MODELS FOR FORECASTING STATE BUDGET REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

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Abstract: The article presents practical proposals and recommendations for the consolidation of state finances, the most important indicators characterizing the state of the country's economy and social sphere, as well as new reforms aimed at ensuring the stability of state budget revenues, the optimal ratio and integrity of their sources of formation.

Keywords: Budget, Budget system, Budget planning, Economic norms, State finance, State budget, Budget income, Budget expenditure, Budget deficit, Budget surplus.

Introduction. The budget system is a complex mechanism, formed on the basis of a whole set of unique characteristics, socio-economic, legal and other aspects of each country. The state budget is one of the levers that allows the economy to be regulated, the state to fulfill its functions and tasks, as well as to implement social policy.

Article 3 of the Budget Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the concept of the state budget, according to which the state budget is a centralized fund designed to financially support the state's state tasks and functions.

So, the budget as an economic category represents the state's income and expenses for one year. Revenues and expenses for the fiscal year are planned and approved. Their implementation is budget relations. Through the budget, the economy can be influenced in the following aspects: In particular, direct financing from the budget by means of taxes, fees and various mandatory payments, subsidies, granting preferential loans without interest, and at the expense of budget funds impact mechanisms such as the creation of special funds and reserves are required to meet today's demand norms.

Discussion. In the current era, when deep economic reforms are being implemented in our country, the importance of improving state budget revenues and effective management is extremely high. Today, it is necessary for the state to implement the system of effective formation of budget revenues while putting the tasks of reforming and state support of industries and increasing their efficiency on the agenda.

State budget revenues of the Republic of Uzbekistan are one of the elements of the general process of distribution and redistribution of the country's gross national product, and they are transitive in nature. They are created as a result of the transfer of part of the income and savings belonging to legal entities and individuals to the budget. The materialized content of the budget income is made up of the funds that have fallen to the state's disposal. The form of manifestation of this financial category consists of various taxes, payments, fees, duties and deductions that go to the budget.

Incomes of the state budget can be classified according to their sources, socio-economic character, form of ownership, type of taxes and payments, form of funds and methods of

collecting them into the budget.

First of all, the state budget revenues are divided into the following three groups according to their sources:

- tax revenues;

- non-tax revenues;

- non-returnable funds.

Non-tax revenues include:

- revenues from the use of state property (after taxes and fees paid in accordance with the legislation on taxes and fees);

- revenues from paid (paid) services provided by budgetary organizations (after taxes and fees paid in accordance with the legislation on taxes and fees);

- funds received as a result of the application of civil, administrative and criminal measures, including fines, confiscations, compensations and funds received to restore damage caused to state entities;

- revenues in the form of financial assistance (except for budget loans and budget credits);

- other irregular income.

In the context of fundamental structural changes in the economy, modernization and diversification, it is necessary to analyze and study the essence of taxes in the budget revenues, the importance of tax relations, their share in the tax system and state budget revenues based on theoretical and practical data. The existing taxes in the tax system are divided into direct (direct) and indirect (indirect) taxes according to their economic content and essence. Direct taxes are paid directly by taxpayers themselves, and the legal and actual payer of the tax is one person.

These taxes include all taxes paid on income and property. Legal payers of indirect taxes are exporters of products, works and services, and the actual burden of the tax falls on the final consumer, the tax amount is set as a surcharge on the price of goods, works and services.

Analysis of the implementation of the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2024. According to it, in 2021, 46% of the revenues of the budget of Uzbekistan were Direct Taxes, 30% were Indirect Taxes. 17% were Resource Payments and Property Tax, the rest were State Duties and Fines, 3% were Other Revenues and Collections.

The type of tax that has the largest share in the structure of revenues is direct taxes. It should also be noted that resource payments and property taxes have also been growing over the years. This can certainly be explained by the expansion of the ranks of owners in our country.

Analyzing the data, we can see that in 2021, the profit tax from legal entities amounted to 38.363 billion soums, which is 30% of the total tax structure.

However, if we look at the budget revenues approved by the Ministry of Finance for 2021, we can see that the share of indirect taxes in the total revenues of the state budget will increase, that is, the main part of indirect tax revenues will be provided by an increase in VAT and excise tax revenues, and the growth rate was forecast to be 50.6% compared to the expected revenue this year.

From the above data, we can see that indirect taxes account for 30 percent of the budget, and this forecast was not confirmed.

Conclusion. It is necessary to create a solid material basis in our country to finance its

existing social needs, but this cannot be achieved without state budget revenues. Therefore, the stability of state budget revenues is one of the most important indicators characterizing the country's economy. Having studied the essence of taxes and the importance of tax relations in the structure of state budget revenues, we have come to understand how important taxes are in the formation of budget revenues and the development of the economy. However, unfortunately, the projected forecasts for some taxes have not been realized. Such situations arise, on the one hand, from improper tax planning, and on the other hand, from the fact that revenues are not collected on time and in full.

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Based on the above, the following can be listed as areas for improving budget revenue planning:

- Formation of a sufficient and high-quality database necessary for budget revenue planning;

- Reviewing legal documents in this regard and adopting a legal document that clearly specifies the procedure, methods, deadlines and responsibilities of participants in the budget revenue planning process;

- Applying scientifically based methods used in the practice of developed countries of the world;

- In short, proper planning of state budget revenues, ensuring their implementation in the prescribed manner and in the prescribed amounts, is of great importance in achieving the goals set by the state.

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