



IMPROVING CONTROL OVER EXECUTION OF COST ESTIMATES OF BUDGETARY ORGANIZATIONS

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ABSTRACT: - This research paper presents the features of taxation of budgetary institutions in the form of targeted financing (property received by the taxpayer in the form of state non-budgetary funds allocated to budgetary institutions according to the cost and income estimates.

KEYWORDS: Budgetary funds, budgetary institutions, control, cost estimates.

INTRODUCTION

Each individual sector of the economy, listed in the functional classification of budget expenditures of the Republic of Uzbekistan, is represented by a set of individual budgetary institutions that ensure its functioning.

A budgetary institution is an organization created by the state authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, local governments to carry out managerial, socio-cultural, scientific, technical and other functions of a non-commercial nature, the activities of which are financed from the relevant budget [1-3].

METHODS OF RESEARCH

The allocation of appropriations for the maintenance of budgetary institutions is based on the estimated order of financing, which includes the most important basic principles:

- observance of the regime of economy in spending the state budget;
- strict targeted use of budgetary funds;
- observance of the correctness and timeliness of the allocation of appropriations for the maintenance of the institution;

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- systematic control by higher organizations and financial bodies over the activities of a budgetary institution.
- There are the following types of estimates:
- individual and general estimates of institutions;
- cost estimates for centralized activities carried out directly by the Ministries, Departments, administrations of regions, cities and districts;
- estimates of special funds;
- consolidated industry estimates.

While drawing up the estimate, the specifics of the organization's activities, its functional features and individual indicators characteristic of it (number of full-time employees, number of beds, occupied area, etc.) are taken into account [4-5].

When drawing up the estimate, all the lines and columns provided for in the standard form are filled in, the head and chief accountant sign the estimate. A correctly executed estimate is submitted for approval to a higher organization that will finance the costs indicated in it. The estimate of a budgetary organization is compiled on the basis of the Economic classification of expenditures of the budgets of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which gives a complete list of groups, subgroups of expenditures and subject, target items of expenditure.

Other sources of income, or income from commercial activities, are recognized as incomes of budgetary institutions received from legal entities and individuals in transactions for the sale of goods, works, services, property rights, and non-operating income.

The tax base of budgetary institutions is defined as the difference between the amount of income received from the sale of goods,

work performed, services rendered and non-operating income (excluding value added tax, excises on excisable goods), minus the actual costs associated with doing business.

The estimates of income and expenses of a budgetary institution may provide for the financing of expenses for paying for utilities, communication services, transportation costs for servicing administrative and managerial personnel from various sources.

RESULTS

In this case, for the purposes of taxation, the acceptance of such expenses for the reduction of income received from entrepreneurial activity and special-purpose financing is made in proportion to the amount of funds received from entrepreneurial activity in the total amount of income (including special-purpose financing).

At the same time, non-operating income is not taken into account in the total amount of income for tax purposes. Non-operating income includes:

- income received in the form of bank interest on funds held in settlement, deposit accounts;
- received from the lease of property;
- exchange differences;
- other income.

When determining the tax base for income tax, budgetary organizations include the following expenses associated with the implementation of commercial activities:

- expenses incurred in order to carry out entrepreneurial activities;
- depreciation amounts accrued on property acquired at the expense of funds received from commercial activities and used for the implementation of this activity.

CONCLUSION

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The executive authority may provide the budgetary institution with the necessary property either in kind, or allocate the necessary appropriations for the purchase of this property.

Based on this, it would be unlawful to include the cost of property purchased at the expense of budgetary funds, even if it is used for entrepreneurial activities, in the taxable base. The source of capital investments in the main activity of a budgetary institution is the budget of the appropriate level, therefore, the transfer of property purchased at the expense of income from entrepreneurial activity into the main activity.

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