Council of the European Union
General Secretariat

# READING REFERENCES
## Council Library

2020

# 2021-2027: Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF)

European Union / Roundtable European Council / Brussels, December 2019

Council of the European Union
Rue de la Loi/Wetstraat 175 - B-1048 Bruxelles/Brussel - Belgique/België
Tel. +32 (0)2 281 65 25
Follow us http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/library-blog/ - #EUCOlibrary

## Resources selected by the Council Libraries

### The Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF)

The heads of state or government of the 27 member states meet on 20 February to discuss the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for the 2021-2027 period. The MFF is the seven-year budget of the European Union, which sets the limits on EU expenditure in different areas such as cohesion policy, Common Agricultural Policy, research and innovation, etc.

Ahead of the meeting, the President of the European Council, Charles Michel, has been engaging in bilateral contacts with the leaders of different member states to try to pave the way for an agreement on the MFF.

"I am convinced that with common sense and determination we can strike a deal that will benefit all Europeans. To achieve this, all sides will need to demonstrate a spirit of compromise." -- Charles Michel, President of the European Council.

The Council Library has compiled a reading list relating to the MFF including research papers and articles as well as EU publications on the financial framework for the next seven years, and its historical evolution.

**Please note:**

This bibliography is not exhaustive; it provides a selection of resources made by the Council Library. All titles are hyperlinked to Eureka, the resource discovery service of the Council Library, where you can find additional materials on the subject.

The contents are the sole responsibility of their authors. Resources linked from this bibliography do not necessarily represent the positions, policies, or opinions of the Council of the European Union or the European Council.

Reuse of the covers is prohibited, they belong to the respective copyrightholders.

Additional resources may be added to this list by request - please contact the Council Library to suggest a title: library@consilium.europa.eu

# 2021-2027 MFF Summit

## BOOKS


[2021-2027 multiannual financial framework and new own resources analysis of the Commission's proposal: in-depth analysis]()

Matthew Parry ; Magdalena Sapała ; European Parliament ; Directorate-General for Parliamentary Research Services

Brussels : European Parliament, 2018

Online access

"This in-depth analysis is a follow-up to the EPRS briefing 'Post-2020 MFF and own resources – Ahead of the Commission's proposal', published in April 2018, shortly before the Commission published its proposals for a Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for the 2021-2027 period and a new system of own resources. It provides an assessment of some of the proposals' most important elements, as well as an overview of how they respond to a series of issues raised by the European Parliament."


[Proposal of the Commission for the multiannual financial framework 2021-2027: EU budget for the future. Factsheets: sectorial proposals]()

European Commission ; Directorate-General for Communication

Luxembourg : Publications Office, 2018

Online access

"This volume contains the factsheets published between 29 May 2018 and 14 June 2018 as part of the sectorial EU budget proposals. Factsheets are organised within the clusters listed below: — Research and innovation; — European strategic investments; — Single market; — Space; — Regional development and cohesion; — Economic and monetary union; — Investing in people, social cohesion and values; — Agriculture and maritime policy; — Environment and climate action; — Migration; — Border management; — Security; — Defence; — Crisis response; — External action; — Pre-accession assistance and — Instruments outside the MFF ceiling."


At a glance

Requested by the BUDG committee

European Parliament

**The next MFF and Own resources**

*Background note for the BUDG Interparliamentary Committee Meeting of the European Parliamentary Week 18 February 2019*

**Treaty provisions**

The special legislative procedure for adopting the **Multiannual financial framework (MFF)**, set out in Article 312 TFEU, requires both consent of the European Parliament (EP -by a majority of its component members) and unanimity in the Council, while the one for reforming **Own resources** (OR) requires under Article 311 TFEU consultation of the EP, a unanimous Council decision and ratification by the Member States (MSs). The implementing measures on own resources require the consent of the EP. Most of the basic acts for the new generation of financial programmes are to be adopted under the ordinary legislative procedure.

**Proposals**

The Commission **presented on 2 May 2018 the MFF Regulation proposal**, after the time it was due under the current MFF Regulation due to its reflections on Brexit and the future of the EU. It was accompanied by a proposal for an Interinstitutional Agreement (IIA) between the EP, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline, cooperation in budgetary matters and on sound financial management and by a set of proposals for a new system of OR comprising in particular a Council decision and a Council regulation on implementing measures. Proposals for legislative programmes followed over May - June 2018. The Court of auditors (CoA), EESC and Committee of Regions published their views on the MFF package. The CoA published separately an opinion on the new system of OR. Contributions and a reasoned opinion on subsidiarity were also received from national parliaments.

