

BUDGET OF THE EUROPEAN UNION: THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

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The appearance of integration communities as EEC, ECSC and EURATOM in Western Europe in the 50s of the last century, logically leads to the necessity of forming a budget for these organizations in order to ensure not only their financial support but also an instrument for pursuing an EC cohesion policy. Today, under the force on a series of contracts when the European Union is already fact, the necessity of budget for the community does not decrease. Contrariwise, course is observed in increasing the amount the funds of the community, as not only count by uptick solution to countries-members, but also as effect of the policy conducted by them.

The European Commission, the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament possess the main role in the budgetary procedure. We need to mention that the European Parliament possesses bigger role. According to experts, regarding budget issues, the European Parliament has power similar to the one of the national parliaments in the legislative process.

The European Parliament is the main detail of the democratic system of the European Union, he consists of 785 members chosen directly by voters in the 27 Member States of the European Union on behalf of its 492 million citizens. per every five years. By it the worries and priorities of the european citizens find a point in the system. The Parliament represented political outlooks of the Europeans in consonance with the results of the elections. Today it is a real international "grand stand" from which a series of leaders articulate their positions.

The work of the European Parliament is important because in many policy areas, decisions on new European laws are made jointly by Parliament and the Council of Ministers, which represents Member States.. Together with the Council with which it must achieve accord, the European Parliament is responsible for designating the year budget of European Union, to the basis of proposals from the European Commission. The Roman Treaty specifically stipulates the obligation of the European Commission annually to submit in the Council of Ministers and the European Parliament accounting report for the implementation of the budget for the preceding financial year. According Art. 188 of The Roman Treaty, the European Court of Auditors annually checks the reports of all revenues and expenditures of the Community and its organs, as strictly controls whether all revenues have been actually received and whether all expenditures were legal.

Consecutive reforms led continual expansion of the authorities of the European Parliament to the contracts with respect to european agencies that remained. The contract confirms in Lisbon that this course, raises authorities of the European Parliament on the legislative and budget area as well in the sphere of the international agreements. In the budget

area the contract in Lisbon confirms the made practice to perennial fiscal frameworks for which in future the second of the parliament will be wanted. In other country, it means the parliament and the council to specify together all outgos, as erasing now the one who existing difference inter-so called compulsory (for example direct agrarian helps) And optional spendings. This invention balanced The part of the two institutions At approving the budget of the union. He of a last point the contract in Lisbon means the european parliament to give its opinion by all international agreements, refering to issues in the sphere of the common legislative procedure. The ratification was expected for to that so important for European Union countries, but also for a country-candidate - members treaty to implement previously the termination of the mandate of the european commission in 31 October 2009 years, so that the treaty comes into force until the end of the year.

The annual budgetary procedure goes through the following steps:

Every institution of the Community makes a statement of the calculations regarding its expenditures. The European Commission unites these assessments in a preliminary draft budget. It constitutes of assessment of the revenue and the expenditures for the following financial year.

The European Commission submits the preliminary draft budget in the Council not later than 1st of September. If the Council intends to amend the preliminary draft budget, it consults with the European Commission and if it necessary with other institutions. Then the Council, by qualified majority, approves the budget and submits it in the European Parliament not later than 5th of October.

The European Parliament has the right to amend the preliminary draft budget and to offer the Council its amendments, regarding the expenditures, if it had made a decision by absolute majority of the votes. If in the period of 45 days the European Parliament approves the budget, it is considered finally adopted. If in the above period the European Parliament does not offer amendments or additions to the preliminary draft budget, it is also considered to be finally adopted. If it votes additions or amendments, the preliminary draft budget is returned, along with them, in the Council.

The Council considers the amendments and the additions, offered by the European Parliament, and it can accept them by qualified majority. If in a 15-day period after the submission of the preliminary draft budget for a second reading by the Council, it does not amend some of the additions, adopted by the European Parliament and if the amendments of the European Parliament are positively voted, the budget is considered finally adopted. The Council informs the European Parliament that it has not amended the draft budget and it has adopted it.

