, to handle new competences and/or an increased workload. As for appropriations, geopolitical developments, the resulting inflation in particular, is increasing a large number of costs and making the budgetary situation particularly difficult.

Having regard to the significant increase in preliminary ruling cases and the fact the General Court has two judges per Member State, the reform partially transferring jurisdiction for preliminary rulings is also intended to contribute to rebalancing the workload between the Court of Justice and the General Court.

In any event, the Court's services always ensure to use resources allocated to them in an optimal way, to monitor the workload closely, to anticipate future events likely to impact it and to identify priorities for dealing with it in the most effective way. The services are thus able to better express their needs and put in place synergies, by continuously streamlining their working methods, ensuring best planning of their work, contributing to the design of new IT tools, thereby intensifying its efforts to find cost-saving measures. Against that background, the Registry of the Court of Justice and that of the General Court have, in fact, undertaken, in 2025, an in-depth review of the modernisation of their work.

It is apparent from the needs expressed by the registries and departments that the improvement or development of new IT tools, in particular the progressive setting up of new data architecture and integrated case management, AI-based tools, robotic process automation solutions, new e-Curia application modules, electronic signature, the one-stop shop application, the use of digital technologies in the linguistic field, especially the use of neural machine translation, as well as greater reliance on interinstitutional cooperation, should make it possible to better control the risks linked to an increase in workload.

As regards the risks associated with **compliance with deadlines**, the measures taken include:

- for the registries of both courts, the strict monitoring of procedural files, supported by the use of the e-Curia application for sending and receiving documents, establishing key performance indicators and setting up dashboards, the drafting of internal procedures and the setting of priorities for operations to reduce any risk of incidents in the handling of cases, the ongoing search for adaptations to deal with new situations or to honour judicial policy choices decided by the court;
 - for the other services, tools for monitoring deadlines are in place, allowing regular monitoring by management. The working methods applied in the performance of activities are regularly reviewed with a view to their improvement and simplification, and the optimum use of new technologies. Clear procedures and regular checks ensure that deadlines are met and that the workload is managed effectively.
3. As regards **quality** maintenance, risks are controlled by establishing structured and regular checks and reporting assisted by dedicated software and applications. Improving and streamlining management tools and methods also contribute to ensuring a high level of quality. Particular attention is also given to recruitment procedures to ensure that newly recruited persons actually meet the required conditions in terms of knowledge, skills and competences.
 4. As for risks related to **fraud or any other inappropriate behaviour**, these are managed through a comprehensive set of rules and procedures concerning, in particular, ethics and codes of conduct, internal control rules, information security and guidelines for the use of digital tools. In addition to training sessions and awareness of staff upon taking up duties, these rules are subject to regular reminders to and training sessions for all staff. At the level of the various IT applications, rigorous management of access rights based on profiles is in place, as well as monitoring of

connections, including for external providers. In addition, each new IT project is developed taking into account IT security and data protection, in particular personal data from the beginning of the project ('security by design'). As for financial risks, they are mitigated by the existence of a centralised *ex ante* control, the separate handling of certain sensitive tasks and *ex post* controls.

5. The increasingly intensive use of the possibilities offered by information technology increases dependence on the quality of IT tools and the stability of information systems, which consequently increases the potential impact of the risks associated with **IT malfunctions**.

In order to mitigate the impact of these malfunctions, the Institution has a data centre on its premises. An emergency and infrastructure continuity plan (PUC) is in place that provides for the use of a back-up site, the establishment of a system of redundancy of applications, the introduction of a technological migration plan to offset the obsolescence of certain applications, the creation of operational management bodies, the adoption of a critical incident management procedure and an update to the change management procedure to enhance release quality control. The system maintenance team has been strengthened, and the IT architecture has been simplified.

The implementation of a new data governance architecture as part of an integrated case management system should also significantly reduce the risk of IT malfunctions and address the obsolescence of certain applications currently in use.

Similarly, the establishment of an 'experts network', involved in reporting critical incidents as well as testing and supporting their resolution, the modelling of processes, the design and implementation of solutions, contributes to reducing the risk of insufficient collaboration with users of the courts and services.

At the level of IT systems and services provided by other institutions, service level agreements (SLA) and security agreements are in place with those institutions to guarantee required quality levels.

In order to maintain applications in operational conditions, a service is offered to users consisting of ensuring the proper functioning of applications, rapid intervention in the event of malfunctions, application support and rapid adaptation of applications such as configurations. This service also comes into play in the event of a need to correct data which cannot be carried out via user interfaces.

In order to reduce the risk of delays in the roll-out of IT developments that are new or that replace obsolete applications, approved projects take account, during the preparation phase, of issues potentially arising that are linked to the technology used and the integration of systems. In order to guard against those risks, a suitable perimeter, strategy and governance system are in place to manage them efficiently. Change management, information and training programmes are set up if necessary.

6. The risk of **cyberattacks against the Institution's IT systems**, which could result in the disappearance or alteration of digital information and the disclosure of confidential information, is taken into account by enhancing the capacity and quality of the defence mechanisms. This also includes the continuous expansion of interinstitutional cooperation with CERT-EU (Computer Emergency Response Team Service for the Union institutions, bodies, offices and agencies) at operational and tactical level, between teams and between IT systems. A register of specific risks related to cybersecurity has been in place since 2020.

The Court's cybersecurity strategy is structured around three main pillars: first, reducing vulnerabilities in the IT stock, with the replacement of obsolete technology as a priority; second, enhancing resilience through simplification of the IT architecture; and, third, optimising early threat detection by implementing tools and procedures that comply with the highest standards.

The policy for allocating Court cybersecurity resources clearly emphasises internalising critical operational functions. The Institution continues to increase progressively the percentage of its budget for cybersecurity in line with the obligations set out in Regulation 2023/2841 laying down measures for a high common level of cybersecurity at the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the Union.

In line with the regulation laying down measures for a high common level of cybersecurity at the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the Union, a cybersecurity roadmap was established in 2023 and the measures defined in that context continued to be applied in 2025 (see also Section III.1.f), at the same time as the cybersecurity awareness programme (launched in 2019), through training sessions. Cybersecurity awareness sessions were also organised. Finally, in relation to IT projects, the Court takes into consideration security risks from the beginning of the projects ('security by design' and 'zero trust network'). The Court also adopted, in the context of data backup architecture, a non-alterable backup system for information systems and data classified as critical.

The security of all the Institution's systems is monitored on a daily basis by a team of specialists. The establishment of a preventive alert system resulting from cooperation between the European institutions and organisations, rapid decisions and coordinated interventions, as well as the excellent reactivity of operational teams achieve the objective of preserving the IT systems from major incidents. The Court has high-quality mechanisms for detecting vulnerabilities and has broadened the scope of assessments made on its systems. Several audits and penetration tests were carried out during the year, and some corrective actions have already been implemented.

Together with other institutions and under the leadership of CERT-EU, an action plan is in place to strengthen cyber-resilience. Information campaigns on piracy as well as phishing tests were carried out in 2025.

Last, as part of the 2026 budgetary procedure, the Court was able to secure six additional posts in the field of cybersecurity (out of a total of 10 posts requested).

7. The use of **artificial intelligence**-based tools, whilst offering significant potential for efficiency gains, entails risks (such as erroneous or inconsistent results, or breaches of confidentiality rules and personal data protection), which has led the Court to regulate them strictly. Since 2023, the Court has had a strategy to integrate AI tools into its ways of working, an AI governing body and guidelines for its entire staff. In 2025, training and awareness-raising sessions were offered to management and all staff of the Institution. An ethics charter has also been drawn up to ensure that the Institution's actions in the field of AI comply with the applicable legal framework and will come into force in 2026. Finally, the institution draws up and makes available, alongside the deployment of any new AI-based tool, an information sheet accompanied by use guidelines tailored specifically to the tool in question.
8. With regard to the **risk of disinformation and attacks on the institution's independence or reputation**, the institution relies on an ethics framework that is as comprehensive as it is rigorous, safeguarding its independence against any risk of harm. To prevent the institution's reputation from being tarnished, despite these measures – with the risks of disinformation and undermining public confidence in the justice system that this entails – the Court has implemented significant monitoring measures, such as press and social media monitoring, for prevention and security purposes.
9. As regards the **protection of the integrity of persons, information, data and property**:
 - the risks related to the safety of persons, property and infrastructure are mitigated by the existence of an emergency and infrastructure continuity plan, in particular by regular evacuation exercises and the continuity plans developed for each service, in conjunction

with providers and national authorities, and by the strengthening of security measures in the event of an increase in the alert level. The Court has a security perimeter for its building complex. Monitoring by an independent expert of the quality of the services provided by the security firm and the successful encryption of badges, as well as collaboration with the Grand Ducal Police, contribute to security risk management. Risks relating to fire and occupational safety are mitigated by strict compliance with the regulatory framework and periodic inspections of specific installations and systems, while special training courses are offered to staff for fire prevention;

- with regard to catering, the main risk is that of harm to human health. This risk is taken into account by unannounced checks on compliance with hygiene rules, carried out by both the catering provider and the Court's staff. The Court uses a specialised company to carry out regular audits and laboratory analyses. The results of the audits and analyses are forwarded without delay to the catering provider, and the implementation of the recommendations is monitored systematically;
- in terms of information security, oversight rules, procedures and systems have been put in place to avoid any access to information by unauthorised persons, and training and awareness-raising efforts for all staff members are also regularly offered. With particular regard to judicial activities, risks are mitigated by specific rules on the protection of highly sensitive information and by broader awareness-raising of those handling such information in the context of a court case. In order to minimise the risk of early dissemination of information to the outside world, an effective internal procedure has been put in place and tested, in particular to avoid all or part of the legal analysis being compromised before the case is closed. A specific security framework for the protection of classified EU information received in cases before the General Court and the Court of Justice is in place. In addition, the Court continues to conduct an awareness-raising campaign relating to the physical security of information;
- with regard to the protection of personal data, the Data Protection Officer advises the services and ensures, in the context of non-judicial activities, that the relevant rules are applied correctly internally. Furthermore, security and personal data protection considerations are included 'by design' when designing new IT systems and applications. In the exercise of the Institution's judicial functions, particular attention is paid by the Courts, the registries in particular, both during the management of cases and when decisions of the Courts are published/disseminated, to the protection of the identity of individuals and of personal data (for example, by granting anonymity), and to the preservation of the confidential nature of certain data, trade secrets in particular.

10. As regards the risks related to the **lack of staff with the required skills**, various actions are taken.

As far as recruitment is concerned, the Court publishes vacancy and transfer notices for vacant posts rapidly and does the same in respect of specific competitions. The Court's efficiency in this area is confirmed by the very high employment rate, which was approximately 97% in 2025. Furthermore, case managers in the human resources department specially trained in the selection of staff regularly support the services in the various recruitment procedures in order to contribute optimally to high-quality recruitment corresponding to the actual needs of the services in terms of the knowledge and skills required of candidates. In order to enhance its appeal as an employer, the Institution has undertaken a project to modernise its vacancy and transfer notices and its internal recruitment workflows. Actions are also ongoing in collaboration with the other EU institutions established in Luxembourg with a view to increasing their attractiveness, in order to attract highly qualified staff (see Section III.5(a)).

As regards training, the Institution has put in place an onboarding programme for newcomers in order to ensure rapid integration into their department with the addition of more modules and the integration of trainees as attendees of the programme, as well as a continuing training plan for all staff. The plan in question enables the staff of the Institution to develop the skills needed for the high-quality performance of their duties, to update their knowledge and to adapt to change. Effective skill transfer methods, such as mentoring, coaching and job-shadowing, are also used.

In addition, manuals to guide staff in the performance of their duties are created and updated by the services with a view to knowledge transfer in order to ensure the continuity of their operation in the event of long-term absence of key staff. Knowledge-sharing practices and documentation of procedures have been put in place in order to ensure the transmission of information and its sustainability.

11. Risks of **non-compliance with regulatory obligations** are managed through training and monitoring measures across the various areas of activity. Particular attention is paid to issues relating to ethics (code of conduct) and finance, particularly in the area of public procurement, governed by particularly complex rules. The Budget and Financial Affairs Directorate provides a 'helpdesk' service to the services, aimed at standardising the practices and documents used within the Court, by contributing to the regularity of the operations relating to the award of public contracts. The existence of an Advisory Committee on Public Contracts, which gives an opinion on all calls for tenders with an estimated value exceeding a threshold defined by the Institution, and the central verification of operations exceeding a certain threshold having a financial impact also mitigate these risks and standardise best practices.

Specific measures regarding compliance with regulatory provisions on the protection of personal data are in place, as described above in point 9.

The very low number of complaints, complaints to the European Data Protection Supervisor, challenges from staff representatives and the lack of complaints to the European Ombudsman and observations by the Court of Auditors in its annual reports from 2010 to 2024 are objective indicators of the effectiveness of the control systems in place and of the control of these risks.

12. As regards the budgetary field, the risks of **poor implementation of appropriations** have been properly mitigated by, first, the measured assessment of the appropriations requested when the draft budget was drawn up and, second, the regular monitoring of the budget implementation by the services through reporting, which resulted in a high implementation rate of appropriations of 97% in 2025. As mentioned in the previous point, great importance is attached to providing authorising officers and managers with appropriate training to ensure that rules are applied correctly and that the use of appropriations granted by the budgetary authority is monitored regularly.

V. Interinstitutional cooperation and cooperation with Member State bodies

Throughout 2025, the Court continued to participate in the usual meetings of interinstitutional groups or networks with a view to promoting the sharing of information and best practices, the coordination, cooperation or seeking of greater harmonisation of policies and practices in various fields and to reap the maximum benefit from interinstitutional calls for tenders, as a partner or leader, to obtain better market prices and minimise related administration costs.

As mentioned above, (see Section III.3 (j)), the Court collaborates with the Judicial Network of the European Union (RJUE) and the European Judicial Training Network (EJTN).

In the context of interinstitutional cooperation, the Registrar of the Court of Justice is the President of the College of Heads of Administration and of the group of Secretaries-General and Heads of Administration of the European Union institutions and bodies in Luxembourg (CALux).

A high-level interinstitutional group (GHNA) was created in 2020 to examine solutions likely to increase the attractiveness of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as a site hosting the institutions and bodies of the European Union. The GHNA consists of the Secretaries-General of the European Parliament, the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Court of Auditors, the European Investment Bank and the European Stability Mechanism.

At the request of the GHNA, CALux monitors the work of four working groups discussing staff policy, centres of excellence, living in Luxembourg and communication and coordination. The Court coordinates the group concerning staff policy and the steering of actions regarding the organisation of specific EPSO competitions for the Luxembourg site, temporary accommodation for new recruits and trainees, and the coordination of institutional welcome desks (see also Section III(5)(a) on the attractiveness project).

Moreover, the Court uses applications and hosting services common to other institutions. Shared applications cover the main areas of administrative management (human resources, payroll, training, budgetary and financial management and document management). This type of cooperation allows for very significant direct budgetary savings to be made (reduction of development costs, shared technical infrastructure, shared support and maintenance structure, etc.).

The institution cooperates with the European Commission in the context of outsourcing certain activities relating to the administration of staff, in particular in the fields of transfer of pension rights, severance grant and unemployment allowance.

As far as cybersecurity is concerned, the Court is part of the Interinstitutional Cybersecurity Board (IICB), created by the new regulation laying down measures for a high common level of cybersecurity at the institutions, bodies, offices and agencies of the Union, and also sits on its executive committee. In 2025, the Court also chaired the Inter-institutional Committee for Digital Transformation (ICDT), and, in the context of that committee, the subgroup for emerging technologies.

As an active member of CERT-EU, the Computer Emergency Response Team for the EU institutions, the Court took part in the annual CERT-EU conference, a key event dedicated to interinstitutional cybersecurity.

The Court participates actively in the interinstitutional meetings on learning and development organised by the European School of Administration (EUSA) and the meetings of the Diversity and Inclusion advisors on subjects relating to equal opportunities, diversity and inclusion.

The Court also contributes to interinstitutional collaboration on disability, by participating actively in the work of the Informal Interinstitutional Network of Disability Advisers (IIINDA), which was set up with the aim of sharing initiatives and best practices in this area. As part of this collaboration, the EU institutions based in Luxembourg have published a guide for their staff members with disabilities, with a view to improving their integration. Available in English and French, this guide complies with accessibility requirements. It outlines the measures put in place to support these individuals, such as reasonable adjustments and financial assistance, and offers advice on how to make the most of life in Luxembourg.

In the field of online communication, the Court participates in the Inter-institutional Online Communication Committee (IOCC) and attended the two meetings held in 2025, thereby contributing to enhancing the coordination and consistency of online communication actions between European institutions and the management of interinstitutional pages on the europa.eu website.

As regards audiovisual matters, the Court works closely with EBS, the Commission's audiovisual service. Particularly high-profile judgments are filmed by the Court's teams and transmitted to EBS, which broadcasts them on its television platform. In 2025, a total of 120 scenes were filmed and broadcast on the EBS platform ([EC AV PORTAL](#)).

In 2025, a new service agreement was signed between the Court and the European Court of Auditors regarding printing services. The purpose of the agreement is to make the Court's resources available to the Court of Auditors, thereby enabling the Court to make better use of and optimise its equipment while offering a high-quality service at reduced production costs to another institution.

In the field of property coordination, the Court is a member of an interinstitutional group (GICIL) set up to share initiatives and best practices in the property sector.

The Court also participates in the European Public Procurement Forum (FEMP), thereby helping to strengthen coordination and communication between EU institutions and bodies in this field.

Last, the Court has access to certain services on the basis of agreements entered into with the other EU institutions.