**Decision-making and state-of-play**

Mid-March 2018, the EP had spelled out its expectations as regards the MFF post-2020 and the reform of the OR system. In particular its intention to treat both as a single political package, and the need for more coherence, and a reinforced role of the EP, in the decision-making. On 30 May 2018, Parliament took a critical stance on the proposed budget cuts and a more positive view on the OR and flexibility proposals. On 14 November 2018 the EP further detailed its views, including amendments to the MFF regulation and IIA proposals and a complete set of figures with breakdown by heading and programme. The aim of the EP and Commission had been to finalise texts and figures before the 2019 EP elections to enable a good start of the next programmes. The slower progress and disagreements within Council cast however doubt on the possibility to adopt the MFF before 2020. On 30 November 2018, the Council published a first progress report and "draft negotiating box". Although this is not foreseen by the treaties, the negotiating box is prepared by the Council for discussions among Heads of State and Government at the European Council and expected to be finalised in the form of European Council conclusions. In a communication of 4 December 2018 Commission urged an agreement "in the European Council by October 2019", while the latter aims at an agreement "in autumn 2019" (conclusions of 13-14 December 2018). In line with the treaty provision inviting any necessary measure to be taken to facilitate the adoption of the MFF (Art. 312(5) TFEU)

Policy Department for Budgetary Affairs
Author: Alix Delasnerie
Directorate-General for Internal Policies
PE 621.800 - February 2019

EN

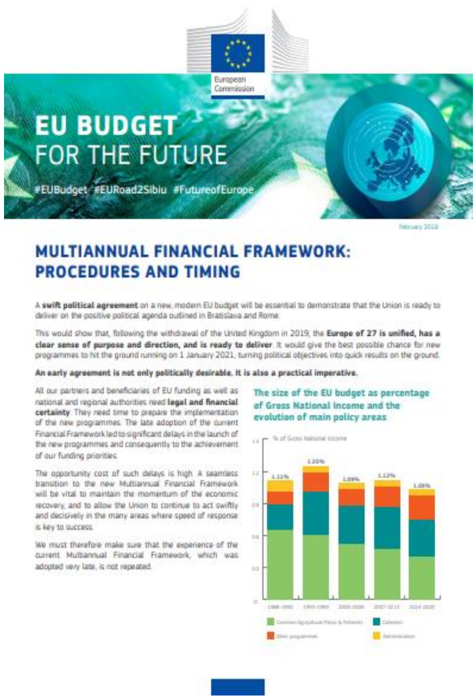
## [The next MFF and own resources]

Alix Delasnerie ; European Parliament ; Directorate-General for Internal Policies of the Union

Brussels : European Parliament, 2019

Online access

"The special legislative procedure for adopting the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), set out in Article 312 TFEU, requires both consent of the European Parliament (EP -by a majority of its component members), and unanimity in the Council, while the one for reforming Own resources (OR) requires under Article 311 TFEU consultation of the EP, a unanimous Council decision and ratification by the Member States (MSs)."


European Commission

**EU BUDGET FOR THE FUTURE**

#EUBudget #EURoad2Sibiu #FutureofEurope

**MULTIANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK: PROCEDURES AND TIMING**

A **swift political agreement** on a new, modern EU budget will be essential to demonstrate that the Union is ready to deliver on the positive political agenda outlined in Bratislava and Rome.

This would show that, following the withdrawal of the United Kingdom in 2019, the **Europe of 27 is unified, has a clear sense of purpose and direction, and is ready to deliver**. It would give the best possible chance for new programmes to hit the ground running on 1 January 2021, turning political objectives into quick results on the ground.

**An early agreement is not only politically desirable. It is also a practical imperative.**

All our partners and beneficiaries of EU funding as well as national and regional authorities need **legal and financial certainty**. They need time to prepare the implementation of the new programmes. The late adoption of the current Financial Framework led to significant delays in the launch of the new programmes and consequently to the achievement of our funding priorities.

The opportunity cost of such delays is high. A seamless transition to the new Multiannual Financial Framework will be vital to maintain the momentum of the economic recovery, and to allow the Union to continue to act swiftly and decisively in the many areas where speed of response is key to success.

We must therefore make sure that the experience of the current Multiannual Financial Framework, which was adopted very late, is not repeated.

**The size of the EU budget as percentage of Gross National Income and the evolution of main policy areas**

## [EU budget for the future : multiannual financial framework : procedures and timing]

European Commission, Luxembourg : Publications Office, 2018

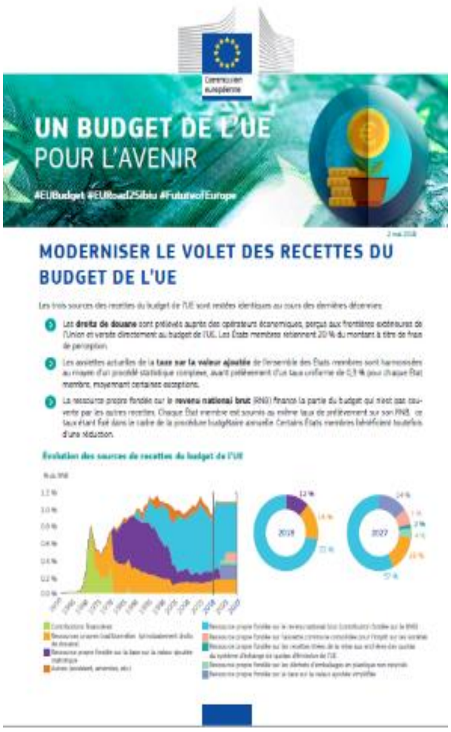
Online access

"A swift political agreement on a new, modern EU budget will be essential to demonstrate that the Union is ready to deliver on the positive political agenda outlined in Bratislava and Rome. This would show that, following the withdrawal of the United Kingdom in 2019, the Europe of 27 is unified, has a clear sense of purpose and direction, and is ready to deliver."


