



European  
Commission



The EU budget in my country  
**Malta**



# MALTA

Valletta



## What is the EU budget?

The EU budget is an important tool that puts EU policies into practice. It finances actions that Member States cannot fund on their own or which they can fund more economically by pooling their resources. The EU budget is adopted through a democratic procedure: it is prepared by the European Commission (the EU's executive body) and is then discussed and agreed by the Council of the EU (representing EU Member States, including Malta) and by the European Parliament (where the democratically elected Maltese representatives sit). Once adopted, the budget is then managed either jointly by the EU Member States and the Commission, or directly by the Commission. In practice, 80 % of the EU budget is managed by national or regional governments. Through grants, loans and other forms of financing, the EU budget provides financial support to hundreds of thousands of beneficiaries such as students, scientists, NGOs, SMEs, towns and regions.

### Where does the money come from?

The EU budget is largely financed by 'own resources' which are based on three kinds of sources:

- ▶ customs duties on imports from outside the EU and sugar levies;
- ▶ a small part of value added tax (VAT) levied in the EU;
- ▶ contributions from each Member State according to the share of its gross national income (GNI) in EU GNI, which form the largest source of income to the EU budget (76 % in 2012).

This system has been unanimously decided on by EU Member States for a 7-year period, and has been ratified by all national parliaments. It aims to provide a reliable

### Did you know ...?



- ▶ EU investment represents 2.2 % of Malta's wealth.
- ▶ The EU budget invests heavily to boost the economic development of Malta through projects such as the modernisation of roads in Gozo or the urban development of Cottonera.
- ▶ The EU budget focuses on overcoming the crisis by investing in growth and jobs, with projects like the biotechnology park in San Gwann or the new EUR 6 billion fund to tackle youth unemployment in the EU's hardest-hit regions.
- ▶ The EU budget is YOUR budget: from Rabat, Gozo to Valletta, from Birgu to St. Julian's, we all benefit from projects funded by the EU.

and sufficient level of revenue for the EU budget, while at the same time taking into account the Member States' ability to pay. Each Member State thus contributes in line with its wealth. The other sources of revenue for the EU budget include taxes on EU staff salaries, fines on companies for breaching competition laws and bank interests, etc. There is no direct EU tax. EU countries remain in control of their taxes.

## Where does the money go?

Some 94 % of EU money is spent on the various EU policies, and most of it goes back to Member States. In many cases the EU budget supports large and complex projects. One of them is the European Partnership Action against Cancer, where collective European effort helps to prevent the disease and find a cure for it. Approximately 6 % of the EU budget is spent on the functioning of the EU institutions. This is used to pay for the salaries and pensions of EU employees, translation and interpretation, security, buildings and IT systems, etc. This expenditure is necessary in order to allow the EU to work.

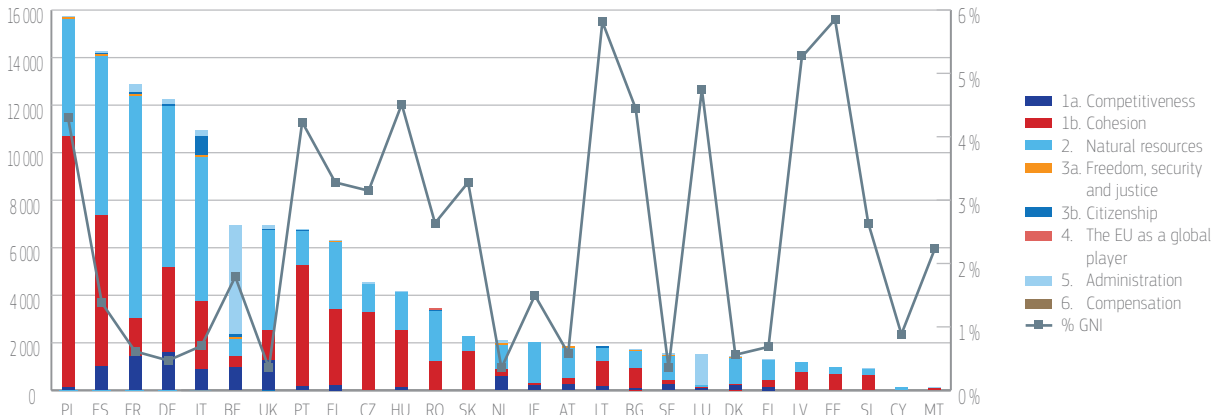
The chart below provides an overview of how much the EU invested in each of its Member States in 2012, and shows the contribution of European funding to each country's wealth. In Malta, EU funding represents 2.2 % of the country's wealth (GNI).

## Who keeps an eye on EU spending?

The Commission has put into place robust internal control measures in order to ensure that funds are spent efficiently and effectively. As 80 % of the EU budget is managed by national or regional governments, Member States also play an important role in ensuring that rules are observed, and in detecting and addressing irregularities and fraud. Additionally, the European Court of Auditors reviews the EU accounts every year. For several years the Court has confirmed that the EU accounts are properly kept, but also points out errors in procedures (e.g. accounting errors by national programme participants or claims for non-eligible costs). Errors do not mean that EU money is lost, wasted or affected by fraud. A large part of the money spent in error is recovered. In addition, the European Parliament approves of how the Commission has spent the budget following the end of every financial year.

If you want to see which entities have received EU funding, the financial transparency system will show you which entities have received payments from the EU budget.

Expenditure by Member State in 2012 (in million EUR)



## The EU multiannual framework 2014–20 in brief

Although the EU budget is adopted every year, it must be established within the limits of the multiannual financial framework (MFF). The MFF is an expenditure plan setting maximum annual amounts which the EU can spend in different fields of activities over a 7-year period. It therefore shapes the EU's political priorities for 7 years.

For the 2014–20 funding period, the EU wants to meet the targets of the Europe 2020 growth strategy, focusing on what Europe needs in order to overcome the economic and financial crisis and concentrating on areas where it can make a genuine difference. Some of the Commission's proposals for radical reform were watered down by Member States but very important changes remain. Key elements of the 2014–20 MFF include:

- ▶ **a focus on growth, jobs and competitiveness** with increased investment in education and research, and a new Connecting Europe Facility fund to boost pan-European infrastructure projects for transport, energy and for information and communication technologies;
- ▶ **a higher quality of spending** thanks to simpler rules for EU funds, a clear focus on investments producing tangible results, as well as the possibility of suspending EU funding if a country fails to implement sound economic and fiscal policies;
- ▶ **a reformed common agricultural policy** for a more competitive and environmentally friendly European agriculture;



## Too many EU civil servants?

There are around 55 000 EU civil servants and other employees serving 508 million Europeans and countless people in need around the world. By comparison, the German Finance Ministry alone employs more people than the European Commission's services responsible for financial affairs, taxation and budget (1 850 v 1 542). Furthermore, in order to adapt to the harsh economic situation in Europe, the EU institutions are also cutting costs: the Commission's wide-ranging staff reform is expected to save EUR 8 billion by 2020, reducing its staff by 5 %, while at the same time increasing its working hours.

- ▶ **the fight against climate change** as a key component of all major EU policies and devoting 20 % of the 2014–20 MFF to actions against climate change;
- ▶ **solidarity** with the poorest EU countries and regions by concentrating the largest portion of regional funding in those parts of the EU and by introducing a new youth employment fund;
- ▶ **reduced administrative expenditure growth** thanks to cuts in staffing numbers at European institutions.

