

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

SAMARKAND INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS AND SERVICES

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND AUDIT

At the Institute of Samarkand
Economics and Services Educational
and Methodological Council
discussed

Chairman _____ Q.J. Mirzayev
Protocol № _____ 2021



ACCOUNTING

EDUCATIONAL-METHODICAL COMPLEX

Field of knowledge: 100000 - Humanitarian sphere
200000 - Social sphere, economy and law
Field of study: 110000 - Pedagogy
Field of study: 5111000 - Vocational Education Economics

SAMARKAND – 2021

The educational-methodical complex on the subject of "Accounting" was developed on the basis of the subject program "Accounting", approved by the order of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 2, 2021 No 394.

Author:

M.E Pulatov - Ph.D., Professor of "Accounting and Auditing" Institute of Samarkand Economics and Service

Reviewers:

O'razov K.B. - Professor of "Accounting and Auditing" **Institute of Samarkand Economics and Service**

Abdullaev Z.X. - Samarkand branch of Tashkent State University of Economics, Head of the Department of Digital Economy and Information Technology,
PhD

The educational-methodical complex was discussed at the Educational-Methodical Council of the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service and recommended for implementation and publication in the educational process. Protocol №1, 30August 2021

Educational-methodical complex on the subject "Accounting" was discussed and approved at a meeting of professors and teachers of the department (Protocol No. 1 of August 29, 2021).

CONTENTS

1. TRAINING MATERIALS	5
2. PRACTICAL TRAINING TOPICS	241
3. INDEPENDENT EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES	341
4. GLOSSARY	371
5. APPENDICES	381

**REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATION**

SAMARKAND INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS AND SERVICE



TRAINING MATERIALS

On the subject

«ACCOUNTING»

SAMARKAND 2021

LECTURE 1. SUBJECT, OBJECT AND PRINCIPLES OF THE SCIENCE "ACCOUNTING"

Lecture plan:

1. General concept of economic accounting and its types.
2. The subject of "Accounting", research methods and interaction with other economic disciplines
3. Objectives, tasks, subjects and objects of accounting.
4. Methods and principles of accounting.

1. General concept of economic accounting and its types.

The development of any human society requires its management. Management, in turn, depends on the availability of information about the processes that have taken place and are taking place in various sectors and areas of human society, the funds of economic entities, their sources of organization, results and other aspects. The means of collecting such information is the economic account.

At the heart of economic accounting, it seems, lies the words "economy" and "accounting".

"Economy" means entities that are goal-oriented, have their own base and structure. The subjects considered as economic are the whole country itself and its various structural divisions, for example, branches, branches, regions, territories, the ministries, associations, the enterprises. The economy of the country is called the national economy, the economy of its lowest branch is called the enterprise economy. Farms between the upper and lower echelons of the economy include industries, sectors, associations, provinces, districts, and cities.

An "account" is a system for collecting, recording, grouping and transmitting information about events and processes that have taken place and are taking place on the farm, and their results. Hence, the main product of the account is information, the main purpose of which is to collect, record, group and deliver this information accurately, completely and in a timely manner.

Thus, the **"economic account"**, consisting of a set of two words, is a system of collecting, recording, grouping and transmission of information that occurs and occurs in different sectors of the economy, characterizing their results quantitatively and qualitatively.

The role and importance of economic accounting in management is clearly reflected in the functions it performs.

The main functions of business accounting include information and control functions.

The function of informing is to provide users with information about the processes that have taken place and are taking place in different sectors of the economy, as well as the results achieved. Exactly economic accounting information is a tool of strategic and tactical management of all sectors of the economy, the main source of economic analysis and audit, a tool of control.

The information provided to users must meet the following requirements:

- **Reality** - the accuracy of the information provided and confirmed by supporting documents;
- **timeliness** - delivery of information to users at the right time;
- **detail** - provide information to users in a way that meets their needs;
- **Neutrality** - providing information to users without infringing on each other's rights.

Supervision is the verification of the legality, validity, and correctness of events and processes that have occurred, are occurring, and are occurring. The control exercised by the economic account is mainly divided into three types:

- Preliminary control;
- Current control;
- Next check.

Preliminary control is to check the legality of events and operations that have occurred and are occurring on the farm, the correctness of the initial documents prepared on them at the time of signing them.

Current control is the verification of the processes and operations that have taken place at the time of receipt of the reports drawn up on them.

The next control is to check the processes and operations that took place on the farm, the state of funds through inventory, inspections, comparative acts.

2. TYPES OF ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS, THEIR GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS, INTEGRITY AND DIFFERENCES

The economic account, which is a means of information and control, can be classified, categorized and described by various criteria. These classification symbols represent the types of economic accounts, their differences as well as their similarities.

According to the purpose and assigned tasks, economic accounting in space and time is mainly divided into three types (see Figure 1).

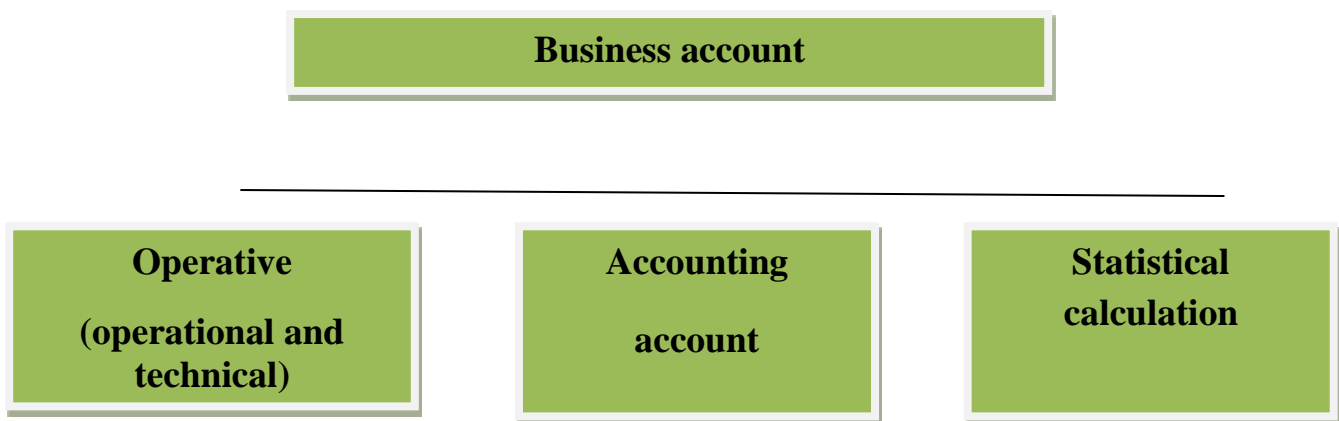


Figure 1. Types of economic accounting

Operational (operational-technical) accounting means operational accounting carried out by business entities for the purpose of operational control and management decisions. The characteristic features of this type of account are that it is mainly maintained in a short period of time (minutes, hours, days, weeks, decades), the information generated and provided does not have to be fully documented, delivered to users by paper or non-paper, verbal or telephone. the approximation of the data provided, etc.

Accounting is a form of collection, recording, grouping, aggregation of information on the activities of business entities, the results of activities, their funds (property, assets), sources of funding, mainly in monetary units on a strictly documented basis and subject to the judgment of internal and external users. and content delivery system. Characteristic features of this type of account are that it is conducted mainly by reporting periods (months, quarters, half years, nine months, years), has a complete documentary basis for the information generated and provided, communicates them to users in the form of appropriate approved financial statements. the existence of liability before the law.

Statistical accounting is a system of accounting that quantitatively describes and qualitatively describes the mass events and processes that occur and occur in society. The main product of statistical accounting is statistical reporting. Statistical reports are based on rigorous accounting data and they must be strictly consistent with the accounting data. Managers and chief accountants of business entities are accountable to the law for the reality of statistical reports. The statistical report collects data within the district, region and country as a whole. Statistical accounting is the main source of information in the conduct of strategic management by the state.

Certain types of economic accounting do not negate each other, on the contrary, they complement each other. Operational (operational-technical) accounting, which is a means of informing and controlling the processes that have taken place and are taking place in the lower and upper echelons of the economy, is common to each other in terms of functions and responsibilities performed by accounting and statistical accounting. Due to the common goals and tasks, the types of economic accounting together form a single system of national economic accounting.

However, the types of economic accounting differ from each other in different respects. In particular, the types of economic accounting listed above are divided into internal and external accounting, depending on the purpose and groups of information users (Figure 2).

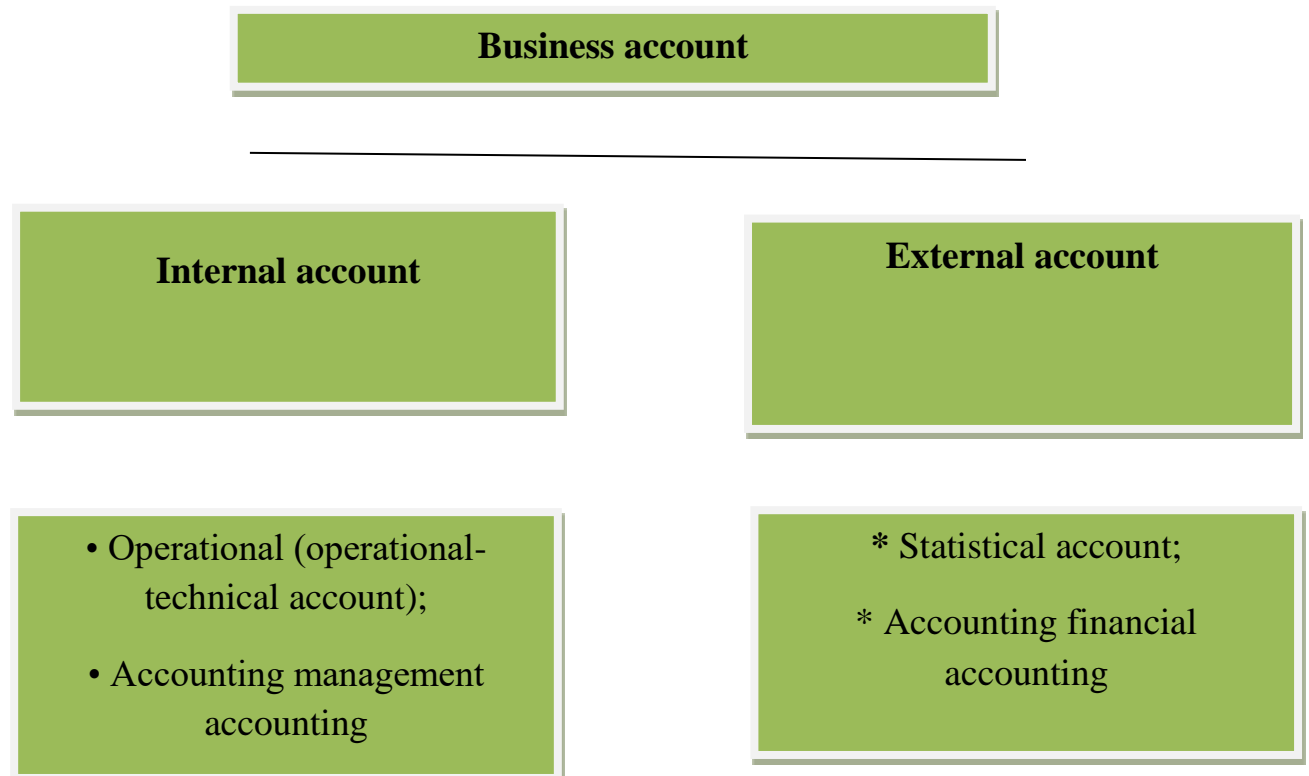


Figure 2. Classification and composition of types of business accounts by whom and groups of information users

An internal account is an account kept only by the farm for its internal purposes. The internal account includes the operational (operational-technical) account, as well as the accounting management account, which is an integral part of the accounting record.

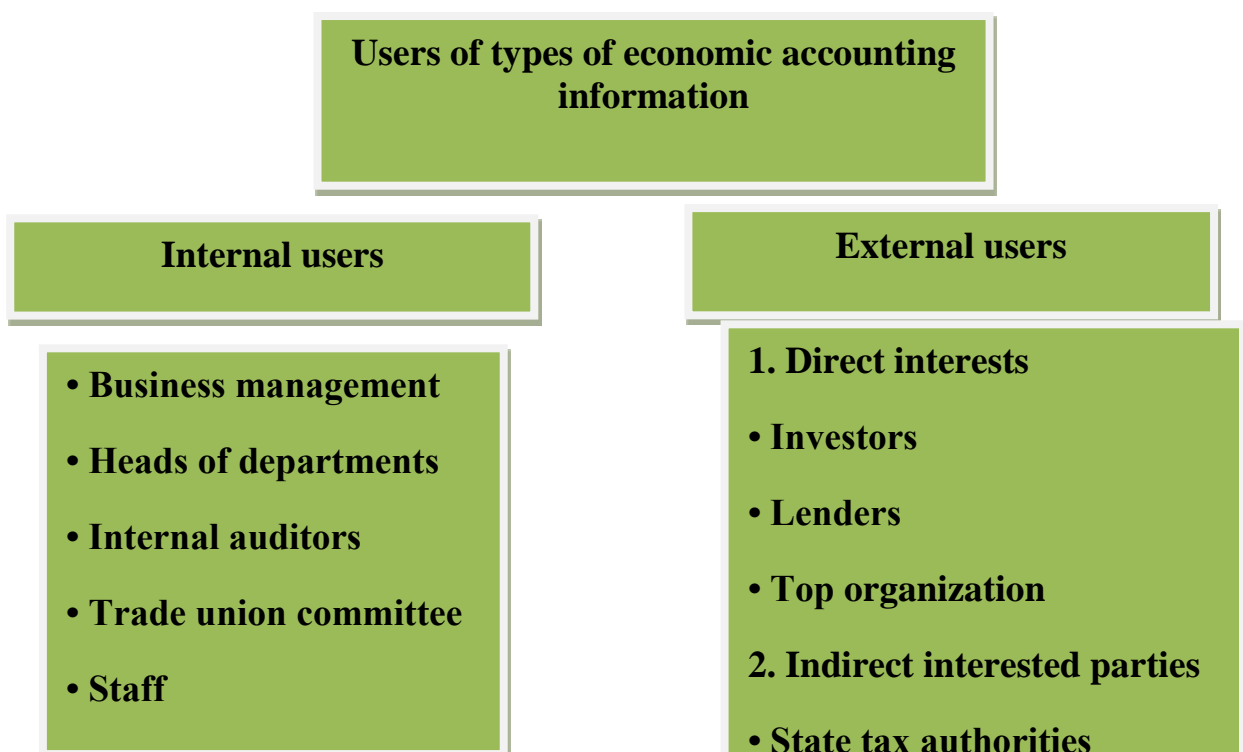
Accounting management is the collection, recording, grouping of detailed information on the activities of business entities, results of operations, funds (property, assets), sources of funding in different units of measurement by internal management segments, ie objects, entities and responsibility centers , a component designed to summarize and submit them to the judgment of the internal governing bodies in an acceptable form and content for operational management decisions.

An important component of management accounting is the calculation of production costs and costing.

Production cost calculation and cost calculation- it is an accounting system that reflects the production processes of the farm and their results in one way or another.

External account is an accounting system that provides information about business activities to users of external information. The external account includes the statistical account and the accounting financial account, which is an integral part of the accounting record

Accounting and financial accounting is a component of accounting designed to collect, record, group, aggregate information of a financial nature on the financial and property status of business entities and present them mainly in the form of financial statements to external users. The separation of business accounts into internal and external accounts has led to the formation of specific groups of users of their information. Such users include the following (see Figure 3).



**Information on the financial and economic activity of the enterprise,
the results of activities, its funds and sources of their formation**

Figure 3. Users of information on types of economic accounts

According to the state regulation (regulation), the types of economic accounting are divided into the following two groups (Figure 4).

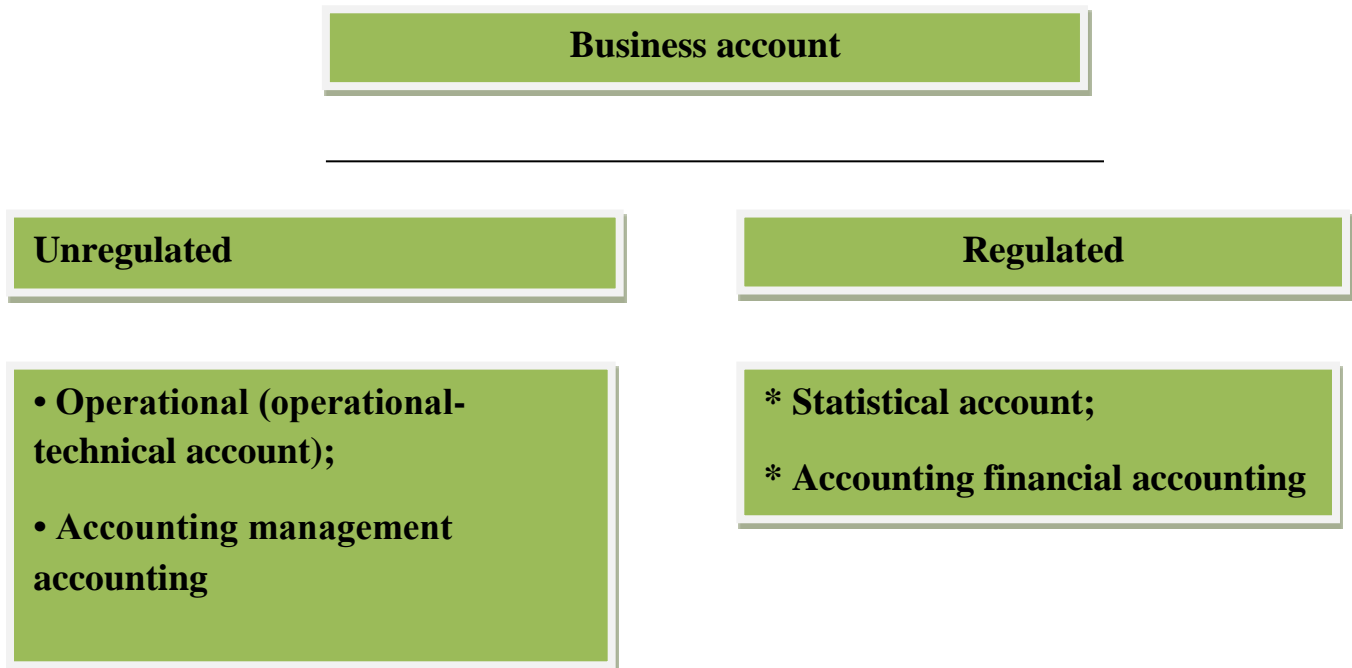


Figure 4. Classification and structure of types of economic accounting according to state regulation

An unregulated account is an account whose form and content, procedure and technique are not strictly defined by the state. These types of accounting include operational (operational-technical) accounting, accounting management accounting. The registers used in these types of accounts, their forms, the order of maintenance are determined by each farm at its discretion.

Regulated accounting means an account, the form and content of which, the technique and procedure are regulated by laws and regulations. The regulated account includes accounting and financial accounting and statistical accounting in the Republic of Uzbekistan. These types of accounts are the same for all businesses in terms of form and content.

Types of economic accounts also differ depending on the units that run them (see Figure 5).

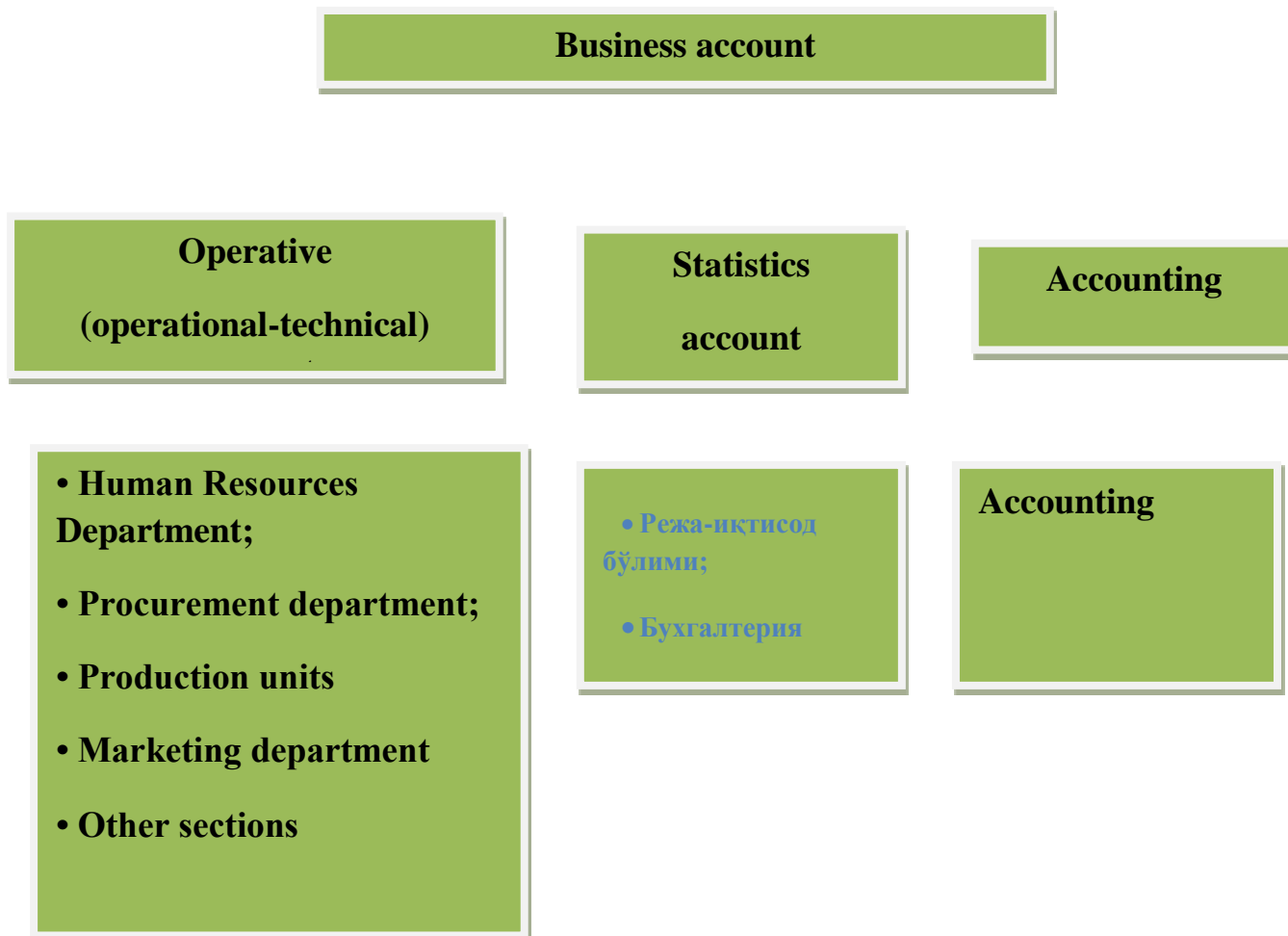


Figure 5. Classification of types of economic accounting by their divisions

Thus, on the basis of the above classifications and descriptions, the most important aspects that distinguish the types of economic accounting can be summarized as follows (see Table 1).

Different aspects of types of economic accounting

Table 1

Characters that differentiate account types	Operational (operational-technical) account	Statistics Accounting	Account
Internal information is intended for users	according to who it is intended for	External information is intended for users	Internal and external information is intended for users
Information by user groups	Business leaders, department heads, managers and other employees	State Statistics Agency	State tax authorities, banks, foreign and domestic investors, law enforcement agencies, creditors, business management, department heads and employees
According to the management departments	Personnel, production, procurement, marketing, planning and economics and other departments	Department of Planning and Economics or Accounting	Accounting
According to the division into components	It is not divided into parts	It is not divided into parts	Accounting is divided into financial accounting and accounting management accounting
According to state regulation	Form and content are not determined by the state (not regulated)	The form and content are determined by the state (regulated)	Forms and content of financial accounting, accounting, procedures for their preparation and submission shall be established (regulated) by the state.

The types of accounts that make up the system of national economic accounting are also differentiated and classified according to various other features.

Accounting of enterprises means accounting that is carried out in self-sufficient, self-sufficient farms. An example of such an account is the accounting of factories and plants, firms, companies, collective farms, construction companies, banks and other enterprises.

Accounting of budget organizations means accounting carried out in state-funded institutions. An example of such an account is the accounting conducted in educational, health, cultural and other social institutions.

According to the sectors of the economy, accounting consists of separate accounts of these sectors, for example, accounting in industry, accounting in agriculture, and so on. Due to the characteristics of these industries and sectors, the accounting carried out in them differs from each other in the content and essence of its objects.

3. UNITS OF MEASUREMENT USED IN ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING

Different units of measurement are used in the collection, recording, grouping, aggregation and presentation of information in the types of economic accounting. The types, groups and composition of these units of measurement are given in Table 2.

Types, groups and composition of units of measurement used in economic accounting

Table 2

Unit of measurement	Groups	Composition
Natural units of measurement	Weight	Tons, kilograms, grams
	Length	Kilometer, meter, centimeter, decimeter, millimeter, pagonmeter and others
	Size	Cubic meter, square meter, hectare, sotix and so on
	number	Pieces, heads, pairs, etc.
Units of labor	Time	Year, day, hour, minute,

measurement		second
	Man-time	Man-day, man-hour, & c
Units of value	Foreign currency	Dollar, Euro, pound sterling, ruble, yen and others
	National currency	Soum, coin

2. SUBJECT OF SCIENCE "ACCOUNTING", RESEARCH METHODS AND INTERACTIONS WITH OTHER ECONOMIC SCIENCES

"Accounting" has its own subject as a special discipline. The subject of this science is a set of objects studied by him.

The objects that make up the subject of "Accounting" are, in general, the activities of business entities and their results, as well as economic funds and sources of formation of these funds (see Figure 6).

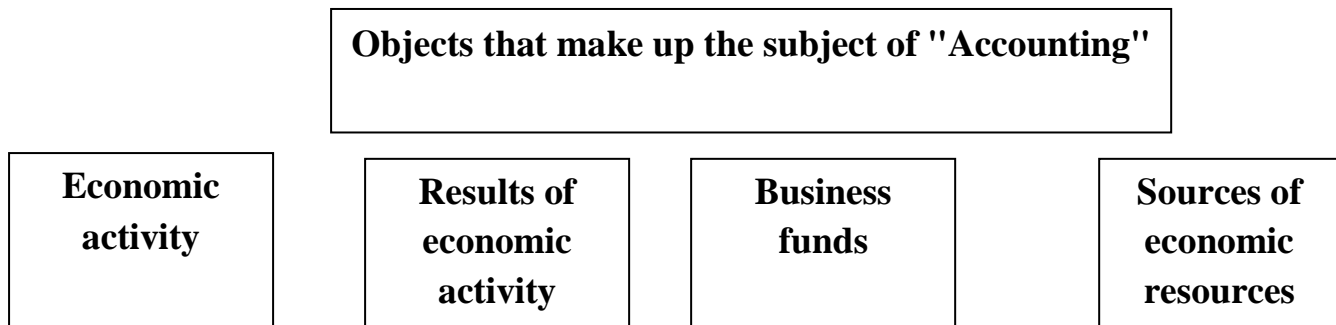


Figure 6. Objects that make up the subject of "Accounting"

The subject of "Accounting" teaches a general understanding of the nature of the objects listed above, their classification, description and other aspects that make up **the subject of accounting**. The characteristics of the objects that form the subject of accounting in individual sectors and industries of the economy are disclosed in the discipline of accounting in the corresponding industries and sectors.

Economic activity is generally understood as a set of economic processes and operations (transactions) carried out by enterprises and organizations for profit and constituting the types of activities with separate names.

Business process is the sum of operations that have taken place and are taking place in enterprises and organizations.

A business operation is a specific action that has taken place and is taking place in an enterprise or organization.

The gradual liberalization of the economy has led enterprises to engage in different types of activities, each of which has become a source of profit.

In accordance with the laws of the Republic, including the Tax Code, the economic activity of enterprises and organizations is divided into two types:

1. The main activity is a type (or types) of activity that represents the main purpose of the enterprise and organization and specified in its charter.

2. Non-core activity is a type or types of activity that is not the main purpose of the enterprise and organization, as well as for the purpose of obtaining additional benefits and as necessary for the main activity.

The main and non-core activities of enterprises are shown in Figure 7.

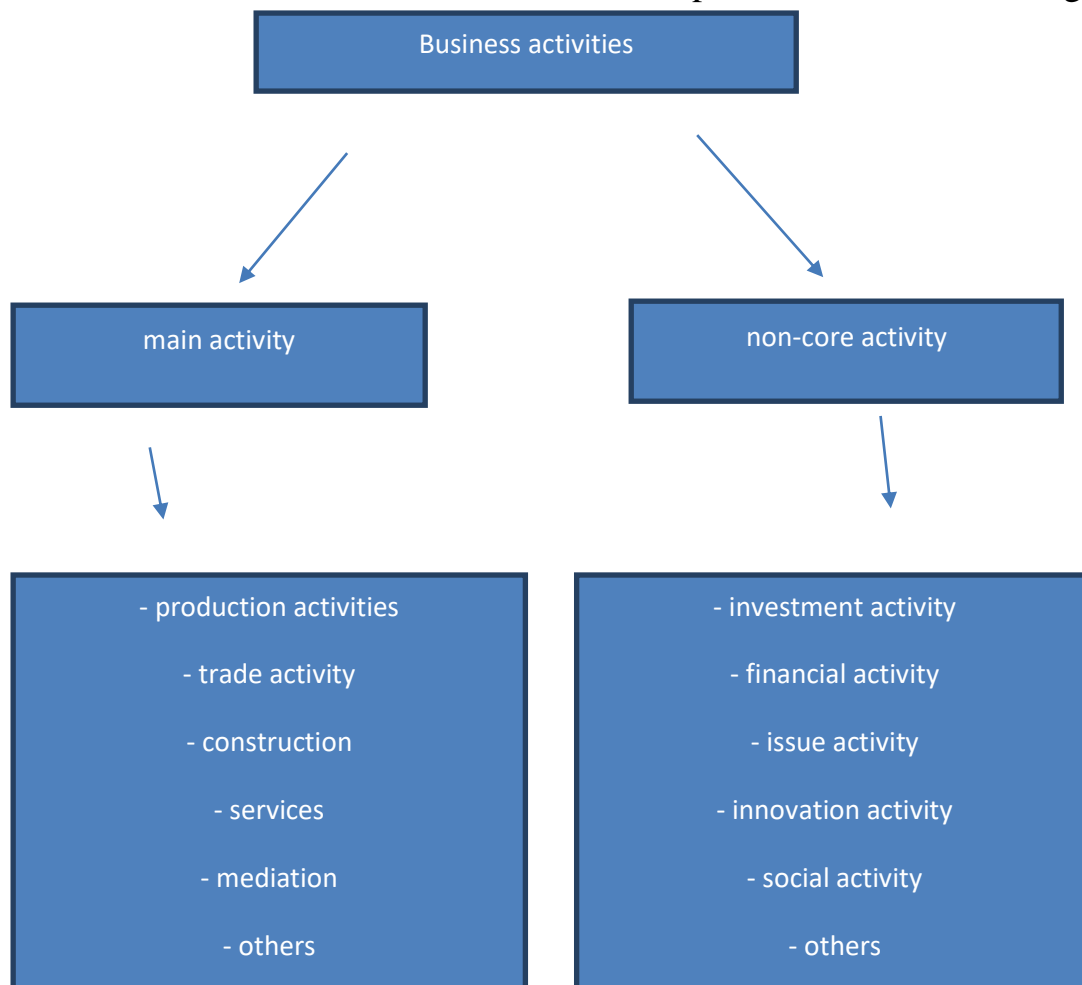


Figure 7. Types of economic activities of enterprises

The main activities of any enterprise include procurement, production and sales processes (see Figure 8).

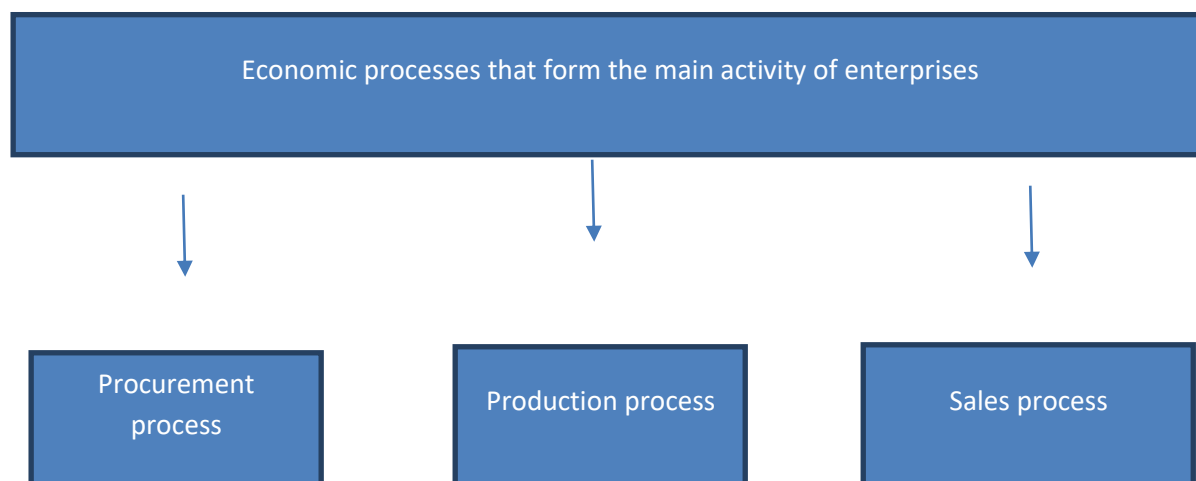


Figure 8. Organizing the main activities of enterprises economic processes

The procurement process is the provision of the enterprise with the objects and means of labor, manpower, money and other resources necessary for its operation. Without this process, the subsequent processes of activity, i.e., the processes of production and sales, cannot be carried out. Therefore, the continuous operation of the enterprise is directly related to the continuity of the supply process.

The production process is the creation of new products from the objects of labor with the help of labor and means of labor. This process involves a variety of technological operations, the performance of which requires the implementation of various costs. The end result of the production process is the finished product. Material costs of production of the finished product, labor costs, depreciation costs of means of production and other costs related to this process are the costs of production, and the costs included in the cost of the finished product are the cost of the finished product. It

should be noted that the work performed by the enterprise, such as construction and installation work, services provided, such as dormitories and other services provided to tourists, or audit services are also equated to the production process. The result of such production processes is the volume of work performed or services rendered, the cost of which constitutes the cost of work performed or services rendered.

The sales process is the sale of finished products, work performed, services rendered to buyers (customers) created in the production process. In this process, the finished product, work, services are converted into money, and debts are created on mutual settlements between the seller and the buyer. The sales process takes into account the gross profit of the enterprise, cost of sales, profit or loss from sales, costs of the sales process, taxes and other indicators.

All business processes that constitute the main activity are important objects of accounting. The transactions that occur in each process find their quantitative measure and qualitative description in accounting. Accounting provides detailed information on the quantity of items and means of labor in the procurement process, at what prices, from which suppliers, as well as the status of settlements with suppliers on them. In the accounting of the production process is formed information about what products were produced, how much was produced, how much it cost, the value (cost) of the finished product received in the warehouse, and other information. Sales accounting provides detailed information on how many products were sold, to whom, to what types of payments, at what prices, the status of accounts with customers, sales revenue, sales costs, sales profits, taxes, etc. .

Non-core activities are the daily non-routine activities or activities of an enterprise. Common types of such activities are investment activities, innovation activities, financial activities and issuance activities.

Investment activity is the activity of an enterprise to invest its own funds in order to improve its material and technical base, as well as to assist other enterprises and generate additional income.

Types of investment activities of enterprises are shown in Figure 9.

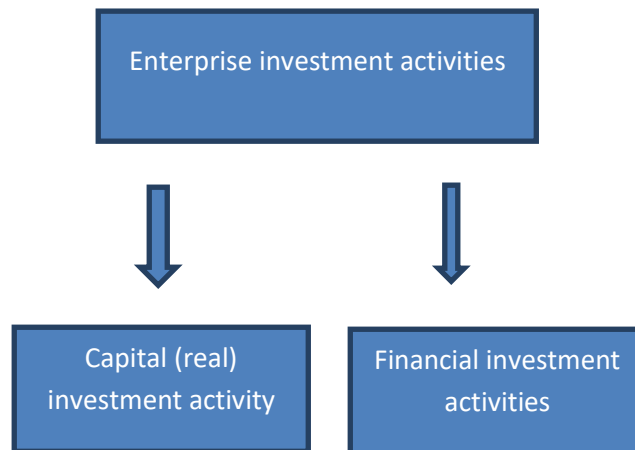


Figure 9. Types of investment activities of enterprises

Capital (real) investment activity is the activity of an enterprise related to the introduction of its own funds into the improvement and development of its material and technical base. The main economic processes and operations that make up this activity are as follows (see Figure 10).

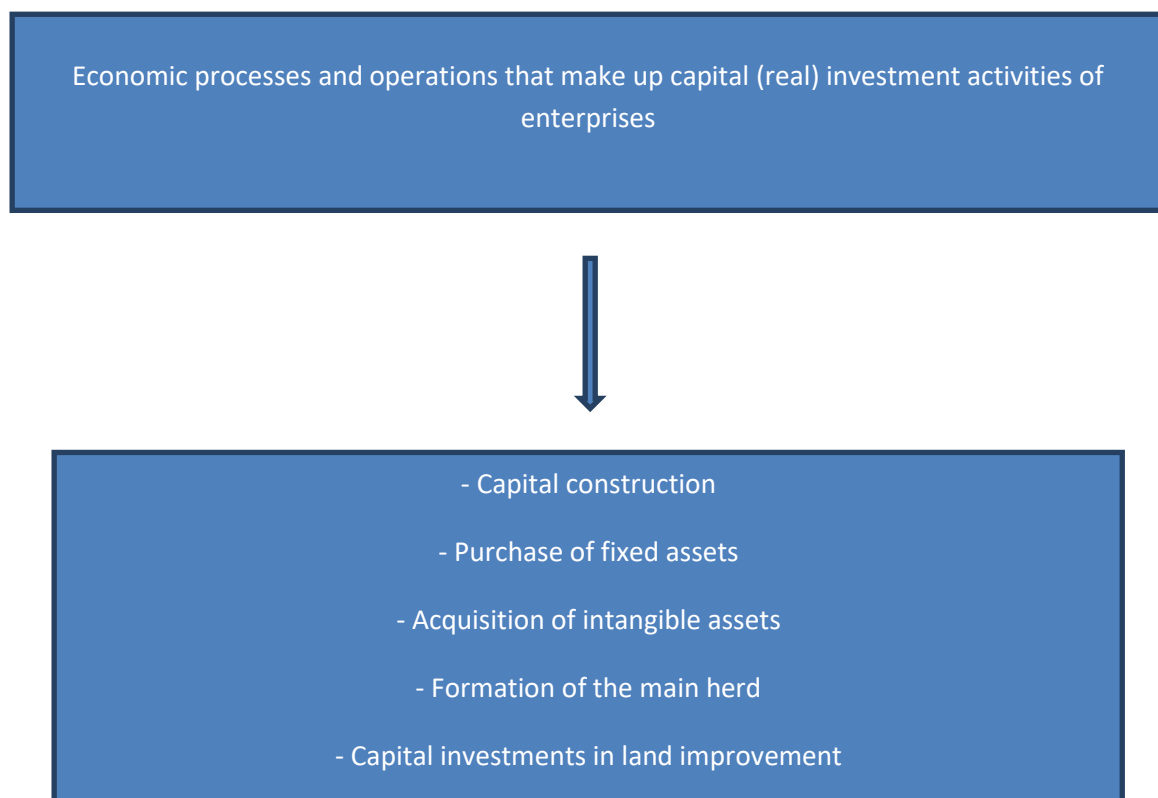


Figure 10. Economic processes and operations that make up capital (real) investment activities of enterprises

Financial investment activity is the activity of an enterprise in which it invests its funds in order to help other enterprises and earn additional income. The structure of the main economic processes and operations that make up this activity is shown in Figure 11.

An important type of investment activity is innovation activity.

Innovative activity is the activity of an enterprise related to the renewal of its material and technical base, improvement of types and quality of products (works, services), introduction and introduction of new technologies.

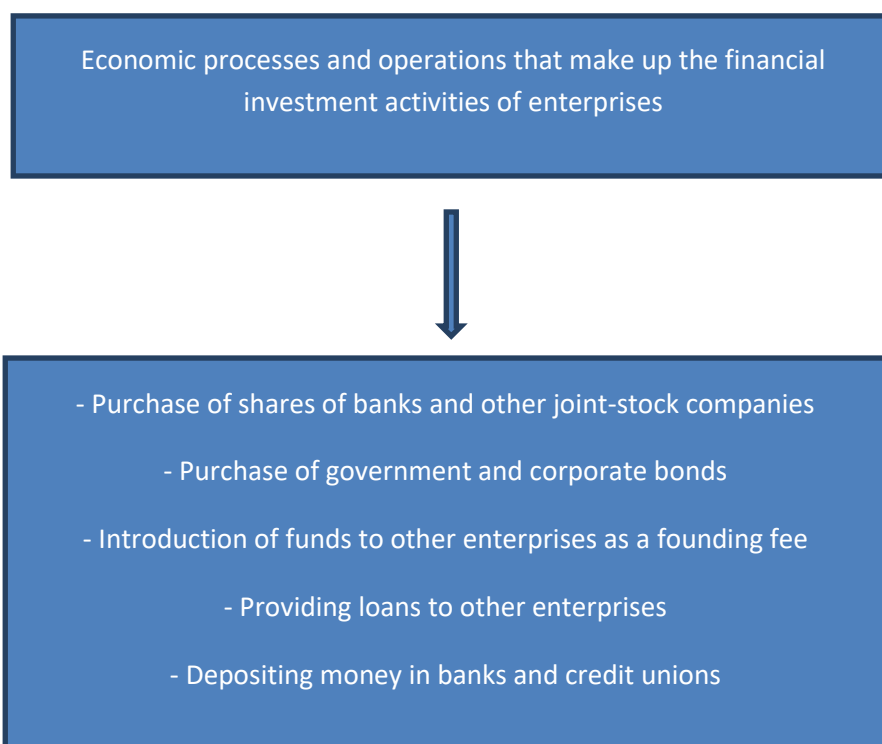


Figure 11. Enterprises organize financial investment activities, economic processes and operations

Financial activity is an activity related to the introduction and attraction of funds of other enterprises (banks, etc.) to the enterprise as loans and borrowings. The structure of the main economic processes and operations that make up this activity is shown in Figure 12.

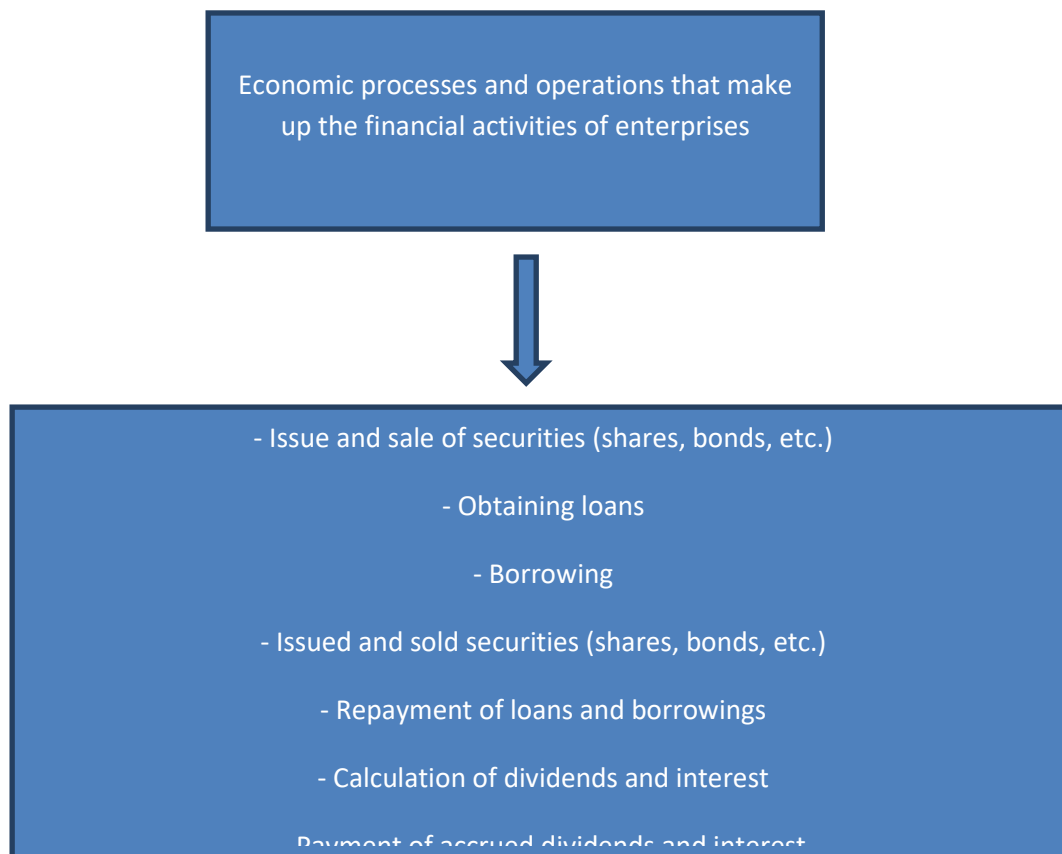


Figure 12. Economic processes and operations that make up the financial activities of enterprises

The main type of financial activity is the issuance activity.

Issuing activity is an activity related to raising funds of other enterprises and individuals through the issuance of securities (shares and bonds).

The results of the economic activity of enterprises and organizations are the profits or losses they receive.

Profit (F) is the positive difference between an enterprise's income (D) and expenses (X), i.e.

$$F = D - X.$$

This means that the higher the profit and the lower the cost, the greater the profit of the enterprise.

Losses are the negative difference between an entity's income and expenses, otherwise the costs outweigh the benefits, i.e.:

$$Z = D < X$$

This means that the more an enterprise makes a profit at a cost, the greater its loss.

The continuity and development of economic activity directly depends on the fact that enterprises are provided with funds generated from various sources. In the next module we will discuss in detail the classification and description of farm assets and their sources.

2. THE SCIENCE OF "ACCOUNTING" RESEARCH METHODS

Text Box The theory of "Accounting Theory" has its own research methods as a special economic science (see Figure 13). These research methods together form the method1 and methodology2 of this science.

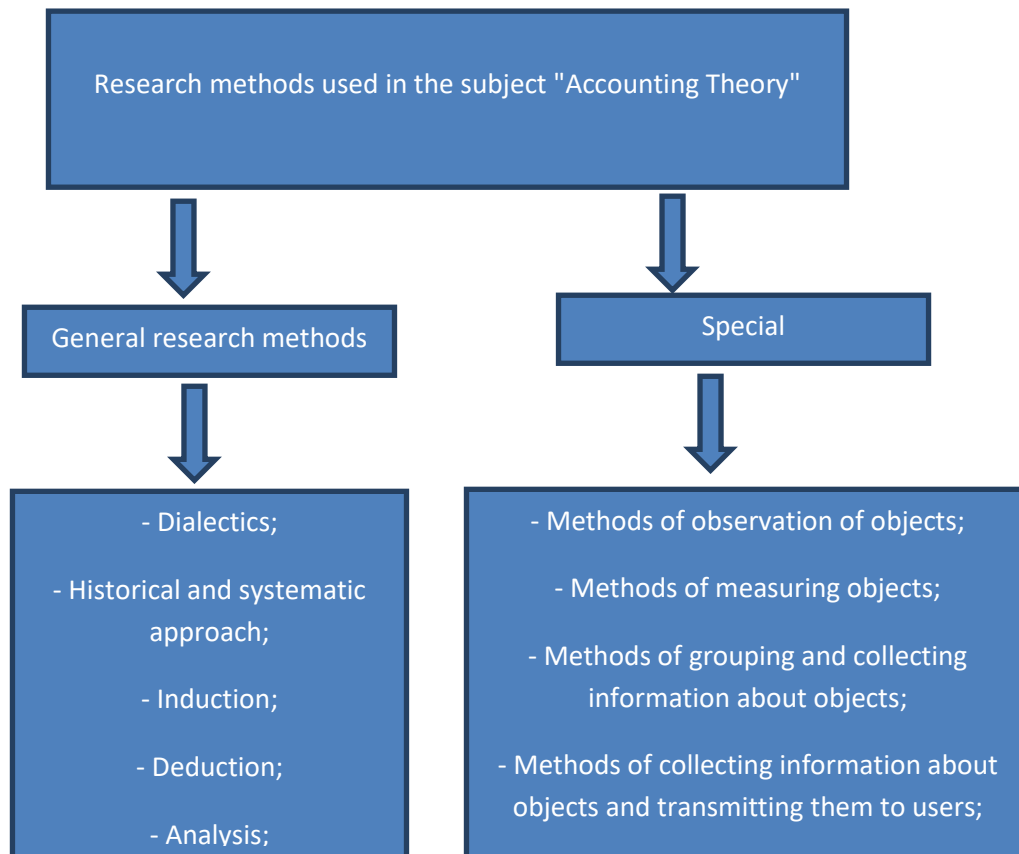


Figure 13. Research methods used in the discipline of "Accounting"

All the general and special methods used in the study of the subject "Accounting" play an important role. In particular, the essence and importance of general research methods are shown in the following.

The dialectic or dialectical method allows the science of accounting to study as a whole the processes that have taken place and are taking place in space and time as constantly changing and interconnected processes.

The historical approach means to look at accounting as a product (result) of the historical formation and development of the needs of people and society.

The systematic approach defines accounting as a structural and organizational object.

The method of induction teaches economic entities to draw economic conclusions from the specifics to the general, that is, to draw general conclusions from the facts obtained separately.

The method of deduction teaches economic entities to draw economic conclusions from the general to the specific, that is, from the general situation.

Induction and deduction methods are directly related to analysis and synthesis methods.

Analysis³ is the grouping of the objects that make up the subject of "Accounting" and the information about them according to various classification criteria.

Synthesis⁴ is a generalization of the objects that make up the subject of "Accounting" and information about them by various classification features.

The relationship between induction and deduction, as well as the methods of analysis and synthesis, allows information about the processes occurring in accounting to be first grouped in analytical accounting registers and then generalized in synthetic accounting registers.

The method of object observation allows to study the state and movement of objects that make up the subject of accounting as a whole in space and time as a process that is constantly changing and interconnected in space and time.

The historical approach means to look at accounting as a product (result) of the historical formation and development of the needs of people and society.

The systematic approach defines accounting as a structural and organizational object.

The method of induction teaches economic entities to draw economic conclusions from the specifics to the general, that is, to draw general conclusions from the facts obtained separately.

In the study of the subject "Accounting" special methods are widely used, such as observation, measurement of objects, grouping, collection, aggregation and transmission of information about them to users. It also provides an overview of the specific methods used. The composition of the special methods applied to the object is shown in Figure 14 in terms of their

groups

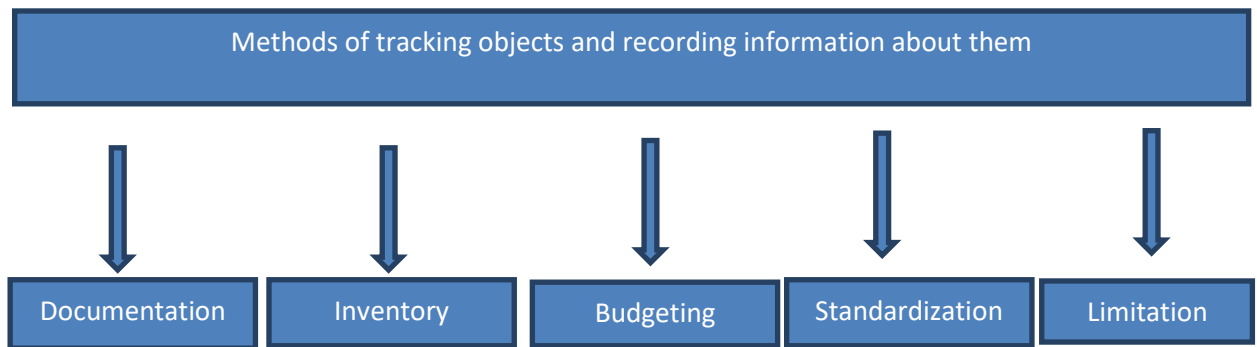


Figure 14. Methods of chronological and systematic observation of objects used in accounting and recording information about them.

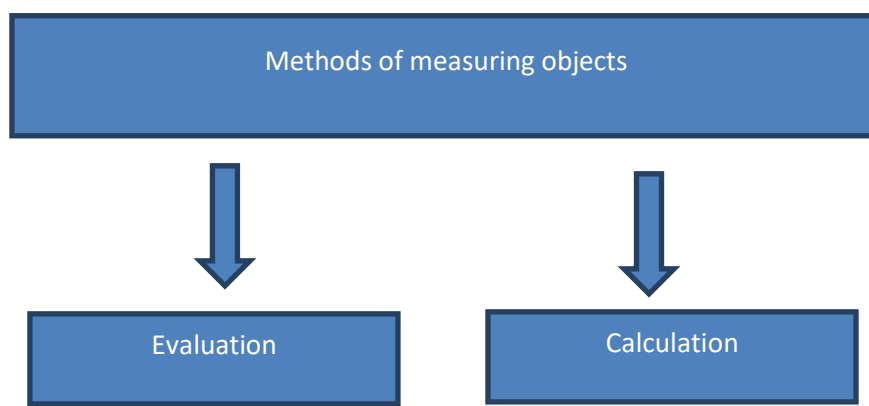


Figure 15. Methods of measuring objects used in accounting

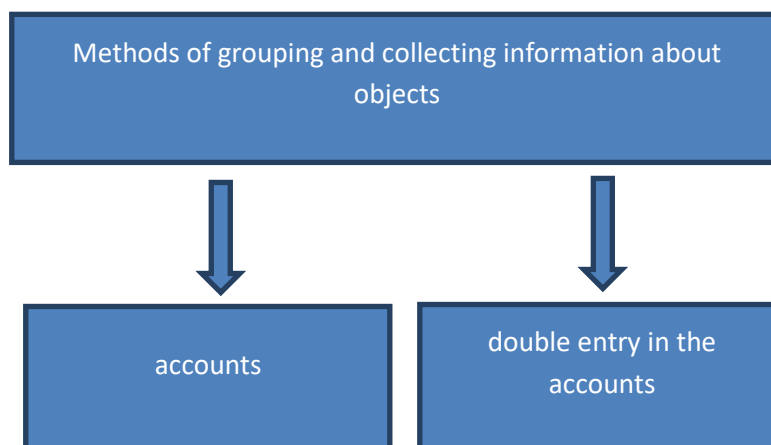


Figure 16. Methods of grouping and collecting information about the objects used in accounting

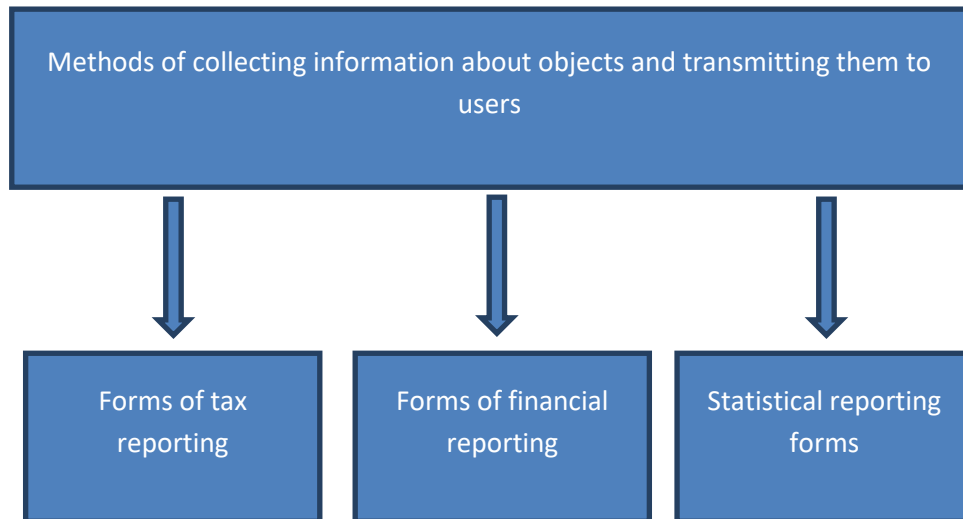


Figure 17. Objects used in accounting collect information about and share it with users transmission methods

The content and essence of special methods used in the study of the objects that make up the subject of "Accounting" are given in Table 3.

Table 3

Special methods used in the study of the objects that make up its subject in the discipline of "Accounting" essence

The name of a special method	The content and essence of the special method
Balance sheet	A method of expressing the state of an entity's assets at a particular date and the sources of their formation in a single currency
Accounting accounts	It is a method of expressing in monetary terms information on the status of the enterprise's assets, equity, liabilities, income, expenses, profits and losses in the reporting period (initial and final), as well as their movement (increase and decrease) in that period
Double entry in accounting records	the method of writing the amount of the transaction twice, that is, to the debit of one account, to the credit of another account
Evaluation	it is a method of expressing the value of an enterprise's assets in money
Calculation	it is a method of calculating the purchase, production and sale values of economic assets
Documentation	it is a method of formalizing business transactions with

	certain documents
Inventory	a method of determining the accuracy of its data in the accounting records, the actual condition of the assets of the enterprise, whether the materially responsible persons are conscientiously performing their functions, whether the property has not been looted
Financial reporting	a method of expressing the indicators of financial and economic activity in a given period in a monetary form and content
Standardization	the method of applying the norms set by the state in the calculation of the minimum amount of assets of the enterprise, the degree of depreciation, write-off of expenses, taxes and fees and other calculations
Limitation	the method of determining and applying the minimum amount of the required balance of assets of the enterprise
Budgeting	enterprise business activity business plan indicators, cash flow forecasting method

All the special methods used in the study of its objects in the discipline of "Accounting" are inextricably linked. Examples of these relationships are given in Table 4 below.

In Table 4

Special methods used in accounting interdependence

Methods	Interdependence of methods
Interrelation of balance sheet, accounts and report	Balance sheet data compiled at the beginning of the reporting period are the basis for opening accounts, and at the end of the reporting period, account data is the basis for compiling the final balance sheet. More detailed information on the status of assets, liabilities and equity reflected in the balance sheet is provided in separate forms of financial statements. So balance and reporting complement each other
Interdependence of documentation, invoices, and double-entry bookkeeping	A characteristic feature of accounting is the strict documentation of all transactions, the transfer of amounts reflected in the documents to one or another account, in which the amount is debited from one of the accounts and credited to the other. Therefore, the accuracy of the information generated in the accounting is controlled on the basis of their sequential application on the basis of the above

	methods.
Interdependence of assessment and other methods	Without valuation, no asset or liability can be reflected in the account. The value of the assets is calculated for valuation. The value determined on the basis of these two methods is then used in documents, accounts, double entries, balance sheet and report, inventory. This means that no other method used in calculation can be used without estimation and calculation.
Dependence of inventory and other methods	Inventory as a method of assessing the real state of assets and liabilities ensures the authenticity of accounts, balance sheets and reporting data, the results of which are properly documented and reflected in the accounts on the basis of double entry. is one.
The relationship of limiting, standardizing, and budgeting methods to other methods	These methods are among the conditions that must be followed and controlled in the preparation of accounting documents, bookkeeping, balance sheets and other forms of reporting. Using documents, invoices, inventory, valuation and calculation methods, the company assesses compliance with the established limits and standards, as well as the implementation of budgets.

3. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SCIENCE "ACCOUNTING" AND OTHER ECONOMIC SCIENCES

The subject of "Accounting" has a long history. One of the schools that made the greatest contribution to the emergence of this science is the Italian school. It was the representative of this school, Luca Pacholi (1445-1517), a mathematician by profession, who was recognized throughout the world as the creator of the subject of "Accounting". His work, A Treatise on Accounts and Records, published in 1494, was the basis for the first teaching of accounting as a science. In this play, for the first time, the concept of double-entry bookkeeping was introduced, their essence was explained, and the need to be visible in the calculation of four factors, namely, subject, object, time, place, was proved.

During the six centuries following Luca Pacholi, many new postulates and procedures were introduced in accounting, including the postulate of De Lya Porta (XII century), J.C. Savari postulate (XYII century), J. Dzappa postulate (XIX century), J. Cherboni postulate (XIX century), I. F. The postulate of the lion (XX century), the postulate of E. Schmalenbach (XX century), as well as

the order of P. Gerstner (late XIX and early XX centuries), V. Riger Order (twentieth century), Ch. The Garrison Order (twentieth century) and others emerged. The emergence of these and other postulates and procedures has led to the further development of Accounting.

The subject of "Accounting" is inextricably linked with all the humanities, socio-economic, mathematical, natural, general and specialized disciplines. Economic facts (events and processes) that have occurred and are occurring in space and time are studied in accordance with economic laws and categories in accounting. Thus, the knowledge of such disciplines as "Economic Theory", "Macroeconomics", "Microeconomics", "Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship", "Jurisprudence", "Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan" play an important role in the in-depth study and mastery of the subject "Accounting". The basic terms and concepts studied in these disciplines are approached more broadly in the discipline of "Accounting" as an object of accounting, including the procedures for their recognition, evaluation, documentation, reflection in the relevant accounts, balance sheets and reports. This means that the knowledge gained from the subjects studied before starting the study of "Accounting" will be the basis for in-depth study of this subject. In turn, in-depth study and mastering of the subject "Accounting" will be followed by "Financial Accounting", "Management Accounting", "Budget Accounting", "Accounting in Banks", "Features of Accounting in Other Sectors", "Statistics", "Audit"., "Economic Analysis", "Management", "Marketing" and other disciplines. For example, the knowledge gained in the discipline of "Accounting" on the accounts and double-entry procedures on them facilitates the application of these procedures in various disciplines, such as "Financial Accounting", "Budget Accounting", "Accounting in Banks", "Features of Accounting in Other Sectors". . Lack of in-depth knowledge of accounting in the future will not be able to master not only the discipline of "Accounting", but also the subject of "Audit", which teaches to audit the assets, liabilities and private equity elements that are the objects of audit. All this, on the one hand, shows that the subject of "Accounting" is inextricably linked with other disciplines, and on the other hand, makes it necessary to study it in an integral way with other disciplines.

3. OBJECTIVES, TASKS, OBJECTS AND OBJECTS OF ACCOUNTING.

1. UNDERSTANDING THE METHOD OF ACCOUNTING

Accounting has its own method as an economic science and practical activity.

The method of accounting as a science is a set of methods used in the study of its objects.

The method of accounting as a practical activity is a set of methods used to reflect its objects.

As both a science and a practical activity, the method of accounting is based on materialism, that is, materialism, and continuous motion and development, that is, dialectics.

In general, accounting reflects the processes of economic activity, assets, their sources and the achieved financial results in space and time, in a dialectical movement.

2. CLASSIFICATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE METHODS OF ORGANIZATION OF THE ACCOUNTING METHOD

The essence of the method of accounting is clearly reflected in the methods used in it. The methods used in accounting are recognized as elements of the method.

The main methods that make up the accounting method include:

1. Balance sheet;
2. Accounting accounts;
3. Double-entry entry in accounting accounts;
4. Evaluation;
5. Calculation;
6. Documentation;
7. Inventory;
8. Financial reporting;
9. Standardization;
10. Limitation;
11. Budgeting

The above methods used in accounting can be classified according to various criteria.

Depending on the components of accounting, the methods used in it can be divided into two groups:

1. Methods used in financial accounting.
2. Methods used in accounting management.

The structure of the main methods used in the components of accounting is shown in Figure 7 below.

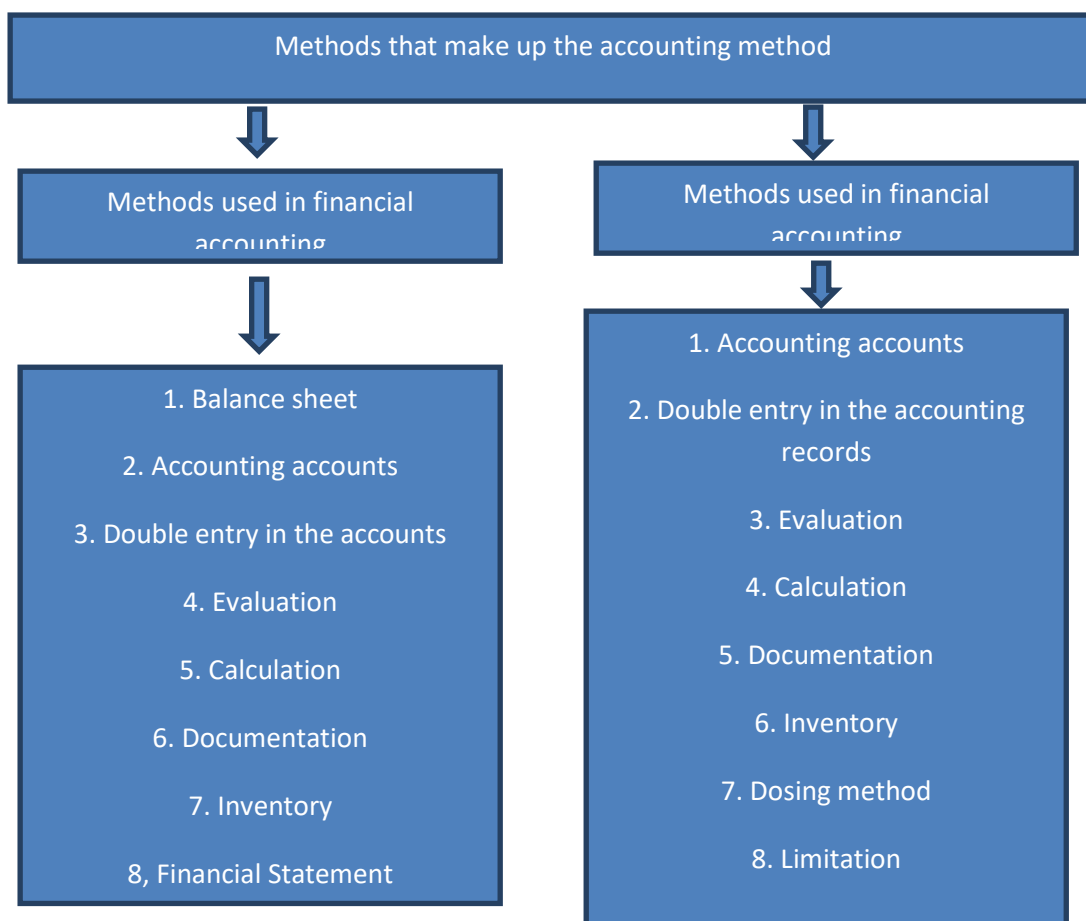


Figure 7. Classification of methods that make up the accounting method according to their relevance to the components of accounting

According to the functions of accounting, the methods used in it can be divided into the following groups:

1. Methods of tracking objects and recording information about them

2. Methods of grouping and collecting information about objects
3. Methods of object evaluation
4. Methods of collecting and transmitting information about objects

The composition of accounting methods in these groups is shown in Figures 8,9,10,11.

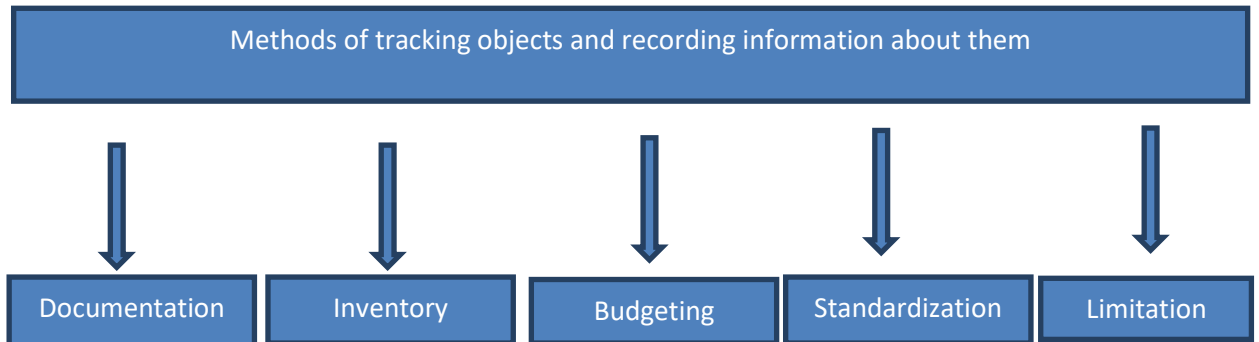


Figure 8. Methods of measuring objects used in accounting

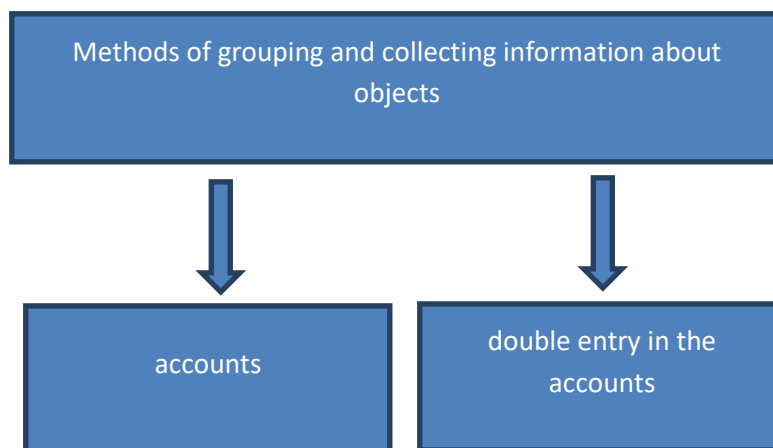


Figure 9. Methods of grouping and collecting information about the objects used in accounting

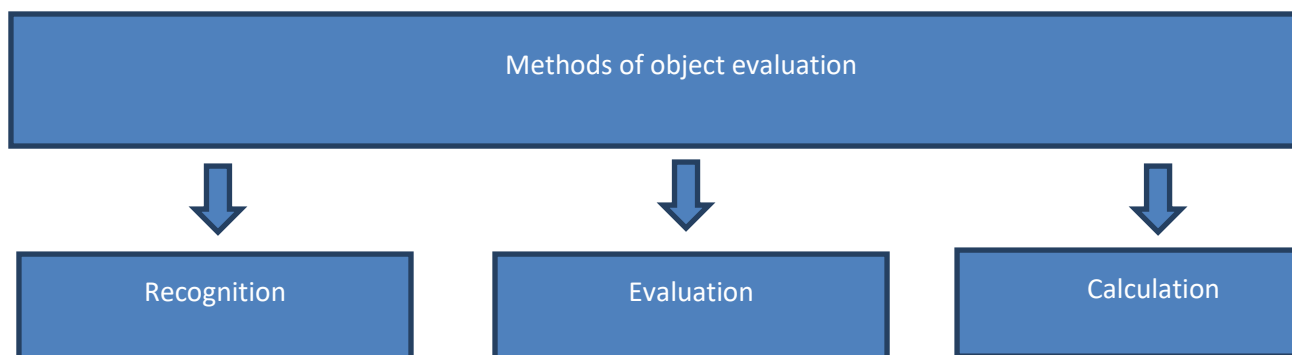


Figure 10. Methods of valuation of objects used in accounting

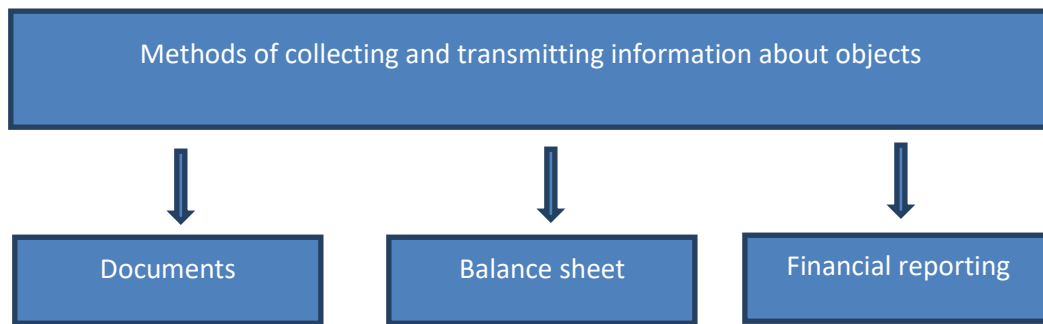


Figure 11. Methods of collecting and transmitting information about the objects used in accounting

Each of the methods that make up the accounting method has its own content and essence. They are listed below.