## [The next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) : in-depth analysis]

Peter Becker ;  European Parliament
Brussels : European Parliament, 2017
Online access

"The traditional issues of European budgetary negotiations are the size of the budget, the distribution of funds and the system of own resources. Under difficult circumstances, the negotiations on the new MFF post-2020 will start in 2018 and should be concluded by the end of 2019 or no later than the beginning of 2020. The unity of the EU budget is a cornerstone of European budgetary policy."




## Un budget de l'Union pour l'avenir : moderniser les sources des recettes du budget de l'Union.

European Commission : Directorate-General for the Budget
Luxembourg : Publications Office, 2018
Online access

"Les sources des recettes du budget de l'Union sont restées identiques au cours des dernières décennies: il s'agit des droits de douane, des contributions fondées sur la taxe sur la valeur ajoutée (TVA) et des contributions fondées sur le revenu national brut (RNB). Parmi les autres sources de recettes figurent notamment les impôts sur les rémunérations du personnel des institutions de l'UE, les contributions de pays tiers à certains programmes et les amendes infligées aux entreprises ayant enfreint les règles en matière de concurrence."


E3G

BACKGROUND BRIEFING JUNE 2017

CLIMATE ACTION AND THE EU BUDGET
KEY ISSUES FOR THE POST-2020 MULTIANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK

CARLOS CAMPILLOS, LISA FISCHER, JONATHAN GAVENTA

- The Multi-Annual Financial Framework (MFF) is a key instrument for the European Union to address major cross-border challenges such as responding to climate change and the clean energy transition.
- The European Union has committed itself to the decarbonisation of its economy. The post-2020 MFF will need to fully reflect Paris Agreement commitments and the EU's climate and energy policies. As such, it must have a strong overall coherence to ensure that funds are spent in an efficient and targeted way.
- Globalisation and technology change bring along important challenges but also numerous opportunities. The clean energy transition has the potential to make technology change work for vulnerable sectors of society such as low-income households, local actors and SMEs. The post-2020 MFF needs to become an enabling framework for the decarbonisation of the economy to work for citizens.
- The post-2020 budget needs to be mission-oriented, univocally supporting a more sustainable, stronger, low-carbon economy. Living up to its climate and energy commitments is the best way for the European Union to address most of its societal and economic challenges in a comprehensive and holistic way.

1 THE POST-2020 MULTIANNUAL FINANCIAL FRAMEWORK

**Climate action and the EU budget key issues for the post-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework**
Carlos Campillos ; Lisa Fischer ; Johathan Gaventa ; E3G, 2017
Online access

"The European Union will soon start the drafting process for the Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), the 7-year programme setting down the long-term financial planning of the Union's spending. Not only does the MFF reflect the priorities and objectives to achieve for the Union in the coming years, but also the way EU institutions are planning to meet them with specific budget allocations to different areas."

## ARTICLES AND REPORTS

**Looking at the EU Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027**
Intereconomics/Review of European Economic Policy, 2018, Vol.53 (6), p.296-297
Online access

"In May 2018, the European Commission adopted the EU Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) for the period 2021-2027 and presented it as "A Modern Budget for a Union that Protects, Empowers and Defends". The new MFF with its ambitious objectives will be the first without the United Kingdom. The current debate on the MFF reveals differences of opinion on various aspects of the proposal – including its very foundation."

[Multannual Financial Framework 2021-2027 Commission proposal - Initial comparison with the current MFF]

Alina Dobreva
European Parliamentary Research Service, 2018
Online access

"On 2nd May, the Commission presented its proposal for the Multiannual Financial Framework for the 2021-2027 period (2021-2027 MFF), outlining the structure of the EU budget and the policy priorities of the EU for a period of seven years, together with proposals on own resources financing the EU budget and a proposal to link the EU budget and the rule of law. A series of further legislative proposals presenting the individual spending programmes is expected later in May and June."

[A new budget for the EU negotiations on the multiannual financial framework 2021–2027]

Peter Becker
Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik, 2019
Online access

"This research paper looks at the issues the MFF negotiations are facing, such as Brexit, increased protection of the EU's external borders, and the stabilisation of the Eurozone. Many member states hope that Germany, as the strongest economy and largest net contributor, will provide additional resources to facilitate a successful conclusion of the negotiations on a new MMF. This paper argues that the German government needs clear and firm ideas about the fields in which it wants to modernise EU policies and to further Europeanise and communitise them."

[European financial outlook 2021-2027 : which budget for which Europe?]

Jean Artuis
Foundation Robert Schuman, 2017
Online access

"Singular in every way – that is how we might describe the European budget. Its financing depends on the Member States alone and the European Parliament is kept at bay, its spending lines are maintained in the straitjacket of the seven-year Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF), with most of its appropriations being redistributed to its contributors."

