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ANALYSIS OF STATE BUDGET INCOME AND WAYS OF THEIR OPTIMIZATION

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RESUME

This article outlines the status of providing intergovernmental balances in Uzbekistan, existing problems and comments on how to overcome them.

Keywords. Stat budget, local budgets, interbudgetary relations

The economic security of the region is considered as a combination of the current state, conditions and factors characterizing the stability and progressive development of the regional economy, a certain independence and integration with the economy of Uzbekistan, which is expressed in the following manifestations:
- opportunities to pursue their own economic policy within the country;
- the ability to respond in a timely manner to emerging threats of a regional and national nature;
- opportunities to carry out (or, at least, begin implementation before the receipt of assistance from Uzbekistan) major economic measures for urgent socially dangerous situations in the territory associated with local economic disasters or economic miscalculations at the federal level;
- the ability to provide assistance on a contractual basis to adjacent territories where an unbalanced economic situation may adversely affect the economic interests of the region;
- in the ability to consistently maintain the economic standards in force in the territory generally accepted in world practice (or approved by the directive for a given region for a specific period of time), which would ensure a decent standard of living for the population.

Under the influence of various factors of destabilization (a decline in production and the concession of the domestic market; the destruction of the scientific and technical potential and the deindustrialization of the economy; the loss of food independence;

the growth of unemployment and the weakening of labor motivation; the criminalization of the economy, the violation of the financial support of the territory, etc.) arises and develops a regional crisis economic situation. The latter can threaten national economic security in the following cases: a) when the effect of individual factors of destabilization (or their combination) reaches such a degree of severity that irreversible changes in individual spheres (or their combination) of the economic complex of the region can be observed, which, firstly, affects the economy of neighboring regions, secondly, given the region's belonging to the general system of territorial division of labor, it affects the country's economy and requires long-term and high-cost efforts of the center; b) when the elimination of the consequences of overcoming threshold levels in the region in the short term gets out of control and becomes possible only with over-limit funding from the budget.

The levels of economic security are determined by the following factors.

- The geopolitical and economic-geographical position of the country and the related distribution of productive forces on the territory of the country, as well as access to domestic and foreign resources.
- The economic and military-political power of the country and its competitive position in the world economic system in strategically important areas of development.
- Orientation of the country's institutional system to support the branches of the industrial economy, on which the level of national security depends.
- The priorities of the economic policy of the state in relation to industries that provide a competitive advantage, enterprises of the national economy.
- Parameters of the sectoral and regional structure of GDP, the strategic importance of sectors of the national economy and regions of the country for ensuring national security.
- Availability of reserves of strategically important material goods of the first and higher order in volumes sufficient to ensure economic security in conditions of force majeure.

The economic security of the region is a set of measures aimed at sustainable, continuous development and improvement of the region's economy, which necessarily involves a mechanism to counter external and internal threats.

In the complex of measures that form the system of the economic security of the region, decisive importance should belong to preempting emerging threats. From the standpoint of economic security, it is important to assess and predict the impact of all expected threats, as well as economic and non-economic impacts on their course, and most importantly, to identify the possibility of a sharp decline and a critical threshold. Simultaneously with the predictive-analytical task, an inverse task arises, consisting in the development and implementation of a system of measures aimed at preventing the onset of a crisis and at overcoming the critical threshold.

These factors, in essence, reflect the range of external and internal threats to economic security, shown in Fig. Each of these threats represents a certain degree of danger for the country, which, in turn, predetermines the priorities for countering these threats.

To assess the degree of danger of a particular threat and select priority areas for preventing and eliminating the consequences of potential threats, it is necessary to use the most informative indicators, the totality of which would allow assessing the state (achieved level) of the country's economic security.

The state of economic security of the region can be assessed using special tools: indicators, indicators, evaluation criteria, developed and used in state statistics and in various fields of science. Regional socio-economic interests, threats and threshold values of indicators should take into account the specifics of the economy and social sphere of the region.

Indicators and indicators of economic security are the most significant, characterizing the state of the country's economic system, its stability and mobility. However, indicators of the economic security of a country and regions cannot be the same. At present, the issue of determining indicators of the level of economic security of the country is more or less worked out, although there is no single system of indicators yet. The system of indicators-indicators, which received a quantitative expression, allows you to signal in advance about the imminent danger and take measures to prevent it. For economic security, it is not the indicators themselves that are important, but their threshold values. Threshold values of indicators of economic security are limiting values, non-compliance with which contributes to the destabilization of the national economy.

Threshold values are limit values, non-compliance with the values of which hinders the normal course of development of various elements of reproduction, leads to the formation of negative, destructive trends in the field of economic security, and contributes to the destabilization of the national economy.

