

UNIVERSITA' DI BARI
DIPARTIMENTO DI SCIENZE POLITICHE

MODULO 5

Il Bilancio dell'Unione Europea

CORSO DI POLITICHE ECONOMICHE EUROPEE

2020-21

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Quali politiche dirette realizza l'Unione Europea?

Per capirlo, guardiamo alle spese del bilancio europeo: Politica agricola, regionale e (poco) tecnologica.

Ma guardiamo prima all'insieme del bilancio UE:

- dimensione
- fonti di finanziamento
- rapporto con gli Stati Membri

Perché il bilancio dell'UE? Per intervenire negli ambiti in cui c'è un «Valore aggiunto comunitario»

va tenuto anche presente che il quadro degli interventi finanziari dell'UE va oltre la dimensione del bilancio

EU value added and funding from the EU budget

CRITERIA:
Treaty objectives and obligations - Public goods of a European dimension - Economies of scale -
-Spillover effects - Subsidiarity - Benefits of EU integration
- European values: peace, democracy, rule of law



EU Value Added

Financing intensity at EU level

Public goods requiring financing



Full EU financing



Some EU co-financing

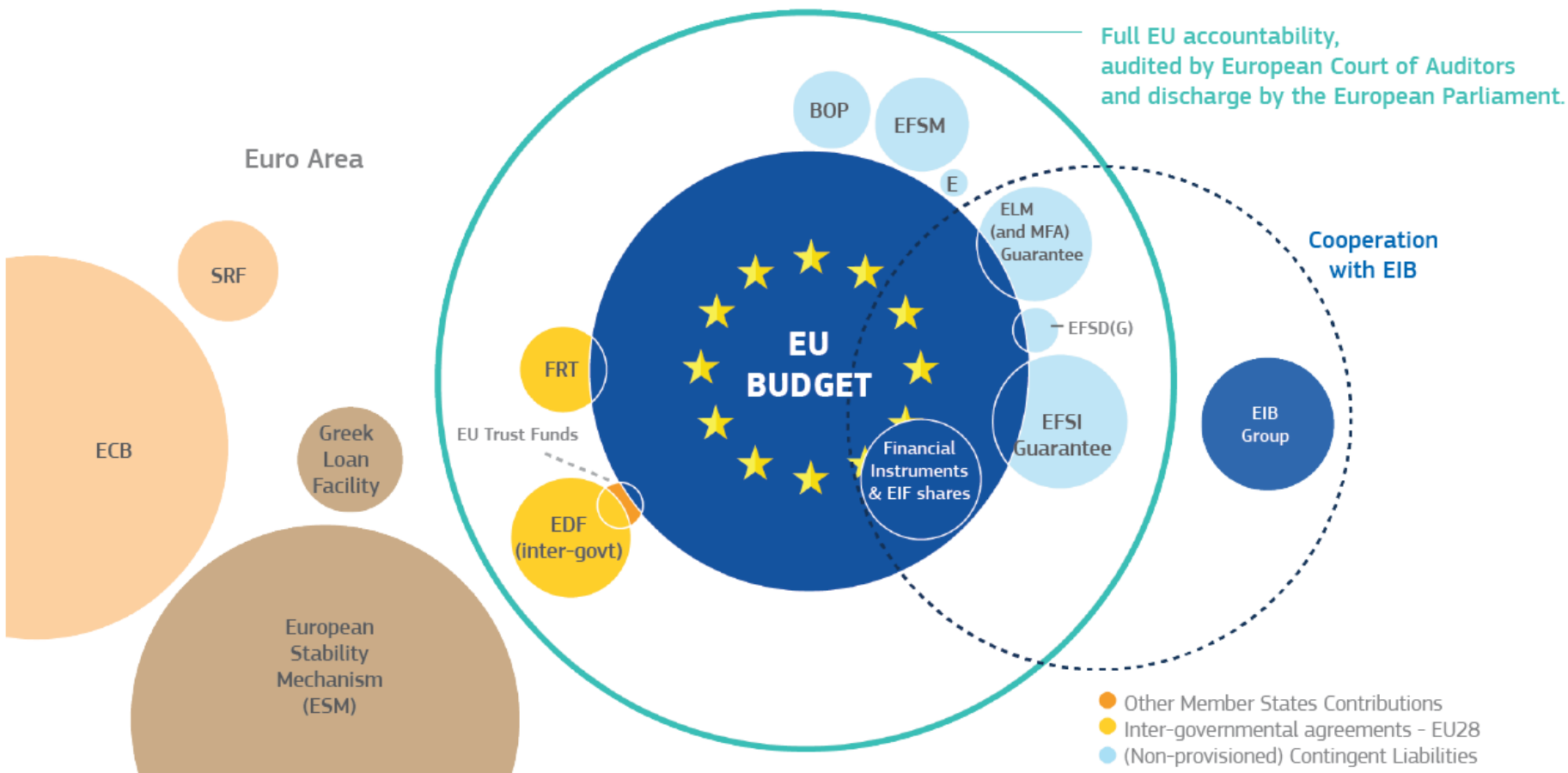


No EU co-financing



EU finances: the whole picture

purely illustrative, the size of the circles does not correspond to actual volumes



Borrowing and lending :

- BOP:** Balance of Payments loans
- EFSM:** European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism
- E:** Euratom loans
- ECB:** European Central Bank
- EDF:** European Development Fund
- ECA:** European Court of Auditors
- EFSD(G):** European Fund for Sustainable Development Guarantee

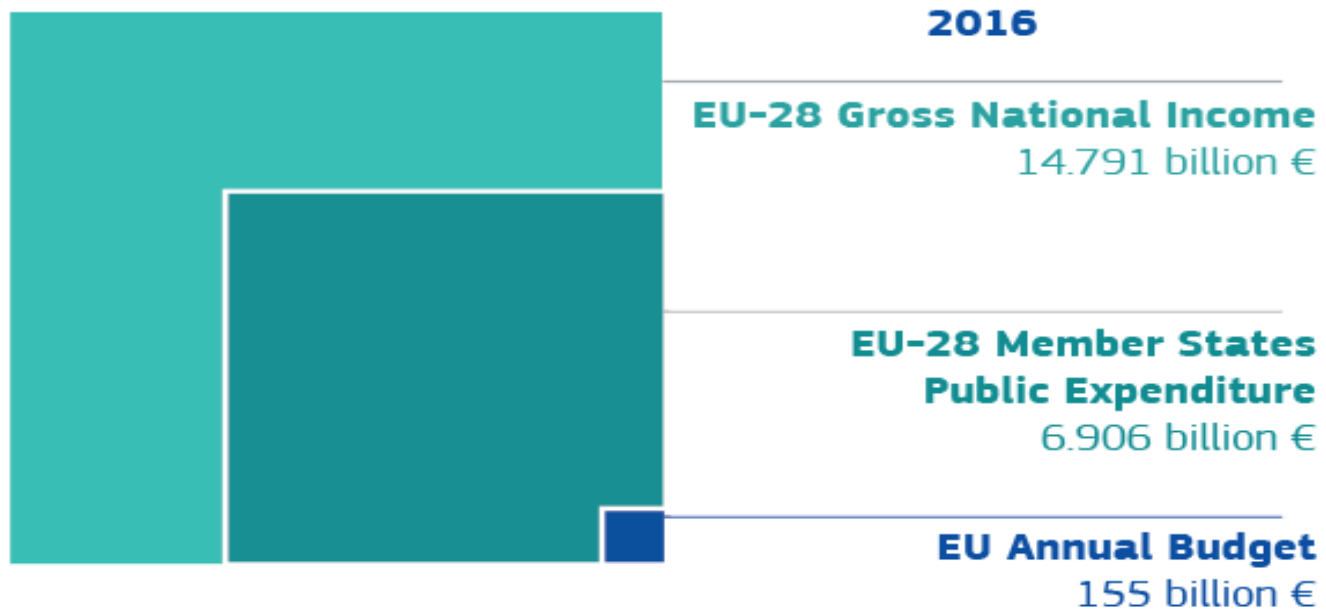
- EFSI:** European Fund for Strategic Investment
- EIB:** European Investment Bank
- EIF:** European Investment Fund
- ELM:** External Lending Mandate
- ESIF:** European Structural and Investment Funds
- FRT:** Facility for Refugees in Turkey
- MFA:** Macro-Financial Assistance loans
- SRF:** Single Resolution Fund

Financial Instruments:

Equity and debt for small and medium enterprises and loan guarantees for innovation projects

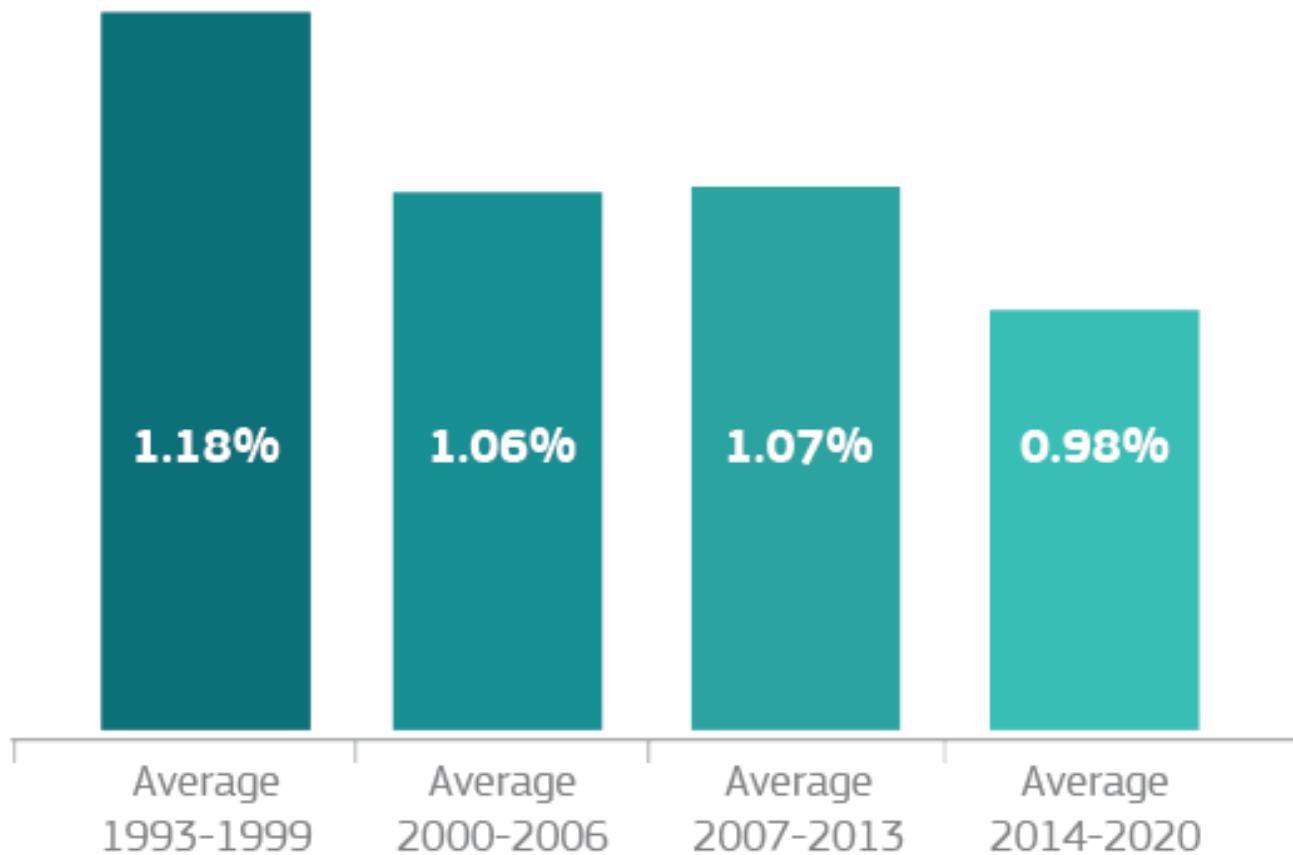
- La dimensione del Bilancio Comunitario è molto contenuta; infinitamente più piccola del bilancio federale americano o del bilancio pubblico degli Stati Membri.
- Il bilancio dell'Unione Europea ammonta complessivamente, a circa l'1 % del PIL dell'UE.
- Esiste un massimale di spesa. Il «massimale delle risorse proprie» è fissato attualmente all'1,24 % del reddito nazionale lordo (RNL) dell'Unione per i pagamenti effettuati a partire dal bilancio UE.
- Per di più, la dimensione del Bilancio comunitario si è ridotta, seppur lievemente, negli ultimi periodi di programmazione.

