

ACCOUNTING OF LIABILITIES AND CREDIT OBLIGATIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR EXTRA BUDGETAL FUNDS

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ABSTRACT

This article is about the budget in higher education institutions the emergence of receivables and payables related to the formation and expenditure of external funds has been theoretically studied. Extra-budgetary funds of higher education institutions accounts receivable and accounts payable the basics of accounting are described. The current situation with the calculation of receivables and payables in the context of an increase in the types and composition of extra-budgetary funds in higher education institutions is studied. Existing methodological problems in the formation of information on accounts receivable and accounts payable by sources of funding in higher education institutions have been identified and systematized. Scientific proposals and practical recommendations on improving the accounting of receivables and payables on extra-budgetary funds in higher education institutions.

KEYWORDS: Budget Organization, Extra-Budgetary Funds, Income, Accounts Receivable, Accounts Payable, Funds, Financial Reporting, Expenses.

INTRODUCTION

Higher education institutions are an important link in the supply of qualified specialists to the economy, and the quality of educational services they provide has a direct impact on the labor market. For this reason, special attention is paid to the expansion and development of higher education institutions in the country, creating opportunities to increase funding not only from the budget, but also for the formation of extra-budgetary funds.

In particular, initially, the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On improving the procedure for financing of budgetary organizations" allowed the formation of extra-budgetary funds, like all organizations [3], then introduced new principles of governance. On the basis of the study of foreign experience, the introduction of a procedure for the selection of potential higher education institutions and the gradual transition to a system of self-financing [1]. According to the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to provide financial independence to public higher education institutions" from January 1, 2022, 35 higher education institutions will be granted financial independence, which will have a number of financial opportunities [2].

Granting financial independence to higher education institutions has expanded their opportunities to develop their activities through the formation of extra-budgetary funds. This, in turn, has led to an expansion of the scope of settlements related to the formation and expenditure of these

funds, ie accounts receivable and accounts payable. For this reason, it is necessary to conduct research on the accounting of receivables and payables on extra-budgetary funds in higher education institutions.

Literature review

It is found that there is a specific aspect in the study of research on credit accounts with creditors in higher education institutions. In other words, this topic is inherently complex and inextricably linked with almost all accounting objects in budget organizations, including the execution of estimates, revenue and expenditure accounting. Therefore, it is expedient to emphasize the interdependence of accounts receivable and accounts payable due to the processes of formation and expenditure of extra-budgetary funds. If we study the research of foreign scientists related to the object of research, there are specific aspects.

Including, M. Volchkova mortgages direct the debt of a particular budget organization to other organizations, workers, and so-called creditors. Debtors related to purchases from suppliers, tangible assets, goods, services. Compulsory payments to the budget, extra-budgetary funds, social funds and other similar payments to employees of the organization are considered mandatory. Borrowers arising from other transactions are referred to as other creditors [7].

Scientists led by IP Vorobeva, heads of budgetary and autonomous institutions will be administratively, criminally, disciplinary and financially responsible for their actions. Heads of budget organizations should monitor overdue debts. This is because if the maximum value of such debts is exceeded, the employment contract with the manager is terminated [8].

In the development of our scientists A. Ibragimov, M. Ostonokulov, S. Mehmonov, A. Tuychiev, A. Ostonokulov we can see the views on research on the calculation of receivables and payables in the budget, the calculation and reporting of extra-budgetary funds.

A. Ibragimov in his development noted that the registration in the treasury of contracts of suppliers of goods (works and services) with budgetary organizations on settlements with creditors means that the state is solvent on this budgetary organization and for the supplier means that payment is guaranteed [9].

M. Ostanakulov accounts payable - this is the organization's debts from other enterprises (advances for products (works and services) sold to buyers, products (works and services)) from suppliers, etc., from the budget, extra-budgetary funds (taxes, mandatory allocations and on deductions), from employees (on wages and equivalent payments, etc.) [10].

