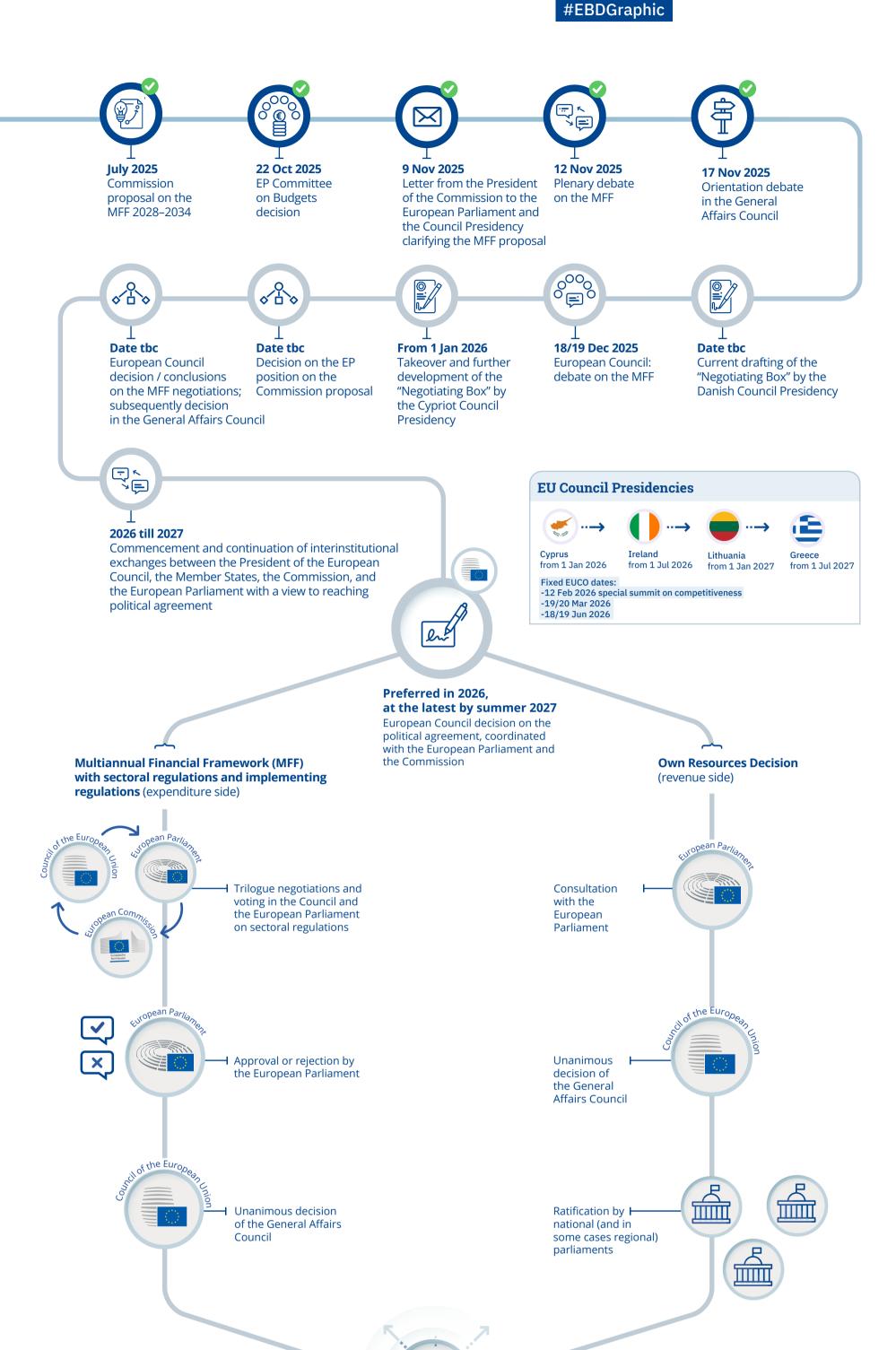
MFF 2028–34 negotiations

Phases and milestones of the MFF decision-making process





Ideally on

1 Jan 2028

New MFF 2028-34

enters into force



Key actors / terms:

conclusions on the MFF negotiations.

on Budgets and the Council's GAC.

Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) / long-term EU budget: Sets the financial endowment and use of EU funds over seven years; consists of the MFF Regulation and the Own Resources Decision, which are negotiated in parallel; different legislative procedures apply to the MFF Regulation and the Own Resources Decision; after adoption in the Council, the Own Resources Decision must still be ratified by the Member States.

European Council (EUCO): Must approve the MFF unanimously. Adopts the Member States' common negotiating position and decides on the political agreement and on trilogue negotiations with the European Parliament and the Commission.

President of the European Council: Currently António Costa; represents the EUCO's position and assumes the lead role in negotiating the MFF after the Negotiating Box has been finalised by an EUCO decision.

Council Presidency: Prepares the Negotiating Boxes for the EUCO and, in the further process, continues negotiating the MFF sectoral acts, while the MFF itself is negotiated by the President of the European Council up to the political agreement.

General Affairs Council (GAC): Lead Council formation for the MFF negotiations: prepares the Negotiating Boxes; forum for coordinating Member States' positions in the negotiation process. Finally adopts the MFF Regulation and the Own Resources Decision unanimously.

Negotiating Box: Internal document describing the key parameters and volumes of the MFF negotiations on which the EUCO is to give direction; prepared by the current Council Presidency and feeds into the EUCO

European Parliament: Parliamentary representative in the legislative procedure. Is consulted and involved in the trilogue negotiations on the MFF. Can approve or reject the MFF Regulation; for the Own Resources Decision, only an EP opinion is required.

European Commission: Submits the initial MFF proposal and adjusts it if necessary; mediates in trilogues between the EP Committee

Trilogue: Negotiations between the Council (GAC), the European Parliament (Committee on Budgets) and the Commission to reach a compromise; not part of the formal procedure.

- Substantially increase and prioritise the EU budget: Align the EU budget more strongly with
 - Finance transformation, security and competitiveness: A financially strong, focused EU budget as an effective instrument to strengthen the EU economy's ecological and digital transformation, security in Europe, and competitiveness.
 - Strengthen the revenue side through EU own resources (without creating a new tax burden): NGEU repayment must not be financed solely through higher national contributions, but rather transparently and in a targeted way via EU own resources that do not create a new tax burden; open debate on sensible, proportionate, growth-enhancing options.
- Fairness in payments: abolish rebates: To ensure equal access to MFF funds, national rebates in the
- Strengthen democracy & oversight, modernise procedures: Involve the European Parliament, the Bundestag and representative stakeholders more strongly; align the MFF period with the European Parliament's legislative term: strengthen the European Court of Auditors' cooperation with national audit institutions (with stronger powers of intervention) – plus a "democracy bonus" in funding; in the medium term, qualified majority voting in the Council and equivalent parliamentary involvement/oversight.

Supported by:

Important for EBD

- European priorities and raise it significantly above 1% of GNI.
- EU budget should be abolished.



Federal Foreign Office

on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag