
COMPOSITION OF SOCIAL INSURANCE COSTS AND GUIDELINES FOR EFFECTIVE USE

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Abstract

The article explores the financial analysis of Uzbekistan's social insurance system, encompassing economic-statistical analyses of different social insurance types and the results of pension and allowance disbursement software. It discusses the rise in recipients of social benefits and material assistance for low-income families, along with their financial sources. The implementation of the social insurance system necessitates financial resources, making social funds integral to economic mechanisms for income redistribution. These funds, whether state or non-state, depend on factors like the national economic development model. Acknowledging their role in financial relations, social funds have a specific financial purpose, crucial in priority areas. Ongoing research focuses on effective organization and financing of the social protection system, emphasizing the development of voluntary and mandatory medical insurance, improving unemployment benefit procedures, and enhancing pension system stability. Recent initiatives in Uzbekistan include the revision of pension procedures, fundamental pension system reform, laws on compulsory health insurance, and the development of the "Law on Social Insurance." Scientific research aims to strengthen social protection for specific groups and enhance the existing social insurance system.

Keywords : *Social insurance, pensions and benefits, social benefits, financial assistance to low-income families, compulsory health insurance, unemployment benefits, one-time benefits, types of social services, social protection system.*

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Introduction

According to world experience, social insurance is considered an institution of social protection of the population, a financial system and an important means of social protection of the population, and it appears as the most important social guarantee of the population in need of social protection in developed and developing countries. The social insurance system is an important financial mechanism for social protection of the population in case of need, old age, and loss of working capacity. According to the United Nations (UN) and the Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank (WB), the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the World Health Organization (WHO), "only 45 percent of the world's population is covered by the social protection system almost 4 billion people are covered by at least one form of cash payment, not covered by the social protection system»1. The results of the analysis show that a significant part of the world's population does not have enough social protection, in particular, "only 22% of the total unemployed receive unemployment benefits, and only 28% of those with

disabilities receive disability benefits."2. These cases show that improving the social insurance system and expanding the level of coverage are of urgent importance in the social protection of the population.

In recent years, a number of positive changes have been made in the social insurance system in our country. The global pandemic has shown that the social insurance system needs to be further improved. The social protection system of Uzbekistan includes many main features related to international social security standards: including; elements of social assistance and social insurance. One of the most appropriate ways to provide social assistance to the population is the social insurance system. In our country, the level of coverage of the population through the social insurance system is 44 percent, and various social assistances (through social benefits) have been provided to the population.

Methods

Raising the population out of poverty through the social insurance system and realizing a prosperous lifestyle is always one of the most important issues. Especially, the ongoing pandemic situation shows that the issue of social insurance is one of the global problems, and requires a lot of scientific and practical research in this regard. In particular:

Mature scientists of foreign countries Zahin Ansari, Mosab I. Tabash, Asif Akhtar, Samar H. Khan, Ebrahim Mohammed Al-Matari[1] "Private market imperfection expands social insurance worldwide. Social insurance is designed to provide protection against heterogeneous risks. In a welfare state, consumer demand for social insurance is driven by the need for optimal policy coverage.

Similarly, government intervention facilitates insurance and shapes the market by reducing the effects of imperfect information and moral hazard. G.Takacs [2] in his scientific work entitled "Time series analysis of social insurance and patient costs" highlighted the current problems of the social insurance system.

Darmavan K H, Satibi S, Kristina S.A [3] gave their opinion in the article "Willingness to pay for social health insurance and factors born among the population". Tobias Laun, Johanna Wallenius[4] in the article "Social insurance and pensions: a cross-national perspective" on the types of social insurance and the basis of financing. Minas Vlassis, Stefanos Mamakis, Maria Varvataki[5] "Taxes, Social Security Contributions and Undeclared Labor Combined Oligopoly" research work is studied in this research paper.