Balance sheet	A method of expressing the state of an entity's assets at a particular date and the sources of their formation in a single currency
Accounting accounts	It is a method of expressing in monetary terms information on the status of the enterprise's assets, equity, liabilities, income, expenses, profits and losses in the reporting period (initial and final), as well as their movement (increase and decrease) in that period
Double entry in accounting records	the method of writing the amount of the transaction twice, that is, to the debit of one account, to the credit of another account
Evaluation	it is a method of expressing the value of an enterprise's assets in money
Calculation	it is a method of calculating the purchase, production and sale values of economic assets
Documentation	it is a method of formalizing business transactions with certain documents
Inventory	a method of determining the accuracy of its data in the accounting records, the actual condition of the assets of the enterprise, whether the materially responsible persons are conscientiously performing their functions, whether the property has not been looted
Financial reporting	a method of expressing the indicators of financial and economic activity in a given period in a monetary form and content
Standardization	the method of applying the norms set by the state in the calculation of the minimum amount of assets of the

	enterprise, the degree of depreciation, write-off of expenses, taxes and fees and other calculations
Limitation	the method of determining and applying the minimum amount of the required balance of assets of the enterprise
Budgeting	enterprise business activity business plan indicators, cash flow forecasting method

INTERACTION OF ACCOUNTING METHODS

Methods	Interdependence of methods
Interrelation of balance sheet, accounts and report	Balance sheet data compiled at the beginning of the reporting period are the basis for opening accounts, and at the end of the reporting period, account data is the basis for compiling the final balance sheet. More detailed information on the status of assets, liabilities and equity reflected in the balance sheet is provided in separate forms of financial statements. So balance and reporting complement each other
Interdependence of documentation, invoices, and double-entry bookkeeping	A characteristic feature of accounting is the strict documentation of all transactions, the transfer of amounts reflected in the documents to one or another account, in which the amount is debited from one of the accounts and credited to the other. Therefore, the accuracy of the information generated in the accounting is controlled on the basis of their sequential application on the basis of the above methods.
Interdependence of assessment and other methods	Without valuation, no asset or liability can be reflected in the account. The value of the assets is calculated for valuation. The value determined on the basis of these two methods is then used in documents, accounts, double entries, balance sheet and report, inventory. This means that no other method used in calculation can be used without estimation and calculation.
Dependence of inventory and other methods	Inventory as a method of assessing the real state of assets and liabilities ensures the authenticity of accounts, balance sheets and reporting data, the results of which are properly documented and reflected in the accounts on the basis of double entry. is one.
The relationship of limiting, standardizing, and budgeting methods to other methods	These methods are among the conditions that must be followed and controlled in the preparation of accounting documents, bookkeeping, balance sheets and other forms of reporting. Using documents, invoices, inventory, valuation and calculation methods, the company assesses compliance

	with the established limits and standards, as well as the implementation of budgets.
--	--

4. PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING

2. UNDERSTANDING ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

One of the important aspects of accounting is its uniformity of content for all. This aspect raises the issue of unification of accounting not only in one country, but in all countries of the world.

<p>Among the main requirements for the regulation and harmonization of accounting on a global scale are:</p> <p>REQUIREMENTS FOR REGULATING AND UNIFORMING ACCOUNTING ON A GLOBAL SCHOOL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - uniformity of content and content of funds - uniformity of sources of funding - uniformity of content of types of activities - uniformity of activity result - uniformity of information user classes - similarity of information users' goals - similarity of information users' interests - the existence of aspirations to work together, the unity of interests - the presence of demand for investment

The main ways and means of regulation and harmonization of accounting on a global scale are as follows.

<p>WAYS OF REGULATING AND UNIFORMING ACCOUNTING ON A GLOBAL SCHOOL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transition to internationally recognized integrated procedures - creation of a private accounting system in accordance with internationally established procedures

<p>TOOLS FOR REGULATING AND UNIFORMING ACCOUNTING ON A GLOBAL SCHOOL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - integral laws - integrated standards

- | |
|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- monetary unit and other units of measurement- holistic principles |
|--|

Countries of the world are divided into two groups on the regulation of accounting:

1. Countries where accounting is regulated by the state.
2. Countries where accounting is not regulated by the state.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the 1st group of countries. That is, in our country, the content, form and procedure of accounting are fully regulated by the state.

One of the important features of government regulation of accounting is that it is conducted on the basis of generally established principles.

Accounting principles are a set of rules and procedures that must be followed in its conduct.

The principles of accounting are a means of expressing the requirements for the quality, presentation, storage and other aspects of its information.

The main principles of accounting in the Republic are defined by the "Law on Accounting", as well as IFRS 1 "Accounting Policy and Financial Reporting".

The principles used in the conduct of accounting and financial reporting, established by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Accounting and other normative legal acts, can be divided into different groups. The most common and recognized of these are the following groups

Group 1 is fundamental or environmental principles.

Group 2 is methodological or sectoral principles.

Group 3 is the principle of quality.

2. Fundamental principles of accounting

Fundamental or environmental principles are the principles that express the existence and operation of the enterprise, which is a direct unit of account or subject, in space and time, and therefore the need to measure and evaluate this activity. These include principles such as individuality, continuity, evaluation, and periodicity.

The principle of individuality. It represents an entity that operates independently, accountable to its obligations. As an independent business

entity, a business unit, each enterprise must maintain its own accounting records and prepare and submit financial statements to the relevant users.

The principle of continuity. This principle considers the enterprise as a constantly moving entity, that is, an entity that continues and develops its activities in the future. Continuous bookkeeping indicates that the company has a future. In addition, accounting is a tool for the future development of the enterprise.

The principle of value. This principle means that the assets and liabilities of an enterprise are accounted for at cost or market value (whichever is lower).

The principle of expression in money. This principle means that all assets and liabilities are reflected in the national currency, ie sums and coins.

3. Methodological principles of accounting

Methodological or sectoral principles are the principles directly related to the conduct of accounting and the preparation and presentation of financial statements. These include principles such as computation, double-entry writing, the superiority of content over form, the adequacy of reporting period revenues and expenditures, prudence or conservatism, neutrality, relevance, and relevance.

The principle of calculation. This principle means recognizing the income and expenses of the enterprise according to the time of occurrence and from that time reflecting them in the accounting and reporting. In accordance with the Tax Code, from January 1, 1998, the date of shipment (performance) of goods (works, services) as a moment of sale for all enterprises, regardless of their form of ownership, was adopted, regardless of when the payment came to them.

The principle of double-sided writing. This principle means that the amount of any transaction that occurs in the enterprise is reflected simultaneously in two accounts, ie the debit of one and the credit of the other. Adherence to this principle ensures that the sums of the assets of the enterprise and the sources of their formation are always equal.

The principle of compatibility of income and expenses for the reporting period. This principle implies the inclusion in the expenses of the reporting period of the part that brought in real income in that period.

The principle of the superiority of content over form. This principle refers to the accounting and inclusion of the assets of the enterprise not on the basis of their legal status, but on the basis of their economic content, the time of transfer of ownership. For example, inventories are included in the assets of the enterprise from the date of their receipt, regardless of whether they have been paid for or not. Long-term leased fixed assets are also included in the balance sheet of the enterprise, regardless of the term of their payment.

The principle of prudence or conservatism. This principle means that assets and income should not be understated in the enterprise report, while liabilities or expenses should not be overstated (understated). Application of this principle does not give the right to create hidden reserves, to reduce (increase) assets or profits for any purpose, to increase (decrease) costs and liabilities.

The principle of neutrality. This principle means that the financial statements should not be adjusted for the benefit of one person at the expense of the loss of another person.

The principle of importance. This principle implies that the data generated in the account is important in meeting the information needs of the users.

The principle of importance. This principle implies the impact of account and reporting data on decisions made by users based on the information provided.

4. Quality principles of accounting

Quality principles are the principles that represent the quality aspects of accounting and reporting information. These include principles such as accuracy, comprehensibility, completeness, comparability, economy, and speed.

The principle of accuracy. This principle means that each amount reflected in the account has a strictly documented basis.

The principle of comprehensibility. This principle means that the credentials are understandable to all users.

The principle of completeness. This principle means that the accounting information is aggregated for any reporting period, i.e., the financial statement fully covers the reporting period data.

The principle of comparison. This principle implies the possibility of cross-comparison of reporting data to identify existing real trends over mutually compatible reporting periods (quarters, years). For such comparisons, data from previous years should be recalculated at comparative estimates.

The principle of economy. This principle means that accounting and reporting can be done with less labor and financial resources.

The principle of speed. This principle means that accounting and reporting information is provided to the governing bodies at the required time and in the amount required. Delayed data reduces the role of the account as a management tool. On the contrary, timely information enhances the role of the account as a management tool, its effectiveness.

The underlying principles of accounting are inextricably linked.

Example 1. The value of the goods is 100,000 soums. The company is offered 120,000 soums for this product. On what principles should income be recognized and accounted for?

Answer: Recognition and accounting for income are based on the principles of calculation, value, the superiority of content over form, double entry, and materiality. The income from this commodity is not recognized in the amount of 120,000 soums, because the commodity has not been sold yet, for which only the offer has been received. Neither side record is given because the business transaction did not actually occur. According to the superiority of content over form, the owner of the goods has not changed. If this proposition had been taken into account and an accounting entry had been made, the income would not have been realistic, and accordingly, the information about it would have led to significant errors, including incorrect management decisions.

Example 2. The same methods of accounting for TMZs were used in the enterprise both in the previous year and in the reporting year.

Answer: This means that the principles of value, comparability, periodicity are used in the accounting of the enterprise.

Example 3. Cash on the balance sheet of an enterprise at the beginning of the year is 10 mln. soums, at the end of the year it was 15 million soums, cash income was 100 million soums, expenditure was 95 million soums. The final balance of cash inflows is recognized based on the

following principles: value; expression in money; periodicity; double-sided writing; importance; comparability.

LECTURE 2. ACCOUNTING BALANCE, ITS STRUCTURE AND CONTENT

Lecture plan:

1. The concept of balance, its role in the accounting process
2. Types of balance sheets
3. Structural structure and elements of the balance sheet
4. The impact of business operations on the balance sheet and the types of changes in the balance sheet

1.

2. THE CONCEPT OF BALANCE AND ITS PLACE IN THE ACCOUNTING PROCESS

One of the important functions of accounting is to represent the right to own property:

Asset = Private Equity Liabilities

is to provide and maintain mathematical equality at all times.

To ensure this equality, accounting usually begins with knowing the initial state of assets, equity and liabilities at the beginning of a particular period and ends with knowing their final state at the end of that period. The method of obtaining such information is the balance sheet.

At the heart of the balance sheet is the word "balance sheet". The word is derived from the Latin words "**bis**," meaning "**two**," and "**lanx**," meaning "**phase of the scales**," and is a symbol of mutual equality.

It should be noted that in accounting and practice, the word "balance sheet" is interpreted not only in the sense of equality, but also as an important accounting document of national importance. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the balance sheet is an integral part of the financial statements prepared by business entities. Its form, structure and order of compilation are approved by the Order of the Ministry of Finance No. 140 of December 27, 2002, and the procedure for submitting the balance sheet is approved by the Order of the Ministry of Finance No. 47 of June 15, 2000. Regulations on deadlines for submission of reports.

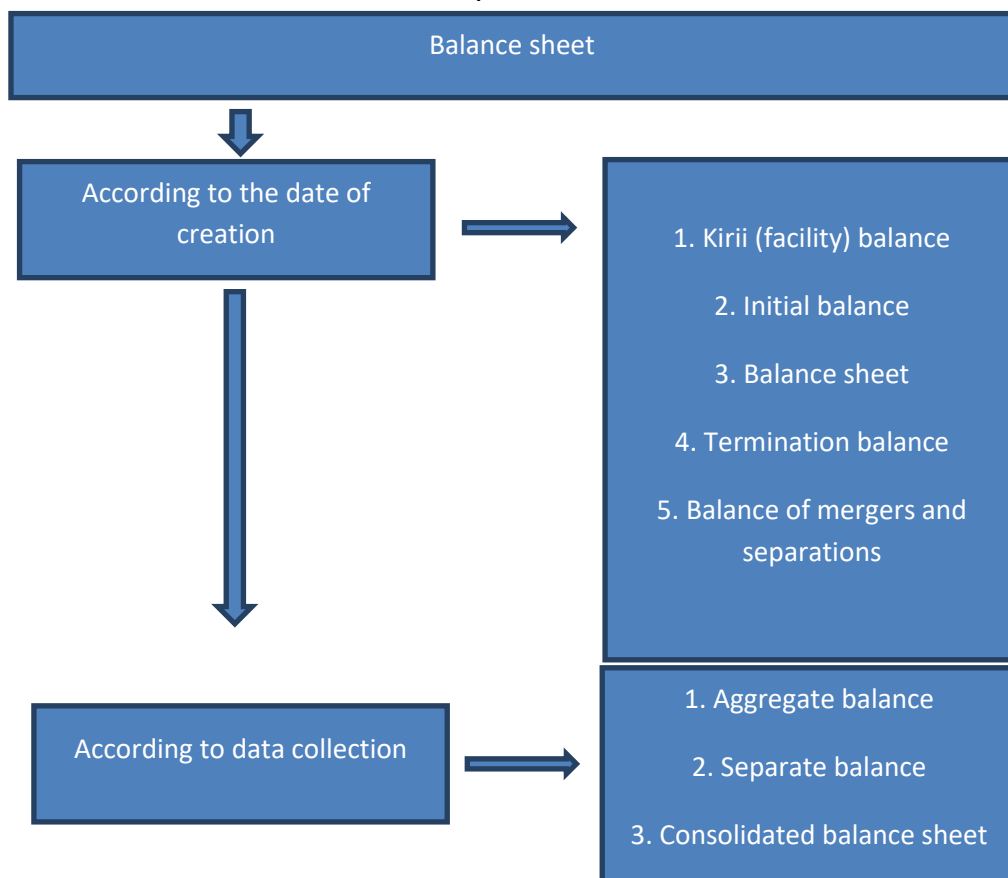
2. TYPES OF ACCOUNTING BALANCE

The balance sheet compiled by the agencies can be classified according to various criteria, such as the date of compilation, the volume of

data collected, the financing of the entities, the accounting balance balances, and other characteristics (see Figure 12).

Depending on the date of creation, the balance sheet can be divided into the following types: income (or facility) balance sheet; initial and reporting balance; termination balance; merger and separation balance.

The balance sheet is the balance sheet formed on the date of state registration of the enterprise, ie on the date of establishment. Usually, the assets of the balance sheet at that date show only the debt of the founders to the newly established enterprise, and the liabilities of the balance sheet indicate the amount of authorized capital.



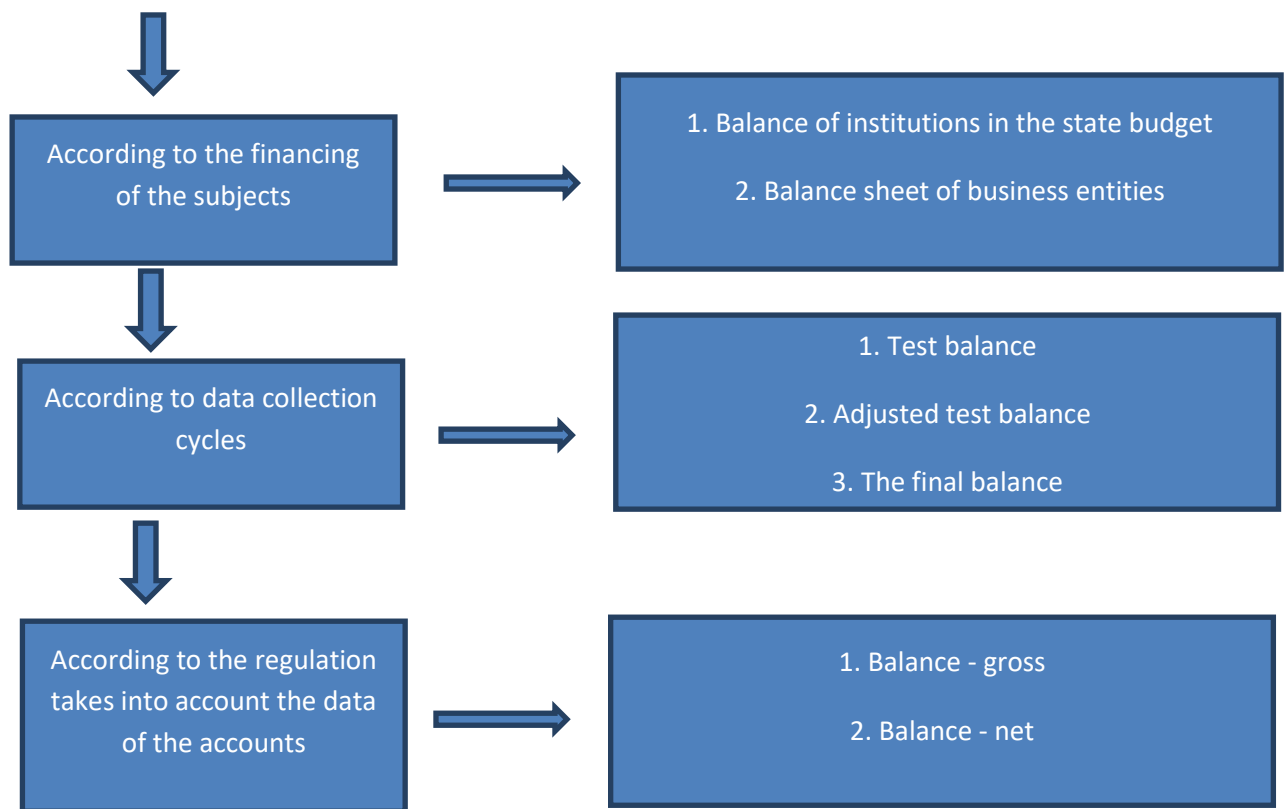


Figure 12. Fundamentals of classification of the balance sheet

The opening balance is the balance sheet at the beginning of the reporting period, and the balance sheet is the balance at the end of the reporting period. The reporting balance is the starting balance for the next period.

Liquidation balance sheet is a balance sheet prepared for the date of liquidation of the enterprise.

Consolidation balance is a balance sheet compiled on the date of merger when two or more enterprises merge with each other.

Separation balance is a balance sheet formed on the date of transfer and receipt of funds to each other in the event of separation of another enterprise independent of the will of the enterprise.

Depending on the level of data collection, the balance sheet is divided into aggregate and separate balance types.

Aggregate balance sheet is a balance sheet formed as a result of horizontal accumulation of items in the balance sheets of enterprises of a system, for example, a balance sheet compiled by a trust, concern, company, ministry and similar higher authorities.

A separate balance sheet is a balance sheet compiled by each business entity.

The parent companies, which have subsidiaries, form a consolidated balance sheet.

Depending on the financing of entities, the balance is divided into the balance of institutions in the state budget and the balance of business entities, which are radically different from each other.

According to the accounting data collection cycles, test balance, adjusted test balance, and final final balance types can be distinguished.

The trial balance is the initial balance created without closing the temporary accounts, as well as the fact that at the end of the reporting period the calculations on some accounts were not made until the end for certain reasons

Corrected trial balance is a balance created after the existing deficiencies have been corrected but the temporary accounts have not been closed.

The final balance sheet is a balance sheet that takes into account the information in the statement of financial performance and retained earnings when the temporary accounts **are closed**.

The last three types of balance sheet procedures are common in the practice of foreign enterprises.

The balance-gross and net-balance can be created taking into account the balances of settlement accounts.

Gross balance is a balance formed without deducting the accumulated depreciation and amortization from the amount of assets, as well as sales premiums, the amount of available reserves for doubtful debts. This balance does not represent the real value of the assets of the enterprise.

Net balance is a balance formed by deducting from the amount of assets accumulated depreciation and amortization, as well as sales premiums, the amount of available reserves on doubtful debts. This balance sheet represents the real value of the enterprise's assets.

3. STRUCTURAL STRUCTURE AND ELEMENTS OF ACCOUNTING BALANCE

The structure and composition of the balance sheet. The balance sheet, which is recognized as both an equality and a document, will have a two-

sided, i.e., left- and right-sided, tabular appearance. The left side of the table is called "Active" and the right side is called "Passive". On the "Active" side of the table are the economic assets of the enterprise by their type, and on the "Passive" side of the table are the economic assets by their sources of formation. The sum of the sums of the assets and the sources of their formation, specified in the "Active" and "Liabilities" parties, is equal to each other, and this equation is called "balance".

The balance sheet in tabular form consists of internal sections, and sections - separate items.

Balance sheet is a method of aggregating the amount of substances that represent the assets of the enterprise and the sources of their formation, depending on this or that feature.

A balance sheet item means each row of the balance sheet, which in turn contains one or more accounting accounts. Therefore, the approved form of the balance sheet shows the sequence numbers of the relevant accounts in parentheses for each item.

The "Active" side of the balance sheet in force in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the systematization of economic assets by service life in the following two sections:

Section I. "Long-term assets". This section shows the residual amounts of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, financial and capital investments that have been in circulation for more than 1 year, as well as long-term receivables and deferred expenses.

Section II. "Current assets". This section shows the inventories and expenses in circulation for less than 1 year, the residual amounts of finished products and goods, cash, receivables and other current assets.

The "Liabilities" side of the balance sheet is based on the systematization of the sources of economic assets in the following two sections, depending on the type:

Section I. "Source of own funds." This section shows the residual amounts of authorized capital, added capital, reserve capital, retained earnings and other elements of private capital.

Section II. "Liabilities". This section shows the balance of debts of the enterprise to legal entities and individuals.

In the balance sheet, the information on the sections is presented in a separate line, the sum of the sums of the two sections in a separate line. Accounts in parentheses for individual items indicate the amount remaining after deducting the amount from the first to the second. In addition, the information in the balance sheet is presented in separate columns at the beginning of the reporting period and at the end of the reporting period, respectively. This allows visual control of changes in balance items. To clarify the idea of a balance sheet, its abbreviated form and composition are given below with conditional information.

Balance sheet of the private enterprise "Bahor"

(in the amount of one thousand sums)

Active	Summa	Passive	Summa
Section 1. Long-term assets		Section 1. Source of own funds	
Basic tools	2000	Charter capital	5000
Intangible assets	100	Retained earnings	1000
Financial investments	500	Reserves	200
Total for section 1	2000	Total for section 1	6200
Section 2. Current assets		Section 2. Liabilities	
Production stocks	4500	Short term loans	1000
Finished products	1500	Paid bills	600
Goods	1300	Advances received	1400
Cash	200	Debts to the budget	600
Accounts receivable	500	Wage arrears	500
Total for section 2	8000	Insurance debts	200
		Other debts	100
		Total for section 2	4400
Balance	10600	Balance	10600

1. THE EFFECT OF BUSINESS OPERATIONS ON THE ACCOUNTING BALANCE AND TYPES OF BALANCE CHANGES

The balance sheet of an operating enterprise cannot remain unchanged, as the economic processes and operations that take place inevitably affect the state of assets and the sources of their formation at the beginning of the period. For example, if an enterprise increases or decreases its authorized capital, it will certainly affect both assets and liabilities. Or there is a change in the composition of assets if the material is transferred from the warehouse to production, and if there is an income tax on work, there is an internal change in the composition of the sources of asset formation. Many such examples can be cited.

This means that there are various changes in the balance sheet as a result of the transactions that have taken place. These changes can be divided into four types:

Type of change	The name of change
Type 1	Changes in the asset structure of the balance sheet
Type 2	Changes in the liabilities of the balance sheet
Type 3	Changes in the balance sheet that lead to an increase in assets and liabilities
Type 4	Changes in the balance sheet that lead to a decrease in assets and liabilities

2. CHANGES IN BALANCE ASSETS

Changes of this type, as can be seen from their content, apply only to the elements (items) that are part of the active part of the balance sheet. That is, the business transaction that occurred occurred only for the asset elements. As a result of the operation in the enterprise, one asset increases and the other decreases. In the end, the old balance remains unchanged.

The formula for this type of change is:

$$A + X - X = P$$

Examples:

№	The content of the business transaction	The effect of the operation on the balance items

1	The cash on hand was transferred to a bank account	The amount in the cash item decreases, the amount in the account item increases. However, the previous amount of the balance does not change
2	The money came to the cashier from a bank account	The amount in the cash item increases, the amount in the account item decreases. However, the previous amount of the balance does not change
3	Materials from the warehouse were used for production	The amount in the material item decreases, the amount in the unfinished main production item increases. However, the previous amount of the balance does not change
4	The finished product was taken out of production	The amount in unfinished basic production item decreases, the amount in the finished product item increases. However, the previous amount of the balance does not change
5	The enterprise transferred money from a bank account to another enterprise as a loan	The amount in the accounting item decreases, the amount in the financial investment item increases. However, the previous amount of the balance does not change
6	The current account of the enterprise received the amount of loans previously given to another enterprise	The amount in the accounting item increases, the amount in the financial investment item decreases. However, the previous amount of the balance does not change

3. CHANGES IN THE BALANCE LIABILITIES

Changes of this type, as can be seen from their content, apply only to the elements (items) that are part of the passive part of the balance sheet. That is, the business transaction that occurred only for the passive elements. As a result of the operation in the enterprise, one passive increases and the other decreases. In the end, the old balance remains unchanged.

The formula for this type of change is:

$$A = P + X - X$$

Examples:

№	The content of the business transaction	The effect of the operation on the balance items
1	Part of the retained earnings was transferred to the reserve capital	The amount in retained earnings decreases, the amount in reserve capital increases. However, the previous amount of the balance does not change
2	The reserve capital was transferred to retained earnings	The amount in the retained earnings item increases, while the amount in the reserve capital item decreases. However, the previous amount of the balance does not change
3	Dividends from retained earnings were calculated to the founders	The amount in the item of retained earnings decreases, the amount in the item of liabilities to the founders increases. However, the previous amount of the balance does not change
4	Part of the retained earnings was directed to increase the authorized capital	The amount in the retained earnings item decreases, the amount in the charter capital item increases. However, the previous amount of the balance does not change
5	Income tax on work was withheld	The amount in the item of wage arrears decreases, the amount in the item of debt to the budget increases. However, the previous amount of the balance does not change

4. CHANGES INCREASING BALANCE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Changes of this type, as can be seen from their content, apply to both the assets and liabilities of the balance sheet. That is, the business transaction that occurred applies to both active and passive elements at the same time. As a result of the operation in the enterprise, both assets and liabilities of the enterprise increase by the same amount.

Eventually the old balance sheet will change in an upward direction.

The formula for this type of change is:

$$A X = P X$$

Examples:

№	The content of the business transaction	The effect of the operation on the balance items
1	Raw materials and supplies were borrowed from suppliers	The amount in the item of materials increases, the amount in the item of debt to suppliers increases. Correspondingly, the balance sheet assets and liabilities increase by the same amount
2	The bank account received a bank loan	The amount in the current account item will increase, and the amount in the loan item on borrowings will also increase. Correspondingly, the balance sheet assets and liabilities increase by the same amount
3	The founders decided to increase the charter capital	The amount in the debt of the founders item will increase, and the amount in the charter capital item will also increase. Correspondingly, the balance sheet assets and liabilities increase by the same amount
4	The car arrived with the condition of not returning it from the higher organization	The amount in the item of fixed assets increases, the amount in the item of reserve capital increases. Correspondingly, the balance sheet assets and liabilities increase by the same amount
5	A loan in foreign currency was received from a foreign bank	The amount in the current account and credit item will increase. Correspondingly, the balance sheet assets and liabilities increase by the same amount

5. CHANGES LEADING TO REDUCTION OF BALANCE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Changes of this type, as can be seen from their content, apply to both the assets and liabilities of the balance sheet. That is, the business transaction that occurred applies to both active and passive elements at the same time. As a result of the operation in the enterprise, neither the assets nor liabilities of the enterprise are reduced by the same amount. Eventually the old balance sheet will change in a downward direction.

The formula for this type of change is:

$$A - X = P - X$$

Examples:

№	The content of the business transaction	The effect of the operation on the balance items
1	Employees were paid from the cash register	The amount in the cash account item does not decrease, and the amount in the item of debt to employees also decreases. Correspondingly, the balance sheet assets and liabilities are reduced by the same amount
2	The bank loan was repaid from the current account	The amount in the current account item decreases, as does the amount in the loan item on loans received. Correspondingly, the balance sheet assets and liabilities are reduced by the same amount.
3	Taxes were paid to the budget from the current account	The amount in the account item decreases, and the amount in the item of debts to the budget also decreases. Correspondingly, the balance sheet assets and liabilities are reduced by the same amount.
4	A loan in foreign currency received from a foreign bank from a foreign currency account was repaid	The amount in the currency account item and in the credit item decreases. Correspondingly, the balance sheet assets and liabilities are reduced by the same amount.

Therefore, the following conclusions can be drawn on the types of changes in the balance sheet:

- Type I- and II-type changes never change the previous balance amount.
- Changes of types III and IV will inevitably lead to changes in the amount of the previous balance, including changes of the third type will increase the amount of the balance, changes of the fourth type will lead to a decrease in the balance.
- Never can the types of change in the balance sheet increase an asset by one amount at a time and decrease a liability by the same amount.
- The types of change in the balance sheet can never lead to an increase (decrease) in an asset and an increase (decrease) in a liability to another amount.

LECTURE 3. SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM AND DOUBLE WRITING

Lecture plan:

1. The concept of accounts, their importance, structure and elements
2. Procedure for opening, maintaining and closing accounting accounts
3. Classification and description of accounting accounts

1. THE CONCEPT OF SCIENTISTS, THEIR IMPORTANCE, STRUCTURE AND ELEMENTS

To reflect the status and movement of the assets of the enterprise and their sources, a method called "accounts" is used in accounting.

Accounts are a method of recording the assets (equity, liabilities, income, expenses, profit and loss) of the enterprise in the reporting period (initial and final), as well as information about their movement in this period (increase and decrease) in monetary terms.

There are separate accounts in the accounting account to reflect each of its objects. Each account will have its own serial number and exact name. Typically, the name of the account is the same as the name of the object. For example, an account of the same name № 0100 to reflect fixed assets, an account № 5000 of cash on hand to reflect cash on hand, and other similar accounts. The serial numbers and exact names of all applicable accounts are reflected in the special chart of accounts.

Structure and maintenance of accounting accounts. In practice, accounting accounts are maintained manually or on the screens of modern computers in the form of books, magazines, memorial orders, statements, cards. These documents are the registers of the accounts. Accounting accounts kept in the form of registers are divided into two sides - left and right - to organize the records in order. The left side of the account is called the "debit" and the right side is called the "credit" .5 Each account contains four elements from the inside:

- **General balance** is the balance on the account at the beginning of the reporting period. In the language of accountants, it is also called the "head balance".

- **Debit turnover** is the sum of the amounts written on the debit side of the account. In active accounts, this turnover means the total increase in the total balance of the account during the reporting period, and in passive accounts - the total decrease in the total balance of the account during the reporting period.
- **Credit turnover** is the sum of the amounts credited to the credit side of the account. In active accounts, this turnover means the total decrease in the total balance of the account during the reporting period, and in passive accounts - the total increase in the total balance of the account during the reporting period.
- **The last balance** is the balance at the end of the reporting period on the account. In the language of accountants, it is also called the “last balance”.

Thus, the accounting accounts can be represented graphically as follows.

Active account

Debit	Credit

General Balance (C1)

Increase (+)

Debit turnover(DT)

Last Balance (C2)

Decrease (-)

Credit turnover(CT)

Passive account

Debit	Credit

General Balance (C1)

Decrease (-)

Debit Turnover(DT)

Increase (+)

Credit Turnover

Last Balance (C2)

In active and passive accounts, the balance at the end of the period is found using the following mathematical algorithms:

In active accounts	Passive accounts
$Oq = Bq + Do - Ko$	$Oq = Bq + Ko - Do$

2. PROCEDURE FOR OPENING, OPERATING AND CLOSING ACCOUNTING ACCOUNTS

Accounting accounts are usually opened at the beginning of the reporting period, records are made to them during the reporting period and closed at the end of the reporting period.

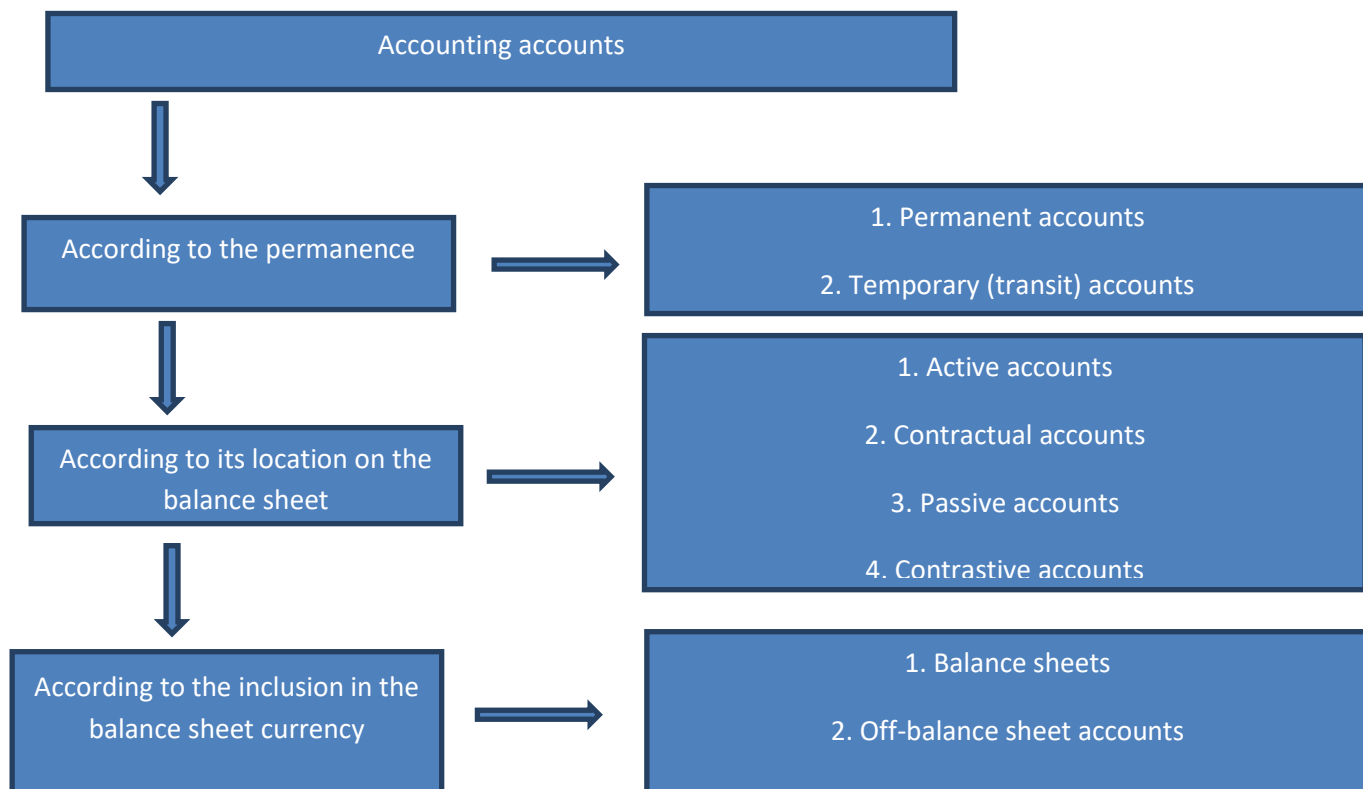
The opening of accounts means the presentation of their balance in debit and credit, respectively.

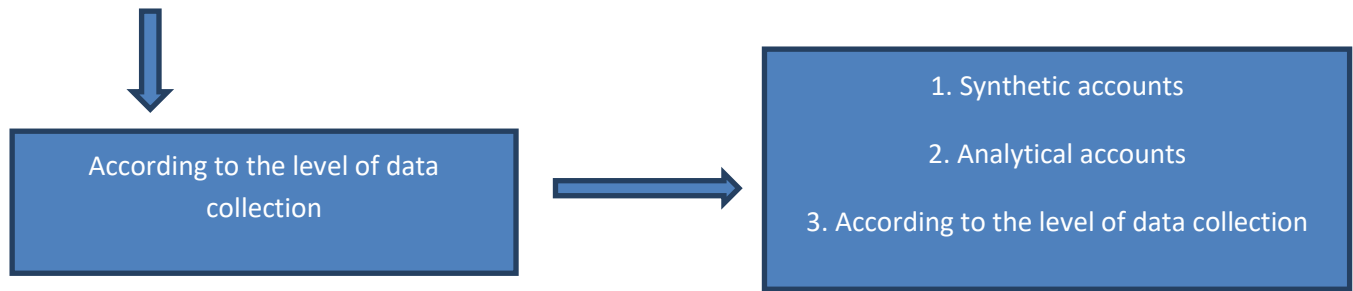
Accounting means the reflection of the amount of the transaction on their debit and credit sides.

Closing accounts means calculating the amounts of their debit and credit transactions and finding the final balances.

3. CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF ACCOUNTING ACCOUNTS

Accounts used in accounting are classified according to the following criteria.





Basics of classification of accounting accounts

sheet and off-balance sheet accounts.

Balance sheets are accounts where the balances are included in the balance sheet. All accounts intended to reflect assets, liabilities and equity are balance sheets.

Off- According to their permanence, accounting accounts are divided into permanent and transit accounts.

Permanent accounts are accounts intended to account for assets, equity and liabilities that have a balance at the end of the reporting period and are reflected in the balance sheet.

Transit accounts are accounts that are used to account for an entity's income and expenses during the reporting period and are closed at the end of the reporting period and have no balance.

According to their location on the balance sheet, accounting accounts are divided into active, contractual, passive, counter passive accounts.

Asset accounts - accounts designed to reflect the assets of the enterprise.

Liabilities accounts - accounts designed to reflect the private capital and liabilities that indicate the sources of formation of the assets of the enterprise.

Contractual accounts are accounts designed to reflect amounts that are deductible in determining the net worth of an entity's assets.

Contrastive accounts are accounts designed to reflect the amounts that are deductible in finding the net worth of an entity's equity and liabilities.

According to the inclusion of the amount in the balance sheet, the accounting accounts are divided into on-balance **balance sheet accounts** are accounts intended to reflect assets, contingent rights and liabilities that are temporarily held, used in the enterprise, but can not be included in the balance sheet because they do not belong to it.

According to the level of data collection, accounting accounts are divided into synthetic and analytical accounts.

Synthetic accounts are accounts that record and summarize information only in monetary terms. The calculation based on them is called a synthetic calculation. All accounts specified in IFRS 21 are synthetic accounts. This means that only synthetic accounts are regulated by the state.

Analytical accounts are accounts that record and summarize data in various details and in different units of measurement. An account based on these accounts is called an analytical account. Analytical accounts are opened and maintained independently by enterprises. The sum of the amounts of the analytical accounts must be equal to the sum of the synthetic accounts. For example, the sum of the total debts of the enterprise reflected in the synthetic account № 6010 "Accounts payable to suppliers and contractors" should be the sum of the debts of analytical accounts (in this case individual suppliers) opened on this account.

1. THE NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF ACCOUNTING ACCOUNTS

Chart of accounts is a systematized system of accounts used in the accounting of financial and economic activities of enterprises, organizations and institutions. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the chart of accounts and instructions on its application is a normative document of national importance. The Ministry of Finance is responsible for the development and implementation of this regulatory document.

Accounting accounts by the state regulatory requirements

1. Integrity of the subject of accounting and the content and essence of its constituent objects for all enterprises, uniformity.
2. Integrity of the law on accounting in the Republic for all.
3. Uniformity of the procedure and technology of recording, grouping, aggregation of accounting data.
4. Reporting forms and their completion are the same for all and are regulated by the state as a whole.
5. The uniformity of the direct balance and the integral relationship of the accounts with the specific items of the report.
6. Ease of use of account numbers and names in the same way for all users.

7. The need for universal training of accounting staff, ie for a wide range of industries and sectors.

Accounting accounts by the state the importance of regulation

1. Ensures that the content and essence of the subject of accounting and its constituent objects are interpreted in a holistic, uniform, way in all enterprises.

2. Ensures the integrated implementation of the law on accounting in all enterprises of the Republic.

3. Ensures uniform implementation of accounting records, grouping, aggregation procedures and technology

4. Ensures that reporting forms and their completion are done in the same manner for all.

5. Ensures that the accounts are directly linked to the specific items of the balance sheet and report and that they are realistic.

6. Allows you to use account numbers and names in the same way for all users.

7. Provides universal training of accounting staff, ie for a wide range of industries and sectors.

2. TYPES OF ACCOUNTING AND ACCOUNTING PLAN

There are three types of charts of accounts in the country

№	The name of the chart of accounts
1	Chart of Accounts for Financial and Economic Activities of Business Entities and Guidelines for its Application (IFRS 21)
2	Accounting chart of financial and economic activities of banks and credit unions
3	Accounting chart of financial and economic activities of budget organizations

The plans of these accounts have similar aspects to each other on the one hand. Such similarities include:

1. All chart of accounts for the purpose receives accounts that represent the account information in a single currency.

2. All chart of accounts includes accounts designed to reflect the objects of accounting in enterprises and organizations.

3. In all chart of accounts, accounts are divided into active and passive, counter-active and counter-passive, permanent and temporary, balance sheet and off-balance sheet accounts.

4. Since the objects of the account are the same in content and substance, the names of most accounts will be similar to each other.

However, the above three chart of accounts differ from each other in terms of the subjects they use, their goals, sequence numbers, ranks, names, and other aspects.

Distinctive signs	No. 21 NSA	Budget organizations chart of accounts	Bank and credit union chart of accounts
1. Applicable subjects	All business entities (factories, farms, trade, transport, construction, service enterprises, etc.)	Budget organizations (schools, colleges, institutes, universities, hospitals, military units, etc.)	Banks, Credit unions
2. Discharges of accounts	It consists of 4-digit numbers	It consists of 3-digit numbers	It consists of 5-digit numbers
3. Order numbers	specific	specific	specific
4. Names	specific	specific	specific
5. Component	specific	specific	specific

3. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES ACCOUNTING ACTIVITIES PLAN CONTENT AND STRUCTURE OF NSA 21

“Chart of Accounts for Financial and Economic Activities of Business Entities and Instructions for its Application” was first approved by the Ministry of Finance on March 30, 2000 by Order No. 37 as a special IFRS No. 21. On September 9, 2002, by Order No. 103, the Ministry of Finance re-approved this IFRS in a new edition, which was registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 23, 2002 under No. 1181.

Approved as IFRS No. 21, the chart of accounts consists of six sections, ten sections, which include 208 balance sheet accounts, 40 accounts for the preparation of financial statements and 14 off-balance sheet accounts. In the chart of accounts, the accounts are divided into the following sections and sections in accordance with the components of the balance sheet and the statement of financial performance, which are forms of financial reporting

Structure of the chart of accounts in accordance with IFRS 21

Name of parts	Name of departments	A series of bills
I. Long-term assets	1. Fixed assets, intangible assets and other long-term assets	0100 - 0900

II. Current assets	2. Inventories 3. Deferred expenses and deferred expenses - the current part. 4. Removable accounts 5. Cash, short-term investments and other current assets	1000 - 2900 3000 - 39 4000 - 49 5000 - 5900
III. Liabilities	6. Current liabilities 7. Long-term liabilities	6000 - 6900 7000 - 7900
IV. Private capital	8. Capital, profits and reserves	8000 - 8900
V. Formation and use of financial results	9. Income and expenses	9000 - 9900
VI. Off-balance sheet accounts		001- 014

3. PLAN OF ENTERPRISES ACCOUNTING ACCOUNTS

The chart of accounts of enterprises is a chart of accounts developed on the basis of its characteristics in a single acquired enterprise. In it, unlike IFRS 21, additional accounts are opened, unnecessary and unused accounts are removed from it. For example, for the calculation of costs included in the cost of services provided by tourist hotels, they can open the following accounts in their work plan: 2010 "Expenditures on tourist services"; 2020 "Expenses for hotel services. Similarly, the plan of working accounts of farms may include special accounts for certain types of agricultural products, such as 2010 "Plant costs", 2020 "Livestock costs". Enterprises that do not have any type of property at all, such as semi-finished products, non-perishable products, may not include in their work chart of accounts that are not intended to account for these assets.

The chart of accounts is approved and used by the manager as an important component of the entity's accounting policies.

1. THE CONCEPT OF TWO APPROACHES TO SCIENTISTS, ITS SIGNIFICANCE AND SIGNIFICANCE

One of the differences of accounting from other types of accounts is that the amount of the transaction is recorded twice in it, that is, to the debit of one account, to the credit of another account. Such a record is called a two-sided recording method.

Accounts receivable are also called double-entry entries, otherwise known as accounting entries, accounting transfers.

Luca Pacholi is recognized as the first scientist to introduce the concept of double-entry writing into accounts. It is recognized by this scholar as a pastulate (rule) to write the same amount twice in the accounts.

Double entry in accounting accounts is of great control importance. In it, on the one hand, the interrelation of all accounts except the balance, the equality of turnover and balance of accounts, and, finally, the integral connection of accounts with the balance sheet.

Accounting transfers are divided into simple and complex types.

A simple accounting transfer is a transfer in which two accounts are involved, one debited and the other credited.

Complex transfers are transfers made with three or more accounts. In such transfers, one account is debited and two or more other accounts are credited or vice versa.

Accounting transfers can be made in different ways: horizontally, vertically, in the form of a schematic diagram.

The horizontal method is mainly used in the issuance of simple accounting transfers and has approximately the following appearance:

Accounting transfers are divided into simple and complex types.

A simple accounting transfer is a transfer in which two accounts are involved, one debited and the other credited.

Complex transfers are transfers made with three or more accounts. In such transfers, one account is debited and two or more other accounts are credited or vice versa.

Accounting transfers can be made in different ways: horizontally, vertically, in the form of a schematic diagram.

The horizontal method is mainly used in the issuance of simple accounting transfers and has approximately the following appearance:

Debit	Credit	Amount
1010	6010	1000000

- The vertical method is used in simple and complex accounting entries and is given in the following form:

- In normal transfer

Debit	1010	1000000
Credit	6010	1000000

- In complex transfers

Debit 1010 1800000	Debit 2010 600000
Credit 6010 1000000	Debit 2310 200000
Credit 2810 500000	Debit 2510 300000
Credit 4610 300000	Credit 1010 1100000

2810	1010	6010	4610
1800000			
500000		1000000	300000

The following sequence should be followed when issuing accounting transfers.

1. According to the content of the transaction, the accounts involved in it are determined.
2. It is determined whether the accounts involved in the operation are active or passive accounts.
3. In the order of increase and decrease in active and passive accounts, one of them is debited and the other is credited.

Commentary on the above accounting transfers:

1. Receipts of 1,000,000 sums from the Supplier, accounts 1010 "Materials" and 6010 "Accounts payable to suppliers and contractors" are involved in the operation. 1010 account active, in which multiplication occurs. So this account is debited. The 6010 account is a passive account, in which there is also an increase. So, this account is credited.

2. Materials worth 300,000 sums were received from the founders as their contribution. Accounts 1010 "Materials" and 4610 "Debts of the founders on contributions to the charter capital" are involved in the operation. 1010 account active, in which multiplication occurs. So this account is debited. The 4610 account is also an active account, where there is a decrease. So this account is credited.

The finished product worth 3,500,000 sums was transferred to the materials account. Accounts 1010 "Materials" and 2810 "Finished goods" are involved in the operation. 1010 account active, in which multiplication occurs. So this account is debited. 2810 account is also a account, in which there is a decrease. So, this account is credited.

LECTURE 4. ACCOUNT OF MAIN ECONOMIC PROCESSES

Lecture plan:

1. Supply process calculation
2. Accounting for the production process
3. Accounting of the sales process

1. MAIN INDICATORS OF THE SUPPLY PROCESS AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THEIR ACCOUNTING

The main activities of any business entity include interconnected supply, production and sales processes. In accounting, information is formed about the various indicators that quantitatively and sum represent these processes that make up the main activities of enterprises. In particular, the main indicators of such indicators, which represent the supply process, are as follows (see Figure 15.1).

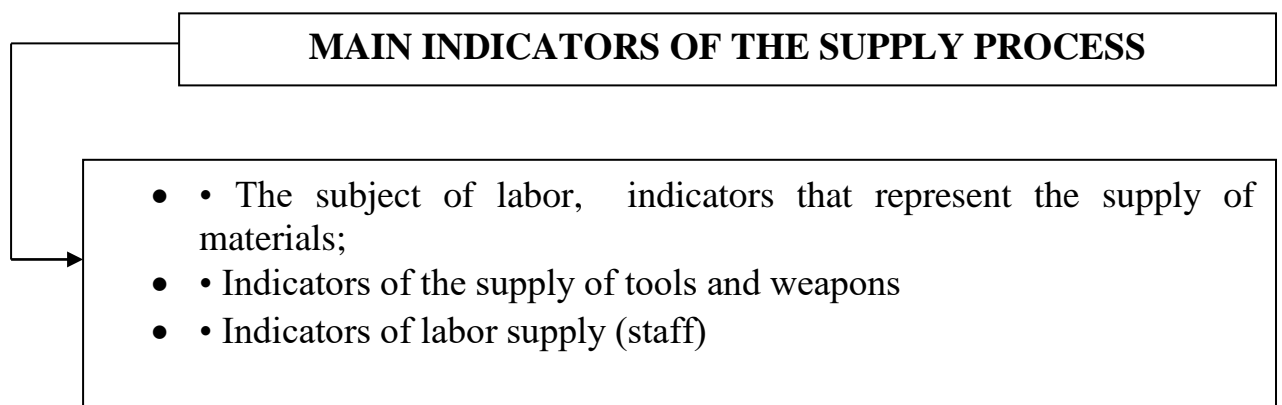


Figure 15.1 The main indicators of the supply process

- The main tasks of accounting for the procurement process include:
- • accounting for the objects and means of labor in accordance with the criteria that reveal their essence;
- • correct classification and grouping of objects and mean of labor;
- • correct assessment of the objects and means of labor;
- • Accurate accounting of additional costs incurred on the objects and means of labor (transportation, customs and tax payments, differences between rates, surcharges, certification, etc.), their inclusion in the cost of these assets or enterprise costs;
- • Proper and timely registration and accounting of the condition and movement of objects and means of labor with the relevant primary documents;

- • Ensuring financial responsibility for the objects and means of labor, control over the correctness and timeliness of the preparation and submission of reports by the persons responsible for the material;
- • Ensuring the completeness of the reporting data and accounting data of the persons responsible for the condition and movement of the objects and means of labor;
- • ensuring the integrity of the objects and means of labor, for this purpose, their re-registration (inventory) in a timely manner, the correct identification and accounting of its results;
- • effective use of existing labor objects and means, for this purpose do not keep excessive or unnecessary labor objects and means in the enterprise, prevent their destruction and looting, sell unnecessary labor objects and means and take into account its results;
- • Reasonable re-evaluation of the objects and means of labor and the correct reflection of its results in the account, etc.

2. FUNDAMENTALS OF ORGANIZATION OF ACCOUNTING OF RAW MATERIALS AND MATERIALS

The most important in the supply process is the supply of raw materials and supplies, which are the main object of labor. Raw materials and supplies, in other words, are also called production stocks. They are divided into primary and secondary production stocks according to their role in production.

The main production inventory is the raw materials that make up the main component of the product. For example, the main raw material for a sausage factory is meat. The remaining materials, say, garlic, pepper, salt, vinegar, wrapping film, twine, etc., are auxiliary materials for this enterprise. In the same construction organization, building materials, spare parts in the transport enterprise serve as the main production stocks.

In accordance with IFRS 4 “Inventories” (p.7), inventories are valued by selecting the smallest of them at cost or net realizable value.

Net realizable value is the value of inventories that is less than the cost of production and is created only when prices are reduced when they are accumulated in excess. In this case, inventories are recorded in the balance sheet at reduced prices, i.e. at net realizable value.

Production stocks of enterprises in quantitative and aggregate form in terms of their storage, as well as their synthetic and analytical accounting in accounting

Storage areas of production stocks are warehouses, shops, platforms, plots, barns, etc. In all storage facilities, specific materially responsible

persons for inventories are identified and material liability agreements are concluded with them.

Materially responsible persons are warehouse managers, shop managers, heads of economic departments, foremen, garage managers, shepherds, heads of fattening bases and others.

Developed into the primary responsibilities of financially responsible individuals, timely receipt of production reserves, their transfer to production units and departments in the specified amount by order of the head of the enterprise, full security of material assets, prevention of looting, correct and timely receipt of inventories and expenditures preparation of relevant documents, reports on their status and movement in a timely manner and submission to accounting.

An inventory card is opened for each production inventory or a general inventory book is kept for accounting of production stocks in quantitative and aggregate quantitative and monetary measurements. In this case, the following primary and consolidated documents are used in their income:

1. Invoice - when receiving production inventories received from external suppliers.
2. Content- when receiving income from internal divisions.
3. The act of acceptance - in case of acceptance from founders, other persons on a non-refundable basis, in internal exchange, withdrawal from auxiliary production, receipt as a result of scientific research and development, and in other cases.
4. Inventory sheet and comparative account - when surpluses are detected in the inventory, transferred from one materially responsible person to another.

The accounting of enterprises must conduct synthetic accounting of raw materials in accordance with IFRS No. 21 of the Republic "On the chart of accounts of financial and economic activities of business entities and instructions for its application." In this IFRS, the following asset accounts are provided for synthetic accounting of raw materials and supplies (see Table 15.1)

Table 15.1

Designed for the calculation of raw materials and supplies system of synthetic accounts

account code	account name	Appointment of the account
1010	Raw materials and supplies	The debit of this account is the initial balance of basic and auxiliary raw materials and supplies, processed agricultural products, fodder and bedding and their increase due to receipts from various sources, and the credit - the decrease in cost of materials as a result of production and other costs. or at a value that is the

		smallest of the net selling values.
1020	Purchased semi-finished products and components	The debit of this account reflects the available balances of semi-finished products, components, building parts and structures and their increase due to foreign purchases, and the credit - their decrease in production, construction and other costs as a result of the lowest cost or net selling value.
1030	Fuel	The debit of this account includes the balance of petroleum products, fuels and lubricants (oil, gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, oils, etc.), gaseous fuels (gas and gasoline), as well as solid fuels (coal, wood, etc.) and their import. increase in purchases, and in credit - a decrease in their costs of production and management, as well as other costs as a result of the smallest of the cost or net selling value.
1040	Parts	The debit of this account includes an increase in the cost of machinery and equipment, spare parts for vehicle repairs, the remaining balance of spare tires and their purchase from abroad, and the credit - a decrease in their production and management costs, as well as other costs. is displayed at a value that is small.
1050	Building materials	The debit of this account includes the stock of construction materials required for construction, construction and installation work, construction of building details and structures and their increase due to foreign purchases, and the credit - their expenditure on construction, construction and installation work, production of various structures, as well as other the resulting decrease in costs is reflected in the value that is the smallest of the cost or net selling values.
1060	Containers and packaging materials	the available balance of materials and parts required for the manufacture and repair of containers and their increase in foreign exchange, and in credit - a decrease in their use, as well as other costs as a result of the lowest cost or net selling value.
1070	Materials provided for recycling	The debit of this account reflects the current balance of the main and auxiliary materials that can be given abroad for processing and increases due to their purchase from abroad, and the credit - their use, as well as decrease as a result of other expenses at a value less than cost or net selling value.
1080	Inventory and farm equipment	The debit of this account reflects the available balance of cheap and perishable inventory and farm equipment and increases due to their receipt from various sources, and the credit - a decrease in their use, as well as other costs as a result of cost or net selling value.
1090	Other materials	The debit of this account includes the available balance of material assets (waste, irreparable scrap products, scrap metal, old tires and tires, used oil, nigrol, etc.) not

		included in the above accounts, from production, disposal of fixed assets and other operations and their processing. increase in the cost of production, and in the credit - their use, as well as a decrease as a result of other expenses are reflected in the value that is the smallest of the cost or net selling value.
1510	Preparation and purchase of materials	This account is used in the accounting policy of the enterprise, provided that it reflects the preparation process separately. In its debit the cost of the process of preparation and purchase of materials, and in the credit this value is included in the cost of imported materials. If the accounting policy of the enterprise provides for the direct reflection of the receipt of materials in accounts 1010-1090, then account 1510 does not apply.
1610	Deviations in material value	This account is used in the accounting policy of the enterprise, provided that the cost of production and purchase of materials is reflected in the accounting estimates. The estimated cost is usually the normative or planned cost. The fact that the actual cost of manufactured (purchased) materials is more than the book value is reflected in the debit of this account, and its low is reflected in its credit in correspondence with account 1510. The amount of the debit balance of account 1610 indicates the amount of deviations corresponding to the materials received in excess of the estimated value. The differences between the prices are included in the expense accounts in proportion to their carrying amount at the time the purchased materials are actually consumed.

1. KEY INDICATORS OF THE PRODUCTION PROCESS AND THE FUNCTIONS OF THEIR ACCOUNTING

The production process in enterprises includes basic, auxiliary and general production. Accounting generates information on various indicators that quantitatively and summatically represent these types of production. In particular, the main indicators of such indicators, which represent the production process, are as follows (see Figure 16.1).

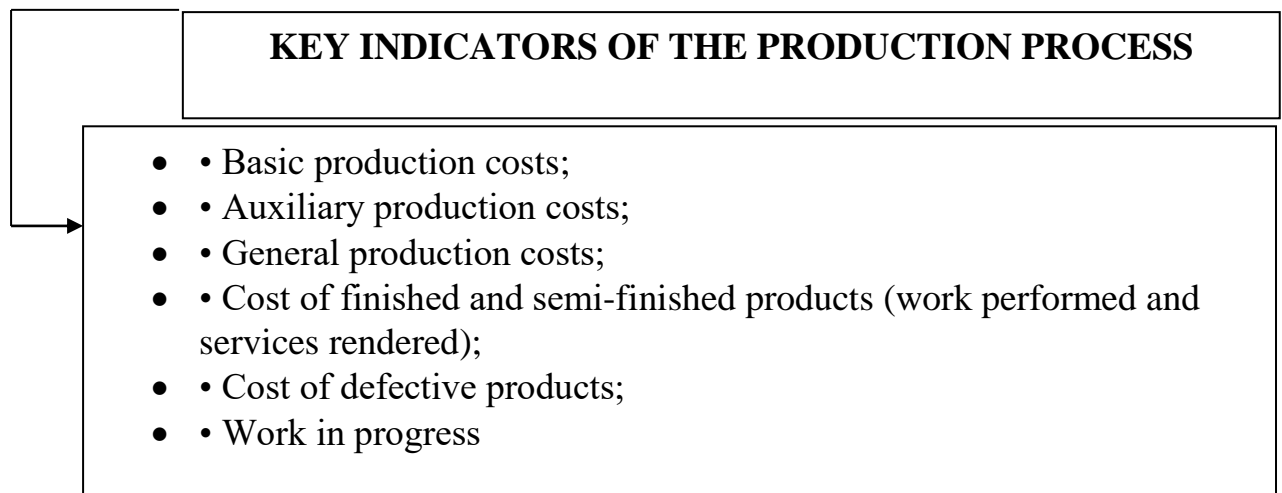


Figure 16.1 Basic indicators of the production process

The main tasks of accounting for the production process and its costs include:

- Correct classification and grouping of costs by type of production;
- Proper, timely and appropriate documentation of costs for the types of production;
- Ensuring the completeness of the reporting data and accounting data of the persons responsible for the costs incurred on the types of production;
- Correct and timely inclusion of completed production costs in the cost of finished products (works, services); тугалланмаган ишлаб чиқаришга тўғри келадиган харажатларни тўғри ва ўз вақтида ҳисобга олиш, бунинг учун уларни белгиланган муддатларда қайта рўйхатдан ўтказиш (inventory), the correct identification and accounting of its results;
- to find the causes and culprits of irrational costs that lead to an increase in cost, to constantly monitor the activities of those responsible for preventing such costs;
- control over the efficient use of available production resources and means;
- Proper formation of production costs as an object of the tax base, etc.

TYPES AND COMPOSITION OF PRODUCTION COSTS

Production costs are the costs that go directly to the production of goods (works, services), as well as their cost.

Cost is the sum of all costs incurred in the production of goods (works, services), expressed in money.

The types and structure of production costs are determined by the "Regulations on the structure of costs of production and sale of goods (works, services) and the order of formation of financial results", approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of February 5, 1999 No 54.

In accordance with this Regulation, all production costs of enterprises are classified according to the following criteria.

- Depending on its role in the production process;
- Depending on the method of inclusion in the cost;
- Depending on changes in production volume;
- Depending on the economic nature.

Depending on the role in the production process, production costs are divided into basic production, auxiliary production, general production costs.

Basic production costs are the costs of production facilities that directly carry out the main technological processes of production. Such costs include costs directly incurred in the production of goods (works, services) in the technological processes of the main shops.

Auxiliary production costs are the costs of production units (shops) that are ancillary and serviceable for the main production shops. Auxiliary shops are, for example, a repair shop, a mechanics shop, a steam shop and others. The costs of these shops are taken into account separately and are included in the main production costs at the end of each month.

Total production costs are the costs of the units involved in the management and organization of all main and auxiliary production facilities, as well as the units that service them. For example, the supply department, the fire department, heating department, security department, etc. provide various services to the main and auxiliary shops. The costs of these units are also accounted for separately and are included in the main and ancillary production costs at the end of the month in accordance with the procedures set out in the accounting policy.

Depending on the method of inclusion in the cost, production costs are divided into direct and indirect costs.

Direct costs are those costs that are *directly attributable* to the cost of the product produced. Other costs of the output shop can be cited directly.

Indirect costs are costs that are related to the entire production activity of the enterprise, but can not be directly included in the cost of a particular unit (product), and therefore distributed among the units (products) in accordance with a certain procedure. Most total production costs are indirect

costs, which are distributed proportionally according to the share of products produced, the share of wages of shop workers, and other characteristics.

Depending on the change in production volume, production costs are divided into variable and conditionally constant types:

Variable costs are costs that fluctuate directly in quantity as output increases or decreases. For example, the cost of materials directly depends on the amount of finished product produced, and the amount of wages accrued to an unemployed employee - depends on the amount of product (work performed) produced by him.

Conditional fixed costs are costs whose amount does not change despite changes in production volume, but whose relative level may change. For example, the cost of rent, property insurance, which is paid in a fixed amount under a contract for weapons and means of production. Such costs are not conditionally variable in quantity, but are variable in proportion to the volume of production.

According to the "Regulations on the structure of costs of production and sale of goods (works, services) and the order of formation of financial results", all production costs included in the cost of production are divided into the following elements:

- *Material costs* of production (excluding the cost of recyclable waste) - this group of costs consists of 12 items, the full list of which is given in paragraph 1.1 of the Regulation.
- *Production labor costs* - this group of costs consists of 7 articles and 12 sub-articles, the full list of which is given in paragraph 1 2 of the Regulations.
- *Social insurance contributions* related to production - this group of costs consists of 2 items, the name of which is given in paragraph 1.3 of the Regulation.
- *Depreciation of property*, plant and equipment and intangible assets - this group of costs consists of 2 items, the name of which is given in paragraph 1.4 of the Regulation.
- *Other production costs* - this group of costs consists of 9 items and 11 sub-items, the full list of which is given in paragraph 1.5 of the Regulations.

1. KEY INDICATORS OF SALES PROCESSES AND FUNCTIONS OF THEIR ACCOUNTING

The final process of the main activity of enterprises is the process of sale or realization. In accounting, information is formed on various indicators that quantitatively and summatically represent the sales process. The main indicators are (see Figure 17.1).

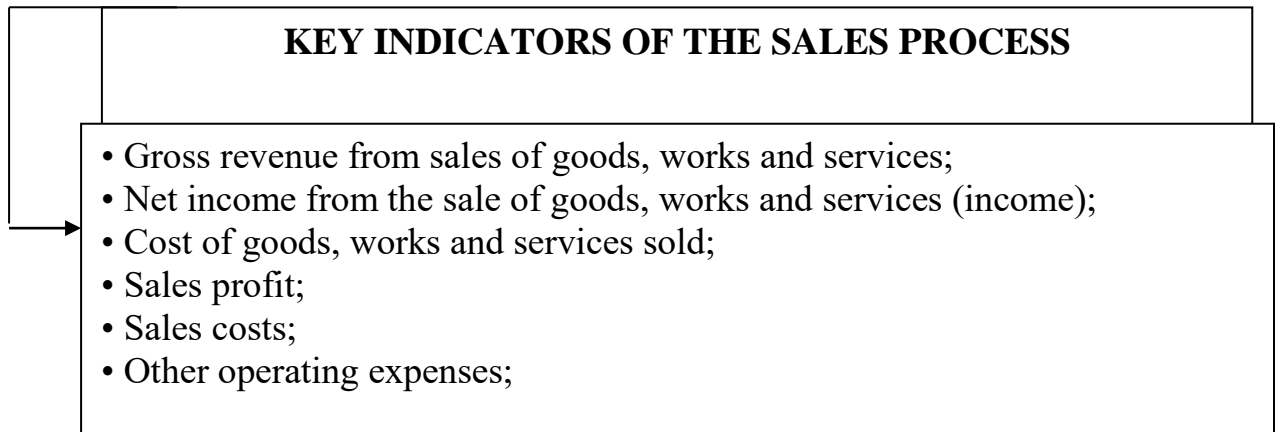


Figure 17.1 The main indicators of the sales process

Revenues from the sale of products (works, services) are divided into two types. These are: (1) gross revenue; (2) net income.

Gross revenue is the total revenue from the sale of goods (works, services), which includes net income and indirect taxes paid to the budget (excise tax, value added tax and motor fuel consumption tax).

Net income is the income received by the enterprise from the sale of products (works, services), which includes the cost of goods sold (works, services) and the gross profit of the enterprise.

Cost of sales is a set of costs of production (performance, rendering) of goods (works, services) sold.

Gross profit from sales is the difference between net income and cost of sales.

Sales costs are additional costs incurred by the enterprise to sell products (works, services), such as advertising costs, maintenance of sales departments and warehouses, salaries of employees and other costs. Selling expenses are expenses that are not included in the cost of sales, they are included in the current expenses of the enterprise and covered by the gross profit from sales.

Other period costs are the administrative expenses of the enterprise and other operating expenses.

Administrative expenses are administrative expenses (salaries, social security contributions, depreciation expenses, travel expenses, telephone communication and other similar administrative expenses). The specific types and structure of these costs are described in detail in the section "Administrative costs" of the "Regulations on the structure of costs of production and sale of goods (works, services) and the procedure for forming financial results."

Other operating expenses are periodic expenses related to the general activities of enterprises (financial assistance, compensations, taxes on property, land, water and other expenses, mandatory allocations to extra-

budgetary trust funds, sale and transfer of property losses and other similar operating expenses). The specific types and structure of these costs are described in detail in the section "Other operating costs" of the "Regulations on the structure of costs of production and sale of goods (works, services) and the order of formation of financial results"

The main tasks of accounting for the sales process include:

- Proper, timely and appropriate initial documentation of sales of products (works, services);
- accurate, timely and appropriate accounting of income from the sale of products (works, services);
- accurate and timely determination of the cost of goods (works, services) sold, the reflection of systematic information about it in the relevant accounts;
- Proper, timely and appropriate documentation of sales costs of products (works, services), their systematic accounting in the appropriate accounts, etc. correctness, timeliness and proper documentation of sales, management and other periodic expenses, which keep the systematic account in the appropriate accounts, et

5 LECTURE. DOCUMENTATION AND INVENTORY

Lecture plan:

1. Necessity and importance of documenting business processes and transactions
2. Classification, description of documents used in accounting and requirements to them
3. Organization of document flow in enterprises
4. Inventory

1. THE NEED AND IMPORTANCE OF DOCUMENTATION OF BUSINESS PROCESSES AND TREATMENTS

Another distinguishing feature of accounting from other types of accounting is that the business transactions reflected in it are strictly documented, ie the information reflected in the account has a documentary basis. This, in turn, ensures that the accounting information is relevant, reliable, and legally binding. That is why documentation is an important method of accounting.

Documentation is a method of documenting business transactions with certain documents.

A document is a written certificate that certifies that business transactions have actually taken place or is the basis for their subsequent occurrence. For example, invoices for the actual sale or receipt of inventory, cash receipts are evidence of the receipt of money. Other documents are the basis for future transactions, for example, a power of attorney gives the person the right to receive goods and materials from another enterprise, and a check gives the cashier the right to receive cash from the bank.

2. CLASSIFICATION, DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENTS USED IN ACCOUNTING AND REQUIREMENTS

Many types of documents are used in accounting. They can be classified according to their different characteristics (see diagram below).

According to the purpose, accounting documents are divided into types: certifying, ordering, ordering and certifying, reflecting the accounting records.

Evidence documents, as mentioned above, are documents that testify to the fact that business transactions actually took place.

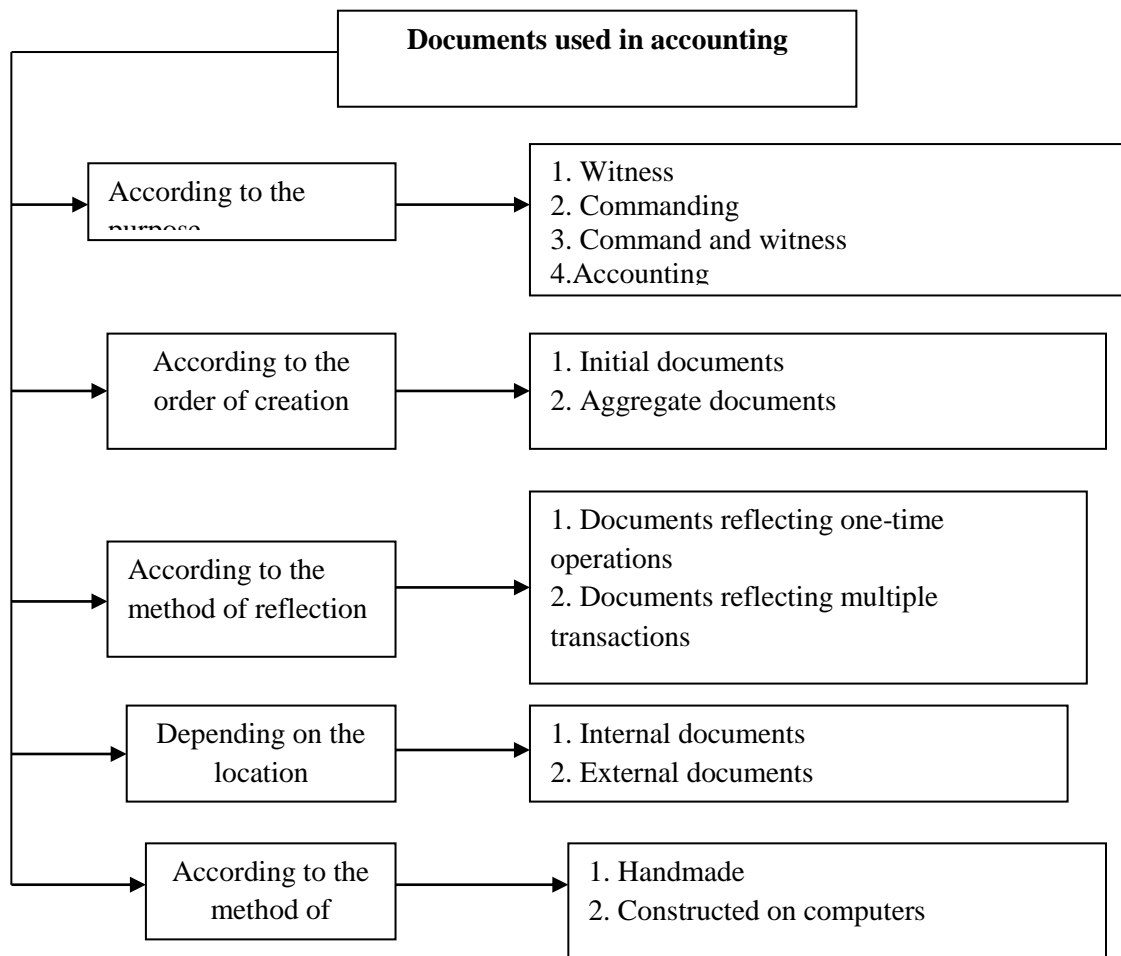
By ordering documents are the documents that order the further performance of this or that action. For example, an inventory order, a power of attorney for the delivery of goods, and so on.

Orders and testimony documents are documents that represent both an order issued to carry out a business transaction at the same time and a document certifying the actual business transaction that took place on the

basis of this order. For example, a cash disbursement order is a document certifying that an order has been issued by the management for the simultaneous transfer of money, as well as that the money was actually given to someone on the basis of that order. A check is a similar document.

Documents reflecting the accounting records are documents that do not directly reflect the business transaction, but are prepared by the accountant to find this or that indicator, the debt. Examples of such documents are tax calculations, calculations of mandatory deductions, calculations for determining depreciation.

According to the order of compilation, the documents used in accounting are divided into primary and consolidated documents.



Basics of classification of documents used in accounting

Primary documents are documents created at the time of the business transaction. All testimony documents are primary documents.

Aggregate documents are documents that are based on primary documents and summarize their data for a certain period. Such documents include material reports, advance reports, commodity-money reports, bank statements, and more.

According to the methods of recording, accounting documents are divided into documents that reflect one-time and multiple transactions.

Documents reflecting a single transaction are documents that reflect only one transaction at the time of its occurrence, for example, a cash receipt when cash is received, an invoice issued when the goods are shipped, and similar documents.

Documents reflecting multiple transactions are documents that record the same and repetitive business transactions in a certain period (for example, a week, ten days, a month) with a single document, for example, materials delivered from the warehouse to production every day for a week, can be formalized with a single zabor list opened for ten days or a month. Such documents reduce the number of primary documents, significantly saving time spent on their preparation and processing.

Documents are divided into internal and external documents according to their location.

Internal documents are documents created by the enterprise itself, and external documents are documents received by the enterprise from abroad. For example, an invoice issued for the shipment of a finished product is an internal document, and an invoice indicating that the materials came from suppliers is an external document. According to the methods of compilation, accounting documents are divided into manual and computer-generated documents.

Documents used in accounting must meet the requirements of unification and standardization in terms of form and content.

Unification of documents means the registration of transactions of the same content in all enterprises with a single form and content of documents. For example, from January 1, 1998 in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the procedure for registration of transactions for the sale and purchase of inventories only with an approved single form of invoice. The same procedure is used to document transactions in cash and other assets in cash and banks.

Document standardization means the establishment of a single size and form for documents of the same name. The above-mentioned invoices and other documents can be examples of standard documents.

