

The essence of state budget revenues and the principles of their formation

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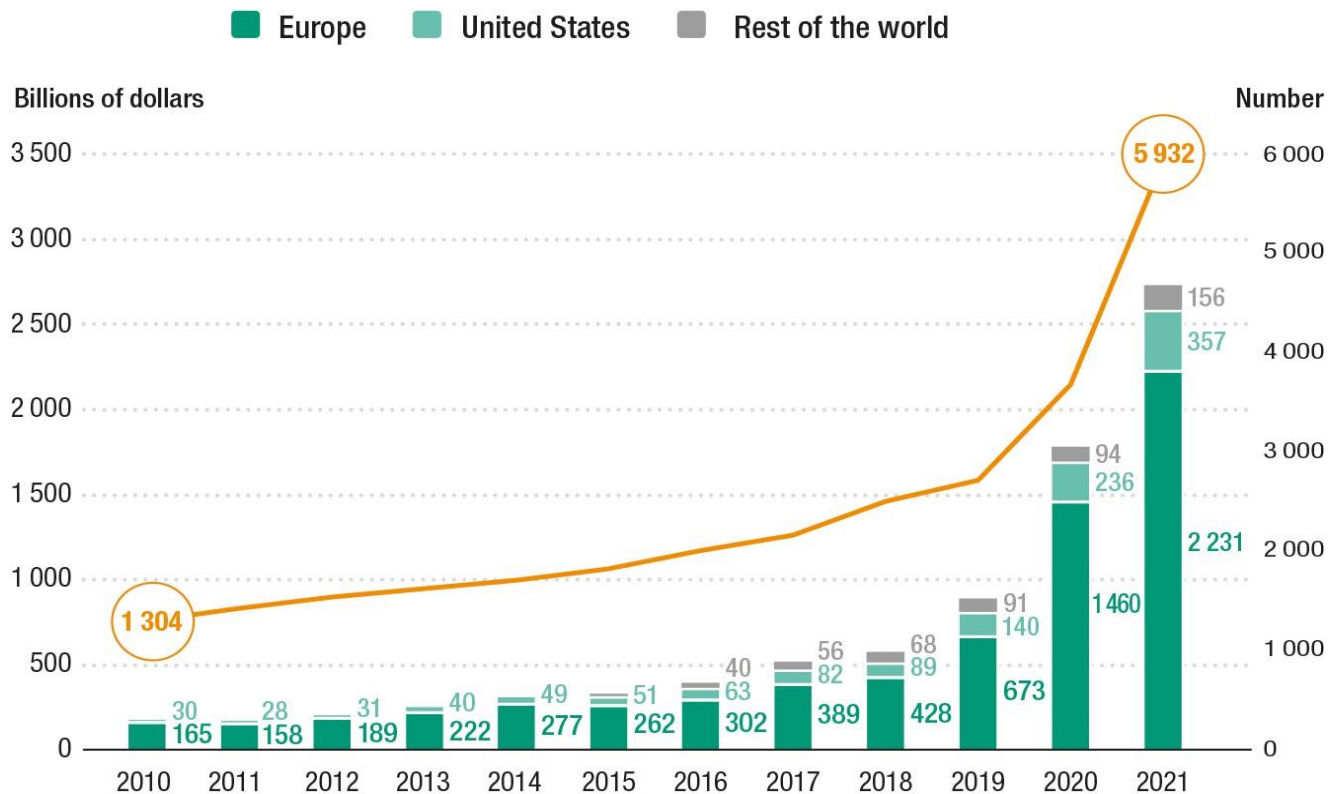
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Annotation: This article contains many guesses and theories. In our country, state-guaranteed education and health care services are still a priority. Free general education and selective vocational education are guaranteed. Much attention is paid to the social protection of the poor sections of the population. Measures are being taken to increase the minimum wage, to increase the amount of unemployment benefits, to compensate the costs of meals for children under school age, schoolchildren, students, and to regulate the wages of employees of state budget organizations. Spending on the economy from the budget indicates that the state is still one of the main economic entities. It is these costs that will enable the construction of new industrial enterprises on a large scale, the development of agricultural production on a modern industrial basis, and the technical rearmament of transport, communications and other sectors of the economy. That is why, in the current conditions, among these expenses of the state budget, expenses for the economy and expenses for financing centralized investments occupy a special place.

Keywords: Financial technologies, corporate, approaches, budget, tax powers, foreign experiences.

