

FORMS OF STATE SUPPORT FOR NON-GOVERNMENTAL NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Khusanov Otabek Nishonovich*

*(Phd) Researcher,
Banking and Finance Academies,
Republic of UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Today in Uzbekistan, when discussing ways and models of state development, it is increasingly being declared that one of the priorities for building an open, democratic, legal and social state integrated into the world community is the strengthening and development of non-state structures, non-governmental and public organizations, self-government bodies of citizens and decentralization, transfer of power from the center to places.

KEYWORDS: *Priorities, Democratic, Self-Government, Organizations, Decentralization.*

INTRODUCTION

Interaction between the state and NGOs, forms of state support for NGOs can take various forms - From consultations to joint project work and direct financing, taking into account the fact that the state recognizes such a form of participation of citizens as public associations and NGOs in the implementation of geopolitics in various areas of public relations .

In Uzbekistan, it is promoted that NGOs are called upon to promote the development of civil society institutions, the spread and strengthening of their impact on the population, the strengthening of centuries-old spiritual and moral values, ideas of compromise and interreligious harmony.

The formation in 2005 of the Association of Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations of Uzbekistan (NANNOUz) was an important step in the further development of NGOs and the coordination of their activities. Today, this organization unites more than 200 national NGOs. The Association actively cooperates with the largest NGOs of the republic, parties, state institutions, international funds and organizations.

The whole question is whether there is a legislative base that specifies which types of public organizations are entitled to direct state support and what kind of support this is. In the absence of legislative prescriptions, the state itself decides and often finances not on the basis of the function performed by a public organization, but on the basis of whether the activities of this organization contribute to the implementation of public policy. With this in mind, the state determines whether this or that NGO is worthy of state support.

As a rule, there are two main types of state funding for non-governmental non-profit organizations. Direct financing, when funds are allocated from the state budget directly to the organization. Different ways of such financing are used: funds can come directly from the account of the State Treasury to the account of NGOs, or, as most often happens, they can pass

through various state institutions (ministries, state and other funds, etc.). This issue is dealt with by the Parliamentary Commission for managing the funds of the Public Fund for the support of non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions under the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In addition to the above fund, other state and public structures have been created to support civil society institutions, such as the Fund for Support of Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations of Uzbekistan as part of the National Association of Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations of Uzbekistan (NANNOUz). The main tasks of the Fund are: financing the activities of the National Association of Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations of Uzbekistan; accumulation of the necessary material resources and financial resources, including the attraction of grants from local, foreign, international organizations and financial institutions, designed to stimulate the development of civil society institutions and, above all, independent non-governmental non-profit organizations that enjoy the support of the population, independently solving the tasks facing them to satisfy and protect certain interests of the citizens of the republic; financing of projects and programs of NGOs aimed at increasing the socio-political activity of citizens in solving the most important humanitarian, socio-economic and other socially significant problems and tasks, the development of civil society institutions; rendering financial assistance in the implementation of projects and programs related to strengthening the material and technical base of NGOs, providing them with legal, advisory, organizational, technical and other assistance, holding events on the development of the activities of NGOs, civil society institutions. aimed at increasing the socio-political activity of citizens in solving the most important humanitarian, socio-economic and other socially significant problems and tasks, the development of civil society institutions; rendering financial assistance in the implementation of projects and programs related to strengthening the material and technical base of NGOs, providing them with legal, advisory, organizational, technical and other assistance, holding events on the development of the activities of NGOs, civil society institutions. aimed at increasing the socio-political activity of citizens in solving the most important humanitarian, socio-economic and other socially significant problems and tasks, the development of civil society institutions; rendering financial assistance in the implementation of projects and programs related to strengthening the material and technical base of NGOs, providing them with legal, advisory, organizational, technical and other assistance, holding events on the development of the activities of NGOs, civil society institutions.¹

It is traditionally believed that the peculiarity of state support for NGOs, in particular, the allocation of material resources from the state budget through funds that announce grant competitions, creates conditions for targeted distribution of funds. In Uzbekistan, an interdepartmental commission is being created at the Upper House of Parliament to consider issues of financing NGOs: budget funds are allocated to organizations under special programs, and through extra-budgetary funds, accumulated funds, both budgetary and coming from other sources (special taxes and fees; appropriations from both the central and local budgets; special or voluntary loans) are allocated for their intended use. The creation of such supervised off-budget social funds makes it possible to secure revenue sources and monitor the use of funds.