The EU budget compared to overall EU income and public spending



Source: European Commission

The size of the EU budget as percentage of gross national income



Data: EU budget payment ceiling expressed as a percentage of EU GNI

Source: European Commission

- Questo è molto importante. L'Unione Europea non ha una significativa politica di spesa (fiscale) propria. Come si vedrà, la politica fiscale è nelle mani degli Stati membri, con stringenti regole comunitarie.
- La dimensione finanziaria delle politiche europee dirette è limitata e non cresce.
- Dopo la crisi covid, con il NGEU il quadro è cambiato

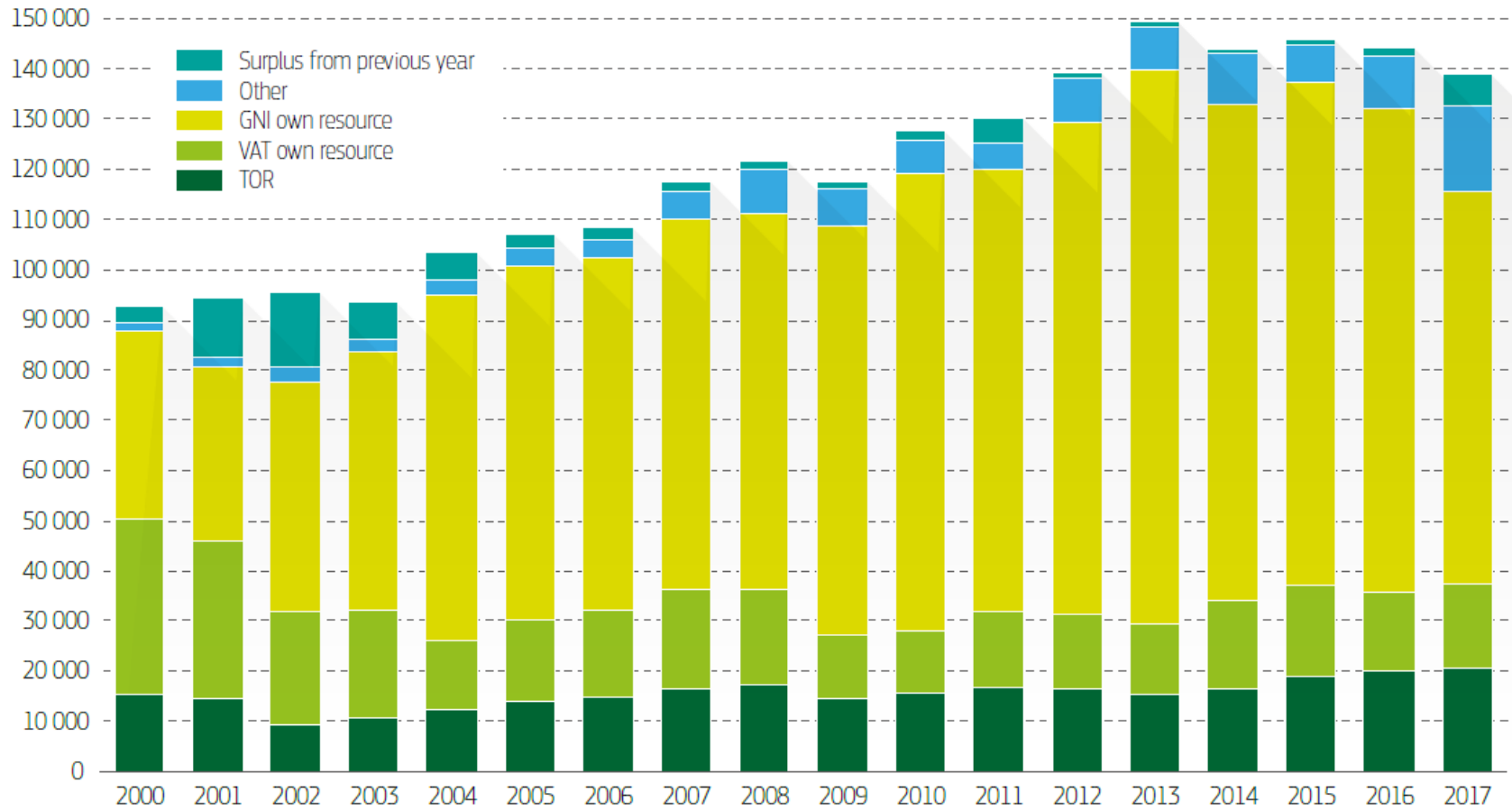
- L'Unione europea dispone di «risorse proprie» per finanziare la sua spesa.
- Giuridicamente queste risorse appartengono all'Unione e gli Stati membri le riscuotono a suo nome e le trasferiscono al bilancio comunitario.

Le risorse proprie sono di tre tipi:

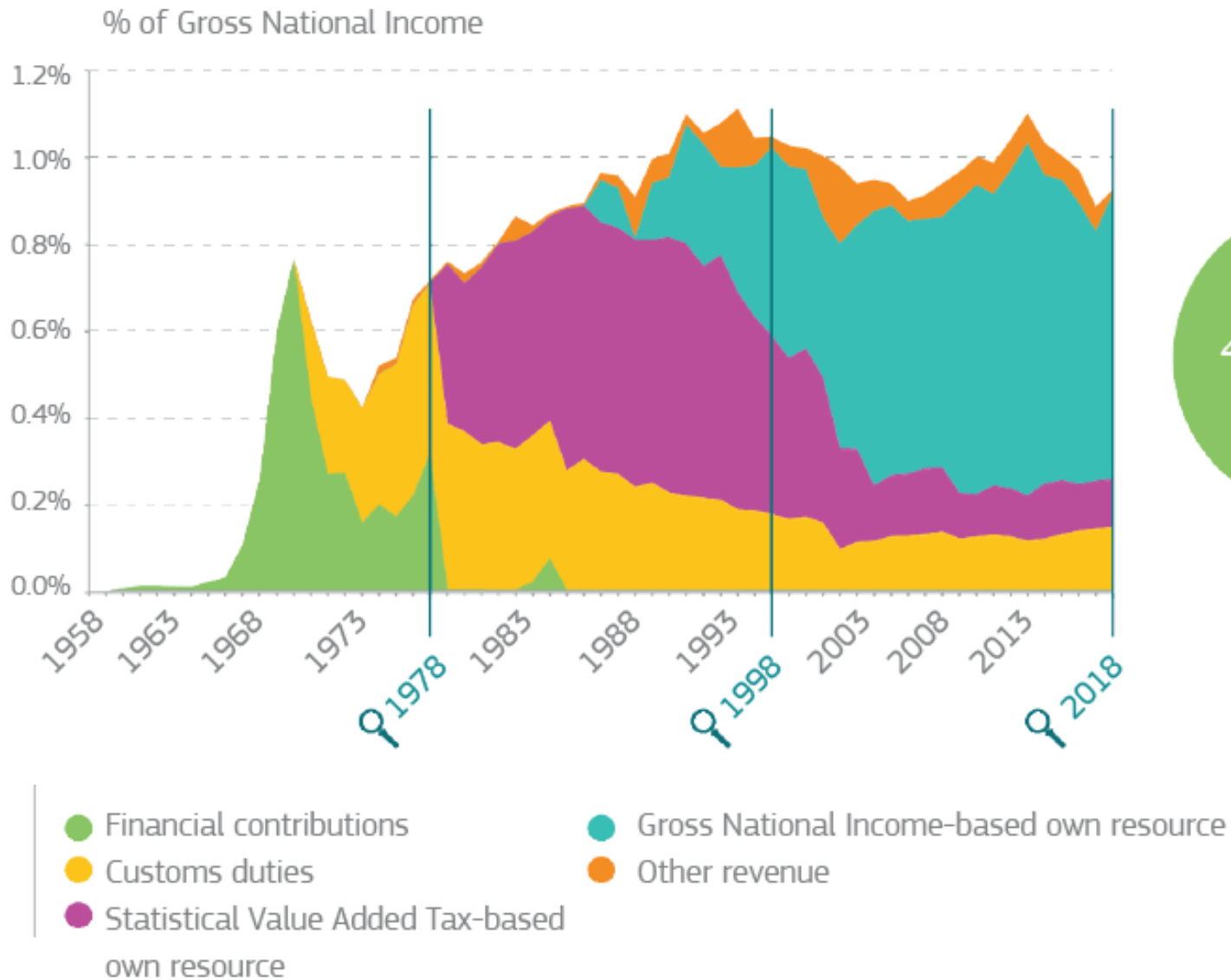
1. Risorse proprie tradizionali (RPT), consistenti principalmente in dazi doganali percepiti sulle importazioni di prodotti provenienti dai paesi terzi.
2. La risorsa basata sull'imposta sul valore aggiunto (IVA), che è una percentuale uniforme applicata alla base imponibile IVA armonizzata in ciascuno Stato membro.
3. La risorsa basata sul reddito nazionale lordo (RNL), che è una percentuale uniforme (0,73%) applicata al RNL di ciascuno Stato membro.