Introduction: Inter-budgetary transfers, which represent the transfer of funds from one budget to another budget for a specific purpose or without specifying the purpose, are important in the formation of local budget revenues. Therefore, the use of inter-budgetary transfers is aimed at ensuring the balance between revenues and expenses of local budgets, which is the main goal of budget regulation. The study of foreign experience shows that two generally accepted methods are actively used in budget practice. The first method involves the allocation of sources of income according to the links of the budget system in the order of attaching tax bases to each level of the budget or mobilizing all revenues and then distributing them to sub-budgets. The second method involves the allocation of grants in the form of transfers aimed at solving the problems of vertical disparity of budgets of the budget system. The new stage of the development of the budget system is explained by the expansion of the powers of local authorities in matters of financial decentralization and ensuring the independence of local budgets. As of 2017, as part of the policy of strengthening the revenue base and ensuring the financial independence of local budgets, the relative indicators of local budgets began to decrease significantly, while the absolute indicators increased. The new stage of the development of the budget system is explained by the expansion of the powers of local authorities in matters of financial decentralization and ensuring the independence of local budgets. As of 2017, as part of the policy of strengthening the revenue base and ensuring the financial independence of local budgets, the relative

indicators of local budgets began to decrease significantly, while the absolute indicators increased¹



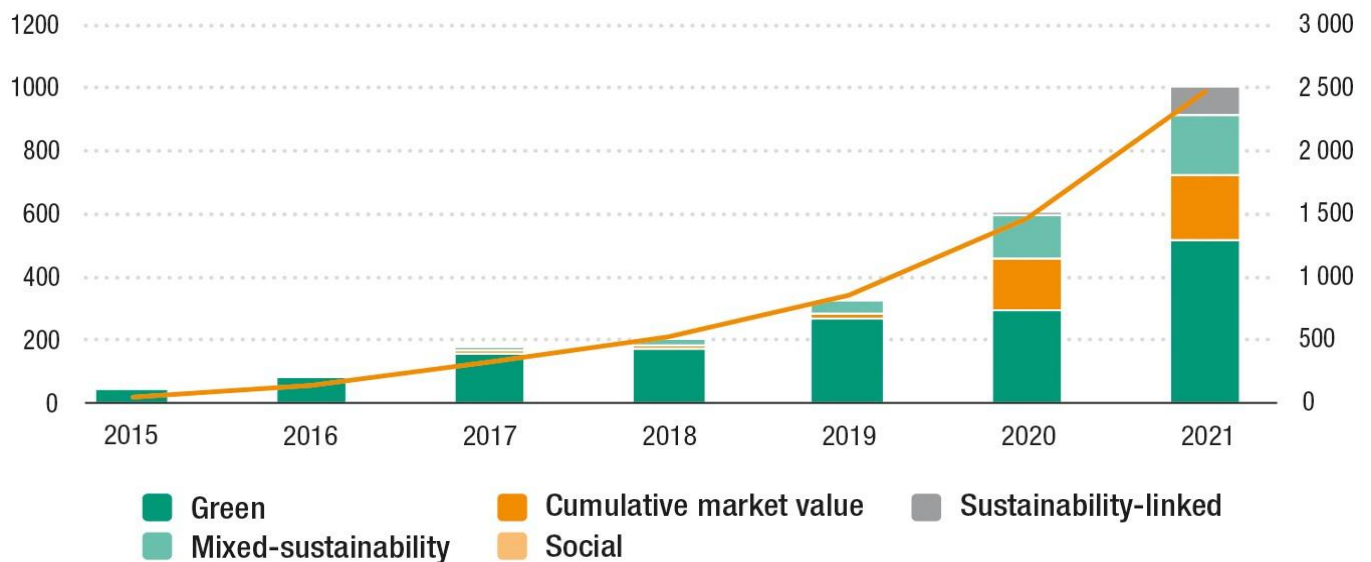
When attaching taxes to the budgets of the budget system, the population, density and number of taxpayers are taken into account. Based on these criteria, if the revenue of the lower budgets is not enough to cover the costs, and also to achieve a fair distribution of social benefits in the republic, levers for ensuring inter-budget balance are used. As a result of the economic reforms in the republic, local budgets: local budgets of regions, districts and cities have been defined. Based on this, the interest of the local government bodies in providing a surplus of income by creating a favorable business environment for the full and timely payment of these taxes has been strengthened. State taxes (profit tax from legal entities, income tax from individuals, value added tax, excise duty, etc.) a part is transferred to local budgets based on the normative standards established by the law. Changes in the standards of deduction from state taxes have a negative impact on the financial stability of local budgets. Therefore, it would be appropriate to leave the revenue from value added tax, income tax, and profit tax in local budgets in a proportionate manner. The distribution of tax powers between different branches of the government plays an important role in the organization of inter-budgetary relations. It should be noted that the distribution of revenues between different levels of government is based on the principle of decentralization of spending powers and, accordingly, implemented by expanding the functions of regional and local government bodies. In this case, the problem will not be solved by completely linking certain types of tax revenues between different branches of government. In most cases, the existence and implementation of various schemes for combining taxable income and tax liabilities can be a solution to the problem. As a result of the distribution of taxes and fees between budgets, the interest of local authorities to increase the revenue base by increasing the level of local taxes and fees within their powers, and by comparing the revenue base of local budgets and the level of collection, there was an opportunity to realistically evaluate the activities of local governments².