According to S. Mehmanov, accounts payable are accounts payable from other enterprises (advances for products (works and services) sold to customers, products (works and services) received from suppliers, etc.), budget, extra-budgetary funds (taxes, mandatory deductions and deductions) from employees (salaries and equivalent payments, etc.) [11].

A. Tuychiev is a depositor of trade unions, accountants, employees, scholarship recipients, on payments to suppliers and contractors for goods, works and services, budget and social insurance contributions. Amounts, accounts with their parents, as well as other debtors and creditors for the maintenance of children in educational institutions are kept in the form of accounts receivable and payable in budgetary organizations [12].

In his work, A. Ostonokulov conducted research on the organization and maintenance of extra-budgetary funds of budget organizations and the improvement of information supply. He

developed proposals to increase the information capacity of reports on extra-budgetary funds, ensuring that the movement of extra-budgetary funds depends on other accounting entities [13].

In this study, the calculation of changes in receivables and payables in relation to extra-budgetary funds in the example of the activities of higher education institutions has not been studied as a separate object of study.

Research methods. The methods of abstract-logical thinking, induction and deduction, systematic approach, monographic observation, economic analysis were used in the research.

Analysis and results

In the implementation of the activities of higher education institutions, settlements are made with employees and scholarship recipients, budget and extra-budgetary funds, as well as various other debtors and creditors. These calculations constitute accounts receivable and accounts payable (see Figure 1).

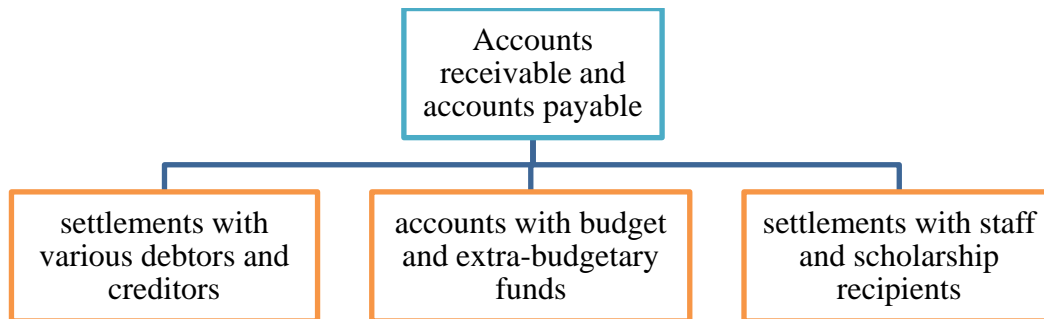


Figure 1. In higher education institutions the structure of accounts with debtors and creditors¹

Liabilities arising during the operation of the institution are reflected in the account in the form of receivables or payables, as shown in Figure 1. At the same time, there is a need to separate receivables or payables, which arise in connection with the sources of financing of the budget organization. That is, accounts receivable and accounts payable are required to arise and be accounted for in the budget and extra-budgetary funds. Accounts receivable and accounts payable of higher education institutions are also directly linked to income and expenses (actual and cash expenses) and cash flows.