- Inizialmente, i dazi doganali rappresentavano la voce principale di bilancio, ma con liberalizzazione commerciale internazionale, la loro importanza diminuisce fortemente.
- La risorsa basata sul PIL diviene largamente prevalente.
- Questo ha un'implicazione pratica molto importante: sono gli Stati Membri che trasferiscono risorse finanziarie all'UE. Esse rappresentano circa l'85% delle entrate comunitarie; i principali contribuenti del bilancio comunitario sono i paesi più grandi e ricchi dell'Unione.
- Importante: di conseguenza i grandi stati membri hanno un potere di condizionamento sulle attività comunitarie.

EU revenue 2000-2017 (million EUR)

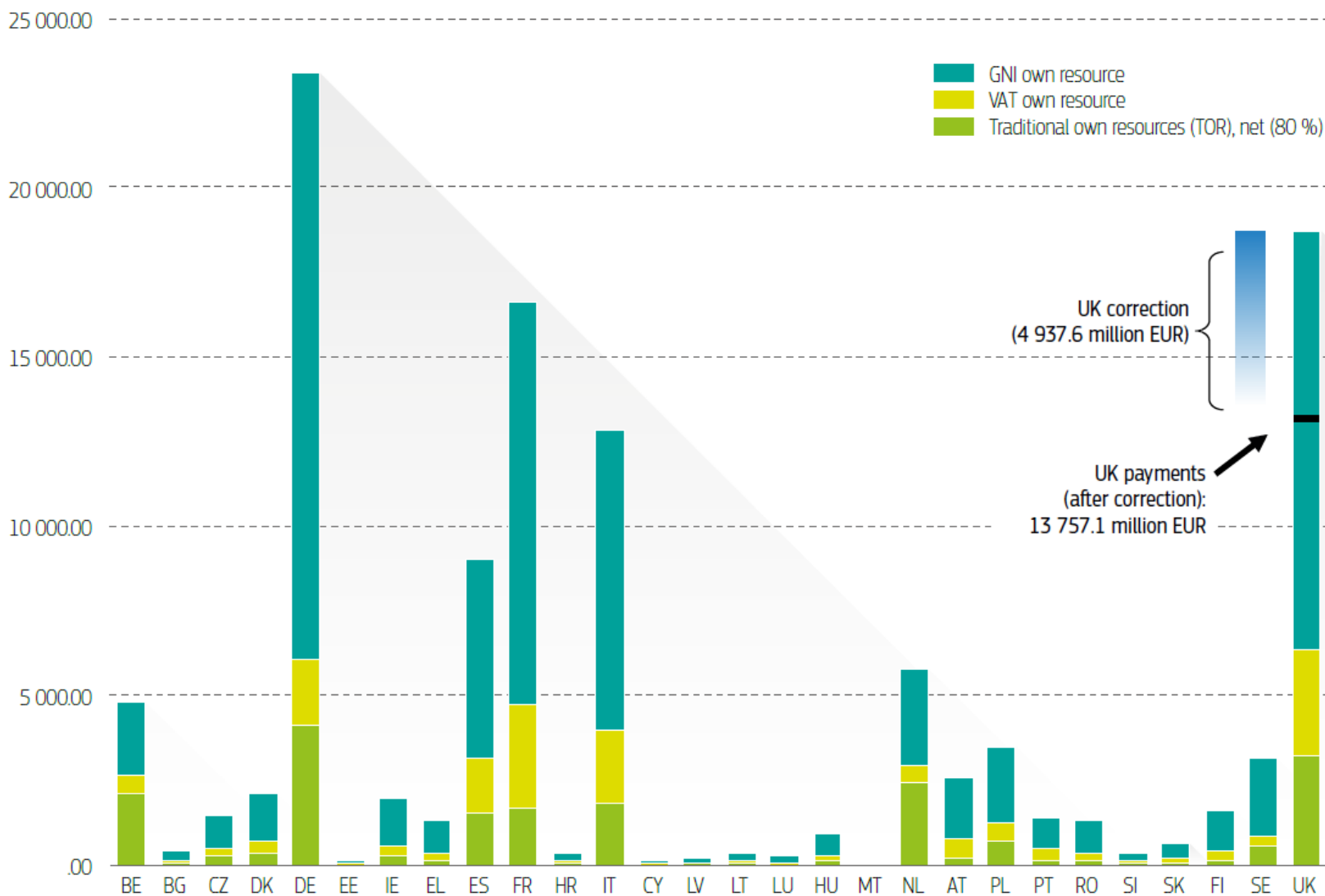


Sources of Financing of the EU budget



Source: European Commission

National contribution per Member State and traditional own resources collected on behalf of the EU in 2017 (million EUR)



- Negli anni '80 il Regno Unito è riuscito ad ottenere uno “sconto” particolare (*UK rebate*) ai propri contributi all'Unione grazie alla pressione politica della Thatcher proprio beneficiava poco delle politiche agricole.
- Tale valore è divenuto materia di trattativa nel corso dei negoziati successivi; purtroppo non solo non si è riusciti ad eliminarlo, ma nel 2007-13 e poi nel 2014-20 sono stati contabilizzati anche altri “sconti” per altri paesi contribuenti netti. Il bilancio è così divenuto materia di grandi trattative e compensazioni.

- Le risorse comunitarie vengono programmate su un bilancio che copre 7 anni (2014-20, 2021-27), definito Prospettive Finanziarie, da cui discendono poi i bilanci operativi annuali.

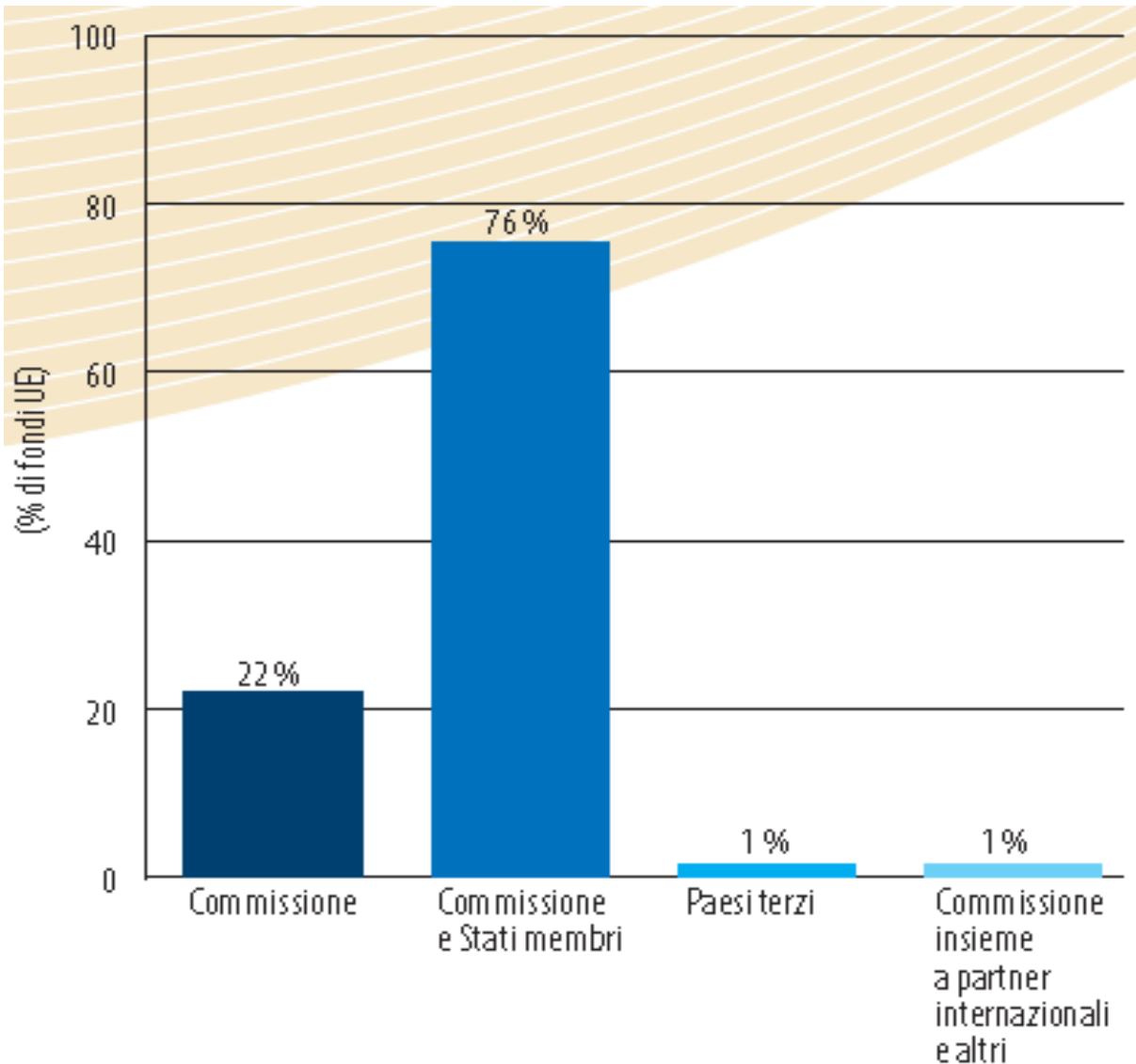
Le trattative per il bilancio sono particolarmente importanti, perché determinano la dimensione delle politiche dirette per 7 anni.

- Il processo di definizione del bilancio dell'Unione (Prospettive Finanziarie Settennali) è lungo e complesso.
- Inizia diversi anni prima del periodo cui si riferisce.
- La Commissione propone; poi vi è una lunga trattativa fra gli Stati membri (Consiglio). Con i nuovi trattati, anche il Parlamento Europeo ha un importante potere di co-decisione.

- La Commissione, il Parlamento e il Consiglio dei ministri concludono un accordo vincolante per assicurare la disciplina di bilancio e la programmazione a lungo termine e per rafforzare la cooperazione nell'ambito dei bilanci annuali.
- Questo «accordo interistituzionale» comprende un «quadro finanziario pluriennale» che fissa i limiti superiori annui (noti come «massimali») per capitolo.