[Reconciling foreign policy and development priorities in the EU budget (MFF 2021-2027)]

Niamh Fallon
Institute of International and European Affairs, 2019
Online access

"This brief will outline the shape of the proposed NDICI and consider the positions and concerns of a number of key stakeholders, including the EU institutions, Member States and NGOs."

**European Union values, Rule of Law and the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027**
Maria Rangel de Mesquita
ERA Forum, 2018, Vol.19(2), pp.287-294
Online access

"This article examines the Commission's proposal to strengthen the protection of the Rule of law in EU Member States through a new mechanism making EU funding conditional on a certain level of respect for the Rule of law. This mechanism proposed as part of the new MFF package is presented rather technically as a tool 'to protect the EU budget from financial risks linked to generalised deficiencies, but it is apparently meant to complement the procedure foreseen in Article 7 TEU which is considered insufficiently effective. The article concludes that the newly proposed mechanism gives a strong role to the Commission which would be in a key position to impose sanctions which would bypass the Article 7 procedure in a way difficult to reconcile with primary law."

**Budget européen 2021-2027 doter l'Europe des moyens de nos ambitions**
Pénélope Debreu
Terra Nova.
Online access

"Every seven years, the EU decides on its multiannual budget programming to finance its policies and institutions. This exercise gives rise to fierce negotiations between member states. The budget debate is often the victim of institutional mechanisms - the unanimity rule and the inadequate structure of the resources supplying the budget - which push the member states to look only at how much Europe costs them and how much it brings them back. Can we change our views and make the budget the occasion for a debate on the priorities of the union?"

**Investigating in Europe's global role: The must-have guide for the negotiations of the Multiannual Financial Framework 2021-2027**
Andrew Sherriff
ECDPM book, 2019
Online access

"In 2019, a new European Parliament, new European Commission and new President of the European Council will have their hands full with the negotiations of the 2021-2027 budget. They will need to agree on the amount and the focus of billions of euros and on how to distribute these along different political priorities. There is still all to play for and these negotiations may well run late into 2020. This guide is a consolidated independent reference point for policymakers, analysts and advocates – inside and outside of the negotiating process. It provides non-partisan insight on the key challenges, issues at stake and dynamics driving change."

**Perspectives financières européennes 2021-2027 : quel budget pour quelle Europe?**
Jean Arthuis
Fondation Robert Schuman, 2017
Online access

"At a time when all eyes are set on what the package of the next post-2020 MFF of the European budget might contain, the pertinence of this mechanism that locks spending expenditure authorization within a timeframe should be assessed. Should its duration be reduced from seven to five years? How long can it continue to ignore the timeframe of the Parliament and the Commission's renewal?"

**Budget européen 2021-2027 comment échapper au "business as usual" ?**
Morgan Larhant
Notre Europe - Jacques Delors Institute (France), 2019
Online access

"This paper offers an analysis of the European budgetary stakes after the European elections. The European Council of June 2019 called for reaching an agreement before the end of the year. This objective remains ambitious as the negotiation looks like one of the most complicated of recent years."

**The CAP in the 2021-2027 MEF negotiations**
Alan Matthews
Intereconomics, 2018, Vol.53 (6), p.306-312
Online access

"Pressure to embed environmental and climate action even more centrally into the CAP has also moved up the political agenda because of the EU's commitment to action on the Paris Climate Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)."

**A new look at the net balances in the European Union's next multiannual budget**
Zsolt Darvas
Bruegel, 2019
Online access

"In this paper, the author estimates the impact on net balances of the Juncker Commission’s 2018 Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) proposal (European Commission, 2018a). At time of writing, this proposal is still being discussed, with the Finnish Presidency of the EU having proposed some changes. But the Juncker Commission’s proposal was the only comprehensive proposal publicly available. The methodology developed by the author in this paper can be applied easily to estimate net balances under any new proposal."

[Migration and the next EU long-term budget key choices for external action]
Anna Knoll ; Pauline Veron
European Centre for Development Policy Management, 2019
Online access

"The rising number of asylum seekers and irregular migrants since 2015 has clearly influenced the European Commission proposal for the 2021-2027 budget. This paper explores the various positions and issues at stake in the ongoing negotiations and provides an overview of the options and risks linked to the different possible decisions."

[Toward the new Multiannual Financial Framework fuel for the EU global strategy and development cooperation?]
Bernardo Venturi
Foundation for European Progressive Studies ; Istituto Affari Internazionali, 2019
Online access

"The EU has made some progress in implementing the EU global strategy since its unveiling in June 2016. Yet, when it comes to the MFF, improvements are not easily quantifiable since the new MFF (2021–2027) is still under negotiation among EU institutions and member states. However, some preliminary considerations can be drawn on the basis of the current negotiations, the proposed architecture for the next MFF and its possible innovations in the field of development cooperation."

