The budget process and the Constitution: a comparison between the budgetary procedures in the US and in the EU and their systemic troubles


Abstract/Index


References

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The budgetary process. Government versus private sector budgeting. Selected national budgetary procedures. The United States. Economic impact. These criticisms of the national budgetary process are more valid in some countries than in others. The extent of scrutiny of the national budget varies widely, and governments vary in how ready they are to provide relevant information and to what degree they try to obscure features of the budget by complicated and disjointed presentation. The United States has a relatively open budget, which is presented as a whole and subjected to congressional scrutiny. In contrast, the government of the United Kingdom presents the budget in different documents at different times, and, although subject to p Since the 1970 and 1975 Treaties, Parliament’s role in the budgetary process has gradually been enhanced. The Lisbon Treaty gave Parliament an equal say with the Council over the entire EU budget. Legal basis. Interinstitutional Agreement (IIA) between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission on budgetary discipline, on cooperation in budgetary matters and on sound financial management approved by Parliament on 19 November 2013 and by the Council on 2 December 2013[2], following the political agreement reached between the Presidents of Parliament, the Council and the Commission on 27 June 2013. Objectives. The budgetary procedure itself involves the preparation and adoption of the budget. The United States budget process is the framework used by Congress and the President of the United States to formulate and create the United States federal budget. The process was established by the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, and additional budget legislation. Prior to 1974, Congress had no formal process for establishing a federal budget. When President Richard Nixon began to refuse to spend funds that Congress had allocated, they In an organization, the process of budgeting is almost necessarily active and explicit, since the very nature of an organization is that its decisions result from the interaction of a number of individuals or groups. This article is concerned with government budgeting, but it is useful to recall that, in their budgetary processes, governments are reflecting the pervasive need to allocate scarce economic resources. The essential ingredients of the process of budgeting under “ideal” conditions can then be summarized In practice, governments have attempted to organize themselves for budgetary purposes by attempting to make a basic distinction between “policy making” and “finance.” Policy makers decide what ought to be done. The obvious argument in disfavour of people being indifferent to the extinction of living creatures is that every species contributes towards the balance in the ecosystem. To illustrate, if there were no bees, plants would suffer; if plants’ cultivation were confined, people and other animals would starve. This makes it evident that people being on the top of the food chain should take responsibility to prevent animals from becoming extinct. Indeed, in our days, urban sprawl and deforestation ruin natural habitats for animals; moreover, air and land pollution makes their survival even more challenging. In these circumstances, humanity has no right to neglect the problem and refuse responsibility.