

Battle lines drawn in EU budget war

The EU budget for 2014 to 2020 sees Britain, with support from the Netherlands and Sweden, calling for a freeze, while the main beneficiaries of EU funds – Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic – oppose cuts

€1,025,000 billion

EU Commission proposes 5% increase in budget

€886bn

UK wants freeze on payments, based on 2011 levels



€382.9bn

Sustainable growth and natural resources:

Dominated by **€281bn** Common Agricultural Policy and **€89.8bn** Rural Development payments.

Cuts to CAP opposed by France

Herman Van Rompuy, President of European Council, wants cut to Britain's **€3.6bn** CAP-related rebate, won by Prime Minister **Margaret Thatcher** in 1984



€62.6bn

Administration: Funds EU institutions, pensions to EU staff and schools for children of EU's 50,000 staff

€960bn

German compromise would cap budget at 1% of bloc's collective GDP

€490.9bn

Smart and Inclusive Growth: Includes **€336bn** Cohesion policy – goes to funding countries and regions lagging behind other member states economically.

Cuts fiercely opposed by Spain and Poland



€18.5bn

Security and citizenship:

Includes fighting terrorism, helping refugees, and food safety



€70.0bn

Global Europe:

Includes **€20.6bn** aid programme and **€28.5bn** to assist countries that want to join EU