According to A.V. Vakhobov, one of the scientists of our country, the unique essence of non-state pension funds is that the funds accumulated in other types of pension systems are returned to pensioners without any additional interest. In the non-state system, the accumulated funds are returned to the owners based on a certain interest rate for pensioners. The degree to which the accumulated funds increase and the stages of its increase are caused by the pension fund and the investment proposals chosen by the client[6]. Q. Abdurakhmanov, one of the economists of our country, said that such non-state pension funds contribute to the development of the economy in many developed

countries of the world, and he does not rule out the possibility of such changes in the future in our country, which is undergoing many reforms today [7].

Results and Discussion

The formation of the national social insurance system is a complex process, which is naturally related to the wage, tax system, social policy and labor market situation, the current demographic situation and its prospects. According to the author, the formation of an effective social protection system in the country will be difficult if the formation of the social insurance system is not connected with a number of factors, namely, the tariff of pension and other insurance payments, the quality and volume of services for the treatment and rehabilitation of employees.

Insurance of social risks, the volume of funds collected in each specific period corresponds to the obligations assumed by the insurers. Payments may not exceed the ratio of receipts to benefits.

The theory of social risk insurance and the rules established on its basis make it possible to determine with sufficient precision what one-time payments or periodic payments can be made. Pension insurance from the social insurance system (old-age pension and allowance, survivor's pension and allowance, disability pension and allowance), medical insurance, insurance against accidents at work and occupational disease, temporary incapacity allowance (maternity, child care), unemployment allowances are constantly providing social protection for representatives of this stratum.

It can be seen from the data of the above table that the amount of allowances provided at the expense of social insurance funds has a tendency to increase during 2018-2022. In 2018, the funeral allowance amounted to 87,618.7 million soums, and by 2022, this indicator amounted to 145,142.0 million soums. When we analyze, we can see that the amount of this allowance has increased by 1.6 times in 2022. The one-time allowance for the birth of a child amounted to 189.9 million soms in 2018, and 395.7 million soms in 2022.

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Table 1. The amount and change of some types of social benefits under the state social insurance in 2016-2022 (million soums)³

No.	Indicators	2018 y	2019 y	2020 y	2021 y	2022 y
1.	Burial allowance	87618,7	101171,3	132400,0	139200,0	145142,0
2.	One-time allowance for the birth of a child	189,9	239,0	337,8	369,9	395,7
3.	Pregnancy and childbirth allowance (for	263896,6	238992,5	342917,3	385000,0	428730,0

No.	Indicators	2018 y	2019 y	2020 y	2021 y	2022 y
	budget organizations)					
4.	Allowance for low-income families	80145,8	162172,0	212297,1	367517,7	521792,3
5.	Allowance for low-income families with children under 14 years of age	297525,0	441671,0	649503,0	1277220,8	2042032.4

This benefit increased by 2.1 times in 2022. Funeral and child birth allowances have been included in local budget expenditures since 2020. In 2018, the amount of maternity allowances for mothers working in budget organizations amounted to 2,263,896.6 million soums, and in 2022, 428,730.0 million soums. This is given only to mothers working in budgetary organizations. For mothers working in the private sector, this allowance is not paid. In order to support women working in the private sector from a socio-economic point of view, 200.0 billion soums have been allocated from the state budget for 2022 to pay subsidies. In 2018, the allowance for low-income families amounted to 80,145.8 million soms, and by 2022 it will amount to 521,792.3 million soms. This type of benefit increased 7.4 times in 2022. Allowances for low-income families with children under 14 years of age amount to 294,666.8 million soums in 2018, and 2042,032.4 million soums in 2022. In 2022, this figure will increase by 6.5 times. The measures being developed to lift the population out of poverty are bearing fruit. We can see a bright expression of the rational policy of social protection of the population.

Old-age benefits provided by the social insurance system cover about 38% of the population and 85% of the elderly over 65 years of age. The rate of covering poor families with financial assistance is 29 percent. According to the results of our research, one out of every three people who are considered poor is receiving any kind of social assistance. In the event of a pandemic, a number of social protection measures are being adopted in our country in order to prevent economic risks that may arise due to the impact of Covid-19.

