



INCREASING THE SENSITIVITY OF PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL- DEPENDS ON ITS CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS

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Annotation

This article examines the scientific views on the impressive mechanism of parliamentary control over the state budget. The exact and uniform execution of the state budget in the Republic of Uzbekistan today depends in every way on the Constitution and to what extent the rules are established in its norms. In this regard, the researcher analyzed the constitutional foundations of parliamentary control carried out over the state budget in this scientific work, studied problems and shortcomings, and also presented proposals that lead to the expected result in the future.

Keywords: Parliamentary control, legality, constitutional foundations, state power

Introduction

The role and role of Parliament in the system of state power is determined by the directions of its activities. As the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev noted, "in the person of our national parliament, we first see a real mirror of our society, a huge force capable of following people after themselves and starting towards noble goals." Indeed, Parliament is a mirror of society. Depending on the place that Parliament holds in state power, it is possible to determine to what extent democratic governance is established in the state.

In recent years, the role and importance of Parliamentary, in particular parliamentary control in the life of the state and society has increased in the process of democratic reforms in accordance with world trends in our country. In particular, the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on parliamentary control", regulating relations in the field of organization and implementation of parliamentary control, serves as the legal basis for the creation of an effective system aimed at further developing the parliamentary control function on the path of New Uzbekistan and the third Renaissance. It should be noted that today it has become obvious that without Parliament, which has wide authority in public administration, there can be no full-fledged democracy in the country. An important factor in the development of the country is the fact that the parliament monitors the full implementation of laws by the executive authorities,





based on the interests of the people. Of course, one of the goals of the constitutional reforms carried out in our country is to strengthen the control function of the parliament.

It would be appropriate to say that the meeting of the head of state with the members of the Constitutional Commission on June 20 this year to amend the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and implement organizational measures was a historic day in the political life of our country.

At this point, it should be noted that the first thoughts on the implementation of constitutional reforms by the head of state were put forward at an event on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the adoption of our Constitution. At this event, our head of state and political figure Winston Churchill quoted the following statement: "to be good— you need change, and to be the best of the good, you need to change even more." It was emphasized that in solving such an important, strategic task as the renewal of the Constitution, we need to think not seven times, but seventy times and, in full consultation with our people, study in depth the best practices of our country and the world and make a clear decision.

At the meeting of the head of state with the members of the Constitutional Commission, proposals were made with a progressive and comprehensive analysis on the reflection of the legal framework of the most important directions of the domestic and foreign policy of the country in the main space of the country. Of particular importance are the proposals of the Oliy Majlis to strengthen the constitutional framework of their powers to exercise parliamentary control. In particular, the current legislation establishes procedures for the implementation of parliamentary control over the state budget. The analysis shows that the powers of Parliament in this regard are not perfect. The same issue is clearly visible in relations with the Accounts Chamber of the Oliy Majlis.

Analysis of the experience of developed foreign countries shows that the Accounts Chamber is a specially authorized body of Parliament in the field of control over the state budget. In particular, a special place in the implementation of parliamentary control over the execution of the state budget is occupied by special financial and control bodies of the parliament, which are formed by Parliament, such as the Accounts Chamber in Austria, Germany, Spain, France, the main reporting office in the USA, the main Audit Office in Canada and Switzerland, the state reporting committee in

Naturally, the formation of the activities of this body is also within the framework of parliamentary competence. The norms associated with the entry into the





parliamentary competence of the formation of the House of Representatives are established in the Basic Law of Austria, Italy, Spain and other states.

According to Article 93 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the appointment and dismissal of the chairman of the Accounts Chamber is included in the competence of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The transfer of this authority of the president by the head of state to the Senate of the Oliy Majlis was given as a proposal. Through it, it was noted that the Accounts Chamber becomes an important instrument of parliamentary control in ensuring the formation and implementation of the state budget.

This is where the question arises. What place does the Accounts Chamber occupy in the implementation of parliamentary control over the state budget?

It should be noted that the Oliy Majlis cooperates with the Accounts Chamber in the implementation of parliamentary control over the state budget. The activities of the Accounts Chamber are aimed at ensuring the execution of the state budget, the state and movement of state assets and liabilities, the implementation of operations with precious metals and stones, the management of gold and foreign exchange reserves, the involvement and effective use of foreign capital in the economy of the Republic, constant monitoring and control over the timely

In addition, the main directions of the country's tax and budget policy, as well as projects of the budgets of the state budget and state target funds for the next year, will be included in the Oliy Majlis with the conclusion of the Accounts Chamber.

Even in the experience of foreign countries, the procedure for entering into relations with the Parliament of the Accounts Chamber in the field of the state budget is outlined. In particular, in France, the annual report of the Accounts Chamber on the state budget is submitted at the end of June to both Houses of Parliament and the Treasury. It is aimed directly at assessing the legality of budgetary execution, both at managing the budget, and at assessing the achievement of the goals set by Parliament. It provides recommendations on measures to improve legislation and regulatory legal acts regulating Public Administration. Before submitting this report, the Accounts Chamber must make a decision confirming "compliance" with the state budget.

As can be seen, both in the legislation of national and foreign countries, the parliament and the Accounts Chamber are bodies that are inextricably linked within the framework of parliamentary control over the state budget.

In conclusion, it is important that the authority to appoint and release the chairman of the Accounts Chamber to the post is in the Supreme Assembly. I support the proposals of the head of state to transfer the powers of appointment and release of the chairman of the Accounts Chamber to the Senate.





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