

## FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS OF PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL OVER THE STATE BUDGET

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**Abstract:** This thesis describes the stages of development of parliamentary control in Uzbekistan within the framework of one of the most important forms of "parliamentary control" - the state budget.

**Keywords:** Parliamentary control, state budget, state budget execution, finance

### Introduction

Parliamentary control is an independent institution of parliamentarism, which has a long history of developing various forms of supervisory activity. The exercise of control is an important part of the work of any Parliament. The control function of the Parliament is a process carried out in harmony with the legislation. Parliamentary control is often called political control, because the control powers of the parliament are based not only on its own rights, enshrined in the law, but also on the opinion of the voters, who represent the highest authority of any democratic state

What are the stages of the formation of the institution of “parliamentary control” over the State budget in the Republic of Uzbekistan?

**The period up to the 2000s.** Since the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 1992, the function of parliamentary control has been gradually developing. In particular, in accordance with paragraph 8 of Article 78 of the Constitution, adopted in 1992: the adoption of the budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the proposal of the Cabinet of Ministers and control over its implementation, the introduction of taxes and other mandatory payments are defined as the exclusive powers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is the first manifestation in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan of “parliamentary supervision” as the exclusive competence of the Parliament.

**2000-2011.** The processes of development of parliamentary control in the XX century are directly related to the reforms implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan on the transition to a bicameral parliamentary system. As a result of the national referendum held on 27 January 2002 and in accordance with the Law of 24 April 2003, Chapters XVIII, XIX, XX, XXIII of the Constitution were amended and supplemented. As a result of amendments and additions to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in April 2003, along with the formation and operation of a bicameral parliament in the country, a clear definition of the constitutional powers of the Government and other authorities, the Oliy Majlis significantly strengthened the legislative powers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The exclusive powers of the Oliy Majlis, provided for in Article 78 of the Constitution, are now assigned to the joint powers of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis and are allocated the powers “on the proposal of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan to

adopt and monitor the implementation of the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, ”on the introduction of taxes and other mandatory payments”.

**2011-2016.** The Law of 18 April 2011 amended and supplemented articles 78, 80, 93, 96 and 98 of the Constitution [1]. According to these amendments, the introduction by the Oliy Majlis of the parliamentary institution of expressing a vote of no confidence in the Prime Minister, the systematic report of the government to the parliament on topical issues of socio-economic development of the country, as well as the right of the president to approve decrees on the appointment of the chairman of the Accounts Chamber to a certain extent strengthened the role and place of the parliament in the system of organization of state power, expanded the powers and functions of the legislature in the field of control, increased the requirements for the quality of legislative and control and analytical work, carried out by the highest legislative body of the country. The above-mentioned changes introduced a new institution of parliamentary control for the first time in the practice of the constitutional administration of Uzbekistan, for example, the right to express no confidence in the Prime Minister of the country was introduced. In carrying out these reforms, the experience gained from the analysis of the practice of constitutional development in the field of state and law in such democratic countries as Germany, France, Great Britain, the United States, and Japan was widely used. The reforms carried out in the field of parliamentary control reached a new level with the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2016 “On parliamentary control [2]”.

**The period from 2016 to the present.** Today, the state allocates huge amounts of budget funds for the systematic socio-economic development of all regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The correct flow of these budget funds in the areas to which they are directed requires individual control. In the implementation of this control, the role of

the legislative framework, which launched a new mechanism, is invaluable. We are talking about the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On amendments to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On parliamentary control”.

It is appropriate to say that this law lays the foundation for the mechanism of “parliamentary control”. The reason is that the law clearly defines the subjects, objects, forms of parliamentary control, the procedure for the implementation and consequences of parliamentary control. The document notes that the subjects of parliamentary control are the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan; the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as the Senate); committees, commissions of the Legislative Chamber, the Senate; factions of political parties in the Legislative Chamber.; Deputies of the Legislative Chamber; members of the Senate; The Commissioner for Human Rights of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan exercises parliamentary control over the implementation of the state budget.

### Conclusion

The introduction of “parliamentary control” over the implementation of the state budget in the Republic of Uzbekistan is of great importance. Based on this, in our country, parliamentary control in this direction is carried out by high-level state bodies. In the future, it is expected to introduce changes that will expand the scope of “parliamentary control”.

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