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SOURCES OF FINANCING RELATED TO LONG-TERM ASSETS INBUDGETARY ORGANIZATIONS

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Abstract. This article examines the sources of financing associated with the formation, acquisition, modernization, reconstruction, and major repair of long-term assets in budgetary organizations. It explains the economic substance and specific features of state budget funds, extra-budgetary funds, sponsorship and charitable contributions, grants, earmarked receipts, and other sources not prohibited by law. The study analyzes the targeted, efficient, and prudent use of funds in financing long-term assets, their proper recognition in accounting records, and their reliable disclosure in financial statements. The article also develops scientific and practical proposals for improving analytical accounting by source of financing, strengthening internal control, and using digital monitoring systems. The findings contribute to more effective management of long-term assets in budgetary organizations, greater financial transparency, and stronger oversight of the use of public funds.

Keywords. Budgetary organization, long-term assets, fixed assets, intangible assets, capital investments, sources of financing, state budget funds, extra-budgetary funds, grants, sponsorship funds, earmarked receipts, accounting, financial reporting, internal control, digital monitoring, efficient use of funds.

Аннотация. Ушбу мақолада бюджет ташкилотларида узоқ муддатли активларни шакллантириш, харид қилиш, модернизациялаш, реконструкция қилиш ва капитал таъмирлаш билан боғлиқ молиялаштириш манбалари тадқиқ этилган. Давлат бюджети маблағлари, бюджетдан ташқари жамғармалар, ҳомийлик ва хайрия маблағлари, грантлар, мақсадли тушумлар ҳамда қонунчиликда тақиқланмаган бошқа манбаларнинг иқтисодий мазмуни ва ўзига хос хусусиятлари ёритилган. Узоқ муддатли активларни молиялаштириш жараёнида маблағлардан мақсадли, самарали ва оқилона фойдаланиш, уларнинг бухгалтерия ҳисобида тўғри акс эттирилиши ҳамда молиявий ҳисоботларда ишончли очиб берилиши масалалари таҳлил қилинган.

Шунингдек, молиялаштириш манбалари бўйича таҳлилий ҳисобни такомиллаштириш, ички назоратни кучайтириш ва рақамли мониторинг тизимларидан фойдаланиш юзасидан илмий-амалий таклифлар ишлаб чиқилган. Тадқиқот натижалари бюджет ташкилотларида узоқ муддатли активларни бошқариш самарадорлигини ошириш, молиявий шаффофликни таъминлаш ва давлат маблағларидан фойдаланиш устидан назоратни кучайтиришга хизмат қилади.

Калит сўзлар. Бюджет ташкилоти, узоқ муддатли активлар, асосий воситалар, номоддий активлар, капитал қўйилмалар, молиялаштириш манбалари, давлат бюджети маблағлари, бюджетдан ташқари маблағлар, грантлар, ҳомийлик маблағлари, мақсадли тушумлар,

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бухгалтерия ҳисоби, молиявий ҳисобот, ички назорат, рақамли мониторинг, маблағлардан самарали фойдаланиш.

Аннотация. В данной статье исследованы источники финансирования, связанные с формированием, приобретением, модернизацией, реконструкцией и капитальным ремонтом долгосрочных активов в бюджетных организациях. Раскрыты экономическое содержание и специфические особенности средств государственного бюджета, внебюджетных фондов, спонсорских и благотворительных средств, грантов, целевых поступлений, а также других источников, не запрещённых законодательством. Проанализированы вопросы целевого, эффективного и рационального использования средств в процессе финансирования долгосрочных активов, их правильного отражения в бухгалтерском учёте и достоверного раскрытия в финансовой отчётности.

Кроме того, разработаны научно-практические предложения по совершенствованию аналитического учёта в разрезе источников финансирования, усилению внутреннего контроля и применению систем цифрового мониторинга. Результаты исследования способствуют повышению эффективности управления долгосрочными активами в бюджетных организациях, обеспечению финансовой прозрачности и усилению контроля за использованием государственных средств.

Ключевые слова: бюджетная организация, долгосрочные активы, основные средства, нематериальные активы, капитальные вложения, источники финансирования, средства государственного бюджета, внебюджетные средства, гранты, спонсорские средства, целевые поступления, бухгалтерский учёт, финансовая отчётность, внутренний контроль, цифровой мониторинг, эффективное использование средств.

INTRODUCTION

The availability of long-term assets and their rational use are essential to the effective operation of budgetary organizations. The acquisition, renewal, modernization, and major repair of long-term assets are financed from the state budget, extra-budgetary funds, grants, sponsorship funds, and other lawful sources. The proper formation, accounting, and effective management of these financing sources help ensure the targeted use of budget funds and financial transparency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In the economic literature, the formation of long-term assets in budgetary organizations and the financing of related expenditures have been studied from the perspectives of public investment management, the efficient use of budget funds, and the organization of accounting for non-financial assets. Foreign economists A. Rajaram, T. M. Le, N. Biletska, and J. Brumby view public investment management as an integrated process encompassing preliminary project appraisal, budgeting, financing, implementation, and monitoring of operational outcomes. They emphasize the need to align funds allocated to capital assets with strategic priorities and budgetary capacity [1]. According to their approach, financing long-term assets should not be limited to covering acquisition costs; it should also encompass the design, construction, operation, repair, and renewal stages.

Uzbek economist S. U. Mekhmonov emphasizes that an important feature of fixed-asset accounting in budgetary organizations is the separate recognition of such assets by source of financing. He proposes recording fixed assets acquired from budget funds, tuition-contract receipts, the

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budgetary organization's development fund, and other extra-budgetary funds, together with the depreciation charged on those assets, in separate analytical accounts [2]. This proposal facilitates monitoring the movement of assets formed from each financing source, assessing the targeted use of funds, and expanding the informational capacity of financial statements.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

An analysis of the financing of long-term assets in Uzbekistan's budgetary organizations over 2020–2024 shows that two principal channels within the state budget predominated in the formation and renewal of these assets: capital investments and expenditures on fixed assets. Under Article 44 of the Budget Code, development funds and other extra-budgetary funds of budgetary organizations also serve as additional sources of financing. However, in publicly available budget execution data, the principal indicators relating to long-term assets that are comparable across years are represented specifically by capital investments and expenditures on fixed assets [3].

According to the analysis, total financing from these two sources amounted to UZS 18,442.7 billion in 2020 and increased by 26.9% to UZS 23,404.8 billion in 2021. The total fell to UZS 19,222.0 billion in 2022 and declined further to UZS 15,876.0 billion in 2023. Financing recovered to UZS 19,569.3 billion in 2024, an increase of 23.3% compared with 2023 [4].

This trend indicates that the volume of financing for long-term assets is not constant; it fluctuates in response to public investment priorities, construction and reconstruction programs, and structural changes in equipment-related expenditures.

Capital investments retained the leading position in the financing structure throughout the period. Their share of total expenditures related to long-term assets was 77.9% in 2020, 74.6% in 2021, 72.8% in 2022, 67.6% in 2023, and 74.2% in 2024. This indicates that, in providing budgetary organizations with long-term assets, financing directed toward construction, reconstruction, modernization, and infrastructure development prevailed over the straightforward purchase of ready-made machinery and equipment [5]. At the same time, expenditures on fixed assets increased from UZS 4,071.7 billion to UZS 5,057.1 billion over 2020–2024, demonstrating that equipment procurement, technical outfitting, and the partial renewal of existing assets in budgetary organizations also received stable financing.

Thus, in Uzbekistan's practice, capital investments and expenditures on fixed assets within the state budget constitute the principal sources for financing long-term assets in budgetary organizations, while extra-budgetary funds serve as supplementary sources of support. The 2020–2024 trend confirms that capital investments retained their predominant role despite fluctuations in the volume of financing in this area.

Therefore, when assessing the effectiveness of long-term asset policy in budgetary organizations, it is appropriate to analyze not only the total volume of funds but also the ratio between capital investments and expenditures on fixed assets.

Table 1.