The table below sets out the main services in question and the financial burden on the Court for 2025:

Responsible institution	Nature of the service	Budget line	Cost (€)
European Commission	Development and maintenance of Euramis, eTranslation, Quest II and DocFinder tools	1406.0 Interinstitutional cooperation activities in the language field	402 738.03
Translation Centre	IATE tool development and maintenance	1406.0 Interinstitutional cooperation activities in the language field	81 822.62
European Commission	Services to be paid to the Commission's DG SCIC (Conference Interpreting Agent Days)	1406.2 Conference interpreters	4 832 925.48
European Commission	Creches managed by the Commission	1654 Early childhood centre	2 025 739.16
European Commission	Hosting of the data centre	210 Equipment, operating costs and services relating to information technology and telecommunications	368 986.93
European Commission	e-Procurement services (ePreparation, eSubmission, eInvoice)	210 Equipment, operating costs and services relating to information technology and telecommunications	55 000.00
European Commission	SYSPER II	210 Equipment, operating costs and services relating to information technology and telecommunications	662 003.00
European Commission	EU Learn	210 Equipment, operating costs and services relating to information technology and telecommunications	85 803.00
European Commission	EU-CV online	210 Equipment, operating costs and services relating to information technology and telecommunications	18 000.00

Responsible institution	Nature of the service	Budget line	Cost (€)
European Commission	NDP	210 Equipment, operating costs and services relating to information technology and telecommunications	78 501.38
European Commission	Contribution to public procurement	210 Equipment, operating costs and services relating to information technology and telecommunications	21 502.09
European Commission	HAN/ARES	210 Equipment, operating costs and services relating to information technology and telecommunications	160 300.00
European Commission	Historical archives	272.00 Library and historical archives expenditure	143 308.00
Council	Budgetary and financial management system	210 Equipment, operating costs and services relating to information technology and telecommunications	539 084.00
European Commission	Foyer	1632.0 Social relations between members of staff	57 144.00
Court of Auditors	CAS – Social Activities Committee	1632.0 Social relations between members of staff	104 537.00
European Parliament	Multi-purpose children’s centre	1654 Early childhood centre	758 362.63
Publications Office	Production of publications	274 Communication activities	171 563.35
European Commission (Joint Research Centre)	Media monitoring	1632.0 Relations sociales entre le personnel	70 000.00
European Commission	EU-sign	210 Equipment, operating costs and services relating to information technology and telecommunications	146 000.00
European Commission	IT cloud	210 Equipment, operating costs and services relating to information technology and telecommunications	93 963.73

The table below sets out the main services in question and the financial burden on the Court for 2025:

Responsible institution	Nature of the service	Budget line	Cost (€)
European Commission	HR Reporting and Analytics Services (Sysper II module)	210 Equipment, operating costs and services relating to information technology and telecommunications	187 941.00
European Commission	IT development for the payment of the Luxembourg housing allowance	210 Equipment, operating costs and services relating to information technology and telecommunications	39 693,66
European Commission	EU Login	210 Equipment, operating costs and services relating to information technology and telecommunications	4 302,00
		Total	11 109 221.06

VI. Use of budgetary and human resources

Two specific annexes provide further information, on the one hand, on the use of budgetary resources (see annex 'Report on budgetary and financial management') and on the use of human resources (see annex 'Statement on staff policy') Therefore, only a summary of the implementation of appropriations and the use of human resources is presented in the tables below.

A. Implementation of appropriations

in millions of EUR

Budget chapters	Final appropriations 2024	% implementation 2024	Final appropriations 2025	Commitment of appropriations	% implementation 2025
10 – Members of the Institution	41.7	98.3%	44.0	40.6	92.3%
12 – Officials and temporary staff	319.1	99.2%	344.5	335.6	97.4%
14 – Other staff and external services	33.7	99.5%	35.2	35.0	99.2%
16 – Other expenditure relating to persons working with the Institution	6.0	95.1%	6.6	6.1	92.2%
Subtotal Title 1	400.6	99.0%	430.3	417.3	97.0%
20 – Buildings and associated costs	63.8	99.2%	65.9	63.4	96.3%
21 – Computer technology, equipment and furniture	35.6	98.6%	36.6	36.3	99.4%
23 – Current administrative expenditure	1.1	83.0%	1.3	0.9	67.7%
25 – Meetings and conferences	0.5	88.5%	0.6	0.5	87.4%
27-37 – Information: acquisition, archiving, production and dissemination and Specific expenditure of certain institutions and bodies	2.2	97.1%	2.5	2.3	92.8%
Subtotal Titles 2 and 3	103.2	98.7%	106.8	103.5	96.9%
100 – Provisional appropriation	0	0%	0	0	0%
TOTAL	503.8	99.0%	537.2	520.8	96.9%

The rate of implementation of appropriations recorded in 2025 was high, at approximately 97% (99% in 2024, 99.2% in 2023 and 98.4% in 2022).

B. Allocation of posts in the establishment plan

The allocation of posts in the establishment plan is set out in the table below:

Sector of activity	2025 Number of posts	2025 %	
Chambers	561	27	Chambers of Members of the Court of Justice and Members of the General Court
Registries	122	6	Registry of the Court of Justice and Registry of the General Court
Legal activity support	127	6	Research and documentation, library, publication and hearings support
Language services	979	46	Translation; Interpretation; terminology projects and coordination
Administrative, logistical and IT support services	325	15	Administration, Protocol, Communications, Information Technology, Legal Adviser, Internal Auditor, Data Protection Officer, Staff Committee
TOTAL	2114	100%	

The distribution of posts by sector of activity remains similar to that of previous years, with 85% of posts devoted to judicial and language activities.

The occupancy rate for posts remains at a very high level (around 97%) in 2025, due to sustained judicial activities requiring optimal and timely recruitment of all posts that became vacant. Achieving this very positive result is dependent on increasingly significant commitment on the part of the Court's administration in order to mitigate the aforementioned issues with regard to the attractiveness of Luxembourg.

VII. Functioning of the internal control system

A. Framework for internal control at the Court

The effective and efficient functioning of the internal control system is a priority of the Court.

As laid down in Article 36 of the Financial Regulation applicable to the general budget of the European Union, internal control must be applied at all levels of management and is designed to provide reasonable assurance of achieving the following objectives:

- a) effectiveness, efficiency and economy of operations;
- b) reliability of reporting;
- c) safeguarding of assets and information;
- d) prevention, detection, correction and follow-up of irregularities including fraud, corruption, conflicts of interest and double funding; and
- e) adequate management of the risks relating to the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions.

The internal control framework at the Court is composed of a set of measures, procedures and structures, listed below, which allow for reasonable assurances at all levels of management:

- a high-performance integrated budgetary and accounting management system, which facilitates the control and monitoring of operations;
- a centralised *ex ante* verification service for the entire Institution. This service controls all financial transactions exceeding de minimis thresholds (established and assessed periodically according to the results of regular assessments of the results of the controls) and the greater part of human resources decisions with financial consequences;
- a centralised *ex post* verification service. The objective of the *ex post* verification is chosen every year on the basis of a work programme approved by the authorising officer by delegation;
- the 'procurement request' mechanism. Before launching any procurement procedure (except for very low-value contracts below EUR 15 000), all authorising services of the Court are required to enter a procurement request into the Institution's integrated financial management system, which must be validated centrally by the Institution's Directorate for Budget and Financial Affairs (DBAF). That first stage of the control procedure allows for the verification of, inter alia, the correct choice of procedure, correct financial planning, compliance with the Court's environmental policy, etc.;
- assistance and advisory tasks carried out by the DBAF in matters relating to the application of the Financial Regulation and, in particular, in matters relating to public procurement, making it possible to reduce the risk of irregularities and/or errors in the management of appropriations (ad hoc support for any public procurement issue and, at the request of the authorising services, a prior examination of the documents relating to the procurement procedures before the launch);
- use of the 'Inter-institutional SPP (Sustainable Public Procurement) Helpdesk' for the integration of ecological criteria into procurement procedures in order to contribute to reducing the impact on the environment and thus promoting a sustainable consumption model. Services must also assess *ex ante* the ecological performance of any contract for an amount of more than EUR 15 000;

- an Advisory Committee on Public Contracts (CCMP). The CCMP, the members of which are appointed by the authorising officer by delegation among management staff from the various services of the Institution, must be consulted by the authorising services prior to awarding any contract the value of which exceeds a defined threshold. That mechanism is a significant guarantee of compliance with the rules applicable to procurement procedures;
- the requirement that any order for payment sent to the bank be countersigned;
- the existence of an internal regulatory framework on whistleblowing and the protection of whistleblowers;
- the obligation for new members of staff to attend a training session on the rules of conduct applicable to EU officials and other staff;
- an internal control framework (ICF), based on the COSO 2013 ² reference, the application of which by the services is assessed annually, coordinated by the DBAF;
- an annual risk analysis and management exercise for the Court as a whole, allowing an overview of the risks with which it must deal;
- the internal audit service gives the Institution an assurance as to the degree of control of operations carried out for the implementation of the budget and provides it with advice to improve the conditions of implementation of these operations and to promote sound financial management. It helps the Institution to achieve its objectives by assessing its risk management processes, its control systems and its administrative methods and by proposing ways to enhance their effectiveness.

The Institution's governing bodies include the Administrative Committee of the Court, which monitors how the internal control system is set up and whether it is functioning properly. It is the recipient of many communications concerning information required in applying the ICF and can, as a body with general competence, adopt decisions liable to have an effect on the functioning of the system.

Management is responsible for the functioning of the internal control system in the services and ensures that the principles and components of the ICF are complied with at the level of each service. It is responsible for ensuring that all staff is aware of, and understands, the ICF, inter alia via training, information and support activities.

In order to ensure that the internal control system is assessed consistently and effectively, the DBAF provides advice and support to the Court's services and coordinates the dissemination of best practices to the services. It also monitors the efficient implementation of the ICF and recommends, as the case may be, arrangements to improve the internal control system, while supervising its assessments and the reports that concern it, with a view to ensuring a high level of quality.

In 2025, the year of the in-depth assessment of the functioning of the internal control system, no anomalies were detected. In accordance with the methodology applicable for this exercise, the process consists of conducting an in-depth assessment of the functioning of the internal control system once every three years and a more limited follow-up in the intervening years. During this in-depth assessment, the proper functioning of the system was confirmed once again, while areas for future improvement were identified.

2] This is the reference of the Internal Control – Integrated Framework of the *Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission* (COSO), an organisation established in 1985 in the United States by professional associations in the accounting and audit fields with the aim of developing risk management, internal control and anti-fraud guidelines.

The cost-effectiveness of this internal control environment is very positive in particular due to:

- an accounting and financial management application which has been developed in close interinstitutional cooperation with the Council, the Court of Auditors and the European University Institute in Florence, thereby providing the Court of Justice with access to an effective management tool at the lowest possible cost;
- the centralised management of *ex ante* verifications, resulting in a saving of human resources dedicated to control tasks. The existence of *de minimis* thresholds, as explained in the specific subsection below on *ex ante* verification, ensures a good cost-benefit ratio;

Taking into account the staff allocated to internal control activities (7 FTE AD and 7 FTE AST), the cost of those activities is estimated at EUR 2 424 800 for 2025, that is, 0.45% of the Court's total budget for this year.

B. Results of activities and management indicators relating to verification activities and internal audit

✓ *Ex ante* verification

A simplified circuit (without centralised *ex ante* verification) is in place for certain very low value transactions, thus making it possible, in a context of a consistently high workload, to focus the work of the centralised *ex ante* verification service on more complex operations or on those carrying higher financial risks.

Ex ante verification concerns not only financial transactions, including commitments and payments, but also any human resources decisions with financial implications (determination of financial entitlements at the time of entry into service, granting of allowances, etc.).

The simplified verification workflow has made it possible to control the *ex ante* verification workload, which, however, remains high: in 2025, 6 352 files (5 140 financial transactions validated in the accounting and financial management system, 1 176 human resources decisions and 36 other files with a financial impact) were verified by a team which, in 2025, comprised 6 FTEs. The average time taken to process files in the Accounting Officer system was 3.45 days. The percentage of transactions refused in the system was 4.47%. Furthermore, no substantive disagreement between the authorising officer by delegation and the unit responsible for controls was recorded during the financial year 2025.

A single, centralised register for financial exceptions records the transactions in respect of which non-compliance was detected. In 2025, 23 exceptions, with no financial impact, were recorded.

✓ *Ex post* Verification

The Directorate for Budget and Financial Affairs has established an *ex post* control system which, together with the action of all actors in the control chain, has contributed to the assurance of the authorising officer by delegation.

In addition to the *ex ante* verification system referred to above and following the amendment of the applicable thresholds, the *ex post* control system was extended with the introduction of an *ex post* control on a new category of transaction. These are low-value transactions, namely those that do not exceed defined materiality thresholds, and are therefore not subject to centralised *ex ante* control. The type and method of selection of the transactions to be verified are determined on the basis of an assessment of the presumed risks intrinsic to the various budgetary operations.

During 2025, an in-depth *ex post* control of salaries paid in 2025 was carried out, in accordance with auditing standards, on the basis of a sample of 30 files. Only one file contained a calculation error with a negligible financial impact for the Court. This was due to an incorrect calculation of the solidarity levy for certain staff members. The necessary corrections, to prevent a recurrence of this calculation error, were requested from the PMO (Paymaster's Office, European Commission).

An analysis carried out to detect the presence of this calculation error in other similar situations enabled the overall financial impact to be calculated at approximately EUR 12 500, which corresponds to 0.004% of the budget for staff remuneration and allowances.

✓ Internal audit

In accordance with Article 118 of the Financial Regulation, the internal auditor must report to the Institution on his or her findings and recommendations and the Institution must forward annually to the Parliament and the Council a report containing a summary of the number and type of internal audits carried out, the recommendations made and the action taken on these recommendations.

The internal auditor provides independent assurance, advice, clarifications and foresight, that are objective and risk-based, in support of the Institution's strategic objectives and with a view to improving the quality of management and internal control systems. Accordingly, the Internal Auditor's annual report records the main missions carried out in 2025:

- Audit of the medical service
- Financial review of the integrated case management programme
- Audit of the management of requests for the purchase of furniture and equipment

In addition, the annual internal audit report shows that satisfactory follow-up is given to the recommendations made. Their regular monitoring makes it possible to assess the appropriateness, effectiveness and timeliness of the actions undertaken by the services of the Institution and to identify and report on the improvements made. Monitoring of the audit and advisory tasks carried out before 2025 has shown that the services have provided appropriate responses. A high percentage of acceptance of the recommendations made and a rapid implementation rate are the key performance indicators of the internal audit. Furthermore, the follow-up of internal audit advice and recommendations contributes to strengthening the application of the principles of sound financial management and performance.

VIII. Observations made in connection with earlier discharges or reports of the Court of Auditors

The mission charter of the authorising officer provides that the authorising officer by delegation includes, in his annual activity report, remarks concerning the follow-up to the observations made by the Court of Auditors and/or by the discharge authority.

A. Observations made by the Court of Auditors

The Court of Auditors stated in paragraph 10.6 of its last annual report on the implementation of the budget for the 2024 financial year that it did not identify any significant issues with regard to the Court of Justice of the European Union, as since 2010.

B. Observations made by the discharge authority

At the time of the preparation of this Annual Activity Report, the discharge procedure in respect of the implementation of the Court's 2024 budget has not yet been formally completed. However, it is at a relatively advanced stage, since the discharge report, amended and voted on at the meeting of the Committee on Budgetary Control on 2 March 2026, will be put to a vote in the Parliament plenary session at the end of April.

At this stage, in the draft resolution voted by the Committee on Budgetary Control, the Parliament notes that the Court of Auditors, in its annual report on the implementation of the budget for the 2024 financial year, has not identified any specific problem concerning the Court of Justice (as has been the case since 2010).

The Parliament gives a positive assessment of several points concerning both the Court's judicial and administrative activities. It also makes certain recommendations to the Court and asks to be kept informed of a series of measures.

With regard to judicial activity, Parliament notes with appreciation the efforts made by the Court to complete the judicial reform for the partial transfer of jurisdiction for preliminary rulings from the Court of Justice to the General Court and allow for the implementation of the new regulatory framework from 1 October 2024. It also notes with appreciation that, during the first three months following the entry into force of the reform, 19 references for a preliminary ruling were already transferred to the General Court, which shows first results towards a more balanced distribution of the workload between the two courts. Parliament calls on the Court to report on the concrete impact of the judicial reform on efficiency, the duration of proceedings and the distribution of the workload between the Court of Justice and the General Court, including the impact of digital tools on processing times and the workload balance, and to present, for the next discharge procedure, a comprehensive *ex post* assessment of the reform.

With regard to procedure and case handling, Parliament welcomes the reduction in the average time taken to handle cases under the urgent preliminary ruling procedure before the Court of Justice, as well as the increased use of the e-Curia application. It emphasises that the timeliness of judicial

proceedings must remain a key performance objective and invites the Court to explore, in collaboration with national courts, which practical guidance tools can support questions being worded in a clear and focused manner.

With regard to budgetary and financial management, Parliament commends the Court for the measures it has taken to mitigate the inflationary effects of the war in Ukraine, which have continued to put pressure on its budget, by reducing the number of missions, limiting energy expenditure and, above all, applying a prioritisation of projects when preparing budget estimates. Furthermore, with regard to staff expenditure, which accounts for close to 80% of the Court's budget, it calls, in view of the salary updates that exceeded the initial forecasts for 2024 and despite the fact that these were absorbed without budgetary reinforcements, for enhanced multiannual workforce and expenditure planning, without undermining judicial independence. In light of these observations, the Court recalls that it constantly ensures that the various departments draw up their budget forecasts in line with the objectives and activities set for the financial year in question, and systematically monitors the implementation of allocated appropriations throughout the year.

Parliament welcomes the performance-based approach developed by the Court, which enables it to take decisions based on the level of achievement of its objectives, as measured by a set of indicators.

With regard to internal audits, Parliament notes with appreciation from the Court's internal audit report, that the departments concerned took action to implement the audit recommendations and invites the Court in the future to present an update on the monitoring of actions taken on internal audit recommendations in table format, with status of implementation for each action and recommendation.

Regarding human resources management, several aspects have been welcomed: an upward trend in the representation of women in management positions overall (rising from 37.50% in 2018 to 48.70% in 2024); the introduction of an action plan relating to the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence; the diversity of efforts and actions undertaken by the Court in relation to its staff to foster equality, inclusion, mutual respect and diversity; in particular, the launch in 2024 of a new training course on diversity and inclusion and, from 2025, two new training courses on setting healthy boundaries to improve performance and on a harassment-free environment; the fact that, at present, all Court trainees receive a grant during their placement, funded primarily by the Court; the personalised support measures for staff with disabilities, the institution's participation in the Disability Awareness Week organised in 2024, and the development, from 2025, of a pilot programme for trainees with disabilities.

More specifically regarding the prevention of violence against women, Parliament calls for staff and members of the Court to be invited to attend compulsory training on the prevention of violence against women. In this regard, it is worth noting that new Members take part in an awareness-raising session on ethical issues as part of their onboarding programme, and that new staff are required to undergo training on the Code of Conduct and the rights and obligations of officials and staff.

Last, it emphasises that the persistent under-representation of women in senior management positions remains a concern and encourages the Court to continue strengthening targeted measures to support career progression and leadership pathways for women, in full compliance with the principles of merit and transparency. The Court is particularly attentive to this aspect, and it should be noted that the level of representation of women in management positions continued to improve in 2025.

Furthermore, the Parliament welcomes the fact that all EU nationalities are represented among the Court's staff – although some are better represented than others, whilst some are significantly over-represented – as well as the efforts made by the Court to raise awareness of its traineeship programmes among the national administrations and permanent representations of under-represented Member States. On that point, the Court continues to make every effort,

implementing several measures to achieve better balance in terms of representation of Member States within its workforce. In particular, the Court has been a participant since 2024 in the interinstitutional working group on geographical balance. The objective of this group is to explore opportunities for coordination and cooperation between the institutions in order to strengthen the fair geographical distribution of staff.

