

IMPROVING CAPITAL INVESTMENTS AND ASSETS ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING IN AGRICULTURE ACCORDING TO INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

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Abstract

Ushbu maqolada O'zbekiston qishloq xўжалигида moliyaviy hisobotlarni xalqaro standartlarga moslashtirish jarayonida uning uslubiy asoslari va asosiy yo'nalishlari tadqiq etilgan. Bu boradagi xalqaro tajriba o'rganilib, qishloq xo'jaligida kapital qo'yilmalar va aktivlar hisobi, ularni hisob va hisobotning xalqaro standartlari asosida hisobga olish va hisobotlarni takomillashtirish yuzasidan zarur taklif va tavsiyalar berilgan.

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In the conditions of market relations, each business entity carries out investment operations with its own or borrowed funds to form assets. To form assets in this order capital preferences that it is said. Long fixed assets, including tangible, intangible and financial assets There are special features of the formation, namely aspects are important in asset recognition and balance sheet presentation role plays

To the economy about in the literature¹ "capital investment" the term main tools to form and to restore gone expenses own include highlighted.

In our opinion, market relations are far from developed term assets new of objects appear to be relationship with expenses related to the purchase of fixed assets, intangible assets and for the improvement of leased fixed assets and land spend done material expenses complex capital the stakes organize is enough. That's why for, long term material and intangible asset formation for directed investment expenses capital deposits that fire would be appropriate was

Capital deposits in order to done increased funds movement reflection carry on for in the 21st IFRS 0800 "Capital investments" account current done being to him material and intangible of assets objects, types account get in order to belongs to sketches defined.

In our opinion, the naming of schemes does not fully reveal their purpose. Therefore, the scheme 0800 called "Capital investments" is expanded, including 0810-"Capital investments spent on the construction of fixed assets", 0820- "Capital investments spent on the purchase of fixed assets", 0830-"Fixed assets" Capital investments spent on the formation of a herd", 0840-"Capital investments spent on land improvement", 0850- "Capital investments spent on fixed assets formed for the purpose of leasing", 0850- "Improvement of long-term leased fixed assets 0860- "Capital investments spent for the

Umarova M, Eshboyev O, Akhmadjonov K. Accounting. Tashkent:, Labor, 1999.- 70 p.; Bobojonov O. Financial account. Tashkent: Sharq, 2000.- 150 p.

purchase of intangible assets" and 0890-"Other capital investments" include information on investments directed to the formation of long-term assets. would have ensured completeness.

In the accounting balance, capital investments are shown in the item "Capital investments in progress", in which the capital assets completed and purchased by the enterprise, spent on land improvement, and long-term leased capital assets are included. capital expenditures for improvements, purchased intangible assets are reflected in the cost of capital investments.

Works carried out by the production-economic method are carried out by the enterprise's construction brigade or group. The cost of capital investments is taken into account in the chart 0810 "Capital investments spent on the construction of fixed assets" and is carried out according to the planning and costing of construction works. In this case, it is reflected in the value of the costs actually incurred in the schedule 0810-"Capital investments spent on the construction of fixed assets".

In our opinion, depending on the methods of construction of fixed assets, it is appropriate to keep their account in separate schedules. In particular, when construction works are carried out by the contract method, in the scheme 0810 - "Capital investments spent on the construction of fixed assets by the contract method", when construction works are carried out by the economic method, 0811- "Capital investments spent on the construction of fixed assets by the economic method" should be reflected in the chart. Different construction methods create an opportunity to clarify capital investments related to the construction of fixed assets and the process of putting the facility into operation after the completion of construction, as well as taxation issues.

Expenses that do not increase the value of fixed assets are written off from the financial source provided for in scheme 0810 upon the complete completion of this or that work or the performed operations.

Buildings, equipment, vehicles and fixed assets purchased separately from construction are formed as a result of adding the costs of their purchase and bringing them to a workable level.

The inventory value of intangible assets is formed from the sum of the costs of their formation or purchase and bringing them to a working condition.

Intangible assets are included in intangible assets in the process of establishment or acquisition of an enterprise on the basis of their transfer document.

Intangible assets (patents, licenses, programs, property rights to land plots) are reflected in the schedule 0860-"Capital investments spent for the purchase of intangible assets" in accordance with payment documents.

When a special type of intangible assets is formed by the enterprise, it is reflected in the actual cost value in chart 0861 - "Capital investments spent on the formation of intangible assets".

Equipment purchased for future use in the company's activities should also be considered as capital investments. Because the purpose of their purchase is to use it as a main tool in the future. For this reason, in order to account for the equipment to be installed, instead of the 0710- "Equipment to be installed" scheme provided for in the current scheme plan, they should be taken into account in the 0820 - "Capital investments spent on the purchase of fixed assets" scheme. would be appropriate to obtain.

In the conditions of market relations, business entities invest in securities of various financial markets in order to effectively use their free funds outside of their main activities. Valuation of investments in securities participating in the financial market, meeting certain problems in recognition of the income received from the activity with their participation and reflecting in the accounting accounts, creates the need to improve their accounting. We will continue the research on these problems in the next paragraph.