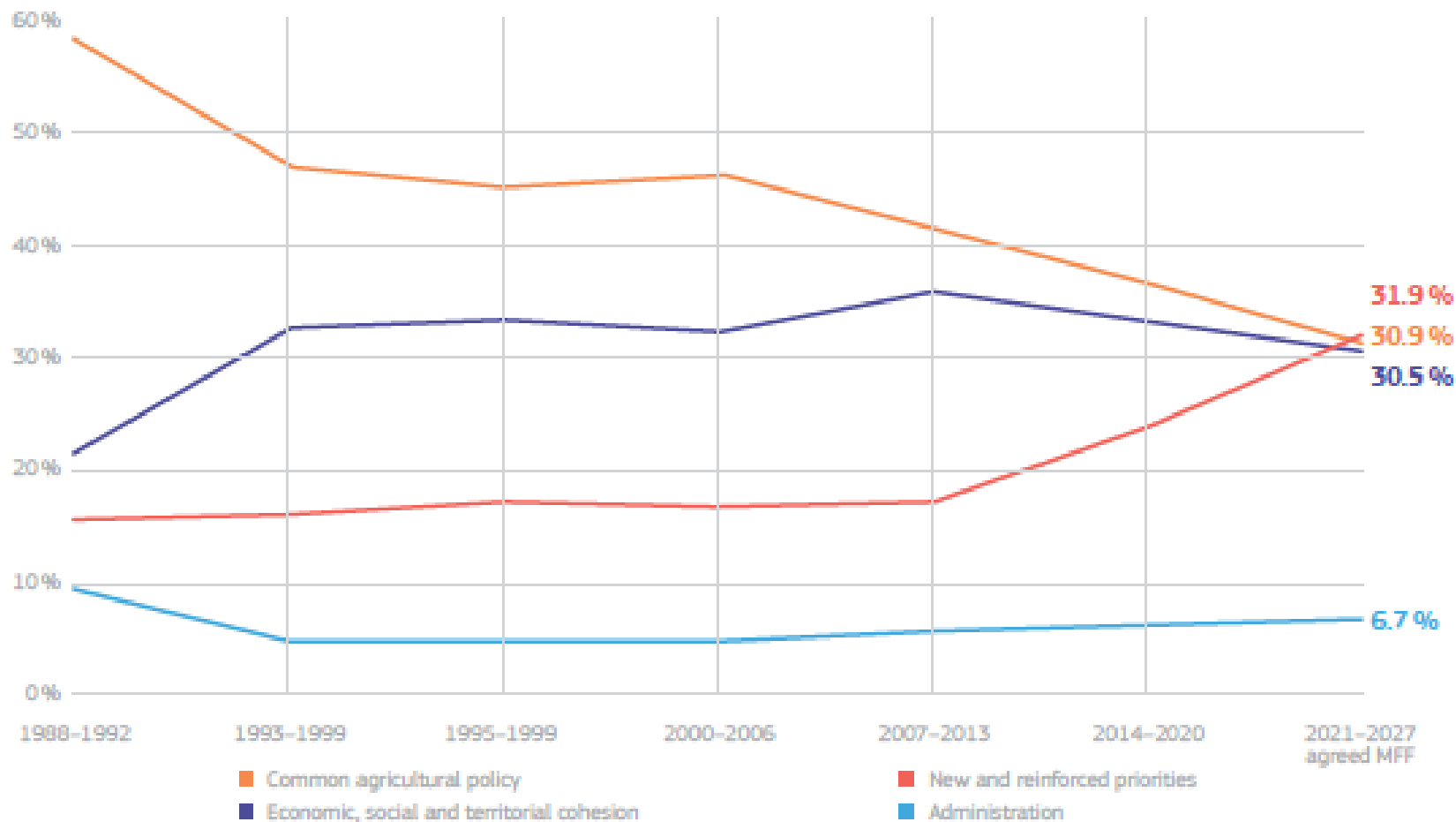
- La responsabilità ultima dell'esecuzione del bilancio è della Commissione europea.
- In pratica però la parte prevalente del bilancio UE (76 % circa) è eseguita nell'ambito della cosiddetta «gestione condivisa».
- In base a tale modalità, le spese sono gestite dalle autorità degli Stati e delle regioni

Soggetti responsabili della gestione del bilancio UE



- Nel bilancio comunitario hanno storicamente avuto un grande ruolo le politiche agricole (sin dall'inizio) e poi quelle di coesione regionale (dagli anni Novanta).
- E' difficile finanziare nuove politiche perché questo necessariamente comporta o riduzione delle politiche in corso (contrarietà degli Stati Membri favoriti da politiche agricole e di coesione) o ampliamento del budget (contrarietà degli Stati Membri maggiori finanziatori)

Quadro storico delle principali voci del bilancio UE



THE EU'S 2021-2027 LONG-TERM BUDGET & NEXTGENERATIONEU

In 2020, the European Union provided an unprecedented response to the coronavirus crisis that hit Europe and the world. At its heart is a stimulus package worth **EUR 2.018 trillion** in current prices (EUR 1.8 trillion in 2018 prices). It consists of the EU's long-term budget for 2021 to 2027 of **EUR 1.211 trillion** (EUR 1.074 trillion in 2018 prices), topped up by **EUR 806.9 billion** (EUR 750 billion in 2018 prices) through NextGenerationEU, a temporary instrument to power the recovery.

The separate values – current and 2018 prices – represent the same amount in nominal and in real terms. The difference stems from the annual adjustment for inflation⁽¹⁾. The 2018 prices are free of inflation and useful for comparisons. The amounts in current prices show how much beneficiaries will actually receive from the budget. In this brochure, current prices are used unless otherwise specified.

Taken together, the funds will help repair the economic and social damage caused by the coronavirus pandemic and steer the transition towards a modern, sustainable and resilient Europe.

The EU sets the limits of its spending in the multiannual financial framework, the EU's long-term budget for the next 7 years. In this way, the EU secures the resources for its political priorities, like digitalisation and green deal. The budget also ensures room for flexibility, thus enabling the EU to respond to unforeseen circumstances.

The 2021–2027 long-term budget, or the multiannual financial framework (MFF), of EUR 1.211 trillion, will seek to support the recovery while investing in the EU's regions, farmers, companies, researchers, students and citizens in general as well as our neighbouring countries.

Single Market, Innovation and Digital

149.5 (+ 11.5 from NGEU)

Cohesion, Resilience and Values

426.7 (+ 776.5 from NGEU)

Natural Resources and Environment

401 (+ 18.9 from NGEU)

Migration and Border Management

25.7

Security and Defence

14.9

Neighbourhood and the World

110.6

European Public Administration

82.5

Total: €2.018 trillion

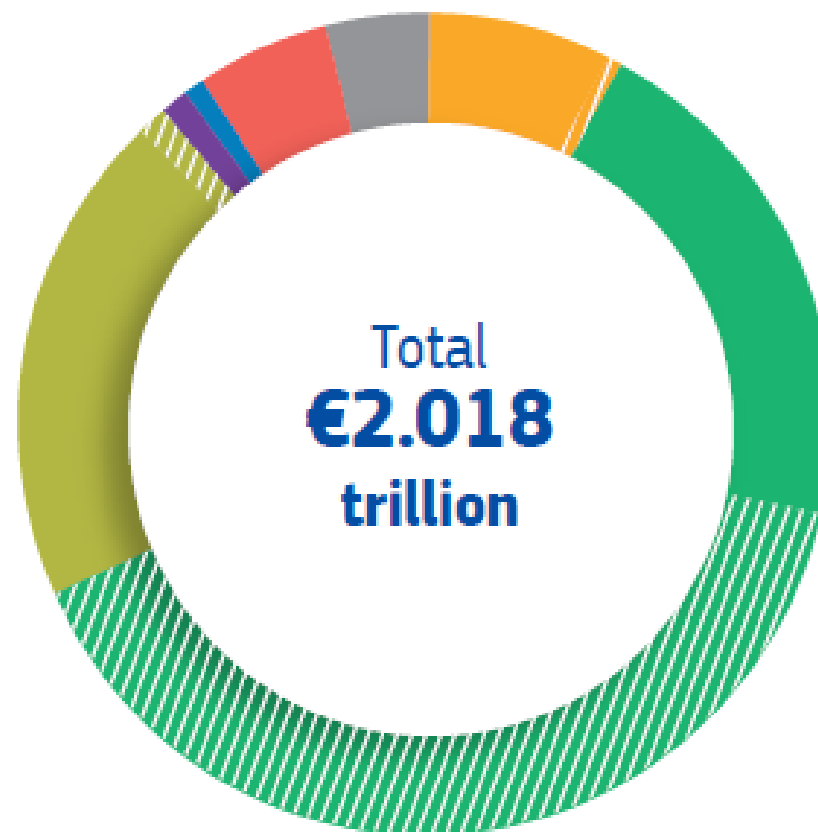


NextGenerationEU

806.9

Long-term budget

1 210.9



MULTIANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK 2021-2027: KEY FIGURES

