

Issues of Improving the Fixed Assets Account on the Basis of International Standards in the Globalization of the Economy

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ABSTRACT

Based on this article, the issues of keeping fixed asset accounts, improving them based on international standards, the legal basis for accounting for fixed assets, the procedures for recognizing, evaluating, revaluation of fixed assets based on the requirements of international standards, and reflecting them in financial reports are disclosed.

Introduction

One of the important conditions of the organization's activity is the availability of basic tools. One of the main tasks of accounting for fixed assets is to provide complete, fair and reliable information about them. However, due to the fact that the information contained in financial statements about fixed assets is constantly changing and improving, we may not always be able to reflect complete and accurate information about fixed assets in the reports. This, of course, requires further research that takes into account the main tools.

Fixed assets are one of the important components of production in every organization, and their condition directly affects the final results of the organization's activities, as well as their effective use. On the other hand, organization of the fixed assets account based on international standards helps to efficiently use machines, equipment and production areas.

A number of measures are being implemented in our country to further improve accounting on the basis of international standards. In particular, the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures for the transition to international standards of financial reporting" (PQ-4611, 2020) was adopted. According to this decision, from January 1, 2021, joint stock companies, commercial banks. the tasks of preparing financial statements of enterprises belonging to the category of large tax payers in accordance with the MFRS and aligning the issues of training specialists in this field with international standards, thereby attracting foreign

investments and other issues have been defined.

As can be seen from the above points, the preparation of reports using international standards is one of the main factors for providing information users, especially international investors, with the use of these reports, information about the financial status of the enterprise in a transparent and reliable manner.

Literature analysis

Economist K.B.Urazov in his scientific works defined the main means as follows: "Main means are the long-term production of products, performance of work or provision of services by enterprises, as well as administrative and social -material assets used to perform cultural functions."

Akhmadaliyeva Z.A. in his opinion, "The process of transformation of reports from national accounting to international standards in the accounting system of our country, like the countries of the world, is very complex and multifaceted. For example, BHXS 16-"Fixed assets" standard differs from our national standard BHMS 5 in many respects. The purpose of IAS 16, "Fixed Assets", is to define the procedure for accounting for fixed assets so that users of financial statements can understand the investments in fixed assets of a business entity and information about changes in such investments. The main issues in accounting for fixed assets are recognition of assets, determination of their book value and recognition of depreciation expenses and impairment losses. In this case, it is emphasized that the rules of BHXS-16-"Fixed assets" should be applied, according to which the balance sheet value of the asset should be determined and properly disclosed in the financial statements.

Discussions about asset accounting and usage analysis are still ongoing. This shows the different approaches of economists to the studied problem, for example, to the economic content of fixed assets (in particular, to the definition of the terms "fixed assets", "fixed funds" and "fixed capital").

Economists Sh.T. Ergasheva, A.K. Ibragimov, N.K. Rizayev and I.R. According to the Ibragimovs in their manuals, "The cost of the main tool consists of the following:

- a) Its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, less trade discounts and allowances.
- b) Direct costs associated with bringing the asset to the place and condition necessary for its use as intended by the management of the business entity.
- c) The initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the fixed asset and restoring the natural resources at its location. The business entity undertakes the obligation for these expenses as a result of the use of the fixed asset at the time of its purchase or during a certain period of time for purposes not related to the production of goods. The most important aspect of asset accounting is the correct accounting of the cost of fixed assets. Through this, we will be able to ensure the reliability and completeness of the financial report.

Research methodology

In this article, the literature on the improvement of accounting and financial statements that take into account fixed assets based on international standards and their importance was studied and analyzed. Systematic and comparative analysis, information processing and observation methods were used in the analysis process. At the same time, proposals and conclusions about the measures implemented in this area and the work that should be carried out in this area are given.

Analysis and discussion of results

The main issues in accounting for fixed assets are recognition of assets, determination of their balance sheet value and recognition of depreciation expenses and impairment losses.