Correct and timely accounting of accounting records and business transactions carried out by the accountant of the enterprise is of great importance in accounting for the movement and condition of

assets. For this purpose, the correct formulation of the accounting policy, their status in the report on the financial status of the enterprise, that is, the correct location in the balance sheet, serves as information at a level that is convenient and satisfactory for the users of the information. does.

The balance sheet we offer below serves to cover the company's assets at the level of the requirements of IFRS.

It is necessary to improve the current assets part of the current accounting balance based on advanced foreign experiences and international standards

In international accounting and reporting practice, "biological assets" are recognized as an important object of financial accounting and reporting.

However, the information on biological assets of agricultural enterprises in the reports currently used in the accounting and reporting system cannot be said to fully meet the requirements of information users.

This, provides reliable and relevant information in financial statements will cause the level of utility to decrease to a certain extent. Impartial auditors of the operational activity of the economy and the effectiveness of the management system by in assessment too many difficulties gives birth

Adjustment of biological asset accounting to the requirements of international standards, biological assets at the expense of circle developed countries from experiences efficient Achieving the use of this is the most important thing for all countries today current remains one of the issues.

In our opinion, it would be appropriate to develop a plan of working accounts that implements asset accounting in order to maintain asset accounting in accordance with the requirements of international standards.

Agriculture occupies an important place in the economy of our republic. in recent yearsthis to the field too foreign investments wide attraction to be done despite this in accordance with the requirements of international standards of accounting and auditing of biological assets theoretical, organizational and methodological basics completely created that won't be. Including in our republic biological assets at the expense of circle national standards not created. In our opinion, the calculation of biological assets 5- IFRS and 4- IFRS arrange with solin needs work .

It is known that the current accounting in the balance sheet some substances not included. For example, investment properties, long-term tax assets and others. Non-current assets classified as held for sale long term assets in the composition reflection failure to deliver must that we think older animals specifically intended for sale are also far away term assets in the composition reflection failure to deliver must

Considering these aspects international standards requirements reflecting long-term assets in the accounting balance sheet order recommended option we present in the table below (Table 1).

Table 1 For the 4th quarter of 2022 ACCOUNTING BALANCE Form No. 1²

Indicator name	String code	At the beginning of the reporting period	By the end of the reporting period
1	2	3	4
Active			
I. Long-term assets			
Basic tools:			
Initial (reset) value (0100)	010	124303.08	136733.38
Depreciation amount (0200)	011	45163.39	49679.72

² Balance sheet proposed by the author

Balance value (line 010 - 011)	012	79139.69	87053.66
Fixed assets received under the financing lease agreement b * ³			
Initial (reset) value (0100/1) *	020		
Depreciation amount 0200/1*	021		
Residual (balance) value (lines 020 - 021) *	022		
INVESTMENT PROPERTY *			
Initial (reset) value (0100 /2) *	030		
Depreciation amount (0200 /2) *	031		
Balance value (line 0 30 - 0 3 1) *	032		
Intangible assets:			
Initial value (0400)	0 40		
Depreciation amount (0500)	041		
Balance value (line 0 4 0 - 041)	0 4 2	0.00	0.00
" LONG TERM FINANCIAL ASSETS" (0600)* (line 0 51 + 0 52)	050	0.00	0.00
Securities (0610)	051		
Other long-term investments	052		
Installation equipment (0700)	060		
Capital investments (0800) (line 071+072+073+074+077+078)	070		
0810-"Capital investments spent on the construction of fixed assets"*	071		
0820- "The main one tools buy get spent on capital bets"*	072		
0830-" Irregular assets spent on purchase capital bets"*	073		
0840-"Capital investments spent on the formation of long-term biological assets"* (line 075+076)	074		
0841-"Capital investments spent on the formation of animal husbandry"*	075		
0842-Capital investments spent on maintenance of perennial plants"*	076		
0850- "Capital investments spent on the improvement of long-term leased fixed assets"	077		
0890-"Other capital bets"	078		
Long-term receivables (0910, 0920, 0930, 0940)	080		
Long-term deferred expenses (0950, 0960, 0990)	081		
Total for section I (line.012+022+03 2 +0 42 + 050 + 060 + 070+080)	090	79139.69	87053.66
II. Current assets			
Inventory, total (line 1 10 +130+140+150)	100	12458.81	9150
Production stocks (1000, 1500, 1600) (line 111+120 + 150)	110	12458.81	9150
Materials (1000)	111		
SHORT-TERM BIOLOGICAL ASSETS ACCOUNTING SCHEDULES*(1100)	120		
Young animals - short-term (1110) (line 121 +	121		

