
THE MONETARY CREDIT SYSTEM IS THE MONETARY CREDIT POLICY OF THE STATE

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Annotation: *This article talks about measures to further improve monetary policy, as well as the essence of monetary credit in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the goals of monetary credit policy.*

Key words: *money credit, money credit policy, public finance, banks.*

The implementation of the program of modernization of the economy of our country, structural changes and anti-crisis measures requires the use of modern methods of ensuring the development of the national banking system. Also, a lot of attention is being paid to the automation of the bank's financial analysis.

According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5349 "Implementation of comprehensive measures to ensure cyber security and implementation of networks, software products, information systems and resources, collection of personal and biometric data participation in the regulation of the use of technologies for work, processing and storage" was established.

Due to the implementation of monetary policy by the country's financial authorities, the state economy is developing in many ways. What is its essence? Which of his methods is the most common?

The term "monetary policy" is usually considered in terms of the activities of the Central Bank or any other structure that performs tasks corresponding to the Central Bank. Including:

- regulation of activities of financial system, credit market activity subjects;

 - Licensing of commercial banks;

- inflation management;

- Implementation of monetary policy;

- assistance in the management of state budget funds.

Another name for the concept under consideration is "monetary policy". There are specific goals in the activities of the Central Bank and similar structures. Let's see what they can be.

It should be noted that the measures taken in the field of tariffs and monetary credit in recent years in our republic allowed to gradually reduce the level of inflation, ensured macroeconomic stability and consistent economic growth.

At the same time, in the complex and rapidly changing conditions of the global financial and economic system, as well as in the conditions of liberalization of the

regulation of currency relations, a radical revision of the current instruments of monetary policy aimed at ensuring macroeconomic stability and raising the standard of living of the population is required.

Experts identify two main types of monetary policy:

- conservative;
- Liberal.

The first type of monetary policy is aimed at the implementation of measures to regulate the activity of financial institutions - private and public, and involves limiting the dynamics of lending operations. Thus, by setting a high interest rate, the Central Bank can stimulate a similar growth in lending by private financial institutions. In this case, the specific goals of monetary policy will be achieved. First of all, to reduce the level of inflation, as well as to ensure a positive balance due to the indirect benefits of reducing imports. These types of monetary policy include increasing the tax burden on enterprises, reducing budget expenditures, and optimizing import substitution.

Liberal monetary policy involves stimulating the growth of the credit market, reducing the control of capital circulation in the economy, and increasing tax rates, as well as interest on loans. The central bank can encourage commercial banks to do the same by lowering the key interest rate.

As a rule, appropriate monetary policy will:

- increasing the capitalization of the economy,
- stimulation of entrepreneurial activity.

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