Parliament also notes with satisfaction that in 2024 the Court remained a frontrunner in initiatives that promote the physical and mental well-being of staff and address burnout and psychosocial risks.

With regard to recruitment, the Parliament commends the Court for its efforts to address staff recruitment challenges and to promote Luxembourg among young graduates as a place of work; it notes with appreciation the Court's contribution to the implementation of a housing allowance paid from 1 January 2025 to staff at lower grades, the organisation of EPSO competitions specifically targeting staff to be employed in Luxembourg, as well as the organisation of information sessions and summer schools.

With regard to ethics, Parliament notes with satisfaction that the Court has put in place measures to present and explain the Code of Conduct to staff as widely as possible. It encourages the Court to gradually extend training on the Code of Conduct to all staff members without exception, in order to ensure a shared understanding of ethical standards across the institution.

In the area of multilingualism, Parliament commends the Court's actions in 2024, such as the co-organisation of the first edition of a summer school together with other EU institutions.

With regard to digitalisation and emerging technologies, the Parliament commends the Court on the progress made in 2024 in the context of various digital projects, as well as on the comprehensive training programme it implemented in 2024, starting with an 'AI Awareness Month' comprising training sessions, expert-led round tables, webinars and bootcamps; it invites the Court to continue organising such training and awareness programmes.

The Parliament also notes with interest the launch in 2024 of a pilot project to provide all the Court's services with AI-based assistants; it underlines the importance of ensuring adherence to ethical principles when using AI tools, and in particular the relevant guidelines of the Court, thus ensuring human oversight of the principle of independence of judicial proceedings.

With regard to both physical and digital accessibility, the Parliament welcomes the fact that the Court has established an inventory of remediation points for parts of its infrastructure in the context of a long-term action plan to ensure that its buildings meet the legal accessibility standards by 1 January 2032 at the latest, as required by Luxembourg law, and also notes the accessibility measures taken in the context of the redesign of its website.

In the field of sustainable development, the Parliament commends the Court for its continued efforts and the significant progress made in reducing its environmental footprint, as well as for its rigorous approach to sustainable public procurement, its comprehensive and effective sustainable mobility strategy for its staff, and the digitisation of processes, a key driver in drastically reducing paper consumption.

With regard to interinstitutional cooperation and judicial dialogue, the Parliament appreciates the Court's full cooperation with the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF), the Court of Auditors, the EDPS and the European Ombudsman, as well as the fact that the Court and the Parliament have decided to organise annual meetings, which consist of dialogues on topics of common interest. It also appreciates the organisation of annual meetings with correspondents of national courts, thematic groups, webinars and visits of representatives of the Court to national courts and vice versa.

With regard to transparency, Parliament welcomes the Court's commitment to enhancing transparency, access to justice and openness to the public; it emphasises that increased transparency must also serve to strengthen public trust in the Court's case-law and encourages the Court to continue its efforts to improve the clarity, accessibility and predictability of its case-law.

Regarding communication, Parliament notes with appreciation several key actions and plans of the Court to improve transparency and accessibility and meet the needs of legal professionals, the media and the general public, such as the overhaul of the Court's website with the introduction of a new single search engine, the launch of a new multilingual web TV platform with content on the Court's work and decisions.

The Court has devoted its full attention to the Parliament's observations and recommendations; it is, generally speaking, keen to implement the recommendations of the discharge authority as quickly as possible and is determined to constantly improve the efficiency of the management of all its activities. In the context of the procedure for taking action on the recommendations issued, the Court will make sure to inform the Parliament of any actions taken to that effect.



Annex 1

Statement on staff policy

1. Introduction

This document outlines the policy of the Court of Justice of the European Union (the 'Court' or the 'Institution') on the management of staff. That policy aims, in particular, to make optimal use of the posts and appropriations made available by the budgetary authority, while seeking to develop employee skills and maintain good working conditions.

2. Key results and progress in implementing the Court's objectives

As part of the strategic project for the modernisation of human resources management, the Directorate for Human Resources ('the DRH') carried out several measures in 2025 to enhance the attractiveness of the Court as an employer, to support colleagues in the face of technological changes and amendments to job profiles, and to modernise the Institution's human resources management practices.

The Court amended its decision on the exercise of powers conferred by the Staff Regulations on the appointing authority ('the appointing authority') and by the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Union on the authority empowered to conclude contracts of employment ('the AECE'), in order to improve the efficiency of its action through more agile decision-making and more efficient use of resources.

At the same time, particular attention was paid to enhancing the Institution's attractiveness as an employer, through projects relating to the housing allowance, the modernisation of vacancy notices and calls for applications, as well as the traineeship programme and a new inclusivity programme for trainees with disabilities. Other key projects and actions carried out by the DRH in 2025 aimed to support change management via the training session 'Shaping the future of the Court of Justice', to establish and monitor key performance indicators in the area of occupational health and to strengthen geographical balance within the Institution's staff. These initiatives are detailed below.

3. Staffing situation

At the end of the 2025 financial year, **2 302 persons**, made up of officials and members of the temporary staff and contract staff, were employed by the Court.

The distribution of staff by type under the Staff Regulations and by function group was as follows:

Breakdown of staff by type under the Staff Regulations		% of the institution's staff
Officials	1 364	59.25%
Members of the temporary staff	746	32.41%
Contract staff	192	8.34%
TOTAL	2 302	100%

Breakdown of staff by function group		% of the institution's staff
AD	1 295	56.26%
AST	759	32.97%
AST/SC	56	2.43%
AC	192	8.34%
TOTAL	2302	100%

The average age of the Institution's staff is **47**, distributed as follows by age range:

Age range	%
21-29	6.78%
30-39	14.42%
40-49	35.62%
50-59	35.71%
60+	7.47%

Average age of management staff	
Head of Unit/Deputy Head of Unit	53.1
Director/Director-General	55.4

4. Recruitment and occupancy of posts

The Institution's attractiveness as an employer is now a strategic priority. In that respect, several projects were deployed in 2025 in order to strengthen the Court's positioning and visibility, in particular the modernisation of vacancy notices and calls for applications and the introduction of a housing allowance.

Modernisation of vacancy notices and calls for applications

The Court undertook an in-depth review aimed at modernising vacancy notices and calls for applications, in order to enhance its appeal, particularly to young talent, and to convey the image of a modern administration.

The notice templates have been completely overhauled to make them more concise and readable, limited to two pages and focused on essential information. Additional information, such as recruitment and working conditions, career opportunities, indicative grades and remuneration are now contained in separate documents accessible via QR codes. The notices will thus be more attractive and, due to their publication via the Institution's social media accounts, more visible to younger generations. These new templates will begin to be used in the course of 2026.

Furthermore, and as recommended in the Court of Auditors' 2024 special report on the civil service, publication rules have been adapted to encourage the widening of grade ranges, thereby also broadening the pool of potential candidates.

Housing allowance

As part of the interinstitutional work carried out by the College of Secretaries-General and Heads of Administration of the European Union institutions and bodies in Luxembourg (CALux) on the attractiveness of Luxembourg as a place of employment for EU staff, the Court has adopted – similarly to other EU institutions and bodies based in Luxembourg – a decision granting a housing allowance to officials and temporary/contract staff in active service, residing in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, whose basic salary is lower than that corresponding to grade AST/AD 5, step 5, and who meet certain family-related conditions (Decision of the Registrar of the Court of Justice of 6 February 2025).

This social measure, which beneficiaries will receive for a period of four years, aims to help them cope with the high cost of housing in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. It consists of a monthly net payment, the amount of which is degressive (from EUR 500 to EUR 352) according to grade/step.

The first payment of the housing allowance was paid in July 2025, with retroactive effect from 1 January 2025. On average, 409 persons (officials and other staff) per month were able to benefit from it in 2025.

4.1 Permanent posts

The Court sets itself a twofold objective each year in terms of occupation of posts: first, that of ensuring as high a rate of occupation of posts as possible, in the light of the heavy workload borne by the Institution and, secondly, that of filling permanent posts, as far as possible, with staff who are officials.

The efforts made have led to a very high rate of occupation of posts in all departments (an average of 96.62% in 2025), notwithstanding certain difficulties which have a direct impact on recruitment procedures, such as the low level of the basic salaries for entry grades with regard, in particular, to the cost of living in Luxembourg or more limited opportunities for career progression in Luxembourg due to the lesser number of institutions and posts located there compared to Brussels.

4.2 Posts in Members' chambers

In 2025, the number of temporary posts made available by the budgetary authority for the staffing of chambers of Members of the Institution, either as members of the temporary staff pursuant to Article 2(c) of the Conditions of Employment of Other Servants of the European Union ('the CEOS') or as seconded officials under Article 37(a) of the Staff Regulations of Officials ('the Staff Regulations'), stood at 569.

4.3 Temporary staff in the Court's services

4.3.1 Members of the temporary staff

As set out above, the Court's policy is to fill the permanent posts available in the establishment plan with officials. However, where the procedure for filling a post has not led to applications from qualified officials with a view to internal or interinstitutional mobility and there are no suitable lists of successful candidates from a competition, the Court employs members of temporary staff under Article 2(b) of the CEOS. In this context, in 2025, in order to make temporary staff posts more attractive and to offset more limited career progression prospects, the procedures for classifying temporary staff within grades were clarified, in accordance with the provisions of the Staff Regulations, so as to take better account of the professional experience acquired. Accordingly, the number of members of the temporary staff occupying permanent posts at the end of the 2025 financial year was 242.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the Court recruits temporary staff using the remuneration appropriations corresponding to the percentages of working time released by staff members on part-time working arrangements or parental leave.

4.3.2 Contract staff

Contract staff in active employment at the Court are covered by either Article 3a or Article 3b of the CEOS.

As regards the first category of staff (contract staff under Article 3a of the CEOS), these persons are entrusted with manual or administrative support tasks. At the end of the financial year 2025, 81 members of the contract staff were in service at the Court to carry out such tasks, amounting to 3.52% of the Institution's staff.

As regards staff in the second category (contract staff for auxiliary tasks covered by Article 3b of the CEOS), these staff are recruited to replace officials or members of the temporary staff who are temporarily absent (for example, on maternity leave or long-term sick leave) or, exceptionally, to tackle specific peaks in workload. In addition, contract staff in function group II are engaged by the 'Seminars and Visits' unit as part-time visit guides and other members of the contract staff in function group III are engaged to carry out proofreading tasks in the Directorate-General for Multilingualism. At the end of the financial year, 111 members of the contract staff for auxiliary tasks were in service at the Court, representing approximately 4.82% of the Institution's staff.

5. Equal opportunities, diversity and inclusion

The Court continuously seeks to ensure that the working environment remains free from all forms of discrimination and that there is a balanced gender distribution among its staff, as well as a diverse and inclusive workplace.

At the end of the financial year, the breakdown by gender of the Institution's staff was as follows: (see details in Annex 1):

Breakdown of staff by function group and gender		% of the Institution's staff
Women		
AD	702	61%
AST	581	
AST/SC	37	
AC	79	
Total women	1 399	
Men		
AD	593	39%
AST	178	
AST/SC	19	
AC	113	
Total men	903	
Grand total	2 302	100%

Of the staff members in function group AD, 54% are women.

With regard to management posts specifically, the occupancy rate by women as at 31 December 2025 was 40% for senior management and 52.46% for middle management, as shown in the table in Annex 3 to this statement, illustrating the distribution of management posts by nationality and gender. A comparison between the occupancy rates of women in management posts in 2018 and 2025 shows an upward trend in the representation of women in these posts (37.5% in 2018, 40% in 2022 and 50% in 2025).

In 2025, the Institution implemented the following actions in the fields of equal opportunities, diversity and inclusion:

- raising awareness, among new members of staff, of aspects relating to these fields;
- organisation of training sessions on unconscious bias, multicultural collaboration, 'Inclusive integration: Strategies for a diversified working environment';
- development of podcasts on diversity and inclusion;
- organisation of a conference on domestic violence, in the context of the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence (the Istanbul Convention) on domestic violence;

- involvement of the Court in the preparation of the EU reference report on the measures to implement the Istanbul Convention;
- participation of members of the Court's staff in the interinstitutional events 'Coming out day' and 'Lux Pride'.

Since 2022, a cross-departmental programme promoting accessibility and inclusion has been in place in order to guarantee a working environment that is respectful of the rights of workers with disabilities. Personalised support measures are in place, including the adaptation of tasks, working hours and workspaces. The DRH provides support, particularly administrative support, to those concerned. Moreover, equal opportunities are ensured in recruitment procedures, thanks to specific adjustments which guarantee fair conditions for candidates with disabilities.

Awareness-raising initiatives are regularly organised for staff, such as Disability Awareness Day, introduced in 2023. In 2025, this initiative was strengthened through collaboration with organisations representing people with disabilities and with artists, highlighting the challenges of inclusion through culture and artistic expression.

Those actions are specific expressions of the intention to provide a working environment that is respectful, fair and inclusive.

Inclusive traineeship programme for people with disabilities

In spring 2025, the DRH launched a pilot project for an inclusive traineeship programme for people with disabilities. It is aimed at candidates with a disability rate of at least 20% and provides for personalised support as well as the provision of reasonable adjustments tailored to each trainee. To ensure fair material conditions, the traineeship grant is increased by 50%. The first two trainees recruited under this scheme started in October 2025. Feedback at this stage is very positive, both from the trainees and the host departments, confirming the scheme's relevance and its smooth integration into the working environment.

6. Geographical balance

The Court's staff is made up of officials and other staff from all Member States of the European Union.

Recruitment is always carried out on the basis of candidates' merits, in accordance with Articles 7 and 27 of the Staff Regulations, which stipulate that vacancies are to be filled 'solely in the interest of the service and without regard to nationality' and 'on the broadest possible geographical basis from among nationals of Member States of the Union'.

The Court works with the European Personnel Selection Office (EPSO), together with the other EU institutions, particularly to ensure balanced representation of the Member State nationalities among its staff.

In 2025, the Court also continued to participate in the work of the interinstitutional working group on geographical balance within the Comité préparatoire des questions statutaires (Preparatory Committee for Staff Regulations, 'CPQS'), the aim of which is to assess the possibility of closer collaboration between the institutions to attract candidates from underrepresented countries. The group's work focuses on several areas, such as strengthening interinstitutional cooperation at job fairs, developing networks of student ambassadors and intensifying contacts with the authorities and universities of Member States, particularly those that are underrepresented.

Particular attention has been paid to improving geographical balance within the Institution, notably through internal awareness-raising initiatives and by systematically taking this aspect into account in trainee selection procedures.

The geographical breakdown of staff at the end of the financial year 2025 is set out in the tables in Annexes 2 and 4 to this statement.

7. Career management

7.1 Horizontal mobility

The Court encourages horizontal mobility within the Institution, giving priority to filling posts by transfer within the Institution. To that end, the DRH assists the Institution's services during recruitment procedures to enable them to benefit from high-quality recruitments, drawing as far as possible on the pool of knowledge and skills available from the Institution's staff.

7.2 Vertical mobility

In accordance with internal decisions on promotions which implement the relevant provisions of the Staff Regulations, laying down, in particular, rates of promotion, it was possible to promote 270 officials in the 2025 promotion exercise having regard to both the merits observed and the budgetary resources allocated for that purpose by the budgetary authority, in compliance with the rates referred to above.

In addition, in the context of the certification procedure under Article 45a of the Staff Regulations, one official in function group AST was selected to participate in the training programme organised by the European School of Administration (EUSA) in 2025. Seven officials selected in previous years have passed the tests for the 2025 certification exercise and are currently awaiting their appointment as administrators.

7.3 Interinstitutional mobility

Staff have moved between the Court and the other EU institutions in the context of transfer procedures. Transfers to the Court enrich the Institution's workforce through the arrival of employees with a command of working methods and management tools used in the other institutions; these are valuable assets for broadening the skills of staff members and the effective sharing of best practices.

102 of the 125 recruitment procedures launched via vacancy notice published in 2025 were opened to officials of the other institutions, representing approximately 82% of the procedures. Eight officials were transferred to the Court. In addition, 17 officials from the Institution were transferred to other institutions.

8. Health and well-being at work

The Court is committed to the health and well-being of its staff, providing necessary communication on, and raising awareness of, matters relating to health and well-being at work.

Following the recruitment in June 2024 of two occupational psychologists, they provided active support to the Institution and its staff throughout 2025 in a variety of ways. Their work focused on individual consultations, conducted to provide support to the staff members concerned, most often at their request.

In addition to this individualised support, psychologists designed and ran 'Food for Health' workshops, organised every two months on topics relevant for the whole Institution. These workshops have been a great success and are consistently fully booked. Furthermore, since 2025, one of the psychologists has been leading a discussion and support group for parents of children with disabilities, held bimonthly. One of the psychologists also served as a panel member on the selection committee for confidential counsellors, whose role is to accompany and support staff members who feel that they are in a situation that could be perceived as psychological or sexual harassment within the Institution.

The Court's psychologists and social worker have also provided support to staff during their return to work following a long-term absence due to illness. This support is provided in close collaboration with the person's line manager. Finally, both psychologists contributed to several cross-departmental projects.

As part of this support framework, the Court's social worker continued to provide support and advice to both active staff and retired members of the Institution, particularly regarding family benefits, various aspects of the common health insurance scheme, childcare facilities and any other welfare requests, and referred those concerned to the relevant national services as appropriate.

During the year in question, the medical and social services managed requests for part-time work on medical grounds as well as requests for reasonable adjustments, in order to facilitate continuity of service or the return to work of individuals with medical vulnerabilities or living with a disability.

Furthermore, the medical service set up, in 2025, a tool entitled 'FlashInfo Santé' for quarterly reporting of key performance indicators in the field of occupational health, aimed, inter alia, at monitoring absences due to illness. It serves as a tool for decision-making and strategic management, promoting a proactive approach to prevention and well-being at work.

Lastly, several preventative actions and actions to promote health were continued and strengthened in 2025 to raise staff awareness and inform staff of key topics. The 'Pinktober' and 'Movember' campaigns were thus renewed, with a particular focus on breast cancer prevention, through several information sessions. Specific initiatives to prevent musculoskeletal disorders were also organised, notably in the form of practical workshops on workplace ergonomics. Furthermore, information sessions on screening programmes tailored to age and gender, as well as on the rules for joining the JSIS, were organised in 2025.

In addition, a call for expressions of interest to renew the network of confidential counsellors was launched in 2025. This led to the appointment of five confidential counsellors.

