

PROSPECTS OF ACCOUNTING AND CONTROL OF NON- FINANCIAL ASSETS IN BUDGET ORGANIZATIONS (in the case of agriculture)

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Abstract: *Keeping records and control of extrabudgetary funds correctly and according to plan is important in conditions when the possibility of granting financial independence to budgetary organizations is being considered and reforms are being carried out to attract more extrabudgetary funds. The article discusses the practice of organizing accounting and control of non-financial assets, including fixed assets, goods and material reserves obtained from extra-budgetary funds in budgetary organizations. A scientific proposal and practical recommendations have been developed for taking into account the period of commissioning of fixed assets when calculating their depreciation, and at the same time the need for a systematic solution to the problem of organizing this accounting is indicated.*

Keywords: *extrabudgetary funds, financial independence, budgetary organizations, accounting, control, non-financial assets, fixed assets, goods, material reserves, commissioning, depreciation, systematic solution.*

In the context of large-scale reforms in the national economy, it is important for budgetary organizations to obtain additional income from extra-budgetary sources, in addition to funding from the budget. In order to prevent budget organizations from depending only on the state and to increase their influence, to ensure their financial stability, financial independence is being granted step by step. In this process, it becomes easier for the funds to be fully transferred to the off-budget personal accounts of budget organizations. Quality organization of internal control in their use helps to increase the interest of employees of budget organizations. It provides effective use of non-financial and other assets taken into account from these resources, and expands opportunities for further development of entrepreneurship. Due to the fact that non-financial assets play an important role in the economic activity of budget organizations, the correct use and accounting of extra-budgetary funds is of particular importance in organizing the accounting and control of non-financial assets. Non-financial assets include fixed assets, intangible assets and inventories.



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In the composition of non-financial assets, the first place are fixed assets, according to the Standards of Accounting No. 8, fixed assets are the tasks entrusted to the organization for a long time (more than one year), production of goods, performance of works, provision of services or are material assets used in the course of administrative and socio-cultural tasks, as well as which can be leased to other legal entities and individuals[5].

In addition, material reserves [4] are also taken into account as part of non-financial assets. In order to carry out their activities, budget organizations must have a certain amount of non-financial assets (fixed assets and inventories) based on established regulations. Non-financial assets ensure normal operation of budget organizations. Considering that "... the state budget is not immeasurable, strict saving of funds, provision for the specified purpose and rational use ... is an obvious and irrefutable fact"¹ [6] It is important to correctly organize the account of non-financial assets in the rational use of funds. I think, in the conditions of the digital economy, the possibilities of financing from extra-budgetary funds are increasing and financial independence is being given to budget organizations, to strengthen the accounting and control of the use of non-financial assets, to digitize the organization of their accounts, to fully use the possibilities of the "UzASBO" software complex, which is used by budget organizations, and to use it special attention should be paid to the issues of further improvement and integration with other software products.

The theoretical problems of organizing the account of non-financial assets and the actual issues of improving the account have been constantly studied as an object of research. Within the framework of the research topic, IPSAS No. 12 "Inventories" [1], IPSAS No. 17 "Fixed assets, structures and equipment" [2], Accounting Standards No. 7 "Inventories" [4], No. 8 Accounting Standards "Real estate, buildings and equipment" [5] and the scientific research conducted by local and foreign economists on the topic were studied. In this regard, local and foreign economists have expressed different opinions in their scientific works:

Russian scientists D.A. Odakhovskaya, G.G. Pechennikova studied the methods of accounting for fixed assets and intangible assets and the calculation of depreciation in comparative methods, and recommendations were made to reduce accounting work and expenses and improve tax reporting [7].

A lot of work has been done in this regard by economists of our country.

A.A. Ostonokulov researched the theoretical and methodological foundations of accounting and reporting of extra-budgetary funds of budgetary organizations. The procedure for drawing up and submitting financial reports on the movement of extra-budgetary funds and the practical aspects of accounting for the income and expenses of budget organizations on extra-budgetary funds is revealed. Also, the indicators of the financial report on the movement of extra-budgetary funds of budget organizations were analyzed and conclusions were formed. [8].

By Z.U.Khamidova, ways of effective organization of internal control and internal audit service in a budget organization, special aspects of organization of internal audit, stages of improvement of internal audit, interaction of internal control and internal audit in the organization, correcting of

¹ Sh.M. Mirziyoyev Tanqidiy tahlil, qat'iy tartib-intizom va shaxsiy javobgarlik – har bir rahbar faoliyatining kundalik qoidasi bo'lishi kerak. – Toshkent: —"O'zbekiston" NMIU, 2017.



internal audit service in budget organizations Approaches to the organization of ri were considered[9].

