



IMPROVING FINANCIAL CONTROL MECHANISMS IN ENSURING REGIONAL ECONOMIC STABILITY

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Abstract

This article analyzes the role and importance of financial control mechanisms in ensuring regional economic stability. The relevance of an effective financial control system in the context of globalization is highlighted in strengthening economic security, ensuring budget discipline, rational use of financial resources, and reducing corruption risks. In the process of researching the topic, a systematic approach, comparative analysis, expert assessment, and economic modeling methods were used. The results of the study show that in order to improve financial control at the regional level, it is necessary to strengthen internal audit, introduce electronic financial control systems, increase transparency over public procurement, modernize taxation mechanisms, and strengthen public control. The article develops proposals and recommendations on strengthening financial discipline at the regional level based on advanced foreign experience. The results of the study serve as a practical basis for improving the effectiveness of economic reforms, ensuring sustainable economic development in the regions, and modernizing the state financial management system.

Keywords: Financial control, regional economy, economic stability, budget discipline, internal audit, electronic control system, state finance, fiscal policy, transparency, economic security.

Introduction

In the context of market relations, the sustainable development of the economic system is determined by many factors. Among the most important of them, the effectiveness of financial management, budget discipline, transparency of the taxation system, the availability of effective control over state expenditures, and the level of



rational use of resources occupy a special place. In particular, the macro-stability of the country's economy is often closely related to the economy of the regions, and the financial control system plays a central role in ensuring economic stability in the regions. In today's globalization environment, with increasing international economic integration, diversification of the regional economy, conducting a sustainable budget policy, and increasing financial discipline remain strategic tasks.

Regional economic stability is a balanced activity of financial, economic and organizational institutions that ensure the continuity of socio-economic development in the regions. In this case, the presence of a comprehensive control system over the formation, distribution and use of financial resources is a guarantee of regional stability. The role of financial control in regulating economic processes in the regions is increasing, especially in the current conditions of deepening economic reforms and increasing financial independence between the state budget and local budgets.

The financial control system is a set of mechanisms that exercise control over state financial resources, funds of economic entities, budget revenues and expenditures, tax revenues, funds of trust funds, and grants from international financial organizations. The main goal of this system is to achieve economic stability by strengthening financial discipline, preventing corruption risks, and ensuring targeted spending of funds. For financial control mechanisms to function effectively at the regional level, it is necessary for state financial control bodies, internal audit systems, public oversight, and digital monitoring tools based on information technologies to work together.

The strategy of economic reforms being implemented by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan also identifies regional development policy as one of the priority areas. In particular, the □New Uzbekistan - Development Strategy□ identifies increasing the budget independence of regions, ensuring transparency in the budget process, introducing modern financial control systems, and strengthening control mechanisms over state expenditures as important tasks. At the same time, the activities of the Accounts Chamber, the Ministry of Finance, the State Tax Committee, the State Customs Committee and local financial authorities are being improved.

However, an analysis of regional financial management practices shows that there are still a number of problems in ensuring the economic stability of the regions. In particular,



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inefficient use of budget resources,
insufficiently broad tax base,
in some cases, violations of budget discipline,
the persistence of corruption risks in project financing,
insufficient analysis of the financial results of state programs,
low cooperation between the internal audit and external financial control systems,
insufficiently established digital financial monitoring.[2]

In addition, the issue of expanding the revenue base of local budgets remains relevant. Regional economic stability is the balanced development of economic processes at the regional level, stable growth of macroeconomic indicators, adequate distribution of budget and financial resources, stable functioning of social infrastructure, and ensuring economic security. The economic stability of each region creates the basis for the macroeconomic stability of the country. Therefore, the effective organization of a financial control system is of great importance in managing the regional economy. The financial control system strengthens economic stability by increasing the economic potential of the regional economy, enhancing its investment attractiveness, targeted use of public funds, preventing economic risks, and ensuring budget discipline. The presence of financial control has a positive effect on the quality of economic resource management and increases the effectiveness of economic reforms. This system also ensures the timely and correct implementation of fiscal policy at the regional level.

Financial control mechanisms are a set of organizational and legal instruments that control the formation, distribution, and expenditure of financial resources. They are carried out on the basis of the following types:

State financial control is carried out by the Accounts Chamber, the Ministry of Finance, the State Tax Committee, the State Customs Committee and other authorized bodies. The main tasks of this control are:

controlling the execution of the state budget and local budgets;
analyzing the use of funds from state trust funds;
ensuring the transparency of public procurement;
controlling the full receipt of tax revenues and budget revenues;
preventing embezzlement of budget funds, illegal expenditures or corruption schemes.



Internal control is organized in economic entities and serves to ensure the financial stability of their activities and manage risks. Enterprises and organizations have internal audit departments that:

check the accuracy of financial statements;

control the expenditure of funds;

ensure the correct calculation of value added tax, profit tax and other taxes;

develops measures to prevent financial fraud.[3]

Independent audit organizations audit the financial activities of business entities and assess the compliance of their financial statements with international standards. Independent audit serves to improve the investment climate in the regions, as investors tend to invest only in regions with financial transparency.

Public control is relevant today and is carried out by civil society institutions - non-governmental non-profit organizations, the media, bloggers and ordinary citizens. The openness and transparency of state spending is strengthened precisely through public control. In Uzbekistan, the **Open Budget** portal serves as an important tool for ensuring public control.

The financial control system in Uzbekistan is regulated by a number of regulatory documents. Among them:

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

The Law **On State Financial Control**;

The **Budget Code**;

The Law **On the Accounts Chamber**;

Law "On Auditing Activities";

Presidential Decrees and Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers.

These legal frameworks ensure the stable functioning of the financial control system. At the same time, work is underway to bring financial reporting into line with international standards in the country. This process is coordinated by the Ministry of Finance and the Chamber of Auditors.

Today, the regional financial control system is being gradually improved in our country. However, an analysis of the current situation shows the following problems: Insufficient transparency in the use of financial resources.

Budget discipline is poorly maintained in the regions.

The revenue base of local budgets is low.

Financial monitoring of state programs is not sufficiently organized.



The financial audit system is not sufficiently implemented based on digitalization.

Financial discipline in rural areas is lower than in cities.[4]

A thorough analysis of these problems requires the development of scientifically based ways to eliminate them.

In conclusion, improving financial control mechanisms in ensuring regional economic stability is one of the most important factors in managing a modern economy. As countries transition to market relations on the path of economic development, the formation of a competitive environment, and the expansion of the state budget and financial markets, the importance of financial control is increasing. Especially in a situation where economic reforms have deepened, the real sector of the economy is being modernized, and the state finance management system is developing based on the principles of transparency, improving the financial control system is becoming an urgent issue at the regional level.

The effectiveness of the financial control system serves not only to expand the revenue base of the state budget and local budgets, but also to ensure the targeted and effective use of budget funds. This system prevents financial errors, corruption, illegal spending, violation of budget discipline, and financial threats that may arise in the process of managing economic resources. International experience shows that societies where the financial control system is digitalized, based on internal and external audit requirements, and operating in harmony with public oversight, have higher economic growth rates, increased transparency over public spending, and improved investment climate.

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