In practice, it is not always possible to achieve equality of state budget revenue and expenditure volumes. In some cases, the revenues of the state budget may exceed its expenses. Such a state budget is called a

¹ Ways of rational distribution of budget revenues between budgets M Asharapova Sh. Ergasheva TMI

² N.E. Jiyanova, U.A. Ortikov Taxation and taxation The global experience of the tax system and the possibilities of its application in the practice of Uzbekistan - Innovation in the economy. 2020

state budget with a surplus. On the contrary, in some cases, the expenses of the state budget exceed its revenues. Accordingly, the excess of state budget expenditures over state budget revenues is called a state budget deficit. Other things being equal, the most common reasons for the state budget deficit can be the following: • the practice of using large-scale state capital investments for economic development; • occurrence of emergency incidents; • crisis situations in the economy, its decay; • insufficient efficiency of financial and credit systems; • inability of the government to adequately control the financial situation in the country; • relatively low efficiency of social production; • that the result of foreign economic relations is undesirable; • irrationality of the structural structure (structure) of state budget expenditures; • striving to live at the expense of funds that are not available at the national level; • the relative size of the level of military expenditures; • assistance to other countries without sufficient consideration of real domestic potential; • the presence of the state budget mechanism, which does not allow the state to use it as an incentive for the development of the economy and the social sphere, and is insufficiently effective; • other reasons. When a state budget deficit occurs, a strategic approach (strategy) to it requires paying special attention to the following situations: • one should not try to solve the existence of a state budget deficit in a mathematical way. Because, in this case, instead of "treatment", the "disease" of the economy increases;³



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As the economic level of society's development increases, the importance of the fiscal function of taxes also increases. The 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century of human development are characterized by a huge increase in state revenues due to tax collection, which, in turn, is associated with the expansion of state functions and the implementation of certain policies by certain social groups in power. In recent years, the state spends a large amount of financial resources on economic and social activities, strengthening defense capabilities and maintaining the administrative apparatus. Especially after the Second World War, the developed countries of the world are characterized by a high rate of growth of income collected in the form of taxes. this is explained not only by the recovery of the economy, but also by the deterioration of reproduction conditions in many Western countries in the 60s and 70s of the last century. In the mid-80s of the 20th century, the rate of growth of tax revenues slowed down and their weight in the national income stabilized. However, despite this, the state's weight in the redistribution of national income is still high. The fiscal function of taxes creates objective conditions for state intervention in economic relations, that is, it requires a regulatory function. The function of

³ Jumanyozova MT Advanced pedagogical technologies and their practical application. A. Avloni State University. - Tashkent 2010.

⁴ Regulation rising as financial markets tackle climate risks 09 June 2022 An UNCTAD report shows that adoption of policy measures and regulations dedicated to sustainable finance accelerated in 2021.

regulation (promotion) as an active participant in redistribution processes, encouraging or hindering the reproduction of taxes, means that it can have a drastic effect by increasing or decreasing capital accumulation, increasing or decreasing the demand for the solvency of the population. Through the expansion of the tax method of attracting national income by the state, taxes constantly collide with the participants of the production process, which creates a real opportunity for it to affect the country's economy and all stages of reproduction.