Finally, the administration organised, within the framework of COPAS (Joint Committee for Social Activities), various events contributing to staff well-being and cohesion. All these initiatives have encouraged informal contact between colleagues and strengthened the feeling of belonging to the Institution.

9. Working conditions

Home working regime

Under the home working regime in place at the Court since 1 May 2022, staff in the departments and registries carry out part of their duties from home. Onsite work remains the standard, but as a general rule staff can work from home for a maximum of two days a week (40% of working time).

In adopting this system, the Institution's objective was to:

- enable staff to better reconcile professional and private life, while at the same time preserving social interactions at the Court;
- support heads of departments in managing hybrid working by encouraging them to maintain a flexible managerial approach, focusing on building relationships of trust and strengthening autonomy;
- raise awareness among line managers of the importance of work-life balance;
- continue to implement paperless processes and digitalise workflows for the sending and validation of documents by the competent authorities;
- ensure that staff training and skills development activities are continued by maintaining a diverse training offer, including face-to-face courses, online courses and e-learning self-training modules;
- participate actively in interinstitutional meetings in order to share best practices in the field with other institutions, in order to ensure an attractive and effective home working regime.

In addition, as in 2024, the Institution gave staff members in 2025 the possibility of working for 10 working days away from the place of residence, set in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Staff Regulations and the CEOS. This measure, highly appreciated by staff as well as by heads of services due to the flexibility it offers for managing on-call periods, has substantially enhanced the well-being of colleagues and work-life balance.

Other working arrangements

The data show that the number of persons taking parental leave remained broadly stable compared with the previous year. Furthermore, the number of persons having requested family leave or part-time work on medical grounds varied slightly in 2025 as compared with 2024 (see details in Annex 5).

10. IT optimisation in human resource management

After a considerable speeding up of initiatives to introduce paperless processes and to digitise workflows for approving DRH proposals, proposal files sent to the appointing authority and the AECE are entirely managed in the HAN/ARES document management system. Moreover, the application is now used to transmit and manage files relating to professional conduct and ethics.

For the management of pension-related activities, all decisions on pension eligibility or the determination of entitlements have been fully managed in ARES since early 2025. Moreover, the digitalisation via ARES of a certain number of procedures relating to pecuniary rights continued in 2025, with a view to progressive roll-out throughout 2026.

In the context of the use of the staff application SYSPER, the staff management system was set up to ensure the structured and centralised monitoring of posts and staff movements.

Moreover, the automatic generation of some HR documents was implemented via the specific SYSPER module, reducing manual tasks and risks of error. Other SYSPER modules are in the implementation phase of the effort to digitalise and automate workflows. In 2025, preparation and testing work with a view to the launch of a module for the management of leave on personal grounds and unpaid leave was carried out, resulting in that module going live for all Court staff as from 1 January 2026.

The Court has also been using its HR Reporting and Analytics Services module since 2020, which allows many targeted and comprehensive statistical data to be extracted. Those data make it possible, more specifically, for heads of department to monitor participation of their staff in the various training programmes organised.

In collaboration with the Commission, the Court began migrating the management of personnel files to the NDP module (New Application for the Management of Personnel Files), which was integrated into SYSPER system in order to modernise and secure the archiving and consultation of personnel files. A mass transfer of files was carried out, followed by an in-depth review and normalisation of data, which continued in 2025, in order to guarantee the quality and reliability of those data. The aim is to make personal files available for consultation by officials and other staff in 2026.

Among the IT projects completed in 2025, it should be noted that the Court environment within the interinstitutional training management platform EU Learn was enhanced with intuitive search functions for the various training offers organised by the Court and by other institutions. The overhaul of this interface, at no additional cost to the Institution, was intended to improve the visibility of courses, conferences and training events for the purposes of continuous professional development, in terms of evolving technical skills (skills linked to the various job profiles) and sustainable interactive skills (general skills). Accordingly, access to relevant information is now better structured and more dynamic, which facilitates searches for training programmes by the Institution's heads of department and staff with a view to setting individual objectives for skills development.

Training courses on several topics were developed on the LinkedIn Learning platform, now integrated into EU Learn, in order to provide staff with flexible opportunities for self-learning through e-learning modules. These paths are intended to complement the development of skills which is normally ensured by the training programmes organised within the institution, by offering high flexibility in terms of connection and access to knowledge.

The tools used to evaluate training courses organised in 2025 make it possible to collect the feedback of participants interactively and to have an overview of staff participation rates by type of training, to collect data on the profile and status of participants and to view statistics in detail in order to facilitate analysis.

11. Training and skills development

Training and continuous development of the skills of the Court's staff play an essential role in the successful accomplishment of the Institution's mandate.

The importance given by the Institution to training and skills development for staff is reflected in the establishment in 2023 of a Steering Committee on Training, which approves a Strategic Framework for Training (CSF) every two years and the annual work programme of the department responsible for training, while taking note of the annual report assessing the trainings organised the preceding year.

On the basis of the new strategic training framework (2025-2026) and the 2025 training work plan, designed around the institution's strategic objectives and the upskilling (strengthening of existing skills) and reskilling (development of new skills) regime, the Court continued to offer training sessions in several formats, namely in-person, online or hybrid training sessions.

Accordingly, training on technical skills (skills relating to the various job profiles, namely legal, linguistic, IT, as well as financial, document and administrative matters, etc.) continued to be organised throughout 2025.

A catalogue of management training sessions was drawn up, together with a training programme for upper and middle management, focused on change management and planned for 2025-2026. This programme, entitled 'Shaping the future of the Court of Justice', enabled management staff at the Court to follow the 'Exploring and Shaping the future' and 'Upskilling and reskilling staff' modules in 2025. The programme will continue in 2026 with new modules.

In 2025, the Court opted for an innovative pedagogical approach to the training of staff members, by setting up structured training courses, composed of several modules promoting progressive learning and consolidation of knowledge. Grouped under the heading 'Exploring and Shaping the Future of the Court of Justice together', these pathways are part of the process of upskilling and reskilling the Institution's staff and are based on the concepts of managerial training referred to above, in order to ensure a consistent approach to skills development and change management.

These pathways reflect the educational priorities of 2025: enhance day-to-day adaptability, better equipping staff for change, structure the sharing of expertise, adopt storytelling to transmit technical messages in a clear and memorable manner, and consolidate inclusive practices supporting a respectful working environment, when staff are selected and throughout careers.

In 2025, the Court expanded the CURIA Professional training directory, which contains the full range of training courses organised at the Court, encourages members of staff to continue to develop skills and facilitates the setting by line managers of individual skills development objectives in the context of, inter alia, annual appraisals.

With regard to the induction and onboarding of new arrivals, the Court has strengthened the educational programme, with a clear distinction between the three profiles concerned (legal profile, non-legal profile involved in judicial activity, and administrative profile) and training pathways designed specifically for each of those profiles. In addition, the ethics training session entitled 'Code of Good Conduct – rights and obligations of officials and agents of the Court of Justice of the European Union', organised initially for new arrivals at the Institution, is now being held for all staff.

Specific training on staff selection entitled 'How to choose the best candidate to work with' was organised for the benefit, inter alia, of the members of staff participating in selection panels. This training addresses a specific need: to conduct structured interviews based on EPSO competencies, in particular following the new policy of conducting interviews of successful candidates in competitions by the EU institutions in the context of staff selection.

As regards ethics and well-being at work, ad hoc training was developed for the newly appointed confidential counsellors, as described in Section 8 of this report.

The programme for administrators, relating to the development of leadership and management skills, available since 2016, was also rolled out in 2025, adapted with a view to ensuring optimal alignment of all programmes focusing on strengthening managerial skills.

Finally, in March 2025, the Court continued the artificial intelligence awareness campaign initiated in 2024. Two new editions of the 'AI Month' were organised in March and November 2025 as part of the Institution's digital transformation strategy. In addition, additional information sessions, as part of the information programme entitled 'AI Unveiled – IA dévoilée', were offered in June 2025. Those sessions were intended to strengthen understanding of opportunities and challenges related to the use of AI, as well as to promote ethical and responsible use of that technology.

12. Communication and social dialogue

Social dialogue between the administration and the staff representatives has a tangible and direct effect on the implementation of staff policy and the application of the Staff Regulations and internal rules. This dialogue takes place, in particular, in various joint committees in the Institution and in contact with the Staff Committee and recognised or representative trade unions.

The Court's administration maintains regular contact with the Court's Staff Committee in order to identify possibilities for collaboration on issues of key interest to staff.

In 2025, the DRH provided information to all staff via 45 communications.

13. Non-statutory staff

In 2025, as part of its traineeship programme, the Court hosted 210 paid trainees (2 of which were part of the pilot programme for trainees with disabilities) over 2 traineeship periods, in spring and autumn, together with 9 trainees funded from other sources, for a total of 219 trainees. The table below sets out a breakdown of the trainees by nationality (in the event of several nationalities, only the first nationality was taken into account):

Nationality	Number of trainees hosted in 2025 with that nationality
German	16
Austrian	6
Belgian	8
Bulgarian	1
Cypriot	3
Croatian	5
Danish	2
Spanish	14
Finnish	2
French	48
Greek	13
Hungarian	5
Irish	13
Italian	30
Latvian	3
Lithuanian	3
Luxembourg	6
Dutch	1
Polish	9
Portuguese	8
Romanian	8

Nationality	Number of trainees hosted in 2025 with that nationality
Slovak	4
Slovenian	4
Swedish	6
Czech	1

The revised traineeships decision, approved in September 2025, introduced substantial developments in the organisation and framework of the programme. It broadened the training requirements for access to traineeships to all university diplomas, while maintaining the requirement of legal training for judges' chambers and certain specific services. It also strengthened the integration of trainees, in particular by allowing them greater access to internal training. Greater attention was also drawn to their rights and obligations from an ethical point of view, in particular as regards the declaration of external activities, the prevention of damage to the Institution's image and compliance with the rules on preventing harassment. Moreover, in order to take account of the particularly high cost of living in Luxembourg, compulsory sickness insurance cover is now fully covered by the Institution and the rule for deducting other income from the traineeship grant has been abolished.

In 2025, the Institution hosted 14 seconded national experts from Germany (1), Bulgaria (1), Spain (1), Estonia (1), France (2), Greece (1), Italy (1), Latvia (1), the Netherlands (1), Portugal (1), Romania (1), Slovakia (1) and Sweden (1). Each expert obtained a renewable secondment from his or her administration of origin for one year, with the exception of one who obtained it for two years. Seven of them were already at the Court on 1 January 2025 and the seven others arrived during the year.

In 2025, the Institution also hosted a total of 27 trainee judges from the European Union Judicial Training Network (EJTN). The trainee judges originated from Germany (2), Belgium (1), Croatia (1), Spain (4), Estonia (1), France (2), Greece (2), Italy (1), Latvia (2), Lithuania (1), Luxembourg (1), Malta (1), Poland (1), the Czech Republic (2), Romania (3), Slovakia (1) and Sweden (1). These trainee judges were all assigned to the Members' chambers. 12 trainee judges had already taken up their duties on 1 September 2024 and the 15 others arrived on 1 September 2025.

In 2025, the Institution also had recourse to six members of interim staff, via a temporary employment agency, for a total duration of 19 months. Eleven months concerned level 1 members of interim staff (corresponding to the roles of manual worker/GF I contract staff) and 8 months concerned level 5 members of interim staff (corresponding to a grade of AST3, primarily to handle temporary peaks in workload). In future, it is envisaged that, within the limits of budgetary appropriations and in compliance with local legislation, temporary interim workers will be systematically used to replace GF I contract staff on long-term sick leave.

14. Annexes :

1. Breakdown of staff by gender
2. Geographical breakdown of staff (by function group)
3. Senior and middle management, by gender and nationality
4. Geographical breakdown of staff (percentage)
5. Data on family leave, parental leave and part-time work, and medical half-time work

1. Breakdown of staff by gender

As at 31 December 2025

BREAKDOWN OF STAFF BY GENDER (permanent and temporary posts)

Gender	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Grand Total
F																	
AD					16	4	134	39	57	105	109	176	24	34	4		702
AST	54	9	167	44	57	91	84	49	25		1						581
AST-SC		22	9	5	1												37
F Total	54	31	176	49	74	95	218	88	82	105	110	176	24	34	4	0	1320
M																	
AD					10	5	87	34	53	76	92	130	41	58	4	3	593
AST	12	2	61	18	25	12	25	15	6	2							178
AST-SC		16	2	1													19
M Total	12	18	63	19	35	17	112	49	59	78	92	130	41	58	4	3	790
Grand Total	66	49	239	68	109	112	330	137	141	183	202	306	65	92	8	3	2110

* The grades of seconded staff are those of their basic career.

Gender	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Grand Total
F																			
GFI	1	1	1																3
GFII				3	0	4	2												9
GFIII								14	9	6	3	10							42
GFIV													10	5	4	2	2	2	25
F Total	1	1	1	3	0	4	2	14	9	6	3	10	10	5	4	2	2	2	79
M																			
GFI	10	17	51																78
GFII				1	0	3	3												7
GFIII								5	3	3	4	6							21
GFIV													1	2	1	0	3	0	7
M Total	10	17	51	1	0	3	3	5	3	3	4	6	1	2	1	0	3	0	113
Grand Total	11	18	52	4	0	7	5	19	12	9	7	16	11	7	5	2	5	2	192

2. Breakdown of staff by nationality and function group

As at 31 December 2025

BREAKDOWN OF STAFF BY NATIONALITY AND FUNCTION GROUP (permanent and temporary posts and contract staff)

Nationality	AD	AST	AST/SC	GF I	GF II	GF III	GF IV	Grand Total
Austria	16	2				1		19
Belgium	100	75	5	4		6	2	192
Bulgaria	38	15	1	1		2	1	58
Croatia	32	10	1		1	2	1	47
Cyprus	2							2
Czech Republic	37	12	1	1	1	1	1	54
Denmark	27	9	1	1				38
Estonia	26	15	1			1	1	44
Finland	26	14	1			1		42
France	217	240	13	30	4	16	8	528
Germany	71	34	3	2	2	4	1	117
Greece	52	35	4	5	1	2	1	100
Hungary	40	25	1	1	2	1	1	71
Ireland	41	9	2			1	1	54
Italy	98	49	3	11	2	5	4	172
Latvia	35	17	1			1		54
Lithuania	36	15	1	2		1		55
Luxembourg	15	10	2	3	1	2		33
Malta	24	13				1		38
Netherlands	20	5						25
Other	2							2
Poland	59	25	3	2	1	1	1	92
Portugal	36	21	2	11		1	1	72
Romania	53	32	1	4		3	5	98
Slovakia	30	16	1			1		48
Slovenia	33	14	1			1		49
Spain	79	39	5	3	1	6	3	136
Sweden	35	7	2			1		45
United Kingdom	15	1				1		17
Grand Total	1295	759	56	81	16	63	32	2302

3. Senior and middle management, by gender and nationality

As at 31 December 2025

SENIOR AND MIDDLE MANAGEMENT					
Nationality	Director-General	Director	Head of Unit	Deputy Head of Unit	Grand Total
F					
Belgium			1		1
Croatia			1		1
Czech Republic			1		1
Denmark			1		1
Estonia			1		1
Finland		1			1
France			4	1	5
Greece		1	1		2
Hungary			3		3
Ireland			2		2
Italy		2	3		5
Latvia			1		1
Lithuania			1		1
Poland			3		3
Portugal			1		1
Romania	1		2		3
Slovakia			1		1
Slovenia			1		1
Spain		1	2		3
Sweden			1		1
F Total	1	5	31	1	38
M					
Belgium	1		5		6
Bulgaria			1		1
Czech Republic			1		1
Denmark			1		1
Estonia		1			1
France			5	1	6
Germany		1	2		3
Greece			1		1
Ireland				1	1
Italy	1		1		2
Latvia			1		1
Lithuania			1		1
Luxembourg		1	1		2
Malta			1		1
Poland		1			1
Portugal		1	2		3
Slovakia			1		1
Slovenia			1		1
Spain		2	2		4
M Total	2	7	27	2	38
Grand Total	3	12	58	3	76

4. Geographical breakdown of staff (percentage)

As at 31 December 2025

BREAKDOWN OF STAFF BY NATIONALITY	
Member State	% of staff in service
Austria	1%
Belgium	8%
Bulgaria	3%
Croatia	2%
Cyprus	<1%
Czech Republic	2%
Denmark	2%
Estonia	2%
Finlande	2%
France	23%
Germany	5%
Greece	4%
Hungary	3%
Ireland	2%
Italy	7%
Latvia	2%
Lithuania	2%
Luxembourg	1%
Malta	2%
Netherlands	1%
Other	<1%
Poland	4%
Portugal	3%
Romania	4%
Slovakia	2%
Slovenia	2%
Spain	6%
Sweden	2%
United Kingdom	<1%

5. Data relating to family leave, parental leave and part-time work, as well as medical part-time work

	2025		2024		2023		2022		2021		2020	
	Number of persons	Number of days*	Number of persons	Number of days*	Number of persons	Number of days*	Number of persons	Number of days*	Number of persons	Number of days*	Number of persons	Number of days*
Family leave												
Family leave 50%	2	16	2	67	0	0	1	50	0	0	1	50
Family leave 100%	19	434	13	528.0	11	310.0	6	214.0	3	117.0	8	114.0
Totals:	21	450	15	595.0	11	310.0	7	219.0	3	117.0	9	119.0

	2025		2024		2023		2022		2021		2020	
	Number of persons	Number of days*	Number of persons	Number of days*	Number of persons	Number of days*	Number of persons	Number of days*	Number of persons	Number of days*	Number of persons	Number of days*
Parental leave												
Parental leave 50%	76	1,397	63	1,238	56	897.0	56	1,035.0	65	1,092.3	66	1,170.3
Parental leave 100%	50	3,494	93	3,407.0	93	3,334.0	106	3,835.0	100	3,810.0	89	3,772.0
Parental leave extension 50%	32	532	26	546.3	24	475.0	28	550.3	24	454.3	35	770.3
Parental leave extension 100%	36	1,382	44	1,626.0	55	1,805.0	57	2,098.0	60	2,454.0	71	3,308.0
Totals:	234	6,805	232	6,807	228	6,421	247	7,518	249	7,783	271	9,021

	2025		2024		2023		2022		2021		2020	
	Number of persons	Number of days*	Number of persons	Number of days*	Number of persons	Number of days*	Number of persons	Number of days*	Number of persons	Number of days*	Number of persons	Number of days*
Part-time												
Part-time 50%	76	4,337	80	3,939	68	3,677.0	64	3,405.0	45	3,519.0	48	3,993.0
Part-time 60%	13	594	11	536	10	606.0	16	924.0	13	799.0	15	893.0
Part-time 62.5%	7	255	9	294	6	240.0	7	240.0	4	237.0	7	353.0
Part-time 70%	14	513	14	460	12	499.0	13	551.0	12	428.0	15	610.0
Part-time 75%	19	639	23	585	24	701.0	23	695.0	23	806.0	38	1,131.0
Part-time 80%	44	1,171	40	1,132	43	1,308.0	45	1,085.0	35	1,184.0	63	1,704.0
Part-time 90%	16	236	33	304	24	305.0	16	236.0	19	308.0	39	523.0
Part-time 95%- paid 100%	2	241	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Totals:	193	7,986	210	7,300	187	7,296	184	7,136	151	7,281	245	9,129

Grand total of number of days* 15,240.0 14,702.0 14,027.0 14,873.3 15,189.5 18,268.6

*Working days full-time equivalent (FTE)

The number of requests actually processed is higher because some people have requested this type of leave/working arrangement several times per year. Data taken from Sygner extracts (Browse working arrangements report): approved working arrangements for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025.

