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## THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTROL OVER THE STATE BUDGET OF NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS

**Abstract:** *This article analyzes the international legal framework of parliamentary control over the state budget, the participation of national parliaments in the implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals.*

*Universal standards have been considered in terms of the implementation of effective parliamentary control over the state budget. In the conditions of the pandemic of COVID-19, scientific and theoretical views on increasing the role of parliaments in the control of the state budget have been presented.*

**Key words:** *“parliamentary diplomacy”, state budget, parliamentary control, Inter-parliamentary institutions, SDGs Sustainable development goals indicators, Political Forum, Global sustainable policy rating, digital revolution.*

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### Introduction

The national budget system of each state reflects its political position and the factors of their implementation. Today, the international community is experiencing new trends in increasing the role of parliaments in budgetary control against the background of new Real problems, especially in the conditions of the pandemic of COVID-19.

Control over the state budget is one of the most important functions in the implementation of parliamentary control. The standards and principles of international law are also important in the effective management of the country, socio-economic development, ensuring the human rights and freedoms of the state and its officials, fulfillment of obligations to citizens, as well as the fulfillment of international obligations.

At the same time, ensuring cooperation between the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and international organizations, inter-parliamentary

institutions, implementation of advanced international trends in budget control in national legislation are among the topical issues. The international cooperation of the international parliament, which is considered the main factor in the development of the Institute of parliamentary diplomacy, is important to achieve this goal.

Additionally, the implementation of the concept of "Noble governance", an important indicator indicating the process of democratic changes, modernization of the political system, as well as 17 Sustainable Development Goals that should be achieved by the UN until 2030 and the fulfillment of 169 tasks, requires parliaments to play a more active role in the budgetary process.

From international legal norms it is known that as supreme representative institutions, the Institute of Parliament and its members are obliged not only to meet the needs of voters, but also to ensure the rational

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use and proper accounting of public funds by the executive branch.

### The Main Findings and Results

In this regard, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev's speech at the 75th anniversary summit of the United Nations was accompanied by proposals to adopt a special resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and enhancing the role of parliaments in ensuring human rights, as well as to develop the International Code of voluntary obligations of states during pandemics[1].

The international legal framework for parliamentary control over the state budget is so complex that they are not uniform in nature. Subjects of international law (international and specialized organizations) have a targeted influence on the behavior of other entities, in particular the State Institution.

Such influence is carried out through the creativity of the law and the application of law, centralized and decentralized Regulation, Coordination and subordination of interests of the parties, strict and soft methods of regulation. These norms, like other norms, can be in the character of prohibition, loading obligation or authorisation.

The subjects of international legal relations related to parliamentary control over the state budget can be listed as follows:

I. International organizations of general competence. These organizations combine the qualities of parliamentary control over the state budget, based on general international law and the goals and objectives of the international organization. They act as coordinators of international cooperation for the targeted spending of the state budget. In this regard, the United Nations and its specialized agencies play an important role.

II. International organizations with special competence. We know that the activities of international organizations with general competence are not sufficient to create an international legal framework for the field we are studying. To establish international legal norms, such as methodological guidelines for parliamentary control over budgetary control, model laws, international standards and printouts, a narrow range of specialists' knowledge and skills are required. Members of these organizations can be states, parliaments, state organizations responsible for budgetary control.

International organizations with special competence can also be classified as follows:

1. Inter-Parliamentary Union;
2. International organizations of financial control bodies;
3. Inter-Parliamentary Unions of Regional Organizations.

### 4. States.

The state institution, as a subject of international law, also seeks to ensure economic security through an effective system of budgetary control in the form of a supreme representative body.

The UN has become one of the most pressing strategic goals of the international community in terms of the scale and importance of the Sustainable Development Goals. On the official website of the United Nations, the Institute for Sustainable Development Goals described as follows: "The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs in subsequent places) are a call to action by poor, rich and middle-income countries to improve their well-being and protect our planet.

States recognize measures to eliminate poverty in proportion with efforts to ensure economic growth, solve a number of issues in the field of education, health, social protection and employment, as well as fight against climate change and Environmental Protection" [2].