³Accounts marked with * are offered by the author

122+123)			
Pets - short-term (1120)	122		
Plants - short term (1130)	123		
Work in progress (2000, 2100, 2300, 2700)	130		
Finished product (2800)	140		
Goods (difference of 2900 from 2980)	150		
ACCOUNTING ACCOUNTS OF LONG-TERM ASSETS INTENDED FOR SALE OR DISTRIBUTION TO PROFIT OF OWNERS *(2900/10) (line 152 + 153)	151		
Non-current assets held for sale (or disposal groups) (290011)	152		
Long-term assets (or outgoing groups) intended for distribution in favor of property owners (2900/12)	153		
Future period expenses (3100)	1 6 0	25488	
Deferred expenses (3200)	170		
Debtors, total (line 190+200+210+220+230+240+250+260+270+28)	180	17782.3	148317.4
From this: Expired*	181		
Debt of the buyer and the customer (minus from 4000 to 4900)	190	10.3	142411.2
Debt of segregated units (4110)	200		
Debt of subsidiary and dependent economic societies (4120)	210		
Bonuses given to employees (4200)	220		
Vouchers for suppliers and contractors (4300)	230	17772	5004.2
Fees for taxes and other mandatory payments to the budget (4400)	240		902
Lump sum payments for trust funds and insurance (4500)	2 50		
Debt of the founders on shares to the authorized capital (4600)	260		
Employees' debt for other operations (4700)	270		
Other receivables (4800)	280		
Funds, total (line 300+310+320+330), including:	290	0.00	0.00
Cash on hand (5000)	300		
Cash on the current account (5100)	310		
Funds in foreign currency (5200)	320		
Other cash and equivalents (5500, 5600, 5700)	3 3 0		
short-term investments (5800)	3 4 0		
Other current assets (5900)	350		
Total for part II (line 100+1 6 0+ 170 + 180 + 290 +3 4 0+3 5 0)	3 6 0	55729.11	157467.4
Total on the balance sheet asset (line 090 +3 6 0)	370	134868.8	244521.06
Passive			
I. Sources of own funds			
Authorized capital (8300)	380	86135.1	86135.1
Added capital (8400)	390		
Reserve capital (8500)	400		7913.97

Purchased private shares (8600)	410		
Retained earnings (uncovered losses) (8700)	4 20	18237.1	115972.4
Target income (8800)	4 30		
Reserves for future expenses and payments (8900)	4 40		
Total for section I (line 380+390+400-410+420+430+440)	4 5 0	104372.2	210021.47
II. Obligations			
Long-term liabilities, total (line 470+480+490+500+510+520+530+540+550+560)	4 6 0	0.00	0.00
including: long-term payables (line 500+520+540+560+590)	4 6 1	0.00	0.00
Long-term debt to suppliers and contractors (7000)	470		
Long-term debt to spin-offs (7110)	480		
Long-term debt to subsidiaries and affiliates (7120)	490		
Long-term deferred income (7210, 7220, 7230)	5 00		
Long-term deferred liabilities for taxes and other mandatory payments (7240)	5 1 0		
Other long-term deferred liabilities (7250, 7290)	5 2 0		
Credits from buyers and customers (7300)	5 3 0		
Long-term bank loans (7810)	5 4 0		
Long-term debts (7820, 7830, 7840)	5 5 0		
Other read more term credit debts (7900)	5 6 0		
Current liabilities, total (line 580+590+600+610+620+630+640+650+660+670+680+690+700+710+720+730)	570	30496.6	34499.59
including: current payables (lines 610+630+650+670+680+690+ +700+710+720+760)	571	30496.6	34499.59
From this: past due current payables*	572		
Loans to suppliers and contractors (6000)	580	7224.1	
Loan to segregated units (6110)	590		
Loans to affiliates and subsidiaries (6120)	600		
Deferred earnings (6210, 6220, 6230)	610		
Delayed liabilities for taxes and other mandatory payments (6240)	6 20		
Other deferred liabilities (6250, 6290)	6 30		
Points received (6300)	6 4 0		
Debt for payments to the budget (6400)	6 5 0	1200	
Insurance debt (6510)	6 6 0	427	
Debt for payments to special state funds (6520)	670	215	239.5
Debts to founders (6600)	680		
Debt for payment of wages (6700)	690	21430.5	34260.09
Short-term bank loans (6810)	700		
Short-term loans (6820, 6830, 6840)	7 10		
Current portion of long-term liabilities (6950)	7 20		
Other payables (except 6950 6900)	7 30		
Total for part II (line 4 6 0+ 570)	7 40	30496.6	34499.59
Total on balance liabilities (line 450+7 4 0)	7 50	134868.8	244521.06

It is known that accounting account economy host of the subject financial and economic situation, of

activity efficiency, in general to him belongs to all economic information this from the data to users defined form and in content delivered to give must In practice accounting balance current assets part too advanced foreign experiences and international standards based on improvement is demanding

In our opinion, it would be expedient to develop a plan of working accounts that realize the realization of assets in order to maintain the accounting of assets in accordance with the requirements of international standards, and to clarify their status in these accounts in the balance sheet.

The enterprise modernization processes and to them to be entered capital to the status of all accounts recommended by us for investment accounts according to asset, constant, balance accounts is also to each of them sure goal and tasks will be loaded.

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