

DAVLAT BYUDJETI IJROSI TO‘G‘RISIDAGI HISOBOTLARNI TUZISH VA TAQDIM ETISHNING AMALIY JIHLTLARI

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ANNOTATSIYA

Mazkur maqolada O‘zbekistonda davlat byudjeti ijrosi bo‘yicha hisobotlarni tayyorlash va taqdim etishning amaliy jihatlari ko‘rib chiqiladi. Unda byudjet ijrosi tizimini takomillashtirish va hisobotlarni yanada mazmunli qilish zarurligi ta‘kidlangan. Muallif tomonidan xorijiy davlatlarning byudjet tizimini takomillashtirish tajribasini tahlil qilib, O‘zbekiston shunday natijalarga erishish uchun qanday qadamlar qo‘yishi kerakligini belgilab beriladi. Maqolada byudjet ijrosi jarayonining bosqichlari muddatlarini qayta ko‘rib chiqish, Hisob palatasi va “Fuqarolar uchun budjet” nashri tomonidan taqdim etilgan har bir moliya yili bo‘yicha xulosalarni bir vaqtda e‘lon qilish orqali aholining byudjet ijrosidan xabardorligini oshirish mumkinligi, ishonchli ma‘lumotlarga to‘sqinlik qilayotgan muammolarni bartaraf etish taklif etiladi. Maqolada byudjet ijrosi bo‘yicha hisobot tizimida shaffoflik va hisobdorlikning muhimligi ta‘kidlangan.

Kalit so‘zlar: aholining xabardorligi, byudjet ijrosi, davlat byudjeti, daromadlar, hisobdorlik, hisobot tizimi, xarajatlar, xorijiy tajribalar, shaffoflik.

PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF STATE BUDGET EXECUTION REPORTS

ABSTRACT

The article discusses the practical aspects of preparing and presenting state budget execution reports in Uzbekistan. It highlights the need for improving the budget execution system and making the reports more informative. The author analyzes the experiences of foreign countries in improving their budget systems and identifies the steps that Uzbekistan needs to take to achieve similar results. The article suggests

revising the terms of the stages of the budget execution process, increasing awareness among the population by publishing summaries for each fiscal year presented by the Accounts Chamber and the publication "Budget for Citizens" simultaneously, and addressing the problems that prevent reliable information about revenues and expenditures. The article emphasizes the importance of transparency and accountability in the budget execution reporting system.

Key words: accountability, budget execution, expenditure, foreign experiences, population awareness, revenue, reporting system, state budget, transparency.

INTRODUCTION

In world practice, the requirements for the formation of financial information of the budget system are defined in international financial reporting standards for the public sector, and based on the implementation and use of these standards, countries pay special attention to improving the national accounting system. In international practice, two methods of preparing financial statements in the public sector are mainly used: the cash method and the accrual accounting method. In addition, the results of the 2019 study show that currently 22.5 percent or 27 countries use a net cash basis, 21.7 percent or 26 countries use a modified accrual accounting method, 30.8 percent or 37 countries use a net accrual accounting method. The implementation of international financial reporting standards for the public sector plays an important role in assessing the effectiveness of the management of public assets and liabilities and ensuring their transparency. From this point of view, the importance of the budget report in the formation of reliable information on the execution of the budgets of the budget system increases.

Since the day our republic gained independence, great changes have taken place in all spheres. In a short time, objective socio-economic, legal and political conditions were created for the establishment and development of market relations in the country. In an era of increasing integration and globalization of the economy, the budget system in the public sector requires further improvement of budget accounting and reporting in accordance with international standards in budget enforcement. As stated in the Decree of the President Sh. Mirziyoyev "On the development strategy of new Uzbekistan for 2022-2026": "Within the framework of approving the state budget and controlling its execution, the parliament introduced the practice of setting specific strategic tasks to the responsible organizations and sending them requests based on the results" is one of the urgent issues of today.

Currently, the development of the budget accounting and financial reporting system in the public sector in accordance with the requirements of the time is one of the main directions of the budget reforms implemented in our country. The relevance

of the implemented reforms is that the information generated in the budget accounting and financial reporting system serves as a basis for making quick, high-quality and modern management decisions in the state management process. In turn, obtaining quality and reliable budget reporting data that fully meets users' requirements can be ensured only if there is a budget accounting and financial reporting methodology that meets generally accepted international standards.

