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IMPROVING COST ACCOUNTING IN HEALTH FACILITIES

**Shanasirova Nodira Abdullayevna
Shafkarov Baxrom Xudoyberdiyevich
Yakubova Khurshida Muratovna**

Tashkent Institute of Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Engineers,
100,000 Uzbekistan, Tashkent. 39, Qori Niyazi Street.

Abstract: This article considers the procedure for the development and solution of a number of methodological and organizational and technical tasks related to the correct calculation and control of expenditures in health care facilities, the allocation of state budget funds and their targeted use. and methodologically researched. There are scientific proposals and practical recommendations on the problems of improving the cost accounting in health care institutions and their solutions.

Keywords: Expenditure accounting in health facilities, cost estimates, funds of medical institutions, extra-budgetary funds, financial control, basic operating expenses, non-operating expenses.

Introduction

One of the main tasks of accounting in budget organizations is the correct calculation and control of expenditures. Expenditures of the state budget are economic relations arising in connection with the distribution of public funds and its orientation to sectoral, target and regional goals. It was resolved by the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 21, 2017 "On further improvement of the mechanism of improvement of educational and medical institutions and the system of state financial control." [1]

Accounting in business entities is somewhat complex and is determined by the accounting of the generation of funds and its expenditure. In budget organizations, accounting is organized on the basis of the approved budget, control over the expenditure of budget funds is carried out. Therefore, one of the main tasks of accounting in budget organizations is the precise control of accounting and expenditures. Public budget expenditures are economic relations related to the distribution of public funds and their targeted use.

It is well known that fixed assets are key values that serve efficiency in most manufacturing industries. Because product production is directly related to fixed assets. In the field of services, we can see that fixed assets are not in high demand, and most costs are not related to fixed assets. However, there are areas where their main job is service, but they use direct fixed assets efficiently and consistently. The use of the most modern and highly efficient fixed assets in this field leads to high efficiency. One such area is the health sector.

In order to improve the health care system, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 7, 2018 "On comprehensive measures to radically improve the health care system of the Republic of Uzbekistan" PF-5590 identifies promising areas for developing a health care development strategy. [2]

Development of the concept of development of the health care system of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2019-2025 in order to create a conceptually new models of financing and organization of the health care system that will radically increase the quality, efficiency and popularity of health care, the introduction of modern advances in medical science and technology aimed at reforming the system.

Literature review

If the purpose of accounting is to provide external and internal users with accurate, complete and reliable information in a timely manner, its tasks are to ensure that the information in enterprises and organizations is reliable, complete and timely. Therefore, in accounting, it is advisable to keep records based on these objectives.

Accounting in business entities is a bit more complicated, it is determined by the accounting of income and its expenditure. In budget organizations, accounting is organized on the basis of the approved budget, control over the expenditure of budget funds is carried out.

It should be noted that one of the main tasks of accounting in budget organizations is the precise control of accounting and expenditures. Public budget expenditures are economic relations related to the distribution of public funds and their targeted use.

Studies have shown that different opinions have been expressed by researchers and scholars on accounting in budget organizations and its main tasks. Including, A.V. Fedotov emphasizes that one of the main tasks of accounting in budget organizations is precise control of expenditures. In his view, budget expenditures are manifested by specific types of material, labor, and monetary resources, the accounting and economic nature of which can be qualitatively and quantitatively described. Qualitative characteristics allow us to establish the overall purpose of each type of expenditure, which is of an economic nature, and their quantitative value. [3]

L.P. Speaking about the costs of health facilities, Kurochkina said that accounting and reporting of expenses in medical institutions is one of the most difficult areas of accounting, which consists of different types of activities, ie budgetary and extra-budgetary expenditures. [4]

In general, the issue of cost accounting is constantly relevant and makes it necessary to organize it taking into account the specifics of each industry or sector. Therefore, there are different opinions among scholars on how to keep track of costs by grouping them. For instance, S.V. Sverdlik said the following costs:

- the cost of packaging the finished product;
- the cost of delivering the product;
- the cost of loading and unloading to transport;
- the cost of paid to intermediary enterprises;
- the cost of to store the product in the oven and in the cottage;
- the cost of wages paid to the seller;
- the cost of to analyze the product before shipment;
- the cost of advertising;
- the cost of government and other such kind of costs.