In order to cover the additional expenses in the health care system and fight against the growth of unemployment, together with additional resources, expanding a number of measures for social protection of the population, developing state programs such as giving tax incentives to small and micro-enterprises in particular, refunding social tax sums when employing citizens in need of social protection. is coming Since the beginning of the pandemic period, more than ten decrees and decisions of the government have been adopted and funds in the amount of 30 trillion soums or 5.9% of the gross domestic product have been allocated to improve the living standards of the population and the economy.

Until recently, the social protection system was mainly focused on social insurance, pensions and, to some extent, benefits for low-income families. Thus, less attention was paid to labor market interventions, including unemployment benefits, skills and temporary employment. The ongoing structural reforms, in particular the restructuring of State-owned enterprises, require additional resources for the training and education of these new unemployed. The exclusion of most children from the national social protection system means that their development will be delayed and will have a negative impact on the quality of the future workforce. It can be seen that the main reasons for social exclusion are the lack of resources, lack of purposeful and targeted implementation of projects. It is a major concern that social security remains unaffordable for the majority of the population. About 50 percent of working-age people are working in the informal sector, which means they do not participate in social security systems. Expanding coverage of the social security system is also critical. This can be achieved by expanding social insurance programs to those employed in the informal sector, regardless of their status, while simultaneously making parallel and concerted policy efforts to formalize employment. Employer and employee contributions to social insurance funds are different. In most of the analyzed countries, the largest of the social insurance funds is the pension fund. The highest insurance contributions paid by both the employer and the employee are accounted for by the pension funds. In the countries of Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Ukraine, Germany, South Korea, the employer and the employee jointly participate in social insurance funds. In countries such as Armenia, Georgia, Russia and Uzbekistan, only the employer pays the prescribed social taxes. In the table above, we can see the redistribution of social taxes. Until 2019, in Uzbekistan, employers and employees jointly participated in the payment of social tax. In order to increase the real income and well-being of the population, the participation of working employees was canceled. In countries that pay a high percentage of social taxes, employers do not create new jobs to avoid paying this fee. In our country, in order to encourage employers, if the employer provides employment to young people under the age of twenty-five, the social tax amounts paid for them will be returned to the employers at the end of the financial year.

One of the main links of the social insurance system is mandatory and voluntary health insurance. Opportunities are created in medical insurance, which not only guarantees the health of the population, but also creates a basis for positive change of painful issues in the field of medicine (material and technical base of medical institutions, bureaucracy, corruption, shortage of personnel, waiting in line, etc.).

Therefore, the development of health insurance relations is a strategically important task in the operation of modern economic systems. A sustainable medical insurance system will increase attention to the health of the population and stimulate the development of the national economy. In order to gradually introduce mandatory medical insurance in our republic, the legal basis of the system is being developed this year. The introduction of this system in our country will begin in 2021, and first of all, compulsory insurance will be provided in large organizations.

Table 2. The share of insurance payments made in the voluntary medical insurance market of Uzbekistan in relation to the collected insurance premiums ⁴

The years	Insurance premiums (billion soms)	Insurance payments (billion soms)	The share of insurance payments in relation to insurance premiums (in %)	Increase (+) or decrease compared to the previous year (-) (in %)
2018	9,3	7,3	77,7	0,7
2019	18,0	10,7	59,3	-18,4
2020	19,5	11,4	58,4	-0,9
2021	23,9	15,4	64,5	6,1
2022	28,4	20,5	71,3	6,8

The operation of the medical insurance mechanism is the process of interaction of the participants of the insurance relationship at the macro and micro level. This mechanism includes ways, methods and means of insurance. We will consider the share of insurance payments made in the voluntary medical insurance market of Uzbekistan in relation to the collected insurance premiums.