	2025		2024		2023		2022		2021	
	Number of persons	Number of persons	Number of persons	Number of persons	Number of persons	Number of persons	Number of persons	Number of persons	Number of persons	
Half-time work on medical grounds										
Half-time work on medical grounds	14	30	30	26	40	21	21	21	21	
Totals:	14	30	30	26	40	21	21	21	21	

Annex 2

Report on budgetary and financial management for the financial year 2025

1. Introduction

This report provides an overall view of budget implementation relating to the year 2025 and, in accordance with Article 255 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2024 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union, *'shall provide summary information on the transfers of appropriations among the various budgetary items'*.

In that context, Section 2 of this report gives an overview of budget implementation in 2025 and of transfers made, and Section 3 examines in more detail the trends in budget lines by chapter of the budget of the Court of Justice of the European Union ('the Court' or 'the Institution'). Lastly, the annexes, by means of tables with figures, provide detailed information concerning that budget implementation.

The level of budget implementation of the Court's appropriations in 2025 was once again very high (97%). The careful management and continuous monitoring of the implementation of the budget allowed the institution to meet its obligations throughout the entire year, which led to the reinforcement of certain budget lines to cater for the new needs that have arisen. Additionally, by the end of the year, it was possible to apply resources in order to repay certain costs to the State of Luxembourg that it incurred for the works for the building complex of the Court, as well as to finance new expenditure in the IT field.

It should also be noted that, following the fixing of the salary adjustment for the year (4.2 %), which proved to be below the Commission's estimates used for the calculation of the budget (4.7 %), the Court participated in the amending budget No 3, aimed at reducing the institutions' appropriations in the amounts corresponding to that difference. In the context of that amending budget, the Court also returned some surplus amounts from the budget lines used for the salaries and the transitional allowances of Members. This is explained by the fact that, in the context of the partial renewal of the composition of the General Court in 2025, the majority of the Members were confirmed in their functions, which generated unexpected savings. The total amount returned by the Court in the context of the amending budget No 3 amounted to EUR 4.6 million.

2. Overview of budget implementation in 2025

1. Revenue

The estimated revenue of the Court for the financial year 2025 was EUR 81,219,000.

As shown in **Table 1** below, the established entitlements for the financial year 2025 were EUR 78,790,678 and are 2.99% lower than estimated.

Table 1 – Estimated revenue and established entitlements ('fund 3')

(in euros)

TITLE	Estimated revenue 2025	Established entitlements 2025	% of total
3 – Administrative revenue	81,069,000.00	78,574,650.33	99.73
4 – Financial revenue, default interest and fines	150,000.00	216,027.46	0.27
TOTAL	81,219,000.00	78,790,677.79	100.00
%	100.00%	97.01%	0.00

It should be noted that revenue from established entitlements under Title 3 (primarily the deductions made from the salaries of Members and staff for taxes and social security contributions) represents nearly all of the revenue.

Annexes 1 and 2 provide additional information with figures on the whole revenue stream (revenue-entitlements carried over, revenue-entitlements established and revenue-entitlements collected).

As regards the revenue from entitlements carried over from the preceding financial year, **Table 2** below shows that the revenue under Title 3 represents the total revenue from entitlements carried over and collected in 2025.

Table 2 – Revenue from entitlements carried over ('fund 5')

(in euros)

TITLE	Carried over 2024 to 2025	Revenue from entitlements carried over	% of total
3 – Administrative revenue	276,176.57	25,213.59	100.00
4 – Financial revenue, default interest and fines	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	276,176.57	25,213.59	100.00
%	100.00%	9.13%	0.00

2. Expenditure

A. Appropriations for the financial year

The appropriations for expenditure entered in the Court's budget for the financial year 2025, after amending budget No 3, came to EUR 537,155,503.

As shown in **Table 3** below, budget implementation for the financial year 2025 amounts to EUR 520,763,478.30 and represents a high rate of use of final appropriations of 97%.

In general, as in previous years, it should be noted that 80 % of the appropriations used by the Court in 2025 are allocated to the expenditure on Members and staff (expenditure under Title 1), with almost all of the remaining balance relating to expenditure on infrastructure (Title 2), in particular in the areas of buildings and information technology.

Table 3 – Commitment of appropriations in the financial year ('fund 1')

(in euros)

TITLE	Appropriations in the financial year 2025	Commitments in the financial year 2025	% of total
1 – Persons working with the institution	430,323,000.00	417,293,204.39	80.13
2 – Buildings, furniture, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure	106,775,503.00	103,456,983.91	19.87
3 – Expenditure resulting from special functions carried out by the institution	57,000.00	13,290.00	0.00
10 – Other expenditure	-	-	0.00
TOTAL	537,155,503.00	520,763,478.30	100.00
%	100.00%	96.95%	0,00

Annexes 3 and 4 provide detailed additional information with figures on the use of appropriations in the financial year 2025 (as compared with 2024 and details of implementation by budget line).

B. Appropriations carried over

Table 4 below shows that, of the appropriations carried over from 2024 to 2025, the total of which was EUR 31,850,910, a large proportion was used (87%).

Table 4 – Use of appropriations carried over ('fund 4')

(in euros)

TITLE	Carry-over of appropriations from 2024 to 2025	Payments out of appropriations carried over	Cancellations
1 – Persons working with the institution	10,420,121.12	7,507,627.02	2,912,494.10
2 – Buildings, furniture, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure	21,430,788.46	20,225,001.03	1,205,787.43
3 – Expenditure resulting from special functions carried out by the institution	0.00	0.00	0.00
10 – Other expenditure	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	31,850,909.58	27,732,628.05	4,118,281.53
%	100.00%	87.07%	12.93%

Annex 4 provides additional detailed information with figures on the use of appropriations carried over from 2024 to 2025.

C. Appropriations corresponding to assigned revenue

In accordance with Article 21 of the Financial Regulation, certain revenue may be assigned to the financing of specific items of expenditure. Such assigned revenue represents, therefore, additional appropriations that may be used by the Institution.

The assigned revenue appropriations established during the financial year 2025 amounted to EUR 305,374. The main sources of that revenue have been, inter alia, reimbursements by the Council, the Commission, Parliament and the Court of Auditors of excess advance payments and the settlement of contractual penalties and of insurance payments.

Table 5a below shows details, by title, of the sums of assigned revenue established and collected during the financial year.

Table 5a – Use of assigned revenue ('fund 11')

(in euros)

TITLE	Assigned revenue 2025	Payments 2025	Assigned revenue carried over 2025 to 2026
1 – Persons working with the institution	131,077.63	18,541.98	112,535.65
2 – Buildings, furniture, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure	174,296.19	24,083.69	150,212.50
3 – Expenditure resulting from special functions carried out by the institution	0.00	0.00	0.00
10 – Other expenditure	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	305,373.82	42,625.67	262,748.15

Table 5b below shows details, by title, of the sums of assigned revenue carried over from one financial year to another.

Table 5b – Use of assigned revenue from the previous year ('fund 44')

(in euros)

TITLE	Assigned revenue carried over 2024 to 2025	Payments 2025	Cancellation of assigned revenue for 2024 not eligible for carrying over	Assigned revenue carried over 2025 to 2026
1 – Persons working with the institution	105,181.83	67,464.48	37,639.35	78.00
2 – Buildings, furniture, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure	868,309.78	537,428.24	2,376.35	328,505.19
3 – Expenditure resulting from special functions carried out by the institution	210.00	210.00	0.00	0.00
10 – Other expenditure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	973,701.61	605,102.72	40,015.70	328,583.19

Table 5c below shows details, by title, of the sums of carried over assigned revenue committed in the previous year but not yet paid, carried over from one financial year to another.

Table 5c – Use of commitments on assigned revenue carried over from the previous year ('fund 45')

(in euros)

TITLE	Assigned revenue carried over and committed but not paid in 2024, and carried over to 2025	Payments 2025	Cancellation of assigned revenue
1 – Persons working with the institution	0.00	0.00	0.00
2 – Buildings, furniture, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure	335,589.93	282,528.32	53,061.61
3 – Expenditure resulting from special functions carried out by the institution	0.00	0.00	0.00
10 – Other expenditure	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	335,589.93	282,528.32	53,061.61

Table 5d below shows details, by title, of the sums of assigned revenue from the previous year, committed but not paid and carried over from one financial year to another.

Table 5d – Use of commitments on assigned revenue from the previous year ('fund 43')

(in euros)

TITLE	Assigned revenue committed but not paid 2024 and carried over to 2025	Payments 2025	Cancellation of assigned revenue
1 – Persons working with the institution	0.00	0.00	0.00
2 – Buildings, furniture, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure	38,014.51	38,014.51	0.00
3 – Expenditure resulting from special functions carried out by the institution	0.00	0.00	0.00
10 – Other expenditure	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	38,014.51	38,014.51	0.00

Annex 5 provides additional detailed information with figures on the use of assigned revenue.

D. Transfers of appropriations

In the course of the financial year 2025, as shown in Table 6, the Court made 11 budget transfers pursuant to Article 29 of Financial Regulation 2024/2509, representing a total of EUR 10.6 million, or 2% of the appropriations for the financial year. The effects of the various transfers at the level of each budget item can be seen in **Annex 4**.

Of the 11 transfers made, 3 were the subject of notification to the budgetary authority in accordance with the Financial Regulation. In terms of amount, those transfers totalled EUR 7 million, which is approximately 66% of the total amount of transfers made in 2025.

Table 6 – Transfers of appropriations

(in euros)

Type of transfer	Number of transfers in 2025	Total amount transferred
Title to title (transfer of provisional appropriations to Title 1)	1	2,501,000.00
Comments: Transfer to Title 1 (items 1200 and 1400, used for the salaries of officials and contract agents respectively) of appropriations necessary for the payment of the housing allowance for certain categories of staff members residing in Luxembourg. Those amounts were entered in Chapter 100 (provisional appropriations) pending approval of the legal basis for that allowance.		
Title to title	2	4,500,000.00
Comments: The transfers made it possible to reinforce lines : - 2001 'Lease/purchase', to repay certain costs to the State of Luxembourg that it incurred for the works for the building complex of the Court, to enable the institution to become the owner of part of that complex by the end of 2026, at the latest. - 2102 'External services for the operation, implementation and maintenance of software and systems', for the upgrading of the new case-law research tool, the automation of the transmission of reference data to the Publications Office, the change of models used by internal tools for the production of documents and certain additional developments relating to the transfer of powers from the Court of Justice to the General Court.		
Item to item	8	3,631,487.20
Comments: The transfers from one item to another made it possible to reinforce several budget lines. Among the most significant transfers were the reinforcement of items 2022 'Cleaning and maintenance' (in order to replace certain outdated lighting fixtures), 2102 (to meet the rising costs of IT support operations) and 1406 'External services in the linguistic field' (in order to reduce the accumulated stock of documents to be translated).		
TOTAL	11	10,632,487.20

3. Budget implementation in 2025 by chapter

1. Title 1 – persons working with the institution

As shown in **Table 7** below, the final budget funding of Title 1 for the financial year 2025 came to EUR 430,323,000. That funding represents almost 80.1% of the Court's total budget.

Table 7– Use of appropriations in the financial year

(in euros)

TITLE 1	Final appropriations in the financial year 2025	Commitments in the financial year 2025	% Implementation 2025	% Implementation 2024
10 – Members of the institution	43,986,000.00	40,615,203.98	92.34	98.34
Comments: This chapter finances the salaries and other costs relating to Members of the Institution. The delay in appointing certain new Members in 2025 made it possible to use an amount of EUR 500,000 for a transfer aimed at financing a series of upgrades in IT tools.				
12 – Officials and temporary staff	344,490,000.00	335,617,707.10	97.42	99.15
Comments: This chapter mainly finances the salaries of officials and temporary staff. The rate of occupation of posts during the year 2025 was approximately 97%. At the end of the year, it was possible to take an amount of EUR 4 million from this chapter in order to repay certain costs to the State of Luxembourg that it incurred for the works for the building complex of the Court.				
14 – Other staff and external services	35,237,000.00	34,963,406.95	99.22	99.48
Comments: This chapter covers, inter alia, the costs related to the use of contract agents, seconded national experts, trainees, and freelance translators and interpreters. The implementation of appropriations in this Chapter remains very high and stable when compared to 2024.				
16 – Other expenditure related to persons working with the institution	6,610,000.00	6,096,886.36	92.24	95.12
Comments: This chapter covers other expenditure relating to the Institution's staff, including expenditure on training, social activities and the Early Childhood Centre (ECC). The partly unpredictable nature of the expenditure financed with these appropriations makes it in general difficult to achieve a maximum rate of implementation.				
TOTAL	430,323,000.00	417,293,204.39	96.97	99.03

2. Title 2 – buildings, furniture, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure

As shown in **Table 8** below, the final budget funding of Title 2 for the financial year 2025 was EUR 106,775,503. That amount represents 19.9% of the Court’s total budget.

Table 8 – Use of appropriations in the financial year

(in euros)

TITLE 2	Final appropriations in the financial year 2025	Commitments in the financial year 2025	% Implementation 2025	% Implementation 2024
20 – Buildings and associated costs	65,870,000.00	63,401,597.82	96.25	99.19
Comments:	These appropriations are intended to cover the cost of renting, purchasing and running the various buildings occupied by the Court. Budget implementation in 2025, despite being lower than in 2024, remains high.			
21 – Data processing, equipment and movable property: purchase, hire and maintenance	36,567,503.00	36,347,301.54	99.40	98.62
Comments:	The appropriations in Chapter 21 are for the most part intended for expenditure on IT (Article 210), the remaining balance being allocated to expenditure on furniture (Article 212), technical equipment and installations (Article 214) and vehicles (Article 216). Budget implementation in 2025 was very high, above that of 2024.			
23 – Current administrative expenditure	1,309,000.00	885,835.47	67.67	83.04
Comments:	This chapter includes appropriations for other administrative expenditure. The use of appropriations in this Chapter, that cover very varied fields, was lower than expected particularly with regard to handling and moving services and the purchase of office supplies.			
25 – Expenditure on meetings and conferences	556,000.00	486,431.05	87.49	88.53
Comments:	This chapter covers, inter alia, expenditure relating to ceremonial events and work visits. The level of implementation, although slightly down, remains high.			
27 – Information : acquisition, archiving, production and distribution	2,473,000.00	2,335,818.03	94.45	97.08
Comments:	This chapter covers, inter alia, expenditure for the library and for communication activities. The level of implementation, although lower, remains high, as in 2024.			
Total	106,775,503.00	103,456,983.91	96.89	98.72

3. Title 3 – expenditure resulting from special functions carried out by the institution

A. Chapter 37 – expenditure relating to certain institutions and bodies

The final budget funding in Title 3 consists solely of the appropriations in Chapter 37 for item 3710 'Court's expenses'. For the financial year 2025, those appropriations amounted to EUR 57,000 and were committed to the extent of EUR 13,290, which represents a rate of implementation of 23.32% (compared with 14.75% in 2024).

That expenditure, for which the Institution is liable, relates to legal aid granted to litigants, covering lawyers' fees and other expenses, the forecasting of which proves very difficult.