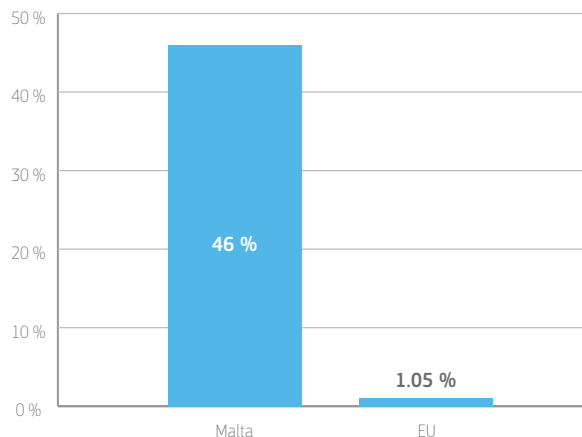
## The EU budget and Malta

In 2012, Malta's public expenditure amounted to around EUR 3 billion — which is much less than the EUR 136 billion EU budget for the same year. However, it represented 46 % of the country's GNI, whereas the EU budget for the 27 Member States at that time was roughly 1 % of the Union's GNI.

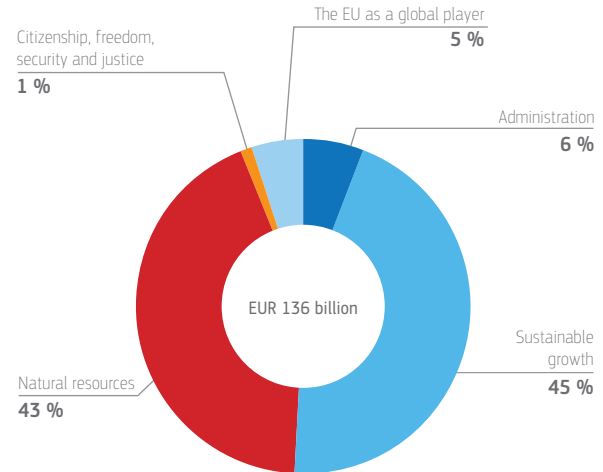
### Comparison of public expenditure in % of GNI

The EU and national budgets serve different yet complementary purposes. The EU budget targets areas where EU money can generate added value. For example, a project of such magnitude as the European satellite navigation system Galileo could not be financed by a single Member State alone.

#### The EU budget v national expenditure



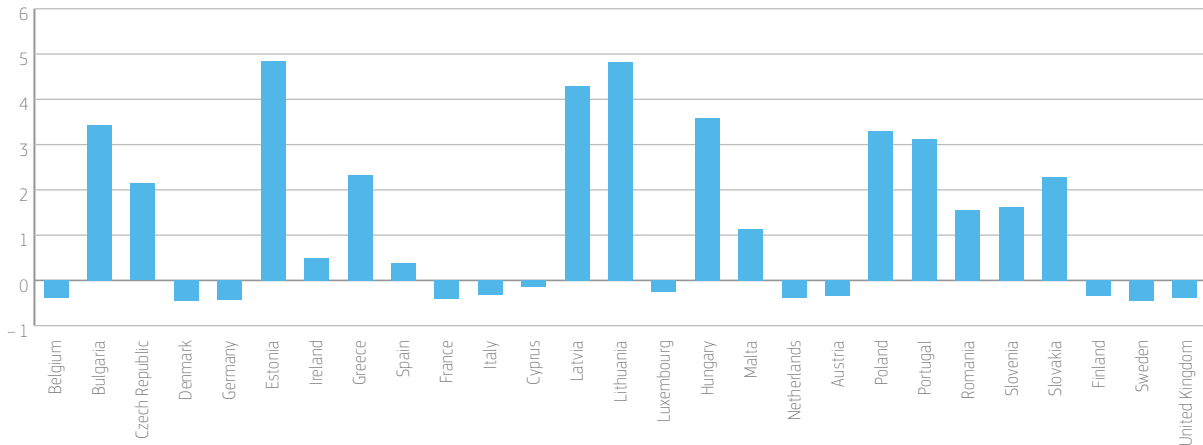
#### The EU budget in 2012



Unlike Malta's budget — or any other national budget — the EU budget does not fund defence expenditure or social protection, but is mostly investment spending. For example, as tourism is a major source of revenue for Malta, the EU is financing a training programme to increase the number of qualified professionals working in the industry.

Malta is one of the EU countries receiving more than it contributes to the EU budget, and this will remain the case throughout the next financial period 2014–20. Bear in mind that this net balance does not accurately reflect the many benefits of EU membership. Many of them, such as peace, political stability, security and freedom to live, work, study and travel anywhere in the Union cannot be measured. In addition, European investments are intended to benefit the EU as a whole, and European funding in one country can benefit other EU members as well.

### Operating budgetary balance 2012 (% of GNI)



Operating budgetary balance: the difference between what a country receives from and pays into the EU budget. There are many possible methods of calculating budgetary balances. In its financial report, the Commission uses a method based on the same principles as the calculation of the correction of budgetary imbalances granted to the United Kingdom (the UK correction). It is, however, important to point out that constructing estimates of budgetary balances is merely an accounting exercise of the purely financial costs and benefits that each Member State derives from the Union and it gives no indication of many of the other benefits gained from EU policies such as those relating to the internal market and economic integration, not to mention political stability and security.

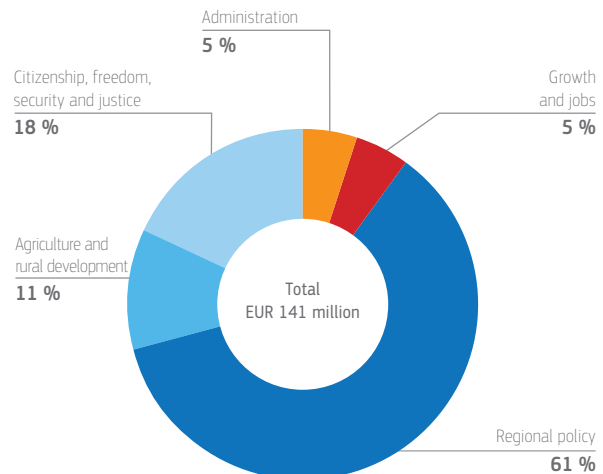
### Regional policy

The largest share of the money that Malta receives from the EU goes to its regional policy (61 % in 2012). Regional funds aim to reduce the economic, social and territorial disparities between Europe's regions and countries. In Malta, the funding is concentrated mainly on the fight against climate change, on transport and on research. For example, regional funds are financing 85 % of the costs of upgrading roads in Żurrieq, Marsascula, Xlendi and Ta' Pinu. They are also helping to create a cleaner environment by transforming Maghtab, an old landfill site, into a park.

### Citizenship, freedom, security and justice

The second largest area of expenditure is citizenship, freedom, security and justice (18 % in 2012). This area covers initiatives in favour of youth, culture, health and

### EU funding in Malta (2012)





consumers, and protecting the life, freedom and property of European citizens, including migration flow management. Malta has implemented several projects in this area, such as a programme helping illegal migrants to resettle in their home country. It also hosts the European Asylum Support Office, an EU agency specialising in asylum matters.

## Agriculture

The third largest area of expenditure is agriculture and rural development. EU agricultural policy supports farmers and promotes safe and good food, but it also looks after the environment and stimulates rural economies. A poultry farm in Malta is just one example of this funding in action: the farm was able to modernise its production processes while also making them more environmentally friendly, leading to significant benefits.