From the data in the table, we can see that the share of insurance payments made in the medical insurance market of Uzbekistan in relation to the collected insurance premiums increased by 6.1% by 2020 compared to 2019. It can be concluded that more than half of the collected insurance premiums were paid for insurance coverage.

The number of recipients of pensions and allowances has increased by (4.7%) percent compared to the beginning of 2021. During 2021, 327,500 citizens were newly assigned pensions and allowances. Of these, 215,100 people (65.7%) received old-age pensions, 29,9000 people (9.1%) received pensions as disabled persons, 19,600 families (6%) received survivor's pensions, and 62,900 per person" (19.2%) allowances are set. Compared to 2020, 57,900 or 21.5% more citizens were awarded pensions and allowances in 2021.

Debate

The social insurance of citizens in each country has gone through the historical path of its formation and development, but with all the similarity of the tasks set for their development, the methods and approaches to solving them are significantly different. Social insurance is the main part of the state social policy. The social insurance system developed in the country provides citizens with effective protection mechanisms and, at

⁴ Prepared by the author based on the information of the Ministry of Economy and Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

the same time, ensures economic stability and creates an environment of social solidarity in the society. Today, there are various social insurance systems that differ from each other in terms of structure and different methods of financing.

It is worth noting that it is difficult to estimate the flow of funds in solving this problem, while the term of social payments is 30 to 50 years, the term of pension payments is 20 to 30 years, that is, it should be taken into account depending on the life expectancy. A number of factors can affect the figures given over such a long period (50-80 years), including changes in the wage bill and inflation rate, as well as the absolute number and ratio of retirees to workers. It should be noted that the evolution of pension systems depends on their social and labor relations, the development of the country's national labor market and wage systems, demographic changes, and these indicators have a direct impact on the pension system. Another important factor affecting the development of the shared pension system is the existence of lower and upper limits for the payment of social benefits. Because in almost all countries where the distributed pension system is in effect, the upper limits of the average income have been introduced in calculating the pension.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that the most appropriate way is to protect the population financially through social insurance benefits. It is appropriate to make the following suggestions and recommendations for the further development of the social insurance system in the social protection of the country's population:

1. Based on the comparative analysis of the definitions given in the economic literature, which serve to express the economic nature of social insurance, in our opinion, the following definition serves to reveal its essence: protection from various social risks by means of material protection of the population in need of social and material protection is called social insurance .
2. The main representative signs of the social insurance system; first, it means self-sufficient provision of social security to the population, which is buried in various socio-economic problems; secondly, creating a targeted protection system from social risks, i.e. wider coverage with social sector services, health system, education system, etc.; Thirdly, it should be aimed at improving the well-being of families struggling with poverty, through the models typical of developing countries, from the state budget and funds left over from meeting the needs of the population. It is necessary to consider ways of ensuring welfare by involving the part of the population struggling with poverty in paid seasonal work.
3. Studying the institutional foundations of the social insurance system improvement, pension and unemployment benefits, and state benefits in the social insurance system serve as an important guarantee for the improvement of the social insurance system. Also:
4. Mothers working in state organizations (budget organizations) in the country are given pregnancy and childbirth allowance when they have children, but women working in the private sector (private enterprises, firms, micro-firms, running a business) should introduce a system of paying this allowance when they have children. Mothers in the private sector were also financially protected;
5. The system of calculating the base pension amount for age-related, disability and survivor's pensions is not calculated in accordance with the monthly earnings of

citizens. That is, according to the current procedure in the country, the maximum amount of the average monthly salary accepted for calculating the pension should be increased from twelve times to at least 15-16 times the basic amount of the pension calculation.

6. According to the current procedure, works are being carried out to add the period of care to the disabled person to the length of service for calculating the pension for persons who take care of their disabled children or disabled parents. In our opinion, it would be appropriate to provide financial support to a disabled child or those who care for a disabled child. Based on this, we consider it necessary to introduce the allowance for caring for a disabled person.

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