Trends in Sources of Financing Related to Long-Term Assets in Budgetary Organizations, 2020–2024[1]

[1]Prepared by the author based on the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan's materials, “Budget for Citizens: Execution in 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024.”

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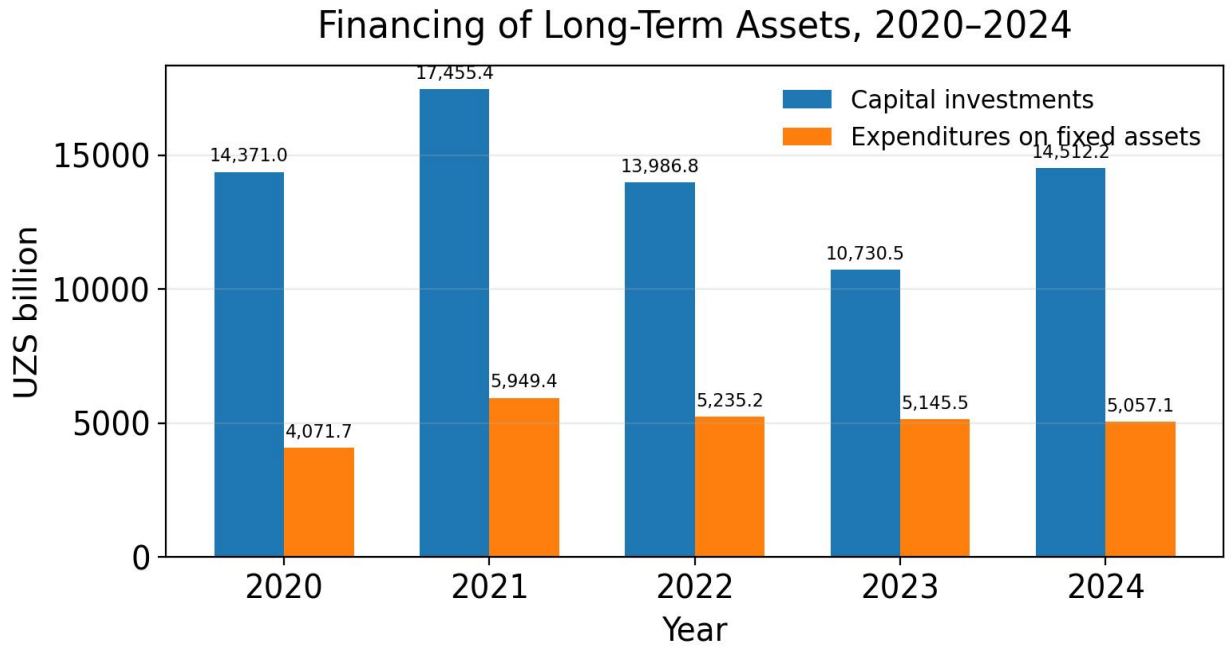
Year	Capital investments, UZS billion	Fixed assets, UZS billion	Total, UZS billion	Capital investment share, %
2020	14 371.0	4 071.7	18 442.7	77.9
2021	17 455.4	5 949.4	23 404.8	74.6
2022	13 986.8	5 235.2	19 222.0	72.8
2023	10 730.5	5 145.5	15 876.0	67.6
2024	14 512.2	5 057.1	19 569.3	74.2

The chart shows that the volume of financing peaked in 2021, declined in 2022–2023, and recovered in 2024 in terms of capital investments.

According to the table, total financing amounted to UZS 18,442.7 billion in 2020 and rose to UZS 23,484.8 billion in 2021, reaching the highest level of the period under review. It then declined to UZS 19,222.0 billion in 2022 and UZS 15,876.0 billion in 2023 before rising again to UZS 19,569.3 billion in 2024. The share of capital investments steadily decreased from 77.9% in 2020 to 67.6% in 2023, before increasing to 74.2% in 2024.

Figure 1. Trends in Capital Investments and Expenditures on Fixed Assets[2]

Overall, the increases in total financing and the share of capital investments in 2024 indicate



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renewed funding activity directed toward the renewal and development of long-term assets.