COHESION POLICY 372.6

Cohesion Fund (CF)
48

European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)
226

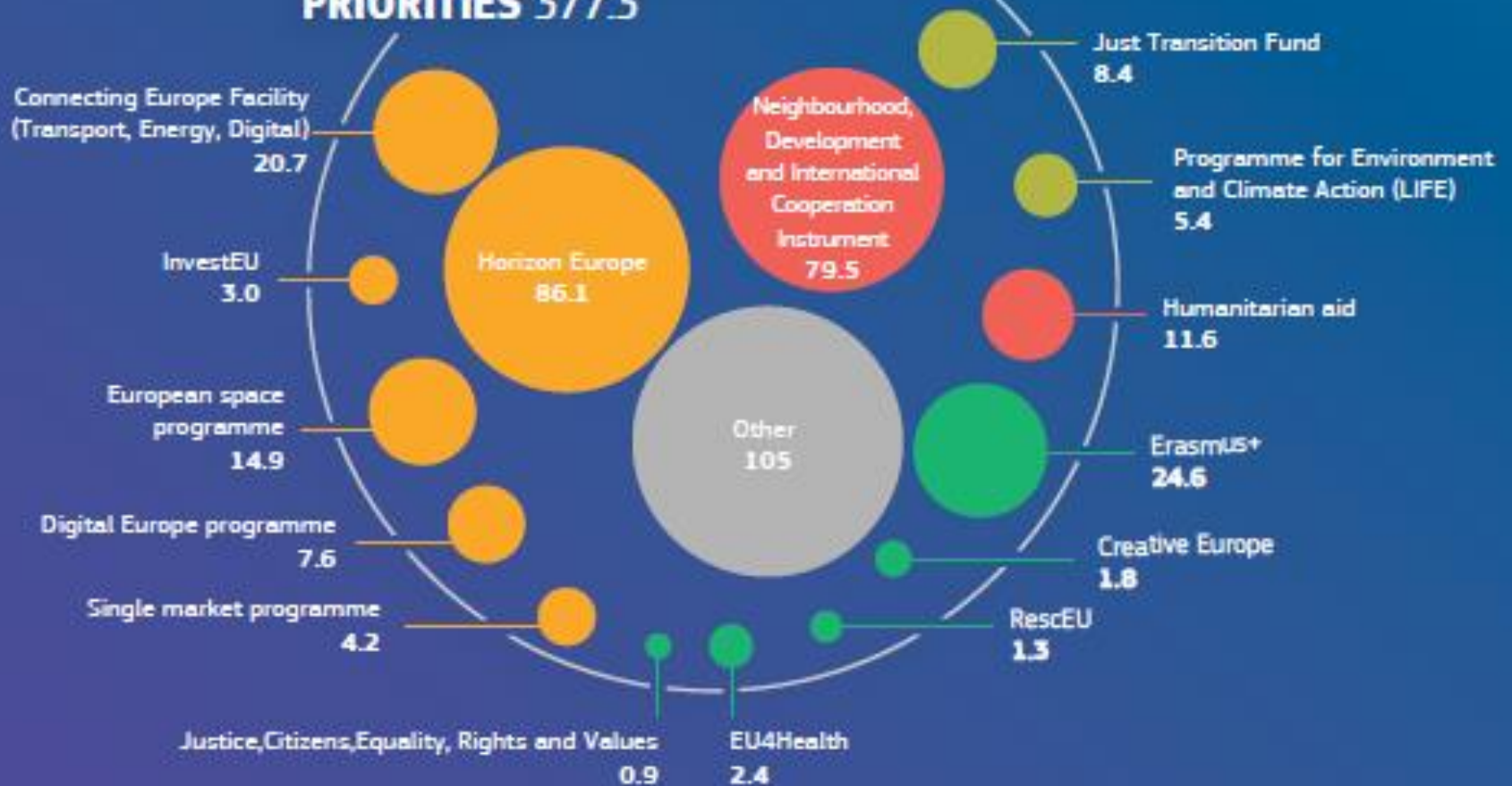
European Social Fund+ (ESF+)
98.5

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY (CAP) 378.5

European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)
87.4

European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF)
291

NEW AND REINFORCED PRIORITIES 377.3



NextGenerationEU: KEY FEATURES

RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE FACILITY
EUR 723.8 billion
● 338.0 in grants ● 385.8 in loans

POWER UP
Clean technologies and renewables

MODERNISE
Digitalisation of public administration

RENOVATE
Energy efficiency of buildings

SCALE UP
Data cloud and sustainable processors

RECHARGE AND REFUEL
Sustainable transport and charging stations

RESKILL AND UPSKILL
Education and training to support digital skills

CONNECT
Roll-out of rapid broadband services



NextGenerationEU CONTRIBUTION TO OTHER PROGRAMMES
EUR 83.1 billion

REACT-EU
50.6

JUST TRANSITION FUND
10.9

RURAL DEVELOPMENT
8.1

INVESTEU
6.1

HORIZON EUROPE
5.4

RESCEU
2.0

HEADING 1

SINGLE MARKET, INNOVATION AND DIGITAL

EUR 149.51 billion

+ EUR 11.49 billion from NGEU + 4.56 under MFFR Article 5 + 0.56 from reuse of commitments under FR Article 15

The EU wants to step up investment in areas such as research and innovation, digital transformation, strategic infrastructure and the single market, as they will be key to unlocking future growth. Programmes under this heading will help tackle shared challenges such as decarbonisation and demographic change, and boost the competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized companies.

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

EUR 93.72 billion

+ 5.41 from NGEU
+ 3.42 under MFFR Article 5
+ 0.56 from reuse of commitments under FR Article 15

Horizon Europe

86.12 + 5.41 from NGEU
+ 3.42 under MFFR Article 5
+ 0.56 from reuse of commitments under FR Article 15

Euratom

1.98

ITER

5.61

EUROPEAN STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS

EUR 32.98 billion

+ 6.07 from NGEU
+ 1.14 under MFFR Article 5

InvestEU Fund

3.07 + 6.07 from NGEU
+ 1.14 under MFFR Article 5

Connecting Europe Facility - Transport
12.83

Connecting Europe Facility - Energy
5.84

Connecting Europe Facility - Digital
2.06

Digital Europe programme
7.59

SINGLE MARKET

EUR 6.60 billion

Single market programme
4.21

EU anti-fraud programme
0.18

Cooperation in the field of taxation (FISCALIS)
0.27

Cooperation in the field of customs (CUSTOMS)
0.95

SPACE

EUR 15.15 billion

European space programme
14.88

HEADING 2

COHESION, RESILIENCE AND VALUES

EUR 426.69 billion

+ 776.50 from NGEU

+ 6.84 under MFFR Article 5

Spending under this heading aims at strengthening the resilience and cohesion between the EU Member States. To this end, the funding helps reduce disparities in and between EU regions, and within and across Member States, and promote sustainable territorial development. In addition, by investing in the green and digital transition, young people, health and action to protect EU values, the programmes seek to make the EU more resilient to present and future challenges. Programmes such as the Recovery and Resilience Facility and REACT-EU, financed under NextGenerationEU, support important investments and reforms in the Member States.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND COHESION

EUR 274.27 billion

+ 50.62 from NGEU

European Regional Development Fund
226.05

Cohesion Fund
48.03

REACT EU
50.62 from NGEU

Support to the Turkish-Cypriot community
0.19

RECOVERY AND RESILIENCE

EUR 21.40 billion

+ 725.88 from NGEU

+ 3.30 under MFFR Article 5

Recovery and Resilience Facility
723.82 from NGEU (337.97 in grants and
385.85 in loans)

Technical support instrument
0.86

Protection of the euro against counterfeiting
0.01

Union Civil Protection Mechanism and rescEU
1.26 + 2.06 from NGEU

EU4Health
2.45 + 3.30 under MFFR Article 5

INVESTING IN PEOPLE, SOCIAL COHESION AND VALUES

EUR 130.73 billion

+ 3.54 under MFFR Article 5

European Social Fund+
99.26

Erasmus+
24.57 + 1.94 under MFFR Article 5

European solidarity corps
1.01

Creative Europe
1.84 + 0.69 under MFFR Article 5

Justice, citizens, equality, rights and values
0.95 + 0.91 under MFFR Article 5

HEADING 3

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

EUR 401.00 billion

+ 18.94 from NGEU

The EU budget is and will continue to be a driver of sustainability, investing in sustainable agriculture and maritime sectors, along with climate action, environmental protection, food security and rural development. Some of the programmes under this heading support the EU's farming, agricultural and fisheries sectors and seek to make them more competitive (such as the common agricultural policy and the European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund). Other programmes are dedicated exclusively to the EU's environmental and climate objectives (such as the programme for environment and climate action (LIFE) and the Just Transition Fund).

AGRICULTURE AND MARITIME POLICY

EUR 385.77 billion

+ 8.07 from NGEU

European Agricultural Guarantee Fund

291.09

European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development

87.44 + 8.07 from NGEU

European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund

6.11

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE ACTION

EUR 14.48 billion

+ 10.87 from NGEU

Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)

5.43

Just Transition Fund

8.45 + 10.87 from NGEU

HEADING 4

MIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT

EUR 25.70 billion

+ 1.14 under MFFR Article 5

Programmes under this heading seek to tackle the challenges linked to migration and the management of the EU's external borders. Under the 2021–2027 long-term budget, support for strengthening the EU's external borders is being increased in order to safeguard the asylum system within the EU. Member States also receive more EU funds to help them better manage migration into the EU.

MIGRATION

EUR 11.10 billion

Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund

9.88

BORDER MANAGEMENT

EUR 14.37 billion

+ 1.14 under MFFR Article 5

Integrated Border Management Fund
(Border management and visa instrument and
Customs control equipment instrument)

6.25 + 1.14 under MFFR Article 5

HEADING 6

NEIGHBOURHOOD AND THE WORLD

EUR 110.60 billion

+ 1.13 (indicative) from use of reflows from the European Development Fund

Programmes under this heading reinforce the EU socio-economic impact in its neighbourhood, in developing countries and in the rest of the world. The heading also includes assistance for countries preparing for accession to the EU. Thanks to this funding, the EU can keep and even strengthen its role as a global player. The EU can also remain, together with its Member States, the world's leading development and humanitarian aid donor.

EXTERNAL ACTION

EUR 95.75 billion

+1.13 (indicative) from use of reflows from the European Development Fund

Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument - Global Europe
79.46 + 1.13 (indicative) from use of reflows from the European Development Fund

Humanitarian aid
11.57

Common foreign and security policy
2.68

Overseas countries and territories
0.50

PRE-ACCESSION ASSISTANCE

EUR 14.16 billion

Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance
14.16

Erasmus+

BUDGET: EUR 24.57 billion + EUR 1.94 billion under MFFR Article 5.

OBJECTIVES: Erasmus+ is the EU's programme to support education, training, youth and sport in Europe.

WHAT DOES IT DO? To promote learning mobility for individuals and groups, along with cooperation, quality, inclusion and equity, excellence, creativity and innovation. It promotes non-formal and informal learning mobility, active participation in education and sport among young people and learning mobility of sports staff.

TYPE OF PROJECTS: Cooperation, capacity building, student exchanges between universities, networking and policy support for organisations, and reforms in education, training, youth and sport.

TYPE OF RECIPIENTS: Students, researchers and academics, universities and other organisations working in the field of higher education in the EU, and the partner countries.

BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION: The programme's activities are implemented through direct management and indirect management with the support of the Erasmus+ EU national agencies. Funding is disbursed in the form of grants, prizes and procurements.

MORE INFORMATION: https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/find-funding/eu-funding-programmes_en
<https://ec.europa.eu/programmes/erasmus-plus/>



HOW WILL THE BORROWING FOR NEXTGENERATIONEU WORK?

To fund NextGenerationEU, the EU will borrow funds on the capital markets.

The EU has been a long-standing participant in the capital markets. Until 2020, it raised funds and channelled them in the form of back-to-back loans to its Member States and non-EU countries.

In 2020, the EU started borrowing in large volumes for the first time, to finance its Instrument for Temporary Support to Mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency (SURE). The funds raised are being paid as back-to-back loans to Member States and used to finance short-term employment schemes across the EU.

In both cases, the EU's high credit rating has helped to obtain favourable financial terms.

For the NextGenerationEU borrowing, the EU will also count on its high credit rating to get favourable financial terms. To protect this rating, the EU will use the EU budget headroom as a guarantee.

The headroom is the difference between the maximum amount of revenue that the EU can raise for the EU budget and the actual spending from the EU budget. It therefore guarantees that the EU can always deliver on its commitments, no matter the circumstances.

To guarantee the borrowing under NextGenerationEU, the EU will have a headroom that is 0.6 percentage points higher than the standard one, for the period until 2058. This will help the EU guarantee the borrowing, retain its high credit rating and raise funds under more favourable market conditions than many individual Member States.

Multiannual financial framework 2021-2027 and NextGenerationEU (in commitments) - in million EUR, current prices (*)

	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2021-2027
1. SINGLE MARKET, INNOVATION AND DIGITAL	20 919	21 288	21 125	20 984	21 272	21 847	22 077	149 512
1. Research and Innovation	12 637	12 718	13 268	13 440	13 577	14 001	14 080	93 720
Horizon Europe	11 507	11 737	11 971	12 352	12 599	12 851	13 108	86 123
<i>In addition, allocation under NGEU</i>	<i>1 804</i>	<i>1 786</i>	<i>1 822</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>5 412</i>
<i>In addition, allocation under MFFR Article 5 (illustrative annual breakdown)</i>	-	542	553	564	575	586	598	3 418
<i>In addition, indicative reuse of commitments under FR Article 15(3)</i>	75.8	77.3	78.8	80.4	82.0	83.7	85.6	564
Euratom Research and Training Programme	266	271	276	281	288	294	305	1 981
ITER	864	710	1 020	806	690	856	667	5 614
Other	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	2
2. European Strategic Investments	5 133	5 359	4 582	4 343	4 431	4 519	4 610	32 978
InvestEU Fund	1 029	1 049	190	194	198	202	206	3 068
<i>In addition, allocation under NGEU</i>	<i>1 783</i>	<i>1 818</i>	<i>2 473</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>6 074</i>
<i>In addition, allocation under MFFR Article 5 (illustrative annual breakdown)</i>	-	181	185	189	192	196	198	1 141
Connecting Europe Facility - Transport	1 725	1 760	1 795	1 831	1 869	1 906	1 944	12 830
Connecting Europe Facility - Energy	785	800	817	834	850	867	885	5 838
Connecting Europe Facility - Digital	277	283	289	295	301	306	314	2 065
Digital Europe Programme	1 104	1 248	1 269	963	982	1 001	1 021	7 588
Other	22	23	23	24	24	25	25	165
Decentralised agencies	191	195	199	203	207	212	216	1 424
3. Single Market	894	910	926	944	960	977	993	6 604
Single Market Programme (including COSME)	575	584	592	601	610	620	626	4 208
EU Anti-Fraud Programme	24	24	25	26	26	27	29	181
Cooperation in the field of taxation (FISCALIS)	36	37	38	38	39	40	41	269
Cooperation in the field of customs (CUSTOMS)	127	130	133	136	138	141	144	950
Other	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	81
Decentralised agencies	120	124	127	132	134	137	140	915
4. Space	2 035	2 076	2 119	2 164	2 208	2 253	2 298	15 152
European Space Programme	1 999	2 039	2 081	2 126	2 168	2 212	2 255	14 880
Decentralised agencies	36	37	37	38	40	41	43	272
MARGIN	221	226	229	94	96	97	96	1 059
2. COHESION, RESILIENCE AND VALUES	52 786	55 314	57 627	60 761	63 387	66 536	70 283	426 694
5. Regional Development and Cohesion	35 404	36 663	37 755	39 066	40 417	41 810	43 250	274 267
European Regional Development Fund	29 240	30 178	31 142	32 201	33 292	34 416	35 578	226,047
Cohesion Fund	6 138	6 339	6 586	6 838	7 097	7 365	7 643	48 026
<i>Of which contribution to the Connecting Europe Facility - Transport</i>	<i>1 442</i>	<i>1 494</i>	<i>1 548</i>	<i>1 607</i>	<i>1 668</i>	<i>1 731</i>	<i>1 796</i>	<i>11 286</i>
REACT-EU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>In addition, allocation under NGEU</i>	<i>39 795</i>	<i>10 824</i>	-	-	-	-	-	<i>50 620</i>
Support to the Turkish Cypriot community	26	27	27	28	28	29	29	193
6. Recovery and Resilience	885	1 268	1 864	3 047	3 667	4 750	5 916	21 396
Recovery and Resilience Facility (including Technical Support Instrument)	116	119	121	123	126	128	130	864
<i>In addition, GRANT allocation under NGEU (indicative annual instalments)</i>	<i>116 070</i>	<i>118 391</i>	<i>103 508</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>337 969</i>
<i>In addition, LOAN allocation under NGEU (indicative annual instalments)</i>	<i>191 017</i>	<i>194 838</i>	-	-	-	-	-	<i>385 855</i>
Protection of the Euro Against Counterfeiting	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	6
Financing and repayment - NextGenerationEU	111	460	1 036	2 073	2 675	3 738	4 884	14 976
EU Civil Protection Mechanism (resEU)	90	95	102	237	242	246	251	1 263
<i>In addition, allocation under NGEU</i>	<i>686</i>	<i>679</i>	<i>692</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>2 056</i>
EU4Health	327	336	343	349	356	363	371	2 446
<i>In addition, allocation under MFFR Article 5 (illustrative annual breakdown)</i>	-	523	534	544	555	566	580	3 302
Decentralised agencies	228	246	250	251	256	260	265	1 756
Other	11	12	12	12	12	13	13	84
7. Investing in People, Social Cohesion and Values	16 554	17 426	17 949	18 588	19 241	19 914	21 055	130 726
European Social Fund+	12 915	13 307	13 710	14 146	14 594	15 056	15 533	99 261
<i>Of which employment and social innovation</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>762</i>
Erasmus+	2 663	3 116	3 292	3 475	3 663	3 858	4 507	24 574
<i>In addition, allocation under MFFR Article 5 (illustrative annual breakdown)</i>	-	307	313	319	326	332	341	1 938
European Solidarity Corps	136	138	141	144	147	150	153	1 009
Creative Europe	306	313	325	240	244	249	254	1 842
<i>In addition, allocation under MFFR Article 5 (illustrative annual breakdown)</i>	-	109	111	113	115	118	120	686
Justice, Rights and Values	134	135	135	136	136	136	135	947
<i>In addition, allocation under MFFR Article 5 for Rights and Values (illustrative annual breakdown)</i>	-	144	147	150	153	156	162	912
Other	187	189	191	192	194	196	197	1 347
Decentralised agencies	213	228	244	256	262	269	276	1 747
MARGIN	-57	57	59	60	61	62	63	305

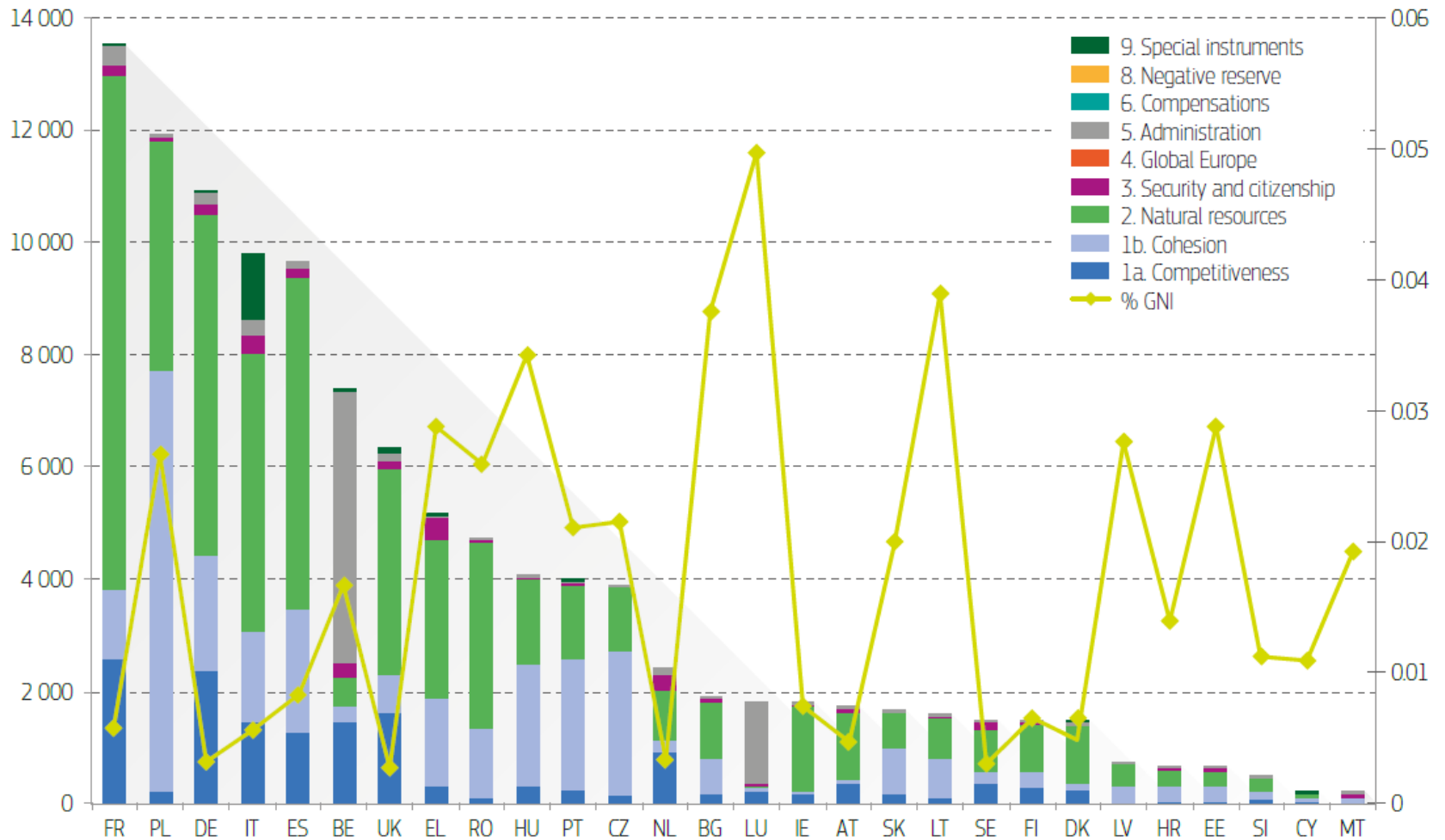
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2021-2027
3. NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT	58 624	56 519	56 849	57 003	57 112	57 332	57 557	400 996
8. Agriculture and Maritime Policy	56 638	54 494	54 727	54 828	54 876	55 027	55 176	385 766
European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF)	40 924	41 257	41 518	41 649	41 781	41 913	42 047	291 089
European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)	14 788	12 109	12 109	12 109	12 109	12 109	12 109	87 441
<i>In addition, allocation under NGEU</i>	<i>2 588</i>	<i>5 683</i>	-	-	-	-	-	<i>8 070</i>
European Maritime, Fisheries and Aquaculture Fund	761	976	944	911	823	840	852	6 106
Other	148	135	138	141	144	147	149	1 002
Decentralised agencies	17	17	18	18	18	19	19	126
9. Environment and Climate Action	1 885	1 923	2 017	2 068	2 127	2 195	2 267	14 482
Programme for Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	700	715	736	763	796	838	884	5 432
Just Transition Fund	1 137	1 160	1 183	1 207	1 231	1 255	1 280	8 453
<i>In addition, allocation under NGEU</i>	<i>2 122</i>	<i>4 330</i>	<i>4 416</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>10 868</i>
Other	-	-	50	50	50	50	50	250
Decentralised agencies	47	47	48	49	51	52	53	347
MARGIN	101	102	105	107	109	111	114	748
4. MIGRATION AND BORDER MANAGEMENT	2 467	3 043	3 494	3 697	4 218	4 315	4 465	25 699
10. Migration	1 015	1 271	1 494	1 580	1 868	1 891	1 986	11 105
Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund	873	1 099	1 319	1 401	1 686	1 706	1 797	9 882
Decentralised agencies	142	171	175	178	182	186	189	1 225
11. Border Management	1 345	1 755	1 981	2 097	2 329	2 402	2 459	14 368
Integrated Border Management Fund	533	654	891	939	1 080	1 071	1 080	6 248
<i>In addition, allocation under MFFR Article 5 for the instrument for financial support for border management and visa (illustrative annual breakdown)</i>	-	381	185	189	192	196	198	1 141
Decentralised agencies	812	1 101	1 090	1 158	1 250	1 331	1 380	8 120
MARGIN	106	17	19	21	21	22	19	226
5. SECURITY AND DEFENCE	1 805	1 868	1 918	1 976	2 215	2 435	2 705	14 922
12. Security	539	596	640	662	706	729	725	4 597
Internal Security Fund	176	227	283	290	321	331	303	1 931
Nuclear Decommissioning (Lithuania)	73	71	78	84	84	80	82	552
Nuclear safety and decommissioning (including for Bulgaria and Slovakia)	91	93	70	76	85	97	114	626
Decentralised agencies	200	204	208	212	217	221	225	1 488
13. Defence	1 173	1 177	1 182	1 215	1 409	1 604	1 883	9 644
European Defence Fund	946	946	946	974	1 163	1 352	1 626	7 953
Military Mobility	227	232	237	241	246	251	256	1 691
MARGIN	93	94	96	99	100	102	97	681
6. NEIGHBOURHOOD AND THE WORLD	16 247	16 802	16 329	15 830	15 304	14 754	15 331	110 597
14. External Action	14 175	14 778	14 263	13 723	13 156	12 562	13 094	95 751
Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument	12 077	12 543	11 979	11 387	10 767	10 118	10 591	79 462
<i>In addition, indicative use of reflows from the European Development Fund</i>	<i>151.6</i>	<i>154.7</i>	<i>157.8</i>	<i>160.9</i>	<i>164.1</i>	<i>167.4</i>	<i>170.4</i>	<i>1 127</i>
Humanitarian Aid	1 478	1 599	1 631	1 665	1 698	1 732	1 767	11 569
Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)	352	362	372	382	393	404	415	2 679
Overseas Countries and Territories (including Greenland)	67	69	70	71	73	74	75	500
Other	201	206	212	218	225	234	246	1 542
Decentralised agencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Pre-accession assistance	1 904	1 943	1 982	2 022	2 062	2 104	2 147	14 162
Pre-Accession Assistance	1 904	1 943	1 982	2 022	2 062	2 104	2 147	14 162
MARGIN	168	81	84	85	86	88	91	684
7. EUROPEAN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	10 635	11 058	11 419	11 773	12 124	12 506	12 959	82 474
European Schools and Pensions	2 418	2 530	2 646	2 767	2 905	3 042	3 173	19 481
Administrative expenditure of the institutions	8 217	8 528	8 773	9 006	9 219	9 464	9 786	62 993
TOTAL	163 483	165 892	168 761					