L.V. Eyxlep [6] said the following groups of costs by type of activity, main activity costs, the costs related to product development and selling, bringing the products and purchasing them.

I.T. Abdukarimov proposes to divide the costs into 2groups, i.e. the main activity costs and other costs. [7]

The author describes the activities:

- the cost of goods, works and services sold;
- commercial prices incurred during the reporting period;
- management expenses during the reporting period;

Other expenses include expenses related to investment, financial activities and other activities. N.M., Paxnovskaya, D.A. Ishchanova recommends to study as the financial, material and temporary expenses. [8]

Based on the fact of finding by P.Kholbekov, he proposes to cover the hijab of

bonification and refraction in the grain processing plant. He was given a lot of bonification - the incentive to the supplier of goods, and refraction punished him financially. However, while the incentive to recognize the supplier of the content is recognized as an insult to the company, its recognition as a material punishment is not sufficiently justified. [9]

M.B. Kalonov, on the other hand, recommends to organize the account by dividing the expenses into expenses related to the activity of the enterprise and non-expenses related to the activity, recommending the classification of expenses taking into account the nature of the industry and sectors.

The author should include in the costs associated with the activities of the enterprise the costs incurred to carry out the planned, targeted activities. It is recommended that such costs include operating expenses, investment operating expenses, financial operating expenses, and other operating expenses. It is stated that operating expenses should be divided into operating expenses and other operating expenses, and operating expenses should include other operating expenses not related to the main activities, taking into account the costs of the main type of activity, depending on the nature of the enterprise.

It is noted that if the main operating costs include costs that make up the cost of goods sold, other operating costs should include costs that are allowed by law, not related to normal activities, i.e. such costs include costs of financial activities, investment activities. It recommends that unplanned, non-targeted expenses be included in non-operating expenses.

Z. Kurbanov, A. Olimov in order to develop production costs in industrial enterprises in accounting and reporting are divided into the following groups according to its directions: [10]

- by economic elements of costs;
- costs by calculation items;

N. Shanasirova emphasizes the need to develop a method of assessing the moral obsolescence of fixed assets in the accounting and reporting of expenditures of health facilities. To do this, it is advisable to carry out the following stages of work each year:

- Development of a separate standard for the period of use of each medical fixed asset, which should establish measures and standards for the write-off on the sanitary and hygienic condition of the fixed asset, even if it can be used;
- determination of the norm of use of medical fixed assets;
- emphasizes the need to take measures to determine the level of obsolescence of fixed assets in medical institutions[11]

Analysis and results

The procedure for consideration, approval and registration of expenditure estimates of organizations allocated to the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan on budget allocations and estimates of revenues and expenditures on extra-budgetary funds, as well as drawing up and registration of staffing tables. According to this procedure, the basic concepts are used:

- expenditure estimate - a document prepared and approved by the organization for the current financial year, which reflects the funds allocated from the budget for the organization of expenditure items (expenditure plan);
- estimates of extra-budgetary funds - a document prepared and approved by organizations for the current fiscal year, which reflects the forecast volumes of extra-budgetary revenues, indicating the sources of formation and directions of use of these funds in accordance with the law;
- expenditure item - is part of the budget classification and represents the economic purpose of the State budget expenditures and specific types of payments;
- temporary cost estimates - a document valid until the approval and registration of

cost estimates of organizations, approved by the Order of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 29, 2010 No 92 "Drafting, review, approval and cost estimates of organizations Regulation on the procedure for registration" was registered by the Ministry of Justice on November 19, 2010 No. 2157. It reflects the budget allocations (expenditure plan) for budget organizations in the amount of not more than one third of the budget allocations for the last quarter of the previous fiscal year on a monthly basis, taking into account changes in the legislation; - Extra-budgetary funds of budget organizations - funds received at the disposal of organizations at the expense of extra-budgetary sources provided by law.

Develops and approves the staffing table in accordance with the approved organizational structure, staffing units, model staffing, and budget funding standards. All additional costs incurred in the process of budget execution will be amended in the cost estimates of organizations in the manner prescribed by law. Production figures for the next year will be reported in writing.