If in the beforementioned period the Council has changed one or more of the additions, adopted by the European Parliament or the amendments, proposed by it, were rejected or altered, thus the altered preliminary draft budget is sent for a second reading in the Parliament.

In the second reading the European Parliament has the right, in 15-day term, to: approve or reject the amendments made by the Council, regarding the additions made by the European Parliament (stipulated in Art. 203 of The Roman Treaty). Afterwards the budget is considered finally adopted.

If the European Parliament does not take any action, it is considered that the European

Parliament silently agrees with the preliminary draft and the budget is considered adopted.

With a majority of its members and a majority of 2/3 of the votes, it is possible, if there are important reasons for it, to reject the preliminary draft budget as it can require a new draft. In this case the same complicated procedure has to be repeated from the beginning.

There are a few cases in which the new financial year had started without a fully adopted budget. In situations like this, the expenditures in every direction cannot exceed a monthly value more than 1/12 of the revenues of the previous year (a system of provisional twelfths).

The general size of the budget for 2009 is as follows: overall number of payments -- 116. 096 billion euros that represents 0, 894 percent of the gross national income (БНД) of European Union of as well low increase with respect to the budget for 2008. The size of the assumed duties in a euro that equates to 1. 03 from БНД of European Union is 133. 845 billion. The rapporteur for the 2009 general EU Budget, Jutta HAUG (PES, DE), said: "For me, it was particularly important to give strong financial support to the following: firstly, policies that tackle climate change, secondly, maintaining the social dimension in the context of growth for jobs, thirdly, in measures shaping globalisation, and finally in the support of small and medium-sized enterprises. Generally, the European Parliament safeguarded its priorities. Additionally, it was important for the European Parliament to finance the €1 billion for the Food Facility." The deputies as a whole are concerned from the fact that the gap has reached unprecedented size between the degrees of the assumed duties and degrees of payments in the budget for 2009.

With inspection the non-admission.

to the budget crises, the likes of depressions, had originated in the 80- years, the council and the parliament originate in the proposal of the deputation, based on perennial fiscal framework (МФР) named more finance candidates. This framework that crosses a few budget years, determines the general budget and the maximal ceiling of spendings in each domain. Each year budget must remain in models, asked, in the седемгодишно agreement.

After long negotiations, in m. the Member States reached to in agreement on the model for those who follow for seven years a december 2005. But the taken line was distinguished from country heads from the proposal of deputation and from this that the parliament considered as necessarily with inspection coping with challenges head that the union is is stiff in the period-2007-2013

The speakership of the council - at this time exerted by the chancellor and the minister of finances of Austria, needed therefore to achieve agreement with the members of ЕП as on the size of the budget, so as well for the content on spendings. This agreement was at last concluded in m. April 2006.

Finance candidates are separated on five heads:

- 1 For the period-2007-2013. Stable growth: that head includes structural funds the exploratory activity and the education and equates to 382 billion euros for a period from 7 years of.
2. Securing as well management of natural resources: it is about funding the general agrarian policy and policies in the area of the environment as this part of the budget equates to 371 billion euros.

3. A citizenship freedom security and justice: that part totals 10, 77 billion euros committed to activities In the area the justice and internal works. That sum encompasses as well the programmes on promoting the european civil awareness by exchange between young people fraternization in cities or rusticating an european dimension of the media and the culture.
4. The European Union as a world partner: the 49, 5 billion euros are anticipated for initiatives of benefit of developing countries scheming the conformity of the human rights, the common foreign policy and the policy of security as well as the policy of support The development of the countries, that are neighbouring to the European Union,.
5. Administration (inclusive Transfer outgos) : On this part 49, 8 billion euros are given, T. It is 5, 75 percent of the general of budget. The success of the new season of the financing-2007-2013 is challenge for all participants in it: the primarily European Parliament that gives its crucial support for its procedure of its modernization of its rules for fiscal government.

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