- Le spese dell'Unione (a differenza delle entrate) non sono formalmente organizzate per paese di destinazione, ma per obiettivi politici.
- Ogni politica comunitaria ha le sue regole, che determinano chi (e quindi quale paese) beneficia degli interventi.

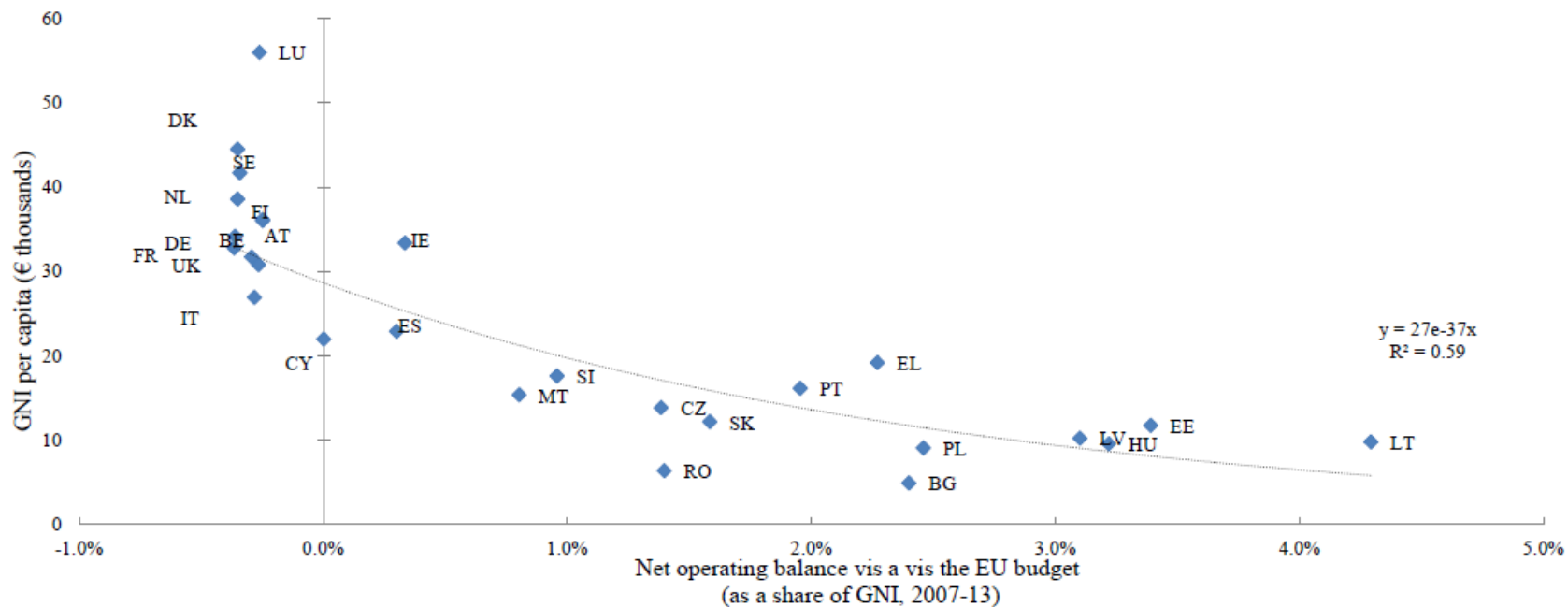
- Tutte le spese dell'Unione, organizzate per politiche, ricadono all'interno del territorio dei diversi Stati membri, che così sono "beneficiari" delle politiche comunitarie.
- Sulla base delle spese effettivamente realizzate, è possibile verificare chi sono i "beneficiari".

- I principali beneficiari, in valore assoluto, sono Polonia, Spagna, Francia, Germania e Italia; cioè i paesi più grandi.
- Sono importanti beneficiari, però, anche paesi come Grecia, Belgio e Ungheria, relativamente grandi e meno avanzati.
- In termini relativi (rispetto al PIL di ciascun paese) i principali beneficiari sono i paesi meno avanzati e relativamente piccoli.

Expenditure by Member State in 2017 (million EUR) ⁽¹⁾



Graph 4.1: Net contributions to the EU budget and GNI per capita by Member State, 2007-2013 average

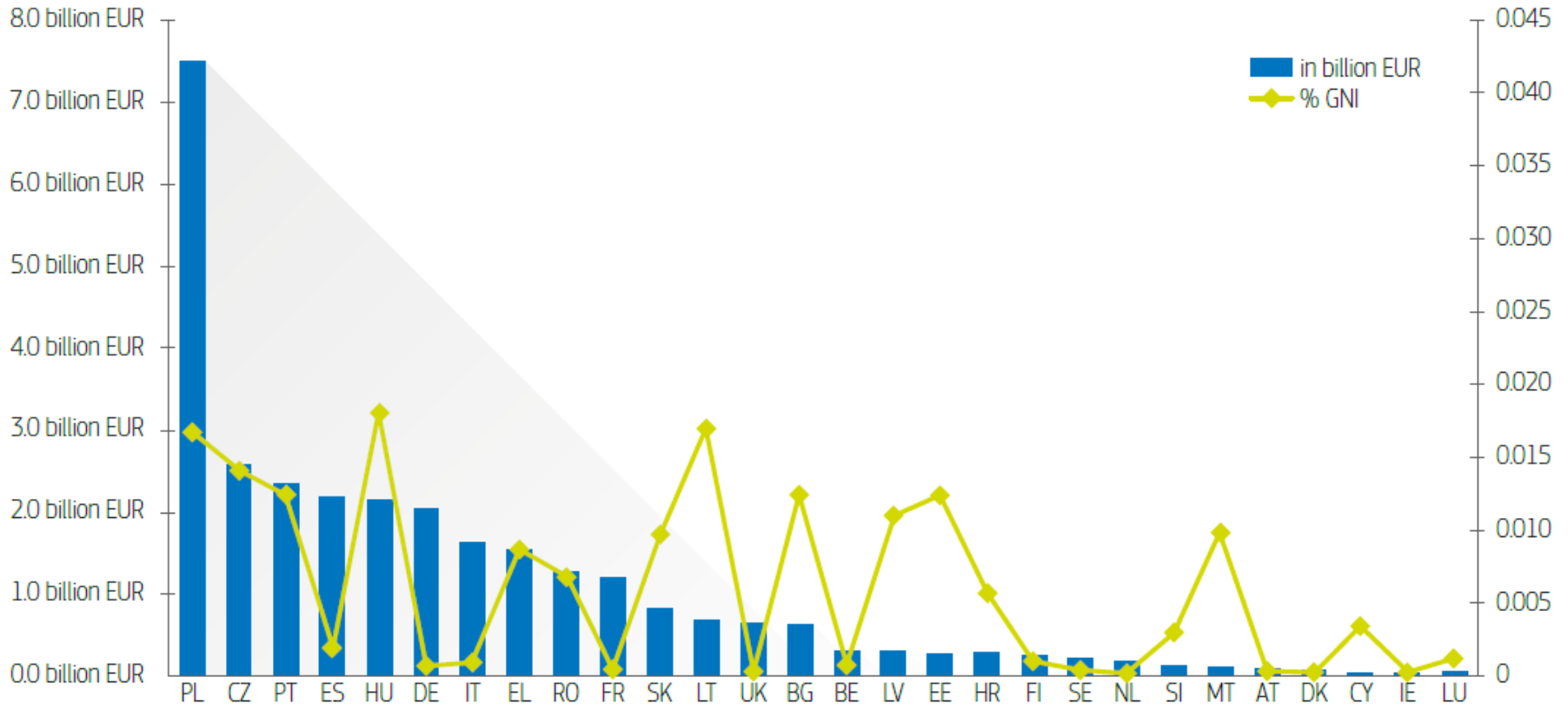


Source: European Commission

- Il beneficio per ciascun paese dipende principalmente da quanto esso riceve a titolo di politica regionale e politica agricola.
- La ripartizione territoriale delle spese di queste due politiche è guidata dalle regole proprie di ciascuna (cfr. lezioni seguenti).
- Questo fa sì che vi sia un interesse speciale di ciascun paese per specifiche politiche che lo beneficino.
- Ad esempio Francia, Danimarca per le politiche agricole; Polonia, Spagna, Italia per le politiche regionali. Importante per Belgio e Lussemburgo la spesa per le istituzioni comunitarie.

