

THE ANALYSIS OF BUDGET PERFORMANCE FOR THE COTTON ENTERPRISES

Maqsudov Begmat Yuldashaliyevich

Candidate of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor

Tashkent State University of Economics, Uzbekistan

mrbobursobirov@gmail.com

Abstract

This paper investigates major features of cotton related companies with the specific detailed analysis of the impact of the implementation of the budget. Moreover, the paper explores status quo of cotton enterprises in economy and the contribution on budget as completely. For this, sub-sectors of cotton organizations are analyzed using both theoretical and practical knowledge. Budget performance analyzes volumes of produced and sold products in value and real terms, and their performance in relation to the previous year. The paper makes important implications for the cotton enterprises. Finally, stated outcomes and shortcomings of the issue direct to further possible investigations.

Keywords: Budget, Financial management, Cotton enterprises, Uzbekistan

INTRODUCTION

Uzbekistan is believed as a major export and import state of cotton fiber while country has great potential on this sector. In the years of independence, development of cotton manufacturing has improved dramatically both in quantity and quality as whole. On this way, policy and structure of cotton industry mentioned as a vital aspect of development. Cotton production in Uzbekistan is important to the national economy of the country (Calhoun, 2013).

As a result Uzbekistan has become is a reliable and sustainable partner of the world. Production of cotton fiber became stable and guaranteed supply of high quality. Despite the changes in the world market price, distinctive cotton known as a major feature of the country(Oberkircher, Haubold, Martius, & Buttschardt, 2012).

According to statistics, cotton fiber is Uzbekistan's main cash crop, accounting for 17% of its exports in 2006. With annual cotton production of about 1 million ton of fiber (4%-5% of world production) and exports of 700,000-800,000 tons (10% of world exports), Uzbekistan is the 6th largest producer and the 11th largest exporter of cotton in the world.

This radical reform of the sector in the country, new technologies, development of new varieties of cotton by means of practical expression. It should be noted that in October 2015, creating a holding company "O'zpaxtasanoateksport" was one of the further development of market relations and the improvement of corporate governance practices while providing a solid legal basis (Oberkircher et al., 2012; Vlek et al., 2012).

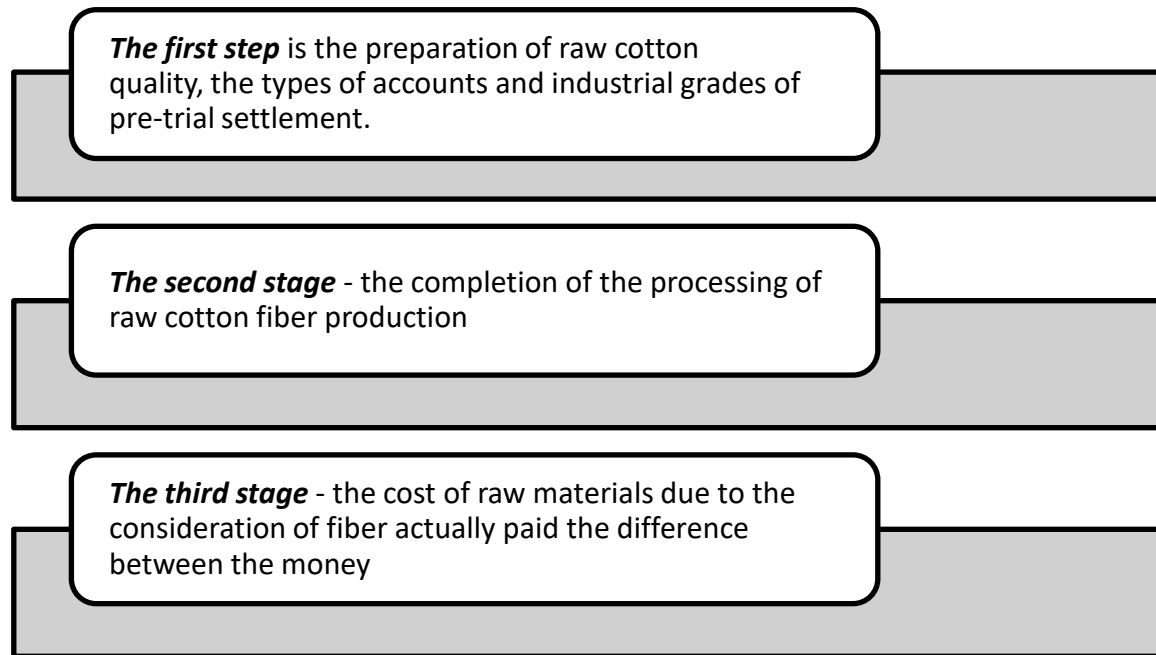
Based on the duties of the company, in a short period, in terms of scale and scope of implementation of the work done. To conduct marketing research in the structural state of the cotton market, the implementation of a common policy on the organization of the complex, raw cotton from farmers receiving and processing, increase production and improve the quality and expand the range of products to attract investments for the further development of the industry, the strengthening of trade relations and expanding exports included(Ajwad et al., 2014; elmer, 2014).

