

CLASSIFICATION OF INDICATORS OF THE BUDGET SYSTEM AND TREASURY PERFORMANCE IN THE COUNTRY

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A B S T R A C T	KEY WORDS
Each country has its own budget system and it has a financial policy. And here is the financial state budget system showing the mutual proportionality of state expenses and incomes for security will give. In addition, the annual national budget is a systematic financial document is the main factor that determines the purpose of poverty. Also, the income of the country's local budget funds and budget funds that achieve cost proportionality and others. Balance provides for an increase in the quality and rationality of distribution. Funds of budgets of the budget system effective and rational spending control over state finances further development of the control system, specific target directions of budget funds regulation of spending, the main priorities of the budget policy is considered.	Finance, treasury, system, GDP, analyse, income, outcome, position, department, innovative, strategic.

Introduction

When it comes to the financial major of the state, of course, the budget system and its safety, its importance and functions are understood. Financial indicators are also a certain basis of the budget system. That is, the budget document system is implemented on the basis of financial digitization. Certain monetary funds of the country include income and expenses. The state budget is the embodying financial document. Budget system financial security is a very important principle for the country's development. Apart from this, with increasing indicators of budget influence contains:

- budget size
- GDP distribution through the budget
- the problem of the budget deficit, its financing sources and volume, from the budget the scope of financing, the level of budget discipline, budget treasury execution and quality.

Analysing the state's budgetary system is special and utilizing new innovative methods for control the budget is one of the beneficial reason.

Performance budgeting aligns expenditure with the strategic goals and priorities of the government:

- Budget proposals are systematically linked to national, sectoral and regional development plans, government programme commitments and other statements of strategic direction and priority.
- Multi-year budget frameworks provide realistic and reliable fiscal parameters for the preparation of performance budgets.
- The achievement of complex objectives, requiring inter-ministerial collaboration, is supported by the central government's co-ordination of activities and budgets [1].

State's budget also represents social and economic relations in the designated country. The state budget depends on the economic system of the society, the nature and activity of the state the total composition of revenues, income and expenses will be different. State economy, production, national in industrial enterprises income distribution and redistribution active intervention in the state budget causes the position, the national income is collected by the state and its part redistributed by the computer increases.

Departmental Offices Salaries and Expenses

Program Summary by Budget Activity

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Activity	FY 2020 Operating Plan	FY 2021 Operating Plan	FY 2022 Request	FY 2021 to FY 2022 \$ Change	FY 2021 to FY 2022 % Change
Executive Direction	\$36,775	\$37,333	\$49,020	\$11,687	31.30%
International Affairs and Economic Policy	\$52,825	\$53,661	\$62,827	\$9,166	17.08%
Domestic Finance and Tax Policy	\$78,153	\$79,566	\$90,658	\$11,092	13.94%
Treasury-wide Management and Programs	\$38,279	\$39,779	\$43,608	\$3,829	9.63%
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States	\$22,341	\$22,661	\$24,556	\$1,895	8.36%
Subtotal, Departmental Offices Salaries and Expenses	\$228,373	\$233,000	\$270,669	\$37,669	16.17%
Offsetting Collections - Reimbursable	\$10,300	\$11,000	\$11,000	\$0	0.00%
Transfer from CFIUS Fund	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$0	0.00%
Total Program Operating Level	\$253,673	\$259,000	\$296,669	\$37,669	14.54%
Direct FTE	638	721	836	97	13.45%
Reimbursable FTE	39	39	39	18	46.15%
Total Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	677	760	875	115	15.13%

Does not include \$25M in funding appropriated in FY 2020 for Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act -related SBA Loans; reimbursable FTE include FTEs transferred in from CFIUS fund.

Does not reflect the proposed move of the Office of Consumer Policy from the Executive Direction budget activity to Domestic Finance & Tax Policy.

The FY 2022 Budget for Treasury Departmental Offices (DO) Salaries and Expenses (SE) provides the necessary resources for the Treasury Department to tackle major issues confronting the U.S.