In order to be recognized as an accounting document, a document must meet certain requirements. These requirements include:

1. The document must have clear details and these details must be specified in full. The main details of the documents used in accounting include:

- Name of the document;
- Document serial number
- Date of document creation

- Name, address, telephone number, bank details, taxpayer identification number (STIR) of the parties to the transaction;
 - The content of the transaction; Last name and first name of the head and chief accountant;
 - The document on which the transaction is based (for example, the number and date of the power of attorney);
 - Surname and name of the persons directly involved in the operation.
2. The document must be signed (by the manager, chief accountant and other persons involved in the operation).
 3. The document must be certified by the seal of the enterprise.
 4. The document should not be written in pencil;
 5. All copies of the document must be the same.

A document drawn up without complying with any of these requirements will not have full legal force.

A lot of documents with a lot of names and numbers are created in the accounting account. Therefore, it is very important to properly organize the flow of documents, keep them at the enterprise in a timely manner and submit them to the state archives in the prescribed manner.

1. CIRCULATION OF DOCUMENTS IN ENTERPRISES ORGANIZATION

Document flow is a set of processes and operations, from their structure to the submission to the archive. It is also called a document flow chart. Document flow chart is an important component of corporate accounting policies. It is drawn up by the chief accountant and approved by the manager.

The document flow chart is given as an example below in the example of cash receipts and disbursements.

**Document flow chart
(on the example of cash receipts and disbursements)**

Document management operations	Sections					
	Other-world apparatus	Cashier	Bank	Warehouse	Accounting	Archive
1. Create a document and log it						
2. Transfer the document to execution						
3. Include the document in the report						
4. Submitting the document to the accountant with a report						
5. Document processing						
6. Submitting the document to the archive						

1. THE NATURE OF INVENTORY, NEEDS AND SIGNIFICANCE OF ITS INVESTMENT

The methods described in previous reports of accounting reflect the state and movement of assets and liabilities of the enterprise in monetary terms. However, these methods do not reflect the actual state of the enterprise's assets and liabilities. Performance of this task is assigned to the method of accounting called "inventory".

The word "inventory" means recalculation. The actual condition of the property of the enterprise is carried out by recounting, measuring, weighing, counting them. These treatments together form the essence of inventory.

The need and importance of using the inventory method is reflected in the following functions performed by it:

The first is to determine the real existence of the property shown in the account data and acknowledge it.

Second, to assess the extent to which the persons responsible for the property are fully fulfilling their functional obligations.

Third, to ensure that the accounting data on assets and liabilities and their actual existence are mutually compatible. Types of inventory:

- **Scheduled inventory** - an inventory carried out in accordance with the plan of the enterprise for the next vacation of materially responsible persons.

- **Unscheduled inventory** is inventory that is carried out in the event of unforeseen circumstances, such as emergencies (theft, floods and similar incidents).

Characteristics of the inventory:

- The inventory is conducted suddenly, the person responsible for the material must not be notified in advance of its transfer.
- Inventory is carried out by permanent and working inventory commissions approved by the order or decree of the head, which must include the person responsible for the material.
- Inventory is transferred for a certain period of time, the start and end time of which must be specified in the order or order.
- Inventory is carried out in the prescribed manner and methods.
- The results of the inventory are documented in special acts of counting and comparison.

2. TERMS AND PROCEDURE OF INVENTORIZATION

Terms and procedure for conducting an inventory for each type of property and liability are regulated by the following IFRSs of the Republic:

Inventory object	Terms of inventory	Which is in accordance with IFRS
<i>Basic tools</i>	Once every two years before the annual report	BXMS number 1, BXMS number 19
Library fund	Once every five years	BXMS number 5, BXMS number 19
Inventory (excluding fuel, food, precious metals)	At least once a year	BXMS number 4 BXMS number 19
Fuel, food	Every quarter	BXMS number 4 BXMS number 19
<i>Precious metals</i>	Within the time limits set in accordance with the network instructions	Custom router
Cash, Paid equivalents and documents	Once a month	BXMS number 12 BXMS number 19
Calculations	Once before the annual report	BXMS number 19

In accordance with IFRS 19 “Organization and Conducting Inventory”, an inventory is required in the following cases:

- in cases provided by law when the property is leased, purchased, sold, as well as when the state enterprise is changed (denationalized);

- before preparing the annual financial report. Айрим жойлар ва мавсумий тусда ишлайдиган корхоналарда ишлаб чиқариш захиралари улар энг кам миқдорда қолганда қуйидаги ҳолларда инвентаризация қилинади:

- асосий воситалар ва товар-моддий бойликлар қайта баҳоланганда;

- моддий жавобгар шахслар алмашганда (ишларни қабул қилиш - топшириш кунда);

- theft or abuse, as well as discovery of assets;

- in the event of natural disasters, fires, catastrophes or other emergencies caused by abnormal conditions;

- in case of liquidation (reorganization) of the business entity before drawing up the liquidation (separation) balance sheet and in other cases stipulated by the legislation.

In the context of general (collective) financial responsibility, the inventory is carried out when the team leader changes, when more than fifty percent of its members leave the team, as well as at the request of one or more members of the team.

the amount of inventories in the reporting year, the date of their transfer, the list of property and financial liabilities is determined by the head of the business entity, except as provided in paragraphs 1.5 and 1.6 of this standard.

In the structure of business entities for carrying out inventory:

the head of the business entity or his deputy (chairman of the commission);

chief accountant;

permanent inventory commissions are formed with other specialists (engineers, economists, technicians, etc.).

The composition of the inventory commission may include representatives of the internal audit of the business entity.

In order to conduct an inventory of property and financial liabilities at the same time when the volume of work is large, it includes:

a representative of the head of the business entity that appointed the inventory (chairman of the commission);

specialists: commodity inventory commissions consisting of commodity expert, engineer, technologist, mechanic, clerk, economist, accountant, etc.

The commission should include experienced staff who are well versed in inventory, prices, and primary accounting.

It is prohibited to appoint the same employee as the chairman of the working inventory commission twice in a row in the same materially responsible persons.

The personnel of the permanent and working inventory commissions shall be approved by the head of the business entity by his order, resolution or decree.

The absence of at least one member of the commission at the time of the inventory shall serve as a basis for finding that the inventory results are not valid.

Permanent inventory commissions: - Carries out preventive work to ensure the safety of property, if necessary, at its meetings listens to the information of the heads of shops, departments, divisions on the protection of property;

- organizes the inventory and instructs the members of the working inventory commissions;

- Carries out inspections as a control over the correctness of the inventory, as well as selectively conducts an inventory of inventory in the places of storage and processing in the period between inventories;

- Checks the correctness of the inventory results, the validity of proposals for the reclassification of assets in bases, warehouses, warehouses, shops, construction sites and other storage areas;

- if necessary (in case of serious violation of the rules of inventory, and in other cases) conducts a repeat general inventory on behalf of the head of the business entity;

- Considers the explanations received from the persons who committed the deficit or damage to property, as well as other violations, and proposes a procedure for reconciling the identified deficits and losses from damage to property.

Working inventory commissions:

- Carries out inventory of assets and cash in storage and production facilities;

- Participates in the identification of inventory results in conjunction with the accounting of the business entity and develops proposals for accounting for shortages and surpluses in the re-sorting and write-off of shortages within the norms of natural loss;

- make proposals on the regulation of the receipt, storage and transfer of inventory, improve accounting and control over their storage, as well as the sale of excess and unused inventory.

Working inventory commissions are responsible for:

- a) for timely conduct of inventory in accordance with the order of the head of the business entity and compliance with the procedure for its conduct;

- (b) For the complete and accurate recording of information on fixed assets, inventories, cash and actual balances of assets being audited;

- c) for the correct indication in the list of distinctive features of goods and materials for which they are priced (type, variety, model, size, serial number on the price list, article, etc.);

g) for proper and timely registration of inventory materials in accordance with the established procedure.

Members of inventory commissions shall be held liable in accordance with the established procedure for deliberately entering incorrect information about the actual balance of assets in the register in order to conceal the shortage and misuse or excess of goods, materials and other assets. Before starting to verify the actual existence of the property, the inventory commission should obtain the most recent receipts and expenditure documents at the time of the inventory or reports on the movement of tangible assets and cash.

The Chairman of the Inventory Commission shall issue a visa to all income and expenditure documents attached to the reports stating “before inventory ... (date)”, which should serve as a basis for the accounting department to determine the balance of assets at the time of commencement of inventory.

Prior to the commencement of the inventory, the responsible persons shall issue a receipt stating that all income and expenditure documents related to the property have been submitted to the accounting or commission and that all assets under their responsibility have been received and those that have left have been written off. Persons who have reported amounts for the purchase of property or have a power of attorney to receive it also issue a similar receipt.

Prior to the inventory, the members of the working inventory commissions are given an order, and the chairmen of the commissions are given a seal (the seal is kept by the chairman of the commission during the entire work of the inventory commission). The order sets the deadlines for the start and end of the inventory. If the inventory of the property is carried out within a few days, the room in which the property is stored must be sealed when the inventory commission leaves. When there is a break in the work of inventory commissions (lunch time, at night, for other reasons), the lists must be kept in a box (cupboard, safe) in a closed room where the inventory is conducted.

Before checking the actual availability of inventories, the working inventory commission:

- sealing of ancillary buildings, basements and other places where treasures are stored, with separate entrance and exit doors;
- check that all weighing instruments are calibrated and comply with the deadlines for their marking.

In the case of a sudden inventory, all inventory is prepared in the presence of the inventory commission, and in other cases - in advance. Wealth should be divided into groups, sorted, and arranged by name, variety, and size in a specific order that is convenient for counting their quantity.

An inventory of fixed assets, raw materials, finished products, goods, cash and other assets is carried out for each of their located husbands and the responsible person who maintains these assets.

Verification of actual balances is carried out with the mandatory participation of materially responsible persons (cashiers, managers of farms, trade enterprises, warehouses, procurement points, etc.).

The availability of wealth during the inventory is determined by counting, weighing, weighing.

The amount of these valuables on materials and goods stored in the unopened package of the supplier, as an exception, can be determined on the basis of documents, by examining a part of these valuables in kind (selectively). The weight (or volume) of uncoated products may be determined on the basis of measurements and technical calculations; measurement acts and calculations are attached to the list. In the inventory of a large number of goods to be weighed, the weighing records are kept by one of the members of the working inventory commission and the person in charge of the material. At the end of the business day (or at the end of weighing) the data of these accounts are compared and recorded in the final inventory list. Weighing accounts are attached to the list.

The names of the inventory assets and objects and their quantities are indicated in the lists in the nomenclature and in the units of measurement accepted in the account.

The lists are signed by all members of the working inventory commission and those responsible for the material. At the end of the list, the materially responsible persons shall sign a receipt confirming that the commission has inspected the assets in their presence, that there are no claims against the commission members and that the listed assets have been accepted for safekeeping.

In the event of a change in the actual existence of the assets, the persons responsible for the material shall sign the inventory lists of the person who received the assets, and the persons who transferred them.

Separate lists are compiled for assets that do not belong to the farm, but are located on it.

Inventory lists can be completed by mechanical means or manually.

Manual inventory lists are clearly completed. No deletions or corrections are allowed.

On each page of the inventory list, the number of ordinal numbers of the inventory in words and the total sum of all the assets recorded on this page are displayed, regardless of the units of measurement of these assets.

Correction of errors in all copies of the lists should be done by drawing on the incorrect entries and placing the correct entries on the drawings. Amendments should be noted and signed by all members of the inventory commission and those responsible for the material.

It is not allowed to leave unfilled lines in the inventory lists. On the last pages of the lists are drawn on the unfilled lines.

If the materially responsible persons detect errors in the inventory lists after the inventory, they must immediately (before the opening of the warehouse, warehouse, branch, etc.) inform the working inventory commission. Explanations of the persons responsible for the fact that the deficit or surplus occurred due to an error, transfer, mistake, etc. in the name of inventory are accepted until the opening of the warehouse, warehouse, branch. The working inventory commission checks the specified facts and, if they are confirmed, corrects the identified errors in the prescribed manner.

The heads of business entities are responsible for ensuring the correct and timely transfer of inventory and cash and their unexpected transfer. They must create the conditions to ensure a complete and accurate verification of the actual existence of the assets in the shortest possible time.

The Chief Accountant, together with the heads of relevant departments and services, is obliged to closely monitor compliance with the established rules of inventory. Upon completion of the inventory, inspections can be conducted to verify that the inventory has been properly conducted. They must be carried out with the participation of members of the inventory commissions and materially responsible persons until the opening of the warehouse, warehouse, branch, etc., where the inventory was conducted. The results of the inspection of the correctness of the inventory are formalized in the act and recorded in the register of inspections as a check of the correctness of the inventory.

3. PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINATION, PROCUREMENT AND ACCOUNTING OF INVENTORIZATION RESULTS

Deviations from account data can be identified as a result of the inventory. Such deviations are deficits and surpluses.

Deficit is defined as the actual state of inventories and liabilities that are inventoried less than the accounting data.

Excess means that the actual state of inventory assets and liabilities is often derived from accounting data.

The occurrence of less or more assets and liabilities in the inventory is determined by comparing the amounts of assets and liabilities included in the inventory with the accounting data. To do this, a special "Comparison account (Slichitelnaya vedomost)" is created in accounting.

Deficits identified in the inventory are recorded in a special account 5910 "Losses and losses from losses on assets." When deficiencies are identified, this account 5910 is debited and the corresponding account, which represents the material goods in short supply, is credited:

Debit 5910	Credit 0100, 0400, 1000, 2010,
2810,	
2910, 5010	

The amount of the identified deficits within the established norms is recognized as a natural decrease and loss, and they are carried to the costs of the enterprise. The write-off of the normal amount of the deficit is recorded as follows:

Debit	Credit
2010,2310,2510,	9430 5910

In addition to the established norms, the identified deficiencies shall be collected from the materially responsible persons in accordance with the law. The following is recorded in the account:

Debit	Credit
4730	5910

The surplus identified in the inventory is deducted from the entity's income. In this case, the following is recorded in the account:

Debit	Credit
0100, 0400, 1000, 2010, 2810, 2910, 5010	9390

6 LECTURE. REGISTRATIONS AND FORMS OF ACCOUNTING

Lecture plan:

1. The concept of accounting registers
2. Classification and description of accounting registers
3. Procedure for maintaining and maintaining account registers;
4. Errors in accounting registers and methods of their correction.
5. Forms of accounting.

1. THE CONCEPT OF ACCOUNT REGISTERS

Collection, registration and compilation of accounting information in the enterprise is carried out using the registers reflected in the accounting policy.

Accounting registers are information carriers used to record, group, and aggregate accounting information.

As can be seen from the above definition, account registers perform the following functions:

1. Registration (registration) of economic transactions, documents confirming them;
2. Record, group and aggregate primary data in sections of assets, equity, liabilities, income, expenses, profit and loss accounts;
3. Recording, grouping and aggregation of intermediate data in the sections of assets, equity, liabilities, income, expenses, profit and loss accounts;
4. Record, group and aggregate aggregated data into sections of assets, equity, liabilities, income, expenses, profit and loss accounts.

2. CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF ACCOUNT REGISTERS

In practice, the media used for recording, grouping and compiling accounting data can be divided into different types depending on the name, form, purpose, procedure and other aspects.

Account registers **by name** are divided into:

1. Books
2. Journal orders
3. Accounts
4. Memorial orders
5. Cards
6. Machine diagrams

1. Books - these are accounting registers, bound and sewn, containing accounts for the registration of business transactions. Examples include the Cash Book, General Ledger, Payroll Book, Fixed Assets Account Book,

Incoming Goods Record Book, and more. The advantage of these account registers is that they combine this or that data for several reporting periods, which allows the data not to be lost, but to be well preserved. However, they are designed to be hand-held only, and the capabilities of modern computers cannot be used to make these books look exactly like this.

The General Ledger plays an important role among the books used in accounting. This book opens at the beginning of the reporting year, with a separate sheet for each account. Entries in the book are displayed month by month in the rows allotted to them. In the general ledger, the debit side entries of the accounts are reflected on all correspondent credit accounts, the credit side entries are shown as a summary.

2. **Journal-orders** are registers designed to record information grouped by credit of accounts. It is the journal orders that reflect the information contained in the credit of the General Ledger on all correspondent debit accounts, ie journal orders are the complement of the General Ledger, the continuation. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is planned to maintain various journal-ranks on accounting accounts, for example, 50 on the account "Cashier" №1, 51 on the account "Account" № 2, 60 on the account "Accounts with suppliers and contractors" № 6, as well as other journal orders on other accounts. Journal-orders accounting is the basis of the journal-order form.

3. **Accounts** - registers designed to maintain analytical accounts on the debit of these accounts. Accounts are also maintained in different forms and contents on different accounts.

4. **Memorial orders** are registers designed to record information simultaneously, grouped by both debit and credit accounts. These registers form the basis of the memorial-order form of accounting.

5. **Cards** - these are registers designed to record business transactions and prepared in a certain form in a typographical form on thick paper or cardboard as separate accounts. Examples include a warehouse account card, an employee's personal account card, a car case account card, and more.

6. **Machine diagrams** are analytical and synthetic accounts, as well as financial reporting registers, formed on the basis of appropriate algorithms and programs on modern computers. Machine diagrams form the basis of a computerized form of accounting.

According to the purpose, all accounting registers used in accounting are divided into:

1. Analytical accounting registers are ledgers and journals, journal orders.
2. Synthetic accounting registers are composite journal-orders and general ledgers.
3. Consolidated account registers are forms of financial reporting.

3. PROCEDURE FOR MAINTAINING AND COMPLETING ACCOUNT REGISTERS

Maintaining and filling in account registers has its own order. These procedures include the following.

Initially, analytical accounting registers - registers and journals, journal-orders are maintained. They open and close every month.

Then there are synthetic accounting registers - General ledger.

General ledger data is the basis for compiling a monthly turnover statement. On the basis of the turnover statement the summary registers - the summary reporting forms are filled.

4. ERRORS IN ACCOUNT REGISTERS AND METHODS OF CORRECTION

Various errors can be made in accounting records for a variety of reasons. These errors include grammatical, spelling, arithmetic, and other errors in calculations.

In correcting the above errors, the following methods are used in accounting: (1) the method of correction; (2) reverse or "red writing" method; (3) additional recording (transfer) method

Proofreading method

In this method, a line is drawn over grammatical, spelling, arithmetic and other errors in calculations. After that, the top and side are written correctly. The correction of the record shall be confirmed and signed by the inscription "Believe in the correction". This method is used until the account registry data is collected.

Example: an operation for 1,800,000 soums was made on an account for 1,500,000 soums.

Pre-correction КТ	condition	Post-correction КТ	condition
1010 «Materials» C1 – 500000 1) 2500000 1500000 1800000 3) 5000000 2000000	2) 1500000 4) 2000000	1010 «Materials» C1 - 500000 1) 2500000 3) 5000000	2) 4)

Sum.7500000 sum. 3500000
sum.3500000 3800000

sum. 7500000 /

C2 – 4500000

~~C2 - 4500000~~
4200000

Reverse or "red writing" method

This method is used when the sums are shown in excess of the sum and they are included in the total data. These errors will be corrected in subsequent reporting periods. To do this, the given record (transfer) of the amount is returned, only the difference is indicated by the amount in red or a minus sign. The red letter indicates the subtraction from the total amount. The amendment is formalized and approved by a special certificate.

Example: an operation for 1,300,000 soums was performed on an account for 1,500,000 soums.

Pre-correction condition Post-correction condition ДТ
 КТ ДТ КТ

1010 «Materials»	
C1 – 500000	
1) 2500000	2) 1500000
1500000	
3) 5000000	4) 2000000
2000000	
200000	
sum. 7500000	sum. 3500000
3300000	

1010 «Materials»	
C1 - 500000	
1) 2500000	2)
3) 5000000	4)
	5) -
sum. 7500000	sum.

C2 – 4500000

C2 - 4700000

Additional writing (transfer) method

This method is used when the sums are understated in the registers and they are included in the total data. These errors will be corrected in subsequent reporting periods. To do this, the given record (transfer) of the amount is returned, only the difference to the amount. An additional record is added to the total amount. The amendment is formalized and approved by a special certificate.

Example: an operation for 1,800,000 soums was made on an account for 1,500,000 soums.

Pre-correction condition		Post-correction condition	
ДТ	КТ	ДТ	КТ
1010 «Materials»		1010 «Materials»	
C1 – 500000		C1 - 500000	
1) 2500000	2) 1500000	1) 2500000	2)
1500000			
3) 5000000	4) 2000000	3) 5000000	4)
2000000			
300000			5)
sum. 7500000	sum. 3500000	sum. 7500000	sum.
3800000		3800000	
C2 – 4500000		C2 - 4200000	

1. CONCEPT OF ACCOUNTING FORMS AND ACCOUNTING TECHNIQUES

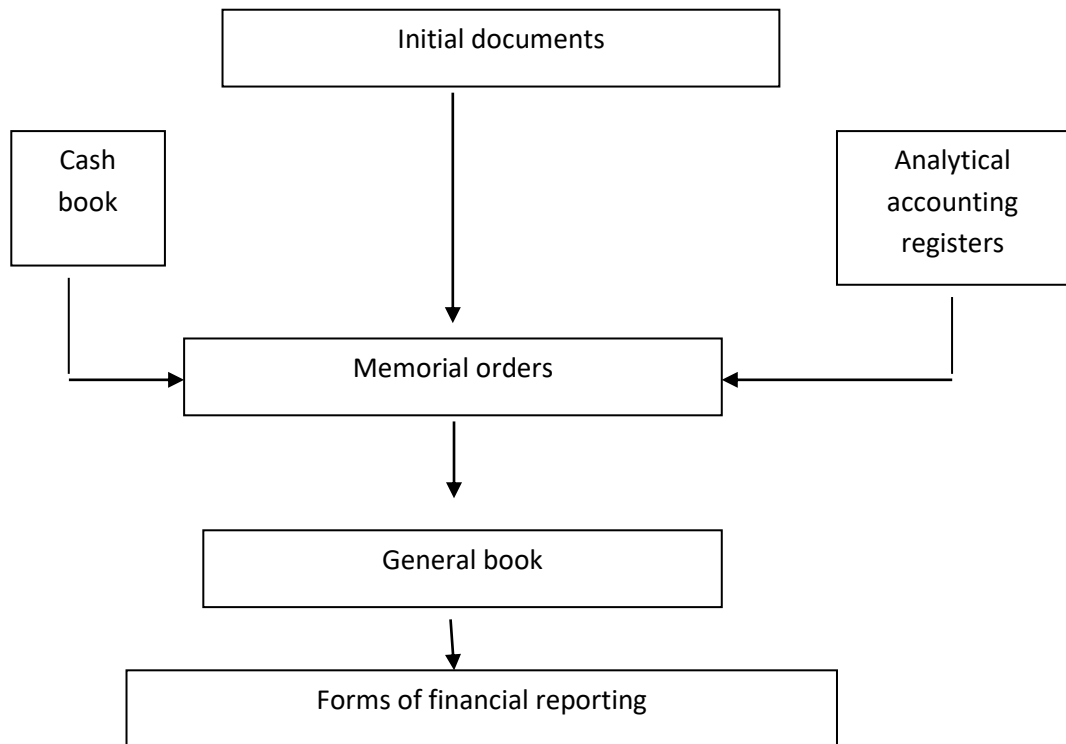
An accounting form is a systematic set of registers used to record, group, and compile accounting information.

In the practice of accounting, there are **journal-order, memorial-order, book-journal, general journal, computerized, condensed forms**, and they are used in various sectors and industries of the economy.

The accounting cycle includes the following procedures, regardless of the form of accounting:

1. Opening accounts.
2. Documentation and recording of transactions.
3. Transferring transactions to accounts (ie recording in accounts).
4. Closing accounts.
5. Creating the initial balance (creating a test balance).
6. Enter correction notes (if necessary)
7. Compilation of the adjusted test balance taking into account the correction records.
8. Prepare a "Profit and Loss Statement".
9. Creating the final balance.

2. MEMORIAL-ORDER KEEPING OF ACCOUNTING ACCOUNTS



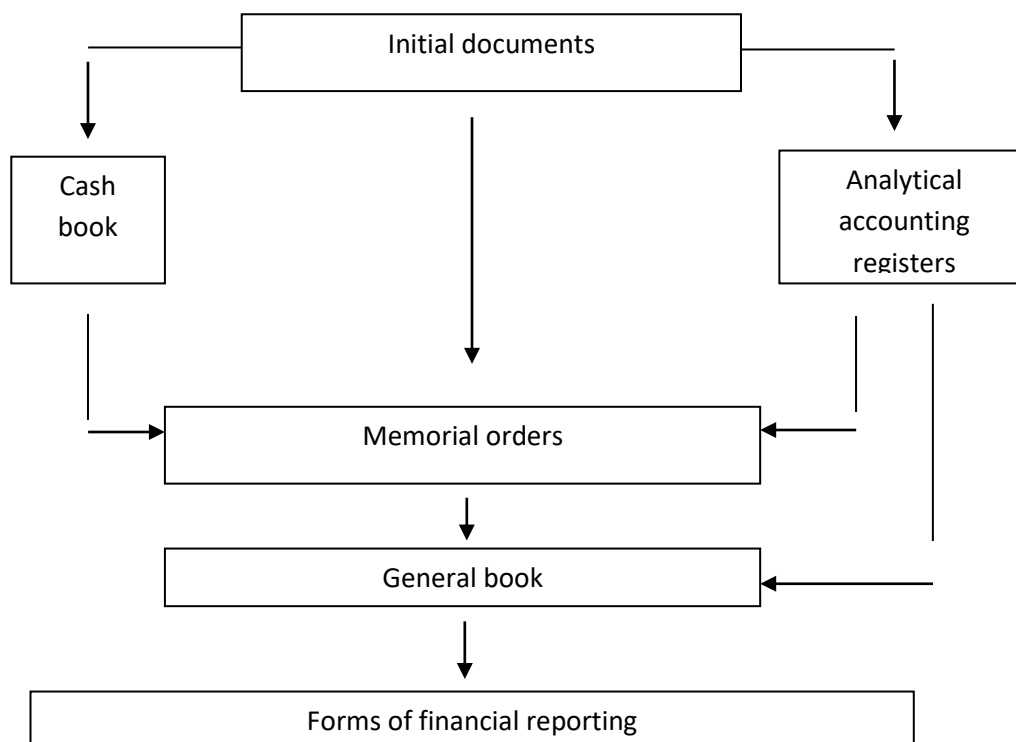
At the heart of this form of accounting, apparently, are memorial orders. Memorial orders are kept on each account in the following form:

Memorial order № _____
 _____ **20** ____ **й.**

The content of the operation	Debit	Credit	Price
General balance			
On total debit			
On total credit			
The last residue			

Entries to memorial orders are made on the basis of cash book, other analytical accounting registers and primary documents. Aggregate data of memorial orders are transferred to the General Ledger. Based on the general ledger data, the appropriate forms of financial reporting are completed

3. MAINTENANCE OF ACCOUNTING IN THE FORM OF JOURNAL-ORDER



At the heart of this form of accounting, as you can see, are journal orders and ancillary and processing accounts.

In the form of a journal-order of accounting, separate journal-orders are kept for each account or for several accounts. Auxiliary and processing accounts are debited on all accounts, and "Journal-orders" are created on the credit side. The following tables list the journal-orders and accounts used in the form of journal-order accounting.

Accounting orders used in the form of journal-order accounting

Form s/n	On the credit of which accounts
1	5000 «Accounts receivable»
2	5100 «Accounts Receivable » 5200 «Accounts for cash in foreign currency»
3	5500 «Accounts receivable from special accounts in the bank»
4	6800 «Short-term loans and borrowings »

	7800 «Accounts for long-term loans and borrowings»
6	6000 «Accounts payable to suppliers and contractors»
7	6970 «Debts to accountants»
8	6100 «To separate subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates bills to be paid » 6300 "Accounts receivable" 6400 «Debts on payments to the budget (by type) 6600 "Debts to founders" 6900 "Accounts receivable to various creditors"
10	1000 «Material Accounts » 2000 "Accounts for basic production" 2300 "Accounts for ancillary production" 2500 "Accounts for general production costs" 2600 "Accounts receivable" 2700 "Accounts of service farms" 3100 "Accounts for future expenses" 3200 "Accounts for overdue expenses" 6500 «Accounting for debt on payments to insurance and trust funds Receipts » 6700 «Accounting for Wage Employee Settlements Accounts »
11	9030 «Revenues from works and services 9200 «Accounting for the outflow of property, plant and equipment and other assets accounts » 9300 "Accounts for other income from operating activities" 9410 "Selling expenses" 9420 «Management expenses» 9430 "Other operating expenses"
12	8300 «Charter capital accounts » 8400 "Accounts for added capital" 8500 "Reserve capital accounts" 8700 «Accounts for retained earnings (uncovered losses) 8800 "Accounts receivable" 8900 "Accounts for future expenses and payment reserves"
13	0100 «Fixed assets accounts » 0200 "Accounts for depreciation of fixed assets" 0400 "Accounts for intangible assets" 0500 "Depreciation accounts for intangible assets"
15	6200 «Accounts receivable (income) 9800 «Considering the use of profits to pay taxes and fees Receipts » 9900 "Accounts for the final financial result"
16	0700 «Accounts for non-installed equipment » 0810 «Accounts for capital investments»

Account No. 1
200 _____

balance at the

beginning of the month _____

№	Date	The content of the operation	From credit accounts to debit of account 5010:				5010 By debit "Cashier"
			5110				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	12

balance at the end of

the month _____

Date of completion « » 20__.

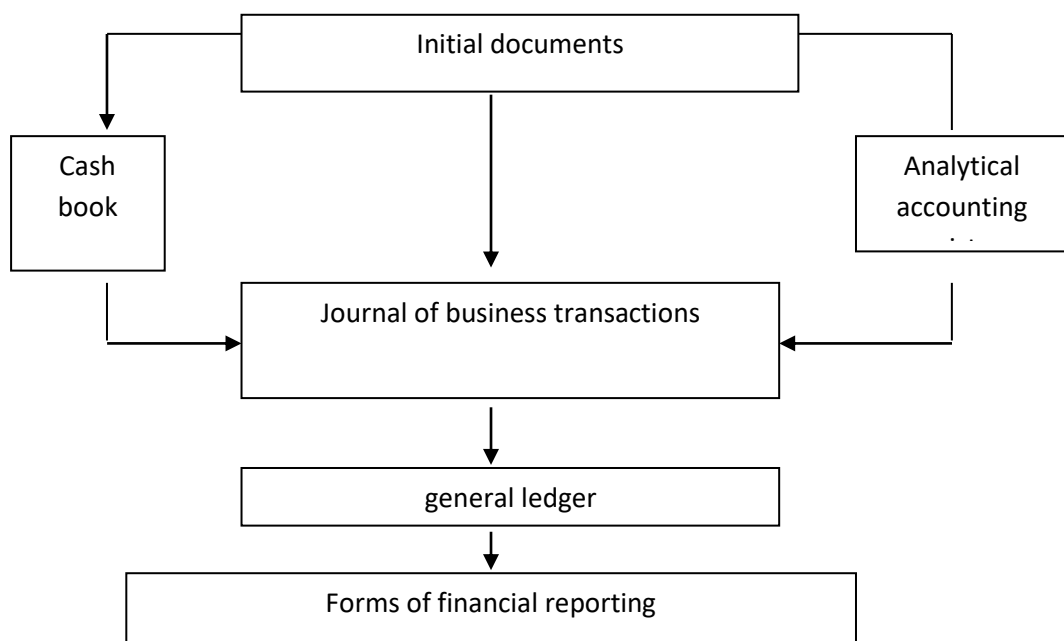
Executor _____ Chief Accountant _____

Signature

Signature

Entries in the journal-order form are made on the basis of the cash book, other analytical accounting registers and primary documents. Aggregate data of accounts and journal orders are transferred to the General Ledger. In this case, the entries in the debit of the account in the General Ledger are shown in the section of the correspondence of the accounts, and in the credit in the total amount on a monthly basis. This form also fills in the relevant forms of financial reporting based on the General Ledger data.

4. ACCOUNTING DRIVING IN THE FORM



At the heart of this form of accounting, it appears, is a journal or journals of business transactions. In accordance with IFRS 20 “Simplified Procedure for Accounting and Reporting by Small Business Entities”, the registers used in this form of accounting are established.

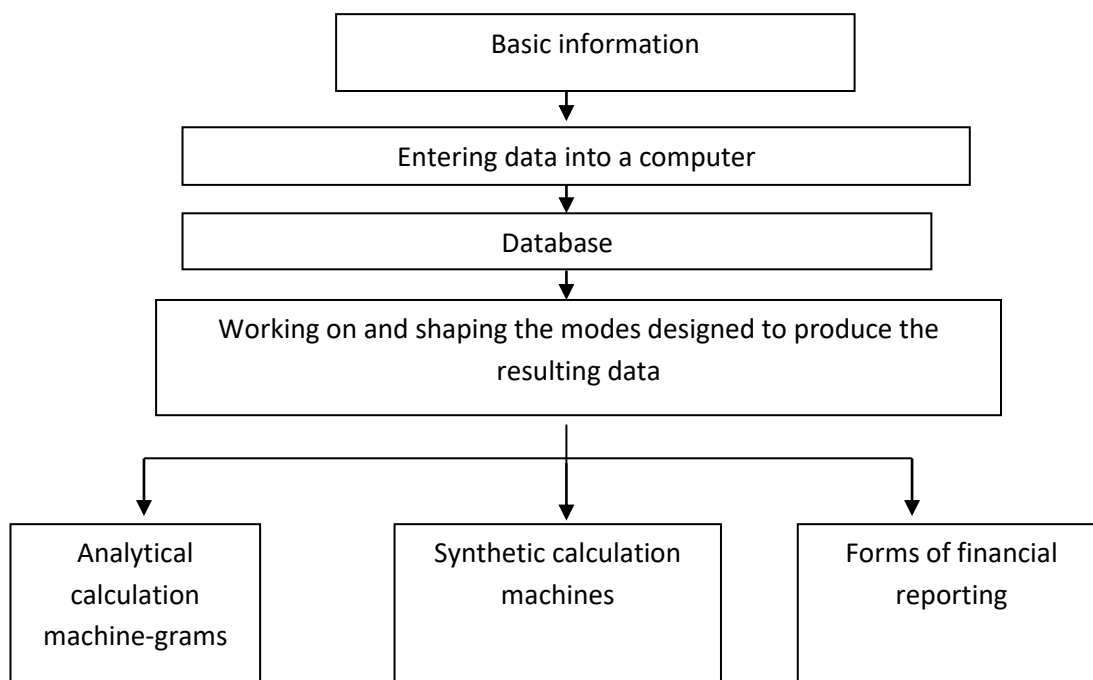
In the abbreviated form of accounting, all transactions that occurred during the reporting period are recorded in a special "Journal of Business Transactions". This journal is maintained for all accounts in the following form

Journal of business transactions

№	Document		The content of the operation	Accounts receivable		Price
	№	Date		Debit	Credit	
Total sum						

In the abbreviated form, the General Ledger is kept on the basis of entries reflected in the book of business transactions, and on the basis of the latter, the relevant forms of financial reporting are filled out.

5. COMPUTER ACCOUNTING



At the heart of this form of accounting, apparently, lies the creation of a single database in computer memory. This database is formed by the accountants by entering into the computer the data of the primary documents that testify to the transactions that took place. Synthetic and analytical accounting registers on all accounts on the basis of a single database are

printed in the form of typewriters. According to the computer program, synthetic and analytical accounting registers are obtained in the form of journal orders or memorial orders, as well as in the approved forms of the General Ledger and financial statements. At present, the computerized form of accounting is used in the country on the basis of the programs "1 S: Accountant", "AKA", "BEM"..

7 LECTURE. ACCOUNTING FOR CASH AND CURRENCY OPERATIONS

Lecture plan

1. *Types, nature of cash and the functions of their accounting*
2. *Cash account*
3. *Account of funds in the current account*

1. Types, nature of cash and their account functions

Cash plays a very important role in the assets of enterprises involved in economic activities.

Cash is a special commodity that has a very liquid nature, plays a general equivalent role in all relations, and is issued by the state in paper and metal form at certain values. The role of money in society is vividly reflected in its functions as a measure of value, a means of payment, a means of circulation, and a means of accumulation.

In accounting, the grouping and reflection of funds based on two characteristics, i.e., appearance and location, is widely used.

Apparently, the funds are divided into two:

- **Cash in the national currency** - these are special bank notes denominated by the state in metals and papers, which play a general equivalent role in the circulation, exchange, valuation. The symbols of money in our country are soums and coins.

- **Foreign currencies** are special bank notes of other countries, the value of which is expressed in metals and paper, and plays a general equivalent role in the transaction, exchange, valuation. These include the US dollar, the British pound sterling, the EURO and other national currencies. The use of foreign currencies in mutual settlements is carried out in accordance with intergovernmental agreements.

Depending on the location, funds are divided into the following groups:

- **Cash on hand** is cash on hand that is required for the day-to-day needs of the enterprise, coming from a variety of purposes and sources, and held for a specified period of time and amount. The smallest amount of cash that can be kept at the cash desk is called the cash limit and is determined by the enterprise and specified in the contract with the servicing bank.

- **Travel funds** are funds transferred from the company's cashier's office to the bank in various ways, for example, through collectors, through the post office, through the bank's evening cash desks, but at the end of the month the bank account statement has not yet been confirmed. From the date the funds are credited to the account, they are deducted from the cash group in transit.

- Cash in the bank is the money held by the enterprise in the deposit accounts opened with the servicing banks. The company can open a single main, if desired, special deposit accounts in serving banks and keep their funds in them. Enterprises dealing in foreign currency can open a single main and as desired special currency accounts in serving banks, for example, for conversion, for consignment goods and for other purposes. The main tasks of cash accounting are:

- Constant monitoring of the status and movement of funds;
- Control over the timely transfer of funds from the cashier to the bank;
- Control of cash withdrawals in excess of the established minimum amount at the cash desk;
- Control over the targeted use of funds;
- Timely and accurate documentation of cash flows;
- Establishment of financial responsibility for money, constant monitoring of the activities of financially responsible persons;
- Constantly monitor the integrity of funds, to prevent looting, to conduct an inventory of them within the period prescribed by law (monthly), etc.

2. Cash account

Accounting of cash is carried out in accordance with the "Rules for increasing cash transactions by legal entities" approved by the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan and registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 17, 1998 under No. 565 and their amendments. According to this normative document, business entities must establish a cash farm. The cash register includes the following elements:

- The person responsible for the cashier, ie the cashier, with whom the contract of material liability is concluded;
- Cashier room equipped and equipped with appropriate security devices. The doors and windows of this room must be fitted with iron bars, with iron safes, alarms and fire-fighting equipment; Cash register system, ie cash book, cash receipts and disbursements, their register, etc.

Cash flows to the cashier come from a variety of sources, such as banks, sales outlets, business employees, and other sources. In all cases, the funds are received at the cashier on the basis of the document "Receipt cash order". For all these enterprises, a document with a single form and content is drawn up in the accounting, which is assigned a serial number in the register of cash receipts and disbursements. The receipt cash order is divided into left and right sides. Its left side is called the cash receipt order, which shows from whom, when, for what purpose and how much money was received. The right side of

the document is called the receipt of the receipt, and the entries on the left side are reflected in the same content. The receipt is signed by the chief accountant and the cashier who received the money. The left side of the document remains at the cashier and the right side is given to the person who deposited the money.

Cash withdrawals are used for a variety of purposes, such as salaries, pensions, travel and other purposes, as well as proceeds from sales and other purposes, and are transferred to the bank's bank account. In all cases, the seizure of money from the cashier's neck is formalized by a document "Cash withdrawal order". This document has the same form and content for all companies. It contains information about when, to whom, why, how much money was given, and on what document the recipient actually received the money. The cashier's order is signed by the head of the enterprise, the chief accountant, the cashier and the person receiving the money. In order not to overstate the number of documents, salaries, bonuses, pensions, travel expenses, etc. can be submitted from the cash desk on the basis of advance cash desks, after which a cash withdrawal order can be issued for their total amount. In such cases, the serial numbers of these accounts shall be indicated in the cashier's orders, and the serial numbers of the cashier's orders shall be indicated in the accounts. All expenditure cash orders are assigned serial numbers in the logbook of cash receipts and disbursements.

Corrections, coloring, and single-digit numbers may not be repeated on cash receipts and disbursements.

The cashier keeps the "Cash Book" on the basis of cash receipts and disbursements. This book must be sewn, numbered, signed by the head of the enterprise and the chief accountant, and stamped by the enterprise. Each page of the book consists of two parts, the right part is folded at the bottom of the left part, in the middle of which is placed a copy paper. In the left part of the book, the cashier sees the balance of cash at the beginning of the period, the amount of money received by cash receipts from the next row, and then the expenditure of cash orders by separate columns. When all cash receipts and disbursements are issued, the receipts and disbursements are summed. At the end of the book, the cashier writes down the balance at the end of the period, including the amount of unpaid wages. The right side of the cash book is torn off and signed as a report together with all income and expenditure documents and submitted to the accounting department. The cashier's report is reviewed and accepted by the accountant, and in the last part of the report it is recorded and signed how many receipts and expenditures are included in it. It is not possible to make corrections in the cash book as well as other cash documents. The pages of the damaged cash book are rewritten, and the damaged sheets must be kept in the book.

The cash report submitted to the accounting department and the initial documents attached to it are the basis for maintaining the synthetic and

analytical accounting registers of cash at the cash desk (journal order No. 1 and account No.

1) In case of cash transactions in foreign currency, their transactions are recorded in a separate cash book.

For the synthetic accounting of cash on hand, IFRS No. 21 provides for accounts 5010 "Cash in national currency" and 5020 "Cash in foreign currency". The debit side of these active accounts reflects cash balances and current income, and the credit side reflects their expenses. The main accounting entries on these accounts are as follows.

Sequence number	The content of the operation	Debit account	Credit account	The document on which record based
1.	Cash flow: - from a bank account - currency account - when taken from the founders - when taken from accountable persons - when receiving a loan - when borrowing - non-refundable financial assistance - when purchased - Debt collection from employees - in exchange for surplus - Targeted funds	5010- 5020	5110 5210 4610 4220- 4230 6810 6820 9380 9010- 9030 4730 9390 8810- 8890	Receipt cash order
2.	Cash outflow: - transferred to the account - transferred to a currency account - if the loan is repaid - if the loan is repaid - if a salary is paid	5110 5210 6810 6820 6710- 6720	5010- 5020	Expense cash order

- a loan for travel expenses	6970		
- for household needs	9420		
- advance payment is made from the salary account	4210 4220		
- Advance payment for travel expenses	6520 3110-		
- if a pension is granted	3190		
-was spent for the next period	5710		
	4730		
-assigned to collectors			
-If there is a shortage			

The cash register may contain a variety of cash equivalents (stamps, tickets, vouchers, etc.). Such pulley equivalents are accounted for in a special 5610 "Money equivalents" account.

3.Account of funds in the current account

Vacant funds of enterprises are stored in a bank account opened. The current account is opened in one of the selected banking institutions at the time of establishment of the enterprise. To open an account, an application is submitted to the bank and the following documents are attached:

A copy of the decision of the local government on the state registration of the enterprise;

Notarized charter of the company;

Notarized founding agreement;

Sample card of signatures of the first and second persons on the enterprise.

An agreement on the provision of services is concluded between the enterprise and the bank, which reflects the rights and obligations of the parties, the amount of payment for services, interest paid by the bank for the saved money and other aspects. According to the agreement, the bank will open a personal account for the enterprise, consisting of 20 numbers, which will represent the number of the enterprise's bank account. In the documents on all banking operations, the company must indicate its current account number, name and code of the bank.

Cash and non-cash transfers to the company's account. Cash is transferred to the account by the enterprise itself. To do this, the cashier or other person authorized to deposit money fills out a special document in the bank "Announcement of cash transfer." This document consists of three parts: the first part is called the announcement of the transfer of cash, the second part

is called the receipt and the third part is called the order. All parts of the document have the same content, ie the account number, why and how much money is transferred, as well as the name, surname and signature of the person who transferred the money. When the money is handed over to the bank's cashier, a receipt signed and stamped by the depositor is issued, the announcement and the order remain in the bank. The final document is returned to the company as a supplement with a bank statement.

Non-cash funds can be transferred to the current account of the enterprise from other enterprises, government agencies, the bank itself. Such funds are transferred to the bank account of the enterprise on the basis of payment orders, electronic notices, memorial orders.

The enterprise withdraws money from the current account in cash and non-cash ways. To withdraw cash, the company is provided by the bank with a checkbook in accordance with the agreement. Each page of this booklet consists of two parts, the left part is called koreshok and the right part is called chek. The serial numbers of the checks entered in the notebook are pre-printed in the printing house. Cash is given to the enterprise on the basis of a check. The face of the check shall indicate the name of the person authorized to receive money, the amount to be received, the check shall be signed by the head and the chief accountant and certified with the seal of the enterprise. On the back of the check, the amount of money withdrawn is reflected in the purpose, as well as the signature of the recipient and passport information, the signatures of the head and the chief accountant, confirming his signature. The check stays in the bank, in the checkbook. It is not possible to paint and correct the checkbook, and the signatures on them should not differ from the samples of signatures submitted to the bank. Checks that do not meet these requirements will not be accepted by the bank and will be considered damaged. Fully used checkbooks are handed over to the bank and a new checkbook is purchased in its place.

The funds from the current account of the enterprise are transferred non-cash to other enterprises, government agencies, as well as withheld by the bank for the services provided under the terms of the contract. Payment orders, collection orders, bank memorial orders are the basis for non-cash withdrawals.

A payment order is a written certificate issued by an enterprise to a bank for a certain amount of assets transferred to other legal entities, work performed, services rendered, as well as for the payment of the enterprise's obligations to government agencies. This document, which has a single form and content for all enterprises, includes its serial number, date of establishment, names of payer and recipient companies, bank details, details of the taxpayer, the amount of the transfer and the purpose of the transfer, the number of transfers. The payment order is signed by the head and chief accountant of the enterprise and stamped by the enterprise.

A collection order is a written order received by a banking institution from the tax office, the road fund and other bodies collecting mandatory payments to transfer it from the company's account without the permission of the enterprise.

Memorial orders are a document confirming the amount of money received by the bank from the current account for the services provided by the institution.

On the basis of all income and expenditure documents, the banking institution provides the enterprise with a statement from the current account for a certain period of time within the period specified in the contract. The statement shows the balance of money in the account at the beginning and end of the period, the amount of all income and expenses for the period on the basis of documents. The bank statement shall be accompanied by all documents proving income and expenses in addition to the check. Bank statements are the basis for maintaining synthetic and analytical registers of funds in the accounts of the enterprise.

The synthetic account 5110 of the funds in the current account is brittle in the "Current Account". The debit side of this asset account reflects the balance and increase, while the credit side reflects the decrease. In some cases, in accordance with the contract, the bank may, at the request of the client, deduct from the account more than the amount available in it. In such cases, the balance of the current account is temporarily credited, which represents the accounts payable of the enterprise to the bank. These accounts payable is called an overdraft.

The following accounting entries are made for the main business transactions on the account.

Sequence number	The content of the operation	Debit account	Credit account	The document on which record based
1.	Cash flow: - at the cash desk of the enterprise - when deducted from the currency account -when receiving an advance from buyers - Debts from buyers - when taken from the founders - when returned from suppliers - when receiving a loan	5110	5010 5210 6310 4010 4610 6010 6810 6820	Cash register Order, bank statements and attached documents

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - when borrowing - when non-refundable financial assistance arrives -from the budget - from social insurance bodies - Receipt of targeted funds - when coming from special accounts - when the cost of short-term investments falls - when excess amounts are determined in the amount of the collector 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9380 6410 6520 8810- 8890 5500 5810- 5820 9390 	
2.	<p>Cash flow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - upon receipt at the cash desk of the enterprise - transferred to a foreign currency account -If the loan is repaid -if the debt is repaid - when an advance is paid to the supplier - the debt is transferred to the supplier - when returning the advance to the buyer - when making an advance payment to the budget - Debt to the budget - transferred to social insurance - Obligatory payments -if spent for the next period - if the deposit is credited to the accounts - carried out as a charitable -included as a constituent fee - transferred to special accounts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5010 5210 6810 6820 4310- 4330 6010 6310 4410 6410 6520 6520 3110- 3190 5890 9430 0600 5500 	5110	<p>Cash register Order, bank statements and attached documents</p>

	Cash machine Order, bank statements and attached documents			
--	--	--	--	--

1.Cash account in currency account

The basis for opening a foreign currency account are a permit (license) for foreign economic activity, the charter of the enterprise, the decision of the local government on state registration and other relevant documents.

Money in foreign currency accounts is kept in 5210 "Foreign currency accounts within the country" and 5220 "Foreign currency accounts". The procedure for maintaining these foreign currency accounts is completely similar to the procedure for maintaining the current account. The only difference is that foreign currency accounts are maintained in two units: foreign currency and national currency. The bank keeps track of the status and movement of funds on foreign currency accounts only in foreign currency and issues statements from foreign currency accounts. The company takes into account the funds in foreign currency accounts both in foreign currencies and in the national currency at the official exchange rates announced by the Central Bank. In other forms of balance sheet and financial statements, foreign currencies are reflected only in the national currency.

The inflow and outflow of foreign currencies are calculated at the official exchange rates on the date of the transaction. There are differences between the exchange rates from the date of receipt to the date of the change in the official exchange rates for existing foreign currencies. If the exchange rate fluctuates, the enterprise will receive income from the difference in the positive exchange rate on the available foreign currency. If the exchange rate fluctuates, the enterprise will suffer from negative exchange rate differences in the available foreign currency.

The following accounting entries are made for major business transactions on foreign currency accounts.

Sequence number	The content of the operation	Debit account	Credit account	The document on which the record is based
1.	Cash flow: - at the cash desk of the enterprise -when receiving an advance from buyers	5210- 5220	5010 6310 4010 4610	Cash register warrants, bank statements and attached documents

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Debts from buyers - when taken from the founders - when returned from suppliers - when receiving a loan - when borrowing - when non-refundable financial assistance arrives - Receipt of targeted funds - when excess amounts are determined in the amount of the collector -positive course differences 		6010 6810 6820 9380 8810- 8890 9390 9540	
2.	Cash outflow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - when it arrives at the cashier of the enterprise - when the loan is repaid - when the loan is repaid - when an advance is paid to the supplier - a loan is transferred to the supplier - if the advance is returned to the buyer -was spent for the next period - held as a charity - if the establishment is introduced as a substitute -when currency is sold -difference to negative courses 	5020 6810 6820 4310- 4330 6010 6310 3110- 3190 9430 0600 9220 9630	5210- 5220	Bank statements and attached primary documents

The analytical account of money in foreign currency accounts is maintained on the accounts opened in bank establishments.

2. Cash on other bank accounts, cash equivalents and the account of cash on the way

In addition to cash, current and foreign currency accounts, the cash of enterprises is also recorded in other active accounts.

5510 "Letters of credit" - this account reflects the status and movement of funds in the accounts of the enterprise opened in the banking institutions for the settlement of accounts with one or another client. Letter of credit accounts can be opened for a short period of time at the expense of the enterprise or bank loans, with the following accounting entries: Debit 5510 "Letters of credit"

Credit 5110 "Current account", 5210 "Currency accounts within the country", 5220 "Currency accounts abroad", 6810 "Short-term bank loans".

Letters of credit are closed with the use of funds in them, as well as the return of unused funds to the account, which reflects the source of formation, ie:

Debit 6010 "Accounts with suppliers and contractors", 5110 "Current accounts", 5210 "Currency accounts within the country", 5220 "Currency accounts abroad", 6810 "Short-term bank loans". Credit 5510 "Letters of credit"

5520 "Check books" - this account reflects the status and movement of funds in special depository accounts opened for the settlement of accounts with one or another customer of the enterprise on the basis of check books. These accounts, like letters of credit, can be opened for a short period of time at the expense of the enterprise or bank loans, with the following accounting entries:

Debit 5520 "Checkbooks"

Credit 5110 "Current account", 5210 "Currency accounts within the country", 5220 "Currency accounts abroad", 6810 "Short-term bank loans".

The accounts of check books are closed with the use of funds in them, as well as the return of unused funds to the account, which reflects the source, ie:

Debit 6010 "Accounts with suppliers and contractors", 6990 "Other obligations", 5110 "Accounts", 5210 "Currency accounts within the country", 5220 "Foreign currency accounts", 6810 "Short-term loans".

Credit 5510 "Check books"

5530 "Other special accounts" - this active account is intended to reflect the funds of the enterprise, which are previously reserved for special purposes, and then spent for these purposes. Such accounts are, for example, conversion accounts, receipts of consignment goods, capital investment accounts and others. The debit of these accounts reflects the reserve of funds, and the credit reflects their use.

5610 "Cash equivalents" - this active account reflects the status and movement of communication units purchased, postage stamps, sanatorium vouchers and other paid documents (increase in debit, decrease in credit).

5710 "Cash on the road" - this active account reflects the status and movement of funds received from the sale of the enterprise and transferred to collectors, post offices, bank cashiers (increase in debit, decrease in credit).

3. Accounting for short-term investments

The following is a brief description of the accounts provided for in the new chart of accounts for keeping short-term investments.

Account 5810 "Securities" is intended to reflect the funds invested in shares, interest-bearing government bonds and other securities for a period of up to one year. Securities purchased on this account are shown at the purchase price. At the time of return or sale, their value is reduced to their nominal value. The difference between them is regulated by accounts that reflect the expenses and income accrued on the securities.

Account 5830 "Short-term loans" is intended to account for loans to other enterprises in the form of cash for a period of up to one year. Loans debited to this account are credited, while debts are repaid.

Account 5890 "Other current investments" is intended to reflect the funds deposited in various deposit accounts of the bank. Its debit indicates the amount deposited in the accounts, and the credit shows the amount withdrawn.

Accounting for short-term investments

№	The content of the operation	Debit account	Credit account	Basis	Value
1.	Purchase of securities	5810	5010, 5110	Cash withdrawal order, bank statement	1000000
2.	Purchase of securities in exchange for the transfer of assets	5810	9010, 9210, 9220	Contract, invoice	500000
3.	Issuance of short-term loans in cash	5830	5010, 5110, 5210	Contract, cash, order, bank statement	600000
4.	Issuance of short-term loans in material terms	5830	9010, 9020, 9210, 9220	Contract, invoice	2000000
5.	Opening a deposit account	5890	5010, 5110, 5210	Contract, cash order, bank statement	300000

6.	Return on short-term	5010, 5110, 5210, 0120- 0190 1010- 1090 1210, 2810 2910- 2990	5810, 5830, 5890	Contract, cash, bank documents, invoice	4400000
7.	Transfer of short-term investments to long-term investments	0610- 0690	5810- 5890	The contract	4400000

LECTURE 8. LABOR AND WAGE ACCOUNTING

Plan of lecture

1. Calculation of wage obligations

2. Calculation of obligations on allocations to social insurance and state trust funds

1. Calculation of wage obligations

Salary is the amount of incentive paid to an employee for the work he or she has done.

The calculated salary for the enterprise is, on the one hand, an expense, and, on the other hand, an obligation to be paid. For an employee, his salary is his income.

There are two forms of wages, the part-time and part-time forms, as well as the two types of wages, the basic wage and the additional wage.

An unpaid salary is a salary that is calculated for the work actually done by employees. The amount of salary paid to an employee in the form of this salary directly depends on the amount of work performed by him and the amount of salary established for one unit of work. This form of wages applies to workers, builders, sellers and other direct workers.

Part-time pay is defined as the amount of time paid to employees for the time they actually work. The amount of salary in the form of this salary directly depends on the number of hours or days worked, as well as the amount of salary determined in accordance with the staffing table. This form of wages applies to workers, builders, sellers and other direct workers.

Basic salary means the salary calculated for the time actually worked or worked by the employee.

Additional salary means an employee's social protection, as well as payments to him / her in addition to the basic salary for achievements in the enterprise, famous dates, various conditions. Additional wages include benefits for temporary incapacity for work, vacation pay, titles, categories, and other distinguishing features, bonuses, financial assistance, and compensation.

The basis for the calculation of basic and additional wages are the following documents:

For part-time employees - documents confirming the volume of work performed (orders, certificates, reports, acts, etc.), the salary rate for one unit of work, the table of employment (for those who perform work collectively).

For part-time employees - staffing table, employment record sheet
To calculate the leave - an order, a sheet of personal account kept in the accounting department of the employee's salary.

For the calculation of temporary disability benefits - a sick note, a decision of the trade union committee and a sheet of personal accounts in the accounting of the employee's salary.

The procedure for calculating the basic salary. An employee working in the form of a part-time salary is found by multiplying the amount of the basic salary by the amount of work he actually performed by the standard salary for one unit of work. For example, a worker produced 100 products per month. The salary rate for one unit of production is 300 soums. The amount of salary accrued to the employee in this case is 30,000 soums (100x 300).

The amount of the basic salary of a part-time employee is found by multiplying the number of hours or days he actually worked by the average hourly or daily wage. For example, the salary of an accountant according to the staffing table is 30,000 soums. In January, he worked a full 15 days, provided a sick leave for the remaining days, his length of service was 4 years, and the number of children was 2. The number of calendar working days in January is 25. An accountant earns an average of one day's salary to calculate the basic salary. In our example, it is 1,200 soums (30,000: 25). The amount of salary actually calculated for the days worked by the accountant is 18,000 soums (1200 x 15).

Procedure for calculating pensions for sick days. The calculation of the pension for sick days is carried out in the following order.

1. The employee's salary for the previous month, as well as the amount of the average monthly bonus shall be taken as a basis and shall be divided by the number of calendar working days in the month in which he is ill. The amount earned is an average of one day's payment. For example, the salary of the

accountant in the above example in December was 20,000 soums, and the average monthly bonus was 5,000 soums. The average daily payment for January is 1,000 (25,000: 25) soums

2. To calculate the pension for sick days, the average daily amount of payment is multiplied by the coefficient of pension payment. This coefficient was approved by the Ministry of Justice of Uzbekistan on January 19, 2000 under number 873 of the Institution "Instructions for the issuance of certificates and certificates of disability."

Ki-71 In accordance with the Resolution No. 1 of March 1, 2002, according to the employee's services, length of service, type of illness, the number of children is determined as follows:

1. In the amount of 100% of the salary:

- To officers considered to have served in World War II;
- International fighters and persons equated to them;
- Three employees under the age of 16 (18 for students) and employees with more than one child;
- Employees involved in the liquidation of the Chernobyl accident, employees evacuated from the zone of radioactive contamination as a result of the accident at the Chernobyl NPP;
- Employees with diseases of the transplanted blood-forming organs (acute leukemia), thyroid gland (adenoma, cancer) and malignant tumors;
- Persons with disabilities, including persons of retirement age who have served in the military at nuclear test sites and other radiation-nuclear facilities;
- To employees injured at work and suffering from occupational diseases.

2. In the amount of 60% to 100% of the monthly salary:

- Employees registered for socially significant diseases, depending on the length of service (length of service) for which they pay contributions to the state social insurance.

3. In the amount of 60% to 80% of the monthly salary - in other cases, depending on the total length of service of employees.

In accordance with the laws of our country, temporary disability benefits are not calculated and paid in the event of intentional damage to health, intoxication or drug addiction, a crime committed in connection with them and in other cases related to them.

The accountant in our example is a pensioner in the third group by all indicators. Therefore, his daily pension is 600 soums (1000 x 0.6) according to the coefficient of payment.

3. The amount of the daily pension is multiplied by the number of sick calendar days. The amount earned is the amount of pension calculated for sick days. In our example, the pension for an accountant is 6,000 soums (600 x 10).

The calculation of pensions for sick employees is based on the last two months' salary and the average monthly bonus. The remaining calculations are carried out in the above order.

Procedure for calculating vacation pay. Employees of the enterprise have the right to take a leave of absence in accordance with the schedule of leave or at the request of the employee in the following years after 6 months of work in the first year of employment. The date of the leave is specified in the order of the head of the enterprise. On the basis of the order, the leave is calculated in the following order.

1. For unemployed workers.

- The amount of wages from the previous paycheck to the postseason paycheck, as well as the amount of bonuses paid during that period, is collected and the amount of money earned by this paycheck is finalized. The amount collected represents an average of one monthly payment. Let's say that the salary of the employee last year was 36,000,000 rupees and the reward was 12,000,000 rupees. The average monthly salary for this employee is 40,000 sums ($36,000,000 + 12,000,000 / 12$).
- The average monthly payment amount is divided by the average number of working days in the home (25.4 days). The accumulated amount represents the average daily payment amount. In our example, this fee was 1575 sums ($40,000 : 25.4$).
- The average one-day payment amount is extended by the end of the working day. The amount raised reflects the employee's workload. If the employee was given a 15-day pay break, his pay would be 23,625 sums (1575×15).

2. For part-time employees, the amount of the employee's last month's salary and the average monthly bonus is used as a basis for calculating vacation pay. The rest of the calculations are done in the same way as above.

All types of accrued wages and their total amount are indicated in separate columns in the payroll or in the payroll book.

Salary deductions. There are different approaches to the calculated work, which can be divided into two groups:

- **Compulsory deductions** - income tax, deduction to the pension fund of 2.5% from the budget, deductions on the executive documents of the court

and other bodies (alimony, fines, etc.), the amount of advances, overtime pay, severance pay.

- **Voluntary contributions** include contributions of a charitable nature, membership fees to trade unions and other organizations, contributions to savings accounts, contributions to various utilities, and other contributions made at the request of another employee.

All types of deductions and their total amount are indicated in separate statements in the payroll or in the payroll. According to the Labor Code (Article 164), the total amount of deductions from an employee's salary should not exceed 50% of the calculated salary.

Debt at the beginning of the reporting period, as well as accrued gross salary and gross salary deductions for each employee at the end of the reporting period, ie the debt owed by the employee to the employee of the enterprise, or on the basis of accrued wages and gross wages in the ledger or payroll.

Payroll systems. There are two systems of remuneration of employees:

Advance system - this system is mainly used for part-time employees. According to him, full-time employees will receive an advance payment of up to 50% of the salary set for the first half of the reporting month. Advance payment is made at the box office on the basis of payment invoices.

Non-advance system - in this system, the enterprise's salary arrears are paid only after the end of the reporting month on the basis of payment invoices. **Payments received** from the bank for wages are distributed within three days from the date of receipt from the cashier. Wages not received during this period are called deposited wages, which are transferred to a separate account and transferred to the bank. Deposited salaries should be immediately collected and distributed from the bank at the request of employees.

Synthetic and analytical calculation of wage obligations. In accordance with IFRS 21, the synthetic account of wage obligations is maintained in accounts 6710 "Employee payroll" and 6720 "Deposited wages". The balance of these passive accounts is on the credit side, which shows the debt of the enterprise to its employees. The calculation of all types of wages on the credit side of the account, and all types of payments on the debit side, as well as the repayment of salary arrears are reflected in the following entries:

The content of the operation	Debit	Credit	The basis
Salary calculation:			Accounts
- To the main production staff	2010		receivable,
- Auxiliary production staff	2310	6710	Orders, orders,
- To employees of public utilities	2510		reports,

- To employees of auxiliary farms	2710		table, sick leaves and other documents
- To management staff	9420		
-To sales staff	9410		
- To employees on capital construction	0810		
- To liquidate fixed assets	9210		
-Financial assistance, accrued compensation			
- To the amount of pension calculated for sick days	9430		
- For the amount of accrued dividends	6520		
- For deposited wages	8710		
	6710	6720	
Job descriptions:			Accounts receivable, orders, executive documents and other documents
-Income tax		6410	
-4.0% to the pension fund		6520	
- Alimony and fines		6990	
-Received advance		4210	
- Payments to trade unions and other organizations		6990	
- Preparations for goods sold on credit	6710	4710	
- Charges for loans		4720	
- Compensation for damages		4730	
- When the excess amount of advances for business trips is deducted		4220	
- When payments made for other purposes are withheld		4230- 4290	
Payment of wages	6710- 6720	5010	Payment accounts, cash withdrawal orders

An analytical account of payroll obligations is kept by employees.

2. . Social insurance and state trust funds calculation of deductions

Liabilities of enterprises on contributions to insurance and extra-budgetary trust funds are recorded in accounts 6510 "Payments for insurance" and 6520 "Payments to state trust funds". The credit of these passive accounts reflects the balance of liabilities and their increase as a result of the calculation, and the debit reflects the use of these funds in accordance with the established procedures and their transfer to the appropriate authorities.

№	The content of the operation	Debit	Credit	The basis
1.	When calculating and deducting for insurance: -Employees and property of the enterprise for insurance - Withholding wages	2010, 9430 6710	6510	Insurance contract, payment account
2.	Allocations and contributions to the pension fund: - 31.6% deduction from the salary fund -2.5% deduction from salary - 0.7% of net income - charges for services	2010, 2310, 2510, 9410, 9420 6710 9430		Special accounts
3.	Contributions to the road fund (1.5% of net income, 1% of turnover, etc.)	9430	6520	Special accounts
4.	0.9% deduction from the salary fund to the employment fund	2010, 2310, 2510, 9410, 9420 etc	6520	Special accounts
5.	0.5% deduction from the salary fund for the trade union council	2010, 2310, 2510, 9410, 9420 etc	6520	Special accounts
6.	Reduction of insurance and target payments: - when used for pensions - when losses are covered	6520 6510	6710 1010- 1090, 2810,	Bank documents, invoices, certificates and other

		2910-	documents
		2990	
		etc	
- to the advanced advance		6510-	
		6520	
- when transferred from the bank		5110	

An analytical account of liabilities to insurance and trust funds is provided by these types of payments.

LECTURE 9. ACCOUNTING OF FINANCIAL BASE REPORT

Plan of lecture

1. Calculation of production reserves
2. Calculation of production costs
3. Accounting for finished products
4. Inventory of goods

1. Accounting for production reserves

An important factor in the management of the farm is the fact that the company has production reserves.

Production resources are the objects of labor that form the material basis of production. In accordance with IFRS 4 Inventories, production inventories include assets that have the following characteristics:

- **Raw materials** are the objects of labor that form the material basis for the production (performance) of a product (work, service);
- **Semi-finished products** (semi-finished products) are items of labor that have gone through certain technological stages of processing, but can not be recognized as independent finished materials, and require further processing;
- **Components** are the parts that are needed to make a product complete. Fuel - fuels used in production (gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, liquefied gas, etc.);
- **Combustibles** are greases, aphthols and similar lubricants that are used in technical means.

- **Spare parts are components** of technical means (pistons, sleeves, cylinders, chambers, etc.);
- **Construction materials** - materials used in the construction and repair of these facilities (bricks, wood, cement, etc.);
- **Fodder is fodder purchased** for the storage, breeding and feeding of animals on the balance of enterprises, green fodder, silage, sawdust, straw and the like.
- **Tara** - these are the assets used in the packaging, transportation, storage of products (bottles, barrels, boxes, bags, etc.);

In addition to the above, production stocks include, in particular, inventory and household goods, as well as goods for cultivation and care.

Production resources are divided into primary and secondary resources according to their role in production.

The main inventory means the raw materials that make up the main component of the product. For example, meat is the main raw material for a sausage factory. The remaining materials, for example, garlic, pepper, salt, vinegar, wrapping film, twine and others are auxiliary materials for this enterprise. In such a construction organization, construction materials and spare parts in the transport enterprise serve as the main production resources.

Functions of the inventory of production reserves. The main functions of accounting for production resources include:

- Accounting for production resources in a way that is appropriate to the criteria that reveal their nature;
- Proper classification and grouping of production resources;
- Accurate assessment of production resources;
- Accurate accounting of additional costs incurred on inventories (transportation, customs duties and taxes, exchange rate differences, surcharges, certification, etc.), their cost (cost) or cost of inventories purchased on time.
- Record the status and movement of production resources with accurate, timely and appropriate initial documentation;
- Ensuring material responsibility for production resources, control over the correct and timely preparation and submission of reports by materially responsible persons;

- Ensuring the completeness of the reporting data and accounting data of the materially responsible persons on the condition and movement of production resources;
- Ensuring the integrity of production resources, their re-inventory (inventory) in a timely manner, accurate identification and accounting of its results;
- Efficient use of available production resources, for this purpose not to store excess stocks in warehouses, not to allow them to be wasted, to sell unnecessary materials and to take into account the consequences;
- Reasonable revaluation of production resources and accurate presentation of its results;
- Accurately calculate the depreciation of low-value items, timely write-off of fully obsolete items, accurately reflect their book value in the report.

Assessment of production resources. Manufacturing inventories are measured in accordance with IFRS 4 Inventories (page 7) by choosing the lower of their cost or sales at one of their net realizable value.

Evaluation of production reserves. Inventory inventories are evaluated by selecting the minimum value for their inventory (s) according to the commodity-material inventory (p. 7) according to the 4th value.

The cost of production reserves is the sum of all the costs of buying or selling them.

The cost of purchased inventories includes the cost of their purchase, customs duties and fees, certification fees, commission fees, transportation and other expenses incurred in the purchase. Value added tax (VAT) is included in the VAT paid to suppliers in the sale of non-taxable enterprise inventories and their cost. The amount of VAT paid on the sale of inventories in VAT-paying enterprises is deducted from the tax on this tax (credited).

The cost of inventories is the amount of materials and labor costs incurred on their own and the material, labor and other capital expenditures that go into other inventories.

The net worth of the sale is lower than the cost of the inventory, only to be lowered when they are accumulated in excess. In this way, production reserves are reflected in the reduced prices, that is, in the balance of the fair value of the sale.

The cost of production reserves is assessed in one of the following ways in accordance with the EMP 4 (pp. 16-18):

FIFO - expenditure at the cost of inventories at the time of arrival, ie the first income, the first expense. A characteristic feature of this method is that at the end of the reporting period, the enterprise remains only the stocks received in the last queue and prices. The cost of inventories remaining in the following month is included in the cost of production in the first instance. For example, on January 5, material "A" fell from 1,000 soums to 100 soums for a total of 100,000 soums, on January 15, 2000 soums fell from 150 soums to 300,000 soums , and on January 20, 1,000 soums fell from 200 soums to 200,000 soums . Let's say that in January, 3,500 of the total materials were used for production. The value of inventories included in the cost of production in this way is a total of 500,000 soums . At the end of the month, 500 soums of unused material that arrived in the warehouse on January 20 will remain in reserve from Rs 200 to Rs 100,000. In the next month, the cost of production of this material will be at the same price, ie 200 soums .

- **AVECO** is a method of subtracting the value of reserves from the average price. In the example above, the average cost of one piece of material is 150 UZS (600000/4000), the cost of the material spent on production is 525,000 UZS (3,500 * 150), and the amount of materials used in the imagination is 75,000 UZS (500,000 UZS).
- **LIFO** is a method of deducting inventories from the last receipt price. In the above example, the cost of materials used in production is 550,000 soums (1000 * 200 + 2000 * 150 + 500 * 100), and the cost of materials left at the end of the month is 50,000 soums (500 * 100). In the context of rising prices, this method leads first to an increase in cost, and then to a decrease, and at the end of the month, old-fashioned materials remain in stock. Therefore, it is necessary to re-evaluate the materials many times.

The above methods of inventory have different effects on the cost of goods produced and their residual value. For example, the smallest cost and largest inventory balance is in FIFO, the largest cost and smallest inventory balance is in LIFO. In our example, this includes:

INDICATORS	FIFO	AVECO	LIFO
At cost price	500000	525000	550000
Reserve balance	100000	75000	50000

Methods of estimating the value of inventories have a different effect on profit through cost, and also on taxes on profit (income). For example, let's say 3,500 of the stocks were sold for 250 sums. In this case, the profit from the sale of the enterprise and income taxes (excluding periodic expenses, costs and benefits that are added to the tax base) are as follows.

INDICATORS	FIFO	AVECO	LIFO
Net income	875000	875000	875000
At cost price	500000	525000	550000
Profit	375000	350000	325000
Income tax, 20%	75000	70000	65000
Infrastructure-develop tax, 8%	24000	22400	20800

As can be seen from the example, the largest profit taxes are reflected in FIFO and the smallest in LIFO.

In accordance with IFRS №4 (p.17), the use of the FIFO and AVEKO methods, which are more important in the Republic of Uzbekistan, is envisaged, while the LIFO method is not.

Business entities should choose one of the above FIFO and AVECO methods of estimating the value of production inventories and reflect it in their accounting policies. It is forbidden to use two methods at the same time. It is possible to switch from one method to another when there is a basis, and changes in the accounting policy should be communicated to the relevant authorities.

Accounting of production stocks in storage areas. Warehouses, shops, platforms, plots, barns, etc. are the places of storage of production stocks in enterprises. In all storage facilities, specific materially responsible persons for inventories are identified and material liability agreements are concluded with them.

Materially responsible persons are warehouse managers, shop managers, heads of economic departments, foremen, garage managers, shepherds, heads of fattening bases and others.

The main tasks of the materially responsible persons are timely receipt of production stocks, their transfer to production shops and departments by the order of the head of the enterprise in full, ensuring the integrity of

material assets, prevention of looting, correct and timely receipt of stocks with appropriate documents registration, correct preparation and submission of reports on their status and actions in a timely manner.

Production inventories are accounted for in quantitative and quantitative and monetary terms in their storage locations. To do this, an inventory card is opened for each production stock or a general inventory book is kept. The following primary and consolidated documents are used:

• **In terms of income:**

1. Invoice - when receiving production inventories received from external suppliers.

2. consignment note- when receiving income from internal divisions.

3. The act of acceptance - in case of acceptance from founders, other persons on a non-refundable basis, in internal exchange, withdrawal from auxiliary production, receipt as a result of scientific research and development, and in other cases.

