



2 April 2012

MULTIANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK 2014-2020

KEY MESSAGES

- 1 A much greater share of the EU budget must be geared towards supporting **competitiveness, growth and job** creation in Europe.
- 2 The current budget level of around 1% of GNI (gross national income) is adequate. Efforts should be placed on **efficiency** measures. Every single project should be performance-proofed to ensure that money is well spent.
- 3 BUSINESSEUROPE firmly rejects any new “EU tax”, including the financial transaction tax proposal which obviously fails to take account of widespread concerns about both the feasibility and impact on competitiveness of such a tax.

WHAT DOES BUSINESSEUROPE AIM FOR?

- An EU budget which boosts competitiveness, economic growth and job creation by addressing cross-border challenges in these fields and supporting national **structural reforms** and fiscal adjustments is needed, as part of National Reform Programmes;
- An EU budget anchored in four **principles**:
 - Results-oriented: to ensure allocation of EU funds to high-performance and growth-enhancing projects;
 - Leverage investments to make better use of financial instruments. The new project guarantees are particularly important to increase the attractiveness of big infrastructure projects and attract private sector investment in large cross-border projects.
 - Added value to focus EU investment where it best complements national and regional initiatives, and where other available funding sources are insufficient to meet market needs;

KEY FACTS AND FIGURES

EC proposal for EU budget 2014-2020:	€1,025 billion in commitments €972 billion in payments	
Connecting Europe Facility	€50 billion (including €10 billion earmarked from the cohesion fund)	



- Accountability: policy-makers at all levels that should bear political responsibility for successfully meeting the objectives of the Union.
- The reform of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) should be deepened and accelerated, in order to make it more market-oriented to stimulate competitiveness and more geared towards innovation, productivity, resource efficiency and climate change mitigation. Reforming CAP and cohesion policy will progressively allow a larger share of the EU budget to be devoted to growth and competitiveness to the benefit of the EU economy as a whole.
- A strengthening of proposals such as Horizon 2020, Connecting Europe Facility, and Competitiveness and SMEs programme during the upcoming negotiations.
- Significant improvement in the legislation accompanying the multiannual financial framework proposal to **simplify rules and procedures**.