

**ENSURING THE EFFICIENT USE OF STATE BUDGET FUNDS AND
IMPROVING THE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
BETWEEN THE LINKS OF THE BUDGET SYSTEM**

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the organization of state budget revenues in the distribution of revenues and expenditures between the links of the budget system, management of state budget revenues and expenditures, deepening economic reforms in areas financed by the state budget in the context of economic liberalization and budget funds. Problems and shortcomings in improving the control of effective use are studied and the necessary scientific conclusions and recommendations are given.

KEYWORDS: *State Budget, Budget Funds, Resident Legal Entities, State Assets, Excise Tax, and Customs Tax, Value Added Tax, Control And Inspection Bodies.*

INTRODUCTION

In the context of modernization of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a special place is occupied by public finance and the state budget, which is an important component of it. The state budget forms the material and financial basis for the implementation of a number of social, economic, political, environmental and other functions of the state and enters into certain relations with all branches of the country's financial system, regulated by the budget financial legislation. Full and effective implementation of the priorities of the development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, sustainable and balanced economic development, a strong position in world markets, ensuring sustainable economic growth, further improving the living standards and welfare of our people A thorough study of the mechanisms of implementation of the state budget in the current situation is more relevant than ever. Specialists working in the public finance system are required to have a thorough knowledge of the mechanisms of correct and effective organization of public-budget relations and be able to apply them in practice.

The state budget is an integral part of the public financial system, and the content of the state budget is directly derived from the socio-economic functions and obligations of the state. The state budget is the main source of funding for socio-economic policy measures, the social sphere and the public sector. Along with other economic supports of the state, the state budget plays an important role in the management and organization of the state budget, ensuring social stability, successful implementation of priority development tasks of each period, the effective implementation of these tasks 'llash is provided.

The state budget interacts with all sectors and links of the country's financial system. This relationship is manifested in the following: temporary cash disruptions in state trust funds can be covered by the state budget, while the funds of 19 state trust funds can be used to cover the

non-inflationary deficit in the state budget. serves as a source; Through public credit, the state borrows from internal and external sources to fulfill its obligations, as well as lends to domestic entities and entities involved in international financial relations, and public debt emerges as a source of budget deficit. there is a certain financial relationship between public credit, which is a separate branch of finance; Value-added, profit, income, which is a source of income of the state budget, is created through the financing of commercial enterprises, which are a separate branch of the country's financial system, and on the basis of their redistribution, revenues and revenues to the state budget budget funds are used to some extent in the formation of resources of these enterprises, which can be seen in the movement of funds from the state budget to finance the economy and centralized investments; It is known that a separate branch of the financial system consists of financial relations in institutions and organizations engaged in non-profit activities, most of which are budget organizations in various sectors and industries, their current activities, in some cases, capital investments. there is a relationship between them and the state budget on the distribution of budget funds to meet existing needs; In addition, certain financial relations will be formed between the state budget and the allocation of social transfers between households, the provision of soft loans strengthened by public funds, as well as the purchase of taxes, mandatory payments, loans participate in the formation of state budget resources.

Analysis and research

The organization of state budget revenues in the distribution of revenues and expenditures between the links of the budget system is specified in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the State Budget for 2021 and is one of the most important factors. The organization of state budget revenues is as follows:

- 1) taxes, fees, duties and other obligatory payments established by the legislation;
- 2) income from the placement, commissioning and sale of financial and other assets of the state;
- 3) funds transferred to the state property on the right of inheritance, gift in accordance with the legislation;
- 4) non-refundable receipts from legal entities and individuals, as well as from foreign countries;
- 5) payments to the account of repayment of budget loans to resident legal entities and foreign countries;
- 6) other income not prohibited by the legislation.

State budget expenditures include:

Expenditures of the state budget within the framework of allocations from the approved budget are carried out as follows:

- 1) budget funds in the form of current expenditures of recipients;
- 2) in the form of current budget transfers;
- 3) in the form of capital expenditures:

acquisition and reproduction of fixed assets and assets (including works and services related to them) for public use;

to receive land and other property abroad for state needs;

to acquire land rights and other intangible assets for state needs;

to create state reserves;

4) in the form of budget transfers to legal entities to cover capital expenditures;

5) in the form of budget loans to resident legal entities and foreign countries;

6) in the form of budget subsidies and budget loans to state trust funds;

7) in the form of payments for repayment and maintenance of public debt;

8) in the form of other expenses not prohibited by the legislation.

