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## ACCOUNTING IN UZBEKISTAN (ACCOUNTS)

**Abstract:** Modernizing the economy, diversifying production, and attracting foreign investment to any country increases the need to improve corporate governance and implement international financial and accounting reporting standards. A state like Uzbekistan is no exception. Accounting in this country has a number of features that will be discussed in this article.

**Key words:** Accounting, system of national accounts, accounting standard, Automation of accounting processes.

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### Introduction

#### The concept of accounting in Uzbekistan.

Accounting is a type of economic accounting. It should be understood as a set of data that characterize the turnover of assets and the movement of property in the course of business activities of an organization of any form of ownership. Accounting is based on forcing current documentation, as well as performing interrelated and cash transactions.

**Accounting is based on the concept of the system of national accounts (SNA).** It is a national accounting system that corresponds to a market economy and is completed at the macro level by a system of interrelated indicators. This system is built in the form of a set of accounts and balance tables that show the results of functioning and economic activity.

**The main tasks of accounting** Are determined by the economic policy implemented at each stage of economic development. The government of the Republic of Uzbekistan carries out its development on the basis of the laws of the market economy, focusing on the development of farming in the Republic. These laws mean that direct conscious regulation of production is an objective necessity for the development of the Republic as an independent state. To fulfill the tasks facing the Republic, it is necessary to control accounting processes at all stages of the enterprise.

Thus, the main task of accounting is to collect and process data for managing objects that should be reflected in the economy.

Another task of accounting is to measure and present information about the performance of enterprises. These results can be found in the General purpose financial report, which contains information about the company's success and achievements in liquidity and profitability. By analyzing these reports, real and potential investors try to draw conclusions about the company's future financial prospects and whether they should invest in it. Real and potential creditors are interested in whether companies have enough money to pay interest and pay their debts on time.

The next task of accounting is to help strengthen economic accounting.

Most businesses (especially small ones) Finance the production process with minimal material and labor costs to achieve maximum efficiency of management processes.

The essence of accounting is to determine the amount of coverage of obligations and obtain the profitability of the enterprise. To do this, it is important to create such conditions that employees are interested in achieving maximum results financially and are financially responsible for the results of their work.

The solution to the problems facing the economy in market conditions is to effectively manage various

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economic resources. Thus, for the purposes of accounting management, management decisions are made based on information obtained from business accounting. Accounting and management are two parts of this unity that cannot be separated from each other.

**The main tasks of accounting in the Republic of Uzbekistan include:**

- \* obtaining complete and most reliable data on the facts of the company's activities for a certain period of time, as well as information about its financial condition. This information is of interest to external and internal users;

- \* obtaining information for the implementation of assessment procedures, planning and forecasting of future indicators;

- \* creating a base for forming the company's accounting policy in accordance with the requirements of current legislation;

- \* formation of accounting and financial statements on the facts of the organization's business activities;

- \* implementation of the processes of inventory and valuation of the company's property, creation of documents on the availability, status and valuation of property;

- \* organization of an internal control system for the correctness of registration of business transactions, taking into account the order of document turnover;

- \* formation of an information system of accounting and reporting that meets the requirements of the legislation;

- \* formation of the company's financial results, resources, reserves, assets, property and liabilities.

**Normative regulation**

**Table 1. The accounting regulatory system in Uzbekistan and its main elements can be divided into four stages, as shown in the table below.**

Degree	Composition	Characteristic
1	Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan " on accounting»	The purpose of the law is to regulate relations in the field of organization, accounting and reporting of companies
2	National accounting standards of the Republic of Uzbekistan	The purpose of the standards is to assist the Ministry of Finance of the Republic in the development of national accounting standards (NSB) and their revision. There are 24 such standards in total
3	Guidelines, instructions, and recommendations that define the accounting procedure for individual sections of accounting	Their purpose: to specify the main provisions that are set out in higher-level regulatory documents.
4	Company accounting policy, working chart of accounts, primary documentation	A set of internal organizational and methodological documents on accounting and reporting of the enterprise

Elements of this system are created from top to bottom. National accounting standards are established in accordance with the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on accounting", which does not contradict this law. National accounting standards of the Republic of Uzbekistan are the normative and methodological basis for the production of "Guidelines, instructions and other documents" that determine the accounting procedure for individual sections of accounting. The logical continuation of the

above-mentioned three steps will be established in the "Accounting policy", that is, in internal documents related to the accounting and reporting of enterprises.

**Accounting policy in the Republic**

The accounting policy of a business entity in the Republic of Uzbekistan is governed by a set of rules and regulations that must be followed. The existence of these principles and regulations is based on the importance of accounting in a market economy,

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generating complete and accurate information about the property and financial condition of enterprises,

how entrepreneurs interact with each other, and macroeconomic indicators.

#### Main accounts

**Table 2. The Chart of accounts, presented as an Appendix to the national accounting standard No. 21, contains the following categories of accounts, presented in the table below.**

№ account	Part	Section	Name
	I	I	Fixed assets, intangible and other long-term assets
	II	II	Inventory
		III	Deferred expenses
		IV	Invoices receivable – current portion
		V	Cash, short-term investments and other current assets
	III	VI	Current liabilities
		VII	Long term liabilities
	IV	VIII	Capital, retained earnings and reserves
	V	IX	Income and expenses
	VI		Off-balance sheet accounts

An example of the chart of accounts used in Uzbekistan is presented in the Appendix.

#### Automation of accounting processes

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the main regulatory document regulating the processes of accounting automation is: "on principles and guarantees of freedom of information" No. 439-II of 12.12.2002, "on Informa tization" No. 560-II of 11.12.2003. The existing legislative framework creates favorable conditions for more active activity of enterprises in the field of automation of accounting processes.

An important element is complex automation as a system for managing the entire company's activities,

which ensures informed management decision - making.

**The most striking examples of the use of automation processes in enterprises of the Republic of Uzbekistan are the use of such software products as:**

- BEM;
- Usasbo;
- UZTO;
- SOLIK INFO;
- "1C: Accounting 8 for Uzbeksitan", etc.

#### The most common error

Mistake. It is an erroneous opinion that corrections in registers do not need to be confirmed.

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In accordance with the accounting rules, all corrections in the primary documents must be confirmed.

#### Conclusions.

Thus, one of the most important conditions for improving the accounting system is a complete

transition to international financial reporting standards and the national accounting system. These areas should be improved on the basis of international standards, so, first of all, it is necessary to adopt such standards in the Republic, and it is also desirable to develop a qualified interpretation of them.

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