4. Inventory sheet and reconciliation account - when surpluses are detected in the inventory, transferred from one materially responsible person to another

• **Expenses:**

1. When the application is submitted for production from the warehouse

2. treaty sheet - in case of transfer of a certain amount of materials from one responsible person to another every day

3. Invoice - when materials are sold abroad, provided free of charge, included as a cost of the facility, and in other cases

4. Acts of write-off - when there are cases of write-off of materials, etc.

Materially responsible persons prepare material reports on the basis of income and expenditure documents in a timely manner (within the period specified in accordance with the accounting policy). These reports are compiled in approved forms. They reflect the state and movement of production stocks in quantitative and summary terms. Material reports are made in two copies, signed by the persons responsible for the material and the first copy is submitted to the accounting department. Exact material reports and primary documents attached to them are the basis for synthetic accounting of production reserves.

Synthetic calculation of materials. The following accounts are provided in IFRS 21 for the synthetic accounting of materials.

• **1010 "Raw materials and supplies"**. In the debit of this account the initial balance of basic and auxiliary raw materials and supplies, processed

agricultural products, fodder and bedding and their increase from various sources, and in the credit - a decrease in cost of materials as a result of production and other costs or at a value that is the smallest of the net selling values.

- **1020 "Purchased semi-finished products and components"**. The debit of this account reflects the current balance of semi-finished products, components, building parts and structures and their increase due to foreign purchases, and the credit - their decrease as a result of production, construction and other costs at a value less than cost or net selling value.

- **1030 "Fuel"**. The debit of this account includes the balance of petroleum products, fuels and lubricants (oil, gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, oils, etc.), gaseous fuels (gas and gasoline), as well as solid fuels (coal, wood, etc.) and their import. an increase in purchases, and in credit - a decrease in their production and management costs, as well as other costs as a result of other costs are reflected in the value less than the cost or net selling value.

- **1040 "Parts"**. The debit of this account includes the increase in the cost of machinery and equipment, spare parts for vehicle repairs, the remaining balance of spare tires and their purchase from abroad, and the credit - the decrease in their production and management costs, as well as other costs. is displayed at a value that is small.

- **1050 «Building materials»**. The debit of this account includes the stock of construction materials required for construction, construction and installation work, construction of building details and structures and their increase due to foreign purchases, and the credit - their expenditure on construction, construction and installation work, production of various structures, etc. the resulting decrease in costs is reflected in the value that is the smallest of the cost or net selling values.

- **1060 «Containers and packaging materials»**. The debit of this account includes all types of containers not used as household inventory and goods, the remaining balance of materials and parts required for the manufacture and repair of containers and their increase in foreign exchange, and the credit - their use, as well as decrease in other costs are displayed at the smallest value.

- **1070 "Materials submitted for recycling"**. The debit of this account reflects the current balance of the main and auxiliary materials that can be given abroad for processing and increases due to their purchase from abroad, and the credit - their use, as well as decrease as a result of other expenses at a value less than cost or net selling value.

- **1090 "Other materials"**. The debit of this account includes the available balance of material assets (waste, irreparable scrap products, scrap metal, old tires and tires, used oil, nigral, etc.) not included in the above accounts, from production, disposal of fixed assets and other operations and their processing. increase in the cost of production, and in the credit - their use, as well as a decrease as a result of other expenses are reflected in the value that is the smallest of the cost or net selling value.

- **1510 "Preparation and Procurement of Materials"**. This account is used in the accounting policy of the enterprise, provided that it reflects the preparation process separately. In its debit the cost of the process of preparation and purchase of materials, and in the credit this value is included in the cost of imported materials. If the accounting policy of the enterprise provides for the direct reflection of the receipt of materials in accounts 1010-1090, then account 1510 does not apply.

- **1610 "Deviations in the cost of materials"**. This account is used in the accounting policy of the enterprise, provided that the cost of production and purchase of materials is reflected in the accounting estimates. The estimated cost is usually the normative or planned cost. The fact that the actual cost of manufactured (purchased) materials exceeds the book value is reflected in the debit of this account, and its low is reflected in its credit in correspondence with account 1510. The amount of the debit balance of account 1610 indicates the amount of deviations corresponding to the materials received in excess of the estimated value. The differences between the prices are included in the expense accounts in proportion to their carrying amount at the time the purchased materials are actually consumed.

Transactions related to the movement of materials are reflected in the accounts as follows.

1. The accounting policy does not provide for the use of account 1510

Sequence number	The content of the operation	Debit account	Credit account	The document on which the record is based
1.	When materials are received from suppliers: - the cost of purchasing stocks without VAT - - VAT amount	1010- 1090 4410	6010, 4110 6010	Contract, invoice
2.	When taken from ancillary production	1010- 1090	2310	Report, consignment

				note
3.	When taken from accountants	1010-1090	4220-4230	Бўнак ҳисоботи
4.	When semi-finished materials are included in the composition of raw materials and supplies	1010-1090	2110	Decision, consignment note
5.	When finished products are converted into materials	1010-1090	2810-2820	Decision, consignment note, application
6.	When household inventory and items are converted into materials	1010-1090	1080	Decision, application, consignment note
7.	When taken from the founders	1010-1090	4610	Charter, contract, act, invoice
8.	When taken on claims	1010-1090	4860	Decision, invoice
9.	When received for free	1010-1090	8530,	Decision, invoice, deed
10.	When received as financial aid	1010-1090	9380	Contract, invoice, deed
11.	When deficiencies are accepted instead	1010-1090	4730	Decision, invoice, deed
12.	When deficiencies are accepted instead	1010-1090	5010-5020	Invoice, cash order
13	Inventory to the amount of identified surplus	1010-1090	9390	Inventory sheet, decision
14.	When there is an internal exchange	1010-1090	1010-1090	Inventory sheet, consignment note, application
15	When reassessed: -when the price is increased	1010-1090	9390	act

	-when the cost is reduced	9430	1010-1090	
16	When spent on basic production	2010	1010-1090	Application, consignment note
17	When spent on ancillary production	2310	1010-1090	When spent on ancillary production
18	When spent on general production	2510	1010-1090	Application, consignment note
19.	When spent on service farms	2710	1010-1090	Application, consignment note
20.	When spent on advertising	9410	1010-1090	Application, consignment note
21.	When spent on management purposes	9420	1010-1090	When spent on management purposes
22.	When sold: -sale value -VAT amount -at cost -profit from sales - damage from sales	4010 9220 9220 9220 9220 9430	9220 6410 1010-1090 9320 9220	Contract, invoice
23	When given free of charge: -at cost -VAT amount - to the damage seen	9220 9220 9430	1010-1090 6410 9220	Decision, invoice, contract
24.	In case of shortage: - when the person responsible for the material is placed on the neck - to the amount of multiple	4730 4730	1010-1090 9390	Certificate, Decision

	recovery - in case of damage to the enterprise	9430	1010- 1090	
25	When included as a founding fee: -contract value -VAT amount -at cost amount of profit	0610- 0690 9220 9220 9220	1010- 1090 6410 1010- 1090 9320	Contract, decision, invoice
26.	When converted into a finished product	2810- 2820	1010- 1090	Decision, application, consignment note
27	When converted to semi-finished material	2110	1010- 1090	Decision, application, consignment note
28	When converted into low-cost inventory	1080	1010- 1090	Қарор, application, накладной
29.	When preparation and transportation costs are included in the cost	1010- 1090	1510	Payment
30	when included in a poor quality product	2610	1010- 1090	Decision, application, consignment note
31	When spent on ITI and TKI	3190	1010- 1090	Decision, application, consignment note
32	When capital is invested	0810	1010- 1090	Decision, application, consignment note

33	When returned to suppliers	6010, 4110	1010- 1090	Dalolatnoma, schet-invoice
34.	To the cost of materials included in barter operations	4010	1010- 1090	Agreement, Invoice
35.	When spent on dealing with the aftermath of an emergency	9720	1010- 1090	Decision, invoice, deed

2. Accounting policy provides for the use of account 1510

Sequence number	The content of the operation	Debit account	Credit account	The document on which the record is based
1.	When materials are received from suppliers: - The cost of purchasing stocks without VAT - - VAT amount	1510 4410	6010, 4110 6010	Contract, invoice
2.	When taken from ancillary production	1510	2310	Report, consignment note
3.	When taken from accountants	1510	4220- 4230	Bonak report
4.	Preparatory services	1510	6990	Invoice
5.	To the claims made on the preparation	4860	1510	Letter of claim
6.	Materials received as a result of preparation	1010- 1090	1510	Certificate of acceptance
7.	When the actual cost of preparation is lower than the book value of the materials	1510	1610	Accounting Information Letter
8.	When the actual cost of preparation is higher than the estimated cost of the materials	1610	1510	Accounting Information Letter

An account of animals in breeding and fattening

Breeding animals are the offspring of mother animals (horses, cows, sheep, goats, pigs, chickens, etc.), horses, calves, lambs, goats, chickens and others.

Animals that are fattened are animals that are raised for meat or for fattening.

Breeding and fattening animals are counted on the account № 11 "Breeding and fattening animals". The account is active, constant, the debit reflects the current number of breeding and fattening animals and the cost of their increase, and the credit reflects their decrease. Breeding animals are mainly reproduced from the following sources:

- In exchange for breeding animals and their weight gain
- In exchange for the purchase of young goods
- For free
- In exchange for income from the founders

Mother animals are counted according to the number of offspring raised from birth, the initial value of which is equal to the cost of keeping the mother animals. These costs are accumulated on the debit of accounts № 2010 "Main production", № 2310 "Auxiliary production", after the child is taken from the birth of the mother animals, these costs are credited to the above accounts and debited to the account № 11 "Growing and fattening animals".

Expenditures on rearing of young animals are accumulated in the debit of accounts № 2010 "Main production", № 2310 "Auxiliary production" and at the end of the reporting period (month, quarter, year) are included in the value of rearing animals on the basis of special traction accounts. At the end of the growing season, when they are transferred to the main herd, the following accounting entry is issued:

Debit 0840 «Main herd formation»

Credit 1110 "Animals in breeding and fattening"

The amount accumulated in the account 0840 "Formation of the main herd" is deducted depending on the inclusion of the bred animal in the group of working and productive animals, i.e.:

Debit 0170 «Working and productive animals»

Credit 0840 "The formation of the main herd"

If young animals are taken from other legal entities and individuals for breeding, then the following entries are made:

1. If purchased

Debit 1110 "Animals in breeding and fattening"

Credit 6010 "Debts to suppliers"

Credit 4230 "Debts of employees on advances"

Credit 6890 "Other liabilities"

2. Free of charge

Debit 1110 "Animals in breeding and fattening"

Credit 8530 «Free property»

3. Taken from the founders

Debit 1110 "Animals in breeding and fattening"

Credit 4610 "Debts of founders on the share of the authorized capital"

Young animals of this species are also included in the main herd as working animals or productive animals after the breeding process is over.

Breeding animals can be sold, given away for free, given to another enterprise as a founding fee, perished. In all cases, their cost is written off with the entry Debit 9220 Credit 1110, the profit received is recorded with the entry Dt 9220 Credit 9320, and the loss incurred is recorded with the entry Debit 9432 Credit 9220. Receipts from customers will be credited with Debit 4010 Credit 9220.

Expenditures on fattening of fattened animals are accumulated in the debit of the account № 2010 "Main production" and at the end of the reporting period are included in the cost of fattening cattle.

Proceeds from the sale of fattened cattle are sold or sold live to the enterprise's income (Debit 5010,4010 Credit 9010), at the same time the cost of fattened goods sold is deducted

(Debit 9110 Credit 1110).

In case of death of breeding and fattening animals, their cost is covered by the materially responsible person or enterprise, as well as by the insurance policy if insured. These operations are reflected in the entries Debit 4630, 9430,6510 Credit 9220, respectively.

Analytical accounting of breeding and fattening animals is carried out by their species, groups, age-appropriate habitats and financially responsible persons.

Accounting for inventory and household items

Inventories and household items are tools and items of labor that meet one of the following conditions (household inventory):

- a) the service life is less than 1 year;
- b) up to 50 times the minimum wage in the Republic of Uzbekistan at the time of purchase per unit.

Regardless of value, inventory and household items include:

- Special tools and equipment;
- Special and sanitary clothing, special footwear;
- Seat items (beds, pillows, sheets, etc.);

- Stationery (calculators, tableware, etc.);
- Kitchen utensils (spoons, forks, pots, pans, knives, etc.);
- Temporary fixtures and fittings (untitled structures) - wooden walkways, washrooms, toilets and similar fixtures included in the cost of construction and installation work;
- Shift equipment with a service life of up to one year;
- Fishing tools (fishing rods, nets, etc.).

Inventory and household items are reflected in the accounting account depending on their location. According to this sign, they are divided into two groups:

- Inventory and household items in the warehouse.
- Inventory and household items in use.

Accordingly, inventory and household items are recorded in the following accounts:

1. Inventories in the warehouse - 1080 on the account "Inventory and household goods".

2. Current part - 014 "Inventory and household goods in use" in the off-balance sheet account. Inventory and household items from all sources (suppliers, founders, provided free of charge, etc.) № 1080 are credited to the account "Inventory and household items" (Debit 1080 Credit 6010,4610,8530,4220,6990,1010-1090, 4110, 9390,5010 and others). Inventory and household items transferred from the warehouse for use are immediately written off to the expense accounts (Debit 2010,0810,9410,9420 and other accounts Credit 1080). Simultaneous inventory and household items are reflected in the income of the account off-balance 014. From this account they are deducted on the basis of special acts at the end of their service life, when they become unusable. The sale, free transfer of inventory and household items, included as a founding cost, is reflected in the debit of account 9220 "Sale of other assets and miscellaneous expenses" and in the credit of account 1080 at cost.

Analytical accounting of inventory and household items is carried out on the persons responsible for the material, depending on their names, prices and other characteristics.

2. Calculation of production costs

Production costs are the costs that go directly to the production of goods (works, services), as well as their cost.

At cost price is the sum of all costs incurred in the production of goods (works, services), expressed in money.

Types, structure, order of accounting of production costs approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated

February 5, 1999 No 54 "On the structure of production costs and sales of goods (works, services) Statute ".

In accordance with this Regulation, all production costs of enterprises are classified according to the following criteria.

- Depending on its role in the production process;
- Depending on the method of inclusion in the cost;
- Depending on the change in production volume;
- Depending on the economic nature.

Depending on the role in the production process, production costs are divided into basic production, auxiliary production, general production costs.

Basic production costs are the costs of production facilities that directly carry out the main technological processes of production. Such costs include costs directly incurred in the production of goods (works, services) in the technological processes of the main shops.

Auxiliary production costs are the costs of production units (shops) that are ancillary and serviceable for the main production shops. Auxiliary shops are, for example, a repair shop, a mechanics shop, a steam shop and others. The costs of these shops are taken into account separately and are included in the main production costs at the end of each month.

Total production costs are the costs of the units involved in the management and organization of all main and auxiliary production facilities, as well as the units that service them. For example, the supply department, fire department, heating department, security department, etc. provide various services to the main and auxiliary shops. The costs of these units are also accounted for separately and are included in the main and ancillary production costs at the end of the month in accordance with the procedures set out in the accounting policy.

Depending on the method of inclusion in the cost, production costs are divided into direct and indirect costs.

Direct costs are those costs that are directly attributable to the cost of the product produced. other costs of the extraction shop can be cited directly.

Indirect costs are costs that are related to the entire production activity of the enterprise, but cannot be directly included in the cost of a particular unit (product), and therefore distributed among the units (products) in accordance with a certain procedure. Most total production costs are exactly indirect costs, which are distributed proportionally depending on the share

of products produced, the share of wages of shop workers and other characteristics. *Depending on the change in production volume*, production costs are divided into variable and conditionally constant types:

Variable costs are costs that fluctuate directly in quantity as output increases or decreases. For example, the cost of materials depends directly on the amount of finished product produced, and the amount of wages accrued to an unemployed employee - depends on the amount of product (work performed) produced by him. *Conditional fixed costs* are costs whose amount does not change despite changes in production volume, but whose relative level may change. For example, the cost of rent, property insurance, which is paid in a fixed amount under a contract for weapons and means of production. Such costs are not conditionally variable in quantity, but are variable in proportion to the volume of production. All production costs included in the cost of production on the basis of economic significance

According to the "Regulations" is divided into the following elements:

- Material costs of production (recyclable waste)

The cost of this group consists of 12 items, the full list of which is given in paragraph 1.1 of the Regulations.

- Labor costs of a production nature - this group of costs consists of 7 articles and 12 sub-articles, the full list of which is given in paragraph 1. 2 of the Regulations.

- Social insurance contributions related to production - this group of costs consists of 2 items, the name of which is given in paragraph 1.3 of the Regulation.

- Depreciation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets - this group of costs consists of 2 items, the name of which is given in paragraph 1.4 of the Regulation.

- Other production costs - this group of costs consists of 9 items and 11 sub-items, the full list of which is given in paragraph 1.5 of the Regulations.

Functions of production cost accounting. The main tasks of accounting for production costs include:

- Accounting for production costs in accordance with the criteria that reveal their nature;
- Proper classification and grouping of production costs;
- Proper, timely and appropriate initial documentation of production costs;
- Ensuring the completeness of the reporting data and accounting information of the persons responsible for production costs;

- Accurate and timely inclusion of completed production costs in the cost of finished products (works, services);
- Accurate and timely accounting of costs incomplete production, their re-registration (inventory) in a timely manner, the correct identification and accounting of its results;
- Identify the causes and culprits of irrational costs that lead to cost overruns, and constantly monitor the activities of those responsible for preventing such costs;
- Establish control over the efficient use of available production resources and facilities;
- Proper formation of production costs as an object of the tax base, etc.

Synthetic and analytical calculation of production costs. In accordance with IFRS 21, the synthetic calculation of production costs is made on the accounts 2010 "Main production", 2310 "Auxiliary production" and 2510 "General production costs". The opening of these accounts is based on the role of production costs in production. All of these accounts are active, permanent accounts. Their debit reflects the increase in expenses, and their credit reflects the write-off, i.e. decrease. The balance of these accounts represents the unfinished portion of primary, auxiliary, and general production, respectively, in monetary terms. In most enterprises, accounts 2310 "Auxiliary production" and 2510 "General production costs" are closed at the end of the reporting period, i.e. the amounts accumulated in their debits, as mentioned above, are distributed in one way or another. In particular, the part of their main production will be debited to the account "Main production" in 2010, and on this basis, these accounts will be closed at the end of the period will not have a balance.

The amount accumulated in the debit of the account "Main production" in 2010 (except for some amounts reflected in its credit, for example, the cost of returned waste, the amount of scrap) represents the total cost of all products (works, services). The actual cost of finished goods (works and services) is credited to the account 2010 "Main production" 2810 "Finished goods in stock", the cost of work performed and services 9130 "Cost of work performed and services rendered".

Transactions related to production costs are reflected in the accounts as follows.

Sequence number	The content of the operation	Debit account	Credit account	The document on which the record is based
1.	Material expenses	2010, 2310, 2510	1010- 1090	Material expenses
2.	Accrued salary expenses	2010, 2310, 2510	6710	Salary calculations
3.	Deductions to the social insurance bodies in accordance with the established norms for the salary fund	2010, 2310, 2510	6510- 6520	Depreciation account book
4.	Depreciation of fixed assets for production	2010, 2310, 2510	0210- 0299	Invoice, act
5.	Other on production expenses	2010, 2310, 2510	6010, 6910- 6990	An invoice,, act
6.	Closing the auxiliary production cost account	2010	2310	Accounting
7.	Closing the General Production Expenses Account	2010	2510	Accounting
8.	Inclusion of production costs in the cost of the finished	2810	2010	Accounting
9.	Inclusion of production costs in the cost of work performed and services	9130	2010	Accounting
10.	Act on the value of returnable waste from production	1090	2010	act
11.	Defective act	2610	2010	act
12.	For deficiencies identified in production	5910	2010, 2310, 2510	act
13	Semi-finished products	2110	2010 2310,	Reports

			2510	
14.	In the revaluation of work in progress:			Inventory sheet, act
	- on the rising side	2010	6230	
	- - downwards	3210	2010	

Analytical accounting of production costs reflected in the accounts 2010, 2310, 2510 is carried out in the manner prescribed by the accounting policy for departments (shops), types of products and items of expenditure.

1. Calculation of finished products

Finished products are finished products that have passed all technological processes of production, do not require excessive processing, meet state standards in terms of quality, technical conditions and are accepted in warehouses. Depending on the type of activity of the enterprise, the finished products it produces may vary. For example, the finished product of a machine-building plant is a car or truck, the finished product of a bakery is bread and bakery products, the finished product of an agricultural enterprise are fruits and vegetables and other products. Finished products are the end result of the production process carried out at the enterprise. The cost of their production is the cost of production of the enterprise, as well as the cost of the finished product.

Finished goods are an important type of current assets of enterprises. Their turnover rate will depend on supply and demand, quality, volume produced, price and other factors. In turn, the volume of sales, cash receipts, income and other indicators are directly related to the purchase of finished products. That is why finished products are one of the important objects of accounting. Finished products are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 4 at the following rates:

- When withdrawn from production - at actual cost;
- When received from the founders - at the agreed price;
- Arrival free of charge on the condition of non-refund - at a value determined by an expert;
- For items that are difficult to determine the real price - at the planned (normative) price.
- In case of loss, low quality or damage - at net realizable value (below cost).

Valuation of finished goods can be done in one of the FIFO or AVECO methods defined in the enterprise accounting policy, as well as production inventories. The cost of the product is found by accounting for production costs and calculating the cost. A calculation is usually made for a product (work or service type) of the same name. In practice, such types of calculations as normative (planned) calculation, real cost calculation are widely used.

Calculation of normative (planned) cost of 1 serving of rice

The cost of 100 servings of rice	Сымма
1. Meat 6 kg * 2200 soums	13200
2. Rice 20 kg * 500 soums	10000
3. oil 8 kg * 1100 soums	8800
4. Carrots 20 kg * 250 soums	5000
5. Onions 3 kg * 150 soums	450
6. Salt and spices	500
7. Total costs	40950
<i>Average normative cost of 1 serving of rice</i>	409-50

The cost of the product calculated on the basis of the normative (planned) calculation is used as the estimated price during the reporting period. Because it is not possible to fully determine all the production costs incurred to produce a product before the end of the reporting period, it is also not possible to calculate the actual production cost of the product.

To calculate the actual cost of a product (work, service) at the end of the reporting period, the sum of the actual costs incurred for that product (work, service) is taken from the accounting records, for example, from the general ledger. The total cost is divided by the total number of products (works, services) produced, and thus is the sum of cost per unit of product (work, service). For example, according to the calculation, the normative (planned) production cost of 1 kg of tea in the factory is 1,200 soums, in March, 20 tons of tea were packed and the total production costs were 250,000,000 soums according to the general ledger, then the actual cost of 1 kg of tea is 1,250 soums ($250000000/20000$ kg)., In April, 25 tons of tea were packed and the total production cost was 30,000,000 soums according to the general ledger, where the actual cost of 1 kg of packed tea is 1,200 soums.

If the movement of finished products in the enterprise during the reporting period is taken into account in the planned accounting estimates, then at the end of the reporting period the difference between the actual cost and the estimated cost is determined and adjustments are made to this amount. We will discuss these records later.

The selling price of the product (work, service) is also calculated on the basis of cost calculation. The difference between the calculation of the selling price and the calculation of the cost is that it takes into account the additional value added to the cost of sales. Such values are, including the amount of profit received by the enterprise on the level of profitability, excise tax, value

added tax, sales margin, surcharge of the catering enterprise. For example, the calculation of the selling price of a bottle of vodka (capacity 0.5 liters) in a vodka factory is approximately as follows.

Sales price calculation (factory)

Rating elements	Sums
1. The average production cost of a bottle of vodka	90
2. Corporate profit 20%	18
3. The net selling price of the enterprise	108
4. Excise tax 82% (from the sale price together with the excise tax. This price is $108 * 100 / 100 - 82 = 600$ sum)	492
5. Sales price with excise tax	600
6. 20% value added tax	120
7. The selling price of the enterprise	720

When a bottle of vodka is sold in a retail store, a sales mark is added to the purchase price. In this case, the calculation of the selling price of a bottle of vodka is as follows.

Sales price calculation (in the restaurant)

Rating elements	Sum, in soums,
1. The purchase price of a bottle of vodka is	720
2. Trade premium 20% 144	144
3. Retail price of the goods 864	864
4. Restaurant service fee 30% 259	259
5. The price of vodka on the restaurant menu is 1123	1123

Functions of finished product accounting. The main tasks of accounting for finished products include:

- Accounting for finished products in accordance with the criteria that reveal their essence;
- Correct classification and grouping of finished products;
- Correct evaluation of the finished product;
- Proper, timely and appropriate initial documentation of the status and movement of the finished product;
- Ensuring financial responsibility for finished products, control over the correctness and timeliness of reporting and submission of reports by the responsible persons;
- Ensuring the integrity of finished products, for this purpose, their re-registration (inventory) in a timely manner, the correct identification and accounting of its results;

- Control over the timely sale of finished products, including those sold at prices below cost, to prevent the accumulation of excess stocks in warehouses;
- Reasonable revaluation of finished products and accurate presentation of its results in the account, etc.

Accounting for storage of finished products. Finished products are accepted in the warehouse of the enterprise, mainly from the production units (shops), as well as in some cases from abroad as the cost of the founders, as gratuitous goods on a non-refundable basis. Receipt is made on the basis of consignment note, acts, invoices, treaty sheets. For the quantitative and summary accounting of the received finished products, cards are opened for each of them or a general warehouse ledger is kept. The sale of finished products from the warehouse and other costs are made only with the permission of management. Expenditure transactions are formalized by invoices, bills of lading, acts, applications, bills of lading and other documents. Within the period specified in the accounting policy, warehouse managers compile reports that represent the status and movement of finished products in quantitative and summary form and submit them to the accounting department. Reports and attached primary documents are the basis for conducting synthetic and analytical accounting of finished products.

Synthetic and analytical calculation of finished products. IFRS 21 provides for the following accounting system for finished goods:

- **2810** "Finished goods in stock"
- **2820** "Finished products at the exhibition"
- **2830** "Finished goods submitted to the Commission"

These accounts are active accounts, the debit of which reflects the balance of finished goods, an increase in receipts, and the credit - a decrease.

All finished products received in the warehouse of the enterprise are reflected in the debit of the account 2810 "Finished goods in the warehouse" and in the credit of the accounts indicating the origin of other finished products, including:

- **Credit** 2010 "Main production" - the cost of finished products from the main production;
- **Credit** 2310 "Auxiliary production" - the cost of finished products from auxiliary production;
- **Credit** 4610 "Debt of the founders on contributions to the authorized capital" - the value of finished products received from the founders as a founding fee;
- **Credit** 9380 "Non-repayable financial assistance" - the value of finished products received as non-repayable financial assistance from other persons;

- **Credit** 1010 "Materials" - the cost of materials included in the finished product;
- **Credit** 2810,2820,2830 - for domestic exchange of finished products
- **Credit** 9390 "Other operating income" - the amount of excess identified in the inventory, etc.

Sales of finished products are reflected in the accounting as follows:

1. VAT on the value of the finished product on the invoices provided to customers at the selling price you have

Debit 4010 "Accounts receivable from customers and customers"

Credit 9010 "Income from the sale of finished products"

2. The amount of VAT corresponding to the finished product sold

Debit 4010 "Accounts receivable from customers and customers"

Credit 6410 "Debts on payments to the budget"

3. When making payments on finished products sold to customers:

- The amount of the advance received

Debit 5010 "Cashier", 5110 "Current account", 5210 "Currency account"

Credit 6310 "Advances received from buyers and customers"

- The amount of the advance received is closed after the sale of the product

Debit 6310 "Advances from buyers and customers"

Credit 4010 "Accounts receivable from buyers and customers"

- Recovery of the last receivable

Debit 5010 "Cashier", 5110 "Current account", 5210 "Currency account"

Credit 4010 "Accounts receivable from buyers and customers"

4. The actual tannery of finished goods sold cannot be determined on each invoice. Therefore, in order to find the cost of goods sold, a balance sheet is created at the end of the reporting period on the status and movement of finished products. This balance is formed as follows.

Balance on the finished product

Indicators	At cost price	At the selling price	Difference (+,-)
1. We are left at the beginning of the period	2000000	2580000	258000
2. Product from production	10000000	13400000	3400000
3. Revaluation amount		500000	500000
4. Total ready to sell product (1 + 2 + 3)	12000000	14158000	2158000

5. The cost per 1 soum of product	X	0,8475	
6. Finished product sold	9322500	11000000	1677500
7. Residue at the end of the period	2677500	3158000	480500

To find the cost of goods sold, information about their condition and movement in the balance sheet is shown in separate columns in the actual cost of production and sales prices. The average cost per 1 sum of finished product is determined by dividing the total cost of finished products for sale by the selling price of total products for sale (excluding VAT). The average cost found is multiplied by the value of the finished goods sold (excluding VAT), the amount obtained represents the total cost of goods sold. In the above conditional example, the average cost per 1 sum of finished product was 0.85 sums. The total cost of the finished product sold is 9322500 sums (11000000×0.85). At the end of the reporting period, the following accounting entry is made for this amount:

Debit 9110 "Cost of finished goods sold"

Credit 2810 "Finished goods in stock"

5. To earn profit from the sale of finished products, the income reflected in account 9010 is transferred to the credit of account 10 9910 "Final financial result", the cost of sales reflected in account 9110 is transferred to the debit of account № 9910 "Final financial result", between credit and debit transactions of the last account the positive difference (without other entries) represents the profit from the sale. In the above conditional example, the profit from sales was 1677500 sums.

Finished goods are considered sold if they are given to employees other than buyers in exchange for wages, even if they are used for economic needs, if they are invested in another enterprise as a cost of the enterprise. In such cases, instead of account 4010 in the above-mentioned records, 0600 "Financial investments", "1000" Materials "

Accounts such as 6700 "Employee Payroll Accounts" and 9430 "Other Operating Expenses" will be debited.

The credit of the account 2810 "Finished goods in the warehouse" also reflects other costs of stocks of finished products, including:

- When they are recycled into primary and secondary production

Debit 2010 "Main production", 2310 "Auxiliary production"

Credit 2810 "Finished goods in stock"

- When they are delivered to the company store

Debit 2920 "Retail Goods"

Credit 2810 "Finished goods in stock"

- When a defect is recognized as a product

Debit 2600 "Defects in production"

Credit 2810 "Finished goods in stock"

- When deficiencies are identified

Debit 5910 "Deficits and losses due to the destruction of wealth"

Credit 2810 "Finished goods in stock"

- When given to showrooms

Debit 2820 "Finished products at the exhibition"

Credit 2810 "Finished goods in stock"

- When submitted to the Commission

Debit 2830 "Finished goods submitted to the Commission"

Kredit 2810 «Finished products in stock»

Analytical accounting of finished products is carried out by materially responsible persons, by types of products.

3. Accounting for goods

4.

Goods means the tangible assets of an enterprise that are purchased or produced for sale. The characteristics of this type of asset include:

- They have consumer value, that is, they meet people's consumption needs;
- They have value, that is, they have a value expressed in money;
- Current assets, i.e., their reserves are renewed during a certain cycle;
 - Replaced with cash and other assets;
 - Used as an investment tool;
 - It is not considered an object of lease.

Accounting is reflected in the location of goods, the right of ownership, type, price and other characteristics.

Depending on the location, the goods can be divided into warehouses, retail outlets, exhibitions, commissions, consignors, road and other goods.

According to the right of ownership, goods can be divided into private goods, consignment goods, commission goods.

There are two main methods of selling goods: wholesale and retail.

Wholesale is the sale of goods for sale or consumption in the future. Entities engaged in this type of trade are called wholesalers. Characteristics of wholesale trade include:

- Cashless sale of goods in large batches;
- Strictly document each sales transaction with an invoice;
- Shipment of goods only from warehouses;

Wholesale of goods in the Republic should be carried out in accordance with the "Regulations on the procedure for registration and conduct of wholesale and retail trade", approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of November 26, 2002 No 407. In order to engage in wholesale trade in accordance with this Regulation, wholesale enterprises, as well as other enterprises wishing to engage in wholesale trade, must have a charter capital of 6,000 minimum wages, including money to the initial account opened in the bank until the minimum wage is 2,000. have private warehouses, equipment and other material and technical means that allow storage, sorting, packaging, loading, unloading of goods in large batches, as well as have the permission of the local government. Accounting for storage of finished products. Finished products are accepted in the warehouse of the enterprise, mainly from production units (shops), as well as in some cases from abroad as the cost of the founders, as gratuitous items on a non-refundable basis. Receipt is made on the basis of consignment notes, acts, invoices, receipt sheets. For the quantitative and summary account of the received finished products, cards are opened for each of them or the general warehouse account book is kept. The sale of finished products from the warehouse and other costs are made only with the permission of management. Expenditure transactions are formalized by invoices, bills of lading, acts, applications, bills of lading and other documents. Within the period specified in the accounting policy, warehouse managers compile reports that represent the status and movement of finished products in quantitative and summary form and submit them to the accounting department. Reports and attached

primary documents are the basis for conducting synthetic and analytical accounting of finished products.

Synthetic and analytical calculation of finished products. IFRS 21 provides for the following accounting system for finished goods:

- 2810 "Finished goods in stock"
- 2820 "Finished products at the exhibition"
- 2830 "Finished goods submitted to the Commission"

These accounts are active accounts, the debit of which reflects the balance of finished goods, the increase as a result of receipts, and the credit - a decrease. All finished products received in the warehouse of the enterprise are reflected in the debit of the account 2810 "Finished goods in the warehouse" and in the credit of the accounts indicating the source of other finished products, including:

- Credit 2010 "Main production" - the cost of finished products from the main production;
- Credit 2310 "Auxiliary production" - the cost of finished products from auxiliary production;
- Credit 4610 "Debts of the founders on contributions to the authorized capital" - the value of finished products received from the founders as a founding fee;
- Loan 9380 "Non-repayable financial assistance" - for the value of finished products received as non-repayable financial assistance from other persons;
- Credit 1010 "Materials" - the cost of materials included in the finished product;
- Credit 2810,2820,2830 - for domestic exchange of finished products
- Loan 9390 "Other operating income" - the amount of excess identified in the inventory, etc.

Sales of finished products are reflected in the accounting as follows:

1. VAT on the value of the finished product on the invoices provided to customers at the selling price you have

Debit 4010 "Accounts receivable from customers and customers"

Credit 9010 "Income from the sale of finished products"

2. The amount of VAT corresponding to the finished products sold

Debit 4010 "Accounts receivable from customers and customers"

Credit 6410 "Debts on payments to the budget"

3. When making payments on finished products sold to customers:

- The amount of the advance received

Debit 5010 "Cashier", 5110 "Account", 5210 "Currency account"

Credit 6310 "Advances from buyers and customers"

- The amount of the advance received is closed after the sale of the product

Debit 6310 "Advances from buyers and customers"

Credit 4010 Accounts receivable from buyers and customers"

- Recovery of the last receivable

Debit 5010 "Cashier", 5110 "Account", 5210 "Currency account"

Credit 4010 Accounts receivable from buyers and customers"

4. The actual tannery of finished goods sold cannot be determined for each invoice. Therefore, in order to find the cost of goods sold, at the end of the reporting period, a balance sheet is created on the status and movement of finished products. This balance is compiled as follows.

Indicators	According to price	According to selling cost	Difference (+,-)
1. Balance at the beginning of the period	2000000	2580000	258000
2. Product taken from production	10000000	13400000	3400000
3. The amount of revaluation		500000	500000
4. Total finished product for sale (1 + 2 + 3)	12000000	14158000	2158000
5. The cost per 1 sum of product	X	0,8475	
6. Sold ready product	9322500	11000000	1677500
7. Balance at the end of the period	2677500	3158000	480500

To find the cost of goods sold, information about their condition and movement in the balance sheet is shown in separate columns in the actual cost of production and sales prices. The average cost per 1 sum of finished product is determined by dividing the total cost of finished products for sale by the selling price of total products for sale (excluding VAT).

The average cost of goods sold is multiplied by the value of the finished goods sold (excluding VAT), the amount obtained represents the total cost of goods sold. In the above conditional example, the average cost per 1 sum of

finished product was 0.85 soums. The total cost of the finished product sold is 9322500 soums (11000000×0.85). The following accounting entry is made for this amount at the end of the reporting period:

Debit 9110 "Cost of finished goods sold"

Credit 2810 "Finished goods in the warehouse"

5. To earn profit from the sale of finished products, the income reflected in account 9010 is transferred to the credit of account 9910 "Final financial result", the cost of sales reflected in account 9110 is transferred to the debit of account 9910 "Final financial result", between credit and debit transactions of the last account the positive difference (without other entries) represents the profit from the sale. In the above conditional example, the amount of profit from sales was 1677,500 soums.

Finished goods are considered sold if they are given to their employees in exchange for wages in addition to buyers, even if they are used for economic needs, if they are invested in another enterprise as a cost of the facility. In such cases, instead of the account 4010 in the above-mentioned records, 0600 "Financial investments", "1000" Materials "

Accounts such as 6700 "Employee Payroll Accounts" and 9430 "Other Operating Expenses" are debited.

The credit of the account 2810 "Finished goods in the warehouse" also reflects other costs of stocks of finished products, including:

- When they are recycled into primary and secondary production

Debit 2010 "Main production", 2310 "Auxiliary production"

Credit 2810 "Finished goods in the warehouse"

- When they are delivered to the company store

Debit 2920 "Retail Goods"

Credit 2810 "Finished goods in the warehouse"

- When a defect is recognized as a product

Debit 2600 "Defects in production"

Credit 2810 "Finished goods in the warehouse"

- When deficiencies are identified

Debit 5910 "Deficits and losses due to the destruction of wealth"

Credit 2810 "Finished goods in the warehouse"

- When given to showrooms

Debit 2820 "Finished products at the exhibition"

Credit 2810 "Finished products in the warehouse"

- When submitted to the Commission

Debit 2830 "Finished goods submitted to the Commission"

Credit 2810 "Finished products in the warehouse"

Analytical accounting of finished products is carried out by materially responsible persons, by types of products.

2. Accounting for goods

A commodity is a tangible asset of an enterprise that is purchased or produced for sale. The characteristics of this type of asset include:

- **They have a consumption value, i.e., they meet people's consumption needs;**
- **They have value, that is, they have a value expressed in money;**
- **Current assets, i.e., their reserves are renewed during a certain cycle;**
- **Exchangeable for cash and other assets;**
- **Used as an investment tool;**
- **It is not considered an object of lease.**

The goods are reflected in the accounting account depending on the location, right of ownership, types, price and other characteristics.

Depending on the location, the goods can be divided into warehouses, retail outlets, exhibitions, commissions, consignors, road and other goods.

According to the right of ownership, goods can be divided into private goods, consignment goods, commission goods.

There are two main methods of selling goods: wholesale and retail.

Wholesale is the sale of goods for sale or consumption in the future. Entities engaged in this type of trade are called wholesalers. Characteristic features of wholesale trade include:

- **Cashless sale of goods in large batches;**
- **Strict registration of each sales transaction with an invoice;**
- **Shipment of goods only from warehouses;**

Wholesale sales of goods in the Republic must be carried out in accordance with the "Regulations on the procedure for registration and conduct of wholesale and retail trade activities," approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of November 26, 2002 No 407. In order to engage in wholesale trade in accordance with this Regulation, wholesale enterprises, as well as other enterprises wishing to engage in wholesale trade, must have a charter capital of 6,000 minimum wages, including money to the initial account number opened in the bank until the minimum wage is 2,000. have private warehouses, equipment and other material and technical means that allow

storage, sorting, packaging, loading, unloading of goods in large batches, as well as have the permission of the local government.

Retail is the sale of goods to the end consumer. Business entities engaged in this type of trade are called retail enterprises. Retail businesses are also equated with catering companies. Characteristic features of retail trade include:

- **Sale of goods for cash;**
- **Registration of goods in sales outlets together with sales premiums;**
- **Limited non-cash wholesale of goods;**
- **The sale of each product is not documented, but the amount of sales is recorded with a cash register;**

Retail trade activities in the country are regulated by the "Rules of retail trade in the Republic of Uzbekistan", approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan on February 13, 2003 No 75.

IFRS 21 provides for the following system of accounts for the accounting of goods:

- **2910 "Goods in stock"** - this account is mainly intended to reflect the condition and movement of goods in storage (warehouses) in wholesale and catering enterprises.
- **2920 "Retail goods"** - this account is designed to reflect the status and movement of goods in retail and catering enterprises (shops, kiosks, cafeterias and other outlets).
- **2930 "Goods at the exhibition"** - this account is designed to reflect the status and movement of goods displayed at exhibitions and fairs for the purpose of advertising wholesale, retail and catering enterprises.
- **2940 "Items for temporary use"** - this account is designed to reflect the status and movement of items put into temporary use on a fee basis through special outlets.
- **2950 "Containers with and with empty goods"** - this account is intended to reflect the condition and movement of containers with and with empty goods.
- **2960 "Goods for sale on a commission basis"** - this account is designed to reflect the status and movement of goods for sale on a commission basis in special outlets.
- **2970 "Goods in transit"** - this account is intended to reflect the goods that have been paid and sent from the supplier, but have not yet arrived at the enterprise.

- **2980 "Trading master"** - this account is designed to reflect the status and movement of sales foremen on goods in trade and catering enterprises.
- **2990 "Other goods"** - this account is intended to account for various other goods, such as consignment goods, which are not reflected in the above-mentioned invoices.

All other accounts, except for the above-mentioned account 2980 "Sales master", are active, permanent accounts, the debit of which reflects the balance and increase of goods, and the credit - the decrease. Account 2980 "Sales master" is a contractual account, the credit of which reflects the amount and increase of trade margins corresponding to the remaining goods, and the credit - the decrease of trade margins. The decrease in the amount of sales premiums as a result of sales of goods and other expenses may also be reflected in the credit of this account with a "red note".

There are two systems of accounting for goods in accordance with IFRS 4

1. Periodic accounting system - this system applies to retail and catering outlets, where the sale of each product is not strictly documented, so the cost of goods sold can not be determined on the basis of each document. Enterprises in this system temporarily purchase goods during the reporting period in the debit of account 9140 "Purchase of inventory on a periodic basis" (credit 6010 "Accounts payable to suppliers and contractors", etc.), and the difference in balances at the beginning and end of the period 9150 "Periodic Adjustments to inventory on the account "(credit 2910 "Goods in stock "). The balance of goods at the end of the period is found in this method only by inventory. By the end of the reporting period, the above temporary accounts will be debited to account 9910 "Final Financial Result". The sale of goods in this way is reflected in the selling price with the following entries:

a) When sold in cash

Debit 5010 «Cashier»

Credit 9020 "Income from the sale of goods"

b) When sold without cash

Debit 4010 "Accounts receivable from customers and customers"

Credit 9020 "Income from the sale of goods"

At the end of the reporting period, income from the sale of goods is debited to the account 9020 "Income from the sale of goods" and credited to the account 9910 "Final financial result".

2. Continuous accounting system - this system is typical for wholesale and catering enterprises, where the arrival and departure of goods in warehouses is strictly documented. It reflects the value of goods at the purchase price in the debit of account 2910 "Goods in stock" and in the credit of accounts indicating the sources and methods of their purchase (6010 "Accounts payable to suppliers and contractors", etc.). When goods are sold, they are charged to the enterprise at the selling price (debit 5010 "Cash", 4010 "Accounts receivable from customers" credit 9020 "Income from the sale of goods"), at the same time the cost of goods sold is deducted from the purchase price (debit 9120 "Cost of goods sold" »Credit 2910« Goods in stock »). At the end of the reporting period, the accounts reflecting the income and cost of sales are closed to the credit and debit of the account 9910 "Final financial result", respectively.

In addition to the above operations, the following business transactions are reflected in the debit and credit of the accounts reflecting inventories (№ 2910-2990):

Number	Meaning of operation	Debit account	Credit account	The document on which the record is based
1.	Reproduction of goods: -from the founders - when received from accountants - when it comes to production shops - from the finished product warehouse -at the expense of materials in exchange for surplus -for free purchase -in exchange for internal exchange -when the price is increased -for trade master	2910-2990	4610 4230 2010 4010 1010 9390 9380 2910-2990, 6230 2980	Brand report, Commodity-money Report, Invoice, Consignments, Certificate and others documents
2.	Decrease in goods: - when put into production when converted to material -when there is a shortage	2010, 1010, 5910,	2910-2990	Reports, Certificates, consignment note,

	-when the price is reduced -internal exchange	3190, 2910- 2990		Invoice and others documents
--	--	------------------------	--	------------------------------------

Analytical accounting of goods reflected in invoices 2910-2990 is carried out by materially responsible persons, places of storage, types, varieties, prices and other characteristics.

LECTURE 10. INVESTMENT ACCOUNT

1. Accounting for financial investments

2. Capital investment account

1. Accounting for financial investments

The identity of financial capital. Financial energy is a set of grants that an enterprise uses to provide other enterprises with the capacity to generate productive capacity and, in return, to generate material benefits and additional income.

Financial movements can be classified according to different characteristics.

Depending on the duration, economic research is stored for a long time and divided into short-term financial resources. **Long-term net income** is defined as IFRS 12 Financial Investments Structures, which are consolidated after 12 months. Those audited for less than this period of time are called short-term financial accounts.

The direction of input is distributed according to the control of the types of producers.

In particular, long-term and short-term financial investments are divided into the following groups according to this feature:

- Financial investments in joint stock companies;
- Financial investments in banks;
- Financial investments in subsidiaries;
- Financial investments in joint ventures;
- Financial investments in affiliates;
- Financial investments in other types of enterprises.

Apparently, all financial investments can be divided into the following groups:

- Investments in securities;
- Borrowed investments;
- Financial investments made as loans;
- Investments made as a founding cost;

Investments in securities are the funds spent on the purchase of shares issued by open joint stock companies and joint-stock commercial banks and their equivalents in other securities. Purchased shares bring income to the company in the form of dividends, as well as they give the company the right to vote at meetings of the company. Equivalents equivalent to securities include bonds, promissory notes, certificates of deposit. This type of financial investment is mainly short-term, which brings interest to the enterprise in the form of interest.

Together, all the securities held by the enterprise constitute the investment portfolio of the enterprise.

Investments in the form of loans and credits are funds provided for the purpose of financial assistance to enterprises. This group of investments can be both preferential and non-preferential. Concessional investments are loans and credits provided on the basis of interest-free or preferential (small) interest rates. Non-concessional investments are loans and credits issued on the basis of agreed interest rates for a certain period. Thus, investments made in the form of loans and credits bring or do not bring income to enterprises in the form of interest.

Investments made as a founding cost are those in which an enterprise contributes to the charter capital of other newly established enterprises. Enterprises can contribute funds as a founding fee to subsidiaries, joint ventures, organized enterprises, affiliates and other types of enterprises. This group of investments brings income to enterprises in the form of shares in the profits of other established enterprises.

Depending on the type of investment, financial investments can be divided into the following groups:

- Financial investments with long-term assets;
- Financial investments made with current assets.

Fixed assets, intangible assets, work in progress, securities, which are long-term assets, can be invested in the form of loans and credits, as an investment cost in the form of investments in other enterprises of various

ownership and form. Short-term assets include cash based on securities. Debt and credit can also be included as all types of short-term assets other than receivables as an institutional cost.

There are common features that apply to all financial investments.

1. **Purposefulness** - all financial investments are made with a clear purpose.
2. **Return** - all financial investments are returned to the enterprise at the end of the contract.
3. **Pay ability** - for all financial investments, the business entity that received them in accordance with the contract is obliged to pay. The obligation to pay may not be contractual only in certain cases, and this usually only arises when providing financial assistance to an insolvent enterprise.
4. **Effective use** - the investor may have the right to control on a contractual basis the effective use of the funds provided by the business entity that received them.
5. **Object of sale** - short-term financial investments are assets that can be sold quickly and freely within 1 year, and long-term investments are non-freely available assets.

Functions of financial investment accounting. The main tasks of accounting for financial investments include:

- Accounting for financial flows in accordance with the criteria that reveal their nature;
- Accurate valuation and revaluation of financial flows;
- Proper and timely registration of the status and movement of financial inflows with the relevant primary documents and reflected in the accounting registers;
- Representation of financial investments in accounts in accordance with the principle of calculation of income;
- Ensuring that income from financial investments is taxed in accordance with the Tax Code;

Evaluation of financial investments. Each type of financial investment valuation and revaluation has its own characteristics.

Two dates play an important role in evaluating financial investments in securities:

- Date of purchase
- Subsequent dates

The date of acquisition is the date of acquisition of financial investments in securities, i.e., the date of their receipt.

In accordance with IFRS 12 Financial Accounting, financial investments in securities at the acquisition date are recognized in the acquisition cost and reflected in the financial statements.

The acquisition value of a financial investment in securities is the value of the acquisition price together with the cost of acquisition. Purchase expenses include fees paid to brokerage offices, customs duties, banking fees and other purchase expenses. The purchase price is the initial value or carrying amount of the financial investment directed to the securities.

If at the acquisition date the purchase price includes dividends and interest accrued for a period up to a certain date, the carrying amount of the investment in securities must be reflected in the value remaining after deducting the amount of interest and dividends paid by the seller as a deposit. Because the difference between the amount received at the time of purchase and the purchase price is the income received by the investor as an advance for the funds invested. This advance amount should be written off by the investor as a constant income in the period from the purchase to the return of the investment.

Subsequent dates are the balance dates after the acquisition. Financial investments in securities at these dates may be valued at different values in the balance sheet. In particular, long-term financial investments in securities in accordance with paragraph 15 of IFRS № 12 should be reflected in one of the following estimates:

- **At market value;**
- **At purchase price;**
- **The smallest of the market and purchase values;**
- **At revalued value**

In accordance with paragraph 13 of IFRS 12, short-term financial investments directed to securities should be reflected in the balance sheet at market value or at the lowest of market and purchase values. If they are accounted for at the lowest of market and purchase values, their carrying amount is found based on the total investment value of the securities portfolio, or the value by group of securities, or the value by individual names of securities.

The market value of financial investments in securities is the selling price that is reflected in their sale in the financial market. Market value, in other words, is also called fair value. This value depends on many factors,

including the level of profitability of a joint stock company or commercial bank, the amount of dividends paid, their future reputation, and other factors. In accordance with the principle of value, financial investments in securities, like other assets, should be reflected in the balance sheet on subsequent dates in the smallest amount of the above values. At this value, long-term securities are reflected in the balance sheet based on the investment portfolio method. When short-term securities are accounted for at the lowest of their market and purchase values, they are reflected in the balance sheet based on the total investment value of the securities portfolio, either by value by group of securities, or by value by individual names of securities.

If the market value at subsequent dates is lower than the purchase price, the purchase price of the financial investment directed to the securities should be brought to the level of the market value and reflected in the balance sheet with the same value. If the purchase price is lower than the market value, then the value of the financial investment directed to the securities should be left unchanged in the balance sheet. At present, this principle is not fully implemented in practice. The securities purchased on the balance sheet of enterprises, including shares, are mainly reflected in the purchase price (at face value). The change in market value, i.e. whether it is lower or higher than the purchase price, the value of which represents the lowest of them, is not reflected in the balance sheet. One of the reasons for this is that the accounting policies of enterprises do not clearly define the procedure for reviewing the value of investments in securities at a later date.

In accordance with IFRS 1 Accounting Policies and Financial Reporting, enterprises should clearly define in their accounting policies the following for financial investments in securities.

1. The type of valuation of financial investments in securities at subsequent dates
2. The calculation method on which the revaluation is based
3. The periodicity of revaluation by name, group or investment portfolio of securities

Valuation of financial investments in securities at a later date is necessary to ensure the fairness of their value, so it is necessary to revalue their value.

IFRS 12 Accounting for Financial Investments requires a revaluation of securities using one of the following three methods:

- By names of securities;
- By groups of securities;

- On the full investment portfolio

In the first method, the revaluation is carried out individually for each security, i.e. whichever of its purchase and market (fair) values is smaller, that value is selected as the revaluation value, and this value is reflected in the balance sheet as of the date of revaluation. The revaluation results in an increase or decrease in the value of each share. The difference between the two leads to an increase or decrease in the carrying amount of the securities. The increased value is led to an increase in private equity as income from revaluation. The depreciated amount is recognized as an expense in the entity and is included in the statement of financial performance.

In the second method, revaluation is performed by groups of securities. As a group, it is usually a specific enterprise (e.g., a joint stock company, a joint stock commercial bank). In this method, the smallest of the purchase and market values of the securities included in the group is selected and the sum of the revalued value of all securities included in the group is found at this value. As a result of the revaluation, the amounts of increased and decreased value of securities for each group are found. The difference between the amounts found together for all groups leads to an increase or decrease in the carrying amount of the total securities. The increased value is included in equity as income from revaluation, as in the first method, and the reduced value is recognized as an expense in the enterprise and reflected in the report.

In the third method, the revaluation is performed on the total investment portfolio. In this method, the amount of value added as a result of revaluation by groups is included in the amount of private capital, the amount of reduced value is transferred to expenses, the difference between them leads to an increase in investment if positive, and a decrease in investment if negative.

In order to fully understand the difference between the methods of revaluation of financial investments focused on securities, we consider the following example.

Let's say a joint stock company has the following securities:

Organization	Number of stock	The purchase price of the stock	The market value of the stock	The amount of the purchase price	The market value of the stock	Rise and fall in market value

Merchant bank	10	5000	5200	50000	52000	2000
Merchant bank	20	6000	5200	120000	104000	-16000
«Suhrob» JSC	100	1000	800	100000	80000	-20000
«Suhrob» JSC	50	1200	800	60000	40000	-20000
Total				330000	276000	-54000

The carrying amount of financial investments revalued on the basis of these conditional data is as follows:

Method	In terms of purchase value	In terms of market value	At the smallest of purchase and market value	Difference (=,-)
1- Method	330000	276000	274000	-56000
2-Method	330000	276000	270000	-60000
3-Method	330000	276000	276000	-54000

It can be seen that in Method 1, the revalued value of the joint-stock company's financial investments in securities at the lowest of the purchase and market values is 274,000 soums, ie their value has decreased by 56,000 soums relative to the purchase price. At the end of the reporting year, when securities are revalued under this method, their value is set at 274,000 soums in the balance sheet, and the difference between them, ie the loss of 56,000 soums, is covered by the reserve capital. If the reserve capital is not formed for this purpose, then this amount is carried to the detriment of the enterprise. If the company chooses the second method of revaluation of securities, then the loss of securities will result in a loss of 60,000 soums, and at the end of the reporting year, their book value will be reflected in the balance sheet in the amount of 270,000 soums. The loss incurred, as in Method 1, is covered by the reserve capital or carried to the detriment of the enterprise.

If the company uses the 3rd method of revaluation of securities, then by the end of the reporting year the value of securities is reduced from 330,000 soums to 276,000 soums, the difference, ie 54,000 soums, is covered by reserve capital or loss of such reserve capital.

Evaluation of investments made as loans and credits. Investments made as loans and credits are valued at their carrying amount at the date of issue. The carrying amount depends on the type of asset being invested.

In particular, property, plant and equipment and intangible assets invested in the short and long term are valued at their carrying amount in the balance sheet. Investing in these assets at a higher value than the initial cost can bring additional income to the enterprise, and conversely, investing at a lower value can harm the enterprise. However, in both cases the carrying amount of the investment must be equal to the initial value of those assets. At the end of the investment period, these types of assets are restored to their respective accounts at their initial cost.

Inventories invested as loans and credits should be reflected in their carrying amount, i.e. in the balance sheet at cost. Deviations from this value (low or high) bring loss or additional income to the enterprise, as do long-term assets, respectively. The return of inventories is also restored to the appropriate accounts at book value, i.e. at cost.

The investment of funds as loans and credits is valued at the amount of the loan amount and is returned to the appropriate accounts when that amount is repaid.

Investments made as loans and credits under a loan and credit agreement may also be revalued. Revaluation is performed when the initial values of fixed assets and tangible assets invested are changed by a government decision or a decision of the agency in connection with the transformation of the enterprise's property into another form of ownership. In this case, the investor changes the carrying amount of the long-term assets invested in the investment and reflects them on the balance sheet at subsequent dates at that value. The revaluation also applies to inventories, and a change in their carrying amount also leads to a change in the value of the investment. The revaluation of assets invested as loans and borrowings may or may not affect the investor's return under the terms of the contract.

Businesses investing assets as loans and credits should disclose in their accounting policies the procedures for valuation and revaluation, their impact on the entity's income and expenses, and the ways in which the revaluation results are reflected in the accounts.

The valuation of investments made as a founding cost is exactly the same as the procedure described above for investments made as loans and borrowings.

A revaluation of an investment made as a founding cost may result in an increase in the amount of the known founding cost, which in turn may change the share of the founders' profits derived from it. Therefore, the revalued value of investments made as a founding cost must be re-registered with the state and recognized only on this basis, as well as reflected in the balance sheet.

Synthetic and analytical accounting of financial investments. In accordance with IFRS 21, the following accounts are provided in the special system 0600 "Long-term investment accounts" for accounting of long-term financial investments:

- 0610 "Securities"
- 0620 "Investments in subsidiaries"
- 0630 "Investments in affiliated companies"
- 0640 "Investments in enterprises with foreign capital"
- 0690 "Other long-term investments"

Account 0610 "Securities" is intended for accounting of long-term financial investments of enterprises directed to the purchase of shares and other securities. The debit of this account reflects the purchase of shares and other securities, while the debit balance of the account reflects the value of the purchased securities. The credit side of the account reflects the outflow of shares and other securities from the balance sheet of the enterprise, ie their decrease. Shares and other securities are accounted in account 0610 at their nominal value.

Account 0620 "Investments in subsidiaries" is used at the disposal of enterprises that have subsidiaries, and they keep track of their financial investments in subsidiaries on this account.

A subsidiary is an enterprise that is fully controlled by an investor. This type of investment is the funds directed to the purchase of shares issued by subsidiaries, which are included in them as a founding fee, provided as a loan or credit.

0630 "Investments in affiliated companies" is intended to account for the contributions of enterprises to affiliated companies. In this case, a

dependent business company is an enterprise in which the investor has a significant influence, but does not have a subsidiary or joint venture.

A major influence is the right to participate in decision-making on its financial and production activities without controlling the company's policies. The presence of a significant impact is reflected in the following rights of the investor:

- Membership in the Board of Directors or equivalent representation in the governing body;
- Participate in enterprise policy development;
- Existence of agreed distribution of profits and other financial relations between the investor and the dependent company;
- Participate in the replacement of management staff;
- Provision of technical and economic information.

If the investor's contribution is more than 20% of the total capital of the subsidiary and has more than that number of votes, then its impact on the subsidiary is significant.

0640 "Investments in enterprises with foreign capital" is used by enterprises that have invested in joint ventures. This account reflects the funds contributed to the joint venture as a founding fee, loan or credit.

Account 0690 "Other long-term investments" reflects the contributions of enterprises to state-owned enterprises, charities or environmental societies for future material gain.

Transactions on long-term financial investments are reflected in the debit and credit of accounts 0610-0690 with the following accounting transfers:

T-6 №	The content of the operation	Debit invoice	Credit invoice	The document on which the record is based
1.	Making long-term investments with cash (purchase of shares and other securities, founding fees, loans and credits)	0610-0690	Cash accounts	Contract, cash and bank documents
2.	Receive long-term investments for free (on a non-refundable basis)	0610	8530	Contract, cash and bank documents
3.	Transfer short-term investments to long-term investments	0610-0690	5810-5890	Contract, deed

4.	Transferring long-term investments to short-term investments	5810-5890	0610-0690	Contract, deed
5.	Inclusion of fixed assets as a long-term investment	0610-0690 (9210	9210 0110-0190)	Agreement Invoice, deed,
6.	Inclusion of other assets as a long-term investment	0610-0690 (9220	9220 04,10,12 and others	Agreement Invoice, deed,
7.	Difference between purchase and face value (less) (mostly)	0610 9620	9560 0610	Agreement Invoice, deed,
8.	The difference in exchange rates on investment A) When included in the value When deducted from the value B) when the financial result is achieved For a positive amount To a negative sum	0610 9690 0610 9690	9560 0610 9560 0610	Certificate of change of course
9.	The selling of investments	9220 50,51,52	0610-0690 9220	Act, cash and bank documents
10.	Deficiency of securities	4730	0610	Act, comparison record
11.	Write-off of investments	9430 9220	9220 0610-0690	Decision, act, contract
12.	Income from financial investments: - in percent -dividends	4830 4840	9530 9520	Notice, letter, report

Analytical accounting of financial investments is carried out by type of investment by enterprise.

Inventory of financial investments is carried out in accordance with IFRS 19 "Organization and conduct of inventory" (p.3.32-3.36). The surplus identified in the inventory is transferred to the company's income, and the deficit is borne by the culprits.

3. Accounting for capital investments

Capital investment is a set of funds spent on the construction of new facilities, expansion, reconstruction and modernization of old facilities, as well as the purchase of new fixed assets. In the Uzbek dictionary, the word is also synonymous with "capital investments".

In international standards and national standards of the Republic of Uzbekistan (IFRS № 5, 17), costs of this nature are recognized as costs that increase the initial cost of fixed assets.

By the nature of capital investments, they are domestic investments, which are funds aimed directly at increasing the capacity of the enterprise.

Capital investments can be made in two ways: on a contract basis and on an economic basis.

Contract capital investments are made on the basis of a contract concluded between the contractor, i.e. the builder, and the customer in accordance with IFRS 17 Capital Construction Contracts. The Contractor shall perform works such as construction of a new facility, expansion of existing facilities, reconstruction or modernization in accordance with the contract. The customer pays the contractor for the work performed in the contract. The work done can be accepted by the commission in stages or in full. In the step-by-step method, the contractor hands over the completed part of the work to the customer on the basis of acceptance certificates. In the full method, the work specified in the contract is formalized by a certificate of acceptance after completion in full. In the first method, the value of the accepted stage of the work for the customer, and in the second method, the value of the work fully accepted is the amount of capital investment.

Economic capital investments consist of the cost of new construction, expansion, reconstruction or modernization of the enterprise. In this method, all work is carried out in accordance with the project and cost estimates approved by the construction team or department of the enterprise, which is

not allocated to a special balance. The work performed is accepted by the commission in stages or in full, as in the case of the contract method, and is formalized by the relevant acts.

Capital investments made by contract or economic method are accounted for using the 0800 "Capital Investment Accounts" provided for in the chart of accounts. IFRS 21 provides for the following accounts to account for capital investments in property, plant and equipment:

- 0810 "Incomplete construction"
- 0820 "Purchase of fixed assets"
- 0840 "Formation of the main herd"
- 0890 "Other capital investments"

Account 0810 "Incomplete construction" is intended to account for capital investment in new construction carried out by contract and economic methods. Its debit contains information on capital expenditures, while its credit reflects the inclusion of the amount of capital investment in the initial cost of fixed assets. The balance of the account is only on the debit side, which shows the amount of capital investment corresponding to the construction in progress.

Account 0820 "Purchase of fixed assets" is designed to account for capital investments of the enterprise in the purchase of new fixed assets. The debit of this account reflects the value of the fixed asset received from the supplier, as well as its transportation, installation, assembly and other costs, and the credit indicates the inclusion of the amount accumulated in the debit of the account in the initial cost of fixed assets. Since the amounts of debit and credit transactions are equal, this account will not have a balance.

Account 0840 "Main herd formation" is used on farms with working and productive animals. The debit of this account includes capital investments in the transfer of breeding and rearing animals to the main working and breeding animals, as well as capital investments in the purchase of working and productive animals, free transportation of working and breeding animals.

Account 0890 "Other capital investments" takes into account capital investments not included in the above accounts, including capital investments in the expansion, reconstruction and modernization of fixed assets.

LECTURE 11. Fixed Assets and Intangible Assets Account

Lecture plan

1. The essence, classification, evaluation and calculation of fixed assets functions
2. Accounting for the movement of fixed assets
3. Accounting for depreciation and repair of fixed assets
4. Accounting for leasing (rental) operations of fixed assets
5. Inventory of fixed assets and calculation of its results

1. The essence, classification, valuation of fixed assets and the functions of their calculation

Fixed assets are tangible assets used by enterprises in the long run to produce goods, perform works or provide services, as well as perform administrative and socio-cultural functions (NSA № 5, paragraph 3a).

In order to recognize tangible assets as property, plant and equipment in accordance with IFRS № 5 (paragraph 6), in addition to the criteria described above, they must also meet the following conditions:

- Existence of a guarantee of income to the enterprise during the period of service.
- Ability to clearly define the value.

Determining their useful lives plays an important role in the inclusion of tangible assets in fixed assets.

Useful life is the useful life of a fixed asset determined by the enterprise. This period is expressed in years or months, and its usefulness is measured by the volume of developed products (work performed, services). During the useful life, fixed assets must fully cover their value and bring additional income to the enterprise. The useful life is usually specified in the technical documentation of the fixed asset. In the absence of such documents, the useful life of fixed assets should be clearly defined in the accounting policy approved by the acceptance commission or by order of the head of the enterprise.

Fixed assets include tools and equipment that make up the material and technical base of enterprises. These include:

1. **Buildings** - a shop, warehouse, laboratory, office, garage, fire station and other facilities that create working conditions and ensure the integrity of inventory. The buildings also include all the communications necessary for their normal operation, including heating, ventilation, water and gas supply, elevators, fire and alarm systems, telephone wiring systems.
2. **Structures** - open porches, walls, water towers, railway stations, pumping stations, canals, reservoirs, paved roads and sidewalks.
3. **Transmission devices** - power lines, gas, water, steam pipes, etc.
4. **Machinery and equipment** - generators, motors and transformers for generating heat and electricity, lathes, heating furnaces, sewing, assembly, ironing, sorting machines, cranes, compressors, measuring scales.
5. **Computers** - computers and peripherals (printer, scanner, modem, etc.).
6. **Vehicles** - trucks and wagons, wagons, locomotives, diesel locomotives, steamships, trams, trolleybuses, buses, trailers, planes and helicopters, as well as main pipelines.
7. **Equipment** - equipment that performs pressing, clamping and other technological functions.
8. **Production and household inventory** - desks, benches, tanks, boxes, etc.
9. **Office furniture and equipment** - cabinets, sets of tables and chairs, boards, safes, typewriters, fax machines, copiers, mobile phones, etc.
10. **Working and breeding animals** - animals used and breeding as horses, camels, oxen, cows, bulls, sheep, goats, pigs and other workers.
11. **Perennials** - gardens, forests, etc.
12. **Library fund** - literary, technical, economic and other types of literature (books).
13. **Funds spent on the improvement of land and other fixed assets** - capital investment in the cadaster of land plots, plowing, land washing, landscaping, installation of bars, cleaning of reservoirs and reservoirs and other works
14. **Others** - fixed assets not included in the above groups - museum and zoo exhibits, capital expenditures on leased fixed assets, various samples, etc.

According to the adopted procedure, some tools and means of labor are not included in fixed assets, including:

- Tools and tools with a service life of less than 1 year, regardless of their value;
- Young cattle, beehives, experimental cattle;
- Regardless of the cost of special clothing, shoes, bedding (excluding hotels);
- Municipal items (calculators, tableware, etc.)
- Seedlings grown for planting in nurseries;
- Fishing gear regardless of service life and cost.

Classification of fixed assets. The fixed assets of enterprises and organizations can be classified according to various characteristics.

According to their participation in production, fixed assets of enterprises are divided into fixed assets in production and non-production. Fixed assets in the field of production include tangible assets directly related to production, such as shop buildings, structures, lathes, equipment, vehicles, working animals and others.

Fixed assets in the field of non-manufacturing include management, as well as tangible assets of the enterprise used for socio-cultural, household, health, communal purposes.

Depending on depreciation, the fixed assets of enterprises are divided into types that are depreciable and non-depreciable.

Depreciation of the following fixed assets is not calculated:

- To the library fund.
- Perennials.
- Working and breeding animals.
- Preserved fixed assets.

The remaining fixed assets are depreciated. According to the Tax Code (Article 23), fixed assets are divided into the following five groups according to the depreciation rates.

Depreciation rates for fixed assets in the Republic of Uzbekistan

№	Types of fixed assets	Depreciation rate, %
1.	Cars, taxis, tractors for road use, special tools, inventory. Computers, peripherals and data processing equipment.	20
2.	Trucks, buses, special vehicles and trailers. Machinery and equipment, construction equipment, agricultural machinery and equipment for all industries. Office furniture.	15

3.	Rail, sea, river and air transport. Heating equipment, pipe equipment, electric motors and diesel generators. Power and communication equipment. Pipelines.	8
4.	Buildings, structures and facilities.	5
5.	Depreciable assets not included in the above groups.	10

According to the tax approach, fixed assets are divided into groups that are subject to property tax and those that are not. In accordance with Article 92 of the Tax Code, the fixed assets of the following types of enterprises and organizations are not subject to property tax.

Enterprises and organizations exempt from property tax

№	<i>Types of organizations</i>
1	Non-profit organizations (except for property used for business activities).
2	Public education and cultural institutions.
3	Housing and communal services and other public utilities.
4	Growers of agricultural and livestock products, their selection and storage, fish farming, hunting and processing enterprises.
5	Legal entities with a share of foreign capital in the charter capital of at least \$ 500,000.
6	In case of closure of newly established legal entities engaged in tourism activities in the cities of Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Tashkent from the date of establishment to the first profit, but not more than three years from the date of registration (one year after the grace period). they pay the tax amount in full for the entire period of operation).
7	Enterprises owned by the International Charitable Fund "For Healthy Generation", the Red Crescent Society, the Nuroniy Foundation (if the amount of tax is directed to the implementation of the statutory goals and objectives of these funds).
8	Within 2 years from the date of registration of newly established legal entities.

In accordance with this article of the Code, the following fixed assets are deductible from the tax base.

Fixed assets whose value is deductible from the tax base

№	Types of fixed assets
1	Housing and communal and socio-cultural facilities on the balance of the taxpayer.
2	Facilities used for nature protection, sanitation and fire safety.
3	Objects used for cultivation, storage and selection of agricultural products, fish farming, hunting and processing.
4	Product pipelines, communication lines (including highways), communication and power transmission lines, as well as structures designed to keep them serviceable.
5	Communication satellites.
6	Fixed assets conserved by decision of the Cabinet of Ministers.
7	Urban passenger transport (except for taxis, including directional taxis), public road transport (except for taxis, directional taxis) that carry passengers on suburban routes.
8	Vehicles of road maintenance enterprises and organizations engaged in road repair and maintenance.
9	On state programs, O.R. Vehicles used in the training of personnel for the Armed Forces.

According to the right of ownership, fixed assets are divided into private and current leased fixed assets.

Private fixed assets are own fixed assets included in the balance sheet of the enterprise and long-term leased (leased) fixed assets.

Current leased property, plant and equipment are property, plant and equipment leased from other enterprises on a temporary (up to one year) basis.

Long-term leased property, plant and equipment are property, plant and equipment leased from other enterprises on a contractual basis for a period of more than one year.

Evaluation of fixed assets. NSA № 5 considers the use of the following value types in the valuation of property, plant and equipment.

Initial cost is the estimated value of fixed assets, which includes the purchase price, as well as transportation, installation, assembly, training, travel, customs costs and value added tax. Property, plant and equipment are accounted for at this cost over the life of the enterprise.

Recoverable amount is the value of fixed assets after revaluation, expansion, reconstruction and modernization. This value is temporary and remains the initial value when the additional costs and revaluation result are included in the value of the fixed assets.

Residual value is the difference between the initial value of fixed assets and the amount of accumulated depreciation. This value is also called the book value, because it is at this value that fixed assets are reflected in the balance sheet of the enterprise.

Selling value is the contractual value agreed between the seller and the buyer at the time of sale of the fixed assets.

The main tasks of accounting for fixed assets are:

- Proper and timely documentation and accounting of the condition and movement of fixed assets with appropriate primary documentation;
- Accurate calculation of depreciation (depreciation) of fixed assets according to established methods and standards;
- Ensuring that fixed assets are taxed in accordance with the Tax Code;
- Ensuring the integrity of fixed assets, for this purpose, their re-registration (inventory) in a timely manner, the correct identification and accounting of its results;
- Efficient use of available fixed assets, to prevent them from becoming unemployed, to properly account for the results of the lease, liquidation, free transfer or sale of unnecessary fixed assets;
- Accurate accounting of additional costs of fixed assets (capital investment, current and capital repairs), their timely inclusion in the cost of fixed assets or operating expenses, depending on the purpose;
- Proper registration and accounting of leasing operations on fixed assets;
- Proper preparation and timely submission of a report on the condition and movement of fixed assets.

A system of accounts for fixed assets. The chart of accounts, introduced on January 1, 2002, provides for assets 0100 "Fixed assets accounts" and № 0200 "Depreciation accounts for fixed assets", which are active for the maintenance of fixed assets.

The summary analytical account of fixed assets is in the 13th journal-order on correspondent accounts, and the summary analytical account for materially responsible persons is in the cards or books on the code (serial number) of each inventory item (Form OS-7 "Inventory card of fixed assets") , OS-9 ("Inventory of Fixed Assets"). These cards and books are opened when the main vehicle arrives and are stored for the entire useful life of their vehicle.

2. Accounting for the movement of fixed assets.

Increase in fixed assets. Fixed assets may increase due to the introduction of new capital investments, their free inflow, income as an investment cost, as well as their initial value may increase due to revaluation. We will focus on capital investments in fixed assets in the next report.

Free access to fixed assets.