There are a number of specific features of the budget system budget execution account compared to other network account types. First of all, the whole process is organized in order to ensure the continuity of the budget execution process. In this, budget funds, income, expenses, budget loans given and received, inter-budgetary mutual calculations, budget execution results in the accounts, execution and control of income and expenditure estimates of budget recipients, full information on the state and movement of assets in the budget accounting accounts and budget reports are compiled by summarizing budget accounting information for the purpose of forming accurate information and effective management.

In the life of countries with a developed market economy, management of the state budget is mainly carried out based on the treasury system. It is no exaggeration to say that the implementation of the new mechanism of state budget execution is one of the major directions of budget reforms in the economic sphere of the republic today. The reason is that the need for effective management of public finances requires the strengthening of the need for control of budget expenditures, as well as for the rational use of budget funds, as well as full and timely collection of budget revenues.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND METHODS

How to use budget accounting and reporting methods has been and continues to be a topic of discussion in many countries for many years. In the conditions of the market economy, the correct organization and management of accounting in budgetary organizations is of great importance for the rational and purposeful use of state budget funds. Therefore, conducting scientific research within this topic, publishing various scientific works and pamphlets based on research results is one of the urgent issues for the development of the economy of every country. A number of domestic and foreign economists have conducted scientific research on the theoretical and methodological foundations of the preparation of financial reports on the execution of the state budget, the scope of information on the execution of the budget in financial reports and the expansion of available information.

According to I.H. Dankwanbo: "a few years ago, the cash method of accounting was used in the public sector of Nigeria. This led to a number of reforms in the public sector before the adoption of the IPSAS. In fact, accounting reforms began in Nigeria in 1945, and according to O. F. Kayode: "during this period, many reforms were

implemented in the country to improve the reliability, transparency and access to information of the public sector accounting process, as well as to lead to the economic development of the country."

According to Novak, a foreign economist: "these problems include the asset, obligation, recognition of income and expenses, having full social support at the state level. Before the government decides to switch to the accrual method, it is necessary to analyze the pros and cons of the choice of accrual accounting method and to have sufficient capacity to implement these changes effectively.

In this regard, Zabibullah Nejad made the following comments: "If the accrual method of accounting is chosen for planning and budgeting, great changes will occur in terms of resource allocation, time saving, significant cost reduction, and organizational security increase. On the other hand, having the right accounting system is important in meeting social responsibility, meeting the needs of users of financial statements, and helping to isolate and calculate programs, activities, services, and products for a performance-oriented budget."

We can understand the important difference between the cash and calculation methods of accounting with one simple comparison (Maleki, J., Nazaripor, M. and Amini, P, 2014): "instead of the traditional cash method, the accrual method replaces the pre-approved budget with prices depending on the goals, so the accrual method is more appropriate. Under the accrual method, revenue is recognized and recorded when it is incurred. Revenue is recognized and accounted for by the time the service is rendered, this method does not consider the time when the cash is received. Instead, the time that matters in recognizing and recording revenue is when the revenue is realized.

Among the scientists of our country, M. Ostonokulov carried out research on accounting, preparation of financial reports and implementation of budget control in budget organizations, S. Mehmonov improved accounting and internal audit methodology in budget organizations, A. Ostonokulov conducted research on the formation and improvement of accounting of extra-budgetary funds of budget organizations. Also, in the works of economists A.K.Ibragimov, S.U.Mehmonov, M.Ostonakulov, A.J.Tuychiyev, Sh.V.Ganiyev, B.K.Khamdamov, theoretical issues of accounting, economic analysis and audit, budget accounting, reporting and control and their directions of development have been studied.

Systematic analysis, analysis, synthesis, comparison, comparative analysis and several other similar methods were used in the research, taking into account the preparation, review and approval of reports on the implementation of the state budget, the information capabilities of financial reports, the requirements of regulatory legal documents and the rules of budget accounting standards.