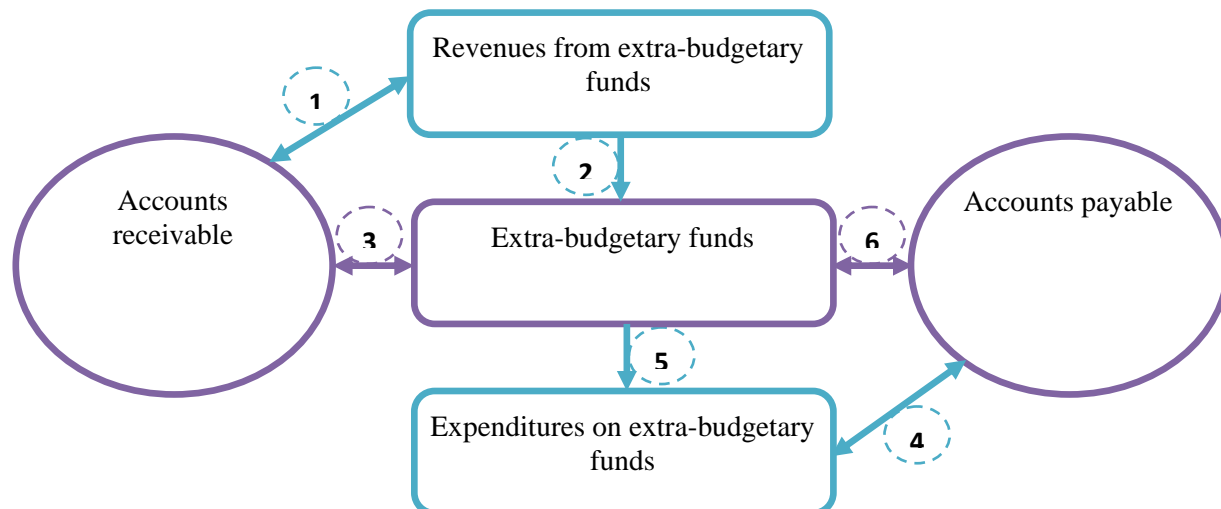


Figure 2. Emergence of receivables and payables on extra-budgetary funds in higher education institutions and their settlement²

We can see that the share of extra-budgetary funds in financing the activities of higher education institutions is growing every year. This further increases the importance and necessity of accounting for receivables and payables on extra-budgetary funds in higher education institutions, and requires special emphasis on accounting in this area. In this regard, there is a need for a separate study of the accounts of extra-budgetary funds.

If we consider the state of implementation of the calculation of extra-budgetary funds in higher education institutions, we can express it through Figure 2.

This figure represents all stages of the calculation of extra-budgetary funds of higher education institutions. In particular,

- (1) generation of extra-budgetary revenues in relation to receivables;
- (2) generation of extra-budgetary revenues in the case of cash inflows;
- (3) cash inflows as a result of collection of receivables;
- (4) occurrence of expenses on extra-budgetary funds in connection with accounts payable;
- (5) the occurrence of expenditures on extra-budgetary funds in connection with the expenditure of funds;
- (6) expenditure of funds as a result of payment of accounts payable.

The generation of income and expenses are directly linked to receivables and payables. Hence, we therefore examine the accounts receivable and accounts payable separately. To differentiate receivables and payables, the budget organization maintains a Form 285 "Circulation Account" (Table 1).

TABLE 1 REGISTRATION OF ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND ACCOUNTS PAYABLE FOR EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS³

| Tr | Indicators (calculations) | The rest per month | | For the rotation month | | The rest at the end of the month | |
|-----|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | | debit | credit | debit | credit | debit | credit |
| 1 | Goods delivery organization | | 2000,0 | 1800,0 | 2400,0 | | 2600,0 |
| 2 | Service organization | | 1500,0 | 1200,0 | 800,0 | | 1100,0 |
| 3 | Customers | 4000,0 | | 2000,0 | 3200,0 | 2800,0 | |
| ... | | | | | | | |
| | Jami | 4000,0 | 3500,0 | 5000,0 | 6400,0 | 2800,0 | 3700,0 |

This form is intended to record the accounts associated with each receivable and payable. It also serves to differentiate between accounts receivable and accounts payable in the accounting processes in which both assets and liabilities are accounted for. While debit balances at the beginning and end of the month reflect receivables, balances at the beginning and end of the month represent accounts payable. Monthly debit turnover means an increase in accounts

receivable and a decrease in accounts payable, while credit turnover means an increase in receivables and an increase in accounts payable.

