Study on the Effects of the Resources for Fixing Budget Deficit on the Rate of Inflation in Iran in the Years 2001 to 2004.

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ABSTRACT

For apply government Tissues need for a budget schedules. To make use money and financial policy and use of rate sociality resource. This research for evaluation the resource of budget in an inflation among (2001- 2004) years in Islamic republic of Iran use. Identify of weakness and sing difficulty's, use, budget control, change the wages to estimate the cost and wages, wages use of resource from change the rational of inflation rate. Financial resource create budge income three section increasing wages, decreasing cost during period (2001- 2004) years from spent expert oil material and non-oil material inspection increasing wages very infection for inflation rate. Give external's money for reason a few and internal money for reason non Deposit of Bank system, customs wages and pay toll's for reason facilitate in expert and present expert communication's few infect in inflation rate. This research include eight Divert Hypothesis in from three major Hypothesis. For agreement or Disagreement research Hypothesis for description effect themes make request research and use Likert scale deduction for consider productivity. Review and created information in way library and information to complete and loyal results use and reason of make math the inflation rate Discussing. Infernality introduction of research in internal and external Iran determine to deduction.

1- Introduction

The 2004 the Central Bank government finished last September 30, recording a budget deficit of 22$ billion–not quite 0.3% of national product. President Clinton will submit a balanced budget for fiscal 1999. Essentially, the budget is in balance. However, "balance" is an ambiguous concept. There are plausible technical adjustments and corrections to the budget that would have put it into either surplus or deficit last year. For instance, treating government investments as capital expenditures to be depreciated–as a business would–would have produced a budget surplus. Other technical setting and corrections–for example, removing the ancient Survivors Disability Insurance and Medicare trust funds from the unified budget totals–would have pushed the financial budget deeper into deficit. The important thing to note is no matter what concept of the deficit one prefers, or what technical adjustments and corrections one makes, the deviation of the budget balance from zero remains too small for it to have a major effect on the Iranian economy.

On one level, the improvement in the deficit in