The Parliamentary Commission developed and approved the “Regulations on the procedure for monitoring the targeted use of funds and determining the effectiveness of the implementation of projects financed by the Public Fund under the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan”. According to this document, information and analytical consolidated groups are being created on

the ground, which will monitor the effectiveness and target orientation of funded projects, as well as develop recommendations and proposals for the timely prevention of financial and other violations of NGOs.²

At the suggestion of these groups, in 2012, changes and additions were made to the conditions of grant competitions. Thus, NGOs that have won competitions for the first time must implement projects with their own capital (in the form of tangible and intangible assets) in the amount of at least 10% of the grant amount. For NGOs that won a grant for the second time, this figure will be at least 30%, and for three-time winners - at least 50%.³

The reporting of public organizations and control of the targeted use of funds are prescribed in the Appendix to the Minutes of the meeting of the Parliamentary Commission No. 1 dated 11.07.2008, with additions and changes dated 02.10.2008.

6.1. On a quarterly basis, NGOs receiving budgetary funds submit to the Public Fund, in the terms and in the manner established by it, a report on the implementation of activities for grants and social orders, as well as a report on the use of funds received. In turn, the Fund, after a set of reports submitted by NGOs that received budgetary funds, submits to the Ministry of Finance, within the time limits and in the manner established for budgetary organizations, a report on the use of budgetary funds.

6.2. The Parliamentary Commission and the Fund provide control over the targeted use of funds allocated to NGOs.

6.3. Checking the receipts and targeted use of funds allocated to support NGO activities can also be carried out by the Accounts Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the request of a group of deputies numbering at least one tenth of the total number of deputies of the legislative chamber.

6.4. Control over the compliance of the activities of NGOs with the legislation and their charters is carried out by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan."⁴

The second type of state funding for public organizations is indirect support. This is a kind of privilege, without a direct transfer of funds from the state to the organization, which allows the use of the released funds for statutory purposes. These benefits provided to the "third sector" in the state budget do not form an expenditure line, but, as it were, "lost income". The allocation of such benefits to organizations by the state can be considered financial support. Thus, there is the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Guarantees for the Activities of Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations", Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 17, 1999 No. 502 "On the Procedure for Applying Tax, Fee and Customs Benefits Provided to Charitable and Other Foundations and Societies, as well as to the enterprises and other subsidiaries created by them". Funds received under grants are exempt from tax deductions.

By special decrees of the President of the Republic, public organizations involved in targeted programs are exempt from property tax. Are not payers of property tax of legal entities and non-profit organizations,⁵ while in the course of entrepreneurial activities, non-profit organizations are payers of the property tax of legal entities in the manner prescribed by law. The following are exempt from property tax on legal entities: "legal entities owned by public associations of the disabled, the Nuroniy Foundation and the Chernobyl Citizens of Uzbekistan Association, in the

total number of which employ at least 50% of disabled people, veterans of the war and the labor front of 1941–1945 , except for legal entities engaged in trading, intermediary, supply and marketing and procurement activities. When determining eligibility for this benefit, the total number of employees includes employed employees.⁶ Similar examples can be given in each of the many tasks solved by NGOs in the social sphere.

One of the latest adopted documents, which we talked about above, provides for a 5-fold reduction in the state duty rates charged for the state registration of NGOs, and 2.5 times the fees charged for the state registration of their symbols, from January 1, 2014. In addition, the document abolishes the collection of state fees for registration and registration of separate divisions of NGOs (representative offices and branches), including those vested with the rights of a legal entity registered in the Republic of Uzbekistan.⁷

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