[Rethinking the European Union's post-Brexit budget priorities]
Zsolt Darvas ; Gustram Wolff
Bruegel, 2018
Online access

"The European Union's budget is fundamentally different from the budgets of federal countries and amounts to only about one percent of the EU's gross national income. The literature shows that the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP), which takes 38 percent of EU spending, provides good income support, especially for richer farmers, but is less effective for greening and biodiversity and is unevenly distributed. Cohesion policy, 34 percent of EU spending, contributes to convergence but it is unclear how strong and long-lasting the effects are. Spending on new priorities such as border control could require additional funds of at least €100 billion for the 2021-27 period. In addition, EU budgeting is based on a complex and outdated methodology."

[The MFF proposal what's new, what's old, what's next?]
Eulalia Rubio; Jörg Haas
Jacques Delors Institute - Berlin (Germany) : Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2018
Online access

"Early May 2018, the European Commission published its proposal for the next Multiannual Financial Framework, covering the period 2021-2027. What the Commission labels a "modern budget that protects, empowers and defends" marks the start of a crucial political battle over the EU's policy priorities after Brexit. The authors take a closer look at the proposal. They analyse the Commission's efforts to rebalance the budget and outline possible dynamics in the negotiations ahead."

**Going for the Wallet? Rule-of-Law conditionality in the next EU Multiannual Financial Frameworlk**
Friedrich Heinemann
Intereconomics, 2018, Vol.53(6), pp.297-301
Online access

"EU funds that promote economic convergence will hardly reach their objective in countries sliding toward a system that lacks effective checks and balances. The idea of financially sanctioning EU Member States has been advocated for some time and took shape concretely in May 2018. The European Commission presented a draft regulation to sanction Member States with “generalised deficiencies” in the rule of law, which was presented together with a comprehensive proposal for the next MFF."

**The Multiannual Financial Framework and European Defence**
Daniel Fiott
Intereconomics, 2018, Vol.53(6), pp.311-315

"For the first time, security and defence will be a separate heading in the next MFF even though Article 41.2 of the Treaty on European Union (TEU) prohibits the use of the EU budget for defence reasons."
Online access

**Strategically financing and effective role for the EU in the world: First reflections on the next EU budget**
Bossuyt, J., Sherriff, A., Tollenaere, M. de, et al.
Maastricht : ECDPM, 2017
Online access

"This paper provides a first set of reflections on how to strategically finance an effective role for the European Union (EU) in the world beyond 2020. To this end, this paper first looks at the broader picture of the global and European context shaping the EU’s external action. Evidence suggests that the EU is still confronted with major internal and external challenges of an existential nature. Fundamental reforms are called for, though there is much confusion on the agenda and the most effective pathways to change. Section 2 reflects on the nexus between external and internal EU policies, observing a blurring of the lines between both types of expenditures. Building on these analyses, the paper then zooms in on two particularly thorny questions."

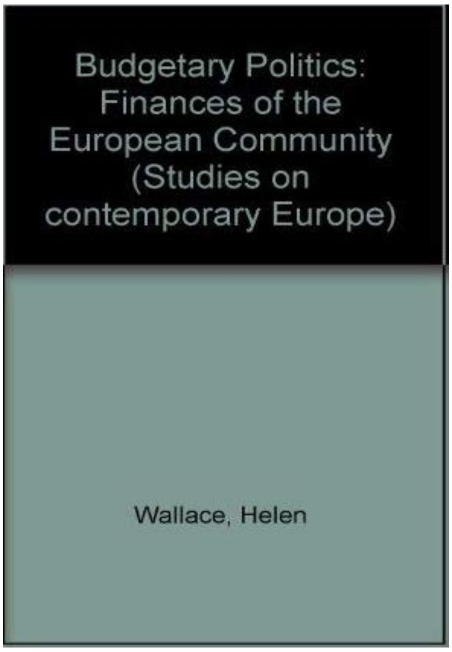
**Key challenges and opportunities for cities and regions and MFF post 2020**
Jorge Núñez ; David Rinaldi ; Arnd Hassel et al.
Institute for European Environmental Policy ; Centre for European Policy Studies, 2017
Online access

"The study focuses on challenges ahead for the new Multi-Financial Framework due to Brexit and more precisely the impacts for local and regional authorities. The authors analyse how this potential budget cut will affect critical areas such as economic growth, climate change and migration."

**Les conséquences budgétaires du Brexit pour l'Union européenne**
Nicolas-Jean Brehon
Fondation Robert Schuman, 2017
Online access

"The British have always spoken of the UK's budgetary relations with the EU in a direct and uninhibited manner. In the present paper, the budgetary impact is seen from the European point of view. For the Union the UK is a more important budgetary partner than it might at first appear. Its weight goes well beyond its budgetary contribution alone. It seems that the indirect effects of Brexit on the budgetary policy and negotiations will be decisive. There are two stages in this analysis: the divorce bill and the post-Brexit period. This paper aims not so much to estimate the "bill" than to describe the range of issues that will have to be anticipated."

