

## Budget Stability Mutual Equality of Expenses and Income

*Mamayusupova Shakhina Ulugbek kizi*

*Tashkent State University of Economics, Faculty of Finance and Accounting, Budget Control and Treasury, student of group BN-91  
sh.mamayusupova@tsue.uz*

**Abstract:** Students through in-depth study of this —Budget-Tax Policy science to activate the participation in the Budget and tax policy of our country, strengthening macroeconomic stability and high economic growth rates maintaining, increasing the competitiveness of the national economy, investment to the sectors and regions of our country's economy by improving the environment active attraction of foreign investments, further international economic cooperation development, including with leading international and foreign financial institutions expansion of relations, implementation of well-thought-out foreign debt policy continue to increase, effective from attracted foreign investment and loans has relevant theoretical knowledge and practical skills regarding use will be At the same time, this subject will be taught in 2017-2021 On the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan Development of the economy defined in the action strategy and to effectively implement the priorities of liberalization plays an important role in the training of specialized personnel

**Keywords:** Demand, stability, condition, finance, function, GDP, tax-policy, development.

Monetary system and functions. Monetary aggregates: M1, M2, M3, L, "money". Monetary approach to demand for money. Fisher and Cambridge equations. Based on money. Price level, real GDP and money demand. For money real demand. "The real reserve of money." Keynesian model of money demand theory - liquidity preference theory. For deals, some (speculative) demand for money as a condition and property. Saving money alternative thing. Speculative demand for money and profitability of securities inverse relationship within level o. Money demand function. Demand curve for money line graph. Fisher thing. Nominal interest rate and money demand. For money portfolio approach to demand. The composition of the portfolio of assets, including cash share Accumulated wealth and demand for money. Money offer. Cash and deposits. By commercial banks "money creation of mass". Credit multiplication. Creation of deposits reserve ratio. Mandatory and excess reserves. Bank multiplier. Money proposed model. Flow of money from deposits to cash transition, deposition coefficient. monetary base. Money multiplier. Money offer made model. Control of the money supply by the Central Bank and arrangement. Prices are fixed and income in a short period of time in the money market in temporary conditions. Percent rate and equilibrium levels of the money supply are income to death level and money supply effects of appropriation. Liquidity curve of money (LM)- Hansen model. Action of Keynesian monetary policy. Liquidity trap. The liquidity trap is the structure of monetary policy. Long in the money market physical education.

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Bank composition. Functions of the Central Bank and commercial banks. The development of banks and their role in the market economy. Money and credit policy decision, ultimate goals are intermediate goals. Mandatory reserve norm. Account rate (refinancing rate). Open market about. From the case of repurchase (REPO). Solid and products monetary policy. The size of the effect of monetary credit policy production mechanism. The reasons for the systems in the transmission and thing GDP growth and monetary policy. In view of the monetary and credit policy uncaught effects. Monetary and credit and budget-tax policy identify problems, squeeze. Uzbekistan correction of the banking system and monetary policy in the republic directions of the most important<sup>1</sup>.

Politics is a very delicate and complex matter. It is not easy to see or there are too many incredible aspects. In politics - under the cup. There are many cases such as "my daughter is telling you, my daughter-in-law you should listen". occurs. Therefore, it is always enough for everyone to understand it correctly is not ready (will not be) That's exactly what it is well, naturally. Therefore, when reacting to it, first of all, very it is necessary to be careful. In fact, those who are not ready to understand (do not understand) politics it is better not to react. Because in this process - brow It is not a matter of saying that I will leave. Even an opinion on politics. Even when the decision was made that I should inform, I measured seven in some places and it is necessary to measure seventy and cut one. Those who act in the opposite way, life is bitter according to his experience and reality, until the end of his remaining life, like ice they also like or prefer to blow yogurt. There are many or different types (views) of politics. Of them one is budget-tax policy. This policy, as in some cases, is empty talk not directly related to the movement of funds. Always money from him the pungent "smell" of their funds is blowing. —If there is money. The proverbs like "soup in the forest" and "Time is money" are in vain rapidly entering our daily life and gaining more and more urgent importance it is not enough. It's not for nothing that they say, "Money solves everything" in a positive sense not being told. Budget-tax policy separated from the movement of funds cannot be imagined. If this is done, he will use his strength and it loses its effectiveness and turns into simple nonsense rather than politics. That is why it is extremely complex, delicate, responsible and fragile policy is considered That's why, usually; you can't play with this policy either. However, this policy is called a single name for nothing, budget-tax. It is not considered a policy. There is a reason for this. At the heart of this reason lies in the fact that they cannot be separated from each other. Absolute from budget policy was developed independently and not directly related to it tax policy does not exist and vice versa. Tax in the next financial year the main directions of the policy and some of the things that can happen in it changes, along with some other reasons, ultimately to that year depends on the scope of the budget expenses involved. In turn, the main directions of the budget policy for this year and in it some changes that may occur, mainly, without a doubt, determines the size (quantity) of budget revenues. That's it in the sense of tax policy without budget policy and vice versa, budget without tax policy politics cannot be imagined correctly. The commonality of both of them, mutual requirement and interdependence of the unity of the budget and tax policy is a tree.