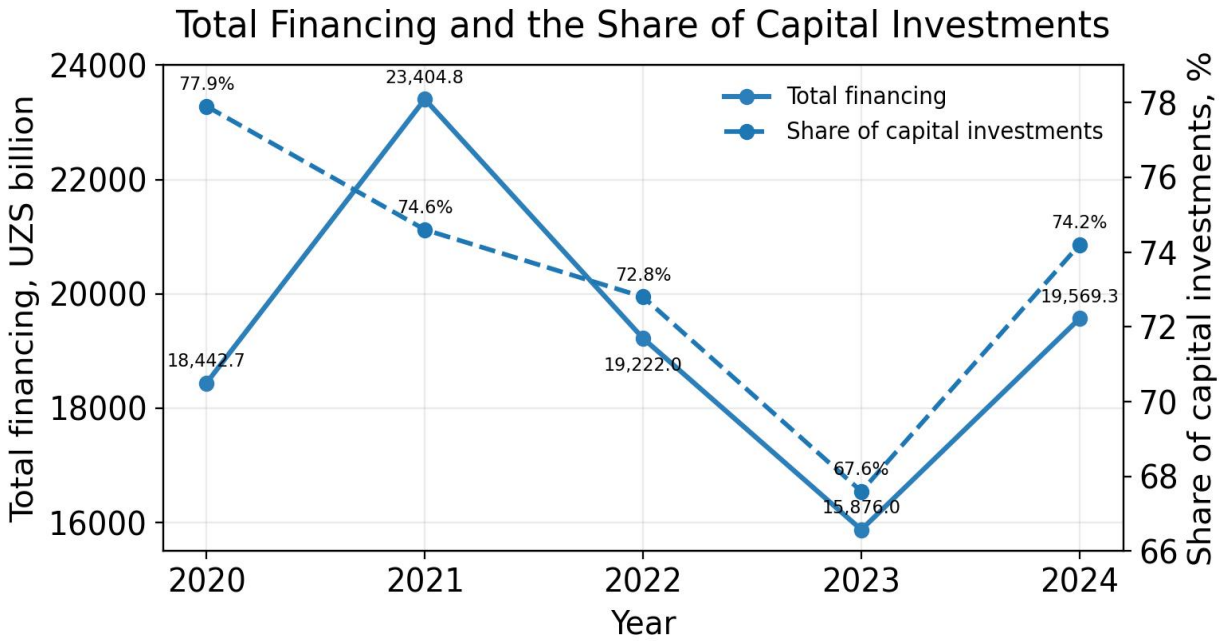


Figure 2. Total Financing and the Share of Capital Investments[3]

The second chart clearly demonstrates that total financing fluctuated over 2020–2024, while the structural predominance of capital investments was maintained.

CONCLUSION

The study findings show that capital investments and expenditures on the acquisition of fixed assets within the state budget are the principal sources of financing long-term assets in budgetary organizations. Financing displayed a fluctuating trend over 2020–2024: it reached a peak of UZS 23,404.8 billion in 2021, declined to UZS 15,876.0 billion in 2023, and recovered to UZS 19,569.3 billion in 2024. The fact that the share of capital investments ranged from 67.6% to 77.9% confirms that priority was given to construction, reconstruction, modernization, and infrastructure development in budgetary organizations.

At the same time, the effectiveness of financing long-term assets cannot be assessed solely by the volume of allocated funds. Such an assessment must also consider the technical condition of assets, their useful lives, intensity of use, service potential, repair costs, and the value of assets per unit of public service. Maintaining separate analytical records for assets formed from the state budget, the development fund, tuition-contract funds, grants, sponsorship receipts, and other sources strengthens financial transparency and oversight of the targeted use of funds.

[3]Prepared by the author based on the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan's materials, “Budget for Citizens: Execution in 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024.”

HSR (LONDON),
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In the future, it would be advisable to link the financing of long-term assets to their entire life cycle, assess the effectiveness of each financing source, and introduce electronic passports, QR codes, and digital monitoring tools. These measures will promote the efficient use of budget funds, the timely renewal of assets, the identification of unused facilities, and greater capacity among budgetary organizations to deliver public services.

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