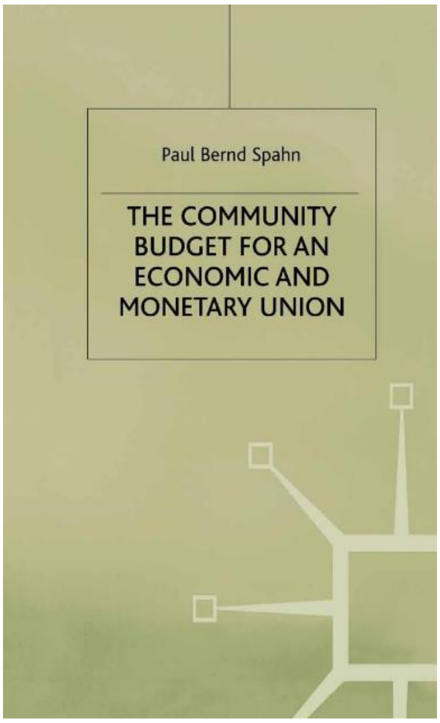
## HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF THE MFF




### BOOKS

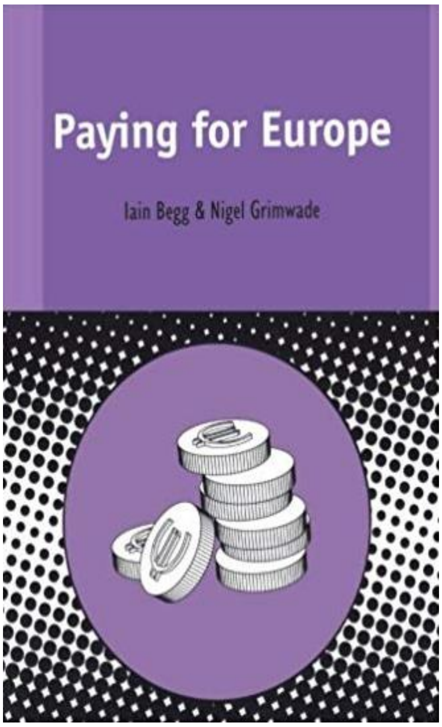
**Budgetary politics : the finances of the European Communities**
Helen Wallace ; Gordon Roy
London : University Association for Contemporary European Studies, 1980
Council Library Main Collection (032324)
Online access

"A comprehensive study of the background to problems associated with the EU budget and their implications."



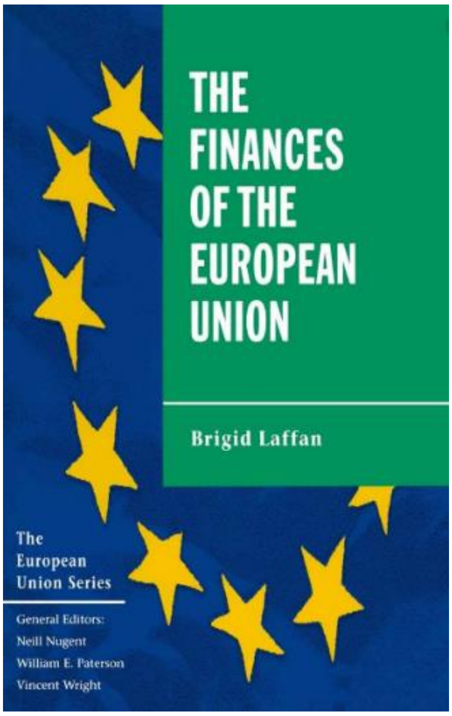

**The community budget for an Economic and Monetary Union**
Paul-Bernd Spahn
London : Macmillan, 1993
Council Library Main Collection (055222)
Online access

"Maastricht will induce changes to the EC budget the various dimensions of which are explored in this volume. Based on the theory of fiscal federalism the author discusses important aspects of multilayer government finance for existing federations - Australia, Germany, Switzerland and the USA. He sketches the effects of an Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) onto the Community budget, and concludes with a systematic treatment of revenue instruments for its future financing."




**Paying for Europe**
Iain Begg ; Nige Grimawade,
Sheffield : Sheffield Academic Press, 1998
Council Library Main Collection (066792)
Online access

"As the European Union moves towards full economic and monetary union, the system used to finance the Union will have to change. The current arrangements were designed for a small community at a relatively low stage of integration. This book considers options for reforming the Union Budget to make it more appropriate for the challenges which will face the Union in the next century. It proposes an agenda for gradual reform which takes into account both the political and economic constraints on the Union."




[The finances of the European Union](#)
Brigid Laffan
London : Macmillan, 1997
Council Library Main Collection (063395)

"This volume provides a comprehensive analysis of the growing financial power of the European Union in a lively and accessible form. It examines how the budget is used to enhance the internal cohesion of the Union and its growing external commitments. Considerable attention is paid to lesser known aspects of EU finances such as the work of the EIB and the Court of Auditors. The management of EU finances is a central focus of this book. The book concludes with an assessment of the future prospects of the budget."