International standards for accounting for fixed assets deal with various aspects of accounting for fixed assets. We can see them from the following information:

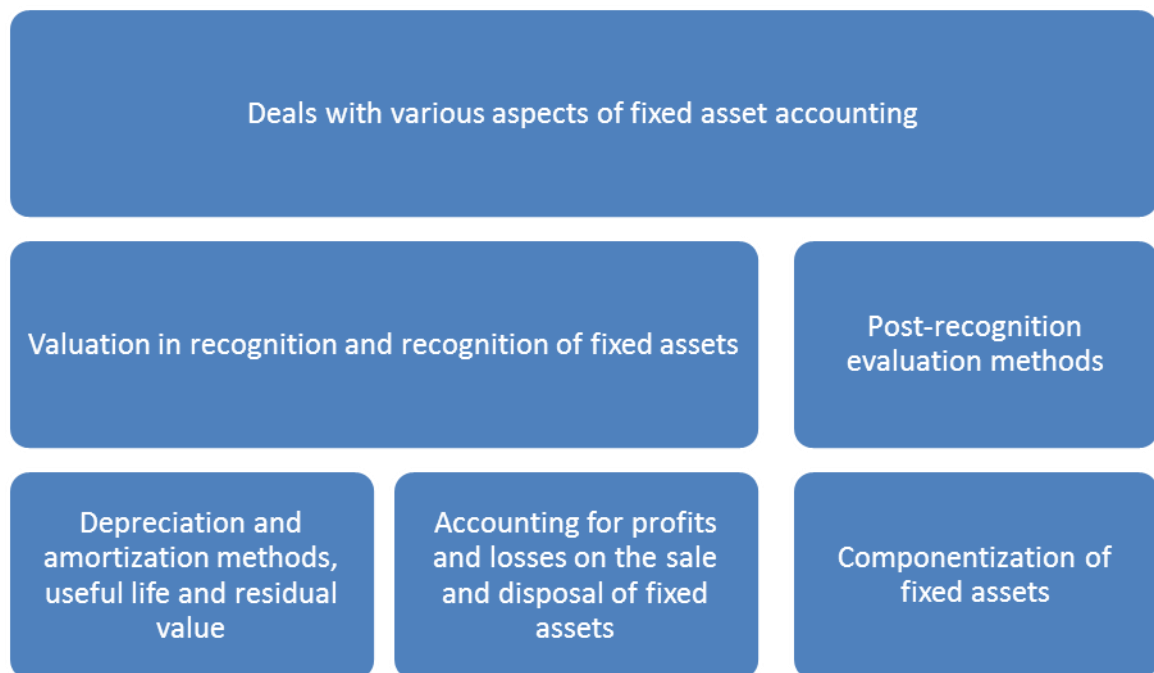


Figure 1. Accounting for fixed assets according to BHXS.

16-MFHS "Fixed assets" based on the valuation of fixed assets is recognized according to the initial value model or according to the revaluation model.

After recognition as an asset, the fixed asset should be carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

After recognition as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment whose fair value can be reliably estimated should be recorded at a revalued value that reflects the fair value at the date of revaluation, after deducting accumulated losses after subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment. At the end of the reporting period, the revaluation of the balance sheet value should be carried out regularly enough so that it does not differ significantly from its true value.

Once recognized as an asset, an item of property, plant and equipment whose fair value can be reliably measured should be accounted for at revalued cost. In this case, its revalued value is its fair value as of the date of revaluation less accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses. Revaluations should be carried out regularly enough so that the book value of the asset does not differ significantly from the value determined on the basis of the fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Conclusion

The use of MHSS is one of the documents that should be adopted equally for every country. Because we need to use the current globalization and digital economy development period as much as possible for the development of our economy. That is, each country uses its own national standards, and as a result, the time and costs lost in translating reports for foreign investors can be considered an important obstacle for the development of the country's economy.

Accounting is an information system that determines, processes and delivers financial information about a specific organization to users interested in the financial status of the entity operating in the form of financial statements. The goal of accounting is to fulfill the information needs of various users with the lowest costs for obtaining this information. It goes without saying that the economic benefits that can be obtained as a result of using an information system for

decision-making must exceed the costs of this system. Therefore, the subject of international standards of financial reporting is economic funds reflected in monetary terms based on international standards, the sources of these funds, their economic activities and financial results. Tangible and intangible assets, liabilities, capital, income and expenses, profits and losses, as well as their movement in business entities are the objects of the international standards of economic and financial reporting. Effective organization of fixed asset accounting allows accurate calculation of the cost of manufactured products, timely control of the state of fixed assets and their timely updating; fixed assets on the balance sheet of the enterprise are reflected in the accounting according to their condition and relationship to the production process. Depreciation of fixed assets is calculated monthly at cost - residual or initial value.

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