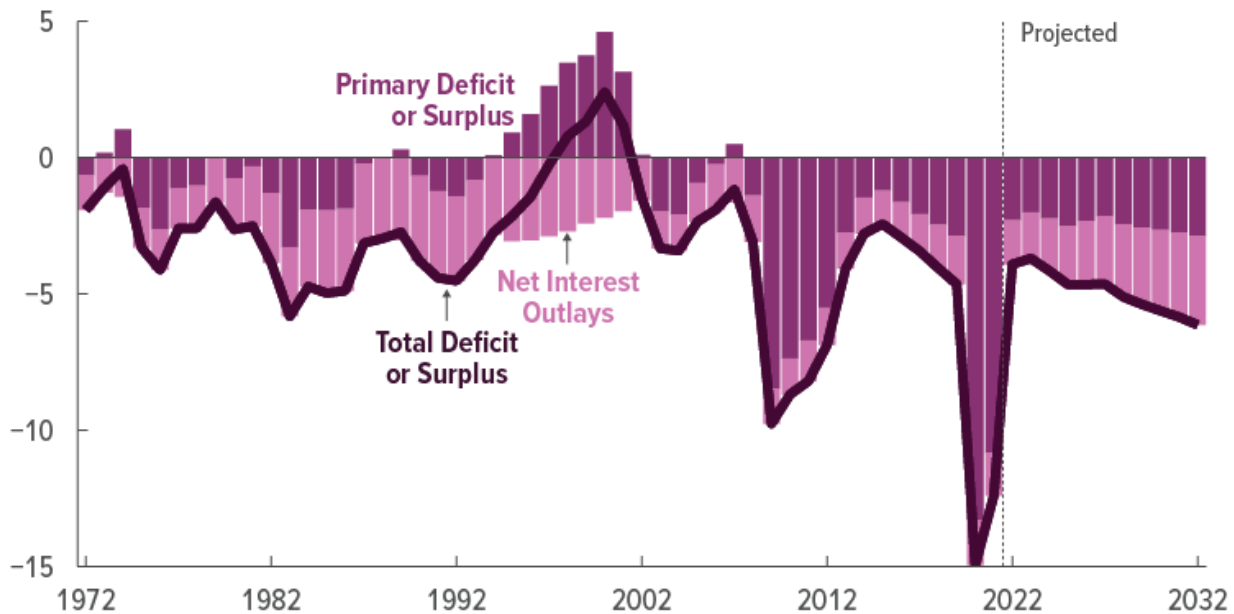
economy. Funding is requested to continue to support pandemic response efforts, address climate change, income equality and racial equity, and restore the Treasury Department staffing levels to support key programs and address other emerging risks.

This budget request also includes increases for Do's IT infrastructure, including replacements for servers that have reached the end of their lives, and modernization of IT equipment and software that is used daily by DO staff. This budget request also transitions Treasury's fleet management program by upgrading to electric vehicles and providing the infrastructure for DO to maintain this posture[2].

The unity of the state system is important for the state. If two or other if there is a state budget system more than that, causing various inconveniences can come out. Also, each regional structure has a budget system must be clear and integral. The most important aspect of the budget system is its forecasting and determining the income and expenses in certain numbers and the cash register unity is a prime example of this. The budget system of the state has been clearly defined in advance and the results of the analysis have passed will be. Including its total income and expenses also.

In some cases we have a question who is responsible for the planning and preparation of the budget? The responsibility for preparing the budget usually lies with the ministry of finance with input from the line ministries and some smaller spending agencies. This exercise is normally controlled by a central budget department located in the ministry of finance, or sometimes in a separate budget ministry. The character of central budget departments differs widely between countries, however. Some are only responsible for preparing the current budget, excluding debt. In such cases, the capital budget may be prepared by a planning or development ministry (or even at a higher level in the prime minister's or president's office), while the debt service costs are assessed (and paid) by another entity. Some budget departments are in charge of preparing the entire budget, although not involved in implementation of the budget. Others have a say on expenditure commitments, and some are also in charge of monitoring budget execution. It is therefore important to know the precise responsibilities of the budget department. It is particularly useful to know if the budget department is responsible for supplying partial or complete data on budget preparation, expenditure commitments, and full budget execution data. In many developing countries, only partial data on budget preparation may be available in the budget department. It is important that all data on the current budget, the capital budget, and the debt service (including data on secondary and tertiary tiers of government) are consolidated to ensure that, in total, they are consistent with macro objectives. In some countries, research departments of the central bank may carry out this task [3].

Below, In CBO's projections, the federal budget deficit (adjusted to exclude the effects of shifts in the timing of certain payments) decreases from 12.4 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2021 to 3.9 percent this year and to 3.7 percent in 2023. The projected shortfall increases to 6.1 percent of GDP in 2032—significantly larger than the 3.5 percent of GDP that deficits have averaged over the past 50 years.



Rising interest rates and mounting debt cause net interest outlays to double as a percentage of GDP over the coming decade—from 1.6 percent in 2022 to 3.3 percent in 2032. So, Adjusted to exclude the effects of timing shifts, primary deficits (which exclude net interest costs) increase from 2.3 percent of GDP in 2022 to 2.9 percent in 2032, exceeding their 50-year average of 1.5 percent of GDP in each year of the projection period over[4].

Funds of budgets of the budget system effective and rational spending control over state finances further development of the control system, specific target directions of budget funds regulation of spending, the main priorities of the budget policy is considered. This, in turn, is the long-term strategic reforms of the state one of the important factors for setting directions and achieving the intended goals is considered. In conclusion, it should be said that each country has a budget system means that the financial policy of the state is systematic, and the budget system is its It is difficult to imagine without processes of formation of control. Thorough, the prepared annual budget document is the basis of the country's financial development. Each country has its own budget system and it has a financial policy. And here is the financial state budget system showing the mutual proportionality of state expenses and incomes for security will give. In addition, the annual national budget is a systematic financial document is the main factor that determines the purpose of poverty. Also, the income of the country's local budget funds and budget funds that achieve cost proportionality and others. Balance provides for an increase in the quality and rationality of distribution. Country budget financial security of the system is important and necessary as well.

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