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Financial Property of the State and its Economy Interrelationship with the Capital of Operating Entities

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Abstract: the emergence of a mood of unfounded protest against sati will be prevented. Employees of some mass media how much each taxpayer soums, when and why they should pay taxes to taxpayers with the intention of explaining to various economists, experts in the relevant field they apply and publish reports, discussions and comments and etc. The sad thing is that they are participating in this good work some economists and relevant specialists, the intended task they are not able to perform as they wish, the problem in some cases and they give a wrong interpretation.

Keywords: Budget management, importance, non-current assets, inflation, dates, balancing, value of work.

State financial potential of market economy subjects and on the basis of monetary income and savings of the population. It consists of the following joints that are formed and interconnected:

- republican and local budgets, state non-budgetary funds budgets; state lending resources; state unitary economy leading entity and state-cooperative finance. The main funds in the financial potential of the state, the amount of national wealth in the form of tangible capital, which includes human capital - the value of work-in-progress, tangible working capital, household property, intangible assets possible;
- financial potential of private. It is not spinning consists of the sum of external assets and current assets. Here non-current assets are intangible assets, main tools, work in progress, material assets profitable investments, long-term financial flows, consists of other non-current assets. Also here, current assets include reserves, receivables, short-term financial flows, funds and others current assets are included. The financial potential of theirs depends on its ability to create new value[1].

Attempting to balance the state budget every year ultimately it can also stimulate inflation. Because the population in the conditions of inflation an increase in monetary income automatically increases tax revenue. Of this as a result, there is a positive difference between budget revenues and expenses. To balance the state budget, the government will take the following measures should apply: either reducing the rate of current taxes, or the state increase the volume of expenses or a combination of these two measures should be used. In order to balance the budget in such conditions application of the above measures will reduce the inflationary pressure in the economy strengthens.

[1] Vahobov A.V., Malikov T.S. Finance. Textbook (foshkent TIl Financial Institute. - Tashkent: "Noshir", 2012. Page 712.

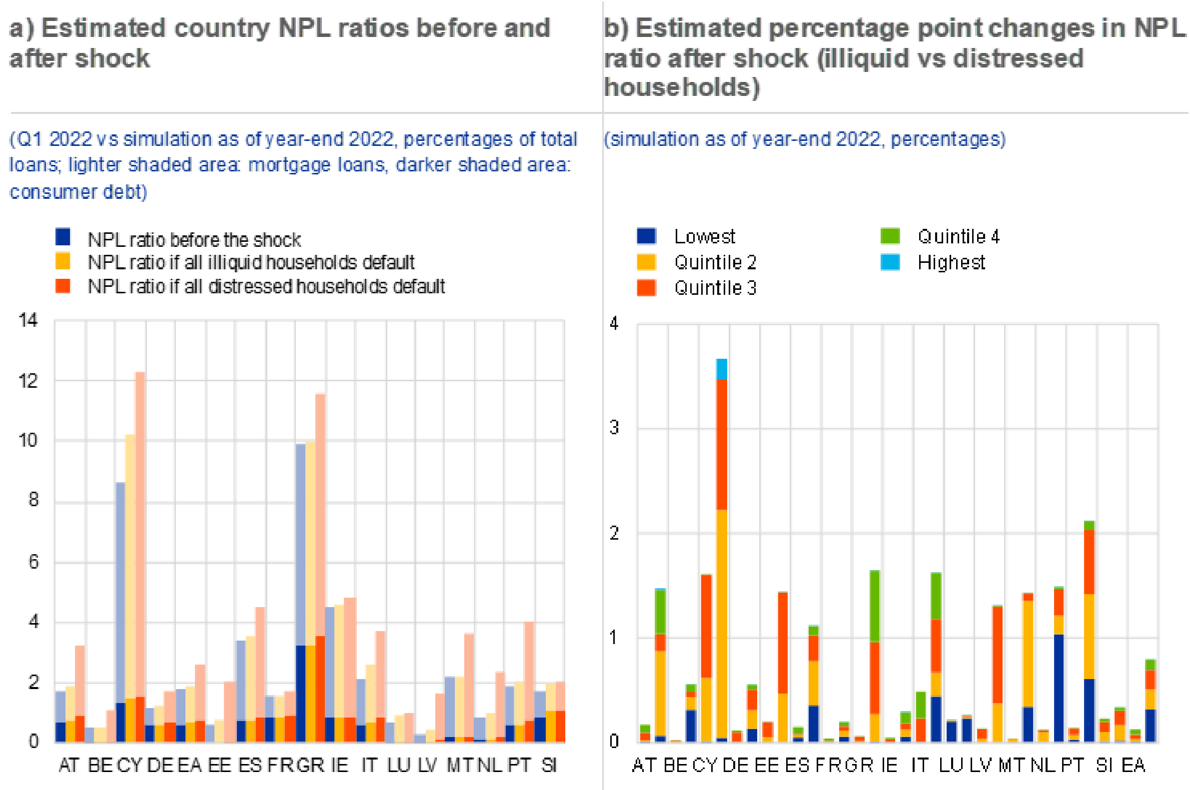
The main conclusion that follows from the above considerations is as follows consists of: the annually balanced budget is not economically impartial. Despite the existence of these and other problems, the world is very. In many countries, it is envisaged that the budget will be balanced every year those who support the idea of adopting the constitutional amendment[2].