4. Annexes :

1. Comparison by chapter of the implementation of the 2025 revenue with the 2024 revenue
2. Revenue situation in 2025 – Established entitlements and entitlements carried over
3. Comparison by chapter of the implementation of appropriations in 2025 and 2024
4. Detailed implementation of the 2025 appropriations (appropriations for the financial year and appropriations automatically carried over from the previous financial year)
5. Use of assigned revenue in 2025

1. Chapter-by-chapter comparison of revenue collection in 2025 against that of 2024

(In euros)

Chapters/ Articles	HEADING	ESTABLISHED ENTITLEMENTS 2025	ESTABLISHED ENTITLEMENTS 2024	DIFFERENCE	DIFF.%
300	Taxes and levies	43.906.564,62	42.643.698,74	1.262.865,88	2,96%
301	Contribution to the pension scheme	34.196.458,65	29.860.472,01	4.335.986,64	14,52%
30	Revenue from staff	78.103.023,27	72.504.170,75	5.598.852,52	7,72%
310	Sale of immovable property — Assigned revenue	0,00	0,00	0,00	NA
311	Sale of other property	0,00	0,00	0,00	NA
312	Proceeds from letting and subletting immovable property — Assigned revenue	0,00	0,00	0,00	NA
31	Revenue linked to property	0,00	0,00	0,00	NA
320	Revenue from the supply of goods, services and work — Assigned revenue	31.361,48	0,00	31.361,48	NA
321	Refunds by other institutions or bodies of mission allowances — Assigned revenue	0,00	0,00	0,00	NA
322	Revenue from third parties in respect of goods, services or work — Assigned revenue	3.695,70	25.898,44	-22.202,74	-85,73%
32	Revenue from the supply of goods, services and work — Assigned revenue	35.057,18	25.898,44	9.158,74	35,36%
330	Repayment of sums paid though not due — Assigned revenue	113.437,51	179.812,21	-66.374,70	-36,91%
331	Revenue for a specific purpose (income from foundations, subsidies, gifts and bequests) — Assigned revenue	0,00	358,47	-358,47	-100,00%
333	Insurance payments received — Assigned revenue	34.778,47	700.365,37	-665.586,90	-95,03%
338	Other revenue from administrative operations — Assigned revenue	288.353,90	269.237,78	19.116,12	7,10%
339	Other revenue from administrative operations	0,00	2.000,00	-2.000,00	-100,00%
33	Other administrative revenue	436.569,88	1.151.773,83	-715.203,95	-62,10%
TITLE 3		78.574.650,33	73.681.843,02	4.892.807,31	6,64%
400	Revenue from investments, loans granted and bank accounts	216.027,46	282.499,43	-66.471,97	-23,53%
401	Interest yielded by pre-financing	0,00	0,00	0,00	NA
40	Revenue from investments and accounts	216.027,46	282.499,43	-66.471,97	-23,53%
TITLE 4		216.027,46	282.499,43	-66.471,97	-23,53%
GENERAL TOTAL		78.790.677,79	73.964.342,45	4.826.335,34	6,53%

2. Revenue position for 2025 – Recognised revenue and deferred revenue

Budget lines	Heading	Initial budget	Established entitlements 2025	Revenue recovered	Still to be recovered
3000	Tax on remunerations	40.683.000,00	37.240.120,88	37.240.120,88	0,00
3001	Special levies on remunerations	7.177.000,00	6.666.443,74	6.666.443,74	0,00
3010	Staff contributions to the pension scheme	33.209.000,00	34.186.977,53	34.186.977,53	0,00
3011	Transfer or purchase of pension rights by staff	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
3012	Contributions to the pension scheme by staff on leave	0,00	9.481,12	9.481,12	0,00
	<i>total Chapter 30</i>	<i>81.069.000,00</i>	<i>78.103.023,27</i>	<i>78.103.023,27</i>	<i>0,00</i>
310	Sale of immovable property — Assigned revenue	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
311	Sale of other property	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
312	Proceeds from letting and subletting immovable property — Assigned revenue	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	<i>total Chapter 31</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>
3202	Revenue from the supply of goods, services and work for other Union institutions, agencies and bodies — Assigned revenue	0,00	31.361,48	31.361,48	0,00
321	Refunds by other institutions or bodies of mission allowances — Assigned revenue	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
322	Revenue from third parties in respect of goods, services or work — Assigned revenue	0,00	3.695,70	3.695,70	0,00
	<i>total Chapter 32</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>35.057,18</i>	<i>35.057,18</i>	<i>0,00</i>
330	Repayment of sums paid though not due — Assigned revenue	0,00	113.437,51	112.290,94	1.146,57
331	Revenue for a specific purpose (income from foundations, subsidies, gifts and bequests) — Assigned revenue	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
333	Insurance payments received — Assigned revenue	0,00	34.778,47	34.778,47	0,00
338	Other revenue from administrative operations — Assigned revenue	0,00	288.353,90	98.033,64	190.320,26
339	Other revenue from administrative operations	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	<i>total Chapter 33</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>436.569,88</i>	<i>245.103,05</i>	<i>191.466,83</i>
	Title 3	81.069.000,00	78.574.650,33	78.383.183,50	191.466,83
400	Revenue from investments, loans granted and bank accounts	150.000,00	216.027,46	216.027,46	0,00
401	Interest yielded by pre-financing	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	<i>total Chapter 40</i>	<i>150.000,00</i>	<i>216.027,46</i>	<i>216.027,46</i>	<i>0,00</i>
	Title 4	150.000,00	216.027,46	216.027,46	0,00
	Total	81.219.000,00	78.790.677,79	78.599.210,96	191.466,83



Budget lines	Heading	Carried Over 2024 to 2025	Variations during 2025	Total carried over 2024 to 2025	Revenue from entitlements carried over	Still to be recovered
3011	Transfer or purchase of pension rights by staff	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	<i>total Chapter 30</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>
310	Sale of immovable property — Assigned revenue	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
311	Sale of other property	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
312	Proceeds from letting and subletting immovable property — Assigned revenue	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	<i>total Chapter 31</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>
3202	Revenue from the supply of goods, services and work for other Union institutions, agencies and bodies — Assigned revenue	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
321	Refunds by other institutions or bodies of mission allowances — Assigned revenue	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
322	Revenue from third parties in respect of goods, services or work — Assigned revenue	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	<i>total Chapter 32</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>
330	Repayment of sums paid though not due — Assigned revenue	10.840,87	0,00	10.840,87	4.501,65	6.339,22
331	Revenue for a specific purpose (income from foundations, subsidies, gifts and bequests) — Assigned revenue	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
333	Insurance payments received — Assigned revenue	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
338	Other revenue from administrative operations — Assigned revenue	263.521,95	0,00	263.521,95	20.711,94	242.810,01
339	Other revenue from administrative operations	1.813,75	0,00	1.813,75	0,00	1.813,75
	<i>total Chapter 33</i>	<i>276.176,57</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>276.176,57</i>	<i>25.213,59</i>	<i>250.962,98</i>
	Title 3	276.176,57	0,00	276.176,57	25.213,59	250.962,98
400	Revenue from investments, loans granted and bank accounts	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
401	Interest yielded by pre-financing	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	<i>total Chapter 40</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>	<i>0,00</i>
	Title 4	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	Total	276.176,57	0,00	276.176,57	25.213,59	250.962,98

3. Chapter-by-chapter comparison of the utilisation of 2025 appropriations against those of 2024

(In euros)

Chapters	HEADING	COMMITMENTS 2025	COMMITMENTS 2024	DIFFERENCE	DIFF.%
10	Members of the Institution	40.615.203,98	41.042.418,49	-427.214,51	-1,04%
12	Officials and temporary staff	335.617.707,10	316.408.197,36	19.209.509,74	6,07%
14	Other staff and external services	34.963.406,95	33.569.644,26	1.393.762,69	4,15%
16	Other expenditure relating to persons working with the Institution	6.096.886,36	5.664.281,73	432.604,63	7,64%
	TITLE 1	417.293.204,39	396.684.541,84	20.608.662,55	5,20%
20	Buildings and associated costs	63.401.597,82	63.299.818,57	101.779,25	0,16%
21	Data processing, equipment and furniture: purchase, hire and maintenance	36.347.301,54	35.090.276,02	1.257.025,52	3,58%
23	Current administrative expenditure	885.835,47	915.950,68	-30.115,21	-3,29%
25	Meetings and conferences	486.431,05	482.484,76	3.946,29	0,82%
27	Information: acquisition, archiving, production and distribution	2.335.818,03	2.109.510,86	226.307,17	10,73%
	TITLE 2	103.456.983,91	101.898.040,89	1.558.943,02	1,53%
37	Expenditure relating to certain institutions and bodies	13.290,00	8.409,00	4.881,00	58,04%
	TITLE 3	13.290,00	8.409,00	4.881,00	58,04%
	GENERAL TOTAL	520.763.478,30	498.590.991,73	22.172.486,57	4,45%

4. Breakdown of the utilisation of 2025 appropriations (appropriations for the financial year and appropriations automatically carried over from the previous financial year)

Budget lines	Index 1 (appropriations in the financial year)						Index 4 (appropriations automatically carried over from preceding year)			
	Initial Budget (1)	Transfers (2)	Final appropriations in the financial year (3) = (1) + (2)	Commitments (4)	Payments (5)	Commitments available (6) = (4) - (5)	Appropriations cancelled (7) = (3) - (4)	Appropriations automatically carried over N-1 (8)	Payments out of appropriations carried over (9)	Appropriations cancelled (10) = (8) - (9)
1000 Remuneration and allowances	40.675.000,00	-500.000,00	40.175.000,00	37.891.964,97	37.891.964,97	0,00	2.287.035,03	0,00	0,00	0,00
1002 Entitlements on entering the service, transfer and leaving the service	848.000,00	0,00	848.000,00	848.000,00	538.834,88	309.165,12	0,00	1.548.174,21	0,00	1.548.174,21
1102 Temporary allowances	2.338.000,00	0,00	2.338.000,00	1.273.719,66	1.273.719,66	1.064.280,34	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1104 Missions	245.000,00	0,00	245.000,00	245.000,00	153.816,47	91.183,53	0,00	100.463,63	34.311,67	66.151,96
1106 Training	376.000,00	0,00	376.000,00	356.519,35	140.477,79	216.101,56	19.480,65	140.204,67	38.502,45	101.702,22
1109 Provisional appropriation	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Chapter 10 Members of the Institution	44.486.000,00	-500.000,00	43.986.000,00	40.615.203,98	39.998.753,77	616.450,21	3.370.796,02	1.788.842,51	72.817,12	1.716.025,39
1200 Remuneration and allowances	342.952.000,00	-2.122.000,00	340.830.000,00	332.177.640,21	332.177.640,21	0,00	8.652.359,79	0,00	0,00	0,00
1202 Paid overtime	806.000,00	0,00	806.000,00	775.646,63	775.646,63	0,00	30.353,37	0,00	0,00	0,00
1204 Entitlements on entering the service, transfer and leaving the service	2.294.000,00	0,00	2.294.000,00	2.180.440,36	2.095.068,03	85.372,33	113.559,64	474.942,34	0,00	474.942,34
122 Allowances on early termination of service	560.000,00	0,00	560.000,00	483.979,90	483.979,90	0,00	76.020,10	0,00	0,00	0,00
129 Provisional appropriation	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Chapter 12 Officials and temporary staff	346.612.000,00	-2.122.000,00	344.490.000,00	335.617.707,10	335.532.334,77	85.372,33	8.872.292,90	474.942,34	0,00	474.942,34
1400 Other staff	12.028.000,00	313.000,00	12.341.000,00	12.130.885,51	12.130.885,51	0,00	210.114,49	0,00	0,00	0,00
1404 In-service training and staff exchange	3.184.000,00	-700.000,00	2.484.000,00	2.484.000,00	2.347.675,75	136.324,25	0,00	272.942,65	8.266,40	264.676,25
1405 Other external services	324.000,00	-85.000,00	239.000,00	235.731,26	153.802,74	81.928,52	3.268,74	104.444,79	18.150,50	86.294,29
1406 External services in the linguistic field	19.078.000,00	1.095.000,00	20.173.000,00	20.112.790,18	15.285.125,33	4.827.664,85	60.209,82	5.264.147,53	5.211.602,53	52.545,00
149 Provisional appropriation	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
Chapter 14 Other staff and external services	34.614.000,00	623.000,00	35.237.000,00	34.963.406,95	29.917.489,33	5.045.917,62	273.593,05	5.641.534,97	5.238.019,43	403.515,54
1610 Miscellaneous expenditure for staff recruitment	375.000,00	0,00	375.000,00	192.393,48	138.878,70	53.514,78	182.606,52	67.612,56	35.674,63	31.937,93
1612 Further training	1.652.000,00	0,00	1.652.000,00	1.501.449,62	802.973,98	698.475,64	150.550,38	922.694,78	832.388,47	90.306,31
162 Missions	380.000,00	0,00	380.000,00	380.000,00	316.789,69	63.210,31	0,00	98.278,57	24.370,12	73.908,45
1630 Social welfare	61.000,00	3.500,00	64.500,00	64.500,00	13.310,89	51.189,11	0,00	51.705,16	42.847,69	8.857,47
1632 Social contacts between members of staff and other welfare expenditure	220.000,00	-3.500,00	216.500,00	205.596,50	191.414,75	14.171,75	10.963,50	164.457,28	114.264,00	50.193,28
1650 Medical service	203.000,00	0,00	203.000,00	142.316,21	82.088,19	60.228,02	60.683,79	51.586,19	22.394,13	29.192,06
1652 Restaurants and canteens	184.000,00	0,00	184.000,00	166.292,11	108.977,57	57.314,54	17.707,89	54.252,08	51.044,58	3.207,50
1654 Early Childhood Centre	3.480.000,00	0,00	3.480.000,00	3.389.398,44	2.793.500,23	595.898,21	90.601,56	1.089.214,68	1.073.806,85	15.407,83
1655 P.M.O. expenditure	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1656 Type-II European Schools	55.000,00	0,00	55.000,00	55.000,00	45.000,00	10.000,00	0,00	15.000,00	0,00	15.000,00
Chapter 16 Other expenditure relating to persons working with the Institution	6.610.000,00	0,00	6.610.000,00	6.096.886,36	4.492.934,00	1.603.952,36	513.113,64	2.514.801,30	2.196.790,47	318.010,83
Title 1 Persons working with the Institution	432.322.000,00	-1.999.000,00	430.323.000,00	417.293.204,39	409.941.511,87	7.351.692,52	13.029.795,61	10.420.121,12	7.507.627,02	2.912.494,10



Budget lines	Index 1 (appropriations in the financial year)							Index 4 (appropriations automatically carried over from preceding year)			
	(1)	(2)	(3) = (1) + (2)	(4)	(5)	(6) = (4) - (5)	(7) = (3) - (4)	Appropriations automatically carried over Year N-1 (8)	Payments out of appropriations carried over (9)	Appropriations cancelled (10) = (8) - (9)	
2000 Rent	230.000,00	-2.997,20	227.002,80	227.002,80	220.762,80	6.240,00	0,00	6.048,00	6.048,00	0,00	
2001 Lease-purchase	30.293.000,00	3.492.997,20	33.785.997,20	33.360.885,66	28.887.921,24	4.472.964,42	425.111,54	116.789,88	108.734,43	8.055,45	
2003 Acquisition of immovable property	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
2005 Construction of buildings	2.320.000,00	0,00	2.320.000,00	1.513.486,53	197.952,04	1.315.534,46	706.513,48	1.034.921,55	920.447,52	113.877,03	
2007 Financing out of operations	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
2008 Studies and technical assistance in connection with building projects	1.290.000,00	510.000,00	1.800.000,00	1.593.036,40	794.664,71	798.371,63	206.963,60	577.409,79	546.430,09	30.979,70	
2022 Cleaning and maintenance	13.100.000,00	1.000.000,00	14.100.000,00	14.047.590,56	9.215.517,70	4.832.072,86	52.409,44	3.764.487,94	3.700.211,95	63.565,99	
2024 Energy consumption	4.824.000,00	-1.310.000,00	3.514.000,00	3.086.109,66	2.427.251,39	658.858,27	427.890,34	621.520,94	504.295,39	117.225,55	
2026 Security and maintenance of buildings	9.255.000,00	0,00	9.259.000,00	8.633.825,26	7.744.576,72	859.248,57	623.74,74	1.580.465,79	1.388.476,73	191.990,06	
2028 Insurance	472.000,00	310.000,00	785.000,00	785.000,00	659.234,08	125.560,88	405,04	83.911,87	83.911,87	0,00	
2029 Other expenditure on buildings	179.000,00	0,00	179.000,00	155.066,00	116.723,30	38.342,70	23.934,00	97.144,54	88.624,91	8.519,63	
Chapter 20 Buildings and associated costs	61.870.000,00	4.000.000,00	65.870.000,00	63.401.597,82	50.294.604,04	13.106.993,78	2.468.402,18	7.882.101,30	7.347.887,89	534.213,41	
2100 Purchase, servicing and maintenance of equipment and software, and related work	13.883.503,00	-700.000,00	13.183.503,00	13.183.327,08	11.695.778,14	1.487.548,94	175,92	3.149.760,21	3.136.404,82	13.355,39	
2102 External services for the operation, development and maintenance of software and systems	19.454.000,00	1.200.000,00	20.654.000,00	20.653.199,75	7.952.108,81	12.701.090,94	800,25	8.604.443,38	8.382.251,93	222.191,45	
2103 Telecommunications	400.000,00	0,00	400.000,00	399.277,43	200.052,08	199.225,35	722,57	107.845,31	102.400,54	5.444,77	
212 Furniture	541.000,00	0,00	541.000,00	469.056,42	186.851,42	281.205,00	72.943,58	287.387,84	282.383,09	5.004,75	
214 Technical equipment and installations	495.000,00	0,00	495.000,00	495.000,00	211.137,37	185.551,01	103.311,62	284.056,71	251.501,64	32.555,07	
216 Vehicles	1.290.000,00	0,00	1.290.000,00	1.246.932,48	1.165.693,83	81.258,65	43.047,52	111.797,51	33.150,76	78.646,75	
Chapter 21 Data processing, equipment and furniture: purchase, hire and maintenance	36.067.503,00	500.000,00	36.567.503,00	36.347.301,54	21.411.621,65	14.935.679,89	220.201,46	12.545.290,96	12.188.092,78	357.198,18	
220 Stationery, office supplies and various consumables	515.000,00	0,00	515.000,00	394.412,84	245.842,83	48.570,01	220.587,16	120.072,38	108.197,88	118.74,20	
231 Financial charges	6.000,00	0,00	6.000,00	6.000,00	3.154,90	2.845,10	0,00	2.747,00	1.036,90	1.710,10	
232 Legal expenses and damages	30.000,00	0,00	30.000,00	30.000,00	0,00	30.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
236 Postal charges	120.000,00	0,00	120.000,00	101.368,00	79.626,43	21.741,57	18.632,00	27.506,35	14.648,11	12.858,24	
238 Other administrative expenditure	638.000,00	0,00	638.000,00	454.054,63	322.488,63	131.566,00	183.945,37	121.653,39	53.288,57	68.364,82	
Chapter 23 Current administrative expenditure	1.309.000,00	0,00	1.309.000,00	885.835,47	651.112,79	234.722,68	423.164,53	271.979,12	177.171,46	94.807,66	
252 Entertainment and representation expenses	161.000,00	0,00	161.000,00	159.138,94	97.849,61	61.289,33	1.861,06	57.877,81	47.397,89	10.479,92	
254 Meetings, congresses and conferences	395.000,00	0,00	395.000,00	327.292,11	110.491,12	216.800,99	67.707,89	117.364,68	27.629,37	89.735,31	
256 Expenditure on information and on participation in public events	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
257 Legal information service	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
Chapter 25 Meetings and conferences	556.000,00	0,00	556.000,00	486.431,05	208.340,73	278.090,32	69.568,95	175.242,49	75.027,26	100.215,23	
270 United communications, studies and surveys	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
272 Documentation, library and archiving expenditure	1.843.000,00	0,00	1.843.000,00	1.337.266,61	1.436.590,58	400.676,03	5.733,39	310.051,39	276.947,38	33.104,01	
2740 Official Journal	630.000,00	0,00	630.000,00	498.551,42	319.912,25	178.639,17	131.448,58	0,00	0,00	0,00	
2741 General publications	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	75.013,84	49.721,24	25.292,60	
2742 Other information expenditure	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	171.109,36	110.153,02	60.956,34	
Chapter 27 Information: acquisition, archiving, production and distribution	2.473.000,00	0,00	2.473.000,00	2.335.818,03	1.756.502,83	579.315,20	137.181,97	556.174,59	436.821,64	119.352,95	
Title 2 Buildings, furniture, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure	102.275.503,00	4.500.000,00	106.775.503,00	103.456.983,91	74.322.182,04	29.134.801,87	3.318.519,09	21.430.788,46	20.225.001,03	1.205.787,43	
3710 Court expenses	57.000,00	0,00	57.000,00	13.290,00	11.290,00	2.000,00	43.710,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
3711 Arbitration Committee provided for in Article 18 of the EAEC Treaty	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
Chapter 37 Expenditure relating to certain institutions and bodies	57.000,00	0,00	57.000,00	13.290,00	11.290,00	2.000,00	43.710,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
Title 3 Expenditure resulting from special functions carried out by the institution	57.000,00	0,00	57.000,00	13.290,00	11.290,00	2.000,00	43.710,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
100 Provisional appropriations	2.501.000,00	-2.501.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
101 Contingency reserve	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
Title 10 Other expenditure	2.501.000,00	-2.501.000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
TOTAL	537.155.503,00	0,00	537.155.503,00	520.763.478,30	484.274.983,30	36.488.494,39	16.392.024,70	31.850.909,58	27.732.628,05	4.118.281,53	