The United Nations and the parliament recommend to establish closer cooperation with parliaments at the national level, including to expand parliamentary capacity, in particular, to allocate budget funds for the implementation of the agenda in the field of sustainable development until 2030, strengthen the rule of law and promote the harmonization of national legislation with international obligations [3].

In order to achieve the goals and priorities set out in this policy document, the highest representative bodies of each participating state must establish effective budget control and create a transparent accountability system in this regard, providing a voluntary national review of the Republic of Uzbekistan, integrating these goals and objectives into the rule-making process.

In the development of the state budget project, the consideration of the National SDGs will be aimed at ensuring the stability of the budget and optimizing costs taking into account its priorities.

The role of the UN Sustainable Development Goals in the control of countries' budgets has been studied by a number of scientists such as Hege E., Brimont L., Pagnon F.[4], Kumar S., Kumar N., Vivekadhish S. [5], Cabannes Y [6], V.Belobragin, T.Salimova, L.Biryukova [7], T. A. Lanshina [8],

On May 22, 2018, the UN General Assembly adopted United Nations Resolution 72/278 on Cooperation between National Parliaments and the Inter-Parliamentary Union [9]. With this document, the General Assembly recognized the role of national parliaments in the implementation of national plans and strategies, as well as ensuring transparency and accountability on a national and global scale. The resolution recommended the United Nations and the the Inter-Parliamentary to continue close cooperation in various areas, such as sustainable development for

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the Union, human rights, gender equality and empowerment of women, democracy and "Noble governance", the development of information and communication technologies and reducing the risk of natural disasters [10].

Scientists from the UN SDGs study Hege E., Brimont L., Pagnon F. believes that the impact of the SDGs indicators on control over the state budget distinguishes three features.

First, these indicators are used as a management tool. Based on this view, O.R. Yang points out that the key factor in leading collective action is the allocation of resources, including national budgets, by setting medium- and long-term priorities for governance as defined in the SDGs [11].

Secondly, the SDGs serves to increase the accountability of the state governing bodies. Historically, indicators and assessments play an important role in democratic debate. An assessment based on accurate statistical indicators can motivate governments and officials to take their actions responsibly and transparently.

Thirdly, the SDGs can help bring national budgets closer and standardized to each other, which in turn contributes to the global sustainable policy rating. It created the opportunity for the member states to analyze the budget in accordance with the SDGs in the course reports submitted to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development [12].

In our opinion, SDGs indicators on the first factor can be a means of mass action. Clearly, this raises the question of whether public authorities are able to identify and address budget needs that are appropriate to specific goals or projects aimed at achieving SDGs indicators. In particular, to what extent does it fit into the SDGs classification in education?

On the second factor, states are required to establish links between national budgets and SDGs performance system, to show the country's progress in achieving SDGs and to help assess government performance.

The third factor is the exchange of views between the parliaments of countries who reported to the high-level political forum on sustainable development, as well as the exchange of views between politicians and experts, the organization of

collective intellectual debates on national budget spending is important in the transition to Global Sustainable Development.

In addition, democratic institutions, civil society institutions can participate in this process on the basis of public control.

H. Schmidt, L. Gostin, E. Emanuel, a team of scientists who have studied the reflection of BRM indicators in the national budget, put forward the theory that a "digital revolution" is required for sustainable development on a global scale. Transformation in each area determines the problems of priority investment and regulation, which the government working with business and civil society requires the implementation of clearly defined functions [13].

With the support of J.Wu, the idea states that research and development aimed at SDGs will require cooperation between researchers in various disciplines, as well as extensive contacts and cooperation with industry, government and organizations, which in turn helps to create a new research [14].

## Conclusion

In our opinion, based on the doctrinal views of the above-mentioned scholars, it is vital to establish platforms for communication with the international and national scientific communities in the implementation of the powers of the parliament on the budget. Today, information and communication research, in particular the solution of technological problems such as storage capacity, computing speed, communication and network development, is considered a key factor in overcoming socio-economic problems in most developing countries.

Additionally, it is expedient to develop a special strategic program for cooperation of international non-governmental organizations, in addition to international organizations, inter-parliamentary institutions, international organizations of financial control bodies, with general competence in the implementation of parliamentary control over the budget. This is because the ratings and indicators maintained by these organizations also have a direct impact on the UN SDGs.

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