Fixed assets can also come free of charge from a higher organization, other legal entities and individuals. Such fixed assets are accepted on the basis of contracts, invoices, acts of acceptance. On the basis of these

documents, the following accounting entries are made for fixed assets received free of charge:

Debit 0111-0190 «Fixed assets accounts»

Credit 8530 "Property received on a non-refundable basis"

The cost of transporting fixed assets provided free of charge is included in their initial cost and is reflected in this account with the following entries:

Debit 0890 «Other capital investments»

Credit 6990 "Other liabilities"

Debit 0111-0190 «Fixed assets accounts»

Credit 0890 "Other capital investments"

Receipt of fixed assets as a founding cost. In accordance with the constituent documents (charter, memorandum of association), fixed assets received from the founders are formalized with an invoice and an act of acceptance. On the basis of these documents the following accounting entry is made:

Debit 0111-0190 «Fixed assets accounts»

Credit 4610 "Debts of founders on shares in the authorized capital"

As a founding fee from foreign investors, the added capital is formed due to changes in the exchange rate on fixed assets received on the date of registration of the enterprise. In this case, the above posting is given to the value of fixed assets received from the founder at the rate at the date of registration of the enterprise. The amount of the difference between the exchange rate on the date of actual receipt and the date of registration of the enterprise is transferred to the added capital of the enterprise and is recorded as follows:

Debit 0111-0190 «Fixed assets accounts»

Credit 8420 "Exchange rate differences in the formation of authorized capital"

Revaluation of fixed assets. When revaluing fixed assets, it is understood to increase or decrease their value.

Revaluation is carried out in two ways: by bringing the old value directly to the market value based on market prices or by multiplying the old value by the established coefficients to the new value. firms). The difference between the new and old values is the revaluation value. If this amount is positive, it means that the value of fixed assets has been increased, if it is negative, it means that the value of fixed assets has been reduced. The result of the revaluation is reflected in the account on the basis of the inventory account.

When the value of fixed assets is increased, the positive difference between the new and old starting values is reflected in the accounting as follows:

Debit 0111-0190 «Fixed assets accounts»

Credit 8510 "Adjustments for revaluation of property"

In the revaluation, the accumulated depreciation of the property, plant and equipment is recalculated according to one of the two methods described above. When the depreciation amount is increased, the following entry is made:

Debit 8510 "Asset revaluation adjustments"

Credit 0211-0290 "Depreciation of fixed assets"

When the initial value of an item of property, plant and equipment is reduced in revaluation, the sum of the negative difference between the new and old values is written off in two ways.

Method 1 If the reserve capital is formed in the enterprise as a result of prior revaluation of fixed assets, then the reduced value is written off in exchange for this reserve capital. In this case, respectively, the following entries are made:

a) the negative difference between the initial values:

Debit 8510 "Asset revaluation adjustments"

Credit 0111-0190 «Fixed assets accounts»

b) the negative difference between the amounts of depreciation:

Debit 0211-0290 «Depreciation of fixed assets»

Credit 8510 "Adjustments for revaluation of assets"

Method 2 It is used in the absence of reserve capital. In this case, the amount of the negative difference between the values of fixed assets as a result of revaluation is carried to the cost of the enterprise and is reflected in the account as follows:

a) the negative difference between the initial values:

Debit 9430 "Other operating expenses"

Credit 0111-0190 «Fixed assets accounts»

b) the negative difference between the amounts of depreciation (reverse entry)

Debit 9430 "Other operating expenses"

Credit 0211-0290 "Depreciation of fixed assets"

Sale of fixed assets. Businesses can sell their fully depreciated property, plant and equipment if fully depreciated. The basis for the sale is a contract between the seller and the buyer. The sale of the fixed asset is formalized by an invoice. This document is the basis for accounting for sales transactions. Sales transactions on the basis of invoices are reflected in the account with the following accounting transfers.

№	The content of the operation	Soum	Debit account	Credit account	The founding document
1	To the shipping cost of the main vehicle	700000	4010	9210	Contract, invoice

2	To the amount of VAT received from the sale (if the enterprise is a VAT payer and subject to taxation)	100000	9210	6410	Contract, invoice
3	To the starting value of the fixed asset	600000	9210	0111-0190	Contract, invoice
4	Write-off of accumulated depreciation	500000	0211-0290	9210	Contract invoice
5	Profit from sales	500000	9210	9310	Contract invoice

An entity may incur a gain or loss as a result of the sale of property, plant and equipment. This result is the difference between the shipping value (Sv) and the residual value (Rv). If the shipping cost (Sc) is greater than the residual value (Rv) ($Sv > Rv$), the entity has benefited from the sale of the property, plant and equipment and is a VAT payer if the shipping cost (Sv) is less than the residual value (Rv) ($Sv < Rv$), the enterprise will be affected by the sale of fixed assets and will not be considered a VAT payer, i.e.:

$$Ps (Ls) = Sv - Rv$$

In the example above, the entity benefited from the sale. If an enterprise sold a fixed asset for 50,000 soums, it would not pay VAT in accordance with the Tax Code, and the enterprise would have suffered a loss of 50,000 soums from the sale, and this loss will be reflected in the account as follows:

Debit 9430 "Other operating expenses" - 50,000

Credit 9210 "Expenditure on fixed assets" - 50,000

Losses from the sale of fixed assets are re-added to the income tax base in accordance with the Tax Code (Article 22) if these fixed assets have been used for less than 3 years.

If the fixed assets are sold at residual value, then the company is not considered a VAT payer, and neither profit nor loss is incurred from the sale.

Liquidation of fixed assets. Property, plant and equipment may be liquidated by the enterprise if it has lost its operating condition, whether or not it has been fully depreciated. For this purpose, a liquidation commission is formed by order of the head of the enterprise. In addition to employees of the enterprise, the liquidation commission may include representatives of interested bodies (authorities, etc.). The Commission formalizes the liquidation results with a special liquidation act (Form OS-4). This act is the basis for recording the results of liquidation in the accounts.

An entity may incur losses or benefits from the liquidation of property, plant and equipment.

Losses from the liquidation of fixed assets are divided into two types:

1. Losses from the recovery of the non-depreciable portion of fixed assets.
2. Losses from additional costs of liquidation.

The first type of depreciation is the result of the liquidation of property, plant and equipment that is not fully accounted for. The loss consists of the amount of non-depreciated (Nd), which is found by deducting the cumulative depreciation (Cd) from the initial value of fixed assets (Iv), ie:

$$Nd = Iv - Cd \quad (1)$$

The second type of losses includes material costs incurred in the implementation of liquidation, wages, social insurance contributions, expenses for various transport and other services. These types of costs are liquidation costs (Lc), which are taken into account in finding the liquidation value (Lv) of the liquidated fixed asset in accordance with IFRS № 5. Liquidation value (Lv) is the value remaining after deducting liquidation costs (Lc) from the value of liquidated assets (La), ie:

$$Lv = La - Lc \quad (2)$$

Total losses or expenses incurred as a result of liquidation (Xl) are found by deducting the liquidation value (Lv) of the liquidated fixed assets from the first type of losses (Aq), namely:

$$Xl = Aq - Lv \quad (3)$$

Losses or losses incurred as a result of the liquidation of property, plant and equipment are not directly attributable to the entity's operating activities. Therefore, liquidation-related costs and liquidation losses cannot be directly attributed to production or sales costs. Therefore, in order to determine and account for the results of liquidation, a special chart 9210 "Expenditures on fixed assets" in the chart of accounts is provided. The debit of this account aggregates the initial value (Iv) of the liquidated fixed assets and the liquidation costs (Lc). The credit of this account reflects the accumulated depreciation (Ad), the value of tangible assets received as a result of liquidation (Rl) and the write-off of total losses (expenses) incurred as a result of liquidation. In accordance with the Regulations on the structure of costs for the production and sale of products (works, services) and the order of formation of financial results, liquidation losses are included in other types of current expenses not related to the main activities of the enterprise. In order to achieve a uniform disclosure of liquidation costs and liquidation losses in the accounting policies in accordance with applicable laws, IFRSs and the Statute, let us consider them in the following conditional example. Let's say

the company liquidated a building that was in a state of emergency. The initial cost of the building (Ic) is 650,000 soums. Liquidation value is not provided. Cumulative depreciation (Cd) at the date of liquidation - 550,000 soums. Liquidation costs (Lc): demolition crane service - 30,000 soums, fuel consumption - 3,000 soums, calculated salary costs - 20,000 soums, social insurance contributions - 7,740 soums. Construction materials received and evaluated as a result of liquidation - 95,000 soums. The results of the liquidation should be disclosed in the entity's accounting policies as follows.

1. Write-off of the initial value (Iv) of the fixed asset

Debit 9210 "Expenditure on fixed assets" - 650,000 soums

Credit 0120 "Buildings, structures and transmission equipment" - 650,000 soums

2. Liquidation costs (Lc)

Debit 9210 "Expenditure on fixed assets" - 60440 soums

Credit 6990 "Other liabilities" - 30,000 soums

Credit 1030 "Fuel" - 3000 soums

Credit 6710 "Settlements with employees on wages" - 20,000 soums

Credit 6520 "Social insurance payments" - 7440 soums

Total - 60,440 soums.

3. Value of liquidated assets (La)

Debit 1050 «Building materials - 95000 sum

Credit 9210 "Expenditure on fixed assets" - 95000 soums

4. non-depreciable amount (White)

650,000 soums - 550,000 soums = 100,000 soums

5. Liquidity value (Lv)

$Lv = 95000 \text{ soums} - 60440 \text{ soums} = 34560 \text{ soums}$

6. Total liquidation losses (Ll)

$Ll = 100,000 \text{ soums} - 34,560 \text{ soums} = 65,440 \text{ soums}$

Debit 9430 "Other operating expenses" - 65440 soums

Credit 9210 "Expenditure on fixed assets" - 65440 soums

7. Expenses to be added to the tax base - 65440 soums.

In the liquidation of fixed assets, the enterprise can receive additional profit (Pa) combined with accumulated depreciation (Ad) and liquidation value (Lv) only if the combined amounts are greater than the initial value of fixed assets :

$$Pa = (Ad + Lv) - Iv$$

For example, let's say the company has liquidated the building, the initial cost (Iv) - 500,000 soums, cumulative depreciation (Ad) - 450,000 soums, liquidation costs (Lv) - 20,000 soums, the initial cost of tangible assets from the building - 120,000 soums.

So, the liquidation value (Lv) of the building will be 100,000 soums (120000-20000).

Gross liquidation proceeds

$$Pl = (450000 + 100000) - 500000 = 50000 \text{ sum.}$$

In the accounting policy, the liquidated profit should be disclosed as follows:

Debit 9210 "Expenditure on fixed assets" -50000 sum

Credit 9310 "Profit from the loss of fixed assets" - 50000 soums

Free provision of fixed assets. The fixed assets of the enterprise can also be donated to other legal entities and individuals as a free donation. Free transfer of fixed assets is formalized by an invoice at the value specified in the contract. The following accounting entries are made on the basis of the invoice:

1. From the calculation of the initial value of the fixed asset provided free of charge

Release:

Debit 9210 "Expenditure on fixed assets"

Credit 0111-0190 «Fixed assets accounts»

2. Depreciation of fixed assets

Debit 0210-0290 «Depreciation of fixed assets»

Credit 9210 "Expenditure on fixed assets"

3. Damage caused by free transfer

Debit 9430 "Other operating expenses"

Credit 9210 "Expenditure on fixed assets"

In accordance with the Tax Code (Article 22), losses from the free transfer of fixed assets are added back to the tax base.

Depreciation is the addition of the depreciable amount of property, plant and equipment to the value of a newly created product (work, service) over its useful life (IFRS №5, p.9).

Depreciation is the amount of depreciation of an item of property, plant and equipment calculated on a straight-line basis.

Depreciable amount is the amount remaining after deducting the expected liquidity value from the initial value of the fixed asset (BXMS № 5, p.8).

Liquidation value is the value of assets that arise at the end of the useful life of an item of property, plant and equipment after deducting the liquidation costs incurred to acquire it (IFRS № 5, p.14). Assets acquired as a result of the liquidation of property, plant and equipment include tangible assets recognized, valued and accepted as raw materials and supplies, inventories, spare parts, goods.

Liquidation costs are a set of material, labor costs, social security contributions, various transportation and other service costs incurred for the destruction of fixed assets.

In the previous accounting theory and practice, the liquidation value was not taken into account in determining the depreciable amount of property, plant and equipment. IFRS № 5 “Property, plant and equipment” for the first time in the country established the procedure for taking into account the possible liquidation value of property, plant and equipment in determining the depreciable amount. The allowable amount of the liquidation value may be determined by the entity itself at the time of receipt of the property, plant and equipment in accordance with IFRS. Considering the liquidation value is not mandatory. So it may not be worth it. In this case, the depreciable amount of the fixed asset is directly proportional to its initial value.

In accordance with IFRS 5 Property, Plant and Equipment, the amount of annual depreciation (AD) of property, plant and equipment is determined as follows:

- For property, plant and equipment with a residual value

Initial value - Liquidity value

$$Ad = \frac{\text{Initial value} - \text{Liquidity value}}{\text{Service life}} \quad (1)$$

Service life

- For property, plant and equipment that does not have a residual value

Initial value

$$Ad = \frac{\text{-----}}{\text{Service life}} \quad (2)$$

The amount of liquidity value of all fixed assets, whether they are fixed or not, should be fully reflected in the accounting policies of enterprises approved by the order.

The accounting policy should also specify the methods of calculating the accumulated depreciation (depreciation) over the useful life of property, plant and equipment.

Accrued depreciation (amortization) in accordance with IFRS 5 Property, Plant and Equipment (p.23,24) can be calculated using the following methods:

Accrued depreciation (amortization) in accordance with IFRS 5 Property, Plant and Equipment (p.23,24) can be calculated using the following methods:

- Rhythm calculation;
- Calculation in proportion to the volume of work performed;
- Calculation in proportion to the sum of years of service (cumulative method);
- Calculate from the decreasing residual value.

In the accounting policy, it is possible to choose one or another method of calculating depreciation (depreciation) on a permanent basis, or to determine all four methods simultaneously for one or another fixed asset. It should be noted that when using these methods, the amount of depreciation (depreciation) may vary and may be less than or greater than the amount calculated at the same rate as provided for in the Tax Code. Therefore, the accounting policy should clearly define the aspects of taxation of the amount of depreciation (depreciation), which is less or more.

Let us consider the essence of the methods of calculating depreciation (depreciation), their impact on the tax base on the basis of the following example. Let's say that the initial cost of the car is 1,000,000 soums, the liquidation value provided by the company is 100,000 soums, the service life is 5 years, the annual depreciation rate is 20%. The volume of work (in hours) provided for in the technical passport for the period of service - 10,000 hours. According to the calculations, the actual running time of the machine in the 1st year - 2000 hours, in the 2nd year - 3000 hours, in the 3rd year - 2500 hours, in the 4th year - 1500 hours, in the 5th year - 1000 hours.

One-way calculation method. The essence of this method is that it requires the depreciation to be calculated at a rate (amount) over the useful life, the cumulative depreciation (depreciation) to increase at a rate, and the residual value to decrease at a rate.

The amount of annual depreciation (depreciation) in this method is 180,000 soums.

$$Ad = \frac{1000000 - 100000}{5} = \frac{900000}{5} = 180000 \text{ sum}$$

In this method, the amount of accumulated depreciation (depreciation) and the residual value, calculated by years of useful life of the car, are as follows:

Years Initial value Depreciable amount Depreciation rate Annual depreciation
Accumulated depreciation Residual value

1	1000000	900000	20%	180000	180000	820000
2	1000000	900000	20%	180000	360000	640000
3	1000000	900000	20%	180000	540000	460000
4	1000000	900000	20%	180000	720000	280000
5	1000000	900000	20%	180000	900000	100000

The one-time calculation method is fully compliant with the Tax Code. 1/12 of the annual depreciation (amortization) amount is included in the monthly expense account and is not re-added to the income tax calculation base.

Method of calculation proportional to the volume of work performed. In this method, first of all, the amount of depreciation (depreciation) corresponding to the annual workload is found. In our example, it is equal to 90 soums (900000: 10000 = 90).

The amount of accumulated depreciation (depreciation), which is proportional to the amount of work actually performed during the years of service life of the car, as well as the residual value is as follows:

Years	Initial value	Depreciable amount	Work volume	Depreciation rate	Annual depreciation	Accumulated depreciation	Residual value
1	1000000	900000	2000	90	180000	180000	820000

2	1000000	900000	3000	90	270000	450000	550000
3	1000000	900000	2500	90	225000	675000	325000
4	1000000	900000	1500	90	135000	810000	190000
5	1000000	900000	1000	90	90000	900000	100000

In this method, it can be seen that the amount of annual depreciation (depreciation) varied depending on the actual amount of work performed. The amount of depreciation (depreciation) calculated in 1 year corresponds to the norm established by the Tax Code and it is not re-entered into the tax base. In the 2nd year, 90,000 soums (270000-180000) was depreciated in excess of the norm. This amount is added back to the income tax calculation base in the second year tax calculations. In the 3rd year, 45,000 soums (225,000-180000) was depreciated in excess of the norm. This amount is added back to the income tax calculation base in the 3-year tax calculations. From the 4th and 5th years, depreciation (depreciation) was less than the norm of 45,000 soums (135,000-180000) and 90,000 soums (90000-180000), respectively. It is advisable to reduce these amounts from the tax base in the 4th and 5th years, respectively.

Method of calculation proportional to the sum of years of service. In this method, the sum of years of service is found and their contribution is determined inversely. In our example, the sum of years of service is 15 (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5).

Contribution of years: for 1 year - 5/15; For the 2nd year - 4/15;

For the 3rd year - 3/15;

For the 4th year - 2/15;

For the 5th year - 1/15.

The amount of accumulated depreciation (depreciation) calculated and accumulated in this method, as well as the residual value over the years of service is as follows:

Years	Initial value	Depreciable amount	Depreciation rate	Annual depreciation	Accumulated depreciation	Residual value
1	1000000	900000	5/15	300000	300000	700000
2	1000000	900000	4/15	240000	540000	460000
3	1000000	900000	3/15	180000	720000	280000
4	1000000	900000	2/15	120000	840000	160000
5	1000000	900000	1/15	60000	900000	100000

The cumulative method is one of the accelerated methods of depreciation (depreciation). Therefore, in the first years of service, depreciation (depreciation) is calculated in excess of the norm, and in subsequent years - in excess of the norm. In our example, in the first two years, 120,000 (300,000-180,000) soums and 60,000 (240000-180000) soums were overstated, respectively. These amounts should be re-added to the tax base in the 1st and 2nd year tax returns, respectively. In year 3, depreciation was calculated as the norm. Therefore, this amount does not affect taxation. In the 4th and 5th years, depreciation was depreciated by 60,000 (120000-180000) soums and 120,000 (60000-180000) soums, respectively. As in the second method, the amounts of depreciation (depreciation), which are less in 4 and 5 years, respectively, should be deducted from the tax base in the calculations of these years.

The method of calculating the decreasing value. This method is also an accelerated method. Its essence is that, firstly, depreciation (depreciation) is calculated in the amount of twice the established norm, and secondly, the depreciation (depreciation) base is the residual value each year.

In our example, the annual depreciation rate is 20% and the used rate is 40% (20% x 2). Depreciation and amortization calculated in this method, as well as the residual value for years of service are as follows:

Years	Initial value	Depreciable amount	Depreciation rate	Annual depreciation	Accumulated depreciation	Residual value
1	1000000	1000000	40%	400000	400000	600000
2	1000000	600000	40%	240000	640000	360000
3	1000000	360000	40%	144000	784000	216000
4	1000000	216000	40%	86400	870400	129600
5	1000000	-	-	29600	900000	100000

Calculations show that in the first two years, depreciation (depreciation) was calculated in excess of the norm of 220,000 soums (400000-180000) and 60,000 soums (240000-180000), respectively. Respectively, these amounts should be added to the tax base in the 1st and 2nd years. Over the next 3 years, depreciation (depreciation) was less than the norm by 36,000 soums (144,000-180000), 93,600 soums (86400-180000), 150,400 soums (29600-180000), respectively, which are taxed in the 3rd, 4th and 5th years of service, respectively. should be deducted from the database.

When this method is used, the accounting policy should clearly define depreciation (depreciation) for all years of service, as well as additional years of service, and its relationship to taxation.

Thus, the application of different methods of calculating the depreciation (depreciation) of fixed assets differs in that the amounts of accumulated depreciation (depreciation) and residual value calculated over the years of service, as well as their inclusion or deduction in the tax base in different amounts . These differences can be expressed in the example of a car:

Years	Initial value	Depreciable amount	Depreciation rate	Residual value
1 – method				
1	180000	-	180000	820000
2	180000	-	360000	640000
3	180000	-	540000	460000
4	180000	-	720000	280000
5	180000	-	900000	100000
2 – method				
1	180000	-	180000	820000
2	270000	90000	450000	550000
3	225000	45000	675000	325000
4	135000	- 45000	810000	190000
5	90000	- 90000	900000	100000
3 – method				
1	300000	120000	300000	700000
2	240000	60000	540000	460000
3	180000	-	720000	280000
4	120000	- 60000	840000	160000
5	60000	- 120000	900000	100000
4 – method				
1	400000	220000	400000	600000
2	240000	60000	640000	360000
3	144000	- 36000	784000	216000
4	86400	- 93600	870400	129600
5	29600	- 140400	900000	100000

Transactions on depreciation of fixed assets are reflected in the contract 02 "Depreciation of fixed assets", which is contractual, provided for in the chart of accounts. The balance of this account is on the credit side, which shows the amount of accumulated depreciation. Accrued depreciation, ie increase in the amount of depreciation on the credit of this account and debit of expense accounts (2010,2310,2510,3190, 9210,9410,9420,9430, etc.), and decrease in the amount of depreciation on the debit of account 02 and credit of other accounts (8510,010 -0190 etc.) are reflected.

As a result of the exploitation of fixed assets, it gradually loses its original state. Therefore, they will need to be repaired to keep them in working condition.

Repair of fixed assets is divided into two types: current and capital.

Current repairs are regular and timely preventive repairs to repair minor technical failures and damage to property, plant and equipment to prevent premature loss of serviceability.

Typically, the current repair period does not exceed one year, in which case this or that part of the fixed asset is not replaced. The current repair work is formalized by the current repair certificate. This act specifies the types of work performed, the cost of materials used, time and cost of labor expended, as well as other costs. The act is signed by the persons responsible for the current repair, approved by the head of the enterprise.

Overhaul means the repair work performed after a certain period of time (usually after a year) on the complete dismantling of fixed assets and, if necessary, the complete replacement of parts that have become obsolete. Capital repairs vary greatly in size, complexity, and cost from current repairs. Overhaul works are formalized by a special act of capital repairs.

Funds for current and capital repairs of enterprises in accordance with the adopted Law on Accounting, the Tax Code, the Regulations on the structure of costs for the production and sale of goods (works, services) and the order of formation of financial results, IFRS №1 "Accounting Policy and Financial Reporting" provide in one of the following two ways and define the chosen method in their accounting policies:

- How to set up a special reserve for repairs and cover all costs from this reserve
- A method of directly carrying the cost of repairs without incurring a reserve

In the first method, the company makes monthly allocations to the special reserve for repairs in accordance with the norms set by it. In the

month of completion of current and capital repairs, their value is deducted from the reserve on the basis of the relevant approved acts.

At the end of the year, the unused portion of the reserve created for repairs is carried forward to reduce costs or is transferred to the following year, subject to re-entry into the tax base.

Debit 2010 "Main production" check -500000

Debit 9400 "Current Expense Accounts" -200000

Credit 8910 "Reserve for future expenses and payments" -600000

To cancel an unused reserve, the amount of the above accounting entry is given in red (reverse). If the unused reserve is transferred to the next year, then it is added back to the income tax base at the end of the year (if the enterprise is considered a payer of income (profit) tax).

The use of the reserve is reflected in the debit of account 8910 and in the credit of accounts representing other specific expenses (2310, 5010, 5110, 6890, 1010-1090, 6710, 6510, etc.).

In the second method, in accordance with the Regulations on the structure of costs for the production and sale of goods (works, services) and the order of formation of financial results, current and capital repairs are accounted for in the following accounts for the purpose of use of repaired fixed assets:

- 2010 "Main production", 2310 "Auxiliary production", 2510 "General production costs" - repair costs of fixed assets for main and auxiliary production. This group of costs is included in the cost of goods (works, services) produced.
- On accounts 9410 "Sales expenses", 9420 "Administrative expenses", 9430 "Other operating expenses" - the cost of sales, repair of fixed assets for management. This group of expenses is transferred to the account 9900 "Final financial results" in the month of approval of the acts of repair work.
- 3110-3190 "Accounts for future periods" - the cost of research and development (R&D) and experimental design (TDI), as well as the cost of repair of fixed assets for future launches. This group of expenses will be included in the cost of these assets in the future on accounts 9410, 9420, 9430, if the material assets were received as a result of ITI and TKI (0120-0199, 1010-1090, 2810, 2820, 2910-2990, etc.).

4.Accounting for leasing operations on fixed assets.

Accounting of leasing operations in the Republic of Uzbekistan is regulated by the Law on Leasing, the Law on Accounting, the Tax Code, NSA -6 "Leasing Account" and other regulations. The essence of all terms and concepts related to leasing, the procedure for accounting for leasing transactions are described in detail in these laws and other regulations.

In accordance with the Law on Leasing (Article 2), leasing is a special type of lease relationship in which one party (lessor) on behalf of the other party (lessee) leases for a fee from a third party (seller) on the terms specified in the lease agreement for the purpose of acquiring property (leased object).

Leasing is carried out on the basis of a tripartite and a bilateral lease agreement. The tripartite agreement involves the seller, the lessor and the lessee. The lessor and the lessee participate in a bilateral agreement. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the type of leasing based on a bilateral agreement is widespread. Leasing centers are involved in leasing transactions based on tripartite lease agreements, but they do not act as sellers, but as intermediaries between lessors and lessees, and in return receive a certain part of the lease payment from the lessor as an incentive payment.

Lessor - a person who takes ownership of the leased object from the seller for future transfer to the lessee under the lease agreement (subject).

A lessee is a person (entity) receiving a leased asset under a lease agreement for possession and use.

A seller is a person (entity) who sells a leased asset to a lessor.

The object of leasing is any non-consumable item, including enterprises, property complexes, buildings, structures, equipment, vehicles and other movable and immovable property. Land plots and other natural objects, as well as property whose free circulation is prohibited by law or has a special order of circulation (for example, military equipment, weapons, raw materials, goods, money, securities, etc.) cannot be the object of leasing.

Leasing is divided into financial and operational (current) leasing.

Financial leasing is a type of leasing in which the ownership of the leased asset and the main part of the risk and interest arising from it passes to the lessee in accordance with the lease agreement. In this type of leasing, upon expiration of the lease agreement, the leased object becomes the property of the lessee, unless otherwise provided by the agreement. To be

recognized as a finance lease, a lease agreement must meet one of the following requirements:

- upon expiration of the lease term, the leased object becomes the property of the lessee;
- the term of the lease agreement is more than 80% of the service life of the leased object, or when the lease agreement expires, the residual value of the leased object is less than 20% of its initial value;
- the lessee has the right to purchase the leased asset at a fixed price;
- the total amount of payments for the period of the lease agreement is more than 90% of the value of the leased object.

Operational (current) lease is a type of lease in which the lease agreement must not meet any of the requirements of the financial lease agreement. The term of an operating lease is usually no more than one year, after which the leased asset is returned from the lessee to the lessor. The lessor does not remove the leased asset from its balance sheet, and the lessee does not accept it on its balance sheet. Hence, in an operating lease, the lessor grants the lessee the right to use the leased asset on a conditional basis. Upon expiration of the lease agreement, the leased object is returned from the lessee to the lessor.

Subleasing is the leasing of a leased asset by another lessee with the consent of the lessor to another third party (entity). In this case, the lessor becomes the seller, the lessee becomes the lessor and the sublease becomes the lessee. The term of subleasing should not exceed the term specified in the original lease agreement.

Lease payment is an important element of a lease agreement and refers to the amount of debt owed by the lessee to the lessor. In a finance lease, the lease payment includes the amount of the leased asset and the lessor's profit. In an operating lease, the lease payment consists of the amount of the lessor's profit specified in the contract. The amount of profit received by the lessor must fully cover the depreciation, repair costs, property tax costs, as well as VAT on the leased object, as well as meet the requirement to bring him a certain amount of net income.

Financial leasing account.

At the lessee. The lessee maintains the following accounts for financial leasing:

1. Accepts the leased object on the balance sheet at the value specified in the lease agreement

Debit 0310 "Fixed assets received under the lease agreement"

Credit 7910 "Paid long-term lease"

2. Transfers the long-term part of the lease obligation paid at the end of the year to the current part (annually)

Debit 7910 "Paid long-term lease"

Credit 6910 "Paid leasing"

3. Calculates the lease interest payment for the current year:

Debit 9690 "Other expenses on financial activities"

Credit 6920 "Interest paid"

4. Takes into account the current part of the lease obligation and the payment of interest:

Debit 6910 «Paid lease», 6920 «Paid interest»

Credit 5110 "Current account" or other cash accounts

5. The amount of depreciation (depreciation) on leased property counts:

Debit 2010 «Main production», 2310 «Auxiliary production»

2510 "General production costs", 9410 "Sales"

Expenses, 9420 "Management Expenses"

Credit 0299 "Depreciation of fixed assets received under the lease agreement"

6. Upon expiration of the lease term, take into account the acquisition of leased property, plant and equipment:

Debit 0112-0190 «Fixed assets accounts»

Credit 0310 "Fixed assets received under the lease agreement"

7. Depreciation calculated on appropriately leased property transfers the amount to the depreciation accounts of fixed assets

Debit 0299 «Fixed assets received under the lease agreement
obsolescence »

Credit 0212-0290 "Depreciation of fixed assets"

8. Upon expiration of the lease agreement, the fixed assets received under the lease agreement are returned:

Debit 0299 «Fixed assets received under the lease agreement
obsolescence »

Debit 7910 "Paid long-term lease"

Credit 0310 "Fixed assets received under the lease agreement"

At the lessor. The lessor maintains the following accounts for financial leasing:

1. Derecognises the leased asset at its original value
Debit 9210 "Expenditure on fixed assets"
Credit 0100 "Fixed assets accounts"
2. Deducts accumulated depreciation on the leased object
Debit 0200 "Depreciation of fixed assets"
Credit 9210 "Expenditure on fixed assets"
3. Accounts receivable on leasing are accounted for in the month in which the lease term begins
 - a) the long-term portion of the agreed value of the leased asset
Debit 0920 "Payments for long-term lease"
Credit 9210 "Expenditure on fixed assets"
 - b) the part of the agreed value of the leased object for the current year
Debit 4810 "Current lease payments"
Credit 9210 "Expenditure on fixed assets"
4. The difference between the contract value and the residual value of the leased asset in the month of the beginning of the lease leads to the income for subsequent years, ie other deferred liabilities:
 - a) To the current part
Debit 9210 "Expenditure on fixed assets"
Credit 6230 "Other deferred liabilities"
 - b) In the long run
Debit 9210 "Expenditure on fixed assets"
Credit 7230 "Other deferred long-term liabilities"
5. Earns the amount of monthly lease payments:
Debit 6230 "Other deferred liabilities"
Loan 9550 "Income from long-term rent"
6. Takes into account the receipt of leasing payments:
Debit Cash Accounts
Loan 4810 "Current payments for long-term lease"
7. At the end of each year, the term receivables on financial leasing are transferred to the current debt:
Debit 4810 "Current lease payments"
Credit 0920 "Payments for long-term lease"

Analytical accounting of financial leasing is carried out under leasing agreements (for lessees).

Operational (current) lease account.

At the tenant. The current lessee of the property keeps records of the following under the operative (current) lease:

1. Receives leased fixed assets under the lease agreement with an act of acceptance or invoice and writes their value in the income part of the off-balance sheet account № 001 "Leased fixed assets".

2. In accordance with the lease agreement, the monthly rent is calculated according to the purpose of using the leased property:

Debit «Expense Accounts (2010,2310,2510,3110,9400)

Credit 6910 "Short-term lease payable"

3. Takes into account the rent paid:

Debit 6910 "Short-term rent paid"

Credit Cash Accounts (5010,5110,5210,5220)

4. Upon expiration of the lease, the leased property is returned to the owner and it is handed over with an act of acceptance or transfer of fixed assets or an invoice. Records the value of the transferred property, plant and equipment in the expense account of the off-balance sheet account № 001 "Leased property, plant and equipment".

At the landlord. The lessor keeps records of the following under the operative (current) lease:

1. It does not write off the leased fixed assets, but transfers their value to the account for the current leased fixed assets. For example, a worker may open an account 0191 "Current leased fixed assets" in the chart of accounts.

Debit 0191 «Current leased fixed assets»

Credit 0120-0190 «Fixed assets accounts»

2. Monthly calculates the interest (payment) of rent in accordance with the lease agreement:

Debit 4820 "Short-term lease payments"

Loan 9350 "Income from short-term rent"

3. Represents the amount of VAT accrued on the current lease

Debit 4820 "Short-term lease payments"

Credit 6410 «Debts on payments to the budget

4. Takes into account the receipt of rent:

Debit "Cash Accounts" (501,5110,5210,5220)

Credit 4820 "Short-term lease payments"

5. Inventory of fixed assets and its calculation of results

The procedure for inventory of fixed assets and accounting for its results is regulated by IFRS № 5 "Property, plant and equipment" and IFRS № 19 "Organization and conduct of inventory".

The main objectives of the inventory of fixed assets are:

- Determining the real existence of the property;
- Determining whether the actual current condition of the property corresponds to the account data:

- Determining whether the property is fully reflected in the account.

In accordance with IFRS № 5 "Property, plant and equipment" (p. 35), deficiencies identified in the inventory are borne by the culprit or reimbursed by the enterprise when it is not possible to identify the culprits, and the surplus is transferred to other operating income.

The identified shortfalls in property, plant and equipment are reflected in the accounting as follows.

1. When the initial value of the underlying fixed asset is written off

Debit 9210 "Expenditure on fixed assets"

Credit 0112-0199 "Accounts for fixed assets"

2. When the accumulated depreciation of a fixed asset is written off

Debit 0212-0299 "Depreciation of fixed assets"

Credit 9210 "Expenditure on fixed assets"

3. To the residual value of the underlying fixed asset

Debit 4730 «Debts of employees on compensation of material damage»

Credit 9210 "Expenditure on fixed assets"

4. The amount of the difference between the person who allowed the deficit in the case of imposing a penalty in excess of the residual value of fixed assets

Debit 4730 «Debts of employees on compensation of material damage»

Credit 9390 "Other operating income"

5. When the debt is collected

Debit «Cash Accounts», 6710 Salary Employees settlements with »

Debit 4730 "Debts of employees to cover material damage"

To the amount of excess identified in the inventory of fixed assets

Debit 0112-0199 «Fixed assets accounts»

Credit 9390 "Other operating income"

In accordance with the Tax Code, the excess amounts of fixed assets included in the gross income of the enterprise, identified in the inventory, as well as the amount of financial penalties for the deficit are taxed in accordance with the generally approved procedure.

1. Accounting for intangible assets

The essence of intangible assets. The nature of intangible assets, the procedure for their valuation and accounting are governed by IFRS 7 Intangible Assets.

According to this standard, intangible assets are property, plant and equipment that are controlled by an entity that does not have a tangible asset for use in management, as well as used for many years (more than one year) (p. 7).

In order to recognize property as intangible assets, they must meet the following criteria:

- meet the requirements of the asset concept, i.e. can be an economic resource of the enterprise;
- the possibility of evaluation;
- significance;
- accuracy;
- future economic benefits;

Possibility of independent use, i.e. use, sale, exchange, free transfer, debiting. A characteristic feature of intangible assets is that they are mainly manifested as a right of ownership over the object of property. The most common and intangible assets in the world are:

- **Patent, know-how** - the right to own the product, technological process, activity. Such a right is granted by the Ministry or agencies authorized to grant a special patent to the subject.

Copyright is the right granted to its author for a written book, created music, fine arts and other works. This right includes the owners of the works to publish, reprint, reproduce, sell, record, execute, distribute and other such actions.

- **License** - a permit issued by the competent authority of the state to engage in any economic activity, business operation. A license is a special official document that allows an enterprise to carry out the type of activity specified in it within a specified period. The types of activities or operations

subject to licensing, the competent authorities authorized to issue licenses, shall be determined by the state.

For example, licenses for the production of medicines are issued by the Ministry of Health, licenses for the provision of tourist services are issued by the Uzbektourism Association, and licenses for auditing are issued by the Ministry of Finance. To obtain a license, the company must submit the following documents to the relevant competent authority:

- Application for a license, indicating the type and duration of activity;
- Notarized constituent documents of the enterprise (memorandum of association, charter, decision on state registration, etc.);
- A copy of the certificate of registration with the State Tax Administration;
- Other required documents

The license will be valid for the period of its issuance. With the liquidation of the enterprise, the license expires.

Trademarks, trademarks, and industrial designs are names or symbols given by an enterprise for a product or service, such as Coca-Cola, Nexia, Sony, Khan, and so on. These trademarks, trademarks and industrial designs may be subject to state registration for the purpose of ownership. The right of ownership of registered signs, symbols is protected by law.

Software is a set of programs, algorithms designed to perform technical and economic calculations on modern computers.

Franchises are the right to use new formulas and algorithms, technologies, appearances and symbols. This right is granted to the franchisee (recipient) by the franchisor (grantor of the right of use) on the basis of a special franchise agreement. For example, the Baltimore-Chelek joint venture received the right to use ketchup production technology from the Baltimore Holding Company under a franchise agreement.

Goodwill is the difference between the acquisition value of an enterprise's net assets and its market value (or fair value) that arises only when the first value exceeds the second. For example, the value of the acquired enterprise is 40 mln. soums, the market value of its assets or the fair value - 45 mln. soums, liabilities of the enterprise - 8 mln. sum In this case, the fair (market) value of the net assets of the acquired enterprise will be 37 million soums (45-8). 3 million in the middle. UZS (40-37) is goodwill for the buyer. Goodwill is effective when it is clear that assets purchased at high prices can generate significant returns in the future.

Organizational costs are the costs incurred by the founders of the enterprise in organizing it, such as the development of the company's founding documents, state registration, preparation of the seal and stamp, opening a bank account and other similar organizational work. These costs are usually incurred at the expense of the founder (s) before the start of operations of the enterprise. In accordance with the legislation, organizational costs can be recognized and accepted as a contribution to the charter capital of the founders.

All of the intangible assets named and described above (excluding goodwill and organizational expenses) can be considered the object of sale, exchange, transfer.

Intangible asset accounting functions. The main functions of accounting for intangible assets are:

- Accounting for intangible assets in accordance with the criteria for disclosing their nature;

- Correct classification and grouping of intangible assets;

- Accurate valuation of intangible assets;

- Proper and timely registration of the status and movement of intangible assets with appropriate primary documents and reflected in the accounting registers;

Accurate calculation of amortization of intangible assets according to established methods and standards;

- Ensuring that intangible assets are taxed in accordance with the Tax Code;

- Ensuring the integrity of intangible assets, including their re-registration (inventory) in a timely manner, the correct identification and accounting of its results;

- Effective use of existing intangible assets, liquidation of unnecessary intangible assets, free transfer or proper accounting of sales results;

- Accurate accounting of additional costs (capital inflows) on intangible assets.

Valuation of intangible assets. In estimating intangible assets, the types of initial cost, recoverable amount, residual value, depreciable amount, and selling value can be used (IFRS № 7, pp. 9-15). The essence of these value types is exactly the same as the essence of the value types used in the valuation of fixed assets.

The carrying amount of an intangible asset is the initial cost. This value is determined depending on the sources of intangible assets as follows:

- When accepted from the founders as a founding fee to the charter capital - by agreement of the founders;
- At the time of purchase - at the cost of purchase price plus all costs incurred in making it ready for operation;
- Free of charge - at a cost determined by an expert;
- When taken as a result of scientific research and studies - at actual cost.

Recoverable amount is the interim value after revaluation of intangible assets or additional capital inflows, which is the initial value from that date.

Residual value is the initial value after deducting the accumulated depreciation of intangible assets and is mainly used to find their carrying amount.

Sale is the contract value between the buyer and seller of an intangible asset and is used only to account for the results of the sale.

Depreciable amount is the difference between the initial and liquidation value, which is used to calculate the amount of depreciation (depreciation).

Synthetic and analytical accounting of intangible assets. IFRS 21 provides for asset 0400 “Intangible Assets Accounts” and № 0500 “Intangible Assets Depreciation Accounts” which are active for maintaining intangible assets.

0410-0490 Transactions that lead to an increase in the initial value of intangible asset accounts (for example, acquisition of new intangible assets, their free receipt, revaluation, inventory surpluses), and transactions that lead to a decrease in the initial value of intangible assets (e.g., their sale, free transfer, write-off, identified deficiencies) are reflected in the following accounting entries.

№	Операциянинг мазмуни	Дебет счет	Кредит счет	Ёзувга асос бўлувчи ҳужжат
1.	Номоддий активлар сотиб олинганда	0410- 0490	0830	Шартномалар, счет- фактуралар
2.	Илмий тадқиқот ва тажриба конструкторлик ишланмалари натижасида қабул қилинган номоддий активларнинг ҳақиқий	0410- 0490	3190	Лойиҳа-смета ҳужжатлари, далолат- номалар

	таннархига			
3.	Бепул келиб тушган номоддий активларнинг эксперт йули билан белгиланган қийматига	0410-0490	8530	Шартнома, далолатнома, счет-фактура
4.	Таъсис бадали сифатида кирим қилинган номоддий активларнинг келишув баҳосидаги қийматига	0410-0490	4610	Таъсис шартномаси, далолатнома, счет- фактура
5.	Инвентаризацияда аниқланган ортиқча номоддий активларнинг қийматига	0410-0490	9390	Қарор, далолатнома
6.	Номоддий активларни сотилиши ва бепул берилишида : -сотиш қийматига -ҚҚС суммасига -бошланғич қийматга -эскириш суммасига -олинган фойдага -кўрилган зарарга	4010 9220 9220 0510-0590 9220 9430	9220 6410 0410-0490 9220 9320 9220	Шартнома, Счет-фактура, далолатнома
7.	Номоддий активлар молиявий инвестициялар сифатида киритилганда: -келишув қийматига -бошланғич қийматига -эскириш суммасига -ҚҚС суммасига -олинган фойда суммасига	0610-0690 9220 0510-0590 9220 9220	9220 0410-0490 9220 6410 9320	Шартнома, Счет-фактура, далолатнома
8	Гудвил корхона харажатлари эвазига ҳисобдан чиқарилганда	Харажат счётлари	0480	Расчет

9.	Инвентаризацияда камомад аниқланганда			
	-бошланғич қийматга	9220	0410-0490	Далолатнома, қарор
	-эскириш суммасига	0510-0590	9220	
	-камомад суммасига	470	9220	

In accordance with IFRS № 7 “Intangible Assets” (p.46), intangible assets are required to be inventoried at the end of each year before the final report is prepared. In addition, they are inventoried at revaluation, when the enterprise is reorganized (merger, division), when the enterprise is liquidated. Inventory of intangible assets is carried out in accordance with IFRS 19 "Organization and conduct of inventory".

When the value of intangible assets is increased, the following accounting entries are made on the basis of inventory data:

- When the initial value is increased

Debit 0410-0490 «Intangible assets accounts»

Credit 8510 "Adjustments for revaluation of assets"

- When the initial value is reduced

Debit 8510 "Asset revaluation adjustments"

Credit 0410-0490 «Accounts for intangible assets»

Depreciation of intangible assets. The following factors are taken into account in calculating the depreciation of intangible assets:

- Useful service life;
- Term of the enterprise's charter activity;
- The nature of the physical and mental deterioration of the intangible asset;

For intangible assets whose useful lives can be calculated, the amount of annual depreciation is found by dividing their depreciable amount by the number of useful years. The amount found is divided by 12, and the monthly depreciation amount is transferred to the expense accounts

For intangible assets whose useful lives are difficult to determine, the useful lives are set at a maximum of 5 years, but not more than the charter life of the entity (IFRS № 7, p. 39.2).

In accordance with IFRS № 7 (p.42-44), the depreciation of intangible assets is calculated in the same way as fixed assets, proportional to the volume of work performed, proportional to the sum of the number of years of service (cumulative) and decreasing residual value. is increased.

The method (s) selected should be specified in the entity's accounting policies. In calculating the depreciation of intangible assets such as property, plant and equipment, the Tax Code is based on the one-time method, and the remaining amounts are added back to the income tax base and taxed in the same way.

At the end of each reporting year, the useful lives of intangible assets may be revised and the amortization rate adjusted accordingly (IFRS № 7, p. 46).

The calculation of depreciation (amortization) on intangible assets is reflected in the credit of accounts 0510-0590 and the debit of expense accounts (2010, 2310, 2510, 2710, 3110,9410,9420) according to the purpose of their use. The debit of accounts 0510-0590 reflects the reduction of the amount of accumulated depreciation due to the sale of intangible assets, their free transfer, write-off, deficit and inclusion in the cost of the institution. In this case, the accounts 9220 "Sale of various assets and various expenses", 0480 "Goodwill", 8510 "Adjustments for revaluation of assets" are credited.

An analytical account of amortization of intangible assets is kept on cards or books for each intangible asset.

LECTURE 12. COST ACCOUNTING AND CALCULATION OF PRODUCTION AND SALE OF PRODUCTS (WORKS, SERVICES)

LECTURE 13. ACCOUNTING FOR FINISHED PRODUCTS (WORK AND SERVICES) AND ITS SALES

LECTURE 14. PRIVATE CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Lecture plan

- 1. Calculation of share capital*
- 2. Calculation of added and reserve capital*
- 3. Calculation of target revenues*
- 4. Reserve account for future expenses and payments*

1. Calculation of share capital

An important type of private capital of enterprises is the authorized capital.

Authorized capital is the sum of funds contributed to it by the founders of the enterprise, as well as the sum of the nominal value of the issued shares. Features of the authorized capital include:

- The amount of authorized capital is determined in accordance with the charter of the enterprise and the memorandum of association and is relatively permanent. Change of its initial amount is carried out only by re-transfer of the charter of the enterprise from the state account;
- The actual formation of the authorized capital is limited in time. In accordance with the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the deadline for the formation of the authorized capital of enterprises is one calendar year from the date of establishment. Enterprises that do not form their authorized capital within this period will lose their legal status and will be liquidated.
- Authorized capital depends on the organizational and legal forms of enterprises and forms of ownership. In state-owned enterprises, the charter capital consists of a set of properties attached to it by the state. In enterprises established on the basis of private and collective partnership property, the charter capital consists of shares and contributions of the founders. The charter capital of joint-stock companies consists of the sum of the nominal value of ordinary and preferred shares issued.
- The founders' contributions to the charter capital may include long-term and short-term assets, i.e. fixed assets, intangible assets, capital and financial investments, inventories and cash.
- The contributions of the founders to the authorized capital are the basis for the distribution of the net profit of the enterprise in the share method, and

the number of shares is the basis for the distribution of the net profit to each of them. Net profit is not distributed in state-owned enterprises and is aimed at increasing the amount of authorized capital.

The main tasks of accounting for authorized capital are:

- Reflection of the authorized capital on the date of establishment of enterprises;
- Establish control over the introduction of shares by the founders within the prescribed period;
- Timely and accurate accounting of changes in the authorized capital;
- Accurate accounting of differences between exchange rates on investments made in foreign currency by foreign investors;
- Proper calculation of dividends and their contributions to the founders;
- Accurate presentation of information on the authorized capital in the financial statements, etc.

In accordance with IFRS 21, the charter capital is accounted for in the following accounts:

- **8300** "Charter capital" - in state enterprises;
- **8310** "Ordinary shares", **8320** "Preference shares" - in joint-stock companies
- **8330** "Pay and contributions" - in private and collective partnerships (in private trade and production enterprises, limited liability companies, joint ventures, foreign enterprises, subsidiaries, affiliated companies).

All of these accounts are passive accounts, the credit of which reflected through the formation and increase of the authorized capital, and the debit which is its decrease.

The authorized capital is formed on the date of establishment of the enterprise, i.e., on the date of state registration, and it is reflected in the accounting records with the following entry:

Debit 4610 "Debts of founders on contributions to the authorized capital"

Credit 8300 "Authorized capital", 8310 "Ordinary shares", 8320 "Preference shares", 8330 "Shares and contributions".

In joint-stock companies established on the basis of state-owned enterprises, the difference between the existing charter capital and the new charter capital is called goodwill and it is an intangible asset and it is reflected as follows:

Debit 0480 "Goodwill"

Credit 8310 "Ordinary shares", 8320 "Preference shares"

In subsequent periods, the increase in the authorized capital of enterprises is due to the expansion of the number of founders or increase in the shares of previous founders, and in joint stock companies the issuance of new shares or increase in the nominal value of previous shares. The increase

in the authorized capital in such a way is also taken into account in the first entry above. The increase in the authorized capital of state-owned enterprises in exchange for net profit for the reporting year is reflected in the following entry:

Debit 8710 "Retained earnings (uncovered losses) for the reporting year"

Credit 8300 "Charter capital"

The decrease in the authorized capital occurs due to the reduction of the shares of the founders in partnership companies or their exclusion from the list of founders, and in joint-stock companies due to the reduction of the nominal value of existing shares or a decrease in the number of shares. The amount of authorized capital in state-owned enterprises is reduced to the uncovered losses for the reporting year.

The decrease in the authorized capital is reflected in the account with the following entries:

- When the contributions of the founders are reduced or some founders leave the ranks of the founders with their contributions:

Debit 8330 «Payments and fees».

Credit 6620 "Debt to retired founders for their contributions"

When the nominal value of shares is reduced or the number of shares is reduced:

Debit 8310 «Ordinary shares», 8320 «Preference shares»

Credit 6620 "Debt to retired founders for their contributions"

When the losses of the reporting year in state-owned enterprises are covered

Debit 8300 "Charter capital"

Credit 8710 "Retained earnings (uncovered losses) for the reporting year"

Analytical accounting of the authorized capital is carried out by the founders and shareholders of the enterprise.

Joint-stock companies and limited liability companies that issue shares may repurchase their private shares or repurchase them for cancellation. Such purchased private shares are accounted for in accounts 8610 "Private ordinary shares purchased" and 8620 "Private preferred shares purchased". These accounts are counterpoint to the accounts 8310 "Ordinary shares" and 8320 "Preference shares", respectively, i.e. the amounts of these accounts are reflected in the balance sheet in a separate line by putting a negative (-) sign or in red. Hence, when finding the carrying amount of private capital, the value of the private shares purchased at all times is deducted, if any.

The value of the repurchased private shares at the time of acquisition is reflected as follows:

Debit 8610 "Purchased private ordinary shares" and 8620 "Purchased private preferred shares"

Credit 5010 «Cashier», 5110 «Account» 6620 «Debt to outgoing founders on their contribution»

Shares acquired in subsequent periods may be resold or canceled.

Shares resold above the purchase price are recorded as follows:

- At purchase price

Debit 5010 «Cashier», 5110 «Account»

Credit 8610 "Purchased private ordinary shares" and 8620 "Purchased private preferred shares"

- In excess of the purchase price

Debit 5010 «Cashier», 5110 «Account»

Credit 9590 "Other income from financial activities"

Shares resold below the purchase price are recorded as follows:

- At purchase price

Debit 5010 «Cashier», 5110 «Account»

Credit 8610 "Purchased private ordinary shares" and 8620 "Purchased private preferred shares"

- To the lower part of the purchase price

Debit 9690 "Other expenses on financial activities"

Credit 8610 "Purchased private ordinary shares" and 8620 "Purchased private preferred shares"

When the shares purchased above the par value are canceled, the following entries are made:

- At purchase price

Debit 8310 «Ordinary shares», 8320 «Preference shares»

Credit 8610 "Purchased private ordinary shares" and 8620 "Purchased private preferred shares"

- In excess of the purchase price

Debit 9690 «Expenses on financial activity», 8410 «Issue income»

Credit 8610 "Private ordinary shares purchased" and 8620 "Private preferred shares purchased".

The following entries shall be made when shares repurchased below cost are canceled:

- At purchase price

Debit 8310 «Ordinary shares», 8320 «Preference shares»

Credit 8610 "Purchased private ordinary shares" and 8620 "Purchased private preferred shares"

- To the lower part of the purchase price

Debit 8310 «Ordinary shares», 8320 «Preference shares»

Credit 9590 "Other income from financial activities"

2. Calculation of added and reserve capital

Added capital. Additional capital, which is an integral part of private capital, can occur in two cases:

- **When the shares of the enterprise are sold at the higher value than the nominal value.** In this case, the difference between sales and nominal values is called the emission income. This income constitutes the added capital and is reflected in the credit of the special account 8410 "Emission income" in correspondence with the debit of cash accounts (5010,5110, etc.). Emission income is not included in the taxable income of enterprises. In the future, the proceeds of the issue will be used to cover losses from the sale of shares below par value, as well as losses from the cancellation of purchased private shares. These transactions are reflected in the debit of the account 8410 "Issue income", as well as in the credit of the account 8610 "Ordinary private shares purchased", 8620 "Preferred private shares". The added capital accumulated as issue income is added to the retained earnings only at the liquidation of the enterprise and distributed among the founders.

- **When there is a difference between the exchange rates during the period of formation of the authorized capital.** Such added capital can usually be found in joint ventures with foreign investment. In accordance with the charter and the memorandum of association, the foreign investor's contribution to the charter capital of the joint venture is valued at the official exchange rate on the date of state registration of the enterprise. Therefore, the positive and negative differences between the exchange rates incurred by the foreign investor at the time of the actual contribution do not apply to the authorized capital and are recorded in a separate account 8420 "Differences between the exchange rates in the formation of authorized capital". The positive difference between the exchange rates is, on the one hand, added to the value of long-term and short-term assets (fixed assets, intangible assets, cash) contributed by the investor (i.e., 0110-0190, 0410-0490, 1010-1090,2810, 2910-2990,5010,5110,5210,5210 and other accounts are debited), on the other hand, are recognized as added capital and are reflected in the credit of account 8420 "Differences between exchange rates in the formation of authorized capital". Just like issue income, this added capital generated by positive exchange rate differences is not included in taxable income, it is only added to retained earnings at the liquidation of the enterprise and distributed among the founders. If there is a negative difference between the exchange rates, then this difference is reflected in the debit of the account 8420 "Exchange differences in the formation of the authorized capital" and the credit of the account 4610 "Debt of the founders on contributions to the authorized capital." The negative difference between the courses is carried to the detriment of the enterprise and is offset by its profit from general economic activities. This loss is reflected in the credit of account 8420

"Differences between exchange rates in the formation of authorized capital" and in the debit of account 9620 "Losses incurred in exchange rate differences".

Analytical accounting of added capital is carried out by founders and types of shares.

Reserve capital. This capital is a type of private capital of an enterprise formed for different purposes and in return for different sources. This capital is formed mainly from the following sources:

- **In exchange for new value arising from the revaluation of existing property.** According to the approved Charter, at the end of each year, enterprises revalue their fixed assets, unfinished construction projects. In revaluation, the previous initial value and accumulated depreciation of fixed assets can be changed to increase or decrease based on real market prices. If the changes are on the growth side, a positive difference between them will lead to the formation of reserve capital. In accordance with IFRS 21, the provision for reserve capital arising from revaluation is reflected in the credit of the special account 8510 "Adjustments for revaluation of property" and in the debit of the corresponding fixed assets account (0110-0190). Consolidation of basic tools Depreciation is charged on the debit of the account 8510 "Property revaluation adjustments" and the corresponding fixed assets depreciation account

(0210-0290). The positive difference between the amounts of credit turnover and debit turnover of the account 8510 "Adjustments for revaluation of property" is reflected in the balance sheet as a special reserve capital arising from the revaluation. If, as a result of the revaluation, the debit turnover of this account is greater than the credit turnover, then the enterprise has suffered a revaluation and is reflected in the debit of account 9430 "Other operating expenses" and the credit of account 8510 "Adjustments for revaluation of property". The reserve capital created as a result of revaluation of property is distributed in accordance with the shares of the founders at the liquidation of the enterprise, which is credited to the debit account 8510 "Adjustments for revaluation of property" and credit 6620 "Debt to retired founders for their contributions."

- **At the expense of the net profit of the enterprise.** In accordance with the laws and constituent documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, enterprises can form reserve capital in return for their net profit. Allocations to the reserve capital are reflected in the debit 8710 "Retained earnings (uncovered losses) of the reporting period" and credit 8520 "Reserve capital". The formed reserve capital is used in enterprises for various purposes, including the payment of dividends on preferred shares in joint stock companies, to cover losses incurred in the reporting year, and for other purposes. The use of reserve capital is reflected in the debit of account 8520 "Reserve capital" and in the credit of accounts 6610 "Dividends payable",

8710 "Retained earnings (uncovered losses) for the reporting period" and others.

- **In exchange for the property received on the condition of non-return.** The reserve capital created in this way is reflected in the credit of the account 8530 "Property received free of charge" and in the debit of the accounts reflecting the received property (0110-0190,0710-0720,0610, 0800, 1000, 5810). According to the Tax Code, property received free of charge is not subject to income tax if it is made in the form of a transfer from the balance sheet to the balance sheet by the decision of the higher organization in the enterprises of one system. In other business entities, the property received free of charge is included in their gross income and is taxed.

Analytical accounting of reserve capital accounts is carried out depending on its types and sources of formation.

3. Calculation of target revenues

The private capital of enterprises also includes targeted revenues from various sources. The main types of targeted revenues are:

- **Grants** are a set of tangible and intangible funds received from the state, non-governmental, international organizations and funds for specific purposes, provided that they are not returned to the enterprise. These funds should be used only for strict purposes. In accordance with IFRS 21, grants are accounted for in Grants 8810. Receipt and receipt of grants by debit of accounts (0110-0190, 0410-0490, 0610, 5810, 1010-1090, 2810, 2910-2990, 5010, 5110, 5210, 4890 and other accounts) intended for reflection of funds in the credit of this passive account reflected in the correspondence. The use of the received grants is reflected in the debit of the account 8810 "Grants" and in the credit of the expense accounts (2010,2310,2510,9420,9430, etc.) in non-governmental organizations operating on the basis of grants. Grants received by business entities may be added to the authorized capital and reserve capital. In such cases, the account 8810 "Grants" is debited and the account 8300 "Authorized capital", 8530 "Free property" are credited. Analytical accounting of grants is carried out by their types and purposes.

- **Subsidies** are the amount of assistance provided to the enterprise by the state in cash and tangible assets under certain conditions in order to develop its activities. Subsidies are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 10, Accounting for Government Subsidies and Description of Government Assistance, as well as IFRS 21. Receipt of subsidies received in accordance with these regulations is reflected in the credit of the account 8820 "Subsidies" in the accounts intended for the reflection of funds (0110-0190, 0410-0490, 0610, 5810, 1010-1090, 2810, 2910-2990, 5010, 5110, 5210, 4890 and other accounts) are reflected in correspondence on debit. The

subsidies received can be added to the authorized capital and reserve capital. In such cases, the account 8820 "Subsidies" is debited and the account 8300 "Authorized capital", 8530 "Free property" is credited.

• **Membership fees** are the amount of membership fees determined in accordance with the constituent documents of the company. In accordance with IFRS 21, the calculation of membership fees is reflected in the credit of the account 8830 "Membership fees" and in the debit of cash accounts (5010,5110,5210). The collected membership fees are used to develop the activities of the society. The membership fees collected when the company is liquidated will be used to cover its debts.

• **Tax exemptions** for targeted use are a set of funds collected as a result of exemption of an enterprise from taxes for the performance of targeted tasks in accordance with state legislation. These target receipts are accounted for in accordance with the Special Regulations, as well as IFRS 21, in the account 8840 "Targeted use tax benefits". Business entities with these benefits calculate taxes on the basis of the Tax Code and their instructions. When the amount of tax assessed is left at the disposal of the enterprise, the following entry is made:

Debit 6410 "Debt on payments to the budget (by type)"

Credit 8840 "Tax benefits for targeted use"

If the tax credit is granted for a certain period, after the expiration of this period, and in other cases at the end of the reporting year, the tax credit for the intended use is added to the reserve capital of the enterprise and recorded as follows:

Debit 8840 "Tax benefits for targeted use"

Credit 8530 "Free property"

Analytical accounting of target revenues received as tax benefits is carried out by types of tax payments.

• **Other targeted revenues** are a set of funds received from various legal entities and individuals for specific purposes. These include, for example, parental fees for kindergarten, funds from other businesses, and so on. In accordance with IFRS 21, the account of other target receipts is reflected in the credit of the account 8890 "Other target receipts" and in the debit of cash accounts. The debit of this account reflects the use of target revenues, for example, when part of the costs of service farms is covered by these target revenues, account 8890 "Other target revenues" is debited and account 2710 "Service farms" is credited. Other unused target revenues are transferred to the reserve capital or other income of enterprises, i.e.:

Debit 8890 "Other target receipts"

Credit 8530 "Free property", 9390 "Other operating income"

Analytical accounting of other target revenues is carried out by their types and sources.

4. Calculation of reserves for future expenses and payments

Businesses may set aside a reserve for their expected expenses and payments in the near future, for example for current and capital repairs, for calculating employee leave, and so on. The main purpose of establishing such a reserve is to distribute the expected costs and payments evenly over the months of the reporting year. The criteria and procedure for organizing the reserve should be defined in the accounting policy of the enterprise. The established reserve is carried to the expenses of the enterprise and is reflected in the following accounting entry:

Debit 2010,2310,2510,2710,9420,9430 (expense accounts)

Credit 8910 "Reserves for expected expenses and payments"

The use of the reserve is reflected in the debit of the account 8910 "Reserves for expected expenses and payments" and in the credits of the accounts (1010-1090, 6710,6520,6890,2310,2510,2710, etc.), which reflect the expenses incurred. The number of unused reserves can be transferred to the next year in accordance with the procedure provided for in the accounting policy, as well as to reduce costs or lead to the income of the enterprise, namely:

Debit 8910 "Reserves for expected expenses and payments"

Credit 2010,2310,2510,2710,9420,9430, 9390

Analytical calculation of reserves is carried out by their types.

LECTURE 15. ACCOUNTING OF LIABILITIES

- 1. Types of liabilities, their assessment and the tasks of their calculation*
- 2. Accounting for liabilities on commodity transactions*
- 3. Accounting for liabilities on bank loans and borrowings*

1. Types of obligations, assessment and the functions of their account

Liabilities represent the debts of the enterprise to other legal entities and individuals. Liabilities are also called payable bills. In order to be recognized as liabilities or accounts payable, they must meet the following conditions:

- Liabilities should be considered as the result of past events and business transactions. For example, an enterprise's liabilities to suppliers arise as a result of the fact that inventories are received from them on the condition that future payments are made, or the company's debt to its employees arises as a result of the calculation of wages for their labor.

- The amount of liabilities should be clearly measurable and unambiguous. The amount of liabilities is measured by valuing them at their

fair value at the time of their occurrence and at their present value in future periods. Liabilities are guaranteed by the fact that they have a documentary basis.

The economic relations, assets, work performed and services that give rise to liabilities should bring economic benefits to the enterprise in the future.

- Liabilities must be accounted for and written off, refunded or paid in a time-limited manner. Liabilities that are not repaid within the prescribed period may cause additional losses to the enterprise as a result of the payment of penalties and lead to the creation of additional liabilities.

Liabilities of enterprises can be classified according to various characteristics.

According to the term, the liabilities of the enterprise are divided into long-term and short-term types. Long-term liabilities include bank loans for more than one year and loans from other individuals. Current liabilities include all other debts (accounts payable) not exceeding one year.

By nature, all liabilities are divided into liabilities of a commodity nature and non-commodity liabilities. Liabilities of a commodity nature include debts to suppliers and contractors, debts on advances received from buyers. Non-current liabilities include debts of the enterprise on wages, insurance, taxes and deductions, debts to the founders and other creditors.

According to the *maturity date* liabilities are divided into current and deferred liabilities. Current liabilities include debts payable at the end of the reporting period, such as arrears of wages, deductions and deductions from the payroll, taxes and other payments. Deferred liabilities include debts deferred by the government or various creditors for a specified period of time, such as taxes, mandatory deductions, and other payments.

The main tasks of liability accounting are:

- Reasonable recognition and objective assessment of liabilities;
- Proper registration of liabilities in a timely manner with the relevant documents;
- Recognition of liabilities in terms of content, nature and other characteristics in the accounts provided for them;
- Constant monitoring of the status and movement of liabilities;
- Timely termination of obligations, constant monitoring of non-payment;
- Control over the timely and correct receipt of abandoned and overdue liabilities in the enterprise's income;
- Accurate calculation of interest on liabilities and timely inclusion in the costs of the enterprise;
- Correct and timely submission of reports on liabilities to the relevant authorities, etc.

2. Accounting for liabilities on commodity transactions

Liabilities to suppliers arise when they make subsequent settlements and final payments for TMB, long-term assets, various works and services. Liabilities to customers arise when payments, works and services that have not yet been sent are withdrawn in advance. Liabilities of this nature are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 21 in the following accounts:

- 6010 “Accounts payable to suppliers and contractors”
- 6020 “Issued Bills”
- 6110 "Accounts payable to separate divisions"
- 6120 "Accounts payable to subsidiaries and affiliates"
- 6310 "Advances received from buyers and customers"

The credit of these passive accounts reflects the occurrence of liabilities to suppliers and customers, their increase and final balances, and the debit reflects the termination of liabilities. Accounts for long-term assets in the formation of liabilities (0110-0190,0410-0490,0710,0810-0890), current expense accounts (9410,9420,9430) and other accounts are debited. In case of default, cash accounts (5010, 5110, 5510-5530, 5210, 5220), credit and debt accounts (6810,6820,7810,7820) and other accounts are credited. Analytical accounting of accounts with suppliers and customers is conducted separately for each of them.

3. Accounting for liabilities on bank loans and borrowings

Enterprises can receive short-term loans and borrowings from banks and other legal entities to replenish their working capital, to develop financial and economic activities, as well as to carry out capital construction and other purposes. Loans and borrowings can be provided to the cashier of the enterprise in accordance with the concluded agreements, transferred to the current account or other special accounts, as well as by making payments through a special loan account in the bank.

In accordance with IFRS 21, bank loans are recorded in accounts 6810 "Short-term bank loans" and 7810 "Long-term bank loans", and borrowings are recorded in accounts 6820 "Short-term loans" and 7820 "Long-term loans". The credit of these passive accounts reflects the receipt of loans and borrowings, as well as the balance of liabilities on them, and the debit reflects their repayment. Accrued interest on bank loans and borrowings and

settlements on them are made in a special account 6920 "Accrued interest". Received bank loans and borrowings, their repayment, accrued interest are reflected in the accounting records with the following entries:

Number order	The content of the operation	Debit account	Credit account	The document on which the record is based
1.	Obtaining loans: - To the cashier of the enterprise - Account - To letters of credit - To other special accounts -When paid to suppliers -When transferred to suppliers as an advance	5010 5110 5510 5530 6010 4310 4330	6810, 7810 6820, 7820	Loan and loan agreements, payment orders, cash receipts, bank statements
2.	Loan repayment: -Cashier -From the current account -From letters of credit -From special accounts -Deposit accounts -From receipts from buyers and customers - From advance payments received from customers	6810, 7810, 6820, 7820	5010 5110 5510 5530 5890 4010 6310	Loan and loan agreements, payment orders, cash receipts, bank statements
3.	When a long-term loan is transferred to a current liability	7810, 7820	6950	Loan and loan agreements
4.	When calculating interest on loans	9610	6920	Loan and loan agreements
5.	When interest is paid	6920	5110	Bank statements

Analytical accounting of bank loans and borrowings is carried out by their types and repayment terms.

1. Calculation of tax liabilities

Payments to the budget by business entities are mainly taxes and fees. Procedures for calculation and payment of taxes and fees in the Republic of Uzbekistan are reflected in the Tax Code and the approved guidelines for each tax payment.

From the point of view of accounting, all tax payments can be divided into four groups:

- Taxes on the turnover of enterprises - they include excise tax, VAT and customs duties on exports.
- Taxes included in other operating expenses of enterprises - these include property tax, land tax, environmental tax, tax on the use of mineral resources, tax on the use of water resources.
- Taxes on income (profit) of enterprises - they include income (profit) tax, single tax on gross income, single land tax, infrastructure development tax.
- Income tax withheld from individuals.

In accordance with IFRS 21, the calculation of liabilities for tax payments to the budget is recorded in the account 6410 "Debt on payments to the budget (by type)". Enterprises can open separate accounts for each type of tax in their work plan, for example, 6411 "VAT debt to the budget", 6412 "Excise debt to the budget" and other similar accounts. The credit of these passive accounts reflects the occurrence of pre-budget liabilities for tax payments, their increase and final balances, and the debit reflects the reduction and transfer of payments to the budget. Tax liabilities are calculated on the basis of the calculations made on them and are reflected as follows:

- To the amount of excise tax, VAT and customs duties on exports

Debit 4010,4020,4110,4120,4210,5010

Credit 6410 (corresponding accounts by type of tax)

- Property tax, land tax, environmental tax, subsoil use tax, water use tax

Debit 9430 "Other operating expenses"

Credit 6410 (corresponding accounts by type of tax)

- To the amounts of income (profit) tax, gross income (gross income), single land tax, gross income tax, infrastructure development tax

Debit 9810 "Expenses on income tax", 9820 "Expenses on taxes and levies other than profit"

Credit 6410 (corresponding accounts by type of tax)

Tax payments are reduced to the amount of VAT previously transferred, as well as the amount of VAT paid on the acquisition of assets, works and services to other legal entities. Such reductions are reflected in the accounting as follows:

Debit 6410 "Debt on payments to the budget (by type)"

Credit 4410 "Advance payments to the budget on taxes and fees" (by type).

The amounts of remaining liabilities after advance payments must be transferred to the budget within the prescribed period. The following entries are made in the transferred liabilities:

Debit 6410 "Debt on payments to the budget (by type)"

Credit 5010,5110,5210,5510,5530,5890 (cash accounts)

If the obligations to the budget are terminated due to bank loans and borrowings, then:

Debit 6410 "Debt on payments to the budget (by type)"

Credit 6810,6820 (credit and debt accounts)

Enterprises are also responsible for calculating income taxes on their employees and transferring them to the budget. Income tax on employee income is calculated on a specially approved scale and transferred to the budget. Deducted income tax on work is reflected in the account as follows:

Debit 6710 "Salary calculations with employees"

Credit 6410 "Debt on payments to the budget (by type)"

2. Accounting for other types of liabilities

Liabilities of other types of enterprises are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 21 in the following accounts:

- **6610 "Dividends payable"** - this liability account takes into account the status and movement of obligations on dividends accrued to shareholders and founders of the enterprise. The credit of the account reflects the calculation of dividends (in correspondence with the debit of the account 8710 "Retained earnings (uncovered losses) of the reporting period"), and the debit reflects the payment of dividends (in correspondence with cash accounts). An analytical account of dividend liabilities is maintained for each shareholder or founder.
- **6620 "Debt to retired founders on their contribution"** - this liability account takes into account the status and actions of the company's obligations to return the contribution to the retired founders. The credit of the account and the debit of the account 8330 "Shares and contributions" reflect the debt to the outgoing founder, and the debit reflects the write-off of this debt (in correspondence with the accounts for cash and other assets).

An analytical account of debt obligations to founders is maintained for each founder.

- **6910 "Short-term lease payable"** - the credit of this liability account reflects the calculation of debts for short-term lease, and the debit reflects the repayment of this debt. Production rent accounts (2010,2310,2510) or current expense accounts (9410,9420) are debited to the rent calculated depending on the purpose of use of the leased property. Cash accounts (5010,5110,5210, etc.) are credited when lease debts are repaid. The analytical account of this account is maintained for each landlord.
- **6920 "Interest payable"** - the credits of this liability account reflect the accrued interest on loans, promissory notes, and the debit reflects the transfer of these interest to creditors. The amount of accrued interest is debited to the account 9610 "Expenses in the form of interest", when the loans are transferred, the cash accounts are credited (5010,5110, etc.). The analytical account of this account is maintained for each creditor.
- **6930 "Debt on royalties"** - this passive account is maintained in exactly the same way as the account 6920 "Interest paid", only for the temporary use of intangible assets of others.
- **6940 "Loan under guarantees"** - this passive account is used in enterprises that sell their goods, works and services with a guarantee for a certain period. Its credit reflects the occurrence of obligations under the guarantees, and its debit reflects the termination of these obligations.
- **6950 "Long-term liabilities - current part"** - the amount of liabilities on the part of long-term bank loans and other debts for the next year, reflected in the credit of this liability account, and the debit reflects the breakdown of these liabilities. The current part of liabilities is transferred to this account from the debit of accounts 7810 "Long-term bank loans" and 7820 "Short-term loans" at the end of the reporting year. The breakdown of current liabilities is reflected in the credit of cash accounts (5010,5110, etc.).
- **6960 "Payments on claims"** - the formation of liabilities on claims made by buyers and customers on the credit of this passive account (in correspondence with the debit of expenditure accounts), and in the debit with their satisfaction or cancellation (corresponding to the credit of cash and expenditure accounts).
- **6970 "Debt to accountants"** - the credit of this passive account reflects the occurrence of liabilities to accountants, and the debit reflects the closing of these liabilities. The occurrence of liabilities to accountants is reflected in the debit of expenditure accounts (2010,2310,2510,9420, etc.), and their closure is reflected in the credit of cash accounts (5010). Analytical accounting of this account is carried out for each accountant.

- **6990 "Other liabilities"** - the credit of this liability account reflects the liabilities of the enterprise to various other creditors, such as alimony and other payments to employees, liabilities for various services, and the debit reflects the termination of these liabilities.