Tasks that "O'zpaxtasanoateksport" holding structure receiving and processing "Uzpahtasanoat" corporation engaged in storage and sale of cotton fiber "O'zpaxtaeksport" joint-stock company, specializes in the production of cotton and cotton oil processing "O'zpaxtayog" joint-stock companies, as well as engineering and technology, focused on developing innovative solutions for the industry, "Research center for the cotton industry", the company occupies a special place(Asadov & Aripov, 2009; Djanibekov & others, 2008).

"O'zpaxtasanoateksport" Holding Company consists of a total of 230 enterprises, including 98 (4..5 saw demons battery installed and 8 ... 10 saw two demons battery), ginning factories, 21 specialized cotton terminals 23 and oilseeds other businesses. It plays an important role in their ginning plants. What is the main product of the company through the processing of raw cotton fiber cotton. Raw cotton farms to the concluded contracts - contracts (futures international operations), prepared by the educational institutions.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL BACKGROUND

Cotton no common practice in two stages, taking into account the quality and quantity of fibers in its structure under the Ministry of Finance of the Government of the agricultural products purchased by the Fund for payment.



Thus, the concentration of raw cotton band, stored and processed in accordance with the procedures in practice, depending on the type and quality parameters of cotton made individually for each farm (Asadov & Aripov, 2009; Gilmore, Collin, & Townsend, 2007; Gürgen, 1999). It should also be noted that "in the cotton industry ... structure processing industry sector technical and technological features are as follows:

- Raw materials can not take a stable outcome during the period. In precise, cotton enterprises could gain in a certain period of September-October.
- Raw materials are not stored for a long period of time (until June of the following year).
- Structure of the Plant for the production of the production process. Cotton industry demons, dry cleaning plants.
- In addition, the continuous line manufacturing technology communication with each other.

Furthermore, dry raw materials are dried and cleaned. The dried, refined cotton processing directly, or work, and can be stored for a certain period of time.

On this way, the production process for a number of raw materials, the same types of products are mentioned as a major feature.

The above structure of the complex structure of enterprises for processing cotton make up the control system has its own organizational and technological features connected with the case. At the same time, network management reporting General methodological issues are also available for businesses, including the introduction of budgeting system (Gürgen, 1999; Juraev, 2014).

Cotton industry enterprises are under control of implementation of budgets and budget cycle, that is an integral part of the analysis and therefore need to be carefully analyzed.