## Research

Research is an area crucial for the country's competitiveness and economic development. Some 154 participants — be they universities, research institutes or SMEs — have already received funding through the 2007–13 EU research programme. This investment will not only create jobs and growth, but it is also essential for tackling the biggest issues of our time, such as energy, food security, climate change and an ageing population. The small solar power system being developed by Maltese researchers is one of the EU-funded projects battling climate change.

Did you know that  
agriculture is the only  
policy funded almost  
entirely by the EU?



This is why it represents a large proportion of the EU budget. It is also less costly for EU countries as a whole than implementing 28 different national policies. The common agricultural policy has undergone a major reform, whereby its share of the EU budget has fallen from 70 % in 1985 to around 40 % today, and is set to continue falling to 33 % in 2020. A new reform which comes into force in 2014 further strengthens European agricultural competitiveness, making it more environmentally friendly and reducing the gap for countries like Malta receiving less money than the EU average.



## EU projects near you

### Infrastructure and urban development

#### BETTER ROADS FOR MALTA

The reconstruction and upgrade of five sections of the road network in Malta and Gozo will improve connectivity between the Maltese islands, reduce journey times and improve road safety. The project will also benefit pedestrians, cyclists and public transport providers with the construction of a number of pedestrian footpaths, crossings and cycle lanes, and the improvement of existing public transport facilities. (EU funding: EUR 39 million)

#### AMBITIOUS REGENERATION PROJECT IN COTTONERA

The project aims to improve quality of life for residents and visitors and to boost economic development within the region. The Vittoriosa waterfront and public spaces will be completely redesigned, and an old dock area in Cospicua will be refurbished. The project also involves the conversion of disused land into recreational grounds. Some 94 households have already been renovated and a bus service has been established. (EU funding: EUR 7.9 million)

### Agriculture and rural development

#### BIRDPARK MALTA IS OPEN!

Kevin Mallia has collected 6 000 birds from 500 different species and wanted to share the natural beauty of this rural park with the public. Thanks to EU help, BirdPark Malta is now open. The project funded the creation of physical infrastructure on the site, such as a cafeteria, a visitor centre, an observation centre and a nature reserve. A website is up and running to market the park and provide information to the public. The project created full-time employment for three staff. (EU funding: EUR 316 981)

#### A BRAND NEW NATIONAL AQUARIUM

A national aquarium, partly funded by the EU, was inaugurated in October 2013. The space of 20 000 square metres comprises a public aquarium, a public garden at promenade level, facilities for local diving schools, catering facilities including a reef club, a merchandise outlet and a tourist information kiosk. The public aquarium has more than 25 display tanks. Visitors are able to go through a water tunnel, to have a better experience of underwater habitat. (EU funding: EUR 7.522 million)

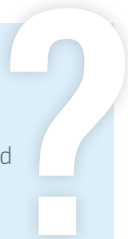
### Education, business and employment

#### WORLD-CLASS VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Since it was established a decade ago, the Malta College for Arts, Science and Technology (MCAST) has grown into a strong vocational education institution of national significance. The EU supports many of its programmes such as 'Inclusion for employment' for people with low qualifications or 'Making courses more relevant and attractive' to improve teaching and launch new courses in subjects that Maltese businesses need, such as sustainable tourism and niche manufacturing. (EU funding: EUR 5.033 million)

### Did you know?

Some 150 Maltese students studied or worked abroad thanks to the Erasmus exchange programme in 2011–12 and the country received more than 1 200 European students. Young Maltese received an average monthly grant of EUR 555 from the European Commission towards the extra costs of living abroad.





A state-of-the-art oncology centre in Msida

### A LIFE SCIENCES CENTRE IN MALTA

Malta's new Life Sciences Centre will soon see the light of day. Part of a biotechnology park, it will focus on life sciences and will gather pharmaceutical/biotech laboratories and research facilities. This project should provide an added boost to the growing life sciences industry in Malta. It aims to create links between the health sector and industry, and to establish new technology and research-based firms as well as clusters. (EU funding: EUR 18.7 million)

### GUARANTEEING THE FUTURE OF TOURISM IN MALTA

The Developing Leaders for Change and Innovation in Tourism project makes sure that the opportunities presented by the tourism industry are explored to the full in Malta. It upgrades the qualifications of the people working in tourism and trains job-seekers or people employed in declining industries. Around 1 450 people will have benefited from the project by the end of 2013. (EU funding: EUR 3.5 million.)

## Health and research

### A STATE-OF-THE-ART ONCOLOGY CENTRE IN MSIDA

A new oncology centre is being built alongside the Mater Dei Hospital in Msida, and will benefit the entire island



New life for old landfill sites

population. The new building will house state-of-the-art facilities for palliative care, paediatric and adolescent oncology and haematology, as well as diagnostic and treatment areas: radiotherapy, day care, clinical support services (social work, psychology), etc. (EU funding: EUR 37.7 million)

### MINI SOLAR-POWER SYSTEMS AT HOME

Maltese research organisation 'Projects in Motion' is taking part in the EU-funded Digespo project developing small solar power systems which will allow homes and workplaces to generate their own electricity and meet their own heating and cooling requirements. (EU funding: EUR 3.3 million)

## Environment and energy

### NEW LIFE FOR OLD LANDFILL SITES

Three closed landfill sites in Magħtab, Qortin and Marsascala are currently undergoing a facelift that will turn them into parkland. Besides making the sites more attractive through landscaping, the work will tackle potential health and environmental problems associated with these landfills and bring them all up to EU standards. (EU funding: EUR 22.3 million)

## Did you know?

The Jeremie scheme (Joint European Resources for Micro to Medium Enterprises) is an initiative of the European Commission and EU Member States developed together with the European Investment Fund which forms part of the European Investment Bank Group. The European Investment Fund is a specialist provider of risk finance to benefit small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) across Europe (<http://www.eif.org/>). For the past programming period 2007–13 and particularly for the current 2014–20, the European Union is promoting the use of financial engineering instruments, and particularly guarantees to further improve access to finance for small- and medium-sized companies (SMEs) via Structural Funds interventions. In Malta, Jeremie, through a guarantee of around EUR 11 million until the end of December 2013, has assisted over 581 SMEs, offering them a total amount of loans worth EUR 53.7 million involving a total investment value of EUR 92.4 million.

### CHANNELLING FLOODING

The National flood relief project aims to improve the current infrastructure for handling storm water. A network

## Did you know?

The EU is invested EUR 2.1 billion in 2007–13 to support environmental and nature conservation projects via its LIFE + programme. Among other measures, it included communication and awareness-raising campaigns and the protection of Europe's most valuable natural sites (Natura 2000 sites) such as the Dingli cliffs.

of underground tunnels, canals and bridges will be built, capable of draining flood water into the sea. Once completed in 2015, the project will increase the number of people protected from storm water from 5 000 to 50 000. (EU funding: EUR 36.4 million)

### Migration asylum and borders

#### HELPING ILLEGAL MIGRANTS TO RESETTLE AT HOME

The Restart programme facilitates the voluntary return home of migrants who reached Malta irregularly and may not receive international protection. Migrants who agree to a voluntary return receive financial assistance to help them develop sustainable activity in their country and reunite with their family. (EU funding: EUR 625 230)

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More information on the European Union is available on the Internet (<http://europa.eu>).

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Il-Kummissjoni  
Ewropea



Il-Baġit tal-UE f'pajjiżi  
**Malta**



# MALTA





## X'inhuwa l-baġit tal-UE?

Il-baġit tal-UE huwa għodda importanti li tpoġġi politiki tal-UE fil-prattika. Huwa jiffinanzja azzjonijiet li l-Istati Membri **ma jistgħux jiffinanzjaw waħedhom** jew li huma jistgħu jiffinanzjaw **aktar ekonomikament** billi jingabru r-riżorsi tagħhom.

