

SOME ISSUES OF PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL OVER THE STATE BUDGET IN THE  
CONSTITUTION LEGAL ORDER

Sardorbek Yusupov

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)

Head of the Department of

Administrative and Financial Law

Tashkent State University of Law

E-mail: s.yusupov020@gmail.com

**ABSTRACT:** This report provides scientifically based information on the fact that the relations of parliamentary control over the state budget are regulated at the constitutional level, as well as the emergence of the constitutional basis of parliamentary control over the state budget in foreign countries.

**KEYWORDS:** Constitutional law, scientific debate, state, public finance, parliamentary control, constitutional regime, rule of law, judicial control. Relations on parliamentary control over the state budget are regulated by the constitution.

**INTRODUCTION**

The emergence of the constitution basis for parliamentary control over the state budget in foreign countries has gone through a long historical stage and developed on the basis of many approaches. In the UK, for example, the emergence of a relationship of parliamentary oversight of the state budget initially emerged in the form of public oversight of the budget. This view is called the Disey System. Unlike other constitution lawyers, Disey puts forward his initial views on a system of full control over public finances in parliament. One of Disey's most important achievement was the incorporation of the principles of "parliamentary independence" and "the rule of law" into the parliamentary system of financial control [1].

While there is a wide range of scholarly debates on constitutional law around the world, there is very little debate on public finance and parliamentary oversight. In the implementation of the rule of law in modern constitutional regimes, the main focus is on judicial control. Discussions on parliamentary sovereignty focus on the relationship between the legal sovereignty of parliament and the functions of the judiciary and the prosecutor's office. This discussion partially emphasizes what kind of financial or other relationship there will be between the parliament and the executive [2].

### THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In T. Prosser's research, he analyzed the financial position in the "economic constitution" through the concept of "regulation as a subject of academic discipline and practical policy" and adopted parliamentary control as the main constitutional principle of accepting and spending public control [3].

The Parliamentary Act is an example of their English-language constitution on the rule of law and parliamentary sovereignty. Wade and Philip compiled their financial analysis through "parliamentary oversight of expenditures and taxation". Jennings' focus on public finance was largely focused on the legislative and administrative aspects of government, but he still understood "financial control exercised by the public as a fundamental constitutional principle. Thus, Jennings continued to constitutionalize Dissey's public finances.

One of the most important issues in the relationship of parliamentary control over the state budget is the extent to which this procedure is regulated by the constitution. According to Article 78 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the joint powers of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan are defined as the adoption of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan and control over its implementation. Thus, the basic law of the country directly stipulates parliamentary control over the state budget. However, the procedure for exercising parliamentary control over the state budget is not enshrined in the Basic Law.

The Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany has an independent "Finance" section, which regulates the main issues of budget formation and adoption. This section consists of 11 articles.

According to Article 114 of the Basic Law, the highest control over budget execution is exercised by the Federal Audit Office, which according to Article 114 of the German Constitution, is obliged to submit its conclusions on the profitability and correctness of budget management to the chambers of parliament and the Federal Chambers. The federal finance minister is required to report to parliament on all government revenues and expenditures, public debt. It should be noted that the budget legislation of the Federal Republic of Germany focuses on the integral connection of control with the organization of the budget process at all its stages. This was achieved, first of all, through a balanced distribution of powers, rights and responsibilities of all branches of government at different stages of the budget process. This ensures constant interaction for common purposes [3].

The Bundestag constantly monitors the quality of execution of the state budget and assumes responsibility for obligations that may lead to an increase in budget expenditures. Such budget legislation mainly helps to resolve conflicts between the legislature and the executive [4].

Section 7 of the Constitution of Japan is devoted to finance and contain 8 articles. According to the constitution, the government prepares a budget for each fiscal year and submits it to parliament for consideration and decision. A reserve fund may be allowed by parliament to cover unexpected budget shortfalls. All payments from the reserve fund must be approved by parliament [5].

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it should be noted that each state, based on the characteristics of its historical development, has addressed the issue of legal regulation of parliamentary control over the state budget. The basic laws have played an important role in this regard.

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