LECTURE 16. FINANCIAL RESULTS ACCOUNT

Lecture plan

- 1. Calculation of corporate income*
- 2. Calculation of enterprise expenses*
- 3. Indicators of recent financial results and their calculation*
- 4. The use of profit for the reporting period and the net profit of the enterprise calculation of the distribution*

1. Accounting for corporate income

- An important indicator of financial and economic activity of enterprises is income. The essence, classification and description of this indicator are described in detail in the following normative documents adopted in the country:
 - Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Article 16);
 - IFRS “Conceptual Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements”
 - IFRS 2 “Income from operating activities”
 - "Regulations on the costs of production and sale of goods (works, services) and the formation of financial results."
- In accordance with these regulations, income is generally defined as an increase in an entity’s assets or a decrease in its liabilities during the reporting period. All income of enterprises is divided into 13 types in the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Article 16), in IFRS 2, these types of income are divided into two main groups: income from operating activities and income from non-operating activities (see Figure 1).

Income from operating activities means income from operating activities specified in the charter of the enterprise. In accordance with the

"Regulations on the costs of production and sale of goods (works, services) and the formation of financial results", the income from operating activities of enterprises, in turn, is divided into two groups:

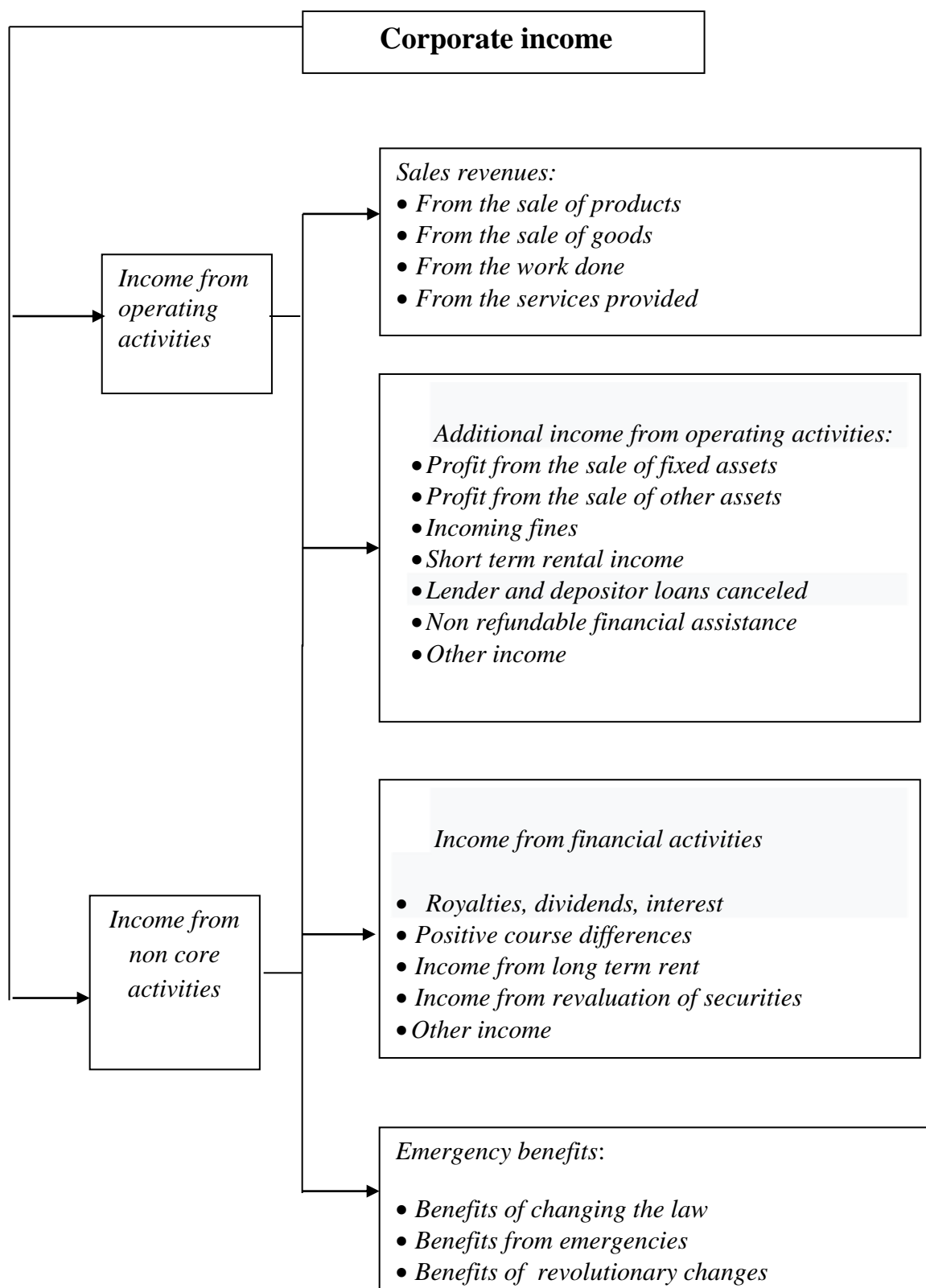


Figure 1. Classification of corporate income

- **Revenues from sales** - these include revenues from the sale of goods, goods, works and services (excluding excise, VAT and customs duties on exports).
- Other income from operating activities includes **income from the sale of fixed assets** and other assets of the enterprise, penalties, canceled debts, free income, inventory surpluses, income from revaluation of TMBs, etc.

Income from non-core activities means income from activities that are not directly related to the main activity understood. Such income is divided into income from financial activities and extraordinary income in accordance with the Charter.

Income from financial activities is defined as income from securities, foreign exchange transactions, loans and borrowings. These include royalties, dividends and interest, income in the form of positive exchange rate differences, and more.

Emergency income is income received from unforeseen coincidences and events that do not occur on a regular basis. These include revenues from changes in state laws, natural disasters, and revolutionary changes.

The main tasks of accounting for corporate income are:

- Recognition and measurement of income from the time it occurs in accordance with the principle of calculation of income;
- Proper grouping and recording of income in the relevant accounts;
- Correctly determine the relationship of income to taxes;
- Accurate presentation of income in the financial statements, etc.

Accounting for sales revenue. Revenue from sales in accordance with IFRS 21 is recorded in the following accounts:

- **9010 "Income from the sale of finished products"** is a passive and temporary account used by enterprises to account for income from the sale of their products. The income received on the credit of the account is accumulated during the year, with different accounts debited depending on the method of selling the product. For example, 5010 "Cash" account when the product is sold for cash, and 4010 "Accounts receivable from customers", 4110 "Accounts from special divisions", 4120 "Accounts from subsidiaries and affiliates" and other receivables when the product is sold for cash. the accounts are debited. During the year, the account 9010 "Income from the

sale of finished products" has only a credit balance, which shows the amount of income since the beginning of the year. At the end of the year, the amount accumulated on the credit of this account is debited to it and credited to the account 9900 "Final financial result", and on this basis it is closed.

- **9020 "Income from the sale of goods"** - a passive and temporary account is used mainly in wholesale and retail trade, as well as in manufacturing enterprises that sell their products through branded stores. The income from the sale of goods on the credit of the account is accumulated during the year, depending on the method of sale of goods 5010 "Cash" account, 4010 "Accounts receivable from customers", 4110 "Accounts from special divisions", 4120 "Accounts from subsidiaries and affiliates» and other accounts receivable are debited. During the year, the account 9020 "Income from the sale of goods" has only a credit balance, and this balance shows the amount of income received since the beginning of the year. At the end of the year, the amount accumulated on the credit of this account is debited to it and credited to the account 9900 "Final financial result", and on this basis it is closed.

- **9030 "Income from work performed and services rendered"** is a passive and temporary account used mainly in construction companies and service enterprises, as well as in other types of enterprises providing works and services in addition to their main activities. Proceeds from the sale of work and services performed on credit of the account are accumulated during the year on the basis of documents certifying them.

Depending on the method of sale of works and services, accounts 5010 "Cashier", 4010 "Accounts receivable from customers", 4110 "Accounts receivable from special units", 4120 "Accounts receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates" and other accounts receivable are debited. During the year, the account 9030 "Income from the sale of work performed and services" has only a credit balance, which reflects the amount of income received since the beginning of the year. At the end of the year, the amount accumulated on the credit of this account is debited to it and credited to the account 9900 "Final financial result", and on this basis it is closed.

Sold products, goods, works and services can be returned to the enterprise for various reasons. In this case, the value of returned products, goods, works and services is reflected in the debit of the account 9040 "Return of goods sold", which is especially counterproductive, with 5010 "Cash", 4010 "Accounts receivable from customers", 4110 "Accounts receivable from

special units", respectively., 4120 "Accounts receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates" and other accounts receivable. The amount accumulated in the debit of the account 9040 "Return of goods sold" is transferred to the debit of the account 9010 "Income from the sale of finished goods", 9020 "Income from the sale of goods", 9030 "Income from work performed and services", respectively, and this account is closed. Adjustments are also made to the invoices that reflect the cost of sales of returned products, goods, works and services and the amount of VAT received from the sale.

In the sale of products, goods, works and services, buyers and customers may also be given different amounts of discounts depending on the terms of the contract. The amount of such discounts is a special counterproductive 9050 "Buyers and Discounts to customers" are debited to the account 4010 "Accounts receivable from customers", 4110 "Accounts receivable from special divisions", 4120 "Accounts receivable from subsidiaries and affiliates" and other accounts receivable, respectively.

The amount accumulated in the debit of the account 9050 "Discounts to buyers and customers" is transferred to the debit of the accounts 9010 "Income from the sale of finished goods", 9020 "Income from the sale of goods", 9030 "Income from work performed and services" and closed on this basis. The amount of discounts on the sale of products, goods, works and services reduces the amount of income from sales.

Analytical accounting of corporate income is carried out by types of sales of products, goods, works and services and other segments required for management.

Accounting for additional income from operating activities. Additional income from operating activities in accordance with IFRS 21 is recorded in the following accounts:

Accounting for additional income from operating activities.

Additional income from operating activities in accordance with IFRS 21 is recorded in the following accounts:

- **9310 "Profit from the loss of fixed assets"** - this is a passive and temporary account used by enterprises to account for the profit from the sale of their fixed assets and other expenses. The profit earned on the account credit is accumulated during the year. This profit consists of the amount remaining after deducting from the sale (transfer) value of fixed assets their residual value and the amount of VAT received from the sale. For example, a computer with a starting value of 500,000 sums and a total depreciation of 300,000 sums was sold for 440,000 sums. The amount of VAT received from the sale in this case is 40,000 sums $((440000 - 200,000) * 20/120)$, and the

amount of profit from the sale - 200,000 sums (440000-200000-40000). The amount of this profit is reflected in the debit account 9210 "Expenditure on fixed assets" and the credit account 9310 "Profit from the expenditure of fixed assets".

At the end of the year, the amount accumulated on the credit of this account 9310 is debited to it and credited to the account 9900 "Final financial result", and on this basis it is closed.

- **9320 "Profit from the loss of other assets"** - this is a passive and temporary account used by enterprises to account for profits from the sale of various other assets, such as materials, inventory, intangible assets and other assets, and other expenses. The profit earned on the account credit is accumulated during the year. This profit is from the sale (transfer) value of other assets their cost (residual value) and the amount remaining after deducting the amount of VAT received from the sale. For example, let's say that a material with a cost of 50,000 sums was sold for 72,000 sums. The amount of VAT received from the sale in this case is 12,000 sums ($72000 * 20/120$), and the amount of profit from the sale - 10,000 sums ($72000 - 50000 - 12000$). Profit from the sale (transfer) of intangible assets is the same as for the sale of property, plant and equipment. The amount of profit from the loss of other assets is reflected in the debit account 9220 "Expenses of other assets" and credit 9320 in the account "Profit from the loss of other assets". At the end of the year, the amount accumulated on the credit of account 9320 is credited to its debit and to the credit of account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

- **9330 "Penalties, fines and penalties"** - the credit of this liability and temporary account reflects the amount of income (profit) received as a result of violation of the terms of various business agreements, as well as compensation for these losses. Accounts reflecting the receipt, withholding or accrual of fines, respectively, are debited, for example, 5010 "Cash", 5110 "Current account", 5210 "Currency account", 6710 "Employee payroll", 4860 "Claims» invoices" and other accounts. At the end of the year, the amount accumulated on the credit of account 9330 is debited to its account and credited to the account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

- **9340 "Profit of previous years"** is a credit of a passive and temporary account that reflects the profit of previous years determined in the reporting year. Such benefits include, for example, the amount of receivables written off or written off earlier, the amount of overdue expenses reduced, and so on. Correspondingly, accounts showing the recovery of profits from previous years are debited, for example, 5010 "Cash", 5110 "Current account", 5210 "Currency account", 4000 "Withdrawal accounts" and other accounts. At the end of the year, the amount accumulated on the credit of account 9340 is

debited to its account and credited to the account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

- **9350 "Income from short-term lease"** - the amount of income from short-term lease is reflected in the credit of this passive and temporary account in correspondence with the account 4820 "Short-term lease payments". At the end of the year, the amount accumulated on the credit of account 9350 is debited to its account and credited to the account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

- **9360 "Income from the write-off of accounts payable and depositary debts"** – income from the transfer of uncollected debts to the enterprise in the term of the loan of this passive and temporary account (for more than 3 years), respectively, accounts reflecting accounts payable (6010,6110,6710,6720, 6910 -6990, etc.). At the end of the year, the amount accumulated on the credit of account 9360 is debited to its account and credited to the account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

9370 "Income from service farms" – the credit of this passive and temporary account reflects the income from farms serving the main activity (health department, barbershop, library, kindergarten and other institutions, sanatoriums, kitchens, hotels, sports complexes, etc.) . In this case, the accounts reflecting the received or calculated income, for example, 5010 "Cash", 5110 "Current account", 4890 "Debts of other debtors" and other accounts are debited. At the end of the year, the amount accumulated on the credit of account 9370 is debited to it and credited to the account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed

9380 "Non-repayable financial assistance" – the credit of this passive and temporary account reflects the amounts of financial assistance received from various legal entities and individuals on a non-refundable basis. In this case, the accounts reflecting the type of assistance received, for example, 5010 "Cashier", 5110 "Accounts", 0100 "Fixed assets account", 1000 "Materials account" and other accounts are debited. At the end of the year, the amount accumulated on the credit of account 9380 is debited to it and credited to account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed

9390 "Other operating income" – the credit of this passive and temporary account reflects other operating income that is not transferred to the above accounts, for example, surpluses identified in the inventory, various recoverable amounts, etc. In this case, the accounts reflecting TMZ and cash (0100,1000,2800,2900,5000, etc.) are debited, respectively. At the end of the year, the amount accumulated on the credit of account 9390 is debited to its account and credited to the account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

Analytical accounting of additional income of enterprises from operating activities is carried out by their types and other segments required for management.

Accounting for income from financial activities. In accordance with IFRSs, income from financial activities is recorded in the following accounts:

- **9510** "Income in the form of royalties"
- **9520** "Income in the form of dividends"
- **9530** "Income in the form of interest"
- **9540** "Income from exchange rate differences"
- **9550** "Income from long-term rent"
- **9560** "Income from revaluation of securities"
 - **9590** "Other income from financial activities"

The names of these passive and temporary accounts are reflected in the credit in accordance with the principle of calculation of the above-mentioned types of income.

Income in the form of royalties is income from the lease and joint use of intangible assets of enterprises, such as computer software, licenses, etc. The calculation of these incomes is reflected in the debit of the account 4850 "Receivable royalties" and in the credit of the account 9510 "Income in the form of royalties". At the end of the year, the amount accumulated on the credit of account 9510 is debited to its account and credited to the account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

Dividends are the income accrued for financial investments made in shares. The basis for the calculation of this income is a written notice of the joint-stock company on the calculation of dividends. This notice shall reflect the total amount of dividends accrued, the amount of dividend tax withheld and the amount of dividends payable. If the notice states that the dividend tax has not been withheld, then the company that received the dividend must pay this tax. Accrued dividend income is reflected in the debit of account 4840 "Dividends received" and in the credit of account 9520 "Income in the form of dividends". At the end of the year, the amount accumulated on the credit of account 9520 is debited to it and credited to account 9900 "Final financial result", and on this basis it is closed.

Interest income is interest accrued on loans and credits to other legal entities. The amount of this interest is calculated on the basis of concluded contracts. Accrued interest income is reflected in the debit of account 4830 "Interest received" and in the credit of account 9530 "Interest income". At the end of the year on credit 9530 the accumulated amount is credited to its debit and credit to the account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

Income from exchange rate differences is the positive exchange rate differences accrued on foreign currency and receivables in foreign currency held by the enterprise in the currency account. At the end of each month, this income is accrued on 5210 "Domestic currency accounts", 5220 "Foreign currency accounts", 4000 "Receivable accounts", 4300 "Accounts payable to suppliers and contractors" and other accounts receivable in foreign currency. It is calculated on the basis of exchange rates announced by the Central Bank. The calculated positive exchange rate differences are reflected in the debit of the above accounts and in the credit of the account 9540 "Income from exchange rate differences". At the end of the year, the amount accumulated on the credit of account 9540 is debited to its account and credited to the account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

Income from long-term lease means income from lease of property for more than one year. The amount of this income is calculated on the basis of a lease agreement. The amount of accrued income is reflected in the debit of the account 4830 "Interest received", 6230 "Other deferred income" and the credit of the account 9550 "Income from long-term lease". At the end of the year, the amount accumulated on the credit of account 9550 is debited to its account and credited to the account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed. Income from revaluation of securities means income from the increase in the value of long-term and short-term investments. Such income is calculated on the basis of revaluation certificates. The amount of accrued income is reflected in the debit of 0600 "Long-term investment accounts", 5800 "Short-term investment accounts" and the credit of account 9560 "Income from revaluation of securities". At the end of the year, the amount accumulated on the credit of account 9560 is debited to its account and credited to the account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

Analytical accounting of income from financial activities of enterprises is carried out by their types and other segments required for management.

Accounting for extraordinary income. In accordance with IFRS 21, extraordinary income is credited to account 9710 "Extraordinary profit". This was taken in an emergency or accounts (0100, 0400, 0700, 1000, 2900 and other accounts) indicating the type of accrued profit are debited. At the end of the year, the amount accumulated on the credit of account 9710 is debited to its account and credited to the account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

2. Accounting for enterprise expenses

An important indicator of financial and economic activity of enterprises is the cost. The essence, classification and description of this indicator, recognition, system of accounts and accounting records on them are given in the normative documents listed at the end of this chapter, including "Regulations on production and sale of goods (works, services) and financial results", explained in detail.

Expenditure in accordance with these normative documents means, in general, a decrease in the assets of the enterprise or an increase in its liabilities during the reporting period. All costs of enterprises are divided into two groups and six subgroups in accordance with the IFRS and the "Regulations on the cost of production and sale of goods (works, services) and the formation of financial results" and its amendments and additions (see Figure 2).

Operating expenses are the expenses related to the main activity specified in the charter of the enterprise. In accordance with IFRS 21 "Regulations on the costs of production and sale of goods (works, services) and the formation of financial results" and costs associated with the main activities of enterprises, in turn, are divided into four subgroups:

- **Costs included in the cost of sales** - these include costs included in the cost of goods sold, goods, works and services.
- **Current expenses** - these include expenses for the sale of products (goods, works and services), administrative and other operational activities of the enterprise. These costs occur in a particular reporting period, so they are also called reporting period costs.
- **Deferred expenses** are those expenses that are related to the future activities of the entity but are incurred during the reporting period. Such costs include prepaid rents, prepaid service fees, and other prepaid payments.
- **Expenditures on non-core activities** are those costs that are directly attributable to non-core activities. Such expenses are divided into expenses related to financial activities and extraordinary losses in accordance with the Regulations.

Expenses related to financial activities include expenses related to the issuance and placement of securities, foreign exchange transactions, obtaining loans and borrowings, long-term leases and other financial activities. These include costs in the form of interest, negative exchange rate differences, and so on.

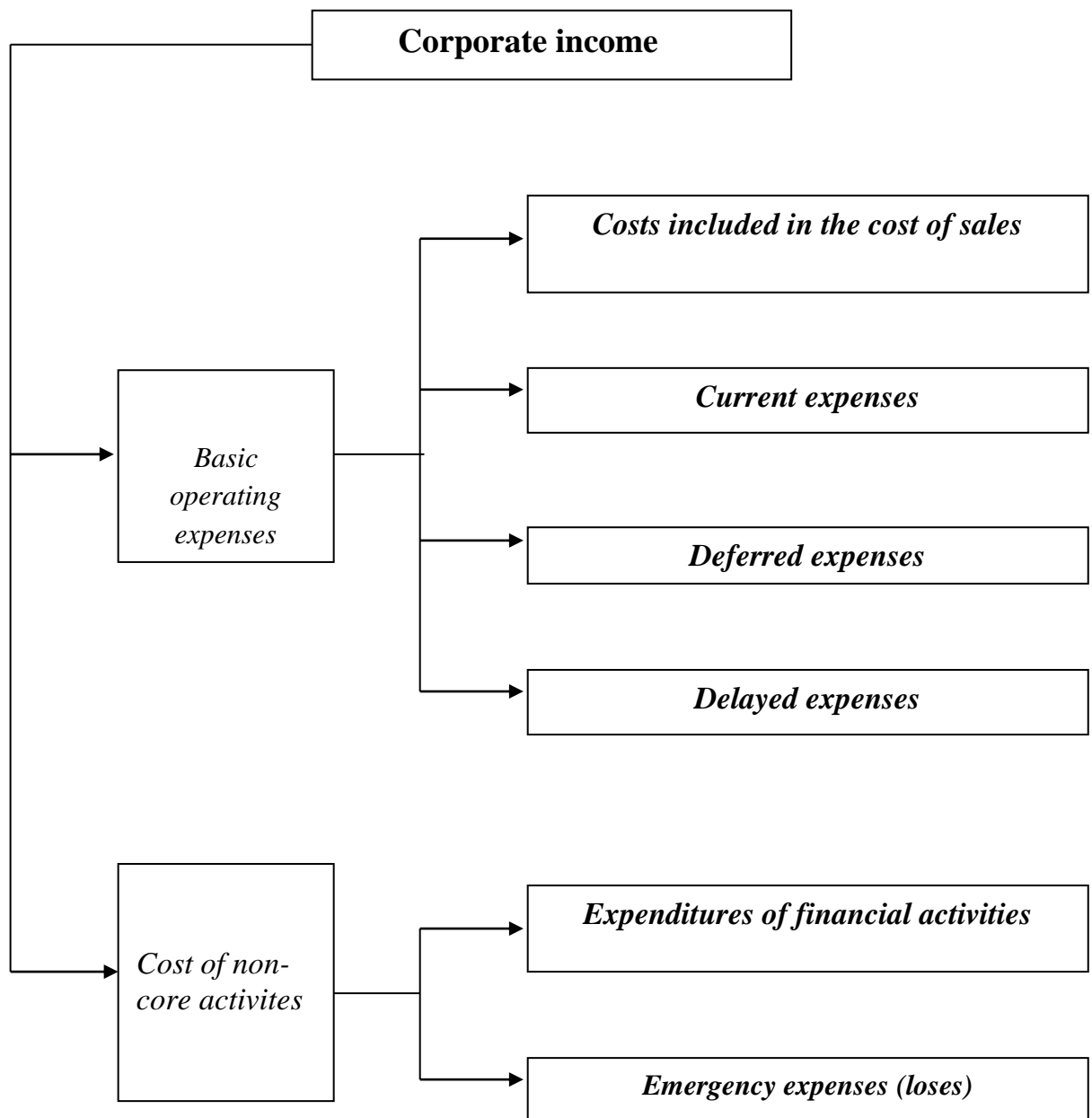


Figure 2. Classification of enterprise costs

Emergence expenses are losses caused by unforeseen accidents and incidents that do not occur on a permanent basis. These include changes in state laws, natural disasters, and damage caused by revolutionary changes.

The main functions of accounting for enterprise expenses include:

- accounting for costs in accordance with the criteria that reveal their nature;
- correct classification and grouping of enterprise costs;
- correct, timely and appropriate documentation of enterprise costs;
- ensuring full consistency of reporting data and accounting data on enterprise costs;
- inclusion of future and deferred costs in the cost of correct and timely sales, current expenses and expenses related to financial activities;
- ensure accurate and timely accounting of costs incomplete production, their re-registration (inventory) in a timely manner and their correct inclusion in the cost of sales;
- to find the causes and culprits of irrational costs that lead to an increase in the cost of sales, period costs, constant monitoring of the activities of persons responsible for preventing such costs;
- control over the efficient use of available resources and tools;
- correct formation of expenses as an object of the tax base;
- in accordance with the principle of calculation of costs from the moment of their occurrence, recognition and recording in the relevant accounts;
- accurate presentation of expenses in the financial statements, etc.

Calculation of cost of sales. In accordance with IFRS 21, the cost of sales is accounted for in the following accounts, depending on the type of sale:

9110 "Cost of finished goods sold" - this asset is sold during the year on the debit of the temporary (transit) account, the cost of finished products is reflected. At the same time, 2,800 "Finished goods accounts" will be credited. At the end of the year, the amount accumulated in the debit of account 9110 is credited to it and debited to account 9900 "Final financial result", and on this basis it is closed.

9120 "Cost of goods sold" - this asset, temporary (transit) account is widely used mainly in enterprises operating on a continuous basis of TMB, including wholesale trade, the debit of which reflects the cost of goods sold during the year. At the same time, 2,900 "Commodity Accounts" accounts will be credited. At the end of the year, the amount

accumulated in the debit of account 9120 is credited to it and debited to account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

9130 "Cost of work performed and services rendered" - this asset, temporary (transit) account is used mainly in construction companies, service enterprises, as well as enterprises engaged in various activities, the debit of which reflects the cost of work performed and services delivered to customers during the year. In this case, the accounts 2010 "Main production", 2310 "Auxiliary production", 2710 "Service farms" will be credited. At the end of the year, the amount accumulated in the debit of account 9130 is credited to it and debited to account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

9140 "Purchase of TMB on a periodic basis" - this asset, temporary (transit) account is used mainly in enterprises operating on a periodic basis of TMB, including retail and catering, the debit of which reflects the cost of goods received from suppliers during the year. In this case, the account 6010 "Accounts payable to suppliers and contractors" will be credited. At the end of the year, the amount accumulated in the debit of account 9140 is credited to it and debited to account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

9150 "Adjustments to the TMB on a periodic basis" - this active, temporary (transit) account is used mainly in enterprises operating on the periodic basis of TMBs, including retail and catering enterprises. An inventory is made at the end of the period to find the cost of goods sold at periodic enterprises. The actual condition of the TMBs identified as a result of the inventory is compared with their condition at the beginning of the period, resulting in the amount of change (decrease or increase) in the condition of the TMBs. The amount of the difference determined represents the amount of the adjustment on the account. If the adjustment is to be made on the downward side, the difference is debited to account 9150 "Periodic adjustments on TMB", if the adjustment is to be made on the increase side, then the difference is credited to that account. In this case, the accounts of TMBs (1000,1100,2000,2800,2900) are credited (decreased) and debited (increased), respectively. At the end of the year, the amount accumulated in the account 9150 is closed to the debit (increase) or credit (decrease) of the account 9900 "Final financial result", respectively.

Calculation of current expenses. Expenses for the period in accordance with IFRS 21 are accounted for in the following accounts:

- **9410 "Selling expenses"** - the debit of this asset, temporary (transit) account reflects the costs of sales during the year (advertising costs,

salaries of employees associated with the sale, social insurance contributions, depreciation costs, transportation and other similar sales expenses) is added. The specific types and structure of costs reflected in this account are described in detail in the section "Sales costs" of the "Regulations on the costs of production and sale of goods (works, services) and the formation of financial results." The specific types of expenses are reflected in the debit of this account and in the credit of the accounts representing these expenses (5110,5010,6710,6520,6990 and other accounts). At the end of the year, the amount accumulated in the debit of account 9410 is credited to it and debited to account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

- **9420 "Administrative expenses"** - the debit of this asset, temporary (transit) account reflects the expenses for management during the year (salaries, social insurance contributions, depreciation, travel expenses, telephone and other similar management expenses). . The specific types and structure of costs reflected in this account are described in detail in the section "Administrative and management costs" of the "Regulations on the cost of production and sale of goods (works, services) and the formation of financial results."

The specific types of expenses are reflected in the debit of this account and in the credit of the accounts representing these expenses (0200,0500,1000,5110,5010,6710,6520,6990 and other accounts). At the end of the year, the amount accumulated in the debit of account 9420 is credited to it and debited to account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

- **9430 "Other operating expenses"** - debit of this asset, temporary (transit) account for the period of the year on expenses for general activities other than sales and management (taxes on financial assistance, compensations, property, ecology, land, water and other expenses, mandatory contributions to the pension fund and the road fund, losses from the sale and transfer of property, and other similar operating expenses). The exact types and composition of costs reflected in this account are described in detail in the section "Other operating costs" of the "Regulations on the cost of production and sale of goods (works, services) and the formation of financial results." The specific types of expenses are reflected in the debit of this account and in the credit of the accounts representing these expenses (1000,5110,5010, 6400,6710,6520,6990,9210,9220 and other accounts). At the end of the year, the amount accumulated in the debit of account 9430 is credited to it and debited to account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

- **9440 "Future period expenses deductible from the tax base"** - this asset, the debit of the temporary (transit) account reflects the current expenses for the future development of the enterprise during the year

(expenditures on new production and new technologies, management and other similar operating expenses) is produced. The exact types and structure of expenses reflected in this account are given in detail in Annex 2 to the Regulation on the costs of production and sale of goods (works, services) and the formation of financial results, "Expenses for the reporting period deductible from the tax base." Expenses of this type of period are deducted from the tax base on a regular basis over the next 10 years in accordance with the tax legislation. The exact types of expenses are reflected in the debit of this account and in the credit of the accounts representing these expenses (1000, 5110, 5010, 6010, 6710, 6520, 6990 and other accounts). At the end of the year, the amount accumulated in the debit of account 9440 is credited to it and debited to account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed. Information on changes in expenses for the reporting period, deductible from the tax base in the future, is reflected in the account 012 "Future expenses deductible from the tax base" in the period specified in the account.

Accounting for expenses on financial activities. In accordance with IFRS 21, financial expenses of enterprises are accounted for in the following accounts:

- **9610 "Interest expense"** - the debit of this asset, temporary (transit) account reflects the accrued expenses on loans and credits received during the year, as well as payments for long-term lease. The exact types of expenses are reflected in the debit of this account and in the credit of the account 6920 "Accrued interest". At the end of the year, the amount accumulated in the debit of account 9610 is credited to it and debited to account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

- **9620 "Losses from exchange rate differences"** - the debit of this asset, temporary (transit) account reflects the losses from exchange rate differences on transactions on accounts representing foreign exchange items of the balance during the year. The specific types of expenses are reflected in the debit of this account and in the credit of the accounts representing these losses (4010,4310,5020,5210,5220,6010,6310 and other accounts). At the end of the year, the amount accumulated in the debit of account 9620 is credited to it and debited to account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

- **9630 "Expenses on issue and placement of securities"** - the debit of this asset, temporary (transit) account reflects the costs associated with the issue and placement of shares and other securities during the year. The specific types of expenses are reflected in the debit of this account and in the credit of the accounts representing these expenses (1000,5110,5010, 6710,6520,6990 and other accounts). At the end of the year, the amount

accumulated in the debit of account 9630 is credited to it and debited to account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

- **9690 "Other expenses on financial activities"** - the debit of this asset, temporary (transit) account reflects other expenses of the enterprise on financial activities during the year, such as losses from revaluation of financial investments and other expenses. credit (0600,5800,6990 and other accounts). At the end of the year, the amount accumulated in the debit of account 9690 is credited to it and debited to account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

Calculation of emergency losses. In accordance with IFRS 21, the account of emergency losses is debited to account 9720 "Emergency losses". In this case, accounts showing the damage caused by emergencies, for example, 0100, 0400, 0700, 1000, 2900 and other accounts are credited. At the end of the year, the amount accumulated in the debit of account 9720 is credited to it and debited to account 9900 "Final financial result" and on this basis it is closed.

Calculation of expenses for the next period. In accordance with IFRS 21, future expenses of enterprises are accounted for in the following accounts:

- **3110 "Prepaid rent"** - this asset, the debit of the permanent account reflects the rent paid in advance for future periods in the reporting period. Accounts 5010,5020,5110,5210,5220 will be credited according to the form of payment. The amount of rent reflected and accumulated in the debit of account 3110 is credited to this account and debited to the expense account of the enterprise (0800,2010,2310,2510,9410,9420) at the same time during the reporting period. The balance remaining at the end of the reporting period of this account represents the amount of rent payable for the next period.

- **3120 "Prepaid service fee"** - this asset, the debit of the permanent account reflects the fee for services for which prepaid payments were made during the year, for example, subscription fees, insurance premiums, etc. Accounts 5010,5020,5110,5210,5220 will be credited according to the form of payment. The amount of service fees reflected and accumulated in the debit of account 3120 is credited to this account and debited to the expense account of the enterprise (0800,2010,2310,2510,9410,9420) at the same time during the reporting period. The remaining balance of this account at the end of the reporting period represents the amount of service charges due for the next period.

- **3190 "Other prepaid expenses"** - the debit of this asset, permanent account reflects the expenses for future works and services performed and completed during the reporting period. The specific types of expenses are reflected in the debit of this account and in the credit of the accounts

representing these expenses (1000,2800,5010, 5110,5120,5210,5220,6010, 6710,6520,6990 and other accounts). Future work, prepayments for services may be recognized as an expense or an asset at the end of the reporting period. Advance payments recognized as assets are debited to accounts 0400 "Intangible Assets", 2800 "Accounts for finished goods" and other assets, and credited to account 3190. Non-asset prepayments are made to expenses for the reporting period (0800,2010,2310,2510,9410,9420). The balance remaining at the end of the reporting period of this account represents the number of payments due for the next period.

Analytical calculation of expenses for the next period is carried out in each account by cost items and cost objects (directions).

- **Calculation of deferred expenses.** In accordance with IFRS 21, deferred costs of enterprises are generally divided into three types: Deferred income tax expense. These costs arise as a result of the pre-calculation of additional income (profit) tax during the reporting period in exchange for temporary differences. Income (profit) tax on temporary differences can be calculated in advance for several years or for the next year. Such a tax is called a deferred income (profit) tax on temporary differences. Pre-calculated income (profit) tax leads to an increase in the debt of the enterprise to the budget during the reporting period. Income (profit) tax calculated in advance for a period of more than one year shall be debited to account 0950 "Deferred income (profit) tax on temporary differences" and credited to account 6410 "Debts on payments to the budget". Pre-accrued income (profit) tax for a period of up to one year shall be debited to account 3210 "Deferred income (profit) tax on temporary differences" and credited to account 6410 "Debts on payments to the budget". At the end of each year, the amount of long-term deferred income (profit) tax for the next current year shall be debited from account 0950 to account 3210 "Deferred income (profit) tax on temporary differences". The amount of deferred income (profit) tax is carried out to reduce the debt to the budget in the period of maturity. Such reduction is credited to the debit of account 6410 "Debts on payments to the budget" and to the credit of account 3210 "Deferred income (profit) tax on temporary differences". The debit balance of the account 3210 "Deferred income (profit) tax on temporary differences" indicates the amount by which the debt to the budget at the beginning of the next year should be reduced by the deferred income (profit) tax.

- **Deferred expenses on discounts.** Such costs arise in enterprises that issue bonds and sell them at prices below par. The amount of discount provided to enterprises that sold bonds at prices below par value for more than one year and less is reflected in accounts 0960 "Long-term deferred expenses on discounts" and 3220 "Deferred expenses on discounts", respectively. Accounts 7830 "Long-term payable bonds" and 6830 "Short-term payable bonds" will be credited, respectively. At the end of each year, the amount of the long-deferred discount (rebates) for the next current year is debited from account 0960 to account 3220. Upon maturity of the bonds, the amount of the discount given to the buyer on them is transferred from account 3220 to the expenses related to the financial activities of the reporting year, i.e., to the account 9610 "Expenses in the form of interest". The balance of accounts 0960 and 3220 at the end of the period represents the amount of deferred expenses incurred in future financial expenses.
- **Other deferred expenses.** These costs include deferred costs that are not included in the above groups, such as costs of preparation for pre-season work in seasonal enterprises. The part of this type of expenses for a period of more than one year is recorded in the accounts 0990 "Other long-term extended expenses" and the part related to the period up to one year 3290 "Other extended expenses". At the end of each year, the amount of long-term deferred expenses for the next current year is debited from account 0990 to account 3290. At the end of the write-off period, the deferred expenses reflected in account 3290 are transferred to the accounts reflecting the expenses of the current year (2010,2310,2510,9410,9420, etc.). The debit balance of accounts 0990 and 3290 shows the amount of deferred expenses that will be transferred to the current expenses of the enterprise in the future.

Analytical accounting of deferred expenses is carried out by their types, reporting periods and write-off periods.

2. Indicators representing the final financial results and their account

Indicators of the final financial results of enterprises in the Republic of Uzbekistan, their formation and accounting in the "Regulations on the cost of

production and sale of goods (works, services) and the formation of financial results", as well as IFRS adopted in recent years, including 1,2, 3, No. 21 in NSA , explained in detail.

In accordance with these regulations, the profit (loss), which represents the final financial results of enterprises, is characterized by the following indicators.

1. Profit or loss from sales (P) or (L)

$$\mathbf{P(L) = P_i - C_s, \text{ accordingly}} \\ \mathbf{P = \text{ if } P_i > C_s, \quad L = \text{ if } P_i < C_s}$$

here: P_i – pure income, C_s – cost of sales

1. 1. Profit or loss from operating activities (P) or (L)

$$\mathbf{Poa (Loa) = P (L) - Pe + Oi}$$

Here: Pe - period expenses; Oi – other operating income from operating activities.

3. Profit or loss from general economic activity (Pge) or (Lge)

$$\mathbf{Pge (Lge) = P (L) + Pfa - Lfa}$$

Here: Pfa – profit from financial activities;
 Lfa - losses from financial activities

4. Profit or loss before tax (Tbp) or (Lbt)

$$\mathbf{Tbp (Lbt) = Pge (Lge) + Pe - Le}$$

Here: Pe - extraordinary profit; Le is emergency losses

5. Net profit or net uncovered losses (Pn or (Lu))

$$\mathbf{Pn (Lu) = Tbp (Lbt) - It - De}$$

Here: It - income taxes (income tax, infrastructure development tax, single tax);

De - other deductions from profits

In addition to the above indicators of profit (loss) in accordance with the "Regulations on the costs of production and sale of goods (works, services) and the formation of financial results", two other indicators of profit are calculated for tax purposes:

- **Taxable income (Ti)**

$$\mathbf{Ti = Pn (Lu + Tcb + Tdb - Teb - D - I)}$$

By erда: Tcb - costs added to the tax base;

Tdb - not deductible from the tax base during the reporting period, but

future deductible expenses;

Teb - expenses deductible from the tax base for the reporting period;

D - dividends received;

I- interest received

Taxable profit (Pt) is the amount of profit that remains after deducting expenses deductible as a benefit for calculating income (income) tax on taxable income, i.e.:

$$\mathbf{Pt = Ti - B}$$

Here: B - Expenses deductible from taxable income as a benefit.

Expenditures added to the tax base are the costs of production and sale of goods (works, services) and the result of the reduction of pre-tax profit in the formation of financial results in accordance with the "Regulations on the formation of financial results". costs reflected in the structure (for example, losses in overproduction, excessive advertising and authority expenses, financial assistance and compensation, mobile costs, losses on fixed assets and other assets of the enterprise, the amount of sponsorship, etc.). A complete list of such expenses is provided in Annex 1 to the Regulations. According to the tax legislation, enterprises must independently calculate the costs re-added to the tax base in accordance with the procedure set out in the Regulations, indicating their amount on a separate line (line 020) in the calculation of income (income) tax.

Expenses that are not deductible from the tax base during the reporting period, but are deductible in the future, are the expenses reflected in the account 9430 "Future deductible expenses". These costs are shown in a separate line (line 030) of the income (income) tax calculation.

Expenses deductible from the tax base shall mean expenses that were not deducted from the tax base in the previous reporting year in accordance with

Annex 2 to the Regulations, but are deductible from the tax base within 10 years from the next reporting period. According to the tax legislation, enterprises must independently calculate the costs deductible from the tax base using a special account in accordance with the procedure set out in the Regulations and confirm with a reference, indicate their amount in a separate line (line 040) of income tax calculation.

Expenditures added to the tax base are the costs of production and sale of goods (works, services) and the result of the reduction of pre-tax profit in the formation of financial results in accordance with the "Regulations on the formation of financial results». costs reflected in the structure (for example, losses in overproduction, excessive advertising and authority expenses, financial assistance and compensation, mobile costs, losses on fixed assets and other assets of the enterprise, the amount of sponsorship, etc.). A complete list of such expenses is provided in Annex 1 to the Regulations. According to the tax legislation, enterprises must independently calculate the costs re-added to the tax base in accordance with the procedure set out in the Regulations, indicating their amount on a separate line (line 020) in the calculation of income (income) tax.

Dividends and interest received are deductible in the calculation of profit (income) tax in connection with the imposition of a separate 15 percent dividend tax in accordance with the Tax Code. Therefore, their amounts are shown in a separate line (line 060) of the income (income) tax calculation. Information on the collection of dividend tax on this income must be confirmed by references from the legal entities that issued them.

The types of expenses deductible from the amount of taxable income as income (income) tax benefits, the norms of benefits are disclosed in the Tax Code and the Instruction on calculation and payment of income (income) tax.

The main tasks of accounting for the latest financial results of enterprises are:

- Accounting for financial performance indicators in accordance with the criteria that reveal their essence;
- correct classification and grouping of indicators of financial results of the enterprise;
- correct formation of indicators of financial results of the enterprise as an object of the tax;

- recognition of financial performance indicators from the time of their occurrence in accordance with the principle of calculation and recording in the relevant accounts;
- accurate presentation of financial performance indicators in the financial statements, etc.

Calculation of profit (loss) before tax for the reporting year. In accordance with IFRS 21, the pre-tax profit (loss) for the reporting year is calculated by reflecting all income and expenses in account 9900 “Final financial result” and comparing the amount of debit and credit turnover of this account. In particular, the amount accumulated on the credit of all accounts reflecting income (9010-9030, 9310-9390, 9510-9590, 9710) at the end of the year to the credit of account 9900, all accounts reflecting expenses (9110-9130, 9410-9430, 9610-9690, The amount accumulated in the debit of 9720) is transferred to the credit of account 9900 at the end of the year, ie:

Debit 9010-9030, 9310-9390, 9510-9590, 9710 **Credit** 9900

Debit 9900 **Credit** 9110-9190, 9410-9430, 9610-9690, 9720.

If the credit turnover of the account 9900 is greater than the debit turnover, it means that the enterprise has a pre-tax profit in the reporting year, if the debit turnover is greater than the credit turnover, then the enterprise has a pre-tax loss.

Enterprises engaged in different activities and paying different taxes by type of activity must calculate the pre-tax profit (loss) separately by type of activity. To do this, income and expenses must also be accounted for separately by type of activity.

4. Calculation of the use of profit for the reporting period and the distribution of net profit of the enterprise

In accordance with IFRS 21, the use of profit for the reporting year is reflected in 9800 “Accounts for the use of profits for taxes and payments” (in the corresponding accounts). The debit of this asset account reflects the taxes levied on profit (income) during the year, including profit (income) tax, infrastructure development tax, single tax, single tax on gross income. At the same time, 6,400 “Accounts receivable for payments to the budget” (corresponding accounts) representing debts to the budget on these taxes will be credited.

The amount of income (income) tax (It) is found by multiplying the amount of taxable profit (Mtf) of the enterprise by the tax rate (Tr) and dividing by 100%, i.e.:

$$It = Mtf * Tr / 100\%$$

To find the amount of infrastructure development tax (Idt), the amount of profit tax (Pt) is deducted from the pre-tax profit amount (Ptp), the amount found is multiplied by this tax rate (Tr) and divided by 100%, i.e.:

$$Idt = (Ptp - Pt) * Tr / 100\%$$

In cases where the enterprise operates in a simplified system of tax payment (single tax, single tax on gross income), the amount of these taxes is found by multiplying the amount of gross income (gross income) by the established norms of these taxes in accordance with the Tax Code and current guidelines.

At the end of the year, the amounts of tax payments accumulated in the debit of account 9800 are reflected in its credit and in the debit of account 9900 "Final financial result", and on this basis the accounts for the use of profits are closed.

Closing of the profit account 9900 "Last financial result" account, ie account 9800, it will be possible to determine the net profit (uncovered loss) of the enterprise at the end of the reporting year. To do this, compare the debit and credit turnover of account 9900. The fact that the credit turnover of this account is greater than the debit turnover means the net profit of the enterprise, the greater the debit turnover than the credit turnover means the uncovered net loss of the enterprise.

The amount of net profit is transferred to the debit of account 9900 and to the credit of account 8710 "Retained earnings (uncovered loss) for the reporting period." In the event of a loss at the end of the year, the amount of the loss is credited to account 9900 and debited to account 8710 "Retained earnings (uncovered loss) for the reporting period." With this entry, the 9900 "Final Financial Result" account is completely closed.

At the end of the reporting year, the net profit (uncovered loss) reflected in the account 8710 "Retained earnings (uncovered loss) for

the reporting period" may be distributed or not distributed. The implementation of such a division is directly related to the property and organizational form of the enterprise.

In partnerships, for example, in limited liability companies, joint ventures, private enterprises, depending on the requirements of their charters and founding agreements, the net profit (uncovered loss) of the reporting year may be distributed or retained at the disposal of the enterprise. . In this type of enterprise, the distribution of net profit for the reporting year based on the decision of the founders' meeting is reflected in the following entries:

- To the amount of net profit distributed to the founders in the form of dividends (interest)

Debit 8710 "Retained earnings for the reporting period (uncovered damage) »

Credit 6610 "Dividends payable"

- *To the amount of allocation to the reserve capital of the enterprise*

Debit 8710 "Retained earnings (uncovered losses) for the reporting period"

Credit 8520 "Reserve capital"

If the retained earnings of the reporting year are added to the accumulated profit of previous years

Debit 8710 "Retained earnings (uncovered losses) for the reporting period"

Credit 8720 "Accumulated profit (uncovered loss)"

If the company incurs a loss at the end of the reporting year, the amount of this loss is debited to the account 8720 "Retained earnings (uncovered loss)", i.e.:

Debit 8720 "Accumulated profit (uncovered loss)"

Credit 8710 "Retained earnings (uncovered losses) for the reporting period"

Thus, in the partnerships, by the end of the reporting year, account 8710 "Retained earnings (uncovered losses) of the reporting period" is completely closed and this temporary (transit) account does not have a balance.

The amount of profit or loss accumulated in the joint-stock company on the account 8710 "Retained earnings (uncovered loss) of

the reporting period" cannot be distributed without the decision of the shareholders meeting. In accordance with the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, general meetings of shareholders will be held until May 1 next year. Therefore, the amount of profit or loss accumulated in the joint-stock company account 8710 "Retained earnings (uncovered loss) for the reporting period" is transferred to the next year as a balance, which is closed only after the distribution of profit (loss) for the reporting year.

LECTURE 17. PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF ACCOUNTING BALANCE AND FINANCIAL RESULTS

Lecture plan:

1. Creating a balance sheet
2. Prepare a report on financial results.

1. Creating a balance sheet

The balance sheet (Form 1) is a form of reporting that reflects the state of the assets of business entities and their sources of formation at the beginning and end of the reporting period.

Compilation of the balance sheet is carried out by filling in the details provided in the approved form, as well as by writing the balance of the accounts for each item at the end of the period in the amount of one thousand sums. Substances that do not have a sum are drawn in a line. The amounts of the balance sheet items are grouped into two sections, and within the sections, they are grouped separately and are shown on separate lines of the balance sheet. The amounts accumulated in the two sections are added to the last line of the balance sheet, which is called the "balance sheet currency" and represents the total amount of all assets and liabilities of the enterprise.

At the end of the balance sheet, in a separate table, information is available on the beginning and end of the period of values recorded in off-balance sheet accounts.

In accordance with the Rules, the lines of the balance sheet are filled in the following order:

Line code	Line name	The order of filling in the line
	Assets	
	I Long-term assets	

010	The initial (recovery) value of fixed assets	The final debit balances of accounts 0110-0190 and 0310 intended for the account of fixed assets are summed up and the total amount earned is reflected
011	Total accumulated depreciation of property, plant and equipment	The final credit balances of accounts 0210-0299 intended for depreciation of fixed assets are summed up and the total amount earned is reflected.
012	Balance sheet value of fixed assets	It is found by subtracting the sum of line 010 from the sum of line 010
020	Initial cost of intangible assets	The final debit balances of accounts 0410-0490 for intangible assets are summed up and the total amount earned is reflected.
021	Total accumulated depreciation of intangible assets	The final credit balances of accounts 0510-0590 intended for the depreciation of intangible assets are summed up and the total amount earned is reflected.
022	Balance sheet value of intangible assets	It is found by subtracting the sum of line 020 from the sum of line 020
030	Long-term investments, total	Finds by adding the sums of lines 040,050,060,070,080
040	Securities	The debit balance of account 0610, intended for the account of investments in securities, is reflected.
050	Investments in subsidiary societies	The debit balance of the account 0620, intended for the account of investments in the subsidiaries, is reflected.
060	Investments in subsistence societies	The debit balance of account 0630, intended for the account of investments in subsidiaries, is reflected.
070	Investments in enterprises with foreign capital	The debit balance of account 0640, intended for the account of investments in enterprises with foreign capital, is reflected.
080	Other long-term investments	The debit balance of account 0690, intended for other long-term investments, is reflected.
090	Uninstalled tools	The sum of debit balances of accounts 0710 and 0720 intended for the account of not installed equipment is reflected.
100	Capital investments	The sum of debit balances of accounts 0810-0890 intended for the account of capital investments is reflected
110	Long-term receivables	The sum of debit balances of accounts 0910
111	Then: the expiration of the term	The information reflects the part of long
120	Long-term deferred costs	The sum of debit balances of accounts 0950

130	<i>Total for Section 1</i>	<i>The sum of lines 012,022,030,090,100,110,120 is displayed.</i>
	II CURRENT ASSETS	
140	<i>Inventories, total</i>	Lines 150,160,170,180 show the sum of the sums
150	Production resources	The sum of debit balances of accounts 1000,1100,1500,1600 intended for the account of materials and other production resources is shown.
160	Unborn production	The sum of debit balances of accounts 2000, 2100, 2300, 2700, intended to reflect the calculation of main and auxiliary production costs, is shown.
170	Finished products	The sum of debit balances of accounts 2810
180	Goods	The sum of debit balances of accounts 2910
190	Deferred expenses	The sum of the debit balances of accounts 3110
200	Deferred expenses	The sum of the debit balances of accounts 3210-3290 intended for the calculation of the current part of long-term overdue expenses (income tax, discounts and deductions, as well as other extended expenses)
210	<i>Accounts receivable, total</i>	The sum of lines 220,230,240,240,250,260,270,280,290,300,310 is displayed.
211	Then: the expiration of the term	The information shows the overdue part of receivables (the part that has not been repaid for more than 90 days).

2. Prepare a report on financial results.

The main purpose of the statement of financial performance (Form 2) is to reflect the aggregate information about the income, expenses, profit and loss of the enterprise for the reporting period. For example, such data are presented in the report for the corresponding period of the previous year and the reporting year. This procedure is an important source of information for studying trends in relevant reporting periods.

The basis for the preparation of the report on financial results is the data of all income and expenses of the enterprise, temporary (transit)

accounts intended for the use of profits. As a rule, separate lines of the report are formed in the following order.

Line code	Line name	The order of filling in the line
010	Net income from the sale of goods (goods, works and services)	Amounts of returned products (goods, works, services), amounts of deductions (accounts 9040 and 9050)) is found by subtraction and is shown in the income column
020	Cost of goods sold (goods, works and services)	The sum of debit turnover of accounts 9110,9120,9130,9140,9150 intended for the calculation of the cost of goods sold (goods, works and services) is shown on the expense?
030	Gross profit (loss) from the sale of products (goods, works and services)	The difference between the sum of lines 010 and 020 is written. The positive shows the difference in profit and it is recorded in the income column. The negative difference represents the loss from the sale and is written off against expenses.
040	Current expenses, total	The sum of lines 050, 060, 070, 080 is displayed.
	Including:	
050	Sales costs	The amount of debit turnover of account 9410 intended for the calculation of sales costs is shown on the expense basis
060	Administrative expenses	The amount of debit turnover of account 9420 intended for the calculation of administrative expenses is shown on the expense basis
070	Other operating expenses	The amount of debit turnover of account 9430 intended for the calculation of other operating expenses is shown on the expense line
080	Expenses for the reporting period to be deducted from the tax base in the future	In the future, the debit turnover of account 9440, which is intended for the calculation of expenses for the reporting period, deducted from the tax base, is shown on the expense account
090	Other income from operating activities	The sum of credit turnover of accounts 9310-9390 intended for the account of other income of the main activity is shown in the income column
100	Profit (loss) of main activity	030 lines - 040 lines + 090 lines. The amount of profit is shown in the column

		of income, and the amount of loss is shown in the column of expenses.
110	Income from financial activities, total	The sum of lines 120,130,140,150,160
	Including:	
120	Income in the form of dividends	The credit turnover of account 9520, intended for the calculation of income in the form of dividends, is recorded in the income statement
130	Income in the form of interest	The amount of credit turnover of account 9530 intended for the calculation of income in the form of interest is recorded in the income statement
140	Income from long-term lease	The amount of credit turnover of account 9550, intended for the calculation of income from long-term lease, is recorded in the income statement
150	Earnings from exchange rate differences	The amount of credit turnover of the account 9540 intended for the calculation of income from the exchange rate difference is recorded in the income statement
160	Other income from financial activities	The sum of credit turnover of accounts 9510,9560,9590 intended for the account of other income of financial activity is recorded in the income statement
170	Expenditures on financial activities	The sum of lines 180,190,200,210 is written to the expense column
	Including:	
180	Expenses in the form of interest	The debit turnover of account 9610, intended for the calculation of expenses in the form of interest, is recorded in the expense account
190	Expenses in the form of interest on long-term lease (financial leasing)	The debit turnover of account 9610, which is intended for the calculation of interest expenses on long-term lease (financial leasing), is recorded on the expense basis
200	Losses from exchange rate differences	The amount of debit turnover of account 9620 intended for the calculation of losses from the exchange rate difference is recorded in the expense column
210	Other expenses on financial activities	The sum of debit turnover of accounts 9630,9690 intended for the calculation of other expenses on financial activities is recorded in the expense account
220	Profit (loss) of general economic activity	100-line + 110-line -170 lines. The amount of profit is shown in the column of income, and the amount of loss is shown in the column of expenses.
230	Extraordinary gains and losses	The amount of credit turnover of the account

		9710 intended for the account of extraordinary profit is written on the priority of income and the amount of debit of the account 9720 intended for the account of extraordinary losses is written on the basis of expenses
240	Profit (loss) up to the payment of income (profit) tax	Line 220 (+ -) Line 230. The amount of profit is shown in the column of income, and the amount of loss is shown in the column of expenses.
250	Income (profit) tax	The amount of debit turnover of account 9810 intended for the calculation of income (profit) for profit is recorded in the expense account
260	Taxes and levies other than profit	The debit turnover of accounts 9820,9830 for non-profit taxes and levies is written off against expenses.
270	Net profit (loss) for the reporting period	Line 240 - Line 250 - Line 260. The amount of profit is shown in the column of income, and the amount of loss is shown in the column of expenses.

LECTURE 18. PREPARATION AND PRESENTATION OF OTHER FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Lecture plan:

- 1. Prepare a report on cash flows.**
- 2. Preparation of a report on private capital.**

1. Prepare a report on cash flows.

The main purpose of the cash flow statement (Form 4) is to reflect aggregate information on cash flows (income and expenditure) of the enterprise during the reporting period, as well as the beginning and end of cash flows. The report consists of four columns, columns 1 and 2 of which show the indicators of the report and the numbers of the lines attached to them. Columns 3 and 4 of the report show the information on cash inflows and outflows, respectively.

The report on cash flows consists of two sections, the first of which deals with the state and movement of money in the national currency, and the second in the state and movement of money in foreign currency at the exchange rate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The cash flow indicators in the report are aimed at grouping the cash flow data of the enterprise directly by type of activity. In accordance with IFRS 9 Cash Flow Statement, cash flows of enterprises are grouped mainly by the following types of activities:

On the main (operational) activities - this group includes proceeds from the sale of products, goods, works and services, inventories, payments to suppliers and contractors for work and services, income tax and other payments on behalf of employees, etc. Cash paid for other principal activities is appropriately reflected in the income and expense columns (lines 010-050). Cash inflows and outflows for principal activities in foreign currency are shown in columns 261,262,264,271,273 of the directory.

Investment activities - in this group, fixed assets and intangible assets, as well as cash flows from the purchase and sale of long-term and short-term investments are shown in the income and expenditure columns (lines 060-100).

Financial activities - interest received and paid in this group, dividends received and paid, proceeds from the sale of shares and other securities, money spent on the purchase of private shares, long-term and short-term loans and loans; (financial leasing) cash receipts and payments, other cash receipts and payments of financial activity are shown in the income and expense columns (lines 110-180) respectively. Cash inflows and outflows of financial activities in foreign currency are shown in columns 263, 272 of the directory.

Income (profit) and other tax payments are shown in a separate group (lines 190-210).

After each group, separate lines of the report show the net cash inflows / outflows by type of activity. This allows you to determine whether the company has achieved more revenue or loss for each reporting period.

In a separate line of the report (line 220) the total net income / expenditure of the financial and economic activities of the enterprise is shown together for all types of activities. To do this, group the amounts of cash receipts and payments for all types of activities (050,100,

Lines 180, 210) (+, -) are displayed on the income or expense in the appropriate way.

The last two lines of the report (lines 230 and 240) show the balance of available funds at the beginning and end of the reporting period, respectively. In this case, the last balance of cash shown in line 240 should be equal to the

sum or difference of the cash balance shown in line 230 and the net income / expenditure of cash for the reporting period shown in line 220.

The cash flow statement is based on the entries of the corresponding balances of the balance, final balance, debit and credit turnover of the accounts of the enterprise intended for the calculation of cash (5000,5100,5200,5500,5600,5700).

In accordance with IFRS 9 Cash Flow Statement (paragraph 15), cash flow statement income and expenditure by type of activity can be measured in two ways: directly and indirectly. Both methods give the same results in terms of cash balances, income and expenditure, but they are based on different indicators in the calculation of cash flows. This applies only to the calculation of cash flows from operating activities. Data on cash flows on investment and financial activities are obtained from the registers of accounts (5000,5100,5200,5500,5600,5700) intended for the calculation of direct cash flows.

The main features of the calculation of cash flows on the basis of direct (direct) and indirect (curved) methods are as follows.

The direct method. In this method, in the calculation of cash flows from operating activities, their income and expenditure are indicators of the "statement of financial performance", such as the corresponding net income, cost, current expenses, tax payments. In particular, cash inflows are linked to net income, while cash outflows are linked to items such as cost, current expenses, and tax payments. The calculation of cash flows is based on the above indicators of the financial results of the report, and these indicators are adjusted for the amount of change in the factors affecting them. These corrections are made, in particular, as follows:

1. The amount of sales income (SI) reported in the statement of financial performance to find the amount of cash receipts (CR) from buyers. (+ Rc) reduces cash flow, while a decrease in receivables (-Ic) increases cash flow, i.e.:

<p>Cash receipts from customers (PC) =</p>	<p>Sales income (Si)</p>	<p>+ Decrease in receivables (-Dr) - Increase in receivables (+ Ir)</p>
---	---------------------------------	---

For example, the amount of income from sales (CD) in the reporting year amounted to 5,000 thousand soums, the balance of receivables of buyers at the beginning of the year was 1,000 thousand soums, and at the end of the year - 2,000 thousand soums. In this case, the amount of money received from buyers (PC) is 4,000 soums.

(5000 - 1000), if accounts receivable at the end of the year amounted to 500 thousand soums, then the amount of money received from buyers (PC) would be 5500 thousand soums (5000 + 500).

In order to find the amount of money transferred to suppliers (PC), the report on the financial results is based on the sales price (S), and this amount is based on the amount of inventory shown at the beginning and end of the balance sheet of the enterprise. In particular, an increase in inventories (+ Tz) leads to an increase in cash outflows, a decrease in inventories (-Tz) leads to an increase in cash outflows, an increase in accounts payable to suppliers (+ Kz) leads to a decrease in cash outflows, a decrease in cash outflows. leads to an increase, i.e.:

Cash paid to suppliers = (Cps)	Sales are expensive (Se)	+ Increase in inventories (+ Ii) - Decrease in inventories (-Ii)	+ Decrease in accounts payable (-Da) - Increase in accounts payable (+ Da)
--	---	---	---

For example, let's say the cost of sales was 4,000 soums, inventories amounted to 6,000 soums at the beginning of the reporting period, 5,500,000 soums at the end of the reporting period, loans to suppliers amounted to 2,000,000 soums at the beginning of the reporting period, and 1,000,000 soums at the end of the reporting period. In this example, the amount transferred to suppliers, according to the report and balance sheet on financial results, is 4,500,000 soums (4,000-500 + 1,000).

3. Periodic expenses (Pe) are taken as the basis for finding the amount of operating expenses (Oe) and the amount earned is equal to the sum of the sum of future expenses (Fe) and liabilities (L) at the

beginning and end of the balance sheet. reflected depreciation and other non-cash expenses (Dne) is deducted, including an increase in future expenses (+ Ife) to increase cash outflows, a decrease in future expenses (-Ife) to a decrease in cash outflows, a decrease in accrued liabilities, an increase in cash outflows (+ Ife). M) leads to an increase in monetary expenditures, i.e.:

Cash payments for operating expenses (Πτοχ)	Periodic expenses + (Pe)	+ Increase in future expenses (+ Ife) "Come on reduction of recurrent costs (-Ife)	+ Reduction of obligations (-O) - Increase in compulsions (+ O)	- Deprecia tion and other non-cash expenses (Dne)
--	---	---	--	--

For example, the expenses for the current period are 1000 thousand soums, the expenses for the next period are 60 thousand soums at the beginning of the reporting period, 50 thousand soums at the end of the reporting period, the calculated obligations are 200 thousand soums at the end of the reporting period, 100 thousand soums at the end of the reporting period. Suppose. In this example, the amount of cash payments for operating expenses is 940 thousand soums (1000-10 + 100-150) according to the financial statements and balance sheet.

3. **Financial results of profits** (income) and other income taxes (infrastructure development tax, single tax, gross income tax) and this amount is adjusted for changes in the amount of debt (Qs) on these taxes at the beginning and end of the balance sheet, including a decrease in the amount of debt on taxes (-Qs) increase in expenditures, an increase in the amount of debt (decrease) + an increase in the amount of debt. :

Profit (income) tax payments = (PCs)	Taxes on profit (Tp)	+ Decrease in tax arrears (-Ta) -Increase in tax arrears (+ Ta)
---	-----------------------------	--

For example, according to the report on financial results of income (income) taxes, the amount of debt on these taxes amounted to 60 thousand soums at the beginning of the reporting period, and 50 thousand soums at the end of the reporting period. In this example, the amount of cash expenditure on income (income) is 310 thousand soums (300 + 10) according to the financial statements and balance sheet.

The indirect (curved) method. In this method, as in the direct method, the calculation of cash flows is based on the statement of financial performance, but as in the previous method, the adjustments are not made for each item in the report, but are probably the last indicator of its final performance. To find the amount of cash flows (income and expenses), the amount of net profit reflected in the statement of financial performance is adjusted as follows:

Preparation of a report on private capital. The main purpose of the report on private capital (Form 5) is to reflect the aggregate data on the state and movement of private capital of the enterprise. The report consists of nine columns, columns 1 and 2 of which show the indicators of the report and the numbers of the lines attached to them. Columns 3-8 of the report are intended to provide information on the status and movement of certain types of private capital, including:

- Column 3 "Charter capital";
- Column 4 "Added capital";
- Column 5 "Reserve capital";
- Column 6 "Retained earnings (uncovered losses)";
- Column 7 "Purchased private shares";
- Column 8 "Target receipts and others";
- Column 9 "Total".

Net profit	
Adds	Disconnected
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Depreciation of fixed assets - Amortization of intangible assets and overdue expenses - Depreciation of bond discount - Increase in deferred income tax liabilities - Losses from investments in shares - Losses from the sale of fixed assets - Losses from the write-off of assets - Decrease in accounts receivable - Reduction of prepaid expenses - Increase in bills to be paid - Calculated obligations - Reproduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Depreciation of bonds - Reduction of deferred income tax liabilities - Profit from investments in shares - Profit from the sale of fixed assets - Increase in accounts receivable - Increase in prepaid expenses - Decrease in paid bills - Reduction of calculated obligations

Each line of the report shows the status, increase and decrease of private capital, as well as other information. These data are taken from the accounts for the calculation of elements of private capital (8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, and 8800), including:

Line	Name of indicators	The order of filling in the line
010	We are at the beginning of the year	The balance of 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800 accounts is written.
020	Issue of securities	The increase in the authorized capital and the added capital as a result of the issue and sale of shares is reflected in columns 3 and 4, respectively.
030	Revaluation of long-term assets	The amount of reserve capital created as a result of revaluation of the enterprise's assets is shown in column 5
040	Exchange rate differences in the formation of authorized capital	The amount of added capital generated by the contributions of foreign investors to the charter capital is reflected in Table 4.
050	Allocation to reserve capital	The amount of allocation from the net retained earnings of the reporting year to the reserve capital is indicated in column 5 (+) and in column 6 (-)
060	Retained earnings (loss) for the current year	The net profit (uncovered loss) shown in the last line of the statement of financial performance is shown in column 6.
070	Free property	(The amount of uncovered damage is indicated in this column by the sign (-))
080	Funds received for targeted use	The amount of property received from the higher organization and included in the reserve capital is shown in column 5.
090	Dividends paid	The amount of accrued dividends is shown in column 6 with the sign (-)
100	Other sources of private capital formation	The amounts of increase in the elements of private capital in exchange for other sources are shown in columns 1-8, respectively (with the amount of decrease (-))
110	We are at the end of the year	The balance of accounts 8300, 8400, 8500, 8600, 8700, 8800 at the end of the year is shown
120	Increase (+) or decrease in equity (-)	The amount of private capital increased or decreased at the end of the reporting year relative to the beginning of the reporting year is reflected in the appropriate columns
130	Number of issued shares, pieces	Column 9 of the report provides information
131	Including the number of preferred shares	Column 9 of the report provides information
132	Including ordinary shares	Column 9 of the report provides information
140	Nominal value of the share	Column 9 of the report provides information
150	Number of outstanding shares, pieces	Column 9 of the report provides information
151	Including the number of preferred shares	Column 9 of the report provides information
152	Including ordinary shares	Column 9 of the report provides information

**THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL
EDUCATION**

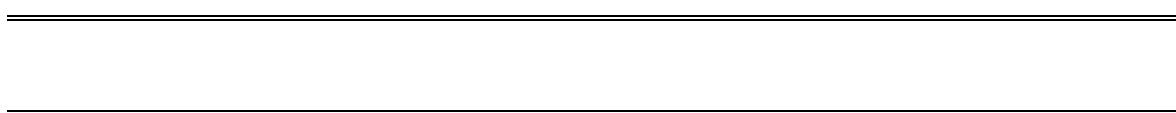
SAMARKAND INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS AND SERVICES



MATERIALS FOR PRACTICAL TRAINING (cases, course work)

on the subject

«ACCOUNTING»



SAMARKAND 2020

TOPIC 1. THE SUBJECT, OBJECT AND TENDENCIES OF THE SCIENCE "ACCOUNTING"

Questions to be discussed in practice

1. The concept of economic accounting, its role and importance in the management of the economy
2. Units of measurement used in household accounting
3. Types of household accounts and their essence
4. The essence and objects of the subject of accounting
5. Description of types of economic activity and objects of accounting representing their results
6. Description of the assets that support the business

TASK 1

On January 4, 1999, the manufacturing plant "Standard" was registered by the state. Address: Samarkand city, M. 95 Ulugbek Street. Phone 341-818, account number - 20208000096134548001, Samarkand branch of "Asaka" bank, bank code - 00274, PIN - 202431902, on the list of the State Tax Inspectorate.

The main activities of the enterprise:

- Production and sale of construction materials;
- Construction, construction and installation works, contract repairs

The number of employees is 20 people, including:

- Management staff - 3 people
- Workers - 17 people

The company is the sole taxpayer.

As of January 1, 20__, according to the accounting data of the enterprise, it has the following household funds and their sources of formation:

1. Fixed assets

Order number	Name of the main instrument	Starting value	Concentrated wear	Residual value
1	Administration building	1 000 000	250 000	750 000
2	Pentium-III computer	700 000	420 000	280 000
3	Office furniture and fixtures	100 000	75 000	25 000
4	Truck (GAZ-51)	500 000	400 000	100 000
5	Building shop	800 000	160 000	640 000
6	Concrete mixing machine (BM-TXI)	600 000	450 000	150 000
7	Concrete mixing machine (M-T3)	500 000	150 000	350 000
8	Other production equipment	300 000	200 000	100 000
	Total:	4 500 000	2 105 000	2 395 000

2. Production resources

Order number	Name of the resource	Unit of measurement	Quantity	Cost	Sum
1	Cement	cubic meters	49,2	25 000	1 230 000
2	Black sand	cubic meters	50	2 000	100 000
3	Red sand	cubic meters	32	3 000	96 000
4	Lime	ton	2	2 500	5 000
5	Gloves	pair	50	300	15 000
6	Gasoline	liter	300	180	54 000
	Total:				1 500 000

3. Incomplete production - 405,000 soums

(On the work carried out in the organization "SamSuvokova")

4. 15 shares from Asaka Bank for 10,000 soums each - 150,000 soums

5. Deferred expenses (subscription fee) - 40,000 soums

6. Finished products

Order number	Name of the resource	Unit of measurement	Quantity	Cost	Sum
1	Molded cement brick	Piece	8000	100	800 000
2	Border	Piece	700	3000	2 100 000
	Total:				2 900 000

7. Accounts receivable and accounts payable

Order number	Organization	Document		Sum	
		№	Date	Debit	Credit
I. According to customers					
1	Hotel "Afrosiyob"	145	25.11.20_	300 000	
2	Elevator factory	647	15.12.20_		740 000
3	Suvoqova	413	27.10.20_		405 000
4	Samarkand city administration	814	29.11.20_	500 000	
5	Motor depot № 22	315	20.10.20_		595 000
	Total			800 000	1 740 000
II. According to suppliers					
1	Leninabadsnab	46	20.10.20_	300 000	
2	Navai Cement	51	15.12.20_		700 000
3	Samarkand Depot	62	27.11.20_		50 000
	Total			300 000	750 000
III. Other creditors					
1	City power grid	1110	31.12.20_		12 860
2	City gas supply	1231	31.12.20_		15 000

3	City telephone exchange	1521	31.12.20_		3 500
4	Unpaid alimony	1010	31.12.20_		15 420
5	Suvoqova	1269	31.12.20_		14 080
	Total				60 860

8. Debts to the budget

N _o	Type of tax	Sum
1	Employee income tax	15 900
2	Single tax	223 000
3	Payment for waste	1 100
	Total:	240 000

9. Authorized capital - 4000000 soum

10. Reserve capital

N _o	Reserve type	Sum
1	The result of the revaluation	150 000
2	Separation from the benefits of previous years	300 000
	Total:	450 000

11. Retained earnings

N _o	Benefit group	Sum
1	The benefits of previous years	1 300 200
2	Profit for the reporting year	369 000
	Total:	1 669 200

12. Cash on hand - 60 soums

13. Cash on the account - 770,000 soums

14. Wage arrears - 250,000 soums

15. Debts on social insurance

N _o	Separation type	Sum
----------------	-----------------	-----

1	15.0% single social payment	
2	Compulsory insurance contributions to the pension fund about 8% of the work	
4	1.6% turnover deduction	
	Total:	100000

Required:

1. Group the assets of the manufactured company "Standard" as of January 1, 20__ according to the following criteria

- Long-term assets
- Current assets
- Private capital (own funds)
- Liabilities (borrowed funds)

Formulate the solution of the task in the form of the table below

№	Enterprise assets and sources of their formation	Sum			
		Long term assets	Current assets	Private equity	Liabilities
1	Fixed assets (residual value)				
2	Production stocks				
3	Incomplete production				
4	Shares from Asaka Bank				
5	Deferred expenses				
6	Finished product				
7	Accounts payable to customers				
8	Customer receivables				
9	Debtors on suppliers				
10	Accounts payable to suppliers				
11	Other accounts payable				
12	Debt to the budget				
13	Charter capital				
14	Reserve capital				
15	Retained earnings				
16	Cash on hand				
17	Cash in the account				
18	Wage arrears				
19	Debt on social insurance payments				
	Total:				

Task 3

1. Based on the information provided in Task 1, assess the financial condition of the enterprise as of January 1, 20____, to do this, calculate the following indicators.

- a) The share of own funds in the total assets of the enterprise
- b) the share of liabilities in the assets of the enterprise
- c) the solvency of the enterprise

Task 4

Conservatism

Indicate the accounting principle used to make the actions and decisions that need to be taken by the accountant in the following situations.

Benefit

- (a) The carrying amount of the vehicle is Rs 50,000. The company paid 70,000 s for it. was proposed.
- (b) The Company's carrying amount is 400,000 soums. It is decided to sell the building. Its market price ranges from 500,000 s to 600,000 s.
- (c) The Company has entered into an agreement to recover the debt from a customer who has written off the suspect.