5. Use of earmarked revenue in 2025 – Index 11, 43, 44 and 45

Budget line	USE OF ASSIGNED REVENUE IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR Index 11				USE OF COMMITMENTS OF ASSIGNED REVENUE IN THE PRECEDING FINANCIAL YEAR Index 43				USE OF ASSIGNED REVENUE IN THE PRECEDING FINANCIAL YEAR Index 44				USE OF COMMITMENTS OF ASSIGNED REVENUE CARRIED OVER FROM THE PRECEDING FINANCIAL YEAR Index 45				
	Assigned revenue	Commitments	Payments	Payments available	Assigned revenue	Commitments available	Payments	Assigned revenue cancelled	Assigned revenue	Commitments	Payments	Assigned revenue carried over	Assigned revenue cancelled	Assigned revenue	Commitments	Payments	Assigned revenue cancelled
104 Missions	455,05	455,05	455,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
106 Training	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
10 Members of the institution	455,05	455,05	455,05	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1200 Remuneration and allowances	25.309,47	15.536,11	15.536,11	0,00	9.773,36	0,00	0,00	0,00	5.463,17	5.463,17	5.463,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1204 Entitlements on entering the service, transfer and leaving the service	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
12 Officials and temporary staff	25.309,47	15.536,11	15.536,11	0,00	9.773,36	0,00	0,00	0,00	5.463,17	5.463,17	5.463,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1400 Other staff	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1404 In-service training and staff exchange	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1405 Other external services	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1406 External services in the linguistic field	9.650,50	2.147,82	2.147,82	0,00	7.502,68	0,00	0,00	0,00	58.779,31	58.779,31	58.779,31	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
14 Other staff and external services	9.650,50	2.147,82	2.147,82	0,00	7.502,68	0,00	0,00	0,00	58.779,31	58.779,31	58.779,31	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1610 Miscellaneous expenditure for staff recruitment	31.361,48	0,00	0,00	0,00	31.361,48	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1612 Further training	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
162 Missions	285,00	285,00	285,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1632 Social contacts between members of staff and other welfare expenditure	27.153,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	27.153,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	40.939,35	3.300,00	3.222,00	78,00	37.639,35	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1650 Medical service	131,96	131,96	118,00	13,96	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1652 Restaurants and canteens	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1654 Early Childhood Centre	36.731,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	36.731,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1655 PMO expenditure	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1656 Type-II European Schools	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
16 Other expenditure relating to persons working with the institution	95.662,61	416,96	403,00	13,96	95.245,65	0,00	0,00	0,00	40.939,35	3.300,00	3.222,00	78,00	37.639,35	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
1 Persons working with the institution	131.077,63	18.555,94	18.541,98	13,96	112.521,69	0,00	0,00	0,00	105.181,83	67.542,48	67.464,48	78,00	37.639,35	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2000 Rent	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2001 Lease-purchase	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2007 Fitting-out of premises	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	689.903,20	689.903,20	474.659,08	215.244,12	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2008 Studies and technical assistance in connection with building projects	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2022 Cleaning and maintenance	24.043,57	24.043,57	24.043,57	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2024 Energy consumption	1.039,36	0,00	0,00	0,00	1.039,36	0,00	0,00	0,00	28.989,46	28.989,46	28.989,46	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2026 Security and surveillance of buildings	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	6.000,00	6.000,00	6.000,00	0,00	0,00	1.000,00	1.000,00	0,00	0,00
2028 Insurance	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
2029 Other expenditure on buildings	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
20 Buildings and associated costs	25.082,93	24.043,57	24.043,57	0,00	1.039,36	0,00	0,00	0,00	724.492,66	724.492,66	509.248,54	215.244,12	0,00	1.000,00	1.000,00	0,00	0,00



Commitment Item	USE OF ASSIGNED REVENUE IN THE FINANCIAL YEAR Index 11					USE OF COMMITMENTS OF ASSIGNED REVENUE IN THE PRECEDING FINANCIAL YEAR Index 43					USE OF ASSIGNED REVENUE IN THE PRECEDING FINANCIAL YEAR Index 44					USE OF COMMITMENTS OF ASSIGNED REVENUE CARRIED OVER FROM THE PRECEDING FINANCIAL YEAR Index 45				
	Assigned revenue	Commitments	Payments	Commitments available	Payments available	Assigned revenue	Payments	Assigned revenue cancelled	Assigned revenue	Commitments	Payments	Assigned revenue carried over	Assigned revenue cancelled	Assigned revenue	Payments	Assigned revenue cancelled				
2100 Purchase, servicing and maintenance of equipment and software, and related work	11,165.34	11,165.34	0.00	0.00	11,165.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	787.55	787.55	0.00	787.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
2102 External services for the operation, development and maintenance of software and systems	39,566.94	37,840.04	0.00	1,726.90	37,840.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	33,587.31	31,852.12	2,726.00	29,126.12	1,735.19	32,845.71	277,142.84	45,702.87				
2103 Telecommunications	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
212 Furniture	393.58	40.12	40.12	353.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4,999.00	4,999.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
214 Technical equipment and installations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	83,546.89	83,546.89	1,620.20	81,926.69	0.00	11,722.41	4,385.48	7,336.93				
216 Vehicles	93,330.38	0.00	0.00	93,330.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	122,920.75	121,185.56	9,345.20	111,840.36	1,735.19	334,568.12	281,528.32	53,039.80				
21 Data processing, equipment and furniture purchase, hire and maintenance	144,456.24	49,045.50	40.12	95,410.74	49,005.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
220 Stationery, office supplies and various consumables	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
231 Financial charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
232 Legal expenses and damages	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
236 Postal charges	32.16	0.00	0.00	32.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.65	0.00	0.00	0.00				
238 Other administrative expenditure	93.00	0.00	0.00	93.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
23 Current administrative expenditure	125.16	0.00	0.00	125.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.65	0.00	0.00	0.00				
252 Reception and representation expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
254 Meetings, congresses and conferences	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,321.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,321.19	0.00	0.00	0.00				
256 Expenditure on information and on participation in public events	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
25 Meetings and conferences	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,321.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,321.19	0.00	0.00	0.00				
272 Documentation, library and archiving expenditure	1,638.66	0.00	0.00	1,638.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,457.53	2,125.71	705.00	1,420.71	331.82	0.00	0.00	0.00				
2740 Official Journal	2,993.20	0.00	0.00	2,993.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
2741 General publications	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18,193.00	18,129.50	18,129.50	0.00	63.50	21.81	0.00	21.81				
2742 Other information expenditure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
271 Information, acquisition, archiving, production and distribution	4,631.86	0.00	0.00	4,631.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20,650.53	20,255.21	18,834.50	1,420.71	395.32	21.81	0.00	21.81				
2 Buildings, furniture, equipment and miscellaneous operating expenditure	174,296.19	73,089.07	24,083.69	101,207.12	49,005.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	868,309.78	865,933.43	537,428.24	328,505.19	2,376.35	335,589.93	282,528.32	53,061.61				
3710 Court expenses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
37 Expenditure relating to certain institutions and bodies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
3 Expenditure resulting from special functions carried out by the institution	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	210.00	210.00	210.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				
Total	305,373.82	91,645.01	42,825.67	213,728.81	49,019.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	973,701.61	933,685.91	605,102.72	328,585.19	40,015.70	335,589.93	282,528.32	53,061.61				

Annex 3

Report on negotiated procedures

Article 74(10) of the Financial Regulation ('FR') requires each institution to send the budgetary authority a report on negotiated procedures, in accordance with point 11.1 (a) to (f) and point 39 of Annex I to the FR. The authorising officers by delegation must list, for each financial year, the contracts subject to negotiated procedures.

Contract procedures for an amount in excess of EUR 60 000 resulting in an award in 2025:

Procedure	Number of procedures (of over EUR 60 000)	%	Amount (in €)	%
Negotiated procedures (point 14.2 of Annex I to the FR)	1	2.94%	4.200.000	1.56%
Open procedures	5	14.71%	29.052.000	10.76%
Restricted and competitive procedures and with negotiation	25	73.53%	236.230.000	87.51%
Negotiated procedures (point 11.1 (a) to (f) and point 39 of Annex I to the FR)	3	8.82%	450.092	0.17%
TOTAL	34	100.00%	269.932.092	100.00%

During the 2025 financial year, 34 contracts for an amount in excess of EUR 60 000 were identified, for a total amount of EUR 269 932 092.

Of these contracts, three were awarded by negotiated procedure in accordance with point 11.1 (a) to (f) and point 39 of Annex I to the FR. A single economic operator was capable of meeting the specific requirements of the contract for the supply and set-up of security equipment (for technical reasons) and subscription to certain e-resources for the Library and an architecture project (on account of the protection of exclusive rights).

The proportion of contracts awarded by negotiated procedure (in accordance with point 11.1 (a) to (f)) in relation to the total number of contracts awarded is 8.8% (11.1% in 2024). If the calculations are made on the basis of the value of the contracts (instead of the number of contracts), the proportion of negotiated procedures is 0.2% (0.1% in 2024).

Annex 4

Report on compliance with and suspension of time limits for payments to creditors of the institution

Article 116(1) of the Financial Regulation lays down the time limits for the payment of expenditure operations.

Paragraph 5 of that article specifies the conditions under which creditors who are paid late may be entitled to interest for late payment to be charged to the line bearing the principal expenditure.¹ Paragraph 6 of that article also lays down the obligation on each institution to submit to the budgetary authority a report on compliance with time limits and the suspension of payment periods to its creditors.²

The Court's administration pays particular attention to ensuring that those regulatory provisions on payment deadlines are properly complied with, and ensures that they are carefully monitored and followed up.

To that end, the integrated financial and budgetary management system of the Court has specific functionalities which allow:

- authorising departments to view in real time the progress of invoices and the corresponding payments throughout the internal verification and approval chain;
- the production of specific monitoring or alert reports, which include the management of payment deadline suspensions and the automatic calculation of late payment interest due on any invoices paid after the time limit.

1] Article 116(5) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2024 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (recast): *'... on the expiry of the time limits laid down in paragraph 1, the creditor shall be entitled to interest in accordance with the following conditions: (a) the interest rates shall be those referred to in Article 99(2); (b) the interest shall be payable for the period elapsing from the calendar day following expiry of the time limit for payment laid down in paragraph 1 up to the day of payment. However, in the event that the interest calculated in accordance with the first subparagraph is lower than or equal to EUR 200, it shall be paid to the creditor only on a request submitted within two months of receiving late payment.'*

2] Article 116(6) Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2024 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (recast): *'Each institution shall submit to the European Parliament and Council a report on the compliance with and the suspension of the time limits laid down in paragraphs 1 to 4 of this Article. The report of the Commission shall be annexed to the summary of the annual activity reports referred to in Article 74(9).'*

In general, all the means described above facilitate a good control of payment time limits. The average payment time in 2025 was 22.1 days. That figure forms part of a downward trend recorded in recent years, as shown in the table below:

Years	Invoices		Average time for payment (in days)
	Number	Amount (in €)	
2021	11 557	68 302 925	24.63
2022	11 900	71 009 262	24.32
2023	11 242	82 126 653	23.1
2024	11 375	77 435 548	23.7
2025	11 235	80 737 490	22.1

The very reasonable level of average payment time is explained by the fact that, since mid-2019, the accounting officer has been paying invoices as soon as the authorising officer responsible has granted the authorisation. This is to the advantage of suppliers since, in accordance with Article 116(1) of the Financial Regulation, a very large number of invoices would contractually fall within the 60 or 90 day time limit (technical services or actions that are particularly complex to evaluate or subject to the approval of a report or certificate). Thus, in 2025, the average payment time for invoices for which the contractual time limit is 60 days (which together account for almost 73% of the total number of invoices paid), taking into account the necessary quality controls, was 25.6 days. The average payment time for other invoices, for which the payment time limit is 30 days, was 15.7 days.

In 2025, out of a total of 11 833 invoices received, 5 invoices relating to the supply of services required detailed controls which had an impact on the payment time limit, leading to payments of interest on arrears (where the amount of interest on arrears exceeds the EUR 200 threshold defined in Article 116(5) of the Financial Regulation).

Invoice amount	Number of days late	Amount of interest (€)
120 949.87	25	840.85
269 233.85	16	1 197.91
78 548.35	20	436.86
199 085.66	16	885.79
57 977.1	18	290.2

Annex 5

Working document on the buildings policy of the Court of Justice of the European Union 2025 – 2029

I. Buildings policy

I.1. Objectives of the buildings policy

The buildings policy of the Court of Justice of the European Union ('the Court' or 'the Institution') pursues two main objectives:

- first, after an initial policy of renting premises, the Court has, since the final establishment of its seat in Luxembourg, decided at the Edinburgh European Council in 1992, sought to become the owner of the buildings it occupies, in the same manner as the other institutions and in line with the recommendations of the Court of Auditors, according to which ¹ the ownership of buildings enables the institutions to reduce their costs in the long term and thus to better plan their budgets in the medium term;
- secondly, the Court seeks to have premises that are adapted to its specific needs connected with its judicial activities and to house all of its departments on a single site in order to optimise the performance of its tasks.

I.2. Development of the Court's building complex

The Court, established in Luxembourg in 1952, has occupied the Palais building, since 1972, which was built and made available to it by the Luxembourg authorities on the Kirchberg Plateau.

As a result of new Member States acceding and changes in the structure of the Institution and, in particular, of its courts, extensions to the Palais became necessary. The works in this regard were carried out by the Luxembourg Government, with lease-purchase contracts signed between that government and the Court. These contracts provide that the Court pay annual lease-purchase allowances and, in accordance with the aforementioned buildings policy, for the transfer of ownership of these buildings to the Court, partly at the end of 2026 and partly at the end of 2036.

1| Special Report of the Court of Auditors No 34/2018, entitled 'Office accommodation of EU institutions – Some good management practices but also various weaknesses'.

These works concerned:

- the construction of the Erasmus, Thomas More and Thémis buildings between 1986 and 1993. These buildings, which were renovated extensively between 2011 and 2013 ('the CJ8 project'), currently house the General Court of the European Union;
- the construction – in parallel with the renovation of the Palais, which now houses only courtrooms – of several buildings, which enabled the Court to leave temporarily rented premises in 2008 and host the majority of staff on the Court's premises:
 - a two-storey building surrounding the former Palais to accommodate the Members of the Court of Justice (the 'Anneau');
 - two towers (Comenius Tower and Montesquieu Tower) to house the Court's administrative services and the Registry of the Court of Justice;
 - a central gallery serving the common areas and connecting the various elements of the Court's building complex;
- the construction of a third office tower, the Rocca Tower, which, in 2019, made it possible for all of the Court's staff to be based on the same premises, thus ending the rental of the last buildings still housing part of its staff.

Lastly, developments in the security situation in the European Union led the Institution to draw up a project to upgrade its security system ('the CJ10 project'), with works in this regard taking place between 2021 and 2022. The works were pre-financed by the Luxembourg State as contracting authority. The Court concluded a financing framework contract in order to repay that government the costs of these works.

The Court will become the owner:

- on 31 December 2026 at the latest, of the group of buildings 'CJ4' composed of the Palais (constructed in 1972, the renovation of which was completed in 2008), the Anneau, the Comenius and Montesquieu Towers, the Galerie, the Members' car park and the staff car park, and of the group of buildings 'CJ8', composed of the Erasmus, Thomas More and Thémis buildings, and
- on 31 December 2036 at the latest, of the group of buildings 'CJ9' composed of the Rocca Tower, an extension to the Galerie and an extension of the staff car park.

An overview of the Court's building complex can be found in the **annex**.

1.3. The specific nature of the Court's building needs

Apart from standard office space, the Court has specific needs dictated by its judicial activities, the reception of the public for hearings and visits, and regular ceremonial or official events such as, for example, the taking of oaths, as provided for in the Treaties.

A significant part of the Court's building complex is thus occupied by courtrooms, which must be sufficient in number to meet the needs of all the chambers of both courts. Since the beginning of 2021, with the fitting out of a new courtroom in the Galerie, the Court has had a total of 11 courtrooms at its disposal.

Common and open areas, such as the 'salles des pas perdus' (lobby areas) and reception areas for the parties, their lawyers and the public, have also been provided in the vicinity of the courtrooms.

The courtrooms and other common areas occupy some 71 616 m², or approximately 40% of the gross floor area above ground of the Institution's building complex (177 461 m²).

The Court, like all the EU institutions, is facing rapid changes, resulting from, inter alia, the integration to a limited extent of home working into working arrangements, the impact of new technologies and the acceleration of paperless working, but also from increasing requirements in terms of energy savings, specific constraints relating to the budgetary context or challenges relating to the attractiveness of these institutions as employers.

Against this backdrop, the Institution's departments' deliberations on the use of premises, which began in 2022, continued with the launch of two pilot projects at the start of 2025. Discussions held during working sessions, attended by staff from various job profiles in the presence of staff representatives and with the assistance of an expert in workplace design, gave rise to several scenarios for future layouts. Based on these discussions with the relevant departments, various plans for the refurbishment of the premises were drawn up in order to represent the different job profiles and their working habits as realistically as possible.

At the same time, discussions were initiated on the implications of integrating AI tools at the Court. In the light of the initial findings from these discussions, the pilot projects relating to the use of the premises were suspended in order to allow the Court to reach more informed conclusions regarding the impact of integrating AI into its working methods and the overall organisation of its departments.

Furthermore, a consultation process with the representative trade unions has been initiated regarding the arrangements for the occupancy of premises. Subsequently, depending on the findings of this procedure, as well as the assessment of changes in job roles and the impact thereof on the organisation of departments, the Institution will be in a position to take action in this regard.

1.4. New projects planned

a. Provision of temporary accommodation

With a view to examining the solutions likely to increase the attractiveness of the Luxembourg site as a place of employment of the staff of the institutions and bodies of the European Union, a high-level group on attractiveness (GHNA) was set up in 2020, at the initiative of Commissioner Hahn.

The GHNA entrusted to the meeting of the Secretaries-General and Heads of Administration of the Institutions and Bodies of the European Union based in Luxembourg (CALux) responsibility for steering the projects discussed within four interinstitutional working groups for, respectively, (i) staff policy, (ii) the establishment of centres of excellence, (iii) life in Luxembourg and (iv) communication. These groups recommended 12 actions to be taken, which the GHNA approved at its second meeting on 14 June 2021.