Il-baġit tal-UE jiġi adottat permezz ta' **proċedura demokratika**: huwa ppreparat mill-Kummissjoni Ewropea (il-korp eżekuttiv tal-UE) u mbagħad diskuss u maqbul mill-Kunsill tal-UE (li jirrappreżentaw l-Istati Membri tal-UE, fosthom Malta) u mill-Parlament Ewropew (fejn rappreżentanti Maltin jiġu eletti demokratikament). Malli jiġi adottat, il-baġit jiġi amministrat jew b'mod kongunt mill-Istati Membri u l-Kummissjoni, inkella direttament mill-Kummissjoni.

Fil-prattika, **80 % tal-baġit tal-UE huwa mmexxi mill-gvernijiet nazzjonali jew reġjonali**. Permezz ta' għotjiet, self u forom oħra ta' finanzjament, il-baġit tal-UE jipprovdi appoġġ finanzjarju għal mijiet ta' eluf ta' benefiċjarji bħal studenti, xjenzjati, NGOs, SMEs, bliet, reġjuni u hafna oħrajn.

## Il-flus minn fejn jiġu?

Il-baġit tal-UE huwa prinċipalment iffinanzjat minn "riżorsi proprji" li huma bbażati fuq tliet tipi ta' sorsi:

- ▶ **dazji doganali** fuq l-importazzjoni minn barra l-UE u dazji fuq iz-zokkor,
- ▶ parti żgħira tat-**Taxxa fuq il-Valur Miżjud (VAT)** li tingabar fl-UE,
- ▶ **Dħul Nazzjonali Gross (DNG)**: il-kontribuzzjonijiet minn kull Stat Membru skont is-sehem tad- DNG fid-DNG tal-UE, li jagħmlu l-akbar sors ta' introjtu għall-baġit tal-UE (76 % fl-2012).

## Kont taf li...?

- ▶ L-investiment tal-UE jirrappreżenta 2.2 % tal-għana ta' Malta.
- ▶ Il-baġit tal-UE jinvesti bil-qawwa biex jagħti spinta lill-iżvilupp ekonomiku ta' Malta permezz ta' proġetti bħalma huma l-immodernizzar tat-toroq ta' Għawdex jew l-iżvilupp urban tal-Kottonera.
- ▶ Il-baġit tal-UE jiffoka fuq li tingħeleb il-kriżi billi jsir investiment fit-tkabbir u l-impjiegi, bi proġetti bħalma huma l-park tal-bijoteknoloġija f'San Gwann jew il-fond il-ġdid ta' EUR 6 biljun biex jindirizza l-qgħad fost iż-żgħażaġh fl-iktar reġjuni milquta hażin fl-UE.
- ▶ Il-baġit tal-UE huwa l-baġit TIEGHEK: mir-Rabat, Għawdex sal-Belt Valletta, mill-Birgu sa San Ġiljan, ilkoll kemm aħna ngawdu mill-proġetti ffinanzjati mill-UE.

Din is-sistema giet deciza b'mod unanimu mill-Istati Membri għal perjodu ta' seba' snin, u giet ratifikata mill-parlamenti nazzjonali kollha. Hija għandha ttipprovdi livell affidabbli u suffiċjenti ta' introjtu għall-baġit tal-UE, u fl-istess waqt tieħu inkunsiderazzjoni l-kapaċità tal-Istati Membri li jħallsu. Għalhekk kull Stat Membru jikkontribwixxi skont kemm huwa għani.

**Is-sorsi l-oħra** ta' introjtu għall-baġit tal-UE jinkludu t-taxxi fuq il-pagi tal-istaff tal-UE, multi lil kumpaniji li jikru liġijiet tal-kompetizzjoni u l-interessi bankarji eċċ. **Ma teżisti l-ebda taxxa diretta tal-UE**. Il-pajjiżi tal-UE jibqgħu fil-kontroll tat-taxxi tagħhom.



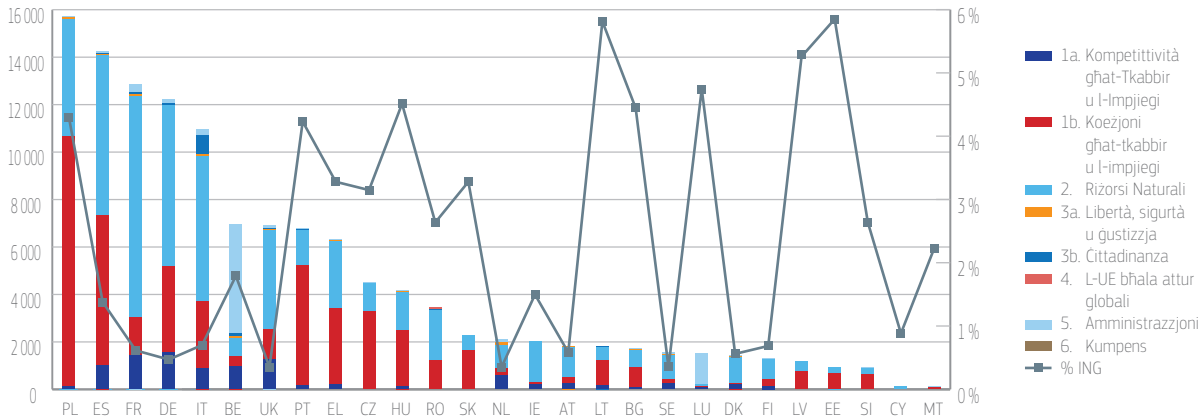
## Il-flus fejn imorru?

Madwar **94 %** tal-flus tal-UE jintefqu fuq id-diversi politiki tal-UE, u **ħafna minnhom imorru lura għand l-Istati Membri**. F'ħafna kazijiet il-baġit tal-UE jappoġġja proġetti kbar u kumplessi. Wieħed minnhom huwa l-Azzjoni ta' Sħubija Ewropea kontra l-Kanċer, fejn l-isforz kollettiv Ewropew jgħin biex jipprevjenu l-marda u jsibu kura għaliha.

Madwar **6 %** tal-baġit tal-UE jintefaq fuq it-tħaddim tal-istituzzjonijiet tal-UE. Dan jintuża biex jitħallsu s-salarji u l-pensjonijiet tal-impjegati tal-UE, it-traduzzjoni u l-interpretazzjoni, is-sigurtà, il-bini u s-sistemi tal-IT eċċ. Din in-nefqa hija neċessarja biex l-UE tkun tista' taħdem.

It-tabella ta' hawn taħt tagħti stampa ġenerali ta' kemm l-UE investiet f'kull wieħed mill-Istati Membri ta' għana fl-2012, u turi l-kontribuzzjoni tal-finanzjament Ewropew għall-għana ta' kull pajjiż. F'Malta, il-finanzjament tal-UE jirrappreżenta 2.2 % tal-għana tal-pajjiż (Id-Dħul Nazzjonali Gross — DNG).

### Infiq għal kull Pajjiż Membru fl-2012 (f'miljuni ta' EUR)



## Min jissorvelja l-infiq tal-UE?

Il-Kummissjoni daħħlet fis-seħħ **mizuri interni qawwija ta' kontroll** biex tiżgura li l-fondi jintefqu b'mod effiċjenti u effettiv.

Minħabba li **80 % tal-baġit tal-UE huwa amministrat mill-gvernijiet nazzjonali jew reġjonali**, l-Istati Membri għandhom ukoll rwol importanti fl-iżgurar li r-regoli jiġu osservati, u biex jidentifikaw u jindirizzaw l-irregolaritajiet u l-frodi.

