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Provision of budget and tax transparency as a factor of increasing the efficiency of public finance management

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Annotation: The essence and necessity of ensuring budget transparency and openness of budget data. Legal framework for ensuring transparency of budget indicators. Analysis of measures to ensure budget transparency and openness of budget data in Uzbekistan. Public participation in the budget process - foreign experience.

Keywords: budget transparency, openness of budget data, Legal framework for ensuring transparency of budget indicators, public participation in the budget process.

Action strategy for the further development of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 and the implementation of large-scale reforms in the fiscal sphere have radically changed the mechanisms of interaction between state authorities and citizens. An important prerequisite for new engagement is the recognition that dialogue between public authorities and citizens is a valuable tool for building trust in the authorities, which can increase the likelihood of citizen support for the authorities' efforts for the socio-economic development of the country (if citizens are aware of the measures, taken by the government on their behalf).

The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted in November 2018 defines measures and main tasks to ensure transparency of economic and financial information in the Republic. In the context of the new messages, the idea of openness of actions of public authorities at all levels, including in the field of public finance, is being actively promoted.

In these conditions, in recent years, Uzbekistan has been going through its first open budget reform. So, in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to ensure the openness of budget data and active participation of citizens in the budget process," a provision has been in effect since 2019 that allows citizens to participate in the distribution of at least 10% of additional (over-planned) budgetary funds of regions for projects, carried out on the initiative of citizens, and from 2020 the state budget and the budgets of state trust funds are adopted as a separate law and submitted for public discussion before it is submitted to the legislative body (until 2020, the parameters of the state budget were approved by a presidential decree).

If we approach the issue of budget openness from the point of view of European countries, in the West, the idea of government accountability to citizens is deeply rooted, which proceeds from the premise that the state provides services to the population on the basis of a social contract. In this context, the ongoing large-scale budget reforms were aimed not only at reducing public spending,

increasing their efficiency, but also at transforming the budget process into a format more understandable for citizens. Ultimately, in the matter of modernizing the public financial management system, the degree of openness of the budget process is of decisive importance, since it has a direct impact on the degree of public confidence in the government.

Interest in the problem of increasing the transparency of the budget process is largely supported by the main international financial organizations, including the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the World Bank. Systemic materials, codes, guidelines in the framework of these issues, published on the initiative of these organizations, are not mandatory, but adherence to the principles provided in them is considered by the international community as adherence to best practice standards. The main international documents include:

1. IMF Code of Good Practice on Fiscal Transparency.
2. IMF Fiscal Transparency Guide.
3. Best Practice for OECD Budget Transparency.

The fundamental document on the issue of ensuring transparency in the budgetary sphere is the Code, which covers not only the general principles of openness of budgetary processes, but also contains specific recommendations for ensuring the availability of information to the public. Further guidance on applying the principles set out in the Code, as well as examples of best practice, are detailed in the dedicated Fiscal Transparency Guide.

Information on the level of transparency of public finances of different countries is contained in one of the modules of the Country Reports on Fiscal Transparency, which also includes monitoring data on other 11 financial standards recognized by the international community. In addition to fiscal transparency issues, they provide information on compliance with fiscal data standards, monetary policy transparency, etc. recommendations for strengthening its financial institutions and increasing the transparency of the budget process.

The IMF's Fiscal Transparency Guidelines provide the most comprehensive definition of transparency (openness): "Fiscal transparency means openness to the general public about the structure and functions of government, fiscal policy objectives, public sector and projections. This includes easy access to reliable, comprehensive, timely, understandable and cross-country comparable information on government activities so that voters and financial markets can accurately assess government financial health and the true costs and benefits of government activities. , including its current and future economic and social consequences ". Best Practice for Budget Transparency The OECD defines budget transparency as "complete, timely and systematic disclosure of fiscal information".

Financial (fiscal) transparency is primarily ensured by:

- public availability of information on the state and development trends of public finances;
- openness of the activities of the authorities in the development, consideration, approval and execution of budgets;
- availability and compliance with formalized requirements for budget accounting, preparation and submission of budget reporting;
- consideration and approval by legislative bodies of the main indicators of budget reporting;
- formation and submission of budgetary reporting in accordance with the general principles necessary and sufficient for international comparisons.

Also, measures to ensure financial transparency are disclosed in such items as: clear procedures for developing a budget, publication of key documents in the planning process; possibility of cross-country comparisons; openness of tax authorities to taxpayers; transparency of methods of distribution of interbudgetary transfers; publication of data on the volume and structure of the country's public debt; uniform principles of budget classification and standards for budget accounting, budget reporting and auditing.

Despite the ongoing reforms in the field of budget transparency, the level of understanding of budget issues remains low among the population as a whole, which negatively affects the perception of the efficiency and quality of the country's budget and the work of the bodies authorized for these reforms (represented by the Ministry of Finance). As a result, regardless of the state of financing of various projects and industries, the population remains dissatisfied with the state of the social sphere (healthcare, education, etc.), tax rates and other aspects. Citizens do not have enough tools for analyzing or checking the activities of the state. In addition, citizens have practically no experience of participation in the budget process, including in the implementation of project supervision, in order to prevent theft of funds using the public control system.

Taking into account new trends in relation to interaction between the authorities and citizens, the authorities also began to make attempts to involve the expert community and other interested parties in the discussion and adoption of budget documents. The very idea of openness and accessibility of budget information is being adopted by the broader masses, largely due to the fact that the powers of local authorities in the area of public finance management are gradually expanding.

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Актуальные вопросы организации управленческого учета в сфере телекоммуникационной отрасли Республики Узбекистан в контексте цифровизации экономики

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Аннотация: В статье рассматриваются Актуальные вопросы организации управленческого учета в сфере телекоммуникационной отрасли в контексте цифровизации экономики. Сравняются возможности применения бизнес моделей в целях совершенствование автоматизации управленческого учета в телекоммуникационных компаниях. Оцениваются положительные и отрицательные стороны бизнес моделей.