RESULTS

In order to increase the efficiency of the treasury information system in the countries of the world, scientific research work is being carried out in the following priority directions, in order to improve the efficiency of the information system of the treasury using the technologies of the modern digital economy; use of modern blockchain technologies in the system in order to effectively protect the data of the state financial management information system; in order to organize effective collection of budget revenues in the information system of state finance management, to develop the practice of paying it using mobile payments, cryptocurrencies and other means of payment; ensure effective integration of the state financial management information system with other information systems; among these are the issues of implementing the use of digital economy technologies in the informatization of the treasury execution planning, management and control system.

The experience of developed countries shows that the introduction and development of automated information systems for managing the budget system and the budget process is of great importance in ensuring economic stability in these countries. The budget system is the center of the intersection of large-scale information flows. As information flows of the budget process serve as a basis for making rational management decisions, it is necessary to organize them for simplified processing and automation. For this reason, the government of our country, taking into account the important socio-economic importance of this problem, made appropriate decisions on the formation of the information system of public finance management and developed special programs.

In our country, the organization and development of the automated information system of managing the budget process is being implemented step by step. As a positive result of the reforms, the use of the State Finance Management Information System and the Automated Information System of Budget Organizations was launched in order to bring the state finance management system to a new level and further strengthen the budget discipline, increase the transparency of the tax-budget system. As a result, accounting of tax payments in the Unified treasury account, assigning the execution of the revenue part of budgets of the budget system, maintaining the electronic form of budget organizations' cost estimates, accepting and processing contracts and invoices of budget organizations in electronic form, accepting their electronic payment orders and issues related to the implementation of the state budget, such as payment, are being implemented.

DISCUSSION

The Accounts Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan regularly presents its conclusions on the reports on the implementation of the budgets of the state budget and state trust funds on its official website. Based on this information, in the following table, we can compare the budget revenue forecast and performance indicators for 2019-2022. It can be seen that during the observed period, the total amount of revenues without state special funds was realized more than the forecast. It is appropriate to divide the incomes into groups of direct taxes, indirect taxes, resource fees and property tax and other incomes and analyze them separately. In addition, we all know that the budget execution differs from the forecast as a result of changes to the forecast indicators during the year.

Table 1. Income performance indicators based on the conclusion of the Accounts Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan on reports on the implementation of the State budget for 2019-2022 (in billion sums)

№	Indicators	2019		2020		2021		2022	
		Forecast	Execution	Forecast	Execution	Forecast	Execution	Forecast	Execution
1	Revenues, excluding state trust funds - total	102 627,6	112 165,4	128 745,7	132 938,0	147 688,1	164 799,4	200 000	147 110,0
2	Direct taxes	27 206,8	31 676,8	42 161,2	45 206,9	49 671,9	58 930,3	63 330,5	49 455,3
3	Indirect taxes	45 951,1	46 427,2	45 348,0	46 428,4	53 663,7	56 290,4	73 164,9	53 097,1
4	Resource charges and property taxes	17 841,3	19 680,7	20 386,9	21 257,0	20 841,2	23 036,4	22 740,5	17 968,0
5	Other income	11 628,5	14 380,7	20 849,6	20 045,8	23 511,3	26 542,2	23 272,3	26 589,6

In 2019, the indicator of indirect taxes, which is planned to be 44.8% of the state budget revenues, received 476.1 billion sums more than the forecast, which was equal to 41.3% of the total revenues. We can see that the collection of direct taxes by 4,470 billion sums more and the execution of other revenues by 2,752.2 billion sums increased the state budget revenues in 2019 by 9.3% compared to the forecast. At the end of 2019, 112,165.4 billion sums of revenue were actually collected from the State budget, of which 83,357.4 billion sums were collected by tax authorities (74.3% of total revenue), and 17,128.0 billion sums by customs authorities (15, 3 percent), the Ministry of Economy and Finance provided revenues in the amount of 11,680.0 billion sums (10.4 percent).

As a result of the changes introduced during the year, the clarified forecast indicator of the state budget revenues for 2020 amounted to 128,745.7 billion sums, and at the end of the financial year, according to the performance indicators, revenues in the amount of 132,938 billion sums were received in the budget. In 2020, we can see that direct taxes were overpaid by 7.22%, indirect taxes by 2.4%, resource fees and property taxes by 4.3%, and other revenues by 3.85%. The execution of the state budget

in 2020 was 4,192.4 billion sums more or 103.3% more than the specified plan. At the end of the year, 77.9 percent of the revenues actually collected to the state budget, i.e. 103,561.6 billion sums by tax authorities, 18.6 percent - 24,708.4 billion sums by customs authorities and 4,668.0 billion by the Ministry of Economy and Finance receipts of billion sums (3.5 percent) are guaranteed.