State budget revenue and expenditure management

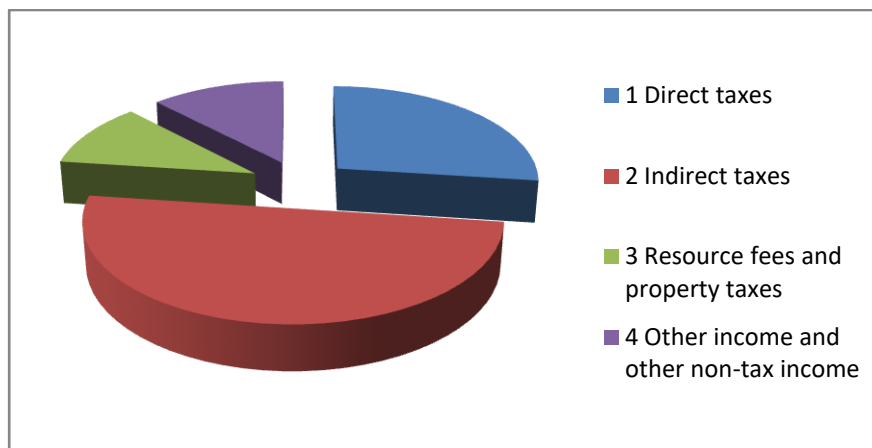
The Ministry of Finance and other financial bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan are responsible for the implementation of the State Budget and the budgets included in its structure within the indicators established by law. Revenues and expenditures of the state budget are managed by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

If during the year the state revenues are significantly reduced and the predetermined deficit of the state budget exceeds the threshold established by law, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the manner prescribed by law submits a proposal to the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Budget loans may be allocated from their respective budgets during the fiscal year to adjust the temporary gap between the revenues and expenditures of the different levels of budgets. The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall set the deadline and procedure for issuing budget loans.

REPUBLICAN BUDGET REVENUE FORECAST FOR 2021 BILLION SUMS

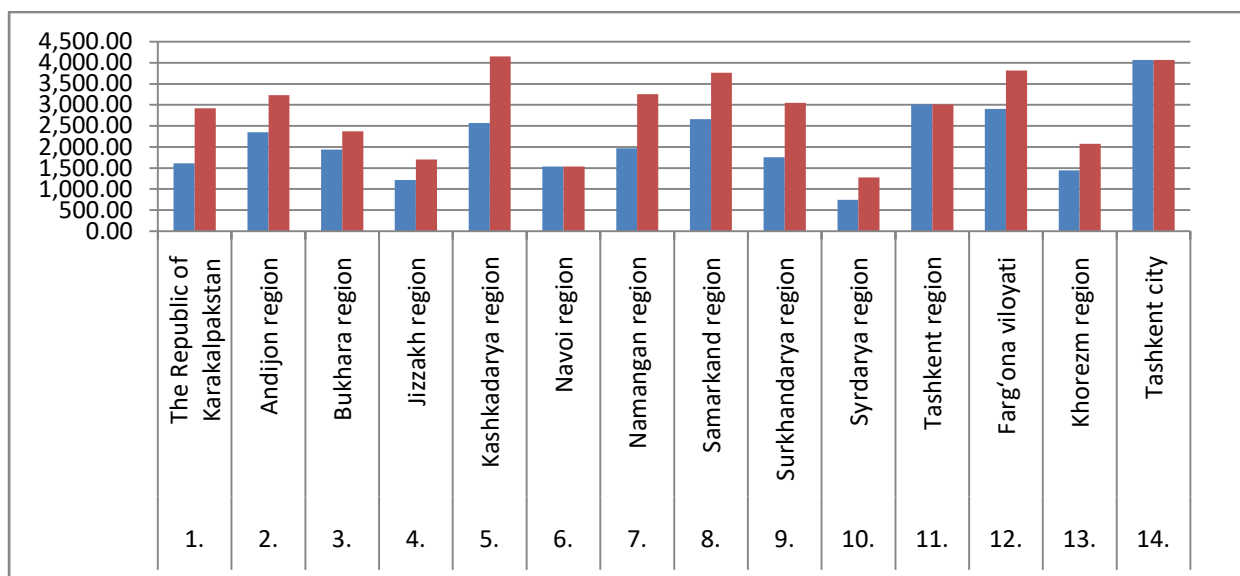
T/r	Indicators	Sums
	Revenues of the republican budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan	120 231,7
1.	Directtaxes	32 515,5
1.1.	Incometax	26 064,8
1.2.	Personal income tax	6 450,8
2.	Indirecttaxes	60 145,9
2.1.	Value added tax	46 955,4
2.2.	Excisetax	9 439,3
2.3.	Customsduty	3 751,2
3.	Resource fees and property taxes	12 919,9
3.1.	Subsoil use tax	12 919,9
4.	Other income and other non-tax income	14 650,4



