

Summary of EU subsidies

1. **The EU budget 2013 looks like follows:** (CA: commitment appropriations - PA: payments appropriations, EUR billion)

Heading	Billion €		% of total budget	
	CA	PA	CA	PA
Total	150,9	132,8	100	100
In % of EU-27 GNI	1,13	0,99		
1. Sustainable Growth	70,6	59,1	46,8	44,5
1a. Competitiveness for growth and employment	16,1	11,9	10,7	8,9
1b. Cohesion for growth and employment	54,5	47,2	36,1	35,5
2. Preservation and management of natural resources	60,2	57,5	39,8	43,3
<i>of which market related expenditure & direct aids</i>	44,0	44,0	29,1	33,1
<i>of which Rural development, environment & fisheries</i>	16,2	13,5	10,7	10,2
3. Citizenship, freedom, security and justice ¹	2,1	1,5	1,4	1,2
3a. Freedom, security and justice	1,4	0,9	0,9	0,7
3b. Citizenship ²	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,5
4. EU as a global player	9,6	6,3	6,4	4,8
5. Administration	8,4	8,4	5,6	6,3

2. **More than 94% of the European budget goes to citizens, regions, cities, farmers and businesses.** The EU budget focuses on bringing growth and jobs, tackling climate change, migration, cross-border crime and other challenges. It helps boost prosperity, for example by better interconnecting Europeans through energy, transport and ICT infrastructure, by supporting less well-off regions to create growth and jobs both there and in the rest of the EU, and by pooling efforts in areas like research.

3. **The EU makes direct financial contributions in the form of GRANTS** in support of projects or organizations which further the interests of the EU or contribute to the implementation of an EU programme or policy. Interested parties can apply by responding to calls for proposals.

Grants and funding are awarded by:

1. the **European Commission Directorate-General** directly responsible for the policy in question
2. European Commission **offices and agencies** around Europe
3. **Other authorities** (national or regional authorities, also in non-EU countries, etc.).

4. The major EU Programmes or policies to be supported are:

1. **Agriculture, fisheries and foods** (CAP, rural development, Aquaculture, CFP, food safety)
2. **Business** (Industry sectors, enterprise policies, SME's, Single Market, free movement, competitiveness, competition)
3. **Climate action** (Climate change, Energy for a changing world)
4. **Cross-cutting policies** (Financial and economic crisis, Europe 2020 – a new economic strategy, better regulation, sustainable development, multilingualism)
5. **Culture, education and youth** (Audiovisual and media, culture, education and training, sport, youth)
6. **Economy, finance and tax** (Financial Services, Budget, Competition, Customs, Economy, Fight against fraud, Taxation)
7. **Employment and social rights** (Employment, social affairs and equal opportunities)
8. **Energy and natural resources** (Energy, Trans-European networks)
9. **Environment, consumers and health** (Consumers, Environment, Food safety, Health, Maritime policy, Sustainable development)
10. **External relations and foreign affairs** (Common Foreign Security Policy, Development, Enlargement, Cooperation, Foreign policies, Humanitarian aid, Human rights, External trade)
11. **Justice and citizens' rights** (Freedom, Security and Justice)
12. **Regions and local development** (Regional policy, Regional Development Fund)
13. **Science and technology** (Ethics, Information Society, Audiovisual and Media, Media, Research)
14. **EU explained** (Civil Society, NGOs, EU Institutions, EU Treaties, Future of Europe, Treaty of Lisbon)
15. **Transport and travel** (Tourism, Trans-European networks, Transport)

5. The beneficiaries of European Union Policy can be projects of:

1. National level
2. Cross-border co-operation
3. Transnational co-operation

- 6. The new EU budget (under the name Multiannual Financial Framework), for the period 2014-2020 is currently in the process of approval, so it is most timely to take up the issue on the GGI agenda.** The European Council endorsed the draft budget in February 2013, but the European Parliament has yet refused to accept it, so discussion continues to reach a compromise still in 2013. In case no compromise joint decision is adopted in time, the above described budget breakdown of the last year of the outgoing current budget period would serve as a base for the year(s) to come as long as the new figures and priorities are not approved in a joint co-decision of the European Council and the European Parliament for the budget period of 2014-2020.

In case :

- your company or your customers may be interested in obtaining financial support granted by the European Union and/or
- you want to take part in a project within GGI that provides professional up to date information and assistance for GGI members to apply for EU grants and subsidies ,

we ask you to send your positive response to: tunyogi@ggi.com

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