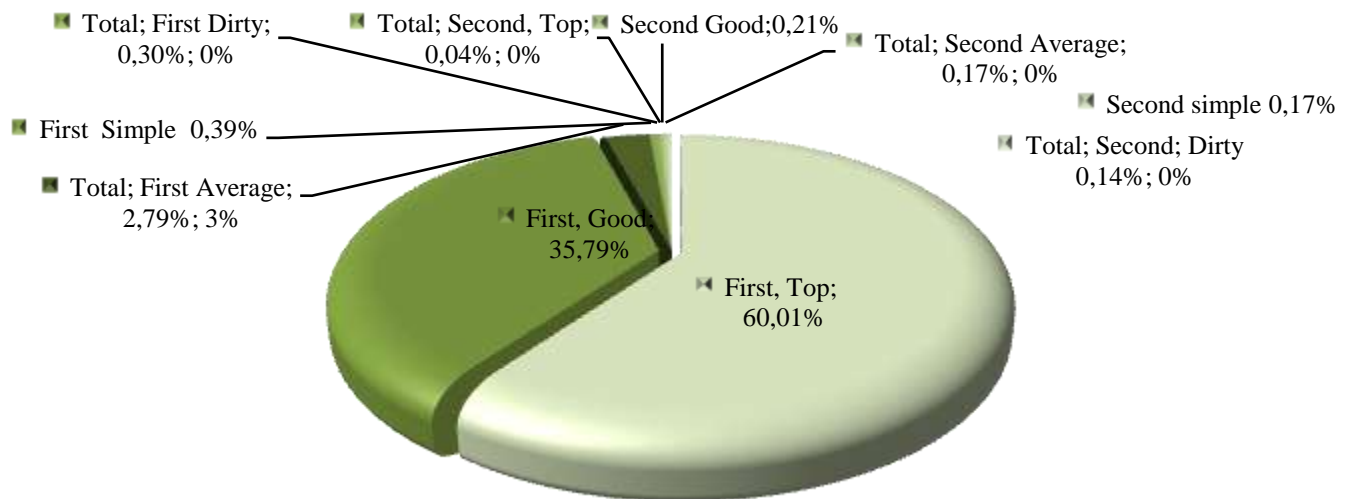
Processing of cotton processing enterprises of the results of cotton processing within 2 days after with the assistance of the Director in charge of all. The Council as whole will discuss personnel under the supervision of the production. In this type of cotton, used in the network, as a kind of terminal specific delay class.

ANALYSIS OF BUDGET PERFORMANCE FOR THE COTTON ENTERPRISES

The type or length of the mass of staple fiber linear density is determined by the level indicator. 1a, 1b, 1, 2, and 3 types of long-staple cotton, 4, 5, 6 kinds of staple cotton medium. Each type of color cotton, appearance and speed of maturation provide color and maturation factors provide indicators are divided into five levels of classes: I, II, III, IV and V. Cotton kind of garbage impurities (in percentages by weight of waste) and humidity (moisture mass ratio) to 3 (1,2,3) are separated. The cotton industry must meet the requirements specified in the rules. Otherwise, forced to cut the price of raw cotton. As well as 1, 2, 3 and 4 varieties of dirt or moisture standards for Class 3 is reflected in an increase in the cases of cotton or a lower grade.

If the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan to fulfill these requirements, the "quality" of the system of cotton testing Centre for Contemporary HVI*. This cycle of Uzbek cotton in the world market of competitive goods. This can be seen in the figure below:

Figure 1. Distribution of share classes (01.10.2016 Regulations)

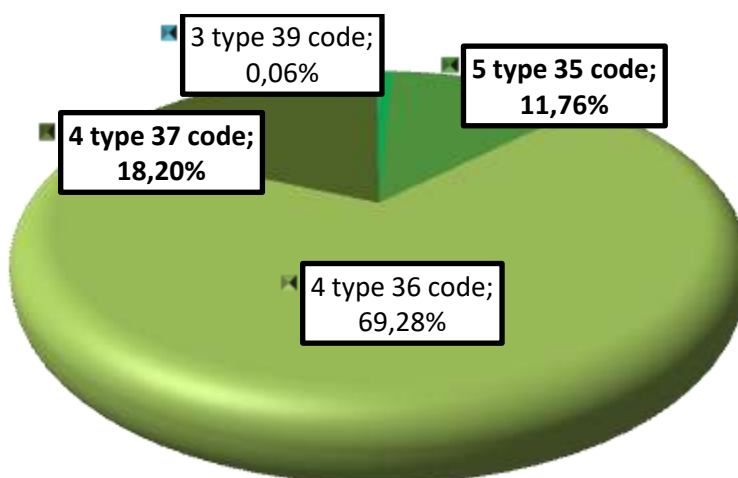


Source. www.sifat.uz

As can be seen from the data presented in Figure 1 October 2016, on "high" 60.01% cotton, the "first best" 35.79% cotton.