A.Sh.Kuliboyev's scientific work on the management of budgetary and extra-budgetary funds and effective organization of accounting on the example of state medical institutions, determined the targeted spending of budgetary and extra-budgetary funds by state medical institutions, the determination of the effectiveness of the use of funds and their focused on the importance of organizing continuous monitoring of information on financial results[10].

D.Kh.Pulatov, M.N.Eshmuradov ensure that budget organizations' extra-budgetary funds are fully transferred to the organization's account and quality organization of internal control over the use of these funds increases the interests of budget organizations' employees and ensures effective use of existing attached property and other opportunities, and who conducted research on expanding opportunities for further development of entrepreneurship[11].

A.R. Suvankulov, A.E. Scientific research was carried out by the Isakovs on improving the composition of reports on the movement of extra-budgetary funds of budgetary organizations, their preparation and presentation[23].

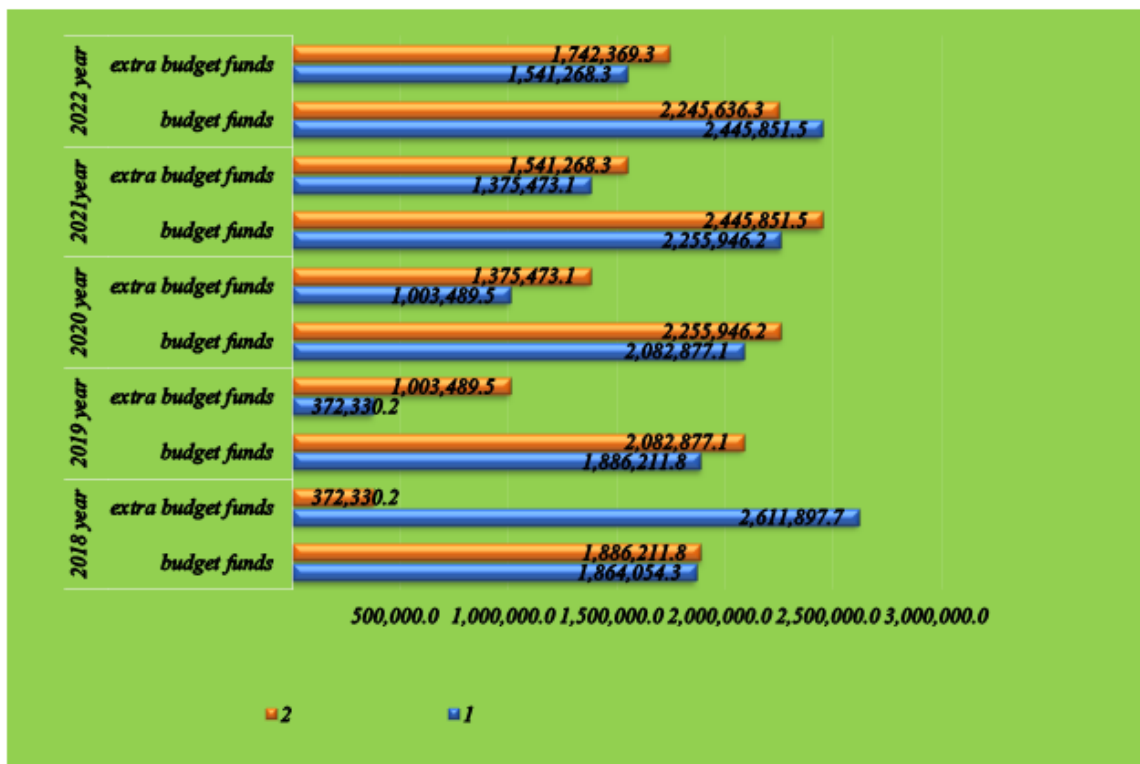
However, in the scientific research of foreign and local scientists, insufficient scientific research was conducted on the topic of improving the accounting and control of non-financial assets of budget organizations, which was the reason for conducting research on this topic.

In our opinion, it is important to carry out constant monitoring and analytical study in the organization of accounting and control of non-financial assets in budgetary organizations, in the correct accounting of budget and extra-budgetary funds.

In order to show the importance and weight of non-financial assets in the activities of budget organizations, we analyze the following financial reporting indicators of the Ugom Chotkal State National Nature Park Administration (see Table 1).



