

# Issues of Increasing Budget Revenues in Ensuring Socio-Economic Development of Regions

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## Abstract:

This article describes the structure of local budgets in Uzbekistan, their structure, and the practice of financing local budgets' incomes and expenses. In recent years, the movement of local budget funds has been studied on the scale of the regions, the city of Tashkent and the Republic of Karakalpakstan. It is appropriate to come out and put them into practice.

**Keywords:** Local budget, budget process, income, expenditure, tax, financial transfer, social payment, levy, rent payment

## Introduction

In the Strategy of Improving the Public Finance Management System of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2024, taking measures to further expand public involvement in the budget process, as well as supporting the active participation of citizens in the budget process, the priority and main tax-budget policy in the medium term wide use of mechanisms for ensuring citizens' participation in the discussion of the directions (in particular, in the direction of expenditure of budget funds) is defined. In the development strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026, important projects aimed at reforming the socio-economic sphere and developing priority sectors are to be adopted after extensive discussion with the participation of the local public, taking into account the requirements of all regions and the proposals of local initiators. held in

Today, our country has a total of 218 different levels of local budgets based on 14 administrative regions (the Republic of Karakalpakstan, 12 regions and the city of Tashkent). serves as a fund. The budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan includes the republican budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and the budgets of districts and cities subordinate to the republic (Karakalpakstan). The structure of local budgets of the regions includes the regional budget, the

budgets of the districts and cities of the respective regions. The budget of the city, which is divided into districts, includes the budget of the city and the budgets of the districts that are part of the city. The budget of a district with cities under the district includes the budget of the district and the budgets of the cities under the district. The structure of the local budget of the city of Tashkent includes the city budget and the budgets of the districts that are part of the city. For example, the local budget of the Jizzakh region consists of 14 local budgets, that is, the regional budget, 12 district budgets and 1 city budget. In turn, the local budget of Jizzakh region consists of the regional budget, the budget of 12 districts subordinate to the region and the budget of 1 city, while the local budget of Kashkadarya region consists of the regional budget, the budget of 14 districts subordinate to the region, and 2 cities. consists of a total of 17 local budgets. The financial stability of the local budget of each region, district or city directly depends on the structural structure and amount of its revenues and expenses.

If the amount of income of local budgets is sufficient compared to its expenses, such a local budget is considered a financially stable budget. Based on this, we will now consider the sources of income of local budgets and their composition. Many domestic and foreign economists classify the income of local budgets into own income, assigned income, regulatory income and financial transfers. Local budgets' own income (own income) means the sources of income that are fully attached to local budgets by law. In the economic literature, the following are included in the own income of local budgets:

1. Local taxes and other mandatory payments. Local taxes and levies were introduced in order to create a source of socio-economic development of the region, rational use of natural resources and property, and to create conditions for the functioning of local authorities. Local taxes and other mandatory payments include: property tax of legal entities and individuals; land tax of legal entities and individuals; uniform land tax; the right to retail trade in certain types of goods; fee for rendering certain types of services, etc.

2. Income from markets. Revenues (one-time patta payments) from various markets (farmers' markets, commodity markets, livestock markets, etc.) located in the relevant administrative area (province, district, city) are also included in the income of local budgets. . The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the State Tax Committee annually determine the minimum amounts of one-time fees, rent and the value of services provided by the administration of markets and shopping complexes. The amount of one-time fees, rent and the value of services provided by the administration of markets and shopping complexes in agreement with the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city hokims, and regional finance and tax authorities. They approve annually in an amount not lower than the minimum amounts determined annually by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic and the State Tax Committee. These services are provided to the owners of buildings and structures in the territory of markets and shopping complexes, and they are paid based on the occupied land areas specified in the cadastral documents. When agricultural products and consumer goods are sold in a mixed form, the fee is charged at the highest rate determined by the types of products sold.

3. Non-refundable cash receipts from legal entities and individuals, as well as from foreign countries. Such income usually includes income provided in the form of gifts, gifts, and also in the form of voluntary sponsorship.

4. Other income. Other income includes proceeds from the sale of property transferred to state income, income received from the placement, use and sale of state assets according to established regulations, state duties directed to the budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and local budgets of the city of Tashkent in accordance with the laws. fees, compensations and fines, proceeds from the sale of ownerless property, property transferred to the state by inheritance, treasures that should be transferred to state income by law, and legal documents other income is included accordingly.

Combined incomes consist of the incomes generated from the full collection of some state taxes, which should be paid to the republican budget by law, in order to ensure the financial stability of this local budget. Regulatory income is a part of certain allocations to local budgets from high-potential taxes and other mandatory payments determined to be charged to the republican budget based on regulations, and it is given to ensure the proportionality of income and expenses of local budgets. Distribution of regulatory revenues between budget units on the basis of regulations does not allow to ensure proportionality of revenues and expenses of local budgets and to increase financial independence. In this regard, it is necessary to focus on increasing the volume of own and assigned revenues of local budgets, reducing the hidden economy, rational use of natural and labor resources, and large-scale development of entrepreneurship in the regions. The distribution of regulatory revenues in accordance with established norms, along with stabilization of revenues of local budgets, weakens the interest of local authorities in finding new sources of revenues of local budgets and arouses a feeling of indifference in them. It should be noted that the national tax regulations are classified by taxes and regions and are revised annually. Determining the amount of allowances does not have a certain regularity in terms of regions and years. The high setting of norms indicates that the economic potential of local budgets is not high. Financial transfers are incomes transferred from the upper budget to the lower budget to ensure the balance of budgets. The composition of financial transfers can be characterized as social and regulatory transfers. Social transfers are given from the higher budget to the lower budget, i.e. from the republican budget to the regional budget or from the regional budget to the budget of districts and cities, in case of insufficient funds in the relevant local budget for financing social goals in a timely manner and in a specified amount.

For example, in our country, in the period until 2020, there are insufficient funds in local budgets to finance the single social payment for salaries and wages of employees of public education medical institutions, social transfers from the republican budget (targeted subsidies) given in the form Regulatory transfers are allocated to eca to balance the revenues and expenses of the local budget. That is, the insufficient amount of revenues of the local budget to cover expenses is balanced by allocation of regulatory transfers from the higher budget.

The structural structure of the expenses of local budgets also has its own classification and description. It is appropriate to classify the expenses of local budgets into two groups: Level I - the expenses of the republican budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the regional budget of the regions, the city budget of Tashkent city; Level II - consists of expenditures of the budgets of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, and districts and cities within the city of Tashkent.

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