

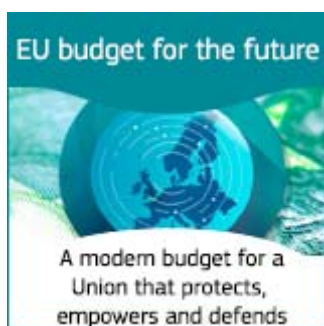


## Spotlight on the EU budget

The [EU budget](#) is subject to long-term spending plans. These 7-year periods are the basis for yearly budget plans.

Building upon its 2017 [Reflection paper on the future of EU finances](#), the European Commission has been preparing the [EU budget for the future](#), after 2020. Taking into account new priorities like migration and defence and political changes such as Brexit, the Commission published its proposal for the new framework for a [modern budget for a Union that protects, empowers and defends](#) last week. It is now up to the European Parliament and the Council to reach swift agreement.

Find out more in this Newsletter!



## More on this topic



PDF



### [2016 annual management and performance report for the EU budget](#)

This publication brings together information on the results achieved with the EU budget and on how it is managed and protected. The current Multiannual Financial Framework, which runs from 2014 till 2020, was agreed in 2013 against the backdrop of the financial and economic crises and fiscal consolidation in the Member States. It was designed to support the objectives of the Europe 2020 growth strategy, placing a strong emphasis on investment in jobs and growth. These objectives are reflected in the 10 political priorities of the Commission as set out by President Juncker. They remain highly relevant today.

*Available in English*



PDF/PAPER/HTML/E-PUB/



## Implementing the EU budget through financial instruments

Lessons to be learnt from the 2007–2013 programme period

Financial instruments are increasingly used to provide financial support from the EU budget through loans, guarantees and equity investments. During the 2007–2013 Multi-Annual Financial Framework, some EUR 21.5 billion from the EU budget was allocated to financial instruments. While they may have distinct advantages compared to other forms of EU funding such as grants, their implementation faces significant challenges which could limit their efficiency.

*Available in all the official languages of the EU except Irish*



PDF/PAPER



## Synergies between the objectives set out in the Annual Growth Survey and the contribution of the EU budget and national budgets

This study examines synergies between the objectives of the Annual Growth Survey and EU and national budgets. It also assesses the impact of the guidance provided by the AGS and country-specific recommendations on national budgets with a view to supporting policies enhancing economic growth.

*Available in English*

## Also out this month



PDF/PAPER



## Future trade relations between the EU and the UK Options after Brexit

This study analyses the various options for the future trade relations between the EU and the United Kingdom after Brexit. It examines the various models against the canvas of two distinct paradigms: market integration and trade liberalisation. The stark choice is between a customs union/free trade agreement or continued internal market

membership through the European Economic Area or equivalent agreement. The study further analyses the effects of Brexit on the United Kingdom's continued participation in the trade agreements concluded by the EU.

*Available in English*



PDF/PAPER



## Under watchful eyes

### Biometrics, EU IT systems and fundamental rights

Europe's migration and security challenges have prompted the EU to develop and enhance multiple large-scale IT systems. Policy and legal developments in this area are evolving rapidly. The European Commission has proposed to amend the legal bases for systems like the Schengen Information System and is expected to do so for the Visa Information System later in 2018. In addition, four new systems are planned, including an IT system that seeks to ensure interoperability across existing and planned systems. Such systems provide invaluable support to border management efforts but also have wide-ranging fundamental rights implications. This publication analyses the situation as well as crucial considerations.

*Available in English*



PDF/HTML



## 2017 results of the EU Rapid Alert System for dangerous non-food products

### Working together to keep consumers safe

The Rapid Alert System makes sure that citizens are protected from dangerous products. Created in 2003, this system now lists approximately 50 alerts each week on the European Commission's website. The shared goal of its participants is to stop dangerous products from entering the market. The system is working closely with large international markets to exchange information and increase cooperation at the level of online platforms as well.



*Available in English*

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