The calculation of expenditures on cost estimates is carried out taking into account the indicators of economic and social development in accordance with the need for funds and the implementation of a strict order of economy. It is advisable to follow the following when calculating costs:

- Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, other resolutions of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees of the President, resolutions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, departmental normative acts of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- normative method of expenditure planning of budget organizations;
- prices and tariffs for goods and services regulated by the state, as well as prices for certain goods and services of non-governmental enterprises and organizations;

- Instructions and proposals of the heads of ministries, departments of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Karakalpakstan, heads of departments and divisions of the relevant the government on the preparation of cost estimates for the next year, if they do not contradict the legislation.

- Funds for work in the cost estimate are based on budget salaries and wage rates and their additional payments, compliance with applicable standard staffs and standards. Wages for work performed by the economic method are included in the estimates based on the volume of work provided for in the cost estimates for the budget year;

- The cost of treatment in health facilities, meals in children and other socio-cultural organizations is calculated based on the number of meals per day for certain types of organizations approved by law;

- the cost of medicines is determined by the norm of monetary costs established by law: in hospitals - every place per day, in hospitals - for each visit to the doctor, unless otherwise provided by law;

- Expenditures for the purchase of clothing, footwear, bedding, bedding and other soft items for certain groups of socio-cultural organizations are carried out on the basis of the norms of the current norms of material supply, but within the allocated funds;

Organizations that have the status of a legal entity and have other sources of reimbursement in addition to budget expenditures also make estimates of additional revenues and expenses arising from them. The health sector has a special place in a socially oriented market economy. World experience shows that the health care system works effectively with various forms and organizational and legal structures of medical institutions.

The above indicators show that the expenditure of funds allocated from the state budget to the health care system is mainly due to the allocation of funds to budget

organizations.

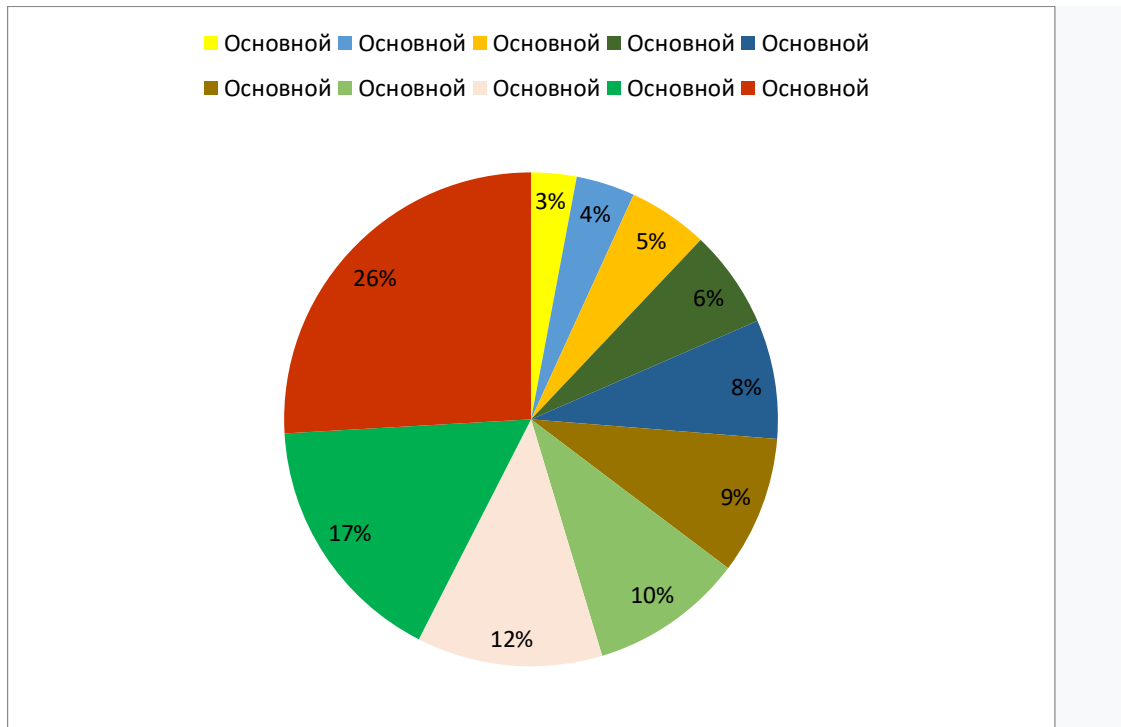


Figure 1. Expenditure of funds allocated by the state to the health care system

For example, in 2010 1716.5 billion sums were allocated, in 2019 this figure will be 14977.4 billion sums. That is, in 2019 we can see an increase of 114.6% compared to 2010. This indicates that the state is focused on health care. Ensuring the targeted and rational use of these funds and the formation of relevant information on them is carried out on the basis of the organization of accounting in them.