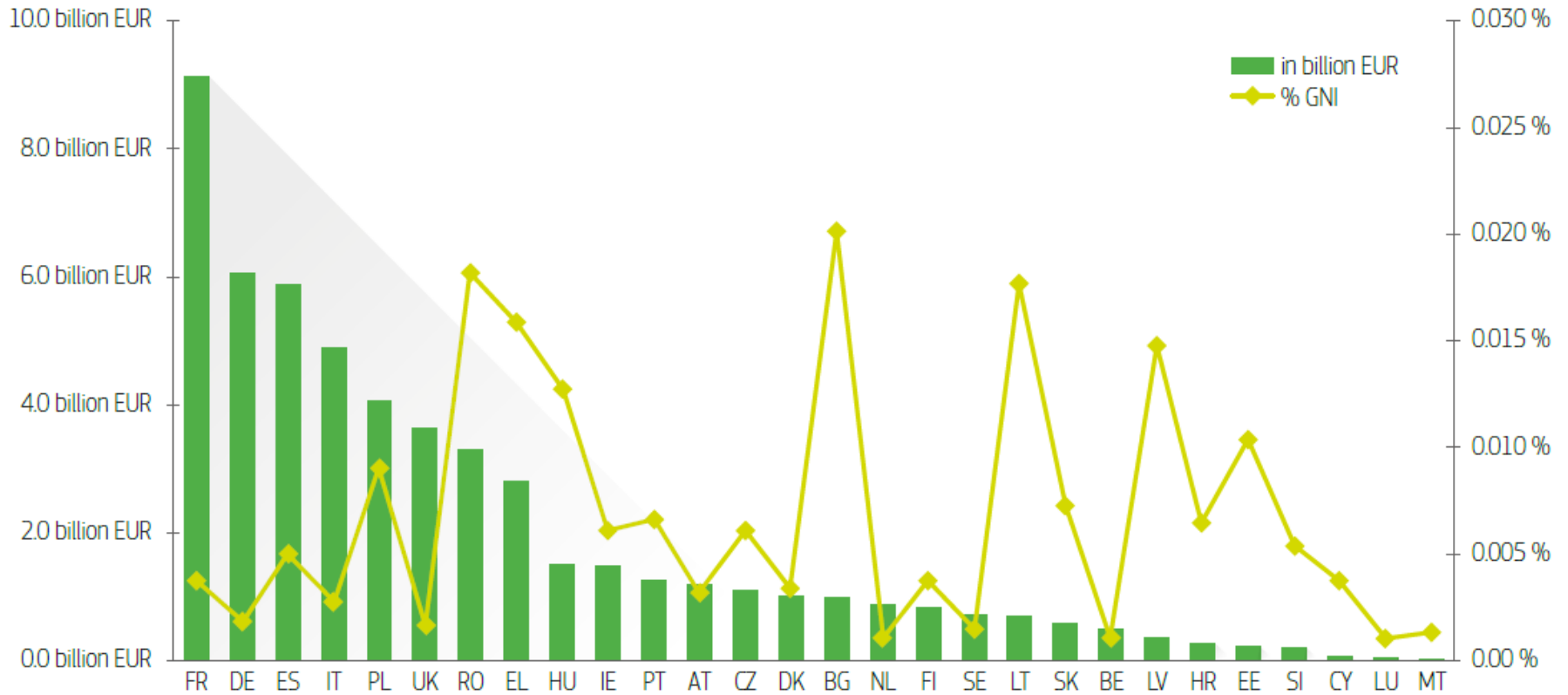
Spesa per i fondi strutturali

Heading 1b — Expenditure by Member State in 2017 (1)



Spesa per le politiche agricole

Heading 2 — Expenditure by Member State in 2017 ⁽¹⁾



Nelle posizioni politiche di ciascun paese riguardo al bilancio UE si mescolano quindi 3 ordini di considerazioni. Non solo di carattere generale ma anche di carattere particolare:

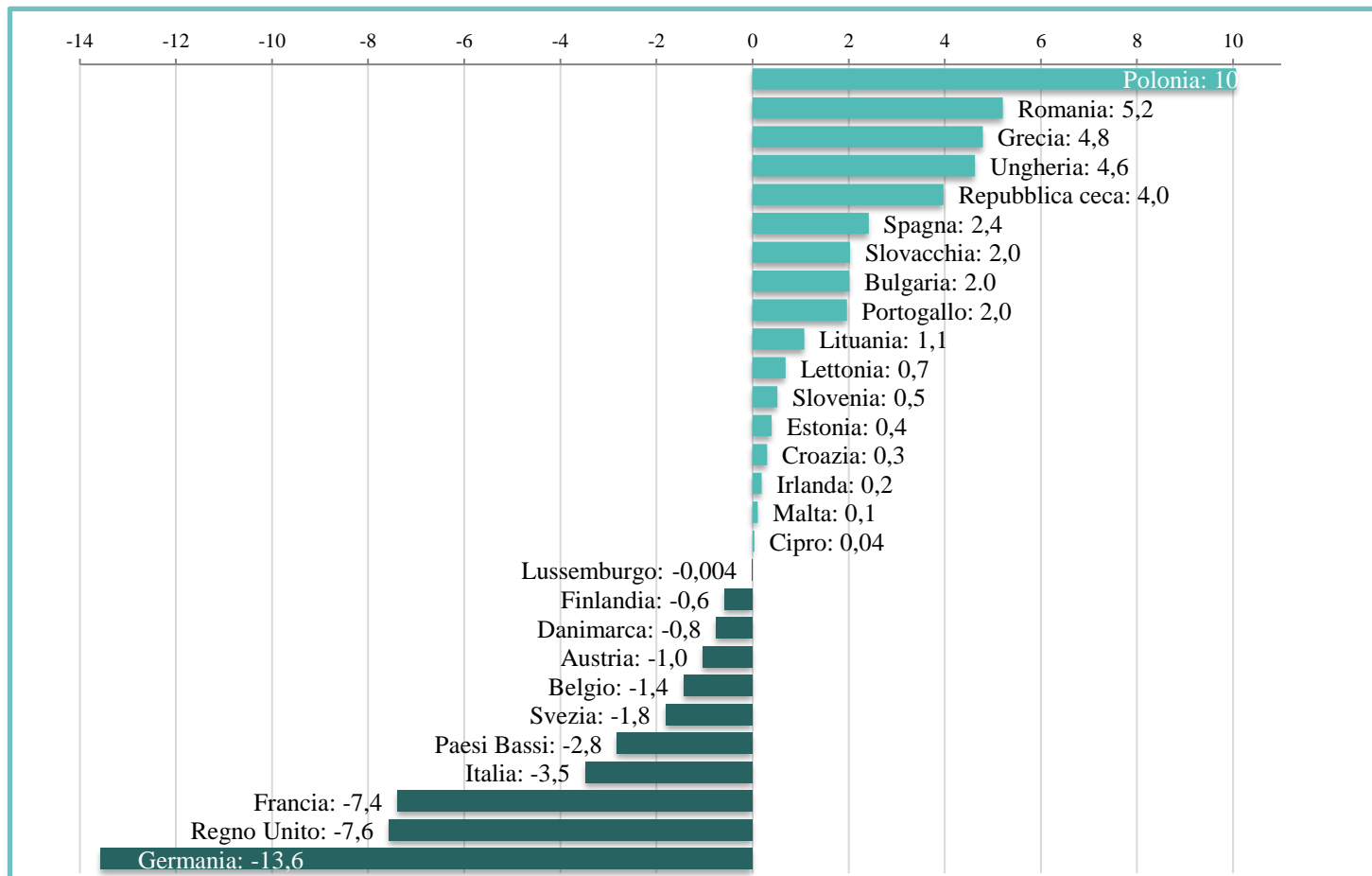
- a) quali sono le politiche più opportune per l'intera UE
- b) quanto è grande il bilancio, e quindi quanto il mio paese contribuisce;
- c) quali politiche si fanno, e quanto il mio paese ne beneficia.

- Contributi e spese sono del tutto indipendenti.
- Ma viene calcolato informalmente un “saldo netto” per ciascun paese. Vi sono così paesi “contribuenti netti” e paesi “beneficiari netti”.
- I primi sono i paesi più ricchi dell’Unione, i secondi i più poveri, ma il rapporto fra reddito pro-capite e contributo/beneficio non è lineare. L’Italia è contribuente netto del bilancio UE.
- Il “Saldo netto” è diventato sempre più importante, sia per un crescente egoismo degli Stati membri, sia per le difficoltà dei bilanci pubblici, specie dopo il 2008 e materia politicamente molto rilevante.

Contribuenti e beneficiari netti

Saldi annuali (media 2014-2016)

(in miliardi di EUR)



Il “Saldo netto” è però un assurdo economico

1. Perché il vantaggio che i paesi hanno dalla partecipazione all'UE non dipende certo dalle spese dirette dell'Unione, ma molto di più dalle regole comuni; come l'essere parte del mercato unico europeo (possibilità di esportare).
2. Perché anche le politiche che beneficiano uno specifico paese, si ripercuotono poi sugli altri, in misura significativa: ad esempio politica regionale UE in Polonia determina crescita della domanda interna e quindi delle esportazioni tedesche in Germania.