Improvement of technical measures, resulting from the introduction of new selection Shorts 4 classes of cotton fiber increased, and October 1, 2016 to 87.4% (Figure 2). Each type of color cotton, appearance and speed of maturation provide color and maturation factors provide indicators be divided into five levels of classes: I, II, III, IV and V.

Figure 2. 4-grade cotton fiber (01.10.2016 y. Condition)



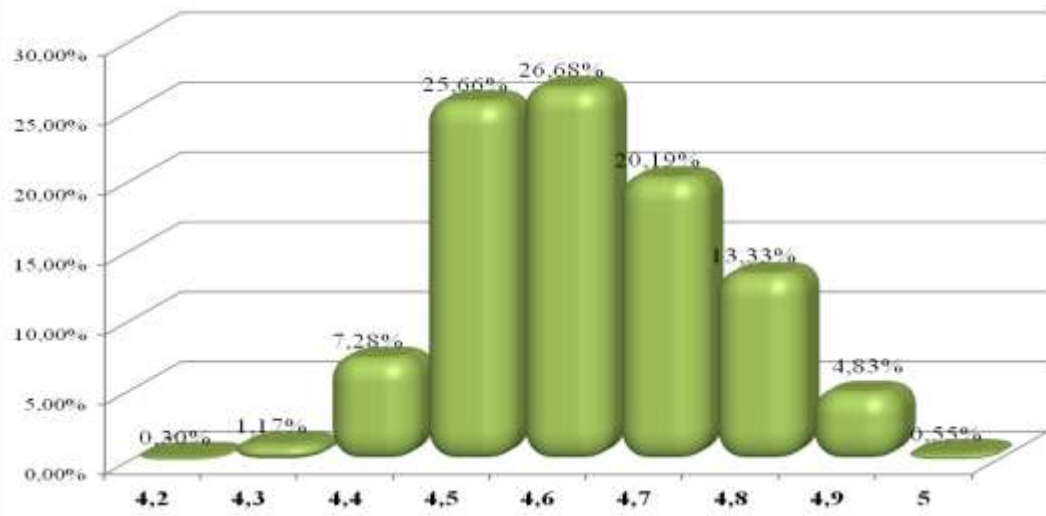
Source: www.sifat.uz

In the raw cotton procurement, implementation of the budget index weight of moisture in the analysis should be carried out. As mentioned above, raw cotton fiber quality will depend on the level of impurities humidity indicator. The contents of the cotton waste and its moisture content must not exceed the specified (Rosenberg & Saavalainen, 1998).

Micron air index indicating the degree of coarseness of the fiber on the world market should be increased from 3.5 to 4.9. It set standards high and low purchasing prices of raw cotton in the class I and II will be deductible in accordance with the timetable set.

In the case of the difference of the index of more than 0.5 micron air housing Class I price for Cotton third grade, second-grade cotton IV- NAV price paid. Currently, there are varieties of coarse fiber to the choice of planting fiber and micron air index higher than normal, to keep increasing the number of discounts to increase Micronair result of the introduction of the procedure, to solve this problem. This is represented in Figure 3, October 1, 2016, you can clearly see chart Cotton Micronair.

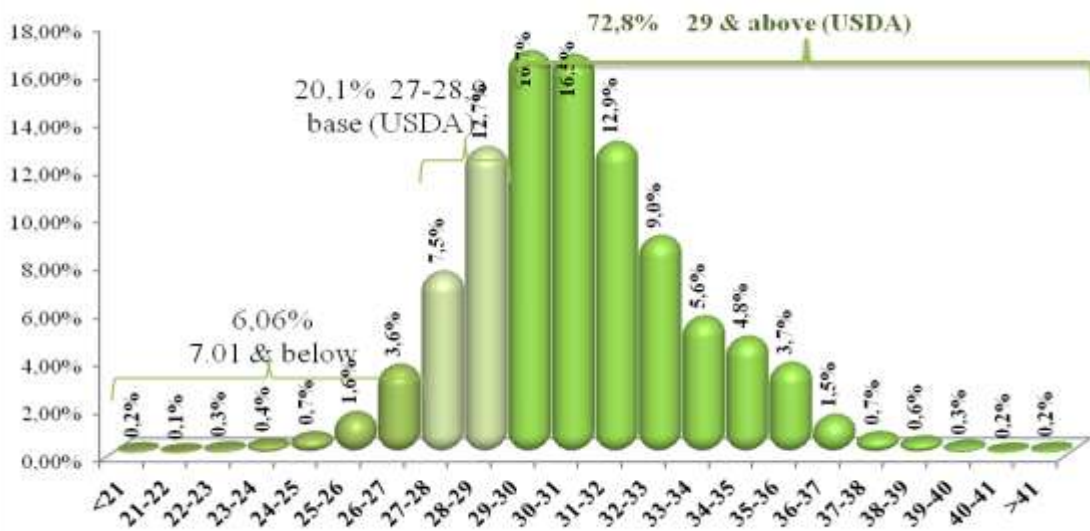
Figure 3. Fiber cotton “Micronair” chart indicators (Condition of 01.10.2016)