In such a situation, what is the budget-tax policy itself, what is its basis. What are the components of organization and development? This policy is being issued what to pay attention to the face, its modern problems. What are they and how can they be solved? It is important to clarify the questions. This and the like answers to several dozen more life questions, natural attitude, this is it defined the structure of the textbook. his, by means of him level of education in performing the software structure independently which is a unique feature of the educational process at the magistracy (including some articles that cover the topic "thread-to-thread" or in-depth way of learning) was taken into account. degree, the level of

<sup>1</sup> Specialization Sciences 2022 Ph.D., I. Soliyev Ph.D., K.Sirojiddinov

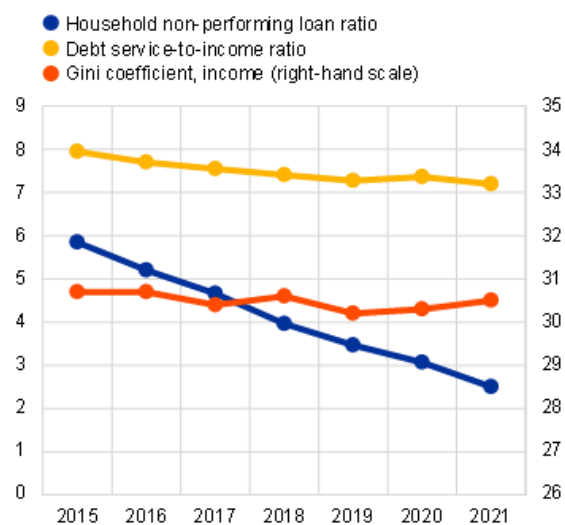
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education in the textbook is bachelor The only topic discussed at the beginning is "Financial Policy". try to review. In this, it mainly has two aspects, i.e., the budget and a set of tax policies has been given serious attention. but, here, although there is an additional development, we clarify another issue must be included. This is a relatively independent type of politics startll of the budget-tax policy right belongs to him. It is about identifying the personal "point".<sup>2</sup> This not for nothing, of course.

Market economy — commodity-money relations, different based on ownership and economic freedom managed democratic economy. Market economy is humanity is the most progressive and promising system in development. Market is basis of the economy is the production of goods, because here not a natural economy, but a commodity economy will dominate. Created products and profits take the form of goods, that is, they are traded on the market is created to do. A market economy is not a barter, but a commodity exchange, i.e., trading. Therefore, it is a commodity instead of natural consumption strengthens consumption. Market economic economic liberalism, i.e., freedom, is based on property freedom and freedom to conduct business. Private property other properties will also exist. Different ownership or of all property, such as private individual, private free production of corporate, community property and state property a proprietary crop is formed, leading to a monopoly of no form of property not given. Individual income, own property and funds in the market economy. On the basis of corporate, partnership, land, building, foundation, there are ways to rent cars, borrow money will be. The basis of the market economy is entrepreneurship, which is a commodity and is focused on making a profit based on the use of the market.

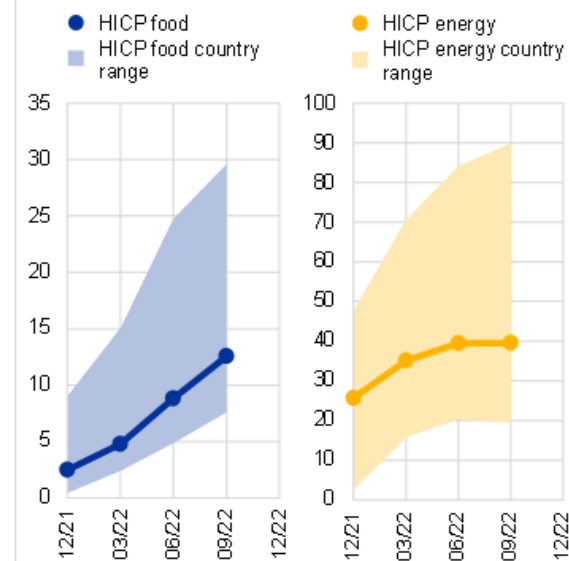
a) Euro area households' aggregate financial situation and distributional stability

(2015-21, percentages)



b) Euro area HICP component trajectories

(Q4 2021-Q3 2022, year-on-year growth rates, percentages)



Recent stability in euro area households' financial situation could be tested by sharp increases in energy and consumer prices<sup>3</sup>.