Diagram 1. Movement of fixed assets in Ugom Chotkal State National Nature Park Department, thousand soums²



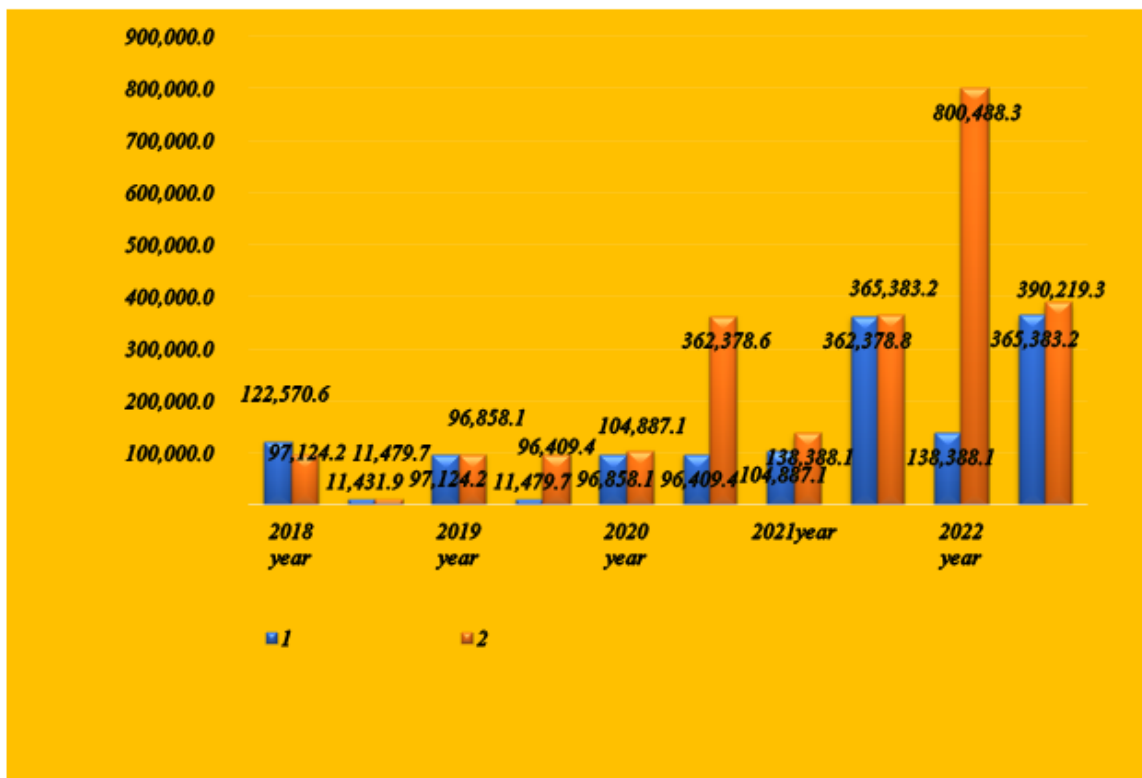
In terms of material stocks, the balance at the beginning of the year at the expense of budget funds in 2022 compared to 2018 is 12.9%, the balance at the beginning of the year of material stocks of goods obtained at the expense of extra-budgetary funds increase by 3096,2 % in 2022 compared to 2018.

During these years, the share of material reserves of goods received at the expense of budget funds increased by 103.7% in 2022 compared to 2018, and the share of material reserves of goods received at the expense of extra-budgetary funds increased by almost 3 times in 2022 compared to 2018. The consumption of material reserves of goods received at the expense of budget funds and extra-budgetary funds has not been carried out. In 2022, the end-of-year balance of material stocks of goods received at the expense of budget funds increased by 7.2 times compared to 2018, and the end-of-year balance of material stocks of goods received at the expense of extra-budgetary funds increased by almost 33 times in 2022 compared to 2018. is seen (diagram 2).

² The picture was compiled by the author based on the annual financial reports of the Ugom Chotkal State National Nature Park



Diagram 2. Change of inventory in Ugom Chotkal State National Nature Park Administration, in thousand soums ³



From the results of the above analysis, we can see that the need to use non-financial assets has been increasing in recent years. It follows that the correct organization of the account of non-financial assets will increase the efficiency of the use of these assets in the future and will affect the financial condition of the organization.

Table 1. Movement of non-financial assets in Ugom Chotkal State National Nature Park Administration ⁴ (thousand soums)

