



NATIONAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The article analyzes the current procedures of accounting in business entities in Uzbekistan, problems such as truthful reflection of their activities, evaluation of the potential value of business, and a number of historical development trends in making important, high-quality management decisions.

Key words

Business, finance, business profit, main measure, significance in financial statement, offsetting, property.

It is known that business is one of the main occupations in the market economy and is a source of economic and social development of society. It covers production, trade, consulting, banking and other fields of activity. focuses on creation, which over time does not cease to bring him income, regardless of the further activities of his personal participation in it. He can only be the owner of the enterprise or work in his own enterprise or develop cooperation with any convenient large enterprise in management, marketing, finance and other fields. Small, medium and large enterprises differ according to the number of employees, volume of production and operating conditions. The most common type of business is a small business: it is usually a small enterprise that produces a homogeneous product and occupies a small market share. Some countries have a system of government support for such businesses, which organize themselves to meet the small daily needs of people, while providing ample employment.

As an important element of finance, resource allocation is a category. This category is ancient and has existed since the beginning of human society. For example, in a primitive society, hunters killed a mammoth, but shared it with the rest of the tribe (women, old people, children) who did not directly participate in the hunt - such a system of relations based on the distribution of resources contributed to the formation of human society, in this case civilization and it was impossible to create a state system. In the modern state, financial resources are distributed, and the system of their distribution is still in the first place. Organization and management of accounting in the Republic of Uzbekistan is regulated by regulatory legal documents, and it consists of four levels depending on the purpose and situation.

1- level: Guidelines and methodological instructions: 3- Guidelines of the Ministry of Finance, branch ministries and agencies, regulatory documents. Accounting level: Laws, decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and government decisions. These are: the Law "On Accounting" dated 30.08.1996 and the Law No. 404 dated 13.04.2016 in a new version were adopted; Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan; and other laws; Decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Resolution No. 433-i of 24.08.1994 "On the State Program of the Transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Accounting and Statistics System Adopted in International Practice" (new version of Resolution No. 193 of 24.05.1996) and others.

Level 2 : accounting standards representing accounting rules , for example BHMS-1 - "Accounting policy and financial reporting" (registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan with No. 474 of August 14, 1998), BHMS-12 - "Accounting of financial investments" (registered by the Ministry of Justice

of the Republic of Uzbekistan with No. 596 of January 16, 1999) and others. Currently, 23 BHMS have been developed.

3- level: Guidelines and methodological instructions: 3- Guidelines of the Ministry of Finance, branch ministries and agencies, regulatory documents.

4-level: Internal documents of the organization: accounting policy; account work Financial results imply impartiality of obtaining financial resources MAIN PART All four levels form a common interrelated system of regulatory regulation of accounting. Statistics profit or loss is understood as a profit. plan; accounting information processing technologies and others.

International standards define accounting as an information system that evaluates, processes and transmits financial information about a specific economic entity. together, continuously, depends on the size of the substance under consideration in the exact reviews. describes what cannot be obtained. Achieving the principle of objectivity in accounting - public in order to manage and make them "Science and technology in the modern world" Summarize the collection of information about The information presented in the financial report is understandable for users and system means that it helps them in evaluating the events. If the information depends. Importance when rounding information up to a thousand or a million process monitoring and current control system Financial statements provide their users with truthful information about the entity's financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. users of financial statements in their decision-making process This information is important if it affects economic decisions made on the basis of financial statements. It is important to leave it down - is a system of continuously interconnected reflection of economic information for the purpose of management and control of financial activities Features of accounting - information on assets, liabilities and their movements of all economic operations of economic entities: account between assets and liabilities in exceptional circumstances is provided. Importance with the level of clarity and accuracy presented in the financial statements (general) events, facts or processes an orderly system of collection, registration and summarization of funds through a documentary account. control it is allowed to use the degree of precision as long as the principle is not violated. emphasis is placed on simplicity. Importance of financial information. The information presented in the financial report is understandable for users and system means that it helps them in evaluating the events. If the information depends. Importance when rounding information up to a thousand or a million process monitoring and current control system Financial statements provide their users with truthful information about the entity's financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. users of financial statements in their decision-making process This information is important if it affects economic decisions made on the basis of financial statements. It is important to leave it down - is a system of continuously interconnected reflection of economic information for the purpose of management and control of financial activities Features of accounting - information on assets, liabilities and their movements of all economic operations of economic entities: account between assets and liabilities in exceptional circumstances is provided. Importance with the level of clarity and accuracy presented in the financial statements

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