Barra minn hekk, il-**Qorti Ewropea tal-Awdituri** kull sena tirrevedi l-kontijiet tal-UE. Għal diversi snin il-Qorti kkonfermat li l-kontijiet tal-UE jinżammu tajjeb, iżda wkoll tindika żbalji fl-proċeduri (eż. żbalji tal-kontabilità mill-partecipanti tal-programm nazzjonali jew talbiet għall-ispejjeż mhux eliġibbli). **L-iżbalji ma jfissrux li l-flus tal-UE qed jintilfu, jinħlew jew jintlaqtu mill-frodi.** Parti kbira mill-flus li tintefaq bi żball tiġi rkuprata.

Barra minn hekk, il-**Parlament Ewropew** japprova l-mod kif il-Kummissjoni tkun nefqet il-baġit wara tmiem kull sena finanzjarja.

Jekk trid tara liema entitajiet irċevew fondi mill-UE, is-Sistema ta' Trasparenza Finanzjarja turik l-entitajiet li jkunu rċevew hlasijiet mill-baġit tal-UE.

## Il-qafas multiannwali tal-UE 2014–20 fil-qosor

Għalkemm il-baġit tal-UE jiġi adottat kull sena, għandu jiġi stabbilit fil-limiti tal-Qafas Finanzjarju Pluriennali (QFP). **IL-QFP huwa pjan ta' nefqa** li jstabbilixxi ammonti annwali massimi li l-UE tista' tonfoq fl-oqsma differenti ta' attivitajiet fuq perjodu ta' seba' snin. Għalhekk huwa jiffirma l-prijoritajiet ta' politika tal-UE għal seba' snin.

Għall-perjodu ta' finanzjament 2014–20, l-UE trid tilhaq il-miri tal-**istrategija tat-tkabbir Ewropa 2020**, li tiffoka fuq dak li l-Ewropa teftieg biex tingheleb il-kriżi ekonomika u finanzjarja u biex tikkoncentra fuq oqsma fejn tista' tagħmel differenza ġenwina. Uħud mill-proposti tal-Kummissjoni għal riforma radikali ddgħajfu mill-Istati Membri imma fadal bidliet importanti hafna. Elementi ewlenin tal-QFP 2014–20 jinkludu:

- ▶ **Koncentrazzjoni fuq it-tkabbir, l-impjiegi u l-kompetittività** b'aktar investment fl-edukazzjoni u r-riċerka, u Fond għall-Facilità ta' Konnessjoni fl-Ewropa biex jagħti spinta lil proġetti ta' infrastruttura pan-Ewropej għat-trasport, l-enerġija u għat-teknoloġiji tal-informazzjoni u tal-komunikazzjoni.
- ▶ **Kwalità oġhla ta' nfiq** bis-saħħa ta' regoli aktar sempliċi għall-fondi tal-UE, koncentrazzjoni ċara fuq l-investimenti li jipproduċu riżultati tangibbli, kif ukoll il-possibilità ta' sospensjoni tal-finanzjament tal-UE jekk pajjiż jonqos milli jimplimenta politiki ekonomiċi u fiskali sodi.

## Hemm wisq nies fiċ-ċivil tal-UE?



Hemm madwar 55 000 ħaddiem fiċ-ċivil tal-UE u impjegati oħra li jservu 508 miljun Ewropew u għadd ikbar minn dan li jinsabu fil-bżonn madwar id-dinja. Bħala paragun, il-Ministeru Ġermaniż tal-Finanzi waħdu jimpjega aktar nies mis-servizzi tal-Kummissjoni Ewropea responsabbli għall-affarijiet finanzjarji, it-tassazzjoni u l-baġit (1 850 meta mqabbel ma' 1 542).

Barra minn hekk, biex jadattaw għas-sitwazzjoni ekonomika ħarxa fl-Ewropa, l-istituzzjonijiet tal-UE qegħdin ukoll **jaqtghu l-ispejjeż**: ir-riforma estensiva tal-persunal tal-Kummissjoni hija mistennija li tiffirka EUR 8 biljun sal-2020, billi jtnaqqas il-persunal b'5 %, u fl-istess waqt jiżdiedu s-siġhat tax-xogħol tagħha.

- ▶ **Politika Agrikola Komuni riformata** għal agrikoltura Ewropea iktar kompetittiva u favur l-ambjent.
- ▶ **Il-ġlieda kontra l-bidla fil-klima** bħala komponent ewleni tal-politiki ewlenin kollha tal-UE u dedikazzjoni ta' 20 % tal-QFP 2014–20 għal azzjonijiet kontra l-bidla fil-klima.
- ▶ **Is-solidarjetà** mal-ifqar pajjiżi u reġjuni tal-UE billi l-akbar porzjon tal-finanzjament reġjonali jiġi kkoncentrat f'dawk il-partijiet tal-UE u bl-introduzzjoni ta' fond ġdid għall-impjieg taż-żgħażaġh.
- ▶ **Tkabbir fit-tnaqqis tan-nefqa amministrattiva** bis-saħħa tat-tnaqqis fl-għadd tal-persunal fl-istituzzjonijiet Ewropej.

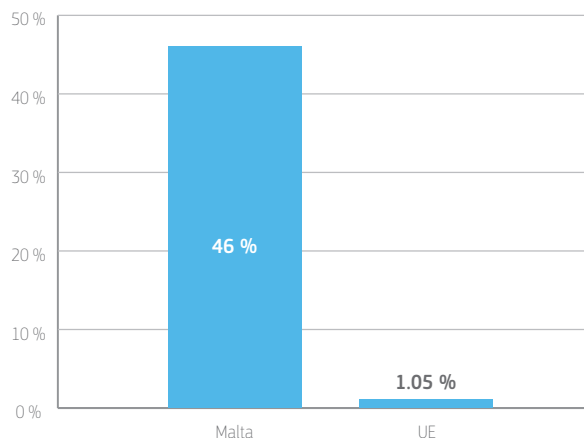
## Il-baġit tal-UE u Malta

Fl-2012, in-nefqa pubblika ta' Malta kienet tammonta għal madwar EUR 3 biljun — li hija ħafna inqas mill-baġit tal-UE għall-istess sena ta' EUR 136 biljun. Madankollu, hija rrapprezentat 46 % tal-DNG tal-pajjiż, filwaqt li l-baġit tal-UE għas-27 Stat Membru f'dak iż-żmien kien bejn wieħed u ieħor ta' 1 % tad-DNG tal-Unjoni.

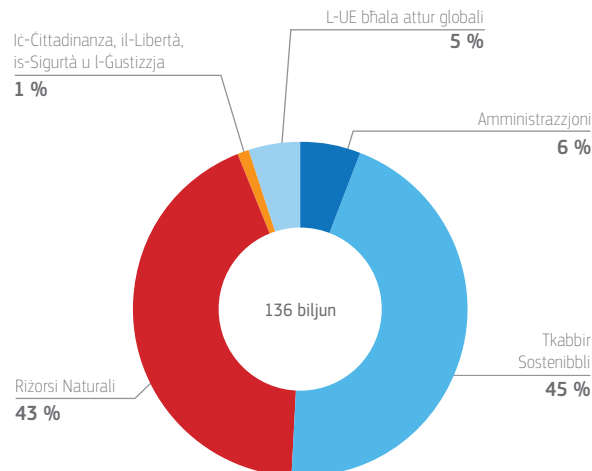
### Paragun tan-nefqa pubblika f' % tad-DNG

Il-baġits tal-UE u dawk nazzjonali jservu **skopijiet differenti, iżda komplementari**. Il-baġit tal-UE jimmira oqsma fejn **il-flus tal-UE jistgħu jiġġeneraw valur miżjud**. Pereżempju, proġett ta' daqs kbir bħalma huwa s-sistema Ewropea ta' navigazzjoni bis-satellita Galileo, ma setax ikun iffinanzjat minn Stat Membru wieħed waħdu.