№	Name	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		Change in 2022 compared to 2018, %	
		budget funds	Non-budget funds	budget funds	Non-budget funds	budget funds	Non-budget funds	budget funds	Non-budget funds	budget funds	Non-budget funds	budget funds	Non-budget funds
1	balance at the beginning of the year												
1.1	Fixed assets	1 864 054,3	2 611 897,7	1 886 211,8	372 330,2	2 082 877,1	1 003 489,5	2 255 946,2	1 375 473,1	2 445 851,5	1 541 268,3	31,2	- 41,0
1.2	Commodity stock	122 570,6	11 431,9	97 124,2	11 479,7	96 858,1	96 409,4	104 887,1	362 378,8	138 388,1	365 383,2	12,9	3 096,2
2	Income												
2.1	Fixed assets	693 481,2	213 529,6	204 556,5	631 159,3	363 696,5	388 041,7	189 905,3	165 795,2	90 479,4	201 101,0	- 87,0	- 5,8
2.2	Commodity stock	325 055,7	6 470,7	257 352,5	212 338,6	410 536,0	271 138,0	484 023,7	8 916,4	662 100,2	24 836,1	103,7	283,8
3	Expense												
3.1	Fixed assets	671 323,7	2 453 097,1	7 891,2		190 627,4	16 058,1			290 694,6		- 56,7	-100,0
3.2	Commodity stock	350 502,1	6 422,9	257 618,6	127 408,9	402 507,0	5 168,8	450 522,7	5 912,0			-100,0	-100,0
4	Balance												
4.1	Fixed assets	1 886 211,8	372 330,2	2 082 877,1	1 003 489,5	2 255 946,2	1 375 473,1	2 445 851,5	1 541 268,3	2 245 636,3	1 742 369,3	19,1	368,0
4.2	Commodity stock	97 124,2	11 479,7	96 858,1	96 409,4	104 887,1	362 378,6	138 388,1	365 383,2	800 488,3	390 219,3	-	3 299,2

³ The picture was compiled by the author based on the annual financial reports of the Ugom Chotkal State National Nature Park

⁴ Ugom Chotkal was formed by the author based on the annual financial reports of the State National Nature Park



If we look at the data in Table 1, we can see that the balance of fixed assets at the beginning of the year in the Ugom Chotkal State National Nature Park Department at the expense of budget funds increased by 31.2% in 2022 compared to 2018. However, the balance of fixed assets at the beginning of the year decreased by 41% in 2022 compared to 2018.

During these years, the share of fixed assets provided at the expense of budget funds decreased by 87% in 2022 compared to 2018, and the share of fixed assets provided at the expense of extra-budgetary funds also decreased by 5.8% in 2022 compared to 2018. We can see that the share of fixed assets received at the expense of budget funds decreased by 56.7% in 2022 compared to 2018, and fixed assets received at the expense of extra-budgetary funds were not spent. The end-of-year balance of fixed assets received at the expense of budget funds increased by 19.1% in 2022 compared to 2018, and the end-of-year balance of fixed assets received at the expense of extra-budgetary funds increased by 368.6% in 2022 compared to 2018.

Currently, in practice, in budgetary organizations, according to BHS No. 8, Chapter 8, Clause 66, the calculation of depreciation expenses for the fixed asset object is determined to start from the first day of the month following the month in which the object was added to the fixed asset. Also, it is determined that the object will continue until it is removed from the balance sheet or until full depreciation is calculated[5].

However, in my opinion, the calculation of amortization costs for this object from the time it is accepted into the organization's balance sheet may in some cases cause a slight error in the accounting work. Because in many cases, the fixed asset object is not put into use as soon as it is accepted into the organization's balance sheet. It should be taken into account that the main tool is temporarily stored for months and years until it is put into use. In my opinion, it is a mistake to calculate depreciation costs for this object in this process.

Taking into account that non-financial assets occupy an important place in the activity of the budget organization and their weight in the use of funds, on the basis of studies and analyzes carried out on the subject, as well as after studying the views of the above-mentioned economists, I present some suggestions and opinions .

In think, in order to improve the accounting and control of non-financial assets in budgetary organizations, it is necessary to carry out the following works:

First of all, it is necessary to organize the separate accounting of non-financial assets that have been duly entered into the organization's balance sheet, but have not yet been put to use.

For this, it is appropriate to open the account 224,000 - Non-financial assets in the warehouse and the appropriate sub-accounts in the structure of the 220,000 Non-financial assets asset account of Accounting Standards No. 2 "Uniform Chart of Accounts" [3].

The purchase price of purchased non-financial assets is debited to the account of 240,000 "Capital investments in non-financial assets" account, which reflects the corresponding delivery and other additional costs of the purchase of non-financial assets (these costs increase the initial value of these non-financial assets) and 341,000 will be credited to the relevant accounts and other relevant sub-accounts of the account "Creditor debts on various accounts of budget organizations" based on the content of the increased operation. Inflow of non-financial asset at initial cost (if not

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immediately put to use) 224,000 should be written to the debit of the relevant sub-account of the "Non-financial assets in the warehouse" account and 240,000 to the credit of the relevant sub-account of the "Capital investments in non-financial assets" account. Debit 221,000 and credit 224,000 are issued when a non-financial asset is put to use.

Secondly, with appropriate amendments to Appendix 9 of Accounting Standards No. 3 "Budget Report" "Inventory and Non-Financial Assets Movement Report", add the line of non-financial assets in warehouse (224,000) 'swell is appropriate.

Thirdly, these changes should be integrated into the "UzASBO" software complex.

As a result, we will prevent the calculation of excess depreciation costs for non-financial assets that are temporarily stored in the organization before being put into use, and we will achieve an improvement in the accounting of non-financial assets of budget organizations.

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