Approaching their maximum allowable value indicates an increase in threats to the socio-economic stability of society, and exceeding the limit, or threshold, values indicates that society has entered a zone of instability and social conflicts, that is, a real undermining of economic efficiency. security.

Indicators, or indicators, by which threshold values are determined, act as a system of indicators of economic security. It is important to emphasize that the highest degree of security is achieved on the condition that the entire set of indicators is within the acceptable limits of their threshold values, and the threshold values of one indicator are achieved without detriment to others.

It is advisable to use such indicators as interest rates, data from the most important balances (state budget, trade, payments), the amount of internal public debt, and external debt.

On the basis of the above criteria, an approximate list of parameters of threshold values of economic security is formed, according to which it is possible to monitor its state and dynamics, to exert a control effect. It is advisable to include in this list indicators that best reflect aggregated positions:

- the dynamics and structure of the gross domestic product, the volumes and rates of industrial production, the sectoral and regional structure of the economy and the dynamics of individual industries, capital investments, etc.;
- the state of the natural resource, industrial and scientific and technical potentials of the country;
– the ability of the economic mechanism to adapt to changing internal and external factors (inflation rates, the state budget deficit, the impact of external economic factors, the stability of the national currency, internal and external debt, etc.);
- the degree of development of the financial-budgetary and credit systems;
- the quality of life of the population (gross domestic product per capita), the level of unemployment and income differentiation, the provision of the main groups of the population with material goods and services, the state of the environment, etc.

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Thus, there are a number of quantitative and qualitative indicators that allow an objective and comprehensive assessment of the level of ensuring economic security not only for the country as a whole, but also for each region.

The main indicators (indicators) of the state of national security are:

• share of investment in fixed assets in GDP;
• the level of innovative activity of industrial enterprises;
• internal costs for research and development;
• payments for servicing the state debt to the republican budget revenues;
• human development index;
• total fertility rate;
• coefficient of depopulation;
• level of provision with health and education resources;
• level of development of information technologies and telecommunications;
• provision of military personnel;
• coefficient of elasticity of emissions, pollutant discharges, waste generation and GDP growth.

Main national interests (criteria):

➢ the ability of the economy to function in the mode of expanded reproduction;
➢ maintaining state control over strategic resources;
➢ exclusion of the dependence of the economy on imports of the most important types of products;
➢ maintenance of living conditions of the population above the poverty level;
➢ the stability of the financial system, the national currency, the proper level of development of the financial market and the securities market, the reduction and effective management of external and internal debt, the provision of conditions for investment activities;
➢ preservation of the common economic space and interregional economic relations;
➢ ensuring the necessary state regulation of economic processes, capable of guaranteeing normal functioning.

According to the Department of Price Statistics of the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, inflation rates will depend on many factors:

- from price increases (including regulated ones) for the main types of goods and services. Some of them are already known (for example, in some regions this is a fee for the maintenance of children in preschool institutions, as well as an increase in tariffs for electricity and gas, postal and telephone communications). Others will depend on the relevant price regulators (payments for other types of utilities, travel in public transport, prices for gasoline, bread, flour, etc.). The third will be determined by the pricing policy of individual companies (this primarily concerns cellular and Internet services, air and rail transport). Fourth - from the price situation in those countries where goods are imported. Fifth - from the elementary decency of sellers in the market;
- an increase in prices for building materials is expected due to the enactment of the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 1025 of December 28, 2017 "On measures to further improve the system for the supply and sale of natural gas and electricity";
- the exchange rate dynamics of the national currency, the ongoing monetary policy, which will also affect inflationary processes in the country and, accordingly, will lead either to an even greater increase in prices or to a decrease in their growth rates;
- Inflationary expectations of the population and enterprises regarding the upcoming price increase can have a significant impact.

And this is not the whole list of possible scenarios for the development of inflationary processes in the country. Inflation is a multifaceted phenomenon and it is quite difficult to predict it.

The system for calculating consumer price indices began to be introduced in Uzbekistan in 1994 with the technical assistance of the International Monetary Fund. The calculation is carried out according to the modified Laspeyres formula based on data on the structure of household consumer spending and calculated changes in average comparable prices. The frequency of payments is monthly. Initially (1994), the set of goods and services for settlements consisted of 285 items. As the market situation changed, this list expanded. Starting from 2018, the set of goods and services already includes 386 items, of which 112 are food, 206 are non-food products and 68 are services.

The latest changes were made in accordance with Decree PP-3082 dated June 23, 2017 “On urgent measures to reliably provide the population of the republic with the

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main types of socially significant food products" and PP-3272 dated September 13, 2017 "On measures to further improve monetary credit policy".

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