FORECASTS OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE BUDGET OF THE REPUBLIC OF KARAKALPAKSTAN, REGIONAL AND LOCAL BUDGETS OF TASHKENT FOR 2021

billion sums

T/r	Nameofregions	Income	Costs
1.	TheRepublicofKarakalpakstan	1 614,2	2 915,6
2.	Andijonregion	2 352,2	3 228,8
3.	Bukhararegion	1 935,4	2 375,4
4.	Jizzakhregion	1 212,9	1 702,9
5.	Kashkadaryaregion	2 570,3	4 147,6
6.	Navoiregion	1 535,8	1 535,8
7.	Namanganregion	1 970,6	3 254,5
8.	Samarkandregion	2 657,0	3 759,7
9.	Surkhandaryaregion	1 754,7	3 048,3
10.	Syrdaryaregion	745,7	1 279,9
11.	Tashkentregion	3 009,8	3 009,8
12.	Farg'onaviloyati	2 904,9	3 815,0
13.	Khorezmregion	1 442,7	2 075,6
14.	Tashkentcity	4 068,6	4 068,6
	All	29 774,7	40 217,6



In the context of economic liberalization, the deepening of economic reforms in the areas financed from the state budget, the improvement of control over the effective use of budget funds is one of the most pressing issues today.

The goal of all reforms is to prevent the state budget deficit from exceeding the established norm in the budget policy, to increase the efficiency of budget expenditures, to ensure that social expenditures are clearly targeted and targeted. Execution of the budget within the established parameters, improving the provision of funds from the budget and the efficient and targeted use of funds, ensuring budget discipline is one of the important tasks facing the budget system. There are problems with the budget process, including the work being done to finance priority social expenditures from the budget, to strengthen budget discipline in their targeted, effective use, as well as to ensure the strict execution of the budget.

And the rational use of budget funds can not be achieved without the formation of an effective control system. It is known that one of the main stages of the budget process is the financial control of the state. Financial control is an integral part of the control activities carried out in our country. There is no country with a developed economy without state control over the financial sector. The institute of financial control incorporates the general structure of state control bodies and is a key element of the financial mechanism. Insufficient compliance with finance, budget and tax discipline, as well as numerous cases of misuse of budget funds indicates the need to strengthen public financial control in all countries.

Of course, we need to take into account the limited budget expenditures, the existence of the budget deficit, the need for other expenditures in the budget in addition to the social sphere - social protection, balanced development of economic sectors, strengthening the country's defense capabilities. The reason for the mistakes and shortcomings in the spending of budget funds requires a responsible approach to the main task of the staff of the financial and regulatory agencies - to ensure compliance with budgetary discipline. The implementation of the cost estimates of budget organizations should be thoroughly analyzed, control should be established at the level of demand, and a wide range of explanatory work on the targeted use of funds in budget organizations should be carried out.

Within a week after the approval of the cost estimates of budget organizations in the banking system, ensure the conclusion of contracts with utilities, gas and electricity sellers within the limits provided for in the estimates for these services, make monthly calculations. go, non-payment for services rendered in excess of the limit is attached to the order of the staff

responsible for these costs in institutions. Utilities are required to register bilateral contracts for the purchase of gas and electricity with the regional financial authorities after review by the supervisory authorities, and to monitor the process in accordance with the discipline, tariffs and actual needs. The budget organizations that use water, heat, gas, and electricity control the full installation and operation of measuring instruments.

In order to strengthen control over the use of budget funds, further strengthen budget discipline and improve it in accordance with the requirements of the time, we consider it expedient, first of all, to:

- Formulation of specific goals for reforming the system of financial control and budget control, which is an integral part of it, in accordance with public policy;
- Identification of key tasks in the field of financial and budgetary control to achieve the set goals;
- Development of an organizational structure to ensure the effective functioning of the bodies conducting control and audit work in the general financial (budgetary) control system;
- Organization of highly effective activities of control and audit bodies aimed at optimizing budget expenditures;
- expanding and deepening the scope of research work to be carried out in the field of control and inspection;
- Practical implementation of the mechanism of directions and interactions of all structural elements of the system;
- Strengthening the regulatory framework for coordinating the activities of the bodies of financial control (budget control) and improving them, taking into account the changes that have taken place in the socio-economic life of the country in recent years;
- Coordination of the system of control with other parts of the system of public administration;
- Improving the mechanism of interaction with law enforcement agencies in the activities of relevant entities;
- Further intensification of internal and financial (budgetary) control of institutions.

CONCLUSION

1. In order to improve the effective use of state budget funds, it is necessary, first of all, to increase the responsibility of the heads of budget organizations for the efficient, accurate and effective use of budget funds and the strengthening of budget discipline.

2. One of the main conditions for the effective and rational use of budget expenditures in order to strengthen budget discipline is strict adherence to the rules of control over austerity spending. To do this, it is necessary to gradually reduce to an optimal level other expenditures from the budget, in addition to funding for socio-cultural activities.

3. It is necessary to bring budget organizations from subsistence entities to the level of fund-raising organizations, to ensure the transition to the organization of paid services in organizations operating in the socio-cultural sphere only on the basis of public funds. . For example, to expand the transition to paid services in public schools and preschools, to gradually expand the system of paid treatment of patients in health care institutions, and to use the proceeds in this area. - It is necessary to provide for the strengthening of the technical base and incentives for qualified personnel, on the basis of which it is necessary to reduce

budget expenditures.

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