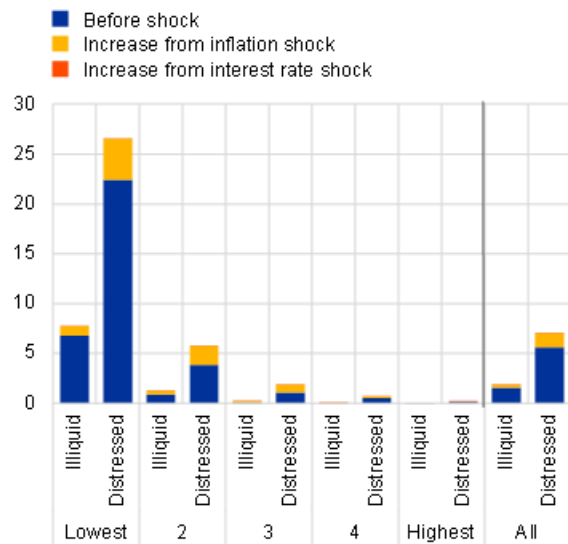
<sup>2</sup> DEPARTMENT OF "PUBLIC FINANCE". "BUDGET-TAX POLICY" from science EDUCATIONAL METHODOLOGY COMPLEX

<sup>3</sup> Household inequality and financial stability risks: exploring the impact of changes in consumer prices and interest rates Prepared by Daniel Dieckelmann and Julian Metzler Published as part of the Financial Stability Review, November 2022.

Corporate economy model - corporate interests and corporate. It is a market economy based on solidarity, advanced technology, and advanced labor. Labor productivity and per capita output using power increases production. The main focus is on the interests of the corporate group, the economy is run by corporations. Corporations are shareholders in the form of societies in various industries, trade, transport, construction into unions, and some even into transnational corporations will rise to the level and become of international importance. Developed by corporations covers the main directions of production, including their foreign branches increases. The corporate form of private property prevails. Corporate in the economic model, the interests of the corporation come first, the individual interests are achieved only within the framework of the corporation and within that framework. Technical project work is also being carried out. Solving problems within the corporation. It fosters a sense of loyalty to the corporation and corporate patriotism. The corporation guarantees a high standard of living for employees and employees in return, they provide high production efficiency. The corporation provides employment to employees' family members in their old age undertakes to provide a good pension and one-time bonuses. There will be friendship between employees and managers. Such measures are of social importance ensuring solidarity and leaving no room for strikes and other protests. In the corporate model of the market economy, the corporate sector of the economy is people the mainstay of the economy, but secondary and the leader of the economy the non-corporate sector also lags behind. Corporate the model also includes a small business, but its independence is very limited, he is almost at the mercy of the corporation and does its bidding. Market economic models are not included in the scope of the corporation. Corporate economy Japan is an example of priority countries.

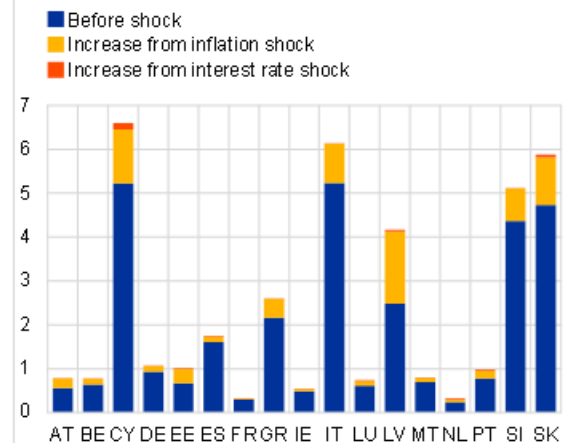
a) Estimated share of illiquid and distressed households per income quintile

(Q1 2022 vs year-end 2022 simulation, percentage shares of number of households)



b) Estimated illiquid households across all quintiles

(Q1 2022 vs year-end 2022 simulation, percentage shares of number of households)



Sources of financing the budget deficit it is necessary to determine. One of the main sources of its financing is the state takes a loan. Debt collection by the state of individuals and legal entities, property, international organizations can be involved consists of the debts of the borrower or other borrowers that there are debts of the guarantor government for education will come. State borrowing physical and

personal characteristics, international organizations can be involved and pay the debts of the borrower or other borrowers debt expressed in the national currency of the government as guarantor events appear.

In conclusion, State organizations receive loans from individuals and legal entities, international organizations can be involved and pay the debts of the borrower or other borrowers. The value of the guarantor government is a debt denominated in foreign currency experiences arise. All sources of budget deficit financing are involved directly to the next year for all main types of money by the legislative authorities in the budget legislation must be confirmed.

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