### Il-baġit tal-UE vs in-nefqa nazzjonali



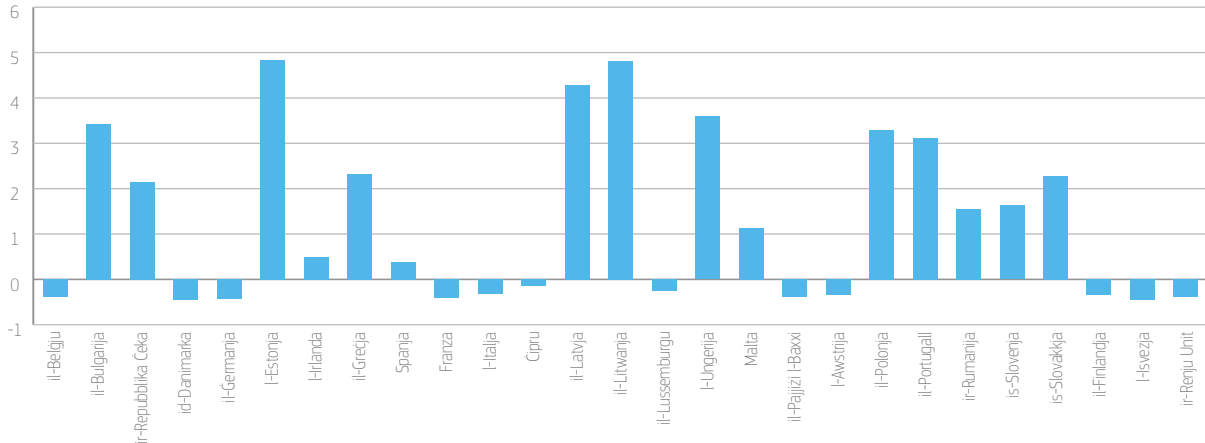
### Il-baġit tal-UE fl-2012



B'differenza mill-baġit ta' Malta — jew kwalunkwe baġit nazzjonali ieħor — il-baġit tal-UE ma jiffinanzja l-ispiza tad-difiża jew dik tal-protezzjoni soċjali, iżda huwa **fil-biċċa l-kbira tiegħu nefqa ta' investiment**. Pereżempju, minħabba li t-turiżmu huwa sors ewlieni ta' introjtu għall-Malta, l-UE qed tiffinanzja programm ta' taħriġ biex jiżjed l-għadd ta' professjonisti kkwalifikati li jaħdmu fl-industrja.

Malta hija waħda mill-pajjiżi tal-UE li tirċievi aktar mill-baġit tal-UE milli tikkontribwixxi għalih, u dan se jibqa' l-każ matul il-perjodu finanzjarju li jmiss 2014–20. Wieħed irid iżomm f'moħħu li **dan il-bilanċ nett ma jirriflettix b'mod preċiż il-ħafna benefiċċji ta' sħubija fl-UE**. Ħafna minn dawn il-benefiċċji, bħalma huma l-paċi, l-istabilità politika, is-sigurtà u l-libertà li tgħix, taħdem, tistudja u tivvjagga kullimkien fl-Unjoni ma jistgħux jitkejlu. Barra minn hekk, **l-investimenti Ewropej huma**

### Bilanċ baġtarju operattiv 2012 (% ING)



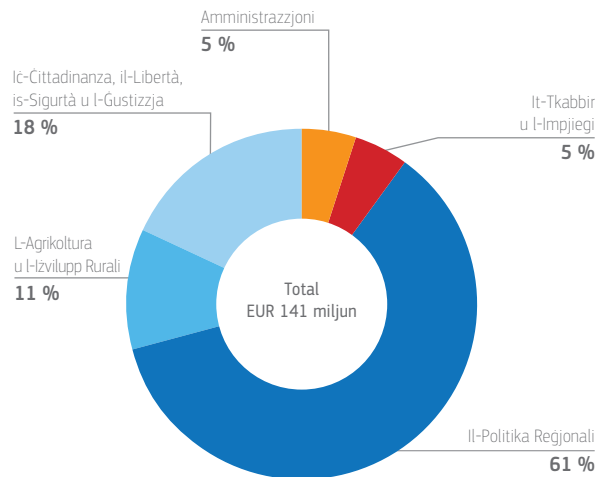
**Bilanċ baġtarju operattiv:** Id-differenza bejn dak li pajjiż jirċievi minghand u jhallas fil-baġit tal-UE. Hemm hafna metodi possibbli għall-kalkolu ta' bilanċi baġtarji. Fir-rapport finanzjarju tagħna, il-Kummissjoni tuza metodu bbażat fuq l-istess prinċipji bħall-kalkolu tal-korrezzjoni tal-izbilanċi baġtarji mogħtija lir-Renju Unit (il-korrezzjoni tar-Renju Unit). Madankollu, huwa importanti li wiehed jinnota li l-konstruzzjoni ta' 'stimu ta' bilanċi baġtarji huwa biss eżerċizzju tal-kontabbiltà tal-ispejjeż u benefiċċji purament finanzjarji li kull Stat Membru jfehu mill-Unjoni u ma jagħti l-ebda indikazzjoni tal-benefiċċji l-oħra miksuba mill-politiki tal-UE bħal dawk relatati mas-suq intern u l-integrazzjoni ekonomika, biex ma nsemmux l-istabbiltà politika u s-sigurtà.

**maħsuba biex jibbenefikaw lill-UE kollha kemm hi,** u l-finanzjament Ewropew f'pajjiż wiehed jista' jibbenefika wkoll lil membri oħra tal-UE.

### Politika reġjonali

L-akbar porzjon mill-flus li Malta tirċievi mill-UE jmur għall-politika reġjonali tagħha (61 % fl-2012). Il-fondi reġjonali għandhom l-għan li jnaqqsu l-inugwaljanzi ekonomiċi, soċjali u territorjali bejn ir-reġjuni u l-pajjiżi tal-Ewropa. F'Malta, il-finanzjament huwa kkonċentrat prinċipalment fuq il-għieda kontra t-tibdil fil-klima, fuq it-trasport u fuq ir-riċerka. Perezempju, il-fondi reġjonali qegħdin jiffinanzjaw 85 % tal-ispejjeż tar-rinnovazzjoni tat-toroq fiż-Żurrieq, Marsaskala, ix-Xlendi and Ta' Pinu.. Huma jgħinu wkoll biex jinħoloq ambjent aktar nadif billi jittrasformaw il-Magħtab, miżbla antika, f'park.

### Iffinanzjar tal-UE f'Malta



## Iċ-ċittadinanza, il-libertà, is-sigurtà u l-gustizzja

It-tieni l-akbar qasam tan-nefqa huwa iċ-ċittadinanza, il-libertà, is-sigurtà u l-gustizzja (18 % fl-2012). Dan il-qasam ikopri inizjattivi favur iż-żgħażaġġ, il-kultura, is-saħħa u l-konsumaturi, u li jiproteġu l-ħajja, il-libertà u l-proprjetà ta' iċ-ċittadini Ewropej, inkluża l-amministrazzjoni tal-fluss tal-migrazzjoni. Malta implimentat diversi proġetti f'dan il-qasam, bħalma huwa programm li jgħin lill-migranti illegali li jrrisistemaw f'pajjiżhom. Hija tospita wkoll l-Uffiċċju Ewropew ta' Appoġġ għall-Asil, agenzija tal-UE li tispesjalizza fil-kwistjonijiet tal-asil.

