

Abdumavlon KASIMOV,
Researcher of National University of Uzbekistan
E-mail: kasimov750@mail.ru

THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR THE USE OF BUDGETARY FUNDS

ABSTRACT

This article focuses on the regulatory framework for monitoring the execution of budget allocations, in particular local budget funds. Each activity carried out in the company has a regulatory framework and mechanisms for its implementation are being developed. The mechanisms of control over the funds of the local budget are also being improved. It is in this article that the main attention is paid to these issues and analyzed.

Keywords: budget, local budget, expenses, regulatory framework, parliamentary control, sanction.

Today, the dissolution of society is inextricably linked with the effectiveness of the implementation of direct laws. Ensuring the implementation of laws is an important task facing the responsible organizations. In particular, ensuring the legal Nazification of the expenditure of budgetary funds in its place serves to ensure the well-being of the population. In the implementation of this goal, there is a need for local and international legislation to regulate the industry, develop it and carry out consistent reforms. Currently, there are in practice legislative and legislative acts on budgetary and budgetary funds, its expenditure. In particular, from the years of independence, socio-economic reforms are being introduced in our country, which are the basis for ensuring the budget and local budget and preventing a deficit in it. In particular, a sufficient legal basis was created in terms of the formation of state, regional and local budgetary funds and their expenditure. These, the budget Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the law "on the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan", adopted by the legislative chamber on November 21, 2023 and approved by the Senate on December 20, 2023, legal acts "on measures of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan" No. 445 of June 29, 2017 "on measures to establish reserves for expanding the income base of local budgets" are in force. In this case, the budget parameters of every year are accepted at the end of

the year. A law is passed on this. In particular, the costs of the local budget of the city of Tashkent are also considered and adopted by people's deputies. Subject to this law and sub-legislation, the budget and local budgets are adopted and spending parameters are opened. For example, the 2024 budget of the city of Tashkent was approved in the amount of 8.07 trillion soums. In our opinion, the amount and the order in which it is spent requires the control of the deputy. The capital is also projected at 8.077 trillion excluding districts, a 6.41 trillion i.e. 26% increase over the previous year. Hence, the growing of indicators serves to improve new opportunities and the lifestyle of the population. At this point, let's move on to the analysis of legislation. The budget Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of 192 articles, in which we try to socially analyze the subject matter. In particular, Article 12 of this Code provides for a clear orientation of the use of funds from budgets of the budget system and the principle of purposefulness, in which it is clearly indicated that the available funds will be spent. This in turn is directly involved in the problem we are studying. That is, it provides for the diversion of existing funds in its place, while Article 14 provides that the budget system used the amount spent on the principle of the consequentiality of the use of budgets in exactly the prescribed manner. So both of these substances are inextricably linked precisely with the object we are studying. At this point, the formation of income of local budgets will become relevant for the topic we are studying. Article 52 of this code is devoted to the formation of income of the budget of the Republic of Karakolpagistan, local budgets of Regions and Tashkent City, in accordance with the established norms, income tax on individuals, excise tax, tax on Land Use, Tax On Water Resources use, property tax, land tax, tax on land use of building materials, tax on turnover, non-refundable cash receipts from legal and, it is formed at the expense of the fee and other income for the purchase and (or) temporary import of vehicles into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In this case, revenues from the realization of property transferred to the Karakolpagystan budget in accordance with legislation, to the local budgets of the regions and the city of Tashkent, revenues from the placement, use and sale of state assets under established norms, state duties,

fees, compensation money and fine sanctions, property without ownership, property transferred to the state discretion under inheritance law, revenues from the realization of treasures, which should be transferred to the state income under the law, will include dividends on the share of local state authorities and other income in accordance with the regulations. So, the inter-budgetary transfers allocated from the Republican budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan are the revenues of the budgets of the regions of the Republican budget of the Republic of Karakolpagstan and the city budget of the city of Tashkent. In our opinion, it is advisable to correctly and consistently implement forms of control in the expenditure of these budget revenues. These funds can be distributed in certain taxes and other income falling on the budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in the Republican budget of the Republic of Karakolpagstan, in the budgets of the regions, in the city budget of the city of Tashkent in the amounts and in the order prescribed by law. In this case, the distribution of the distribution with the aim of rational and effective results is the reason for the development of the standard of living of the population. As well as the following. Decree PF-60 of January 28, 2022 "on the development strategy of new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" and decree PF-5075 of June 7, 2017 "on measures to expand the powers of state government agencies in places in the formation of local budgets", as well as Decree "on December 13, 2017" to increase the financial freedom of local government bodies, decree PF-5283" on additional measures to strengthen the responsibility of tax and financial authorities to ensure the completeness of receipts to local budgets " established the priorities of tax-budgetary policies at the level of local budgets. Together with presidential decrees, the resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of June 29, 2017 No. 445 "on measures to organize the identification of reserves for the expansion of the income base of local budgets" was adopted. On the basis of this decision, a temporary regulation was adopted on the procedure for regulating and interoperability of the activities of financial authorities and state tax service bodies, as well as local executive authorities, in order to improve their work aimed at increasing revenues to the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan and expanding the tax base. In place of the

conclusion, it can be said that the decrees and decisions made over the past seven years to carry out the scientific research work we are studying can be considered sufficient as a legal framework itself. Hence, the implementation of these decrees and decisions makes it possible to carry out not only public opinion, but also deputy control in the formation of the budget, local budgets and their rational spending.

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