

The Powers of the European Parliament in terms of legislative, budgetary and control

Legislative Powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → A variable role depending on the procedure - <i>codecision</i>: co-legislator with the Council with conciliation (nearly 42 areas) - <i>cooperation</i>: co-legislator but the Council has the last word (5 cases) - <i>consultation</i> (opinion) (nearly 50 areas) - <i>assent procedure</i> (equivalent to a veto) in 9 cases notably with regard to membership and association treaties → Right of initiative: ask for a proposal on the part of the Commission → The Council decides the means of execution even though in the "controlled regulatory procedure" the Parliament can veto any measures which modify the legislative act excessively,
Budgetary Powers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Decision with the Council - It has the last word on <i>non-obligatory expenditure</i> - whilst the Council has the last word on obligatory expenditure (mainly agricultural spending) - the EP can reject the entire budget (majority of the members and 2/3 of the votes cast) → Negotiation with the <i>European Council</i> on the inter-institutional agreement establishing the pluri-annual financial framework approved by the majority of the votes
Powers of Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → <i>Approbation</i> of the President of the Commission then of the College → Parliamentary Questions → Discussion of the annual general report and vote on the Commission's discharge for the implementation of the budget → Establishment of Temporary Committees of Inquiry → Power of censure over the Commission leading to the resignation of the entire College

Source: Y. Bertoncini, T. Chopin, « Elections européennes : l'heure des choix », *Notes de la Fondation Robert Schuman*, n°45, 2009.