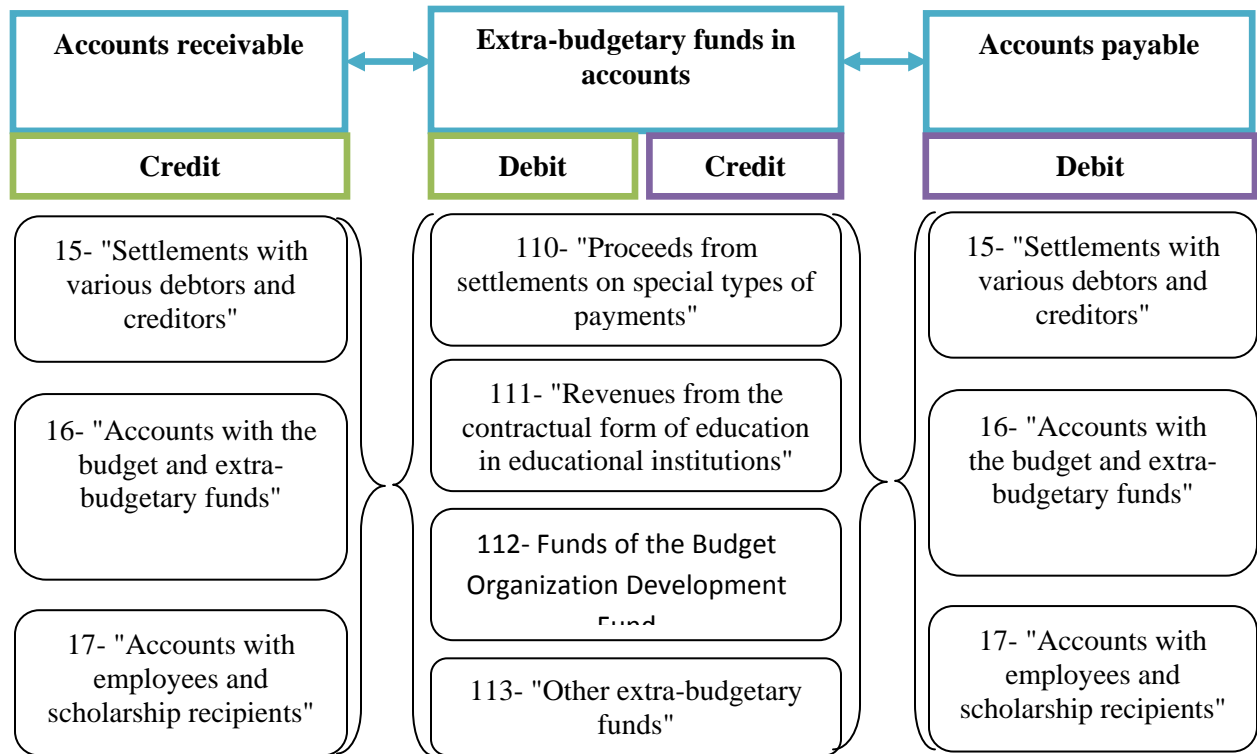


Figure 3. Accounts receivable and accounts payable for extra-budgetary funds in higher education institutions⁴

Thus, this form No. 285 "Circulating account" serves to form the operational information on receivables and payables in the accounting of the organization, the generalization of analytical data related to the accounts. For this reason, accounts receivable and accounts payable are required to be reflected simultaneously in this "Circulation Account" and in the forms of accounts and accounting registers on the basis of primary documents.

When accounting for budgetary and extra-budgetary funds of higher education institutions, Form No. 285 makes it necessary to keep a separate "circulating account" for each source of funding and the formation of accounting information on receivables and payables.

Accounts receivable and accounts payable are inextricably linked. This is because both liabilities are accounted for in the case of cash. Proceeds from the collection of receivables are used to pay accounts payable. These aspects are specific to each extra-budgetary fund. Summarizing the data in Figures 1 and 2, the calculation of receivables and payables on extra-budgetary funds can be expressed in Figure 3.