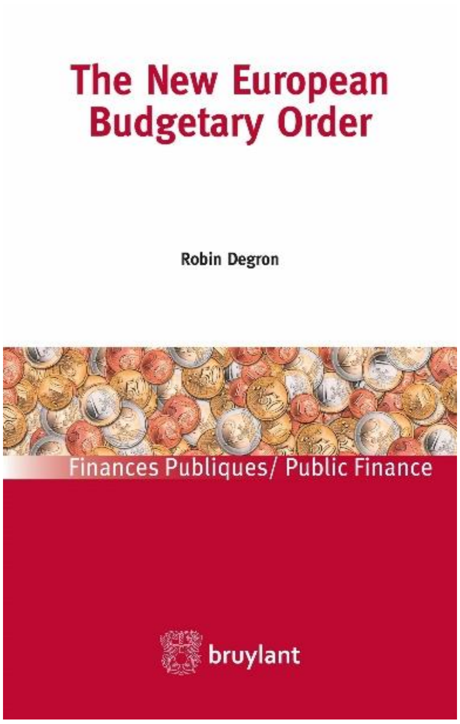

[The new politics of the European Union budget](#)
Stefan Becker ; Michael W Bauer ; Alfredo de Feo
Baden-Baden : Nomos, 2017
Legal Library Main Collection (SJUR FIN 104655)

"After over a decade of relative stability, recent years have seen new momentum in EU budget politics. The Treaty of Lisbon introduced the broadest reform of budgetary procedures since the 1970s, while the financial and economic crisis has intensified scepticism towards European integration among citizens and decision-makers. As a result, the EU budget has become more controversial, more flexible and more fragmented. This volume brings together contributions from scholars and practitioners that address empirical and theoretical questions surrounding the new politics of the EU budget."


## [Les procédures budgétaires de l'union européenne de 2015 à 2017 : de la crise à la relance]

Ilkka Saarilahti
Florence : European Press Academic Publishing, 2018
Legal Library Main Collection (SJUR FIN 105563)

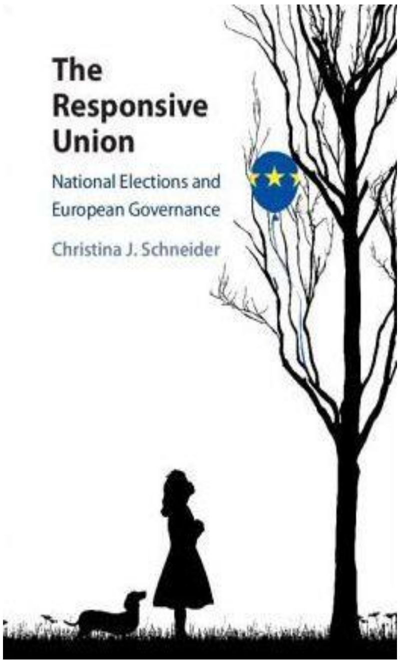
"Cet ouvrage fournit un éclairage complet sur le déroulement des négociations budgétaires interinstitutionnelles de l'Union européenne en 2014-2017.Il détaille les différents sujets auxquels les négociateurs ont dû faire face et présente en détail le contenu des accords budgétaires conclus pendant cette période. Une attention particulière est portée aux compromis entre le Parlement européen et le Conseil sur les différents éléments de flexibilité du cadre financier pluriannuel pour 2014-2020."




## The new European budgetary order

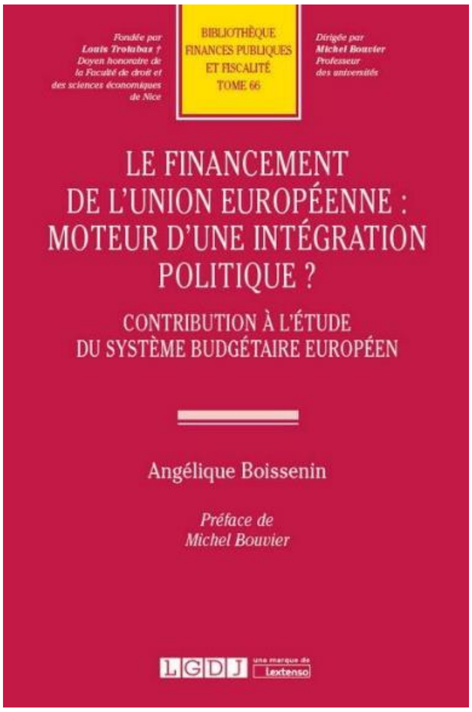
Robin Degron
Bruxelles: Bruylant, 2018
Legal Library Main Collection SJUR FIN 105396
Online access

"The Sovereign debt crisis pushed the EU to take a new step to the common financial rules. After some years of 'soft budgetary carefreeness', the European Budgetary Treaty boosted the movement of budgetary convergence in the EU. The 'Six Pack' and the 'Two Pack' consolidated the effectiveness of a new European budgetary order founded by the Maastricht Treaty and the Stability and Growth Pact. Even if mechanisms adopted by the Member States are formally different in law, conditions of European budgetary orthodoxy have been definitively hardened. This new rigor has a great impact on all the public administrations, as defined by the European Accounts System and Eurostat."