Source: www.sifat.uz

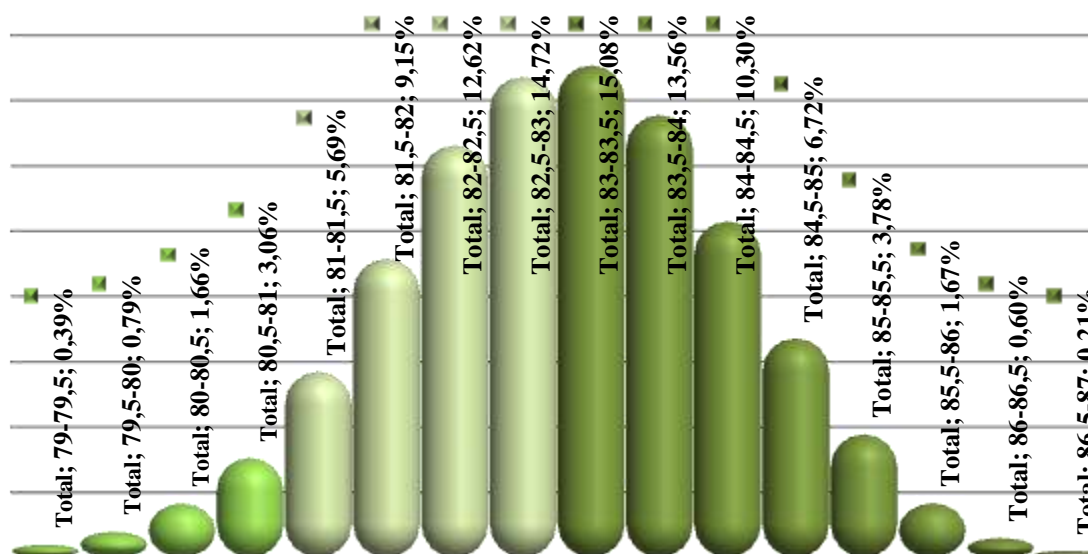
Fiber called “Micron air” cotton can be seen in the indicator chart, 99.5% of the country - has been retained between 3.5-4.9. The advantage of traditional Uzbek cotton fiber high degree of reliability and durability, high level. Indicators specific fiber strength chart (Figure 4) and biodiversity indicators of cotton (Figure 5) clearly.

Figure 4. Specific indicators fiber strength chart (01.10.2016 Regulations)



Source: www.sifat.uz

Figure 5. Biodiversity indicators of cotton (01.10.2016 y. Position)



Source: www.sifat.uz

As of October 1, 2016, in accordance with the table of the cotton fiber specific strength by 78.8% to 29 gauss, and biodiversity index reached as high as the national average productivity of 83-83,5%. This is the reason of its high consumer properties. Ginning factories for cotton fiber and other cotton products to balance its citizens (Kotz, 2003). Cotton natural values of the balance (m) appears on the display, one-year contract, is divided into quarters. This balance scenario, the view is as follows:

Table 1. The appearance of cotton fiber, high expectations

T/p	Indexes	Cotton varieties					All types
		I	II	III	IV	V	
1.	Rest from 1 st January	-	60	100	-	-	160
2.	Products from warehouse	120	410	104	65	45	744
3.	Sent, transported	120	400	90	50	20	680
4.	Rest from 1 st April	-	70	114	15	25	224

This balance selection of cotton varieties and varieties of the industry and the category will be created. Each maintenance period, which produced last year's harvest, and budgeting structure of the product produced in the year's harvest both for the quarter and the whole year.