## Agrikoltura

It-tielet l-akbar qasam tan-nefqa huwa l-agrikoltura u l-iżvilupp rurali. Il-politika agrikola tal-UE tappoġġja l-bdiewa u tippromwovi ikel sikur u tajjeb, iżda tiegħu ħsieb ukoll l-ambjent u tistimula l-ekonomija rurali. Farm tat-tiegħ f'Malta huwa biss eżempju wieħed ta' dan il-finanzjament fl-ażżjoni: il-farm seta' jimmodernizza l-proċessi tal-produzzjoni tiegħu filwaqt li jsir aktar favur l-ambjent, li jwassal għal benefiċċji sinifikanti.

## Ir-riċerka

Ir-riċerka hija qasam kruċjali għall-kompetittività u l-iżvilupp ekonomiku tal-pajjiż. Madwar 154 parteċipant — kemm jekk huma universitajiet kif ukoll jekk istituti ta' riċerka jew SMEs — diġà rċevew fondi permezz tal-programm ta' riċerka tal-UE tal-2007–13. Dan l-investment mhux biss se joħloq impjiegi u tkabbir, iżda huwa wkoll essenzjali biex jiġu indirizzati l-kwistjonijiet il-kbar ta' zminijietna, bħalma huma l-enerġija, is-sigurtà tal-ikel, it-tibdil fil-klima u popolazzjoni li dejjem tixjieħ. Is-sistema żgħira ta' enerġija solari li qed tiġi żviluppata mir-riċerkaturi Maltin hija wieħed mill-proġetti ffinanzjati mill-UE li jiġġieleed kontra l-bidla fil-klima.

## Kont taf li l-agrikoltura hija l-unika politika ffinanzjata kwazi kompletament mill-UE?



Huwa għalhekk li tirrappreżenta proporzjoni kbira tal-baġit tal-UE. Hija wkoll **tiswa inqas** għall-pajjiżi tal-UE bħala entità waħda mill-implimezzjoni ta' 28 politiki nazzjonali differenti.

Il-Politika Agrikola Komuni għaddiet minn **riforma kbira**, u permezz ta' dan is-sehem tagħha tal-baġit tal-UE naqas minn 70 % fl-1985 għal madwar 40 % llum, u huwa mistenni li jkompli jinżel għal 33 % fl-2020. Riforma ġdida li tidhol fis-seħħ fl-2014 tkompli ssaħħaħ il-kompetittività agrikola Ewropea, u tagħmilha aktar favur l-ambjent u tnaqqas id-distakk għal pajjiżi bħal Malta li jirċievu inqas flus mill-medja tal-UE.

## Il-baġit tal-UE għalik

Inti riċerkatur li qed tfttex għal għotja biex tiżviluppa idea tiegħek? Student li tixtieq tistudja barra? Forsi inti tixtieq li twaqqaf in-negozju tiegħek u qed tfttex appoġġ finanzjarju? Agħti ħarsa lejn il-Gwida għal min hu ġdid għal Finanzjament tal-UE u ara kif l-UE tista' tgħinek!

## Proġetti tal-UE qrib tiegħek

### L-infrastruttura u l-iżvilupp rurali

#### TOROQ AĦJAR GĦAL MALTA

Ir-rikostruzzjoni u r-rinnovazzjoni ta' ħames sezzjonijiet tan-netwerk tat-toroq f'Malta u Għawdex se jtejbju l-konnettività bejn il-gżejjer Maltin, inaqqsu ż-żminijiet tal-vjaġġ u jżidu s-sigurtà fit-toroq. Mill-proġett se jibbenefkawk ukoll min jimxi, iċ-ċiklisti u l-fornituri tat-trasport pubbliku bil-bini ta' għadd ta' mogħdijiet pedonali, passaġġi u korsiji għar-roti, u t-titjib tal-facilitajiet attwali tat-trasport pubbliku. (Finanzjament tal-UE: EUR 39 miljun)

#### PROĠETT AMBIZZUŻ TA' RIĠENERAZZJONI FIL-KOTTONERA

Il-proġett għandu l-għan li jtejjeb il-kwalità tal-ħajja għar-residenti u l-viżitaturi u li jagħti spinta lill-iżvilupp ekonomiku fir-reġjun. Ix-xatt tal-Birgu u l-ispazji pubbliċi se jkunu diżinjati mill-gdid kompletament, u ż-żona tad-dokk l-antik f'Bormla se jsirilha tisbiħ. Il-proġett jinvolvi wkoll il-konverżjoni ta' art mitluqa f'art għar-rikreazzjoni. Madwar 94 dar digà ġew rinnovati u twaqqaf servizz tal-linja. (Finanzjament tal-UE: EUR 7.9 miljun)

### L-agrikoltura u l-iżvilupp rurali

#### BIRDPARK MALTA ISSA MIFTUĦ!

Kevin Mallia ġabar 6 000 għasfur minn 500 speċi differenti u ried jaqsam is-sbuħija naturali ta' dan il-park rurali mal-pubbliku. Bis-saħħa tal-għajnuna tal-UE, BirdPark Malta issa miftuħ. Il-proġett iffinanzja l-ħolqien ta' infrastruttura fiżika fuq is-sit, bħal kafetterija, ċentru għall-viżitatur, ċentru ta' osservazzjoni u riserva naturali. Hemm sit elettroniku jaħdem biex jirriklama l-park u jipprovdi informazzjoni lill-pubbliku. Il-proġett ħoloq impjegi **full-time** għal tlieta min-nies. (Finanzjament tal-UE: EUR 316 981)

#### AKKWARJU NAZZJONALI ĠDID FJAMANT

F'Ottubru 2013, f'Malta nfetaħ akkwarju nazzjonali, iffinanzjat parzjalment mill-UE. L-ispazju ta' 20 000 metru kwadru jinkludi akkwarju pubbliku, ġnien pubbliku fil-livell ta' fejn isiru l-passiġġati, facilitajiet għall-iskejjel lokali tal-għaddasa, facilitajiet ta' tisjir li jinkludu reef club, ħanut tal-merkanzija u kjosk tal-informazzjoni għat-turisti. L-akkwarju pubbliku għandu aktar minn 25 tank għall-wiri. Il-viżitaturi jistgħu jgħaddu minn ġo mina taħt l-ilma, u jesperjenzaw aħjar l-abitat ta' qiegħ il-baħar. (Finanzjament tal-UE: EUR 7.522 miljun)

### L-edukazzjoni, in-negozju u l-impjieg

#### TAĦRIĠ VOKAZZJONALI TA' KLASSI MONDJALI

Minn mindu ġie stabbilit għaxar snin ilu, il-Kulleġġ Malti għall-Arti, ix-Xjenza u t-Teknoloġija (MCAST) kiber f'istituzzjoni ta' edukazzjoni vokazzjonali qawwija ta' importanza nazzjonali. L-UE tappoġġja ħafna mill-programmi tiegħu bħalma huma l-programmi "Inkluzjoni għall-impjieg" għal persuni bi kwalifiki baxxi jew il-programm "Nagħmlu korsijiet aktar rilevanti u attraenti" biex itejjeb it-tagħlim u jniedi korsijiet godda f'suġġetti li n-negozji Maltin għandhom bżonn, bħat-turizmu sostenibbli u l-manifattura speċjalizzata. (Finanzjament tal-UE: EUR 5.033 miljun)

## Kont taf?

Madwar 150 student Malti studjaw jew ħadmu barra bis-saħħa tal-programm ta' skambju Erasmus fl-2011–12 u l-pajjiż laqa' aktar minn 1 200 student Ewropew. Iż-żgħażaġħ Maltin irċevew għotja medja ta' EUR 555 fix-xahar mill-Kummissjoni Ewropea għall-ispejjeż żejda tal-għajxien barra l-pajjiż.