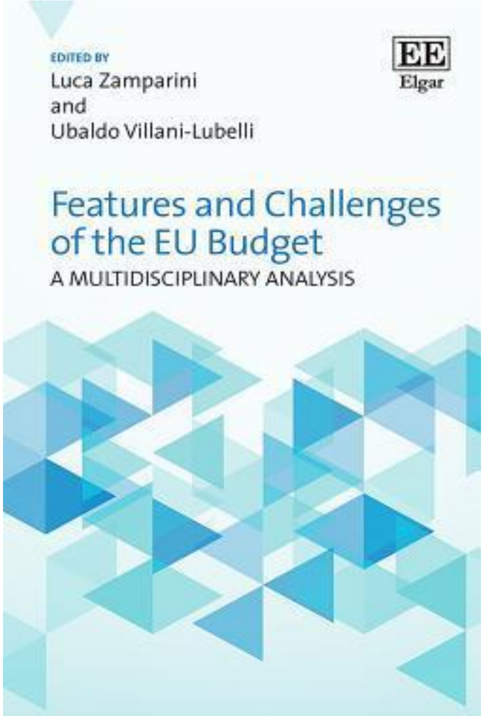

## [The responsive union: national elections and European governance]
Christina J. Schneider
Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2019
Online access

"Citizens believe that the EU is run by distant and non-responsive political elites. The EU's perceived lack of responsiveness to ordinary citizens poses a threat to its very survival. This timely book presents a comprehensive account of how EU governments signal responsiveness to the interests of their citizens over European policies. Schneider develops and tests a theoretical framework of the intergovernmental dimension of responsive governance in the European Union, using evidence amassed over nearly ten years of multi-method research. The findings show that European cooperation in the Council of the European Union takes place in the shadow of national elections. Governments signal responsiveness to their publics by taking positions that are in the interests of politically relevant voters at the national level, defending these positions throughout negotiations in the Council, and seeking appropriate policy outcomes at the EU level."




## [Le financement de l'Union européenne : moteur d'une intégration politique? : contribution à l'étude du système budgétaire européen]
Angélique Boissenin
Issy-les-Moulineaux : LGDJ, 2019
Legal Library Main Collection(105858)

"Le financement de l'Union européenne a assurément contribué au renforcement de l'intégration européenne mais pas nécessairement à celui de l'intégration politique. Le système des ressources propres a joué un rôle déterminant dans la construction du système budgétaire européen. Toutefois, ce dispositif n'a pas évolué conformément à son essence, pas plus qu'il n'a été adapté aux évolutions de l'Union. La problématique actuellement soulevée par le financement de l'Union n'est pas uniquement quantitative. Elle est principalement qualitative et dépasse le cadre budgétaire européen."




**Features and challenges of the EU budget : a multidisciplinary analysis**
Luca Zamparini ; Ubaldo Villani-Lubelli
Cheltenham : Edward Elgar Publishing, 2019

"The budget has been among the most pressing topics facing Brussels throughout the history of the EU. Features and Challenges of the EU Budget proposes a timely analysis of the most pertinent issues surrounding the EU budget with a multidisciplinary approach that includes historical, political, legal and economic interpretations. This thought provoking book considers the history of the EU budget and the European integration process, offering insight into the broader political implications of the budget for both Member State governments and for their citizens."

## ARTICLES AND REPORTS

**Evading the joint decision trap: the Multiannual Financial Framework 2014-2020**
Jørgen Stenbæk ; Mads Dagnis ; Jensen
European Political Science Review, 2016, Vol.8(4), pp.615-635
Online access

"On 8 February 2013, the European Council agreed on the EU's multiannual financial framework for 2014–20. The agreement includes a reduction of the overall spending level and significant reprioritisations. This paper asks how this agreement has been reached. Scharpf's actor-centered institutionalism is applied, including the concept of the joint-decision trap. The paper finds that the outcome was made possible by compensating the member states that were worst affected by the policy changes. A coalition of net contributors, centered on Germany and the United Kingdom, was influential regarding the overall spending level. In addition, the external environment with the fiscal and economic crisis created a momentum for reduced expenditures."

[The European Council and the Multiannual Financial Framework]
Richard Crowe
Cambridge yearbook of European legal studies, 2016, Vol.18, p.69-92
Available at Council Library Articles 32198/J
Online access

"This article assesses the role played by the European Council in the MFF process for 2014–20 in light of the post-Lisbon Treaties and draws attention to the legal ambiguities that persist, as well as the practical challenges that will face the other Union institutions, notably the European Parliament, in seeking to counter that dominance in future MFF procedures."

[Power, money and reversion points: the European Union's annual budgets since 2010]
Giacomo Benedetto
Journal of European Public Policy, 2017, Vol.24 (5), p.633-652
Online access

"At the close of 2010, an immediate effect of the rule changes to the European Union's budgetary powers brought in by the Lisbon Treaty was a non-agreement of the annual budget for 2011, which was repeated for the budgets of 2013 and 2015. Interviews and documents show that the European Parliament lost and the Council won in determining spending outcomes for 2011 and immediate payments for the subsequent years; whether this also resulted in lower budgets overall is ambiguous. When spending increased, this was in line with the will of the Council. The most significant variable was the change in the rules, which shifted the location of the default budget or reversion point to Council's advantage if there were no agreement."