Another peculiarity of the calculation of receivables and payables on extra-budgetary funds in higher education institutions. At the same time, in terms of accounting for extra-budgetary funds in the accounts are allocated to separate accounting accounts. Accounts receivable and accounts payable are grouped by type, but not by source of funding.

This poses a number of difficulties in the formation of analytical accounting information in the accounting of receivables and payables on each extra-budgetary funds. To overcome these difficulties, this is done by opening working accounts in higher education institutions, which take into account receivables and payables on extra-budgetary funds. Tables 2 and 3 show the accounting transfers associated with these worksheets.

TABLE 2 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE FOR EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS TO BE REFLECTED IN THE ACCOUNTING RECORDS⁵

| T / r | Accounting operation | Accounting transfer | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| | | Debit | Credit |
| Settlements with suppliers, contractors and buyers | | | |
| 1 | Prepayments under the contract to suppliers and contractors | 150/1, 150/2, 150/3, 150/4, 150/5 | 232, 110, 111, 112, 113 |
| 2 | Receipt of funds from buyers and customers | 110, 111, 112, 113 | 156, 175, 152/4, 152/5 |
| 3 | Accounting of advance (insurance) payments on insurance | 155/1, 155/2, 155/3, 155/4, 155/5 | 232, 110, 111, 112, 113 |
| 4 | Accounting for advance payments for work and services | 150/1, 150/2, 150/3, 150/4, 150/5 | 232, 110, 111, 112, 113 |
| Accounts with budget and extra-budgetary funds | | | |
| 1 | Accounting for advance payments to the budget | 160/1, 160/2, 160/3, 160/4, 160/5 | 232, 110, 111, 112, 113 |
| 2 | Accounting for advance payments to extra-budgetary funds | 161/1, 161/2, 161/3, 161/4, 161/5 | 232, 110, 111, 112, 113 |
| Accounts with staff and scholarship recipients | | | |
| 1 | Advance payments to accountants | 172/1, 172/2, 172/3, 172/4, 172/5 | 232, 110, 111, 112, 113 |
| 2 | Making advance payments to employees | 173/1, 173/2, 173/3, 173/4, 173/5 | 232, 110, 111, 112, 113 |

The accounting transfers listed in Table 2 are grouped on the basis of primary documents by accounting in separate memorial orders for each source of funding of the organization and the information is summarized in the general ledger.

TABLE 3 REFLECTION OF ACCOUNTS WITH CREDITORS ON EXTRA-BUDGETARY FUNDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS IN THE ACCOUNTING RECORDS⁶