Losses

- (d) The carrying amount of inventories is stated at 50,000 soum and the Company's net realizable value is equal to 35,000 s.
- (e) The Client has not made the payment within 3 months and is requesting an extension of the payment period to 6 months. At this point, the initial portion of the debt is expected to be repayable.
- (f) A shortfall was detected when the cash register was suddenly inspected. The cashier promises to recover the shortfall within two weeks.

TOPIC 2. BALANCE OF ACCOUNTING, ITS STRUCTURE AND CONTENT

Questions to be discussed in the practical session

1. The concept of balance, its role in the accounting process
2. Types of balance sheets

Task 5

Based on the information provided in Task 1, compile the balance sheet of the production enterprise "Standard" as of January 1, 20__.

Formulate the solution of the task in the form of the table below

As of January 1, 20__ of the manufacture enterprise "Standard"

ACCOUNTING BALANCE

Assets		LIABILITIES	
Business funds	Sum	Sources of formation of economic resources	Sum
I. Long-term assets 1. Fixed assets a) initial value b) accumulated depreciation c) residual value 2. Financial investments		I. Sources of own funds 1. Charter capital 2. Reserve capital 3. Retained earnings	
Total long-term assets		Total sources of own funds	
II. Current assets 1. Production inventories 2. Incomplete development remove 3. Deferred expenses 4. Finished product 5. Cashier 6. Account 7. Debts of buyers 8. Transferred to Suppliers blood stains		II. Liabilities 1. Debts to suppliers 2. Paints from customers 3. Wage arrears 4. Debts on social insurance 5. Debts to the budget 6. Other payables	
Total current assests		Total liabilities	
BALANCE		BALANCE	

Task 6

In January 20__ the following business operations took place at the manufacture enterprise "Standard"

№	Хужжат		The content of operation	Sum	The type of change in balance
	№	Date			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	05.01	Cheque # 315496 was withdrawn from the current account to pay salaries and alimony, and the receipt No. 1 was made to the cashier on the basis of a cash order	265 420	
2	1	05.01	On the basis of the payment account, the salary was distributed to the employees and it was formalized by the cash order No. 1	200 000	
3	2	05.01	On the basis of the payment account, alimony was paid and a cash order No. 2 was issued	15 420	
4	3	08.01	Unpaid wages were deposited and recorded in a separate account number 3	50 000	
5	3	08.01	The uncollected depositor's salary was transferred to the current account and the expense order No. 3 was written on it.	50 000	
6	5	02.01	On the basis of payment order No. 5, the hotel received receivables from Afrosiyob	300 000	
7	18	03.01	Receivables were received from the Samarkand city administration on the basis of payment order No. 18	400 000	
8	1	05.01	On the basis of payment order No. 1, a single social payment was transferred to a creditor on a 15% deduction		
9	2	05.01	2-сон тўлов топширикномаси асосида пенсия жамғармасига мажбурий суғурта бадаллари 8 % иш ҳақидан ушланма бўйича кредиторлик қарз ўтказиб берилди		
11	5	05.01	Accounts payable on income tax withheld from work transferred to the budget on the basis of payment order No. 5	15 900	

12	6	05.01	On the basis of payment order No. 6, accounts payable for the single tax were transferred to the budget	223 000	
13	4	10.01	No. 4 with invoice received from "Leninabadsnab" at the expense of 10 tons of cement	300 000	
14	7	10.01	On the basis of payment order No. 7, Samarkand Depot received a creditor loan for black sand	50 000	
15	1	6.01	The following products were sent to Elevator factory with the invoice No. 1 and received as income:	740 000	
16	13	09.01	On the basis of payment order No. 13, the amount for the purchase of finished products from "Samtamirzavod" was received in kind	1 000 000	
17	2	10.01	The following products were sold to Samta'mirzavod with invoice No. 2 and received income:	980 000	
18	8	11.01	• Molded cement bricks - 7000 pieces	20 000	
19	4	10.01	With invoice No. 4, 30 cubic meters of red sand was delivered from the Friday quarry	90 000	
20	1	30.01	With invoice No. 4, 30 cubic meters of red sand was delivered from the Friday quarry According to the act of processing, the following costs were incurred for the production of molded cement bricks: • Cement from 20 tons x 25,000 soums • Black sand 40 cubic meters x 2000 soums • Red sand from 56 cubic meters x 3000 soums • Invoice was received from Suvokova enterprise • Wages were calculated for workers • Single social payment of 15%. • Invoice was received from Samelektrotaminot • Invoice received from Samarkandgazsotish	500 000 80 000 168 000 4 000 80 000 5 000 3 000	

21		30.01	<p>General expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumed gasoline is written off • unusable gloves are written off (10 pieces x x 300 soums) • Depreciation of the shop building was calculated • Depreciation was calculated for the concrete mixing machine (BM-TX1) • Depreciation was calculated for the concrete mixing machine (M-T3) • Depreciation of other production equipment • The salary of a shop security guard was 10,000 soums, and a car driver was paid 20,000 soums • A single social payment was made for a guard and a car driver 	<p>54 000</p> <p>3 000</p> <p>3 333</p> <p>7 500</p> <p>6 250</p> <p>3 750</p> <p>30 000</p> <p>?</p>	
22	1	30.01	8000 pieces of cemented meat were accepted from production (according to the calculation, the cost of 1000 bricks is 123594 soums).	<p>988</p> <p>753</p>	
23		30.01	The salaries of the administrative staff were calculated	45 000	
24		31.01	There is a single social payment for work:		

25		31.01	Income tax on work was withheld at an average rate of 15%		
26		31.01	Alimony was withheld from the case	5 420	
27		31.01	8% of the work was compulsorily insured to the Pension Fund		
28		31.01	According to the decision of the founders' meeting, last year's profit of the company was distributed as follows:	<p>300 000</p> <p>69 000</p>	
29		31.01	- at the expense of dividends to the founders	45000	
30		31.01	1.6% of the company's gross income was allocated to the pension fund.	12040	

31		31.01	Cost of finished goods sold	1250000	
32		31.01	An inventory of goods and materials in the shop was conducted by a commission formed by the order of the head of the enterprise No. 6.		
				?	
				?	

Required:

1. Identify the types of changes in the balance sheet for January transactions and place them in the last column of the table in case 5
2. Draw a table of changes in the balance sheet for January as shown on page
—
3. Evaluate the changes in the balance sheet, to do this, compare the following indicators at the beginning and end of January:
 - a) the share of own funds in the total assets of the enterprise
 - b) the share of liabilities in the assets of the enterprise
 - c) the solvency of the enterprise

**The table of changes in the balance sheet of
the manufacture enterprise "Standard" in January 200 ___**

ASSETS			
Business funds	Sum on 1 st January	Changes in January (+; -)	Sum on 1 st February
I. Long-term assets			
1. Fixed assets			
a) initial value			
b) accumulated depreciation			
c) residual value			
2. Financial capital			
Total long-term assets			

Total current assets			
II. Current assets 1. Production inventories 2. Incomplete i / issue 3. Basic production 4. Deferred expenses 5. Finished product 6. Cashier 7. Account 8. Customer debt 9. Paints transferred to suppliers 10. Expenses for the reporting period 11. Deficiencies 12. Cost of sales			
BALANCE			
LIABILITIES			
Sources of formation of economic resources	Sum on 1 st January	Changes in January (+; -)	Sum on 1 st February

I. Sources of own funds			
1. Charter capital			
2. Reserve capital			
3. Retained earnings			
4. Income for the reporting period			
Total sources of own funds			
II. Liabilities			
1. Supply. debts before			
2. Pains from customers			
3. Wage arrears			
4. Debts on social insurance			
5. Debts to the budget			
6. Other accounts payable			
7. Debts from the founders			
Total liabilities			
<i>BALANCE</i>			

Control questions on the topic

1. What do you mean by a change in balance?
2. What do changes in the balance sheet assets lead to?
3. What do changes in the liabilities of the balance sheet lead to?
4. In what cases does the total amount of the balance sheet increase and decrease?

Test questions and answers on the topic

1. What will happen to the balance if 100,000 sums are paid from the cash register, 500,000 sums are paid and there is a deficit of 2,000 sums?

- a) balance decreases by 400,000 sums
- b) balance decreases by 398,000 sums
- c) balance decreases by 402,000 sums
- d) balance decreases by 500,000 sums

2. How much will the balance change if 1,000,000 sums of material is received from suppliers, 500,000 sums of material is put into production, and 10,000 sums of material is in short supply?

- a) Increases by 1,000,000 sums
- b) Decreases by 510,000 sums
- c) will be reduced by 500,000 sums
- d) there will be no change

3. What will happen to the balance when 1,000,000 sums are transferred from the current account for subscriptions to newspapers and magazines, 5,000,000 sums for budget debts, and 2,000,000 sums are transferred for their plastic cards?

- a) balance decreases by 1,000,000 sums
- b) balance decreases by 7,000,000 sums
- c) balance decreases by 5,000,000 sums
- d) balance decreases by 2,000,000 sums

4. Suppose a dividend of 1,000,000 sums was calculated from retained earnings, and 5,000,000 sums were allocated to reserve capital. What happens to the balance in this case?

- a) balance decreases by 1,500,000 sums
- b) balance decreases by 10,000,000 sums
- c) balance will increase by 1,500,000 sums
- d) There will be no change in the balance

5. Wages were distributed to employees based on the payment account. Which type of change in balance does this process belong to?

- a) Type 1
- b) Type 2
- c) Type 3
- d) Type 4

TOPIC 3.

Questions to be discussed in the practical session

1. The concept of accounts, their importance, structure and elements
2. Procedure for opening, maintaining and closing accounting accounts
3. Classification and description of accounting accounts

TASK 7

Required:

Open the accounts (synthetic and analytical accounts) as of January 1, 20__ on the basis of the balance sheet created as a result of the solution of Task 5, as well as on the basis of the information provided in the terms of Task 1.

Open the synthetic bills in the view below.

Д-Т 0100 «Fixed assets К-Т Д-Т 0200 «А / v obsolescence»

К-Т			К-К	
1.01	К-К		1.01	К-К
4500000			2105000	

6010 “Accounts payable to suppliers and contractors”								
6310 “Pays from buyers and customers”								

Control questions on the topic

- | |
|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What do you mean by bill? 2. What accounts do you know? |
|---|

TASK 9

Required:

Make double-entry entries (accounting transfers) on the major business process operations that occurred in January, as outlined in Task 6. Record the accounting transfers in the business transaction log provided in Task 9.

Run the log in the view below and add up the amount.

Journal of business transactions in January 20__

№	Document		Content of operation	Sum	Д-Т	К-Т
	№	Date				
1	2	3	4	5		
1	1	05.01	Chek315496 was withdrawn from the current account to pay salaries and alimony, and the receipt No. 1 was made to the cashier on the basis of a cash order	265 420		
2	1	05.01	On the basis of the payment account, the salary was distributed to the employees and it was formalized by the cash order No. 1	200 000		
3	2	05.01	On the basis of the payment account, alimony was paid and a cash order No. 2 was issued	15 420		
4	3	08.01	Unpaid wages were deposited and recorded in a separate account number 3	50 000		
5	3	08.01	The uncollected depositor's salary was transferred to the current account and the expense order No. 3 was written on it.	50 000		
6	5	02.01	On the basis of payment order No. 5, the hotel received receivables from Afrosiyob	300 000		

7	18	03.01	Receivables were received from the Samarkand city administration on the basis of payment order No. 18	400 000		
8	1	05.01	On the basis of payment order No. 1, a creditor's loan on the allocation for a single social payment was transferred	90 200		
9	2	05.01	On the basis of payment order No. 2 to the pension fund 8% of accounts payable	3 250		
10	3	05.01	Accounts payable transferred to the employment fund on the basis of payment order No. 3 with a deduction of 0.1%	3 050		
11	4	05.01	0.1% of accounts payable transferred to Pension Fund on the basis of payment order No. 4	3 500		
12	5	05.01	Accounts payable on employment income tax withheld to the budget on the basis of payment order No. 5	15 900		
13	6	05.01	On the basis of payment order No. 6, accounts payable on the Single Tax were transferred to the budget	223 000		
14	4	10.01	No. 4 came from Leninabadsnab with invoice for 10 tons of cement	300 000		
15	7	10.01	On the basis of payment order No. 7, Samarkanddepo received a creditor loan for black sand	50 000		
16	1	6.01	The following products were sent to Liftzavod with the invoice No. 1 and received as income:	740 000		
17	13	09.01	On the basis of payment order No. 13, the amount for the purchase of finished products from "Samtamirzavod" was received in kind	1 000 000		
18	2	10.01	The following products were sold to Samtamirzavod with invoice No. 2 and received income:	980 000		
19	8	11.01	• Molded cement bricks - 7000 pieces	20 000		
20	4	10.01	With invoice No. 4, 30 cubic meters of red sand was delivered from the Friday quarry	90 000		
21	1	30.01	According to the act of processing, the following costs were incurred for the production of molded cement bricks: • Cement from 20 tons x 25,000 soums • Black sand 40 cubic meters x 2000 soums • Red sand from 56 cubic meters x 3000 soums • Invoice was received from Suvokova enterprise • Wages were calculated for workers	500 000 80 000 168 000 4 000 80 000		

	1	30.01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • 15% of workers' contributions to social insurance, including: • - 14.8% - to the pension fund • -0.1% - to the employment fund • - 0.1% - to the trade union federation • An invoice was received from Samelektrotaminot • • Invoice received from Samarkandgazsotish 	25280		
				720		
				400		
				5 000		
				3 000		
22		30.01	<p>General expenses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumed gasoline is written off • unusable gloves are written off (10 pieces x x 300 soums) • Depreciation of the shop building was calculated • Depreciation was calculated for the concrete mixing machine (BM-TX1) • Depreciation was calculated for the concrete mixing machine (M-T3) • Depreciation of other production equipment • The salary of a shop security guard was 10,000 soums, and a car driver was paid 20,000 soums • A single social payment was made for the work of a security guard and a car driver 	54 000		
				3 000		
				3 333		
				7 500		
				6 250		
				3 750		
				30 000		
				11 160		
23	1	30.01	8000 pieces of cement bricks were received from the production (according to the calculation, the cost of 1000 bricks is 123594 soums).	988 753		
24		30.01	The salaries of the administrative staff were calculated	45 000		
25		31.01	There is a single social payment for work:			
26		31.01	The income tax on the work was withheld at an average rate of 15%	23250		
27		31.01	Alimony was withheld from the case	5420		
28		31.01	About 8% of the work was insured to the pension fund	3875		

29		31.01	According to the decision of the founders' meeting, last year's profit of the company was distributed as follows: - at the expense of dividends to the founders - reserve capital	300 000 69 000		
30		31.01	Dividend tax of 15% of the amount of dividends calculated from the founders was withheld.	45000		
31		31.01	1.6% of the company's gross income was allocated to the pension fund.	12040		
32		31.01	Cost of finished goods sold	1250000		
33		31.01	An inventory of goods and materials in the shop was conducted by a commission formed by the order of the head of the enterprise No. 6.	7500 250		

Control questions on the topic

1. What is an accounting transfer?
2. How are entries made in the accounts?
3. What types of accounting records do you know?
4. How to summarize the information in the accounts? 1. What do you mean by bill?

Test questions and answers on the topic

1. The scientist who was the first to scientifically substantiate double-entry writing on accounts

- a) Cherboni b) Pacholi c) Sokolov d) Bobojonov

2. When did the double entry on the accounts appear?

- a) in the XI century b) in the XY century c) in the XII century d) in the XIX century

3. How to transfer the debt of the enterprise to the supplier in the amount of 1,000,000 soums by transferring money from the current account?

- a) Debit 4010 Credit 5110 b) Debit 6990 Credit 5110
 c) Debit 6010 Credit 5110 d) Debit 6410 Credit 5110

5. Which type of change in balance sheet does the correct accounting entry in Test 4 belong to?

- a) Type 1 b) Type 2 c) Type 3 d) Type 4

6. The following complex transfers consist of several simple transfers: Debit 5010 Credit 5110, 4010, 4810, 9020

- a) One b) two c) Four d) three

7. Which of the following accounts does not use double entry?

- a) In analytical accounts b) In synthetic accounts
 c) In transit accounts d) In off-balance sheet accounts

Task 10

Required:

Transfer the business transactions that occurred in January to the synthetic and analytical accounts opened in January, based on the data of the business transaction log created for Task 6. (Synthetic and analytical accounts are opened in Task 7). Sum up the debit and credit transactions of the accounts and calculate their balances as of February 1, 20__.

Task 11

Required:

1. Create a turnover account for synthetic accounts for January 20__ in the form of the table below.

Synthetic current account at the manufacture enterprise "Standard" for January 20__

№ счѐт	Name of account	General balance		Revoluion		Last balance	
		Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
0100	Basic tools						
0200	AV wear						
0600	Residual value						
0810	Incomplete construction						
1000	Materials						
2800	Finished products						
3100	Deferred expenses						

4010	Buyer.olin.schyots						
4730	Kamomad. on h \ k						
4300	Paint given to suppliers						
5000	Cashier						
5110	Account						
6010	Debt to the taster						
6310	Buyer-acquired paint						
6400	Debts from the budget						
6500	Ij insurance debt						
6700	Salary documents						
6610	Borrowing from the founders						
6990	Other liabilities						
8300	Charter capital						
8530	Reserve capital						
8710	Income for the reporting period						
8720	Retained earnings						
9110	Cost of sales						
9410	Sales costs						
	Total						

The following three pairs of equivalences must be in the turnover account for synthetic accounts

I-pair equality S 3-column = S 4-column (equality of the main balance on debit and credit)

II- double equality S 5- column = S 6- column (equality of the main balance on debit and credit)

III- double equality S 7- column = S 8- column (equality of the main balance on debit and credit)

2. Create a turnover account on the account 1000 "Materials" in the form of the following table

The turnover account on the account 1000 "Materials" for January

20 ____

№	Material	uni	Price	General balance	Income	Outcome	Last balance
---	----------	-----	-------	-----------------	--------	---------	--------------

	type	t of me asu re me nt		Qua ntity	Sum	Qua ntity	Sum	Qua ntity	Sum	Qua ntity	Sum
1	Cement										
2	Black sand										
3	Red sand										
4	Lime										
5	Gloves										
6	Gasoline										
7	Cement										
	Total:										

4. 4010 "Accounts receivable from buyers and customers", 4310 "Accounts payable to suppliers and contractors", 6010 "Accounts payable to suppliers and contractors", 6310 "Accounts receivable from suppliers and customers".

4010 «Accounts receivable from customers and customers»

№	Name of organization	General balance		Revoluion		Last balance	
		Debit	Credit	Debit	Debit	Credit	Debit
1	Hotel Afrosiyob						
2	Samarkand city department						
	Total:						

6010 «Таъминотчи ва пудратчиларга тўланадиган счётлар»

№	Name of organization	General balance		Revoluion		Last balance	
		Debit	Credit	Debit		Debit	Credit
1	Navoi cement						
2	Samarkand depot						
3	Juma career						
	Total:						

6310 “Imprest from buyers and customers”

	Name of organization	General balance		Revoluion		Last balance	
		Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
	Samartamirzavod						
	Eevator factory						
	Suvoqova						
	Motor depot						
	Total:						

6990 “Other liabilities”

	Name of organization	General balance		Revoluion		Last balance	
		Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
	City power grid						
	City gas network						
	City telephone station.						
	Unpaid alimony						
	Suvoqova						
	Total:						

Questions for self-control.

1. The concept of accounting accounts, their types and description
2. Structure, opening, maintaining and closing of accounts
3. Active, passive, contact, counterpassive and off-balance sheet accounts and their definition.
4. Double-entry entries in the accounts, simple and complex accounting entries.
5. Procedure for collecting accounting data

Test questions and answers on the topic

1. Accounts reflecting advances and debts to employees are:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Liabilities accounts | b) Assets accounts |
| c) Transit accounts | d) Contrastive accounts |

2. Which of the following is not a transit account:

- a) Income account
- b) Deferred expense account
- c) Accounting for expenses on financial activities

g) Emergency Damage Account

3. To which section of the balance sheet do the accounts of the enterprise's debts belong?

- a) assets b) private capital c) liabilities d) none

4. Which of the following is a contractual account?

- a) Income accounts
b) Expense accounts
c) Depreciation accounts
g) Cash accounts

5. Account of privately purchased shares

- a) Passive account b) Active account
c) Contractive account d) Contrastive account

Task 12

Indicate the following methods of valuation of assets, specified in the balance sheet of the production enterprise "Standard", formed on Task 5.

Formulate the case solution in the table view below

No	Balance Sheet	Valuation method
1	Basic tools	
2	2 Financial investments	
3	Production stocks	
4	Incomplete production	
5	Finished products	
	Total	

TASK 13

Calculate the cost of materials used in production for January and the balance as of February 1 20__ using the FIFO (the reserve value shown in the balance sheet is the reserve price of the most recently purchased items) method at the manufacture enterprise "Standard"

Formulate the case solution in the table view below.

CEMENT

Docume nt		Production inventory name	Unit of meas urem ent	Numbe r	Price	Sum
№	Date					
		Balance on January 1st	Ton			
		Income				
1	10.01	Leninabadsnab cement	Ton			
		Total income				
		Expenses				
1	30.01	Conversion	Ton			
	31.01	Scarcity	Ton			
		Total cost				
		Balance on February 1st				

BLACK SAND

Docume nt		Production inventory name	Unit of measur ement	Num ber	Price	Sum
№	Date					
		Balance on January 1st	Cubic meter			
		Income				
		Total income				
		Expenses				
1	30.01	For production	Cubic meter			

		Total expenses				
		Balance on February 1st				

RED SAND

Document		Production inventory name	Unit of measurement	Number	Price	Sum
No	Date					
		Balance on January 1st	Cubic meter			
		Income				
4	10.01		Cubic meter			
		Total income				
		Expenses				
1	30.01	For production	Cubic meter			
		Total expenses				
		Balance on February 1st				

LIME

Document		Production inventory name	Unit of measurement	Number	Price	Sum
No	Date					
		Balance on January 1st	TH			
		Income				
32	31.01	Excess as a result of inventory	TH			

		Total income				
		Expenses				
		Total expenses				
		Balance on February 1st				

GLOVES

Document		Production inventory name	Unit of measurement	Number	Price	Sum
№	Date					
		Balance on January 1st	Pair			
		Income				
		Total income				
		Expenses				
22	30.01	General expenses	Pair			
		Total expenses				
		Balance on February 1st				

PETROL

Document		Production inventory name	Unit of measurement	Number	Price	Sum
№	Date					
		Balance on January 1st	Liter			
		Income				
		Total income				
		Expenses				
1	30.01	For production	Liter			
		Total expenses				
		Balance on February 1st				

Control questions on the topic

1. What is evaluation?
2. How are the accounting items evaluated?

Test questions and answers on the topic

Economic situation

Based on this information, find the correct answers to the following test questions.

On February 1, the rest of the bricks - 20,000 pieces, each costing 270 soums.

During the reporting month, the company received the following amount of bricks:

- * On February 2, 10,000 units, each priced at 280 soums;
- * 40,000 units on February 10, each costing 300 soums;
- * 20,000 units on February 15, price 290 soums each;
- * 8,000 units on February 25, each costing 300 soums;

Bricks used in construction in the reporting month - 60,000 pieces:

1. How much is the cost of bricks spent on construction in the reporting month using the FIFO method?

- a) 8,200,000 soums;
- b) 17,200,000 soums;
- c) 18,000,000 soums;
- g) 16800000 soums

2. How much is the cost of bricks spent on construction in the reporting month by the LIFO method?

- a) 17,800,000 soums;
- b) 17,200,000 soums;

c) 18,000,000 soums;

g) 16800000 soums

3. How much is the cost of bricks spent on construction in the reporting month by the AVECO method?

a) 17,800,000 soums;

b) 17387755 soums;

c) 18,000,000 soums;

g) 16800000 soums

4. How many soums is the value of unused bricks at the end of the reporting month using the FIFO method?

a) 11012245 b) 11400000 soums c) 10600000 d) 11200000 soums

5. How many soums is the value of bricks spent at the end of the reporting month in the LIFO method?

a) 11012245 soums b) 11400000 soums c) 10600000 soums d) 11200000 soums

6. How much is the cost of bricks spent at the end of the reporting month by the AVECO method?

a) 11012245soums b) 11400000 soums c) 10600000 d) 11200000 soums

TASK 14

Calculate the average normative cost of 1 brick based on the following criteria of the cost of production of 1000 bricks.

Cost norms per 1000 bricks

Cost item	Unit of measure	Cost norm	Sum of TMZ	Price
1. Cement	T.	2,5		
2. Black sand	Cube meter	5,0		
3. Red sand	Cube meter	7,0		

4. Water	Soum	600		
5. Electricity	Soum	1100		
6. Gas	Soum	650		
7. Salary	Soum	10000		
8. Allocation of a single social payment (relative to salary)	%	15		
9. General shop expenses (relative to the cost of materials)	%	15		
Total				
Average normative cost of 1 brick				

TASK 15

Calculate the cost of production of molded bricks in January and the actual cost of 1 brick at the production enterprise "Standard" in 20__

Formulate the case solution in the table view below.

Costs for the production of formwork bricks and

Actual cost of 1 molded brick

(production capacity - 8000 pieces)

№	Харажат моддалари	Сумма
1	Cement	
2	Black sand	
3	Red sand	
4	Water	

5	Workers' wages	
6	Allocation of a single social payment relative to the wages of workers	
7	Electricity	
8	Gas	
9	Gasoline	
10	Household inventory	
11	Depreciation of the shop building	
12	Concrete Construction Machine Depreciation (BM-TXI)	
13	Concrete Construction Machine Depreciation (M-TZ)	
14	Depreciation of other production equipment	
15	Salary of general shop staff	
16	Deduction of a single social payment on the work of general shop employees	
	Total production costs	
	The average actual cost of 1 molded brick	

Questions for self-control

1. The essence and structure of the calculation
2. Calculation, its types and significance.

Test questions and answers on the topic

Economic situation

Based on this information, find the correct answers to the following test questions.

Operating expenses for the reporting month include:

- * Material costs for production - 45 mln. soums;
- * salary expenses - 37 mln. soums, including 25 mln. soums, salaries of management staff - 12 mln. soums;

* single social payment amount 9.25 mln. soums, of which 6.25 mln. soums were paid to workers. soums, 3 mln. soums on salaries of management staff. sum;

* *depreciation costs - 5 mln. soums, of which 3.5 mln. soums on fixed assets. soums, 1.5 mln. soums on fixed assets. sum;*

* *other expenses - 20 mln. soums, of which production costs amounted to 15 mln. soums, management and other operating expenses - 5 mln. soums;*

* *number of products produced 100,000;*

* *selling price of one product - 1100 soums*

1. What is the sum of production costs?

a) 45 mln. soums;

b) 94.75 mln. soums;

c) 90 mln. soums;

d) 85 mln. soums

2. What is the average cost of one product?

a) 450 soums; b) 947.5 soums; c) 900 soums; d) 850 soums.

3. How much is the profit from the sale of one product?

a) 650 soums; b) 152.5 soums; c) 200 soums; d) 250 soums

TOPIC 4. ACCOUNT OF MAIN ECONOMIC PROCESSES

Questions to be discussed in the practical session

1. The main indicators of economic processes

2. Supply process calculation

3. Basic production costs.

4. Auxiliary production costs.

5. General production costs.

Task 16

Group the ones related to the procurement process from the business operations given in Task 6.

Economic situation and test questions and answers on the topic

Economic situation

Based on this information, find the correct answers to the following test questions.

- * cost of materials - 45 mln. soum;
- * customs duties - 9.5 million soum,
- * amount of transportation costs - 3.27 mln. soum;
- * fees paid to brokers - 1.8 mln. soum;
- * Interest payments on loans received - 3.0 mln. soum

1. How much is the cost of purchased materials?

- a) 62,570,000 soums;
- b) 59,570,000 soums;
- c) 45,000,000 soums;
- g) 48,270,000 soums

2. How is the cost of materials directly recorded in the purchase price?

- a) Dt 1010 Kt 6010 62 570 000 soums;
- b) Dt 1010 Kt 6010 59 570 000 soums;
- c) Dt 1010 Kt 6010 45,000,000 soums;
- g) Dt 1010 Kt 6010 48 270 000 soum

3. How is the value of materials in the purchase price indirectly recorded?

- a) Dt 1510 Kt 6010 62 570 000 soums;
- b) Dt 1510 Kt 6010 59 570 000 soums;
- c) Dt 1510 Kt 6010 45,000,000 soums;
- g) Dt 1510 Kt 6010 48 270 000 soum

4. How is the total cost of materials indirectly recorded in the income?

- a) Dt 1010 Kt 1510 62 570 000 soums;
- b) Dt 1010 Kt 1510 59 570 000 soums;
- c) Dt 1010 Kt 1510 45,000,000 soums;
- g) Dt 1010 Kt 1510 48 270 000 soums

Task 17

Group the ones related to the production process from the business operations given in Task 6.

Economic situation and test questions and answers on the topic

Economic situation

Based on this information, find the correct answers to the following test questions.

- * consumption of materials - 40 million soums;
- * salary expenses of workers - 20 million soums;
- * costs of a single insurance payment - 5 million soums;
- * depreciation allowances - 7 million soums;
- * general production costs - 12 million soums;
- * auxiliary production costs - 8 million soums;
- * sales costs - 4 million soums;

* management costs - 14 million soums.

Number of products produced - 10,000 pieces.

1. What is the total cost of the product?

- a) 104,000,000 soums;
- b) 72,000,000 soums;
- c) 60,000,000 soums;
- g) 92,000,000 soums

2. What is the unit cost of the product?

- a) 10,400 soums;
- b) 7,200 soums;
- c) 6,000 soums;
- d) 9,200 soums

3. What is the record of income from manufactured products?

- a) Dt 2810 Kt 2010 104,000,000 soums;
- b) Dt 2810 Kt 2010 72,000,000 soums;
- c) Dt 2810 Kt 2010 60,000,000 soums;
- d) Dt 2810 Kt 2010 92,000,000 soums

4. How is the cost of materials used in production recorded?

- a) Dt 2010 Kt 1010 40 000 000 soums;
- b) Dt 9410 Kt 1010 40,000,000 soums;
- c) Dt 9420 Kt 1010 60,000,000 soums;
- d) Dt 2010 Kt 1010 45 000 000 soums

5. What is the record of write-off of general production costs?

- a) Dt 2010 Kt 2510 12,000,000 soums;
- b) Dt 9410 Kt 2510 12,000,000 soums;
- c) Dt 9420 Kt 2510 12,000,000 soums;
- d) Dt 2010 Kt 2510 20 000 000 soums

Task 18

Group selling operations out of household operations in task 6.

Economic situation and questions and answers for test related to the topic above

According to below information, find the correct answer to the given questions.

**net profit from sale – 70000 soums;*

**The balance of the finished product at the beginning of the report - 20000 thousand, finished products from manufacturing - 60,000 thousand soums, the cost of finished products at the end of the reporting period - 25,000 thousand soums, sales costs - 3,000 thousand soums, management costs - 5,000 thousand soums.*

1. How much is the gross profit from the sale?

- a) 15 000 000 soums;
- б) 10 000 000 soums;
- В) 7 000 000 soums;
- Г) 70 000 000 soums

2. What is the financial result from the main activity and how much is it?

- a) profit, 15 000 000 soum
- б) profit, 10 000 000 soum

- В) profit, 7 000 000 soum
- Г) profit, 70 000 000 soum

3. How is it recorded for the net proceeds from the sale if it was made in cashless?

- а) ДТ 4010 КТ 9010, 70 000 000 soum
- б) ДТ 5110 КТ 9010, 70 000 000 soum
- В) ДТ 5010 КТ 9010, 70 000 000 soum
- Г) ДТ 5710 КТ 9010, 70 000 000 soum

4. How is it recorded for the net proceeds from the sale if it was made in cash??

- а) ДТ 4010 СТ 9010, 70 000 000 soum
- б) ДТ 5110 СТ 9010, 70 000 000 soum
- В) ДТ 5010 СТ 9010, 70 000 000 soum
- Г) ДТ 5710 СТ 9010, 70 000 000 soum

5. How to record the amount of finished product sold.

- а) Дт 9110 СТ 2810, 70 000 000 soum
- б) ДТ 9110 СТ 2810, 55 000 000 soum
- В) Дт 9110 СТ 2810, 80 000 000 soum
- Г) ДТ 9110 СТ 2810, 85 000 000 soum

6. Sales costs are taken into account:

- а) 9110 in the debit of the account
- б) 9410 in the debit of the account
- В) 9420 in the debit of the account
- Г) 9430 in the debit of the account

7. Management costs are taken into account:

- а) 9110 in the account б) 9410 in the account
- В) 9420 in the account Г) 9430 in the account

Task 19

Group the costs related to the management process from the business operations given in task 6

TOPIC 5. DOCUMENTATION AND INVENTORY

Questions to be discussed in the practical session

1. Understanding documentation
2. Classification of accounting documents

Task 21

Prepare a receipt order No. 1 for the 1st operation given in Task 6 in the form given below. Independently identify the missing details of the document.

Organization _____ Cash Register Order № _____ <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: center;">« ____ » _____</td> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: center;">20 ____ й</td> <td style="width: 40%;"></td> </tr> </table> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%; text-align: left;">кор счёт</th> <th style="width: 30%; text-align: left;">суб.счёт</th> <th style="width: 40%; text-align: left;">Sum</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">Received _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Basis: _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Sum with words _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Main accountant _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">cashier _____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	« ____ » _____	20 ____ й		кор счёт	суб.счёт	Sum	Received _____			Basis: _____			_____			_____			_____			_____			Sum with words _____			Main accountant _____			cashier _____			Organization _____ Cash register receipt for order № _____ Received _____ _____ _____ Basis: _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ sum..... with word _____ _____ _____ « ____ » _____ 20 ____ й Chief accountant: _____ Cashier: _____ _____
« ____ » _____	20 ____ й																																	
кор счёт	суб.счёт	Sum																																
Received _____																																		
Basis: _____																																		

Sum with words _____																																		
Main accountant _____																																		
cashier _____																																		

Task 22

Create the payment order No. 1 given in operation 8 of task 6 in the form given below. Additional information for making a 15% contribution to the pension fund:

Recipient - Bagishamal district tax inspection

Account number - 20205000900533798010, Bank - Uzb FS (Feasibility Study)

M&E (Monitoring and Evaluation) SB,

Bank code - 00278

	PAYMENT INSTRUCTION №	<input type="text"/>
Date	<input type="text"/>	
payer		
name	<input type="text"/>	
Debit		
	<input type="text"/>	Taxpayer Identification number
payer		<input type="text"/>
		the bank of payer
Name of bank	<input type="text"/>	code
soum		<input type="text"/>
receiver	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

name

Credit

Receiver

**Taxpayer
Identification
number**

the bank of
receiver

name of bank

Code

in a word

Payment purpose

Director

Chief
accountant

Sign

Checked	Agreed	by bank
Bank	Sign	sign

Task 23

Create the invoice No. 1 given in operation 16 of the task 6 in the form below.

Additional information for filling out the invoice:

Buyer - Samliftzavod, Samarkand, Spitamen ave., 150

STIR Taxpayer Identification number 202101303

Account number - 20208000900533798001, Bank - UZJSB,

Bank code - 00312

Power of Attorney № 11 January 20, 20__

Recipient - Anvar Khaydarov

Soum: _____

Director _____ I took _____

(the sign of consumer)

Main accountant _____ 20__ date. «__» _____ №__
sheet of insurance

based on

the product given _____

(the sign of supplier)

Task 24

21, 22, 23 create a graph of the initial document flow structured for the assignments.

Formulate the case solution in the following table view:

Document management operation	Departments					
	Management	Cashier	Bank	store	accountancies	archive
1. Create a document and log it						
2. Transfer the document for execution						
3. Include the document in the report						

5. Document processing						
6. send document to archery						

Remember: Show the direction of documents « → » with a sign

Task25

Do the following tasks according the operation 32 of the task 6

1. Make an inventory list.
2. Create a comparative account of inventory results, indicate the inventory results in them and reflect them in the accounts.

Make an inventory list in the form below, fill in the missing details independently.

GOODS-MATERIAL RESOURCES

LIST OF INVENTORIES № 2

	CTIP:	20243190 2
Organization		codes
The form of property	USMD form 1	
Basis for passing	Date (year, month, day)	
inventory:	UCEO code	
Order, decision	UCBNE code	
(erase unnecessary ones)	UCEO code	

Date of inventory start

Date of inventory completion

Good-material reserves

Location _____

Letter

At the beginning of the inventory, all income and expenditure documents were submitted to the accounting department, all inventories that came under my responsibility were received, and expenses were incurred.

Materially responsible person (s): _____

position sign
Name Surname

_____ position sign Name Surname

O r d e r n u m b e r	Production-material reserves		Unit of measurement		Price and soum	Real existence		According to accounting data	
	name shape sort, group	Nomenc lature number	name	Code accord ing to report on the produ ction and shipm ent of produ cts		num ber	sum	num ber	sum

Total list: order numbering _____
sign

total real number _____
sign

soum In reality

Soum

Sign

Director of committee:

_____ _____ _____
position sign Name Surname

Committee members:

_____ _____ _____
position sign
Name Surname

_____ _____ _____
position sign Name Surname

Inventories numbered № _____ № _____ in this inventory list were inspected and counted by a commission in my presence. All inventories to which the list is attached are held under my responsibility.

Materially responsible person:

_____ _____ _____
position sign Name Surname

I checked and calculated the amounts listed

_____ _____
_____ _____
position sign Name Surname

Create a comparison account in the form below, fill in the missing details independently.

Comparison account of inventory results

	Inventories d TMZ	According to accounting documents			Detected by inventory			Inventory result (more, less)		
		number	price	sum	number	price	sum	number	price	sum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Director:

Chief Accountant:

Chairman of the Inventory Commission:

Questions for self-control

1. The essence and importance of inventory.
2. Types of inventory and classification to the
3. The order of carrying out inventory.
4. Identify the results of inventory, formalize them.
5. To reflect the results of inventory in the accounting records.

Tests for thinking.

1. In order to determine the outcome of the fire, inventory has been conducted, which type of inventory is this?

- a) planned
B) unplanned
C) Full
G) partial

2. Period of carrying out inventory according to the plan approved at the cash desk of the enterprise

- a) Each Month
B) once every three months
C) once every six months.
G) once a year

3. Financially responsible persons in a year exchanged twice, this is not subject to their labor leave. How is the type of inventory planted?

- a) planned
B) unplanned
V) emergency
G) compulsory

4. Before the inventory, the warehouse manager found a message the day before it was transferred. What feature of passing inventory is broken?

- a) ethics
B) taking the opportunity
C) leadership characteristic
G) relationship feature

5. The excess identified led to the fact that the accountant reduced the cost. What principle of accounting did he break?

- a) the principle of calculation
B) the principle of conservatism
C) the principle of Evaluation
G) the principle of double writing

6. What kind of account would the accountant take the surplus identified as a result of the inventory?

- A) expense account
B) incomes account
C) assets account
D) liabilities account

Theme № 6: REGISTERS AND FORMS OF ACCOUNTING RECORDS

Questions to be discussed in practical training

1. The concept of account registers
2. Classification and description of account registers
3. The procedure for maintaining and filling the account registers;
4. Errors in the account registers and ways to refit them.

26-ASSIGNMENT

On the basis of the information given in the instructions 1, 5, 6, on the basis of the 5010 "Cash register" account for the month of January 20____, Issue 1 Journal-order and 1 account in the following form.

Journal-order № 1
5010 on the credit of the cash register
20 __ year _____

№	Data	Contents of the operation	Debit bills from 5010 account credit:				5010 on the "Cash register" credit
			6710	6990	5110		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	12

Registration Number № 1
20 ___ year _____

At the begining of the month

Balance (remains) 60 sum

Date of completion « _____ " 20__ __ __.

Executor _____

Chief Accountant

signature

signature

Control questions on the topic

1. What do you know from the account forms?
2. How do account forms differ from each other?
3. Is it possible to keep the account on the computer?
4. What form of account should be used in small scale enterprises?

Test questions and answers on the topic

1. Does the form of accounting in accounting determine the registrars or does the registrars specify the form of accounts?
A) registers account form
B) the account form determines the registers.
C) does not mark each other.
D) there is no correct answer.

2. On what side of the accounts are Journal-orders addressed?
A) on the debit side;
B) on the credit side;
C) both sides on the debit and credit;
D) there is no correct answer

3. On which side of the accounts are journal orders kept?
A) On the debit side;
B) on the credit side;
C) on both debit and credit sides;
D) there is no correct answer

4. For which organizations and enterprises is the simplified form of accounting intended?
A) For joint ventures
B) For joint stock companies
C) For government agencies
D) For small businesses

Theme № 7: CASH AND CURRENCY OPERATIONS ACCOUNTS

Questions to be discussed in the practical training:

1. The essence of cash transactions and the procedure for their documentation
2. The order of preparation and processing of the cash report
3. The order of inventory and registration of cash
4. Account of cash transactions

PROBLEM №2

The cashier of the enterprise is located in a separate room, Cashier - Sh.N. Soatova.

Preparation of cash receipts and disbursements, their entry in the "Book of cash receipts and disbursements" is carried out by the chief accountant.

The cash book is compiled by the cashier once a month. The cash report is submitted to the accounting department on the first day of the following month.

As of December 1, 20___, the serial number of the last cash receipt order is №30, the serial number of the last cash receipt order is №40.

Cash limit set at the cash desk - 300 soum.

The following cash transactions were carried out at Chopon-Ota LLC in December:

1. On December 3, 261,230 cash checks were withdrawn from the bank for the following purposes:
 - a) For the distribution of wages - 1,910,000 sum;
 - b) for travel expenses - 50,000 sum;
 - c) For household needs - 15,000 sum.A cash receipt order No. 31 has been drawn up to receive cash at the cash register.
2. On December 4, on the basis of payment account No. 11, employees were paid 1809,800 sum.
3. On December 5, director Karimov A.B. 50,000 sum for a trip to Tashkent.
4. On December 5, the chief accountant NA Shodiyev was given 15,000 sum for the purchase of equipment by cash order No. 43.
5. On December 6, 100,000 sum were transferred to the bank account of the undistributed case and a cash order No. 44 was issued to it.
6. On December 10, on the basis of receipt order No. 32, the cashier was paid 5,000,000 sum in cash for the yarn sold from private entrepreneur Botir Abdullayev.

7. On December 10, 5,000,000 sum were transferred to a bank account for yarn sold on the basis of cash order No. 45.
8. On December 12, Director Karimov A.B. 12,000 sum was withdrawn from the bank on the basis of cash order No. 33.
9. On December 12, an unused banknote of 12,000 sum, received on the basis of cash order No. 46, was transferred to a bank account.
10. On December 20, on the basis of cash order No. 34, the cashier received 6,000,000 sum in cash for yarn sold from a private entrepreneur Khairulla Esanov.
11. On December 20, 6,000,000 sum were transferred to a bank account for yarn sold on the basis of cash order No. 47.
12. On December 31, the warehouse manager will pay for the cashier the shortfall of 6,500 sum identified in the inventory to the cashier on the basis of cash receipt order No. 35.
13. On December 31, the deficit of 6,500 sum received at the cash desk for the deficit on the basis of the cash order No. 48 was transferred to the bank account.
14. At the end of the working day on December 31, the cash register was inventoried.

Required:

1. Preparation of cash receipts and disbursements on cash transactions;
2. Record the received cash receipts and disbursements in the "Book of cash receipts and disbursements";
3. Preparation of the cash report for December of 200_;
4. Drawing up an inventory of the cash register;
5. Issuance of accounting records for cash transactions for December 200_ and their transfer to the journal of business transactions;
6. Maintenance of journal order No. 1 and account No. 1 on the account 5010 "Cashier" for December 200_;
7. Maintaining and closing the General Ledger on account 5010 "Cashier" for December 200_.

Methodical instructions:

1. Cash receipts and disbursements are made in their approved form as follows:

INCOME CASH ORDER

Organization _____ INCOME CASH ORDER №__	Organization _____ Cash register receipt for order №__
---	--

« ___ » _____ 20___ Org. account Sub. account total Accepted _____ <hr/> basis: _____ <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> Sum in words _____ <hr/> Chief Accountant _____ Cashier _____	Accepted _____ <hr/> Accepted _____ <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> Sum in words _____ <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> « ___ » _____ 20___ Chief Accountant: _____ Cashier: _____
---	---

EXPENSE CASH ORDER № _____

Data	month

	Org. account, Sub. account	Code of analytical calculation	Total	Target use code

Given _____
n.f.

_____ Basis _____

_____ sum _____ banknote
Sum in words

Application _____

Director _____ Chief Accountant _____
 Accepted

Sum in words
 « ___ » _____ 20 _____ Signature _____

 (Name, number and time of issue of the document confirming the identity of the recipient)
 Application: Cashier: _____

1. It is recommended to keep the "book of records of receipts and outgoing cash orders" in the approved form, that is, as follows:

ENTRY AND EXIT CASH ORDERS BOOK

№	Data	From whom	Basis	Total	№	Data	Who was given	What was given and the basis	Total

2. It is recommended to draw up a cash register report in the following form:

CASH REGISTER

for 20__ year _____ month

document №	Cash inflows and outflows	Org. accounts	Income	Outlay of funds
Residual				
31.				

Жами				
The last remnant				

_____ Credited cash order, _____ output cash order has been added to the report

Cashier:

 Signatur

 full name

Chief Accountant: :

 Signatur

 full name

2. The act of inventory of cash desk is drawn up in the following content:

Inv-15 figure

CASH FLOW INVENTORY WRITTEN TESTIMONY

Organization:

data: «__» _____ 20__ year

Time: hours _____

Written acknowledgement

The report, drawn up before the transfer of inventory, included all incoming cash orders and outgoing cash orders, which were transferred to the accountant. I do not have the authority to start inventory.

Cashier:

 Signatur

 full name

The inventory revealed the following:

1. Cash: _____ sum _____ pieces, total _____ sum;
2. Cash: _____ sum _____ pieces, total _____ sum;
3. Cash: _____ sum _____ pieces, total _____ sum;
4. Cash: _____ sum _____ pieces, total _____ sum;
5. Cash: _____ sum _____ pieces, total _____ sum

TOTAL: _____
with word

The cash deposit specified in this act is my responsibility.

Cashier:

Signatur

full name

According to the report _____ sum

Inventory results:

Imperfection _____ sum;
with word

Excessive _____ sum.
with word

Order numbers of the last cash orders:

Search results for: _____

Cash order number _____

Members of the commission:

post

full name.

Signature

Post

full name.

Signature

Post

full name.

Signature

Decision of the head of the enterprise:

Director:

full name.

Signature

2. It is recommended to keep the Journal of recording economic operations on cash register in the following form:

№	Document		The content of the operation	Total	Correspondent accounts	
	№	data			Debit	Credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						

3. It is recommended to keep the journal order № 1 and the account № 1 on the account 5010 "Cashier" in the following form:

Journal-order № 1
 On credit of account 5010 "Cashier"
 20__ year _____

№	data	The content of the operation	From account credit 5010 to debit accounts:					5010 on the "cash register" credit
1	2	3	4	5	6			12

Registration № 1
 20__ _ year _____

__ sum of balances per month

№	Data	The content of the operation	From account credit 5010 to debit accounts:				5010 on the "cash register" credit
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	12

__ _ sum left at the end of the month

Date of filling " __ " _____ 200__ y.

Acting _____
 signature

Chief accountant _____
 signature

7. It is recommended to keep the main book on the 5010" cash register " in the form given in the 1st subject.

ACCOUNT IN THE BANK-ACCOUNT OF FUNDS IN THE SCHEM

Questions to be discussed in practical training:

1. The essence of the operations on the settlement account in the bank and the procedure for their documentation
2. An extract from the calculation sheet and the procedure for processing it
3. How to withdraw money from the settlement account

PROBLEM №3

In December 20__ year in the LLC "Cho'pam-Ota" on the settlement account the following operations took place

№	Document		Contents of the operation	Total	D-T	K-T
	№	Data				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	250	2.12	"Sam Antep gilam" came from accounts receivable debt to yarn spool sold from JV	12405500		
2	221	3.12	25% of the salary in November was transferred to the pension fund	955000		
3	222	3.12	In November, the income tax on wages was transferred	720000		
4	223	3.12	In November, 7,0% of the salary was transferred to the pension fund	95500		
5	224	3.12	A 1% deduction from the amount of the November salary was transferred to the pension provision account	36200		
6	225	3.12	From the net income for the month of November, the pension fund was allocated 1,6 %	258334		
7	226	3.12	1,4% allocation to the road fund was transferred from net income in November	553574		
8	227	3.12	From the net proceeds of the month of November, the school Development Fund was allocated 0.5 %	369050		
9	31	3.12	Cash received at the checkout with a check 261230 (see problem №2)			
10	352	4.12	"Urgut Antep carpet" came from accounts receivable debt to yarn spool sold from JV	15000000		
11	44	6.12	Undistributed salary was credited from the cash desk (see problem №2)			
12	238	7.12	50 % of the currency, which came from the company "khoskoplan" (12500 US dollars), was bought by the bank	15375000		
13	228	7.12	Money for the purchase of foreign currency was transferred to the savings account	15000000		

14	32	10.12	The proceeds received at the cash desk for the yarn spool sold for cash were transferred to the bank (see problem №2)			
15	46	12.12	The unused lump sum was transferred from the cash desk to the settlement account (see problem №2)			
16	229	13.12	A creditor loan was transferred to samelektrota enterprise	286000		
17	230	13.12	A loan of creditworthiness was transferred to the enterprise "samarkandgazsotish"	80300		
18	231	13.12	A creditor loan was transferred to suvokova enterprise	66000		
19	232	13.12	The company" uztelecom " received a loan from a creditor	36000		
20	233	13.12	The company" uzdonrobita " received a loan as a creditor	100000		
21	234	15.12	Advance payment was made for" maraqand " neftbazaga OJSC	100000		
22	235	15.12	Pre-payment for liquefied gas was made to samavtogaz LLC	80000		
23	236	15.12	VAT on the budget for the month of December was carried out	1000000		
24	47	20.12	The proceeds for the Strip spool sold in cash at the checkout were transferred to the settlement account (see problem №2)			
25	237	25.12	A creditor loan was transferred to the enterprise "Tashkent Lak-Boya"	11850000		
26	238	25.12	"Karşiteks" CC transferred a loan to the creditor	20000000		
27	239	26.12	Samarkand bank transferred money for purchased shares	600000		
28	240	27.12	Money was transferred to the Atlas enterprise as a temporary financial aid for a period of 6 months	1800000		
29	381	28.12	"Urgut Antep carpet" came from the bud to the yarn spool from JV	10000000		
30	274	29.12	"Sam Antep carpet" came from a bud for yarn spool from JV	15000000		
31	48	31.12	The amount of the deficit credited to the cash desk was credited to the settlement account (see problem №2)			
32	241	31.12	Part of the loan received from the Bank of Samarkand was returned	5000000		
33	280	31.12	"Sam Antep carpet" came from debts for rent payments from JV	1000000		
34	10	31.12	Caught from the settlement account for banking services	342290		

Will be required:

1. Make a payment order according to 2-3 of the operations that occurred in the bank account balance sheet
2. Give accounting records to the operations that took place on the accounting accountancy for the month of December 20__ year and transfer them to the Journal of recording economic operations;
3. For December 200_5110 "settlement account" issue Order Number 2 and Account Number 2;
4. For the month of December 200_ 5110 refer to the main book of accounts and close.

Methodical instructions:

1. It is recommended to draw up a payment order in their approved form in the following form:

PAYMENT INSTRUCTION №		<input type="text"/>	
Data	<input type="text"/>		
Payer's name	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>		
DEBIT			
Payer's account number	<input type="text"/>	STIR <input type="text"/>	
Name of Payer Bank	<input type="text"/>	Payer's Bank Code <input type="text"/>	
TOTAL	<hr/>		
Recipient's Name	<input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/>		
КРЕДИТ			
Recipient's account number	<input type="text"/>	STIR <input type="text"/>	
Name of Recipient Bank	<input type="text"/>	Recipient's bank Code <input type="text"/>	
with word	<hr/>		
Purpose of payment	<hr/>		
Director	<input type="text"/>	Chief Accountant <input type="text"/>	
s. p.	<hr/>		
	Checked	Approved	Conducted by the Bank
	BANK Signature	Signature	BANK Signature

2. It is recommended to keep journal order No. 2 and account No. 2 on the account 5110 "Current account" in the following form:

Journal-order № 2
5110 on the credit of the account "Account - book account"
200__ year _____

№	Data	The content of the operation	From account credit 5110 to debit accounts:					5110 on the credit of the account "Account"
			4	5	6			
1	2	3	4	5	6			12

Account №. 2
200__ year _____

balance at the beginning of the month __ soums

№	Data	The content of the operation	From account credit 5110 to debit accounts:				5110 on the debit of the account "Account - book"
			4	5	6	7	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	12

balance at the end of the month __ soum

Date of completion «__» _____ 200__ year.

Executor _____
Signature

Chief Accountant _____
Signature

3. It is recommended to keep the General Ledger on the account 5110 "Account" in the form given in Topic 1.

CASH ACCOUNT IN THE BANK
Questions to be discussed in the practical training:

1. The essence of foreign exchange transactions in the bank and the procedure for their documentation
2. Currency statement and processing procedure
3. Account of the status and movement of funds on the currency account

PROBLEM №4

In December 20__ the following operations were carried out on the currency account in "Chopon-Ota" LLC:

1. On December 7, 2009, a receivable of \$ 25,000 from Hoscaplan on the basis of payment order V 01480 was transferred to the transit currency account. The exchange rate is 1230 sum.

2. On December 7, 200_ 50% of the foreign currency received on the transit account, ie 12,500 US dollars was purchased by Samarkand Bank and on the basis of 4915 electronic memorial order, at the rate announced by the Central Bank (1230 sum) account (see issue 3).

3. On December 7, 200_, 50% of the \$ 25,000 received in the transit currency account, that is, \$ 12,500, was transferred to the main currency account on the basis of the 4916 electronic memorial order. Exchange rate - 1230 sum.

4. On December 25, 200_, \$ 12,000 was received from the central bank on the basis of payment order V 611. Exchange rate - 1240 sum.

5. On December 25, 200_ on the basis of payment order No. V 021 the accounts payable to the company "Ota-Turk" (Turkey) in the amount of 30,000 US dollars were transferred from the main currency account. Exchange rate - 1240 sum.

6. On December 31, 200_, the exchange rate difference for the main currency account for December was calculated (find the amount). Exchange rate - 1250 sum.

Required:

1. Provide accounting records of transactions on transit and main currency accounts and record them in the business transaction log.
2. Calculate the exchange rate differences on 5210 "Domestic currency account" (main), give him accounting records and transfer to the journal of business transactions.

3. For the month of December 200_ keep journal orders No. 2 and accounts No. 2 on 5210 "Domestic currency account" (main), 5211 "Domestic currency account" (transit);

4. For December 200_, keep and close the General Ledger on 5210 "Domestic Currency Account" (main), 5211 "Domestic Currency Account" (transit).

Methodical instructions:

- 1. Cash on hand
 - in foreign currencies
 - in national currency.

In 5210 "Domestic currency account" (main) the status and movement of funds are kept in the national currency at the rates announced by the central bank.

Positive (negative) exchange rate differences are determined as of the date of exchange rate changes in foreign currency kept in the foreign currency account.

It is recommended to create the following table to calculate the exchange rate differences:

Debit 5210			"Domestic currency account" (main)				Credit	
Transaction number	Dollar	Course	Total	Transaction number	Dollar	Course	Total	
Per period								
Debit turnover				Credit turnover				
At the end of the period								

Note: a) The first line of the table shows the balance of the currency account at the beginning of the month

b) In the following rows, the inflows and outflows of foreign currency are shown on the debit and credit sides of the table.

c) After recording all transactions, the amount of credit turnover is determined first. The exchange rate difference on the currency account at the end of the month is found using the following formula:

$$CB = CA + C2 - C1 - DA$$

Here: CA – Credit turnover amount;
C1,2 – at the beginning and end of the month of funds in the
foreign currency account
DA – the debit of the account is reflected until the exchange rate
differences are calculated
CB - the sum of the amounts of business transactions.

table as follows:

- positive exchange rate difference in debit
- negative exchange rate difference in credit

Theme № 6: LABOR AND SALARY ACCOUNT

Issue №

Salary account

№	Content of operations	Total	Debit	Credit
1	Wages are calculated for employees of the enterprise: a) on production b) workers of auxiliary shops c) shop managers g) managers of enterprises d) workers engaged in the installation of fixed assets e) workers engaged in the liquidation of fixed assets j) to the warehouse worker of the finished product h) kitchen workers total	175 000 112 500 70 000 90 000 15 000 8 000 29 500 25 000		
2	The only social payment was: a) on production b) workers of auxiliary shops c) shop managers g) managers of enterprises d) workers engaged in the installation of fixed assets e) workers engaged in the liquidation of fixed assets j) to the warehouse worker of the finished product h) kitchen workers total			
3	Rewards were calculated for employees of the enterprise (40% of the work): a) on production b) workers of auxiliary shops c) shop managers g) managers of enterprises d) workers engaged in the installation of fixed assets e) workers engaged in the liquidation of fixed assets j) to the warehouse worker of the finished product total			
4	The only social payment from the amount of bonuses was calculated for employees of the enterprise: a) on production b) workers of auxiliary shops c) shop managers g) managers of enterprises d) workers engaged in the installation of fixed assets e) workers engaged in the liquidation of fixed assets j) to the warehouse worker of the finished product total			
5	About the case: A) income tax	150 500		

	B) to the pension fund C) trade union fee G) alimony D) personal insurance E) loan received total	13 125 5250 13 000 18 000 25 000		
6	The unused accountant balance was withheld from the case	3000		
7	Debts on shares subscribed to by workers were seized	77 000		
8	The amount of the deficit on the case was withheld	5 000		
9	Wages were calculated for temporary incapacity for work	9 000		
10	Pensions were calculated for working retirees of the enterprise	11 000		
11	Calculated in individual (registered) pension savings account (1%) (IPSA)			
12	The account was booked: A) single social payment B) income tax C) personal insurance premiums G) IPSA			
13	The account was credited to the Pension Fund	20 000		
14	The cashier's account was taken from the book account to pay the salary			
15	Salary and so on were given from the cashier			
16	Unpaid wages were transferred to the depositor	20 000		
17	The deposited salary was handed over	20 000		

THEME № 9. ACCOUNT OF GOODS AND MATERIAL RESERVES

Problem. The issue of material accounting was in January 2009 the following business operations in the activities of the enterprise occurred

№	Content of operations	Total	Debit	Credit
1	Materials were received from suppliers: - contract value, VAT you - value added tax (VAT) Total	700 000		
2	The supplier's bill has been paid			
3	An invoice was received from the transport organization for the transportation of materials: - contract value, VAT you - VAT Total	60 000		
4	The bill of the transport organization was paid			
5	Wages were calculated for the loaders as the materials were loaded	12 000		
6	Loaders were the only social payment in relation to wages			
7	Suitable parts were obtained from the demolition of fixed assets	70 000		
8	Materials with contract prices were used: a) production of products b) repair of equipment in the main shop c) repair of equipment in auxiliary shops g) to repair the administrative building Total	400 000 150 000 120 000 130 000 800 000		
9	Inventory and household items were taken from suppliers to the warehouse - contract value, VAT you - VAT Total	80 000		
10	The supplier's bill has been paid			
11	Inventory and household items were written off: a) to produce b) administrative needs Total	40 000 30 000 70 000		
12	The inventory and household items put into operation are reflected in the off-balance sheet account			
13	When the warehouse inventory was identified: a) excess of spare parts b) fuel shortage	74 000 97 000		

14	Fuel shortages were written off within the natural reduction norm	12 000		
15	Fuel shortage was written off through the fault of the person responsible for the material: - at the market price - 125 000 - at book value - 85,000 sum			
16	The warehouse manager handed over the shortfall amount to the cashier	125 000		
17	Unnecessary materials sold: a) actual value b) contract value, including VAT - 72,000 v) VAT g) The financial result of the sale	48700		
18	The account from the buyer came to the account			
19	Inventory sold aside: a) actual value b) contract value, with VAT - 10,000 v) VAT g) financial result	15 000		
20	Revaluation of inventories: The cost of materials is reduced Fuel prices have risen	12 000 18 000		
21	The main production wastes were obtained	20 000		
22	Useful inventory and household items were obtained from the consumption of materials	7 000		
23	Issued to the accountant to purchase inventory	40 000		
24	Materials were taken from the accountant to the warehouse	40 000		
25	Inventory and household items that have become obsolete have been written off	55 000		

THEME № 11. FIXED ASSETS AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS ACCOUNT

Issue № The fixed assets account for January 2013 is as follows
economic operations took place

№	Content of operations	Total	Debit	Credit
1	Sewing machines came from the founders as a share in the charter capital	700 000		
2	A car came down from the yard	800 000		
3	An invoice from the manufacturer for the equipment to be installed: The contract price is VAT VAT	1600 000		
4	The equipment is provided for installation			
5	With the installation (assembly) ban workers were paid	16 000		
6	About 25% of the work is allocated to YMT			
7	Construction materials were used for installation	24 000		
8	The equipment was put into operation with a starting value			
9	During the inventory, a deficit was identified in the unfinished construction	79 000		
10	Depreciation is calculated by the method of reducing the balance on the equipment: starting cost - 5500 thousand soums, closing value 500 thousand soums, received in March 2013, service life 7 years			
11	Depreciation is calculated on the computer by the method of sum of years (cumulative method): starting value 792 thousand soums, closing value 50 thousand soums, received in June 2013, useful life 5 years			
12	Depreciation is calculated on the car: the cost is 8000 thousand soums, service life is 5 years, the total distance covered is 500 thousand km, the distance covered in January is 1.8 thousand km.			
13	The obsolete warehouse building was written off: a) initial value b) the amount of accrued depreciation c) construction materials received from demolition g) wages calculated for demolition d) the invoice of the service enterprise for receipt of waste is received e) the revalued amount of property, plant and equipment is written off j) reflects the financial result of the write-off	650 000 480 000 40 000 25 000 18 000 15 000		
14	Electric welding machine sold: a) initial value	285 000		

	b) the amount of accrued depreciation c) contract price g) VAT d) the revalued amount is written off e) reflects the financial result from the sale	169 000 390 000 35 000		
15	The shortcomings of the typewriter are reflected in: a) initial value b) wear and tear c) deficit in residual value	 43 000 29 000 14 000		
16	The deficit on the balance was made on the person responsible for the material	14 000		
17	Free equipment provided: a) initial value b) wear and tear c) market value (200,000 soums) g) the revalued amount is written off d) financial result	600 000 500 000 30 000		
18	A computer was provided as a share in the charter capital of the subsidiary: a) initial value b) wear and tear c) revaluation g) estimated value d) financial result	800 000 200 000 50 000 700 000		
19	Spent on hardware repairs: parts wages to repair workers allocation to a single social payment total	15 000 45 000 14 850 74 850		
20	The machine is rented for the current lease	750 000		
21	The rent was calculated on the current lease machine	33 000		
22	Rent is charged	33 000		
23	The building is currently rented	1500 000		
24	The rent for the building was calculated	69 000		
25	The rent has been transferred	69 000		

Issue № Depreciation account

In March 2013, the building was purchased for 60,000 soums. Termination cost - 15,000 thousand soums. Shelf life is 20 years.

Required: Calculate depreciation for 2014:

- a) in a rhythmic way
- b) by cumulative method
- c) by the method of reducing the residue

Issue № Depreciation account

Afrosiyob-Palas restaurant bought a car to transport products. The cost of the car is 16,000 thousand soums. Service life is 5 years. After that, its estimated completion cost will be 2,500,000 soums. The restaurant estimates that during these 5 years, the car will travel 300,000 km, of which in the 1st year - 68,000 km, in the 2nd year - 75,000, in the 3rd year - 80,000 km, in the 4th year - 40,000 km and in the 5th year - 37,000 km.

Required: Calculate depreciation for 5 years:

1. In a rhythmic way
2. By production method
3. By the method of reducing the residue
4. By cumulative method

**THEME № 12 COSTS AND CALCULATION OF COSTS
RELATED TO THE PRODUCTION AND SALE OF PRODUCTS
(WORKS, SERVICES)**

Issue № Production cost calculation

In January, the following business operations took place
at the enterprise

№	Content of operations	Total	Debit	Credit
1	Materials used at actual cost: a) To produce product A. b) To produce product B. c) Repair of equipment of the main shop g) repair of boiler equipment d) administrative building	1200 000 450 000 100 000 30 000 80 000		
2	Wages were calculated for workers: a) To produce product A. b) To produce product B. c) Repair of equipment of the main shop g) repair of boiler equipment d) administrative building	500 000 300 000 50 000 70 000 100 000		
3	The only social payment for work was (25%): A) A to produce a product B) B to produce product C) To repair the equipment of the main shop G) repair of boiler equipment D) administrative building			
4	Inventory and household items were written off: A) To produce a product B) To produce product B. C) the needs of the shops G) heating boiler needs D) administrative needs	90000 60000 40000 20000 10000		
5	The inventory and household items put into operation are reflected in the off-balance sheet account.			
6	Depreciation of fixed assets was calculated: A) shop equipment B) Heating boiler equipment C) those related to the administration	94000 37000 58000		
7	Depreciation of intangible assets is: a) belonging to the shops b) those belonging to the administration	42000 63900		
8	The cost of the boiler is distributed:			

	a) Production of product A (2000 Kcal) b) Production of product B (1500 Kcal) c) for administrative needs (500 Kcal) total			
9	Total production costs distributed (by direct costs): a) The production of product A. b) the production of product B. total			
10	The cost of the finished product is determined and written off: The initial balance "A" - 34200 soums, "B" - 24700 sum The last balance "A" - 25100 soums, "B" - 36800 sum			

ACCOUNTING BALANCE - FORM 1

_____ for _20_____	Form No. 4	Cod
year	according to	Коды
_____ 20 _____	national classifier of	
	economic activity Ф	
	№1 по ОКУД	0710001
Enterprise, organization	For CEO (code	
	of the enterprise,	
	organization)	
industry (type of	by national	
activity)_____	classifier of	
_____	economic activity	
organizational and legal form	Fro CEO (code of	
	the enterprise,	
	organization)	
Type of ownership	by Ownership	
	classifier	
	по КФС	
Ministries, departments and others	by Government	
	designation system	
Tax ID number	tax identification	
	number	
Territory	By System of	
T	designation of	
Address	objects of	
	administrative-	
	territorial division	
	COATO	
Departure date	Departure date	
Адрес	date of receiving	
Measurement unit, thousand sum Address	Submission	
	deadline	

<i>The name of indicators</i>	<i>Code page</i>	<i>To the beginning reporting of the year</i>	<i>At the end of the reporting period</i>
1	2	3	4
ASSETS			
I. Long-term assets			
Fixed assets: Основные средства:			
Initial (replacement) cost (0100,0300)	010		
Depreciation amount (0200)	011		
Residual (book) value 010-011	012		
Intangible assets:			
Initial cost (0400)	020		
Amount of depreciation (0500)	021		
Residual (book) value 020-021	022		
Long-term investments, total (040 + 050 + 060 + 070 + 080), including	030		
Securities (0610)	040		
Investments in subsidiaries (0620)	050		
Investments in dependent business entities (0630)	060		
Investments in enterprises with foreign capital (0640)	070		

<i>The name of indicators</i>	<i>Code page</i>	<i>To the beginning reporting of the year</i>	<i>At the end of the reporting period</i>
1	2	3	4
Other long-term investments (0690)	080		
Equipment for installation (0700)	090		
Capital investments (0800)	100		
Long-term receivables (0910,0920,0930,0940)	110		
Out of it: overdue	111		
Long-term deferred expenses (0950,0960,0990)	120		
Total for Section I 012+022+030+090+100+110+120	130		
II. Current assets			
Inventories, total (150 + 160 + 170 + 180), including:	140		
Productive reserves (1000,1100,1500,1600)	150		
Unfinished production (2000,2100,2300,2600,2700)	160		
Finished products (2800)	170		
Goods (2900 minus 2980)	180		
Future expenses (3100)	190		
Deferred expenses (3200)	200		

Debtors, total (220+230+240+250+260+270+280+290+300+310)	210		
Out of it: overdue	211		
Debts of buyers and customers (4000 minus 4900)	220		
Indebtedness of separate subdivisions (4110)	230		
Debts of subsidiaries and affiliates (4120)	240		
Advances paid to staff (4200)	250		
Advances paid to suppliers and contractors (4300)	260		
Advance payments of taxes and fees to the budget (4400)	270		
Advance payments to government trust funds and insurance (4500)	280		
Debt of founders for contributions to the authorized capital (4600)	290		
Debts of personnel for other operations (4700)	300		
Other receivables (4800)	310		
Cash, total (330 + 340 + 350 + 360), including:	320		
Cash on hand (5000)	330		

<i>The name of indicators</i>	<i>Code page</i>	<i>To the beginning reporting of the year</i>	<i>At the end of the reporting period</i>
1	2	3	4
Funds in the current account (5100)	340		
Cash in foreign currency (5200)	350		
Other cash and cash equivalents (5500,5600,5700)	360		
Short-term investments (5800)	370		
Other current assets (5900)	380		
Total for Section II (140+190+200+210+320+370+380)	390		
Total asset balance 130+390	400		
PASSIVE			
I. Sources of own funds			
I. Источники собственных средств			
Authorized capital (8300)	410		
Added capital (8400)	420		
Reserve capital (8500)	430		
Repurchased own shares (8600)	440		
Retained earnings (uncovered loss) (8700)	450		
Targeted receipts (8800)	460		
Provisions for future expenses and payments (8900)	470		
Total for Section I (410+420+430+440+450+460+470)	480		
II. Commitments			

Long-term liabilities, total (500+510+520+530+540+550+560+570+580+590)	490		
Including: long-term payables (500+520+540+560+590)	491		
From it: overdue long-term payables	492		
Long-term debt to suppliers and contractors (7000)	500		
Long-term debt to separate subdivisions (7110)	510		
Long-term debt to subsidiaries and dependent business entities (7120)	520		
Long-term deferred income (7210,7220,7230)	530		
Long-term deferred tax and mandatory payment liabilities (7240)	540		
Other long-term deferred liabilities (7250,7290)	550		

<i>The name of indicators</i>	<i>Code page</i>	<i>To the beginning reporting of the year</i>	<i>At the end of the reporting period</i>
1	2	3	4
Advances received from buyers and customers (7300)	560		
Long-term bank loans (7810)	570		
Long term loans (7820,7830,7840)	580		
Other long-term payables (7900)	590		
Current liabilities, total (610+630+640+650+660+670+680+690+700+710+720+730+740+750+760)	600		
Including: current accounts payable (610+630+650+670+680+690+700+710+720+760)	601		
From it: overdue current payables	602		
Debts to suppliers and contractors (6000)	610		
Debts to separate divisions (6110)	620		
Debts to subsidiaries and affiliates (6120)	630		
Deferred income (6210,6220,6230)	640		
Отсроченные доходы (6210,6220,6230)	640		
Deferred tax liabilities and mandatory. payments (6240)	650		
Other deferred liabilities (6250,6290)	660		
Advances received (6300)	670		
Arrears in payments to the budget (6400)	680		
Insurance debt (6510)	690		
Arrears in payments to state trust funds (6520)	700		
Debt to founders (6600)	710		
Wage arrears (6700)	720		
Short-term bank loans (6810)	730		
Short-term loans (6820,6830,6840)	740		
Current portion of long-term liabilities (6950)	750		
Other payables (6900 to 6950)	760		
Itogo on section II (490+600)	770		
Total liabilities balance 480 + 770	780		

REFERENCE ABOUT THE AVAILABILITY OF VALUES ACCOUNTED ON BALANCE ACCOUNTS

<i>The name of indicators</i>	<i>Code page</i>	<i>To the beginning of the year reporting of the year</i>	<i>At the end of the reporting period</i>
1	2	3	4
Fixed assets received under short-term leases (001)	790		
Inventories accepted for safekeeping (002)	800		
Materials accepted for processing (003)	810		
Goods accepted for commission (004)	820		
Equipment accepted for installation (005)	830		
Forms of strict reporting (006)	840		
Debt of insolvent debtors written off at a loss (007)	850		
Security of obligations and payments - received (008)	860		
Security for obligations and payments - issued (009)	870		
Fixed assets leased under a long-term lease agreement (010)	880		
Property received under a loan agreement (011)	890		
Expenses excluded from the tax base for the following periods (012)	900		
Temporary tax incentives (by type) (013)	910		
Inventory and household supplies in operation (014)	920		

The leader _____

Chief Accountant _____

FINANCIAL RESULTS REPORT - FORM No. 2

from January 1 to 1 _____ 20 _____	Form No. 4 according to national classifier of economic activity	Codes Коды
Enterprise, organization _____		0710002
_____	by national classifier of economic activity	
industry (type of activity) _____	By classifier of folk industries	
organizational and legal form _____	national classifier of economic activity	
Type of ownership _____	by Ownership classifier	
Ministries, departments and others _____	For Government designation system	
Taxpayer identification number _____	tax identification	
Territory Address _____	By System of designation of objects of administrative-territorial division T COATO	
_____	Departure date	
Адрес Measurement unit, thousand soums Address	date of receiving Submission deadline представления	

The name of indicators	Line code	For the corresponding period last year		During the reporting period	
		Income (profit)	Expenses (loss)	Income (profit)	Expenses (loss)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Net proceeds from the sale of products (goods, works and services)	010		X		X
Cost of goods sold (goods, works and services)	020	X		X	
Gross profit (loss) from the sale of products (goods, works and services) 010-020	030				
Period expenses, total (050 + 060 + 070 + 080), including:	040	X		X	
Implementation costs	050	X		X	
Administrative expenses	060	X		X	
Other operating expenses	070	X		X	
Expenses of the reporting period, excluded from the taxable base in the future	080	X		X	
Other income from operating activities	090		X		X
Profit (loss) from operating activities 030-040 + 090	100				
Income from financial activities, total (120 + 130 + 140 + 150 + 160), including:	110		X		X
Income in the form of dividends	120		X		X
Interest income	130		X		X

The name of indicators	Line code	For the corresponding period last year		During the reporting period	
		Income (profit)	Expenses (loss)	Income (profit)	Expenses (loss)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Long-term rental income (finance lease)	140		X		X
Gains from currency exchange rate differences	150		X		X
Other income from financing activities	160		X		X
Financial expenses, total (180 + 190 + 200 + 210), including:	170	X		X	
Interest expenses	180	X		X	
Interest expense on long-term lease (finance lease)	190	X		X	
	200	X		X	
Other finance costs	210	X		X	
Profit (loss) from general business activities 100 + 110-170	220				

Extraordinary gains and losses	230				
Profit (loss) before income tax (profit) 220 +/- 230	240				
Income tax (profit)	250	X		X	
Other taxes and fees on profits	260	X		X	
Net profit (loss) of the reporting period 240-250-260	270				

REFERENCE ABOUT PAYMENTS TO THE BUDGET

Indicator name	Line code	Due by calculation	Actually contributed
Income (profit) tax (281 + 282), including:	280		
From legal entities	281		
From individuals	282		
Single tax on gross proceeds	290		
A single tax on imputed income	300		
Single land tax	310		
Single tax	320		
Value added tax	330		
Excise tax	340		
Subsoil use tax	350		
Environmental tax	360		
Water use tax	370		

Курсаткичлар номи	Line code № строки	Due by calculation	Actually contributed
Import customs duties	380		
Property tax	390		
Land tax	400		
Infrastructure development tax	410		
Other taxes	420		
Fees to the local budget	430		
Financial sanctions for late payments to the budget	440		
Total amount of payments to the budget (lines 280 to 440 except lines 281 and 282)	450		

Director _____

Chief Accountant _____

Appendix № 4

CASH FLOW REPORT - FORM № 4

for _____ 20____ year _____ 20____ год	Form No. 4 according o national classifier of economic activity.	Codes Коды 0710004
Enterprise, organization _____	by national classifier of economic activity.	
industry (type of activity) _____	by national classifier of economic activity.	
organizational and legal form _____	national classifier of economic activity.	
Type of ownership _____	For Ownership classifier	
Ministries, departments and others _____	For Government designation system	
Taxpayer identification number _____	tax identification number	
Territory _____	System of designation of objects of administrative- territorial division	
Address _____	Departure date	
Measurement unit, thousand sum Address	date of receiving Submission deadline	

The name of indicators	Code p.	debtor	rate
1	2	3	4
Operating activities			
Cash receipts from the sale of products (goods, works and services)	010		
Cash payments to suppliers for materials, goods, works and services	020		
Cash payments to staff on their behalf	030		
Other cash receipts and payments from operating activities	040		
Total: net cash inflow / outflow from operating activities (010-020-030+/-040)	050		
Investment activities			
Purchase and sale of fixed assets	060		
Purchase and sale of intangible assets	070		
Purchase and sale of long-term and short-term investments	080		
Other cash receipts and payments from investment activities	090		
Total: net cash inflow / outflow from investment activities (060+/-070+/-080+/-090)	100		
Financial activities			
Interest received and paid	110		

The name of indicators	Code p.	debtor	rate
1	2	3	4
Received and paid dividends	120		
Cash proceeds from the issue of shares or other equity-related instruments	130		
Cash payments upon redemption of own shares	140		
Cash receipts and payments on long-term and short-term loans and borrowings	150		

Cash receipts and payments for long-term lease (finance lease)	160		
Other cash receipts and payments from financial activities	170		
Total: net cash inflow / outflow from financing activities (110+/-120+130-140+/-150+/-160+/-170)	180		
Taxation			
Income (profit) tax paid	190		
Other taxes paid	200		
Total: taxes paid (190+200)	210		
Total: net cash inflow / outflow from financial and economic activities (050+/-100+/-180-210)	220		
Cash at the beginning of the year	230		
Cash at the end of the year	240		

CERTIFICATE OF CASH FLOW IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

The name of indicators	Code p.	total
Balance at the beginning of the year	250	
Received foreign exchange funds, total (261 + 262 + 263 + 264), including:	260	
Revenues from sales	261	
Converted	262	
By financial activity	263	
Other sources	264	

The name of indicators	Code p.	total
Foreign currency funds spent, total (271 + 272 + 273), including:	270	

Payments to suppliers and contractors	271	
Payments for financial activities	272	
For other purposes	273	
Balance at the end of the year (250+260+270)	280	

Director

Chief Accountant

EQUITY STATEMENT - FORM No. 5

for _____ 20_____ year	Form No. 5 according to General classifier of management documentation	Codes
за _____ 20_____ год		0710005
Enterprise, organization _____	General classifier of enterprises and organizations	
industry (type of activity) _____	By Classifier of folk industries	
organizational and legal form _____	By General classifier of enterprises and organizations	
Type of ownership _____	By Ownership classifier	
Ministries, departments and others _____	By Government designation system	
Taxpayer identification number	TIN	
Territory	System of designation of objects of administrative-territorial division	
Address _____		
	Departure date	
Measurement unit, thousand soums Address	date of receiving	
	Submission deadline	

Indicator name	Line code	Authorized capital	Added capital	Capital reserve	Retained earnings (uncovered)	Redeemed own	Targeted income and others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Balance at the beginning of the year	010							
Issue of securities	020			X	X	X	X	
Revaluation of long-term assets	030	X	X		X	X	X	
Currency exchange rate difference in the formation of the authorized capital	040	X		X	X	X	X	
Contributions to reserve capital	050	X	X			X	X	
Retained profit (loss) of the current year	060	X	X	X		X	X	
Property received free of charge	070	X	X		X	X	X	
Funds received for the intended purpose	080	X	X	X	X	X		

Indicator name Наименование показателя	Line code	Authorized capital	Added capital	Capital reserve	Retained earnings (uncovered)	Repurchased own shares	Targeted income and others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dividends paid	090	X	X	X		X	X	
Other sources of equity capital formation	100							
Balance at the end of the year	110							

Increase (+) or decrease (-) equity capital	120							
REFERENCE:								
The number of issued shares, pieces, including:	130	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Privileged	131	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Simple	132	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Par value of shares	140	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Number of shares in circulation, pieces, including:	150	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Privileged	151	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Simple	152	X	X	X	X	X	X	

Director

Chief Accountant

**THEME № 21. THE NATURE, TYPES, COMPOSITION OF ACCOUNTING REPORT,
CONCEPTUAL FUNDAMENTALS OF THEIR COMPOSITION AND PRESENTATION**

Questions to be discussed in the practical session

1. The essence, purpose and significance of accounting
2. Types and structure of accounting reports
3. Components of separate forms of accounting and their description

Control questions on the topic

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What is a report?2. What are the types of reports?3. What are the forms of reporting?4. What do you mean by report elements? |
|--|

Test questions and answers on the topic

1. Financial reporting

- a) is compiled quarterly
- b) every six months
- c) at the end of the year
- d) All the answers are correct.