Action 6 ('Temporary accommodation offering') consists in studying, in close cooperation with the national entities concerned, the possibility and feasibility of providing temporary accommodation for newly recruited staff in Luxembourg at rent below or, at most, equal to the market price, and in a way which is budget-neutral for the participating institutions and bodies, pending such staff finding permanent accommodation once they are settled in Luxembourg. This action is led by the Court, in a working group (WG) also consisting of representatives from the European Commission, the European Parliament, the European Court of Auditors, the Translation Centre, the European Investment Bank, the European Stability Mechanism and the European Public Prosecutor's Office.

As a first step, market research was undertaken with a view to carrying out an interinstitutional pilot project covering 100 to 150 temporary accommodation units. Most of these units would be furnished individual rooms with a surface area of approximately 16 m², with a few double rooms of 25 m² to accommodate persons with reduced mobility (PRM). The rooms would have a private bathroom. The building sought would also include shared kitchens and living areas.

The objective, according to the criterion of budget neutrality, is a suitable residential building, within which housing would be available by 2027; that housing would be rented directly by the beneficiaries from the manager of the building in question, for a maximum duration of one year, at cost price. The envisaged rent is EUR 1 000 per month per accommodation unit, including bills.

Therefore, the estimated maximum annual budget for the pilot project would theoretically be EUR 1 800 000 (150 rooms x EUR 1 000/month x 12).

Nevertheless, the action, as currently planned, would in principle be budget-neutral, in so far as it would be funded by the rent paid by the beneficiaries. The participating institutions and bodies would have to bear only the cost of unoccupied units, estimated at a maximum of 10%.

During the final quarter of 2025, the Court carried out an update of the market survey to obtain additional data on previously identified projects (in particular regarding the scale of potential rents, the availability of and type of rooms offered) and to examine new property projects planned since the survey launched in 2024. The analysis of the results of the updated market survey will determine the next steps to be taken.

An interinstitutional agreement, currently being drawn up, will give the Court a mandate to conduct the property procedure and to negotiate with the developers/owners on behalf of the interested institutions and bodies.

The exact lease arrangements remain to be defined according to the administrative arrangements to be agreed on with the selected developer or owner of the accommodation units.

Going forward, on the basis of the results of the pilot project, further market research could be foreseen in order to respond, in whole or in part, to demand as a whole, estimated by the WG at some 900 temporary accommodation units.

b. Upcoming work / Renovation projects

The Court is undertaking several major projects to bring parts of its building infrastructure into compliance and to renovate them.

In that context, the Luxembourg Law of 7 January 2022 on accessibility to all places open to the public, public roads and collective residential buildings² ('the Law') defines a 'place open to the public' and imposes specific accessibility requirements. For existing places open to the public, those requirements will apply from 1 January 2032.

2| Mémorial A No 26 of 18 January 2022.

In order to comply with this deadline, the Court has launched a project to bring the publicly accessible parts of its buildings, such as courtrooms, into compliance. This multi-year project began in the second half of 2024 with the conduct of audits aimed at identifying areas requiring improvement and formulating recommendations in this regard. It is continuing with the definition of the scope of the parts of the building complex accessible to the public. Given the specific architectural features of its buildings, the Court is supported by the design architect as well as by external consultants specialising in accessibility.

An inter-institutional working group established within the framework of the interinstitutional group on buildings coordination in Luxembourg (GICIL) was set up specifically to define a coherent, harmonised and legally sound approach to ensure compliance with the Law.

By 2027, it is planned to start the first compliance works, in particular those relating to the automation of doors, window signage, adaptations to sanitary facilities and toilets, as well as lifts.

Another multiannual project of the Court concerns the refurbishment of the roof of the 'Anneau' building, part of the 'CJ4' complex that the Court will own at the end of 2026. The Court will have to carry out the necessary renovations to correct water ingress and humidity issues. At this stage, the renovation project is at the study phase (identifying the appropriate method to resolve the issues identified, drawing up a budget and a timetable). Given the complexity and scale of the work to be carried out in an occupied building, the project will be carried out in several phases spanning several years.

Other works involve the replacement of equipment reaching the end of its service life. As the buildings from the 'CJ4' and 'CJ8' projects age, various technical systems are gradually becoming obsolete, making it necessary to plan for their replacement. These planned replacements aim to modernise and upgrade various technical equipment and systems essential to the proper functioning, safety and continuity of operations at the facilities concerned.

II. Budgetary information

In accordance with Article 272(1) of the Financial Regulation, the following is set out below:

1. for each of the Court's buildings, the expenditure and surface area covered by the appropriations of the corresponding budget lines. The expenses include the costs relating to the construction of the buildings carried out with the construction projects 'CJ4', 'CJ8', 'CJ9' and 'CJ10', but do not include other charges;
2. the expected development of the global programming of surface area and locations for the coming years;
3. the final terms and costs, as well as relevant information regarding the implementation of new building projects previously submitted to the European Parliament and to the Council under the procedure set out in Article 272(2) and (3) and not included in the preceding year's working documents.

II.1. Expenditure and surface area of the Court's buildings

EXPENDITURE PER BUILDING/GROUP OF BUILDINGS

Budget line		Building	Gross floor area ² (GFA) total 2025 (in m ²)	Gross floor area (GFA) above ground 2025 (in m ²)	Net office space in 2025 (in m ²)	Workstations in 2025 ³	2025 budget (implemented)	2026 budget (approved)	2027 budget (projected)
2000	Rent	Data centre	100	100	0	0	€ 227.002.80	€ 240.000	€ 247.000
2001	Lease-Purchase	Renovated Thémis, Thomas More and Erasmus	69.793	34.565	12.426	733	€ 5.480.337.74	€ 5.688.763	€ 0
		Anneau, Palais, Galerie, Comenius Tower and Montesquieu Tower, Members' and staff car parks	143.550	102.373	28.093	1.438	€ 23.900.698.35	€ 19.258.873	€ 0
		Rocca Tower	44.878	39.818	14.884	776	€ 3.879.849.57	€ 3.820.069	€ 3.747.770
		Security upgrades to the Court buildings' infrastructure – Erasmus, Thomas More and Rocca pavilions	705	705	0	0	€ 100.000	€ 133.295	€ 911.230
Line total 2 0 0 1			258.926	177.461	55.403	2.947	€ 33.360.885.66	€ 28.901.000.00	4.659.00.00
			Average office surface area per workstation (m²)		18.80				

- 2] Surface areas are calculated in accordance with the common methodology adopted by the ad hoc working group on the methodology for calculating surface areas of buildings, mandated by the GICIL (interinstitutional group on buildings coordination in Luxembourg) in 2018. According to that methodology, adopted in 2019, it was decided that annual reports for the budgetary authority should include the total and above ground gross floor area (GFA).
- 3] This column does not include the workstations in the various reception areas, the interpretation booths or the press room. Only the workstations in office areas have been included.

Follow-up to the report by the Court of Auditors on office space

As part of the follow-up of the recommendations of the Court of Auditors in its Special Report No 34/2018 adopted on 5 December 2018, entitled 'Office accommodation of EU institutions – Some good management practices but also various weaknesses'³, the Inter-Institutional Infrastructure, Logistics and Internal Services Working Group – (ILISWG) in Brussels, together with the GICIL, created a working group in June 2022 presided over by the Council to follow up on an outstanding recommendation, that is, Recommendation 5(b), containing the invitation to 'adopt a common methodology for the calculation and presentation of surface area and cost indicators, and share such data on a regular basis in inter-institutional fora'.

The common methodology for the calculation and presentation of cost indicators was adopted by the working group in June 2023 and applied from 1 January 2024.

3] Special Report No 34/2018: Office accommodation of EU institutions (europa.eu)

The following table sets out the indicators adopted under the methodology, as a complement to the information provided in the previous table.

Building	Town	Net book value ¹	Type of acquisition	1st year of occupation	Construction year ²	Gross floor area (GFA) above ground (m ²)	Building use	Number of occupants	Workstations	Comments
CJ4 Palais (PA)	Luxembourg			1972	1972	20.217	other use	31	99	
CJ4 Anneau (AN)	Luxembourg			2008	2008	19.248	office	356	372	
CJ4 Galerie (GA)	Luxembourg			2008	2008	18.187	other use	8	6	
CJ4 Comenius (CO)	Luxembourg			2008	2008	21.091	office	528	476	
CJ4 Montesquieu (MO)	Luxembourg	€ 133.422.991,40	emphyteutic lease (ending in 2026)	2008	2008	21.042	office	430	481	There was no distinction made during the CJ4 construction and renovation project for budget management purposes between the buildings (Palais, Anneau, Galerie, Comenius and Montesquieu Towers).
CJ4 Parking Personnel (PKP) without extension	Luxembourg			2008	2008	0	other use	0	0	
CJ4 Parking Membres (PKM)	Luxembourg			2008	2008	2.588	other use	3	4	
CJ8 Erasmus (ER)	Luxembourg			1988	2013	13.797	mixed (office&other)	249	299	
CJ8 Thomas More (TM)	Luxembourg	€ 35.485.315,45	emphyteutic lease (ending in 2026)	1993	2013	12.429	mixed (office&other)	205	223	There was no distinction made during the renovation project CJ8 in 2012 for budget management purposes between the buildings (Erasmus, Thomas More and Thémis).
CJ8 Thémis (TH)	Luxembourg			1994	2013	8.339	mixed (office&other)	171	211	
CJ9 Rocca (RO) + Galerie extension + Staff car park extension	Luxembourg	€ 108.945.982,73	emphyteutic lease (ending in 2036)	2019	2019	39.818	mixed (office&other)	747	776	Project CJ9, the final price of which has not yet been established. The construction costs are set out according to the forecasts.
CJ10 Erasmus Pavillon	Luxembourg			2022	2022	434	other use	0	0	
CJ10 Pavillon Thomas More and perimeter fence	Luxembourg	€ 25.722.006,61	emphyteutic lease (ending in 2026)	2022	2022	21	other use	0	0	There was no distinction made during the CJ10 project between the pavilions and the perimeter fence for budget management purposes.
CJ10 Pavillon Rocca	Luxembourg			2022	2022	250	other use	0	0	

¹ Net book value recorded in the financial statements as of 31 December 2024.

² The construction year for the buildings CJ8 Erasmus, CJ8 Thomas More and CJ8 Thémis (post-dating the 1st year of occupation) corresponds to the year of the renovation project.

II.2. Developments expected in the coming years

MULTIANNUAL PLAN (NET OFFICE SPACE, IN M²)

Building	2026	2027	2028	2029
Renovated Thémis, Thomas More and Erasmus	12.426	12.426	12.426	12.426
Anneau, Palais, Galerie, Comenius Tower and Montesquieu Tower	28.093	28.093	28.093	28.093
Rocca Tower	14.884	14.884	14.884	14.884
TOTAL	55.403	55.403	55.403	55.403

MULTIANNUAL EXPENDITURE PLAN

Building	2026	2027	2028	2029
Data centre	€ 240.000	€ 247.000	€ 251.940	€ 256.979
Thémis, Thomas More and Erasmus	€ 5.688.763	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0
Anneau, Palais, Galerie, Comenius Tower and Montesquieu Tower	€ 19.258.873	€ 0	€ 0	€ 0
Rocca Tower	€ 3.820.069	€ 3.747.770	€ 3.711.145	€ 3.674.581
Security upgrades to the Court buildings' infrastructure	€ 133.295	€ 911.230	€ 0	€ 0
TOTAL	€ 29.141.000	€ 4.906.000	€ 3.963.085	€ 3.931.560

As set out above, at the end of 2026 at the latest, the Court will become the owner of the greater part of its buildings; more specifically, of the two groups of buildings named:

- 'CJ4': composed of the Palais, the Anneau, the Comenius and Montesquieu Towers, the Galerie, the Members' car park and the staff car park. The 'CJ4' dates from 2008, the year in which the Palais (built in 1972) was refurbished and the other buildings were built, and
- 'CJ8': composed of the Erasmus, Thomas More and Thémis buildings. Those buildings were constructed in 1988, 1993 and 1994 respectively and were renovated completely in 2013.

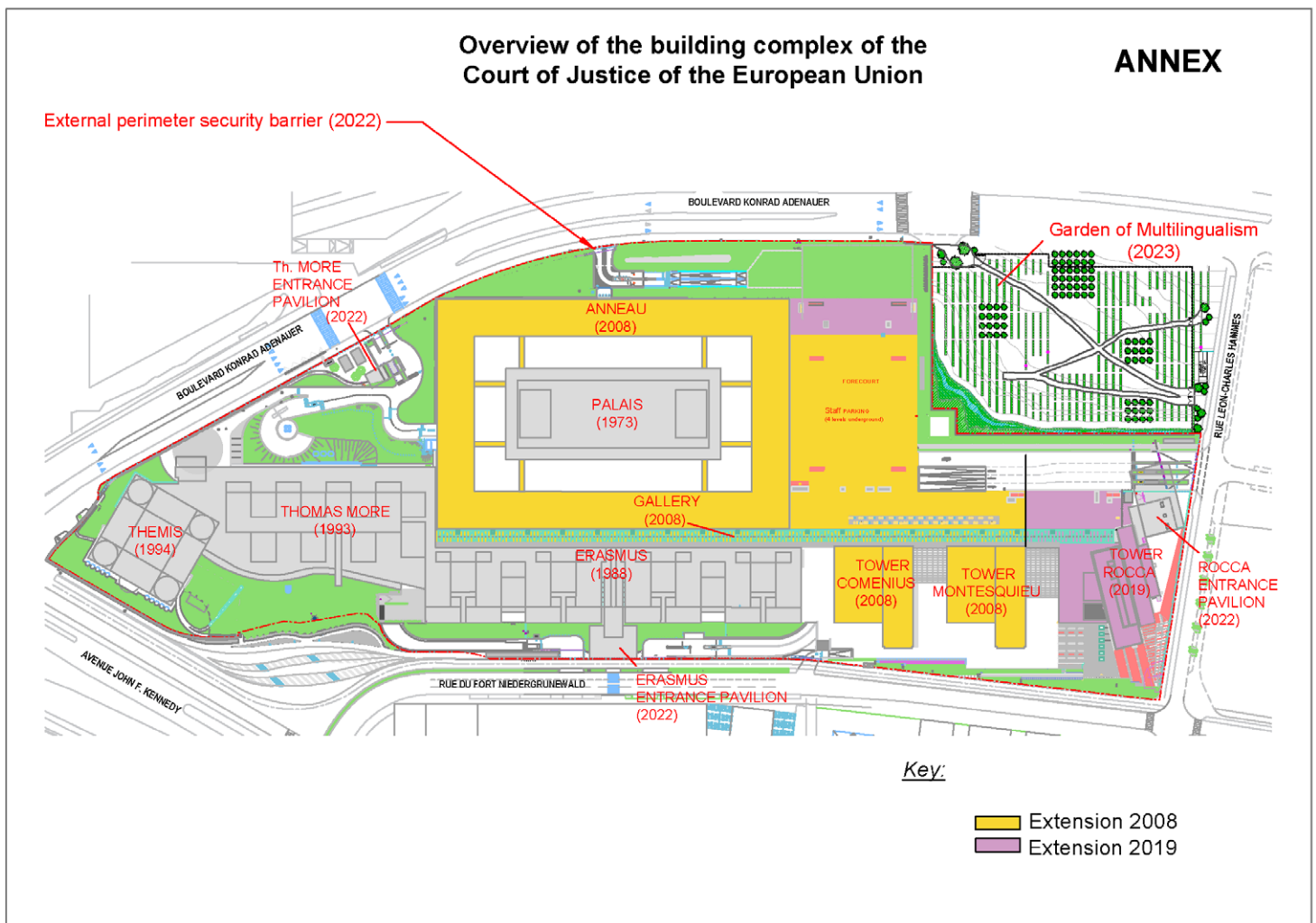
That transfer of property is both a challenge and an opportunity for the Institution. It will then have to take on all the obligations and opportunities related to ownership, which go far beyond its responsibilities as a renter.

Those new obligations and the progressive ageing of many of its buildings will require the Court to take its buildings management in a new direction. It involves not only managing the entire buildings complex, but also developing renovation projects, some of which may be structural, compliance-related or to improve energy efficiency. This will preserve or even increase the value of the Institution's

buildings complex. As a general rule, 2 to 3% of the value of the property is often taken as a basis for budgeting for expenditure related to buildings: upkeep, repairs, compliance, refitting, etc. When such renovation projects are planned, they will, as the case may be and according to the requirements of the Financial Regulation, be submitted for approval to the budgetary authority. The relevant budget will be included in the estimates for future financial years.

II.3. Implementation of new building projects

No new building projects are currently under way.



Annex 6

Report on waivers of recoveries granted by the Institution

Article 101 of the Financial Regulation lays down the rules on waiving the recovery of amounts receivable.

Paragraph 1 of that article states that it is the accounting officer's responsibility to take charge of recovery orders duly established by the authorising officer and to record the sums recovered.

In the event of creditors defaulting on their payment obligation and where it is not possible to proceed to recovery by offsetting, as provided for in Article 102, Article 101(2) to (4) specifies the conditions under which the authorising officer may waive recovery of an established amount receivable and the criteria to be taken into account in the light of the circumstances before waiving recovery.

Paragraph 5¹ requires each institution of the European Union to report to the European Parliament and the Council on waivers granted pursuant to Article 101(2), (3) and (4).

In 2025, no decisions to waive claims were adopted.

1| Article 101(5) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2024/2509 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 September 2024 on the financial rules applicable to the general budget of the Union (recast): *'Each Union institution shall send to the European Parliament and to the Council each year a report on the waivers granted by it pursuant to paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article. Information on waivers below EUR 60 000 shall be provided as a total amount. In the case of the Commission, that report shall be annexed to the summary of the annual activity reports referred to in Article 74(9).'*

Annex 7

Declaration by the authorising officer by delegation

I, Alfredo Calot Escobar, Registrar of the Court of Justice, in my capacity as authorising officer by delegation.

Hereby declare that the information contained in the activity report for the financial year 2025 is a reliable, complete and correct reflection of the activities of the Institution's services.

Declare that I have reasonable assurance that the resources allocated to the activities described in this report have been used for the purposes intended and in accordance with the principle of sound financial management and that the control procedures put in place provide the necessary guarantees as to the legality and regularity of the underlying transactions. This reasonable assurance is based on my own judgment and on the information available to me concerning the operation of the internal control system, such as the results of ex ante and ex post verifications, the observations of the internal auditor and the lessons learned from the reports of the Court of Auditors relating to financial years prior to that of this declaration.

Further I confirm that I am not aware of any unreported facts that could harm the interests of the Institution.



Alfredo CALOT ESCOBAR
Registrar

Luxembourg, 30 April 2026



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