In emergency situations, when it becomes difficult to pay taxes and get public loans, the government resorts to the issue of paper money. This is the most inconvenient method of filling the state budget revenues. Because the use of this method can lead to the growth of the money mass, which is not properly supplied with goods, and to the strengthening of inflationary processes, and ultimately, to serious social and economic consequences. State budget revenues are one of the elements of the general process of distribution and redistribution of the country's gross domestic (national) product and have an intermediate (transit) character. They arise as a result of the transfer of a part of the income and savings belonging to legal entities and individuals to the budget. The materialized content of the state budget income is made up of the funds that have fallen to the state's disposal. The form of manifestation of this financial (budget) category consists of various taxes, payments, fees, duties and deductions that go to the budget. Quantitatively, the revenues of the state budget show the share of the state in the created (produced) gross domestic (national) product (national income). Their absolute size and weight are determined by the total size of the country's gross domestic (national) product (national income), political, economic, social, defense and other tasks facing the state at one time or another. In accordance with these, the amount of collection (collection) of funds to the budget and the forms and methods of their collection are determined. It is desirable that the process of formation of state budget revenues be based on the following principles: - compliance with independent activity of subjects (creation of conditions). This means that budgeting a part of the funds belonging to the subjects should not have a negative impact on their independent development.

For example, revenues from state enterprises include payments of state enterprises and organizations, revenues from the sale of state property, and revenues from services provided by state organizations. Funds coming to the budget from the population can consist of taxes and other voluntary payments. In turn, state budget revenues assigned to each subgroup consist of a separate type of revenue. For example, the revenues transferred to the budget by state-owned enterprises include value added tax, excise taxes, income (profit) tax, and others. Also, the composition of revenues from state property includes customs revenues, unclaimed and confiscated property, unclaimed cargo and mail, consists of proceeds from the sale of property transferred to the state by right of inheritance. Revenues received for services provided by state organizations and institutions include fees collected by the traffic safety service, fees for registration of trademarks, fees for state inspection of measuring instruments, fees for services provided to the population by judicial and arbitration bodies and notary offices, etc. State budget revenues can be attracted in a mandatory or voluntary way. Compulsory revenue collection plays a decisive role. Discretionary payments include proceeds from the sale of government bonds and lottery tickets. Revenues received for services provided by state organizations and institutions include fees collected by the traffic safety service, fees for registration of trademarks, fees for state inspection of measuring instruments, fees for services provided to the population by judicial and arbitration bodies and notary offices, etc. State budget revenues can be attracted in a mandatory or voluntary way. Compulsory revenue collection plays a decisive role. Discretionary payments include proceeds from the sale of government bonds and lottery tickets. Revenues received for services provided by state organizations and institutions include fees collected by the traffic safety service, fees for registration of trademarks, fees for state inspection of measuring instruments, fees for services rendered to citizens by judicial and arbitration bodies and notary offices, etc. State budget revenues can be attracted in a

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These costs represent the economic relations that arise in the process of using the funds of the state's centralized monetary funds in different directions. State budget expenditures are one of the manifestations (components) of the state budget, which is a general financial category, and have general characteristics that belong to it, that is, they are distributive, have a specific monetary form of expression, are connected with the operation of monetary funds, and are organized by the state. At the same time, since the state budget expenditures are a unique part of the whole, they are related to the use of the funds of the state's centralized monetary funds and the formation of relevant funds. The materialized form of this distribution relationship consists of the movement of state budget funds directed to various sectors. The economic essence of state budget expenditures is manifested through its various forms (types). Each type of costs has its quantitative and qualitative characteristics. Their qualitative characteristic expresses the economic nature of reality and allows determining the purpose of state budget expenditures, and their quantitative characteristic allows to determine their amount. The variety of specific types of state budget expenditures is determined by the presence of the following factors: economic nature and functions of the state; level of socio-economic development of the country; connection of the state budget with the national economy; level of development of economic relations; forms of manifestation of state budget funds, etc. The combination of these factors creates one or another system of any state budget expenditures at a certain stage of socio-economic development⁶.

In conclusion, in order to determine the role and importance of state budget expenditures in the economic life of society, it is appropriate to classify them according to certain characteristics. In theory and practice, there are several signs of classification of state budget expenditures. They can be divided into separate groups according to their economic content, functionality, role in social reproduction, production sectors and types of activities or departmental division, social purpose, territorial classification, certain goals and legal point of view, or the level of state administration. According to their economic content, state budget expenditures are divided into capital and current expenditures. These costs represent how they can affect the extended reproduction process.

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⁶ Dilmonov KB Specifics of innovation processes in agrarian industrial complex. - 2016. - S. 3561-3565.

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