Thus, based on the above data, the main purpose of ensuring uninterrupted financial control in the health care system is to make more efficient use of financial resources allocated by the state to provide medical care to the population.

The purpose of such financial control is clear, if we aim to increase the efficiency of the health care system in our country. It turns out that this quality is associated with the qualification of staff, technological superiority, the constant introduction of innovations, as well as the proper organization of activities such as financial control. In the structure of the state budget expenditures in our country, the amount of expenditures allocated to the health care system is also regularly mentioned in the State Budget expenditures, including Table 1 for 2016-2018, total expenditures and expenditures for the social sphere and social support.

Table 1
Total costs and social sphere and population
social support expenditures (billion sums)

Indicators	Years		
	2016	2017	2018
Social sphere and social support of the population	22 766,0	27 009,3	34 664,0
Education	13 831,7	15 979,6	19 504,3
Health	5 811,6	7 330,0	9 562,0
Culture and sports	460,6	750,2	1 165,4
Science	238,2	275,5	389,3
Social security	161,1	435,3	714,0
Social benefits, financial assistance and compensation payments	2 043,2	2 238,4	3 150,8
Total costs	40 911,3	49 343,7	62 170,0

As can be seen from Table 1, the social sector and social support expenditures allocated from the State Budget have a steady upward trend from 2016 to 2018. The share of health care expenditures has also been steadily increasing. The largest share of post-education expenditures in the social sphere and social support belongs to the health system, which in 2016 increased from 5 811.6 billion sums to 9 562.0 billion sums in 2018, i.e. the share of total expenditures increased from 14.2% We can see an increase of 15.4 percent.

Funds of medical organizations are formed at the expense of:

- income from financial incentives and development of medical institutions;
- funds allocated from the budget in the amount of up to 5% of the total budget allocated to medical organizations;
- income from the sale of goods (works, services) in the field of activity;
- savings on the cost estimate at the end of the last business day of the reporting quarter.
- part of the proceeds from the lease of the property on the balance sheet of the medical organization;
- funds left at the disposal of the budget organization in the prescribed manner;
- is formed at the expense of funds received from sponsorship.

In our view, it is necessary to reflect each type of revenue that is accounted for in a specific analytics that allows the revenue and expenditure estimates to be monitored and the use of the funds received to be used for the intended purpose. Above, we have considered the issue of accounting for revenues and expenditures in health care facilities, which are provided from the budget. However, medical institutions in our country are also finding their place in the private sector. In private medical institutions, accounting is carried out in the same way as for business entities. That is, the problem with this is rare.

Studies have shown that there are some challenges in co-financing health facilities. Such problems are related to co-financing, i.e. the simultaneous allocation of funds from the budget and the receipt of funds from paid services.

In most cases, the costs are covered by the budget, and some costs are self-financing.

Conclusions and suggestions

Based on the above, the following conclusions were drawn:

1. It is advisable to keep separate records of expenditures, including expenditures from paid services and expenditures from the budget;
2. Purchase, repair and other expenses of fixed assets and other valuables should also be made taking into account the source of funds from services;
3. It is necessary to develop a method of assessing the spiritual obsolescence of fixed assets in the field of medicine.

To do this, it is advisable to carry out the following stages of work each year:

- development of separate norms for the period of use of each medical fixed asset, which should establish measures and standards for write-off on the sanitary and hygienic condition of the fixed asset, even if it can be used;
- determination of the norm of use of the main medical means;
- to take measures to determine the level of obsolescence of fixed assets in medical institutions.

The implementation of our proposals will lead to a clear and complete accounting of costs in the co-financing of medical institutions, the effective use of funds.

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