Ċentru tal-onkologija ultramodern fl-Imnsida

### ĊENTRU TAX-XJENZI TAL-HAJJA F'MALTA

Id-Ċentru l-ġdid ta' Malta tax-Xjenzi tal-Hajja (Life Science Centre) se jiftaħ dalwaqt. Huwa jagħmel parti minn park tal-bijoteknoloġija, u se jiffoka fuq xjenzi tal-hajja u se jiġbor fih laboratorji tal-farmaċewtiċi/tal-bijoteknoloġija u faċilitajiet ta' riċerka. Dan il-proġett għandu jipprovi spinta ulterjuri għall-hajja industrijali li qiegħda tikber tax-xjenzi tal-Hajja f'Malta. Huwa għandu l-għan li joħloq rabtiet bejn is-settur tas-saħħa u l-industrija, u li jistabilixxi ditti ġodda bbażati fuq it-teknoloġija u r-riċerka kif ukoll clusters. (Finanzjament tal-UE: EUR 18.7 miljun)

### IL-GARANZIJA TAL-FUTUR TAT-TURIŻMU F'MALTA

Il-proġett "L-iżvilupp ta' Mexxejja għall-Bidla u l-Innovazzjoni fit-Turiżmu" jiżgura li l-opportunitajiet li toffri l-industrija tat-turiżmu huma esplorati bis-siġħ f'Malta. Huwa jagġorna l-kwalifiki tal-persuni li jaħdmu fit-turiżmu u jħareġ lil min qiegħed ifittex xogħol jew nies impjegati f'industriji li se jrin lura. Madwar 1 450 ruħ se jkunu bbenefikaw mill-proġett sa tmien l-2013. (Finanzjament tal-UE: EUR 3.5 miljun)

### Is-saħħa u r-riċerka

#### ĊENTRU TAL-ONKOLOĠJA ULTRAMODERN FL-IMNSIDA

Ċentru tal-onkologija ġdid qed jinbena biswit l-isptar Mater Dei fl-Imnsida, u se jagħmel ġid lill-popolazzjoni kollha. Il-bini l-ġdid se jakkomoda faċilitajiet ultramoderni



Hajja ġdida għas-siti l-qodma ta' miżbla

għall-kura palljattiva, pedjatrika u l-onkologija adolexxenti u l-ematoloġija, kif ukoll oqsma dijanjostiċi u ta' trattament: radjoterapija, kura ta' matul il-jum, servizzi kliniċi ta' appoġġ (xogħol soċjali, psikoloġija) eċċ. (Finanzjament tal-UE: EUR 37.7 miljun)

### SISTEMI TAL-ENERĠIJA SOLARI F'MINJATURA GHAD-DJAR

L-organizzazzjoni Maltija ta' riċerka "Projects in Motion" qed tiegħu sehem fil-proġett DIGESPO ffinanzjat mill-UE li jiżviluppa sistemi ta' enerġija solari f'minjatura li se jippermettu djar u postijiet tax-xogħol li jiġġeneraw l-elettriku tagħhom stess u jilħqu rekwiżiti tagħhom stess ta' tişhin u tkessiġ. (Finanzjament tal-UE: EUR 3.3 miljun)

### L-ambjent u l-enerġija

#### HAIJA ĠDIDA GHAS-SITI L-QODMA TA' MIŻBLA

Tliet miżblat fil-Magħtab, il-Qortin u Wied il-Għajn bħalissa qed isir ilhom restawr li se jibdilhom f'park. Apparti milli tagħmel is-siti aktar attraenti permezz tar-rimodellar tal-art, il-hidma se tindirizza l-problemi potenzjali tas-saħħa u l-ambjent assoċjati ma' dawn il-miżblat u ġġibhom kollha fl-istandards tal-UE. (Finanzjament tal-UE: EUR 22.3 miljun)

#### ROTOT GHALL-GHARGHAR

Il-Proġett Nazzjonali ta' Solliet mill-Għargħar għandu l-għan li jtejjeb l-infrastruttura attwali għall-immaniġġjar



## Kont taf?

L-iskema JEREMIE (Riżorsi Kongjunt Ewropej għall-Intrapriżi Mikro sa Medji) hija inizzjattiva tal-Kummissjoni Ewropea u l-Istati Membri żviluppata flimkien mal-Fond Ewropew għall-Investment li tagħmel parti mill-Grupp ta' Banek tal-Investment Ewropew. Il-Fond Ewropew għall-Investment huwa fornitur speċjalizzat tal-finanzi ta' riskju li jibbenefika l-SMEs madwar l-Ewropa kollha ([www.eif.org](http://www.eif.org)). Għall-perjodu ta' pprogrammar li għadda mill-2007 sal-2013 u partikolarment għal dak attwali mill-2014 sal-2020, l-Unjon Ewropea qed tippromwovi l-użu ta' strumenti ta' inginerija finanzjarja, partikolarment il-garanziji biex itejbu iżjed l-aċċess għall-finanzi għall-SMEs permezz ta' interventi tal-Fondi Strutturali. F'Malta, JEREMIE, permezz ta' garanzija ta' self li jiswa madwar EUR 1.1-il miljun sal-aħħar ta' Diċembru 2013 għenet lil aktar minn 581 SME, u offritilhom ammont totali ta' self li jiswa EUR 53.7 miljun li jinvolvi valur totali ta' investment ta' EUR 92.4 miljun.

tal-ilma tal-maltemp. Se jinbena netwerk ta' mini, kanali u pontijiet taħt l-art, li jkun kapaċi li jwassal l-ilma tal-għargħar sal-baħar. Ladarba jitlesta fl-2015, il-proġett

## Kont taf?

L-UE investiet EUR 2.1 biljun bejn l-2007 u l-2013 biex tappoġġja proġetti ta' ambjent u ta' natura permezz tal-programm LIFE+. Fost miżuri oħrajn, dan jinkludi kampanji ta' komunikazzjoni u ta' għarfien u l-protezzjoni tal-iktar siti naturali ta' valur (Siti Natura 2000) bħall-Irdum ta' Had-Dingli.

se jzid l-għadd ta' persuni protetti minn ilma tal-maltemp minn 5 000 għal 50 000. (Finanzjament tal-UE: EUR 36.4 miljun)

## Il-migrazzjoni, l-asil u l-fruntieri

### GĦAJNUNA LILL-MIGRANTI ILLEGALI BIEX JIRRISISTEMAW F'PAJJIŻHOM

Il-programm RESTART jiffacilita r-ritorn volontarju ta' migranti li waslu Malta b'mod irregolari u li jafu ma jirċevux protezzjoni internazzjonali. Migranti li jaqblu għal ritorn volontarju jirċievu għajnuna finanzjarja biex tgħinjom iżviluppaw attivitá sostenibbli f'pajjiżhom u jergħu jingħaqdu mal-familja tagħhom. (Finanzjament tal-UE: 625 230)

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Hafna informazzjoni addizzjonali dwar l-Unjoni Ewropea hija disponibbli fuq l-Internet.

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