| T / r | Accounting operation | Accounting transfer | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | Debit | Credit |
| Settlements with various debtors and creditors | | | |
| 1 | Payment of existing debt from suppliers and contractors | 150/1, 150/2, 150/3, 150/4, 150/5 | 232, 110, 111, 112, 113 |
| 2 | Receipt of prepayments from buyers and customers | 110, 111, 112, 113 | 156, 175, 152/4, 152/5 |
| 3 | Accounting for invoices for work performed and services rendered | 231, 241, 251, 261, 271 | 150/1, 150/2, 150/3, 150/4, 150/5 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4 | Accounting for insurance payments | 231, 241, 251, 261, 271 | 155/1, 155/2, 155/3, 155/4, 155/5 |
| 5 | Payment of liabilities for work performed and services rendered | 150/1, 150/2, 150/3, 150/4, 150/5 | 232, 110, 111, 112, 113 |
| 6 | Making insurance payments | 155/1, 155/2, 155/3, 155/4, 155/5 | 232, 110, 111, 112, 113 |
| Accounts with staff and scholarship recipients | | | |
| 1 | Calculation of wages and equivalent payments | 231, 241, 251, 261, 271 | 173/1, 173/2, 173/3, 173/4, 173/5 |
| 2 | Withholding of income tax on wages and equivalent payments | 173/1, 173/2, 173/3, 173/4, 173/5 | 160/1, 160/2, 160/3, 160/4, 160/5 |
| 3 | Calculation of social tax on wages and equivalent payments | 231, 241, 251, 261, 271 | 161/1, 161/2, 161/3, 161/4, 161/5 |
| 4 | Calculation of personal accumulative pension account contributions on salary and equivalent payments | 160/1, 160/2, 160/3, 160/4, 160/5 | 162/1, 162/2, 162/3, 162/4, 162/5 |
| 5 | Withholding of union dues on wages and equivalent payments | 173/1, 173/2, 173/3, 173/4, 173/5 | 179/1, 179/2, 179/3, 179/4, 179/5 |
| 6 | Calculation of scholarship payments | 231, 251, 261, 271 | 174/1, 174/2, 174/3, 174/4, 174/5 |
| 7 | Payment of income tax calculated on wages and equivalent payments | 160/1, 160/2, 160/3, 160/4, 160/5 | 232, 110, 111, 112, 113 |
| 8 | Payment of accrued social tax | 161/1, 161/2, 161/3, 161/4, 161/5 | 232, 110, 111, 112, 113 |
| 9 | Accrued Personal Accumulative Retirement Account Payment of Contributions | 162/1, 162/2, 162/3, 162/4, 162/5 | 232, 110, 111, 112, 113 |
| 10 | Payment of union dues | 179/1, 179/2, 179/3, 179/4, 179/5 | 232, 110, 111, 112, 113 |
| 11 | Transfer of wages and equivalent payments | 173/1, 173/2, 173/3, 173/4, 173/5 | 232, 110, 111, 112, 113 |
| 12 | Payment of accrued scholarships | 174/1, 174/2, 174/3, 174/4, 174/5 | 232, 111, 112, 113 |

The accounting transfers listed in this table are also grouped on the basis of primary documents by accounting in separate memorial orders for each source of funding of the organization and summarized in the general ledger.

Execution of estimates of income and expenditure of extra-budgetary funds of higher education institutions, its calculation and indicators of financial statements related to cash flows are also directly related to the calculation of receivables and payables. In particular, the formation of

revenues from extra-budgetary funds and the collection of receivables leads to an increase in extra-budgetary funds in the accounts, the payment of advance payments and liabilities to suppliers and contractors, budget and extra-budgetary funds, employees and scholarship recipients. reduces These cases arise in the process of execution of estimates for extra-budgetary funds.

As the sources of financing of higher education institutions are carried out at the expense of the budget and extra-budgetary funds, the use of working accounts for separate accounting of receivables and payables for each source of funding was noted above. In the accounting policy of higher education institutions, this is done independently and the working accounts are maintained in any form according to the sources of funding. This prevents the aggregation of information on the accounts receivable and accounts payable of organizations in the system of ministries, departments and committees for the current period.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The formation of receivables and payables in higher education institutions is directly related to the process of execution of estimates, as well as the calculation of receivables and payables in the process of formation and expenditure of extra-budgetary funds. Therefore, the calculation of extra-budgetary funds can be said to be inextricably linked with the calculation of debt and accounts payable.

On extra-budgetary funds in higher education institutions accounts receivable and accounts payable The following scientific proposals and practical recommendations for improving the accounting should be addressed in practice:

on extra-budgetary funds in higher education institutions accounts receivable and accounts payable Carrying out analytical control in the accounting departments on the timely termination of obligations in the organization of accounting;

accounts receivable and accounts payable to reflect the occurrence of sources of funds in the accounting in separate accounting accounts, ie to clearly define the composition of the plan of working accounts in the accounting policy and strictly adhere to this structure in the accounting process;

accounts receivable and accounts payable to organize the account at the level of the requirements of the current legislation and to take measures to prevent overdue obligations;

accounts receivable and accounts payable Clearly define in the accounting policy the procedure for timely and accurate recording of the account in the accounting documents;

on extra-budgetary funds in higher education institutions accounts receivable and accounts payable ensuring that the financial statements on the account and the indicators in them are consistent with the analytical accounting information.

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