Even in this concept, despite its several positive aspects. There are several complex issues that need to be considered or resolved there is the depth and duration of the decline and rise in the economic cycle that they can differ from each other is one of those problems. For example, in practice, in some cases, a deep and long-lasting decline. It can also be characterized by a short period of growth. In this situation short of large deficits incurred during economic downturns due to the positive balance of the budget during the period of growth it will not be possible to cover, and therefore, there is a cyclical budget deficit will remain available. And finally, the budget deficit and the budget policy related to it the basis of the third concept is the idea of functional finance. This is the issue of balancing the budget according to the idea of the concept

- whether it needs to be balanced annually or on a cyclical basis.
- this is not of principle importance.

It is of secondary importance is the issue. Because the main goal of public finance is not the budget first of all, from ensuring non-inflationary full employment, that is, the economy consists of balancing. If this goal is achieved, budget revenues and a stable positive balance between expenditures or a large, 28 principles of the viability of tax policy include its stable (effective, result) lies. In turn, its level of viability is such tax system and taxation, which is the basis of the policy based on principles. In this regard, initially, the tax system (of taxation). It is desirable to dwell on the main principles of 29 according to In our opinion, putting this issue on the agenda is, first of all, life help to understand the true nature of the implemented tax policy will give. At the same time, it should be noted that the tax system of our country. Although these principles were observed to a certain extent at the time of foundation, for some reasons, their true essence is still unclear to taxpayers. did not reach completely. As a result of this, our tax payers are against taxes certain uncertainty and non-objectivity when expressing their relations, they make way. The essence of the principles of the tax system (taxation). without a proper understanding of the original content of the Tax Code cannot be understood. Because these cases are of principle importance. It is an issue that every taxpayer should be aware of must. The first of the main principles of the tax system (taxation) is taxes (taxation) should not be too heavy. growing country if it is implemented in the conditions of debts, then let it be increased. To this concept accordingly, the problem related to the deficit or surplus of the State budget prolonged economic downturns at higher alternative levels or is almost insignificant compared to stable inflation. Because the state budget is, first of all, an instrument for achieving and supporting macroeconomic stability. Any way to achieve this goal. The government doubts whether it will go to budget deficit or surplus should not fall.

[2] DEPARTMENT OF "PUBLIC FINANCE". "BUDGET-TAX POLICY" from science EDUCATIONAL METHODOLOGY COMPLEX



Immediate impact on banks' NPL ratios is contained but downside risks exist in the form of distressed households[3].

The financial potential of the state is formed on the basis of monetary incomes and savings of market economy subjects and the population, and consists of the following interconnected links: • republican and local budgets, budgets of state non-budgetary funds; state lending resources; finance of state economic entities and economic entities with the participation of the state. The financial competence of the state can include the size (size) of the national wealth in the form of fixed assets, unfinished production, tangible working capital, household property, intangible assets - tangible capital, which includes human capital; • financial potential of private economic entities. It consists of the sum of non-current assets and current assets. Here, non-current assets consist of intangible assets, fixed assets, work in progress, profitable investments in tangible assets, long-term financial investments, and other non-current assets. Also, current assets here include reserves, receivables, short-term financial investments, cash and other current assets. the financial potential of economic entities depends on their ability to create new value. Business entities with the same financial and economic power can achieve radically different financial results.

It depends on property, production-technological processes and efficiency of personnel management, management skills, effectiveness of entrepreneurship, rational use of financial resources and external loans; • the financial potential of the banking-credit system is the sum of the assets and real possibilities of credit institutions to meet the needs of the economy for credit resources. The banking and credit system of most countries currently does not have the opportunity to provide credit resources for the expanded reproduction process. Credit resources provided to economic entities are mainly of short-term nature. The weight of loans in the formation of fixed capital is insufficient for the growth of economic efficiency; •

[3] Household inequality and financial stability risks: exploring the impact of changes in consumer prices and interest rates Prepared by Daniel Dieckelmann and Julian MetzlerPublished as part of the Financial Stability Review, November 2022.

financial potential of insurance funds. This potential is manifested through the implementation of the set of insurance financial and economic opportunities for the formation of money insurance resources that reduce business risks, provide savings and investment growth; financial potential of households. This potential is expressed through their total income, tax, rent and interest payments, the impact of consumption and savings on the growth of investment demand[4].

These resources are valid in the form of money. of resources. It is an integral part of the description of financial resources in the form of money considered, this thing is other resources of economic entities from its forms, in particular, means of production (workshops, machines, raw materials and materials, buildings intended for production, etc. similar). Taking this into account, the economic entit it is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "monetary form" and "monetary value" of means. The concept of "monetary value of assets of economic entities" is usually money not funds themselves, but tools intended for different purposes and refers to the valuation of funds (for example, basic funds). Despite the fact that they were bought with money, means of production (above machines, machines, raw materials and materials intended for production buildings and the like) in reality they are not money and are not considered money. Work to re-monetize issue funds, first sell them need in this case, in turn, the value of the property reflected in the balance sheet real market prices are driven, not prices. Financial such situations that arise at the risk of difficulties and bankruptcy economic entity to bad consequences, in particular, funds and may lead to loss of resources. However, international According to practical information, a bankrupt economic operator 40 of the value of the assets belonging to the entity at the time of liquidation it is possible to get a part not exceeding one percent. That's it in relation to even healthy market circulation, i.e., ready to demandeven when the product is sold, it is for money only after its sale becomes.

In conclusion, the above opinion is about financial results and financial costs financial and economic of business entities embodying the description complete with other indicators characterizing the effectiveness of its activity is relevant. However, for analytical purposes, it is from the set the financial activity of the economic entity, its financial and indicators that adequately characterize the effectiveness of the evaluation policy separation is important.

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