Practice of raw cotton fiber, cotton, lint and a short fluffy cotton processing enterprises on a regular basis to determine the size of the bottom control. At the same time, the acceptance of difference and collect the first and second analysis revealed crowd control.

The most important in the processing of cotton fiber and other products difference is defined, practical cotton factory director, chief engineer, economic analysis, technical control, training departments and the chief accountant examined the reasons for the participation of the appropriate measures are taken.

CONCLUSION

Cotton transition from one grade to another does not change the overall cost expended for this raw cotton. Quantity of raw consumed some sort of fiber depends on the following circumstances. If you change the composition of high-quality raw cotton, then it sort of evolved from the fibers will also be either very high or very low, that is, with the change in raw cotton varieties increases or decreases the cost of the produced high-quality fiber from it.

When assessing the implementation and execution of the budget monitoring budget performance analyzes volumes of produced and sold products in value and real terms, and their performance in relation to the previous year. In the study of factors affecting the performance of the implementation of the budget are analyzed. The factors affecting the change in the volume of products sold are quality products, even its production and its timely delivery to customers, payment of their value, the balance of unsold goods at the beginning and end of the year.

When analyzing the implementation of the budget execution analyzed pursuant to the goods and products sold in the budget and in relation to the previous year, thus it is necessary to identify unused internal resources. And this in turn determines the rate of growth of these indicators and the intensity of these growth rates. One of the important quality indicators defining the economic activity in the ginning factories is arrived. Therefore, the analysis of performance of consolidated budget is also gaining importance.

REFERENCES

- Ajwad, M. I., Abdulloev, I., Audy, R., Hut, S., de Laat, J., Kheyfets, I., Torracchi, F. (2014). The skills road: skills for employability in Uzbekistan. Retrieved from <http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/60023/>
- Asadov, D. A., & Aripov, T. Y. (2009). The quality of care in post-soviet Uzbekistan: are health reforms and international efforts succeeding? *Public Health*, 123(11), 725–728.
- Calhoun, C. (2013). Human Rights Society of Uzbekistan. Globalization. Retrieved from <http://en.hrsu.org/archives/1819>
- Djanibekov, N., & others. (2008). A micro-economic analysis of farm restructuring in the Khorezm region, Uzbekistan. Zentrum für Entwicklungsforschung.

elmer. (2014, September 23). Agricultural and Food Productivity [Text]. Retrieved 19 March 2015, from <http://www.adb.org/sectors/agriculture/issues/agricultural-food-productivity>

Gilmore, A., Collin, J., & Townsend, J. (2007). Transnational tobacco company influence on tax policy during privatization of a state monopoly: British American Tobacco and Uzbekistan. *American Journal of Public Health, 97*(11), 2001–2009.

Gürgen, E. (1999). Economic Reforms in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan (Vol. 183). International monetary fund.

Juraev, A. M. (n.d.). Project Name Uzbekistan-Rural Enterprise Support... Project.

Kotz, D. M. (2003). The record of economic transition in Uzbekistan. *Growth and Poverty Reduction in Uzbekistan in the Next Decade*, 6.

Oberkircher, L., Haubold, A., Martius, C., & Buttschardt, T. K. (2012). Water patterns in the landscape of Khorezm, Uzbekistan: A GIS approach to socio-physical research. In *Cotton, Water, Salts and Soums* (pp. 285–307). Springer. Retrieved from http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-94-007-1963-7_18

Rosenberg, M. C. B., & Saavalainen, M. T. (1998). How to deal with Azerbaijan's oil boom? Policy strategies in a resource-rich transition economy. International Monetary Fund. Retrieved

Vlek, P. L., Lamers, J. P., Martius, C., Rudenko, I., Manschadi, A., & Eshchanov, R. (2012). Cotton, Water, Salts and Soums—Research and Capacity Building for Decision-Making in Khorezm, Uzbekistan. In *Cotton, Water, Salts and Soums* (pp. 3–22). Springer. Retrieved from http://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-94-007-1963-7_1