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2021", the forecast indicators of the state budget revenues for 2021 without state special funds were approved at 147,202.3 billion sums. During the year, changes to the forecast indicators and the increase of the local budget forecast by 485.5 billion sums based on the decisions of the Dzhokorgi Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, People's Deputies of the Regions and the Tashkent City Councils, the forecast was 147,688.1 billion sums. The implementation of revenues of the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2021 amounted to 164,799.4 billion sums, which is 17,111.2 billion sums more than the forecast, or 111.6%. In 2021, 164,799.4 billion sums will be collected from the state budget, of which 127,970.4 billion sums will be collected by tax authorities (77.6% of total income), 33,226.8 billion sums by customs authorities (20.2 percent), 3,602.1 billion sums (2.2 percent) of receipts were provided by the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

The forecast indicators for 2022 are expected to exceed the performance indicators of 2021 by a certain amount, and despite the fact that the conclusion of the Accounts Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan has not yet been submitted on the performance, we can give a conclusion for this year based on the performance indicators of 9 months. In particular, for 9 months, the state budget revenues without state special purpose funds were implemented in an amount 0.4% less than the forecast indicator in 2021. This means that if the revenues received in the IV quarter of 2022 are added to the revenues of 9 months, the budget performance forecast for the previous year may be significantly greater than 200,000 billion soums. The main source of this income is direct and indirect taxes, which account for 33.6% and 36.09% of budget revenues, respectively. Resource fees and property tax were implemented at 79.01% of the forecast indicators, and other revenues exceeded the expected forecast in the 9-month period.

CONCLUSION

Both the public sector and the private sector play an important role in developing the country's economy and improving the welfare of the population. The budget system serves the purposes of financing a number of non-commercial activities, such as the fulfillment of the tasks of the state to the society and the provision of services, the stimulation, regulation and control of the economy, defense, and the provision of employment of the population. When researching the directions of continuous and

targeted financing of budget organizations, it is necessary to pay attention to the country's budget structure.

Correct and reasonable implementation of the parameters of the state budget will inevitably help to prevent economic crises in the country, eliminate existing problems, support the population and improve the state's economic situation. That is why it is important to study the organization and management of accounting in budget organizations, legal bases, information possibilities and document system from a scientific and practical point of view, to prevent existing problems and to improve the accounting system. There are a number of specific features of budget reporting, which are directly related to the principles of budgeting and implementation of the state budget, state trust funds, and a number of other factors. In particular, in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Accounting", continuity, reliability and comparability of indicators are emphasized as the main principles of accounting. Also, according to the legislation of the budget execution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a strict legal system, the formation of reporting indicators based on the budget classification, and the formation of budget reports in the cash and accrual method are recognized as the main principles of budget accounting.

If the control is an important factor for the correct implementation of the budget system, the legal functioning of all activities will make a great contribution to the development of the state. Currently, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Budget Code" and "On Accounting" on the implementation of the state budget, the Treasury Service Committee under the Ministry of Economy and Finance and the order of the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan on cash execution of the state budget in its regional departments are approved and guidelines developed by the Ministry of Finance are followed.

There are some inconsistencies in the indicators of the report of the Accounting Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the newsletter "Budget for Citizens" presented by the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which are sources of information on the implementation of the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and if they are not eliminated, the information capabilities of these reports are insufficient and will remain unreliable. Also, in order to effectively manage state budget expenditures, it is necessary to revise the terms of the stages of the budget execution process of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is a big problem that the summaries for each fiscal year presented by the Accounts Chamber are only presented by the middle of the next fiscal year, as the process of budget execution reports takes a long time. If the publication "Budget for Citizens" cannot transparently present information about the budget to the population, in our opinion, publishing these publications simultaneously or only after the Chamber of Accounts presents its

conclusion in the newsletter "Budget for Citizens" is another solution to the problem above.

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