2. Quarterly is not included in the report

- a) Balance sheet;
- b) Statement of financial results;
- c) Cash flow statement;
- d) Private equity report and (c) the report shown in response

3. Included in the annual report

- a) Balance sheet;
- b) Statement of financial results;
- c) Cash flow statement;
- d) The reporting forms provided in the answers above and the “Private Equity Report”

4. Small businesses are included in the annual report

- a) Balance sheet;
- b) Statement of financial results;
- c) Cash flow statement;
- d) Report forms provided in answers (a) and (c)

5. Cash is an element of which reporting forms?

- a) Balance sheet;
- b) Statement of financial results;
- c) Cash flow statement;
- d) Report forms provided in answers (a) and (c)

THEME №17. ACCOUNTING BALANCE AND FINANCIAL RESULTS REPORT

Questions to be discussed in the practical session

1. Preparation and submission of the balance sheet and report on financial results.
2. Interrelationships and correspondences between balance sheets and financial results reporting forms.

ASSIGNMENT 27

Conditionally, based on the information provided in Tasks 5 and 6:

1. Prepare the balance sheet as of February 1, 20__.
2. Prepare a statement of financial performance as of February 1, 2008.

Note: Financial reporting forms are provided at the end of the guidelines

Questions for self-control

1. Structure, structure and essence of the report on the balance sheet and financial results.
2. Procedure for submission and approval of the balance sheet and report on financial results.
3. Principles of preparation of the balance sheet and report on financial results.

Tests for thinking

1. Which of these reporting forms does not apply to financial reporting forms?

- a) Cash flow statement
- b) Balance sheet
- c) Commodity balance
- d) Private equity report

2. Which period is the reporting period?

- a) Any period.
- b) From January 1 to December 31.
- c) From March 1 of the reporting period to March 31 of the following year
- d) From the date of registration to March 15 of the reporting period of the following year

3. Which of the following is not included in the quarterly report?

- a) Report on the movement of fixed assets.
- b) Balance sheet.
- c) Certificate of receivables and payables.
- d) Statement of Financial Performance.

4. Based on which accounts is the financial results report prepared?

- a) Liabilities accounts
- b) Temporary accounts
- c) Asset accounts
- d) off-balance sheet accounts

5. Which of the following is not included in the quarterly report?

- a) Report on the movement of fixed assets.

- b) Balance sheet.
- c) Certificate of receivables and payables.
- d) Statement of Financial Performance.

6. Based on which accounts is the financial results report prepared?

- a) Liabilities accounts
- b) Temporary accounts
- c) Asset accounts
- d) off-balance sheet accounts

7. To which of the following does the enterprise provide a statement of financial performance upon request?

- a) To the Tax Inspectorate
- b) Bank
- c) To the audit firm
- d) To a higher organization.

8. What is the principle of financial reporting?

- a) By cash method.
- b) By calculation method.
- c) There is no correct answer.
- d) When desired from the above methods.

THEME № 18. CASH FLOWS AND PRIVATE CAPITAL REPORT

Questions to be discussed in the practical session

1. Prepare and submit a statement of cash flows and equity.
2. Relationships and correspondences between cash flows and private equity reporting forms.

28 - ASSIGNMENT

Conditionally, based on the information provided in Tasks 5 and 6:

1.20__ Prepare a report on private equity as of February 1.

Note: Financial reporting forms are provided at the end of the guidelines

We use Man's data as at 31 December 2010 to compile a statement of cash flows.

BALANCE of Man Company as of December 31, 2010 Unit of measurement: sum.				
	At the beginning of the reporting period	By the end of the reporting period	difference	
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash	12,500	39,900		
Receivable bills	26,000	21,000		
Commodity - material resources	48,400	43,400		
Deferred expenses	2,600	3,200		
Total current assets	89,500	107,500		
Long-term assets				
Basic tools	60,000	55,000		
Accrued depreciation	(5,000)	(9,000)		
Total fixed assets	55,000	46,000		
Long-term investments		30,000		
Total long-term assets	55,000	76,000		
Total assets	144,500	183,500		
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				

Payable invoices	14,000	13,000		
Income tax payable	1,800	1,200		
Total current liabilities	15,800	14,200		
Long-term liabilities				
Bill payable	35,000	37,000		
Total long-term liabilities	35,000	37,000		
Total liabilities	50,800	51,200		
Private capital				
Ordinary shares, nominal 5 shs.	90,000	115,000		
Retained earnings	3,700	17,300		
total	93,700	132,300		
Total liabilities and share capital	144,500	183,500		

FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY REPORT	
For the period from January 1 to December 31, 2010 Man Company Unit of measurement: UZS.	
Income	234,000
Cost of sales	(156,000)
Gross profit	78,000
Operating expenses	(45,000)
Profit from operating activities	33,000
Income and expenses from non-operating activities	
Return on investment	1,000
Interest expense	(3,800)
Total non-operating income and expenses	(2,800)
Profit before tax	30,200
Income tax	12,300
Net profit	17,900

Additional information:

- The company pays 22,000 s to acquire fixed assets. issued a promissory note.
- Company initial cost 27,000 s, accumulated depreciation 15,300 s. sold furniture fittings. The furniture was sold at book value
 - Depreciation of fixed assets this year amounted to 19,300 s.
 - Company value 30,000 s. bought the bond.
 - company 20,000 s. pays the bill.
- The company has a face value of 25,000 s. issued ordinary shares.
- 4,300 s. dividends were paid.

Cash reporting is the right method

CASH MOVEMENT REPORT For the period 1__ to 1____, 2010 Man Company Unit of measurement: sum.	
Cash flows from operating activities	
Cash flow:	
Revenue from sales	
Interest to be charged	
Total receipts	
Cash outflows:	
Purchase of goods	
Operating expenses	
Interest paid	
Income tax	
Total costs	
Status of cash from operating activities	
Cash flows from investing activities	
Purchase of securities	
Sale of securities	
Acquisition of fixed assets	
Sale of fixed assets	
Status of cash from investment activities	
Cash flows from financing activities	
Repayment of loans	
Issuance of ordinary shares	
Payment of dividends	
Status of cash flows from financing activities	
Net changes in cash position	
Cash per year	
Cash at the end of the year	
List of non-cash transactions related to investment and financial activities:	
A promissory note was issued to receive the fixed assets	

Cash flow statement is a curved method

CASH REPORT For the period 1_____ to 1_____, 2010	
Man Company Unit of measurement: sum.	
Cash flows from operating activities	
Net profit	
Correction of net profit	
Depreciation	
Profit (loss) from the sale of securities	
Profit (loss) from the sale of fixed assets	
Receivable bills	
Inventories	
Deferred expenses	
Payable invoices	
Accrued liabilities	
Income tax	
Total adjustments to net profit	
Status of cash from operating activities	
Cash flows from investing activities	
Purchase of securities	
Sale of securities	
Acquisition of fixed assets	
Sale of fixed assets	
Status of cash flows from investment activities	
Cash flows from financing activities	
Repayment of loans	
Issuance of ordinary shares	
Payment of dividends	
Status of cash flows from financing activities	
Net change in cash position	
Cash per year	
Cash at the end of the year	
List of non-cash transactions related to investment and financial activities	
A promissory note was issued to receive the fixed assets	

**MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL
EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**SAMARKAND INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS AND
SERVICE**



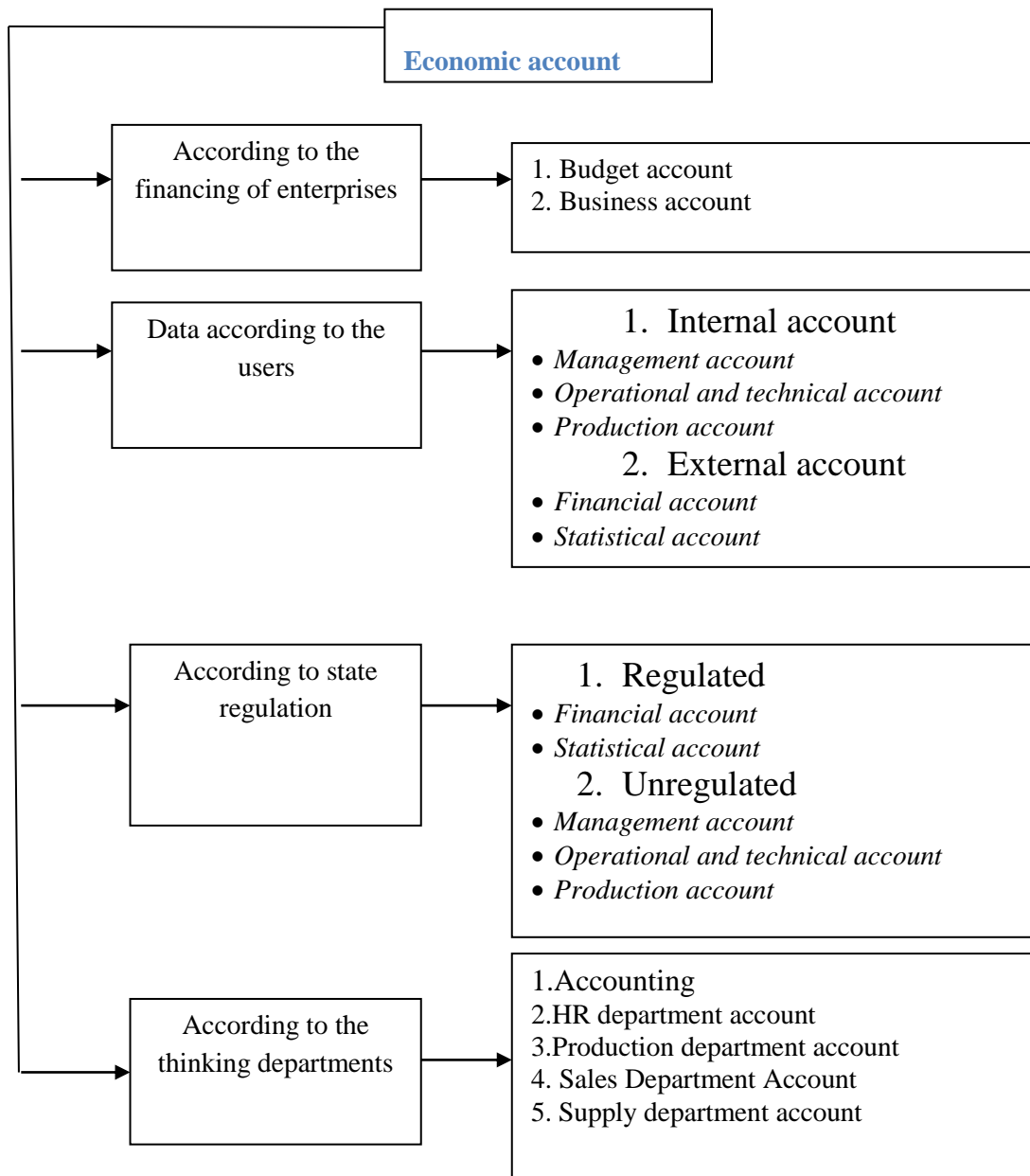
«ACCOUNTING»

On subject

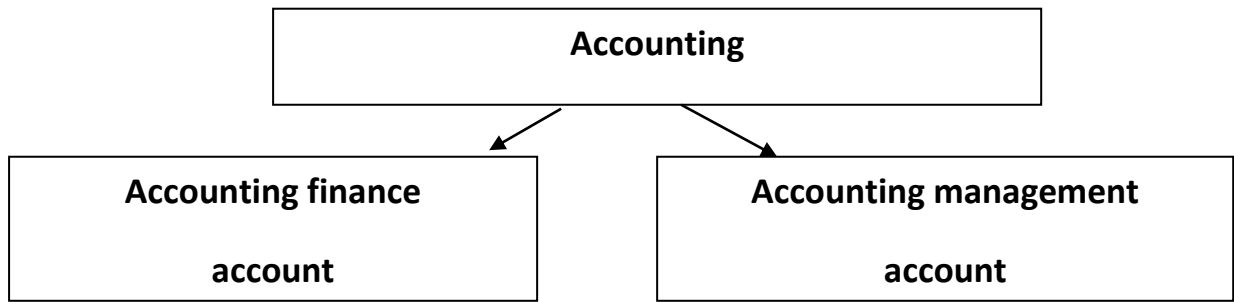
INDEPENDENT STUDY SESSIONS

SAMARKAND 2020

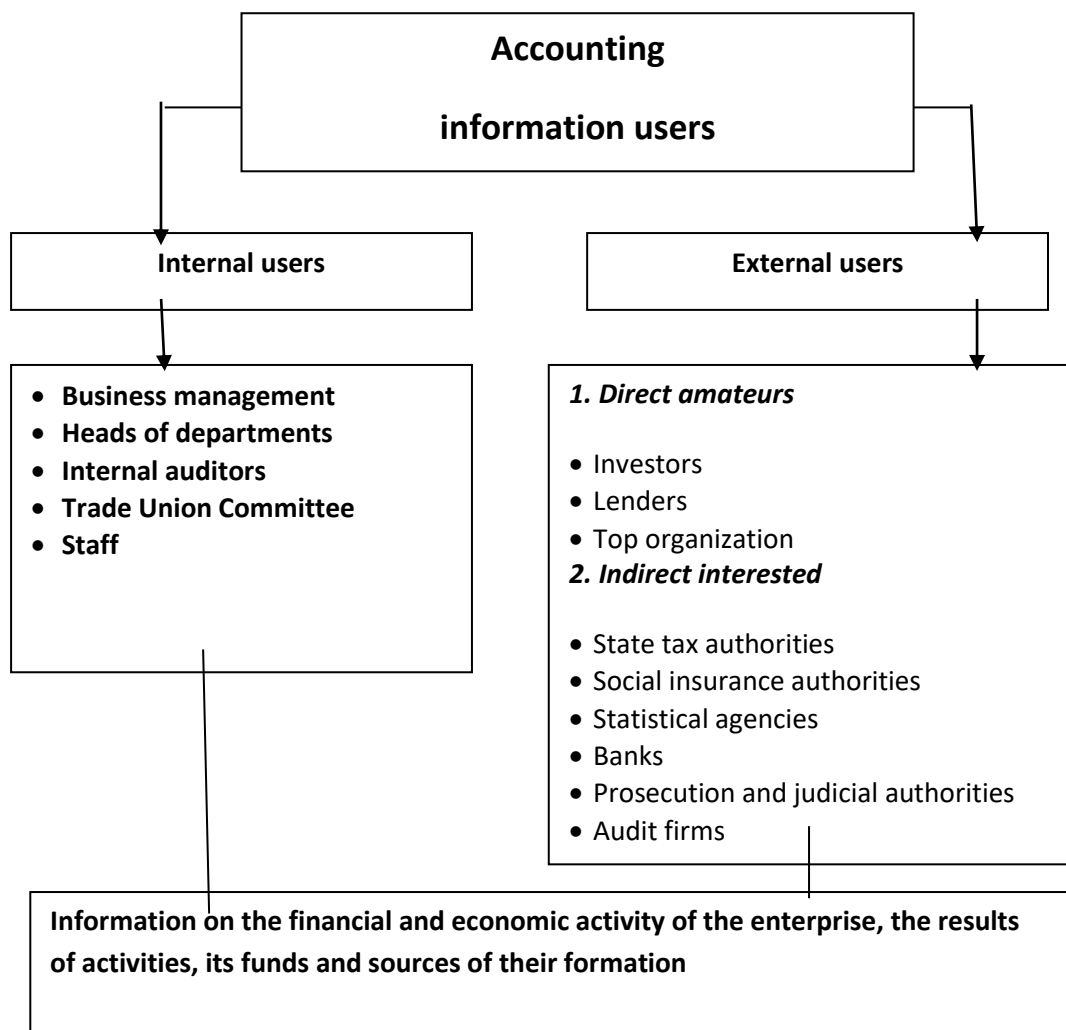
THEME №1. “ACCOUNTING” OF SUBJECTS, OBJECTS AND PRINCIPLES



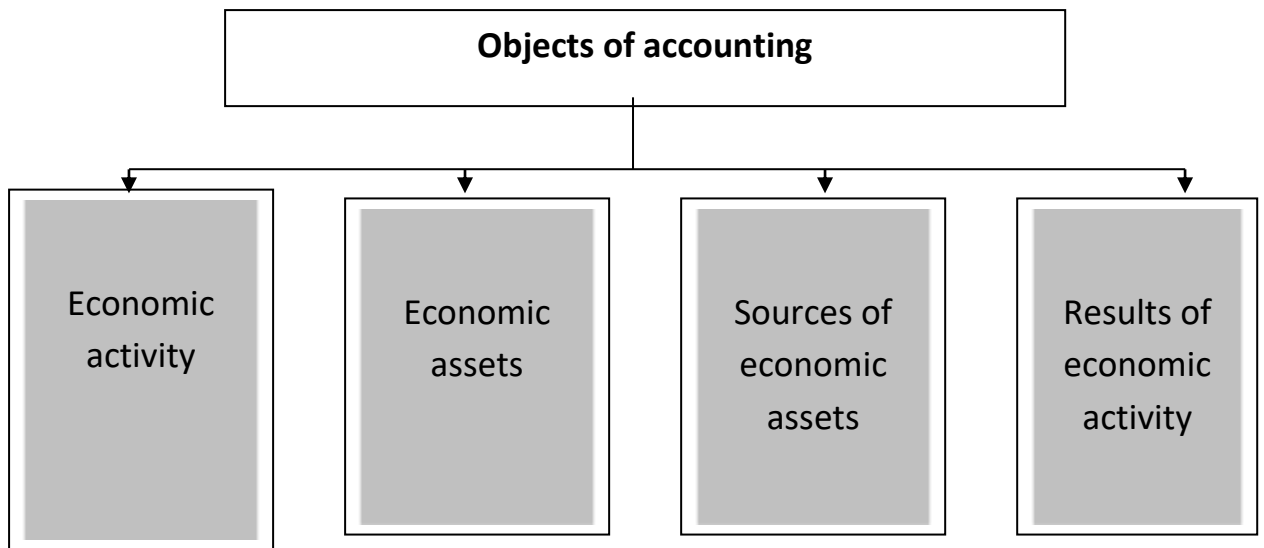
Basics of classification of economic accounting



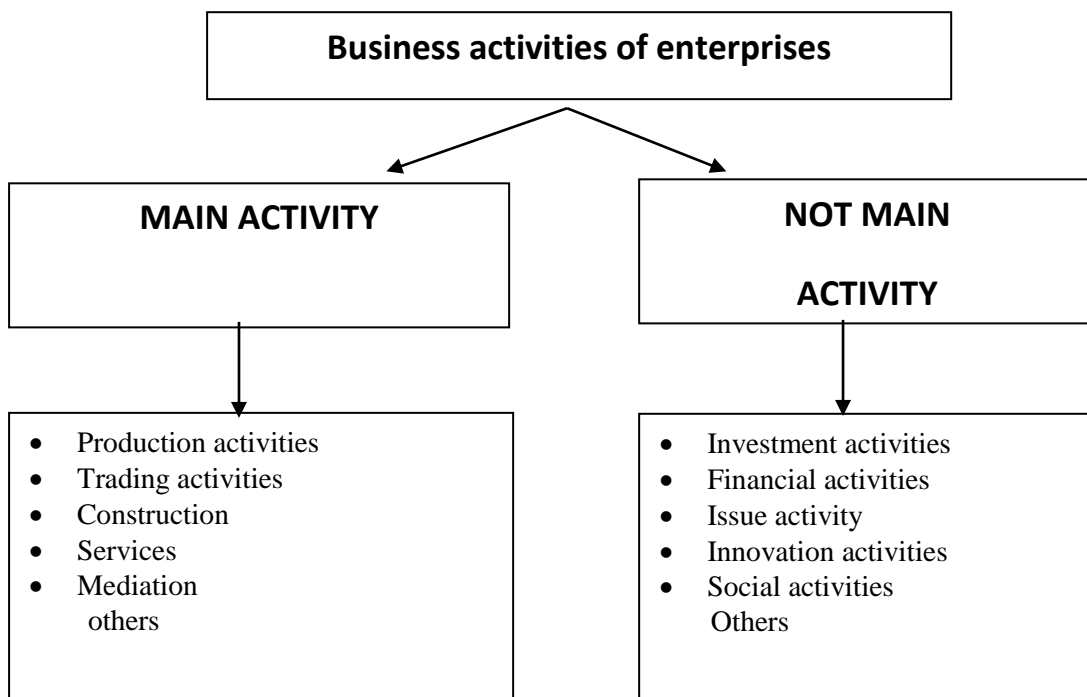
Components of accounting



Users of accounting information

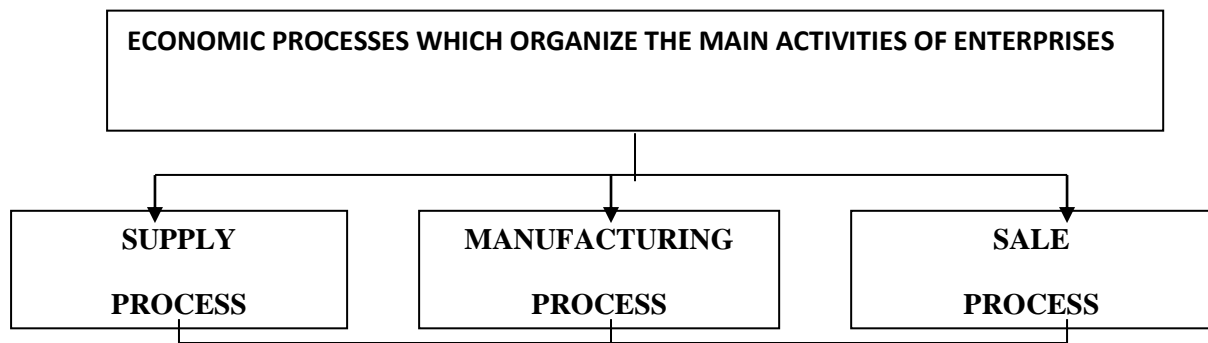


Objects of accounting

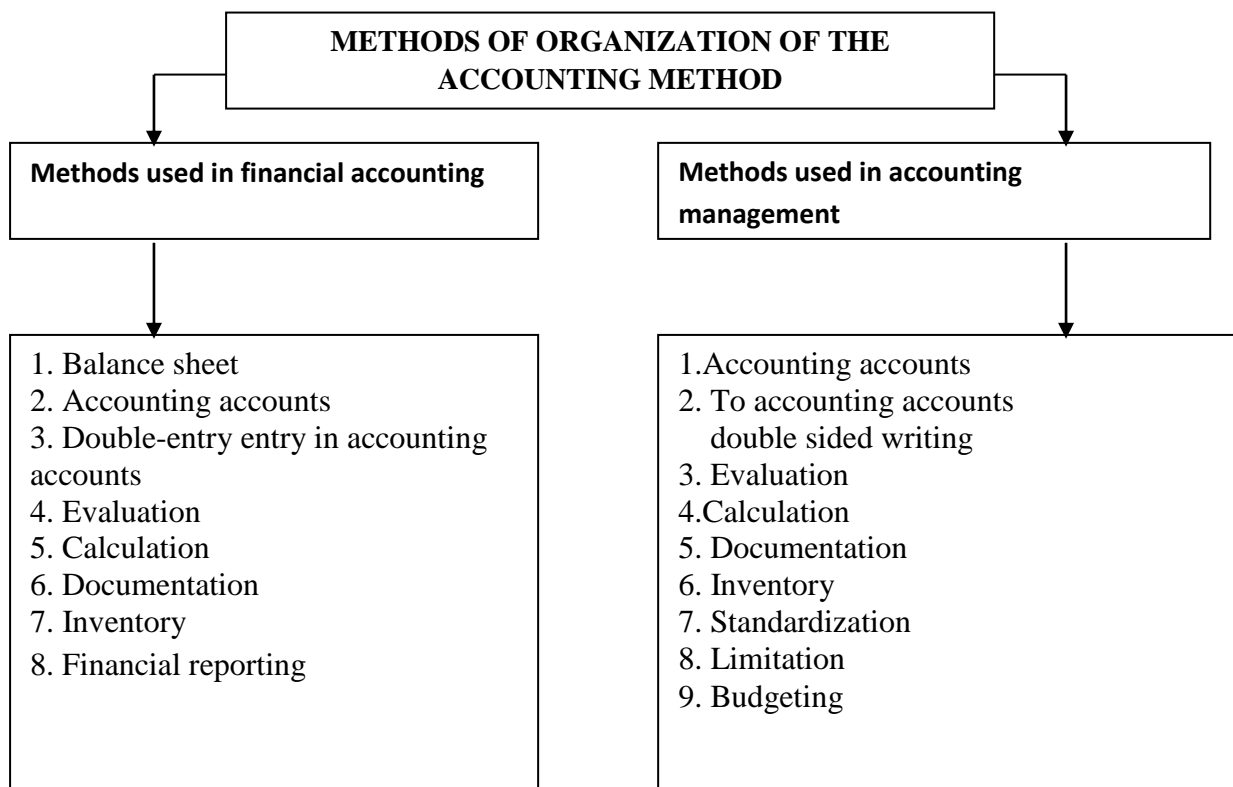


Types of economic activities of enterprises

The main activities of any enterprise include procurement, production and sales processes (see figure below).
The main activities of any enterprise include procurement, production and sales processes (see figure below).



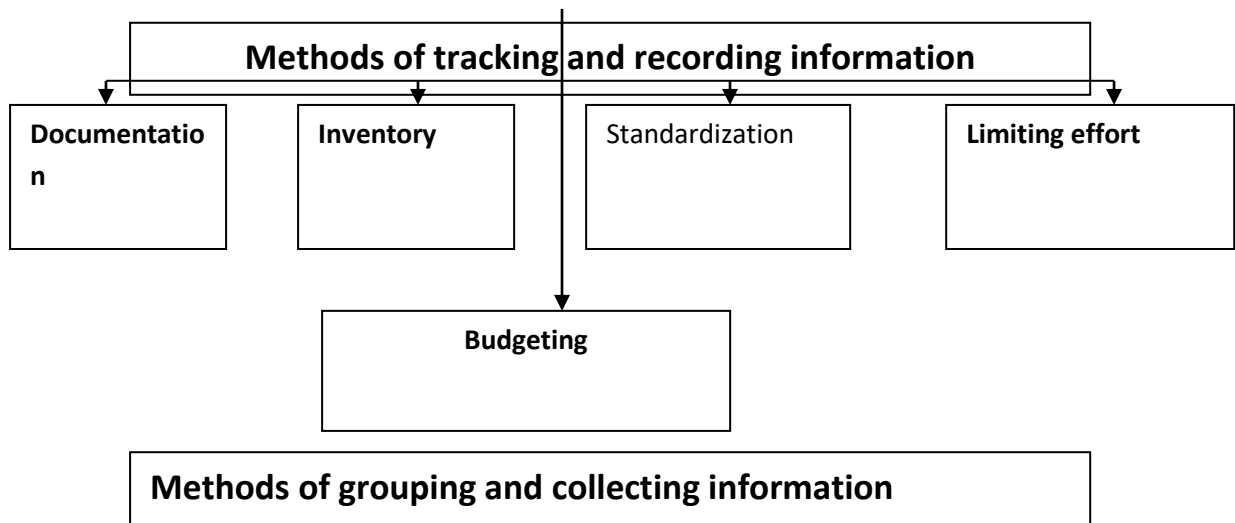
Economic processes that make up the main activities of enterprises

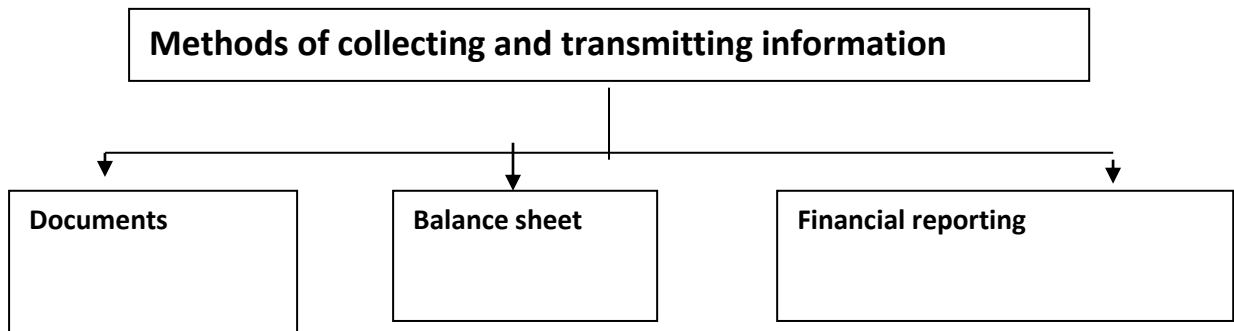
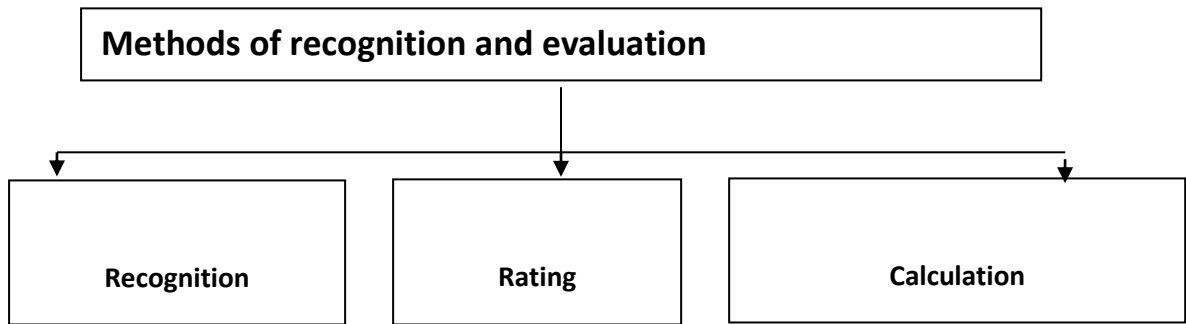
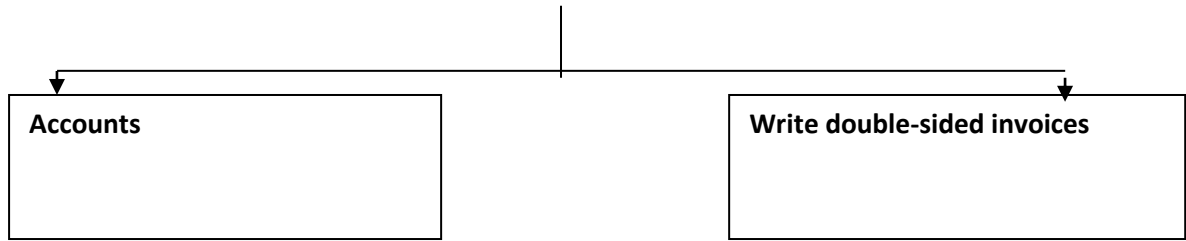


According to the functions of accounting, the methods used in it can be divided into the following groups:

1. Methods of observation and recording of information
2. Methods of grouping and collecting information
3. Methods of recognition and evaluation
4. Methods of collecting and transmitting information

The structure of accounting methods in these groups is shown in the following figures.

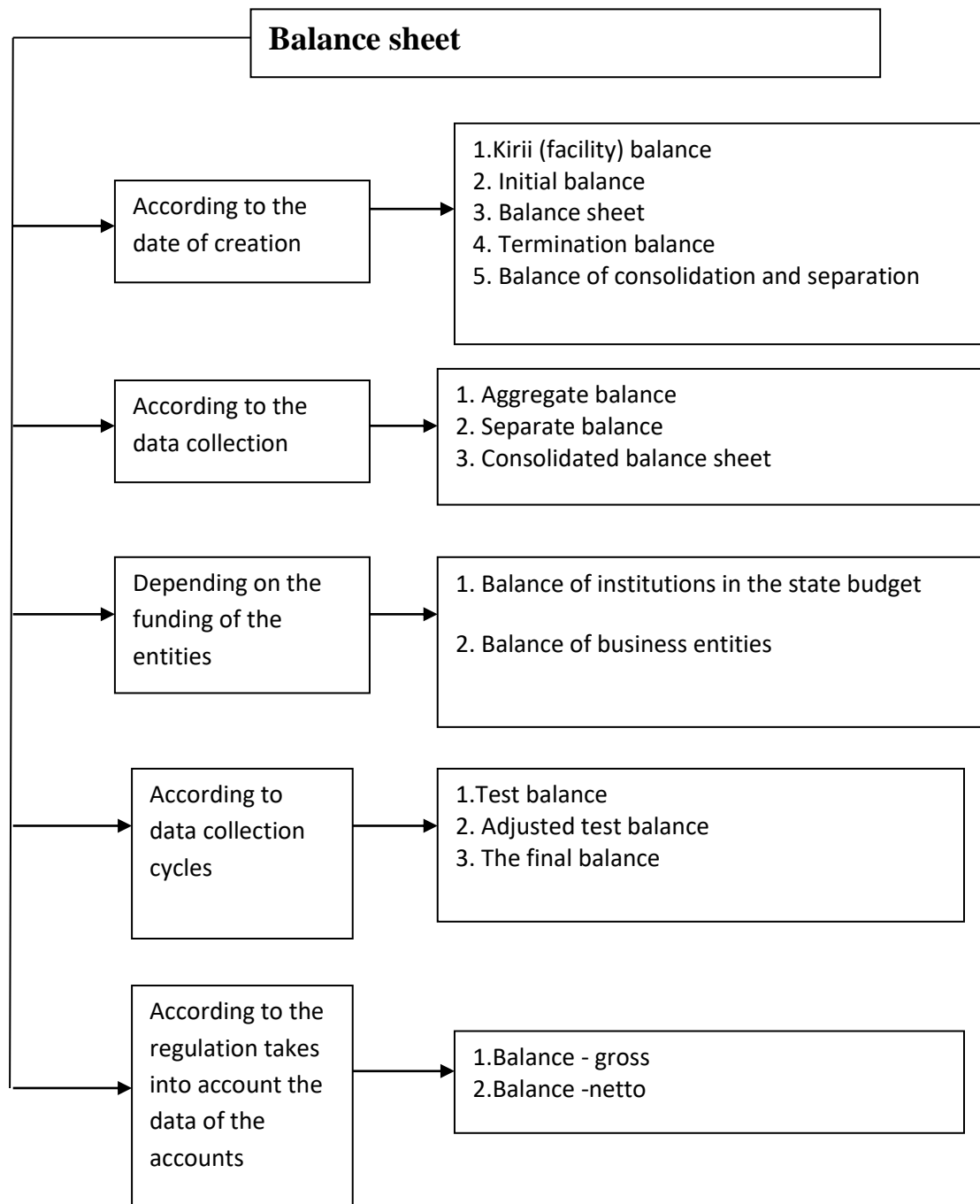




REQUIREMENTS FOR REGULATING AND UNIFORMING ACCOUNTING ACCOUNTS AND WORLDWIDE

- uniformity of content and content of funds
- uniformity of sources of funding
- uniformity of content of activities
- uniformity of performance
- uniformity of information user classes
- similarity of information users 'goals
- similarity of interests of information users
- The desire to work together, the unity of interests
- demand for investments

THEME № 2. BALANCE OF ACCOUNTING, ITS STRUCTURE AND CONTENT



Fundamentals of balance sheet classification

Balance sheet of the private enterprise "Bahor"
(in the amount of one thousand sum)

Active	Summa	Passive	Summa
Section 1. Long-term assets		Section 1. Source of own funds	
Basic tools	2000	Charter capital	5000
Intangible assets	100	Retained earnings	1000
Financial investments	500	Reserves	200
Total for Section 1	2600	Total for Section 1	6200
Section 2. Current assets		2-бўлим. Мажбуриятлар	
Production stocks	4500	Short-term loans	1000
Finished products	1500	Paid bills	600
Goods	1300	Advances received	1400
Cash	200	Debts to the budget	600
Accounts receivable	500	Wage arrears	500
Total for Section 2	8000	Insurance debts	200
		Other debts	100
		Total for Section 2	4400
BALANCE	10600	BALANCE	10600

Change type	The name of the change
Type 1	Changes in the asset composition of the balance sheet
Type 2	Changes in the liabilities of the balance sheet
Type 3	Changes in the balance sheet that lead to an increase in assets and liabilities
Type 4	Changes in the balance sheet that lead to a decrease in assets and liabilities

№	The content of the business transaction	The effect of the operation on the balance sheet items
1	The cash was transferred to a bank account	The amount in the cash item decreases, the amount in the account item increases. However, the previous amount of the balance does not change
2	The money came to the cashier from a bank account	The amount in the cash item increases, the amount in the account item decreases. However, the previous amount of the balance does not change

3	Materials from the warehouse were used for production	The amount in the material item decreases, the amount in the unfinished main production item increases. However, the previous amount of the balance does not change
4	The finished product was obtained from production	The amount of work in progress decreases and the amount of finished goods increases. However, the previous amount of the balance does not change
5	The company transferred money from a bank account to another company as a	The amount in the accounting item decreases, the amount in the financial investment item increases. However, the previous amount of the balance does not change
6	The current account of the enterprise received the amount of loans previously issued to another enterprise	The amount in the accounting item increases, the amount in the financial investment item decreases. However, the previous amount of the balance does not change

THEME № 3. SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM AND DOUBLE WRITING

ASSET ACCOUNT

Debit	Credit
General balance (C1)	
Increase (+)	Decrease (-)
Debit turnover (Dt)	Credit turnover (Ct)
The last residue (C2)	

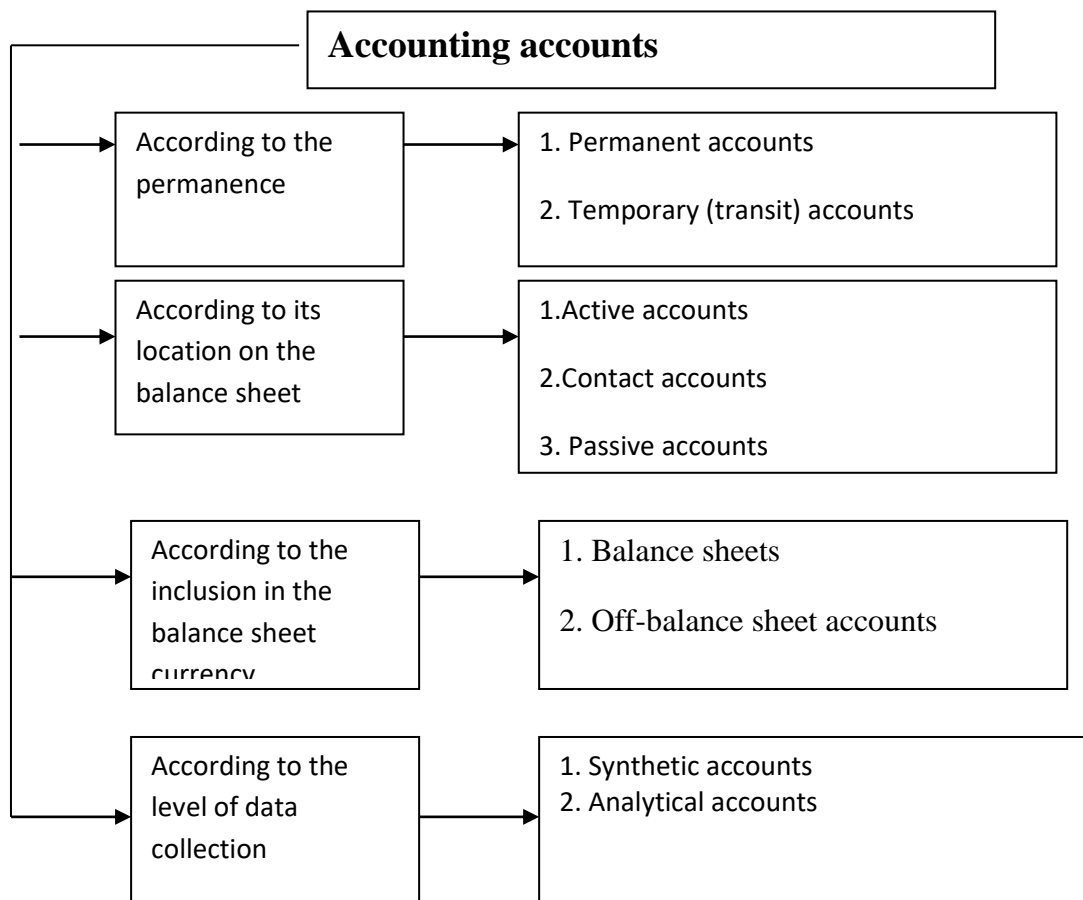
PASSIVE ACCOUNT

Debit	Credit
General balance (C1)	
Reproduction (+)	Decrease (-)
Debit turnover (Dt)	Credit turnover (Ct)
The last residue (C2)	

In active and passive accounts, the balance at the end of the period is found using the following mathematical algorithms:

ASSET ACCOUNT	PASSIVE ACCOUNT
$AA = C1 + Dt - Ct$	$PA = C1 + Ct - Dt$

8. Accounting system and plan



Basics of classification of accounting accounts
Structure of the chart of accounts in accordance with IFRS 21

Name of parts	Name of departments	A series of bills
I. Long-term assets	1. Property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and other long-term assets	0100 - 0900
II. Current assets	2. Inventories 3. Deferred expenses and deferred expenses - the current part. 4. Removable accounts 5. Cash, short-term investments and other current assets	1000 - 2900 3000 - 39 4000 - 49 5000 - 5900
III. Liabilities	6. Current liabilities 7. Long-term liabilities	6000 - 6900 7000 - 7900
IV. Private capital	8. Capital, profits and reserves	8000 - 8900
V. Formation and use of financial results	9. Income and expenses	9000 - 9900
VI. Off-balance sheet accounts		001 - 014

Journal of business transactions

№	document		The content of the operation	Debit account	Credit account	Total	A note on the transfer to the accounts
	№	data					
1	1	2.01.09	When cash is withdrawn from a bank account	5010	5110	2000000	√
Total							

Aggregate turnover account on synthetic accounts

Account №	The name of the account	General balance		Monthly turnover		The last residue	
		Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
0100	Basic tools	500000		100000	50000	550000	
0200	AV wear		100000	20000	50000		130000
9900							
		Σ1	Σ1	Σ2	Σ2	Σ3	Σ3
		8000000	8000000	45000000	45000000	10000000	10000000

11. Rating

Types of assessment of objects of accounting in enterprises and their application

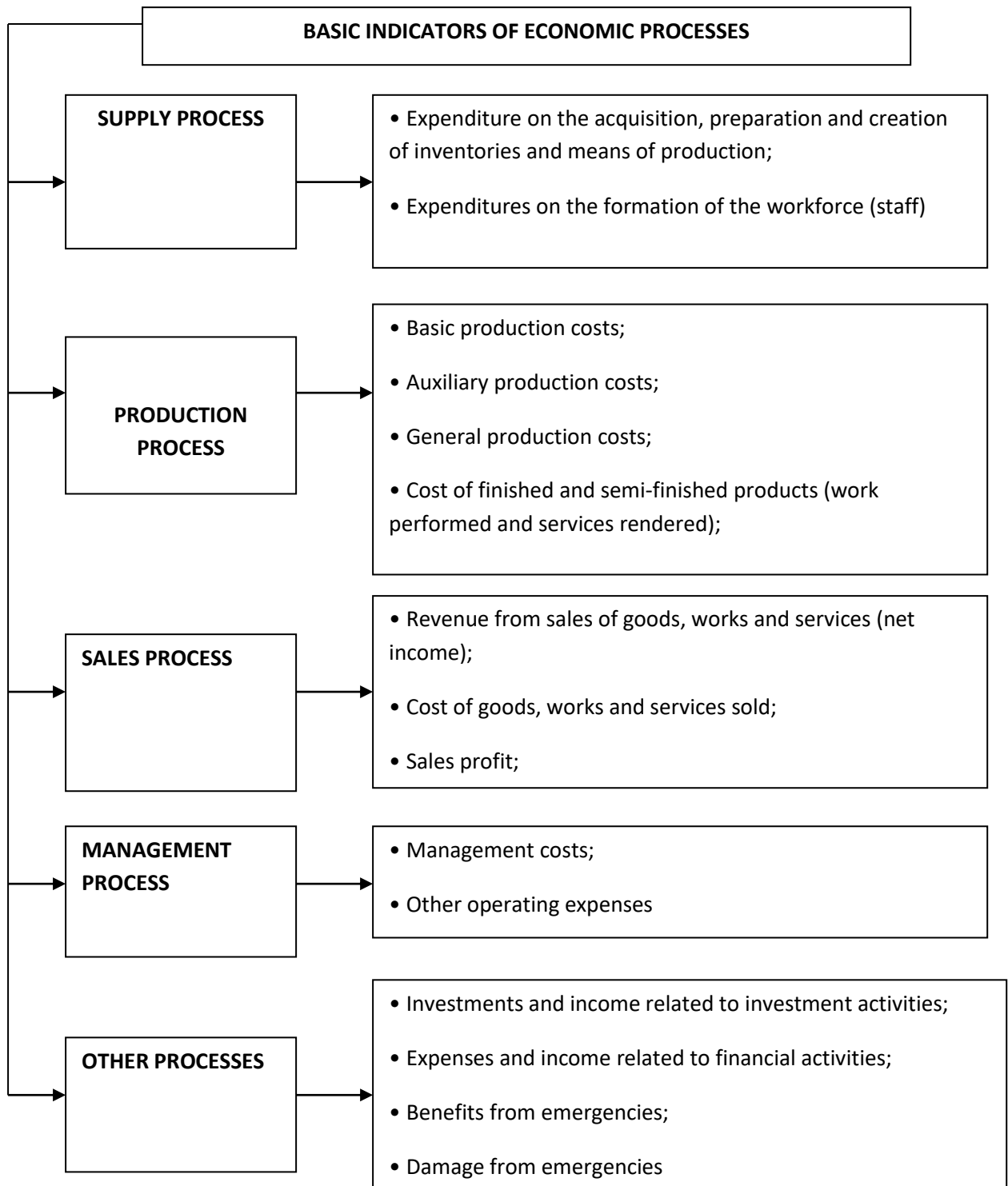
Types of assets	Apply assessment				
	Market price	Real value	Residual value	Nominal value	Planned, normative value
Basic tools	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Installed equipment	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Intangible assets	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Capital investments	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Long-term investments	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Materials	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Incomplete production	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Self-produced semi-finished products	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Unusable product in production	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Finished product	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Goods	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Shipped goods	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Cash	No	No	No	Yes	No
Monetary documents	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Cash in bank accounts	No	Yes	No	No	No
Road transfers	No	Yes	No	No	No
Financial investments	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Deferred expenses	No	Yes	No	No	No

12. Calculation

Calculation of normative (planned) cost of 1 serving of rice

The cost of 100 servings of rice	Total
1. Meat 6 kg * 17,000 sum	102000
2. Rice 20 kg * 3000 soums	60000
3. Fat 8 kg * 5000 soums	40000
4. Carrots 20 kg * 1000 soums	20000
5. Onions 3 kg * 1000 soums	3000
6. Salt and spices	3000
7. Total costs	228000
<i>Average normative cost of 1 serving of rice</i>	2280-00

THEME № 4. ACCOUNT OF MAIN ECONOMIC PROCESSES



№	The content of the operation	Debit account	Credit account	The document on which the record is based
1.	When materials are received from suppliers: - the cost of purchasing stocks without VAT - - VAT amount	1010-1090 4410	6010, 4110 6010	Contract, invoice
2.	When taken from ancillary production	1010-1090	2310	Report, consignment note
3.	When taken from accountants	1010-1090	4220- 4230	Bonak report
4.	When semi-finished materials are included in the composition of raw materials and supplies	1010-1090	2110	Decision, consignment note
5.	When finished products are converted into materials	1010-1090	2810- 2820	Decision, consignment note, application
6.	When household inventory and items are converted into materials	1010-1090	1080	Decision, application, consignment note
7.	When taken from the founders	1010-1090	4610	Charter, contract, act, invoice
8.	Даъволар бўйича олинганда	1010-1090	4860	Қарор, счет-фактура
9.	When received for free	1010-1090	8530,	Decision, invoice, deed
10.	When received as financial aid	1010-1090	9380	Contract, invoice, deed
11.	When deficiencies are accepted instead	1010-1090	4730	Decision, invoice, deed
12.	When purchased in cash	1010-1090	5010- 5020	Invoice, cash order
13.	Inventory to the amount of identified surplus	1010-1090	9390	Inventory sheet, decision
14.	When there is an internal exchange	1010-1090	1010- 1090	Inventory sheet, consignment note, application
15.	When reassessed: -when the price is increased -when the cost is reduced	1010-1090 9430	9390 1010- 1090	Certificate

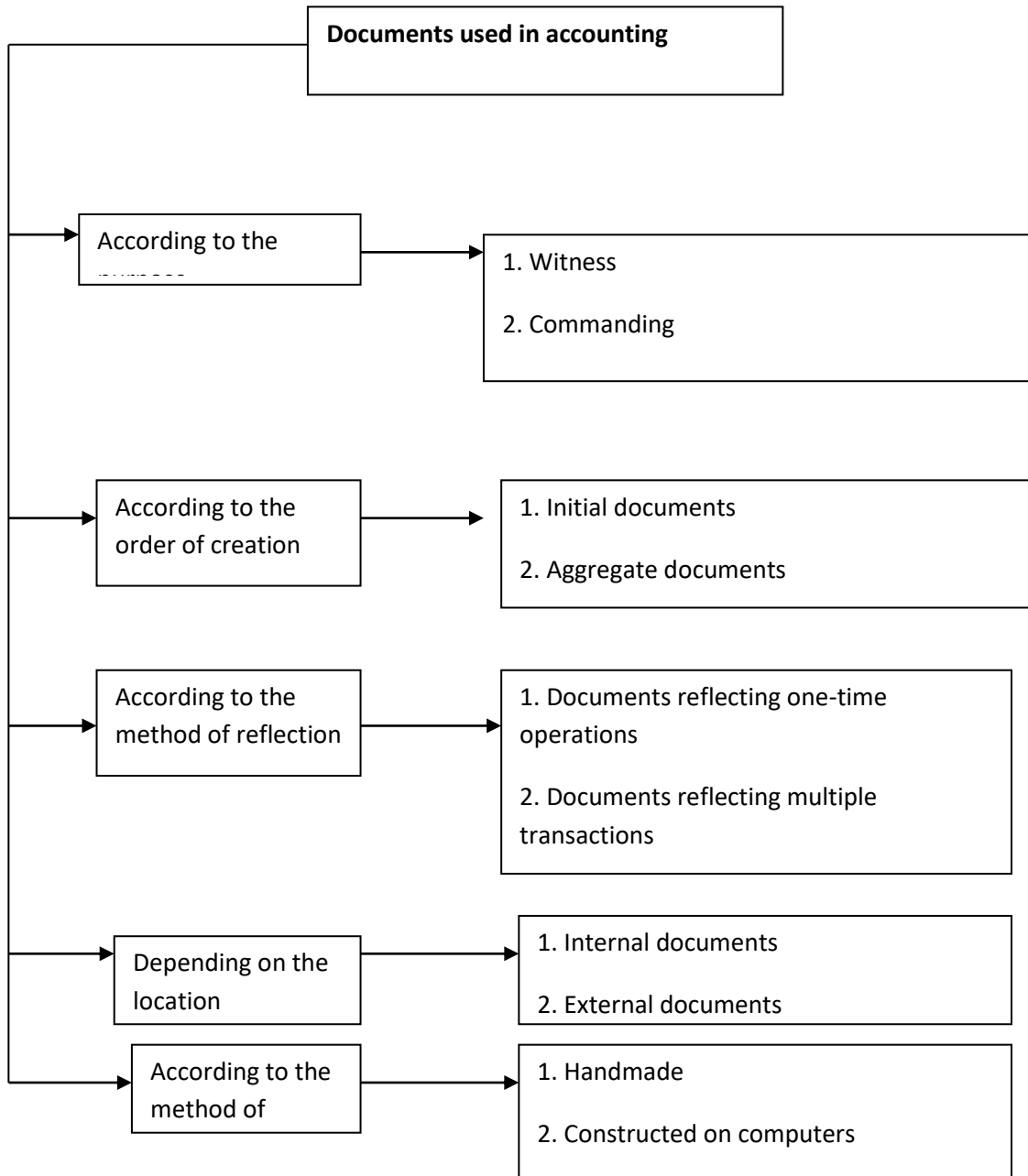
15. Accounting for the production process

№	The content of the operation	Debit account	Credit schet	The document on which the record is based
1.	Material costs	2010, 2310, 2510	1010- 1090	Material and production reports
2.	Accrued salary costs	2010, 2310, 2510	6710	Salary calculations
3.	Deductions to the social insurance bodies in accordance with the established norms in relation to the salary fund	2010, 2310, 2510	6510- 6520	Allocation calculations
4.	Depreciation amounts charged on property, plant and equipment	2010, 2310, 2510	0210- 0299	Depreciation calculation
5.	Other production costs	2010, 2310, 2510	6010, 6910- 6990	Invoice, deed
6.	Closing the auxiliary production cost account	2010	2310	Accounting
7.	Closing the total production cost account	2010	2510	Accounting
8.	Inclusion of production costs in the cost of the finished product	2810	2010	Accounting
9.	Inclusion of production costs in the cost of work performed and services	9130	2010	Accounting
10.	To the value of recyclable waste from production	1090	2010	Certificate
11.	To a defect obtained from production	2610	2010	Certificate
12.	To deficiencies identified in production	5910	2010, 2310, 2510	Certificate
13.	To semi-finished products from production	2110	2010 2310, 2510	Reports
14.	Revaluation of work in progress: - on the rising side - - downwards	2010 3210	6230 2010	Inventory sheet, Certificate

15. Accounting for the sales process

№	The content of the operation	Debit	Credit	Basis
1	Costs of storage and transportation of products	9410	6710, 6990	Sheets, invoices
2	Advertising costs	9410	1010, 6710 6990	Vedomost, invoice
3	Costs of packaging, sorting and packaging	9410	6710, 6520 1010-1090	Invoices, acts
4	Salaries were calculated for sales staff	9410	6710	Accounting
5	Allocations to social insurance funds on work	9410	6520	Accounting
6	Services provided by other businesses	9410	6910-6990	Invoice
7	Closing sales costs	9900	9410	-
8	Proceeds from the sale of finished products (excluding VAT and excise tax)	4010, 4110, 4120, 5010	9010	Invoice, receipt cash order
9	Proceeds from the sale of goods (excluding VAT and excise tax)	4010, 4110, 4120, 5010	9020	Invoice, receipt cash order
10	Revenue from services (excluding VAT and excise tax)	4010, 4110, 4120, 5010	9030	Invoice, deed, receipt cash order
11	Closing of sales revenue accounts at the end of the reporting period	9010, 9020, 9030	9910	

THEME № 5 DOCUMENTATION AND INVENTORY



Basics of classification of documents used in accounting

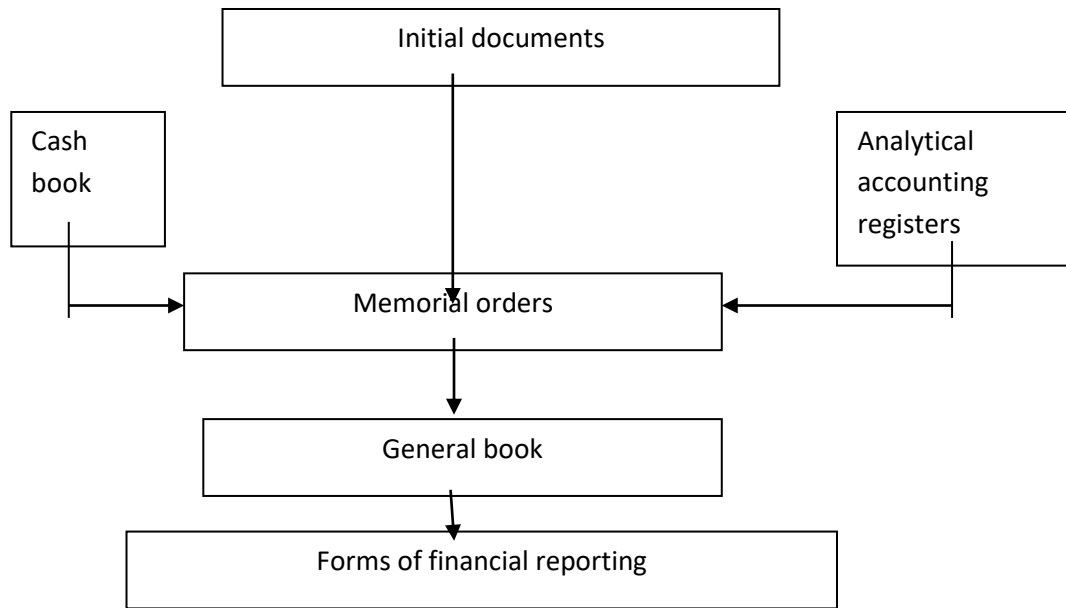
Document flow chart (in the example of cash receipts and disbursements)

Document management operations	Sections					
	Management apparatus	Cashier	Bank	Warehouse	Accounting	Archive
1. Create a document and log it						
2. Transfer the document for execution						
3. Include the document in the report						
4. Submit the document to the accountant with a report						
5. Document processing						
6. Submit the document to the archive						→

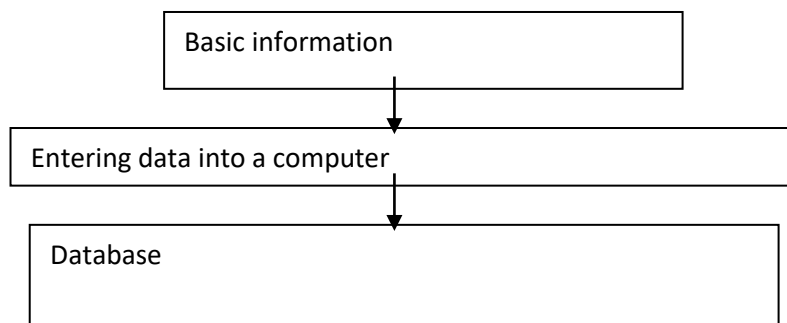
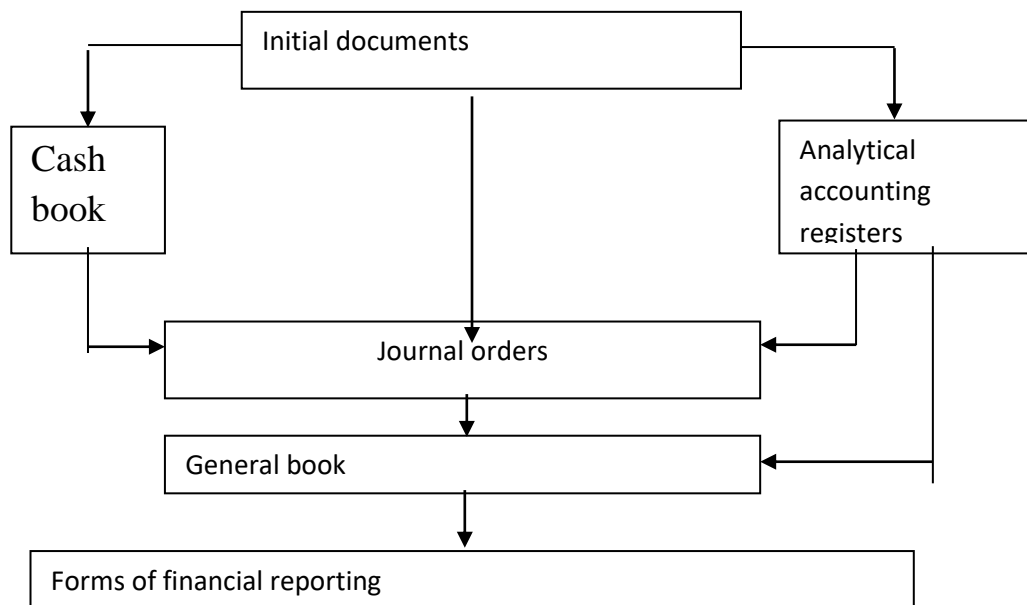
18. Inventory

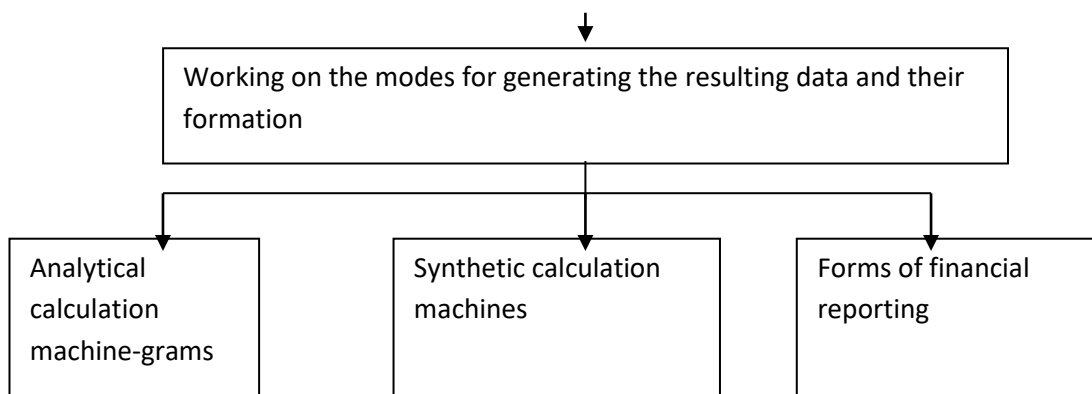
Inventory object	Terms of inventory	Which is in accordance with NAS
<i>Basic tools</i>	Once every two years before the annual report	NAS №5 NAS № 19
Library fund	Once every five years	NAS №5 NAS № 19
Inventory (excluding fuel, food, precious metals)	At least once a year	NAS №4 NAS № 19
Fuel, food	Every quarter	NAS №4 NAS № 19
<i>Precious metals</i>	Within the time limits set in accordance with the network instructions	Custom router
Cash, Paid equivalents and documents	Once a month	NAS №12 NAS № 19
Calculations	Once before the annual report	NAS № 19

2. MEMORIAL-ORDER KEEPING OF ACCOUNTING ACCOUNTS



JOURNAL-ORDER KEEPING ACCOUNTING



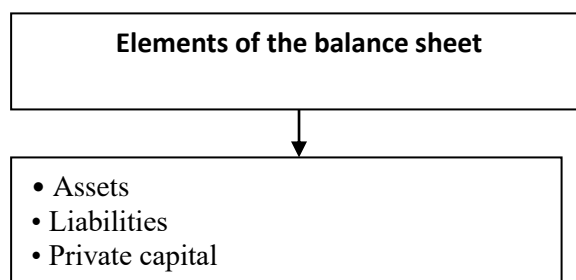


21. The essence, types, structure of accounting, conceptual basis for their preparation and presentation

Annual financial report:

- a) balance sheet - Form 1;
 - b) report on financial results - Form 2;
 - c) cash flow statement - Form 4;
 - g) Statement of equity - Form 5.
- Semi-annual and quarterly financial statements:
- a) balance sheet - Form 1;
 - b) Report on financial results - Form 2.

BASIC ELEMENTS OF ACCOUNTING BALANCE



$$\text{ASSET} = \text{LIABILITIES} + \text{PRIVATE CAPITAL}$$

$$A = L + PC$$

or

$$A1B + A2B = P1B + P2B$$

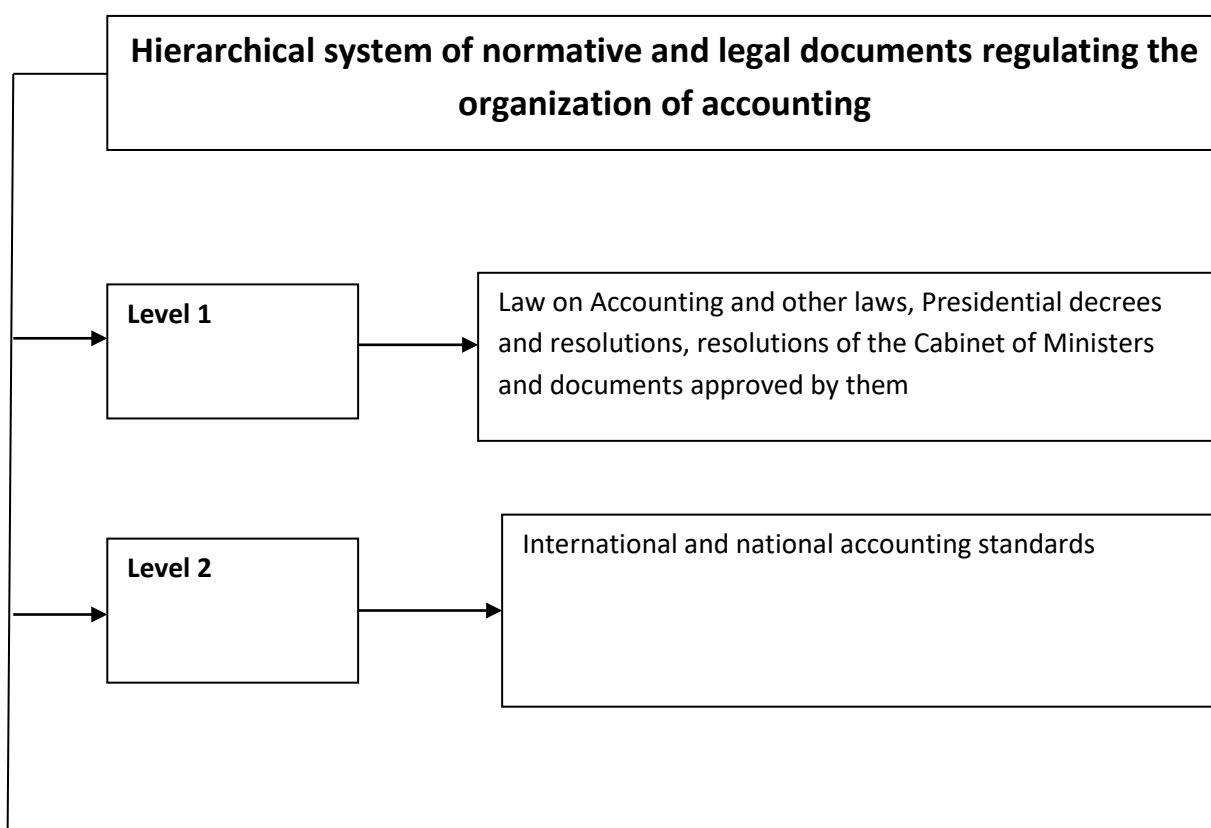
Here: A- active; P- passive; 1B, 2B - sections of balance sheet assets and liabilities.

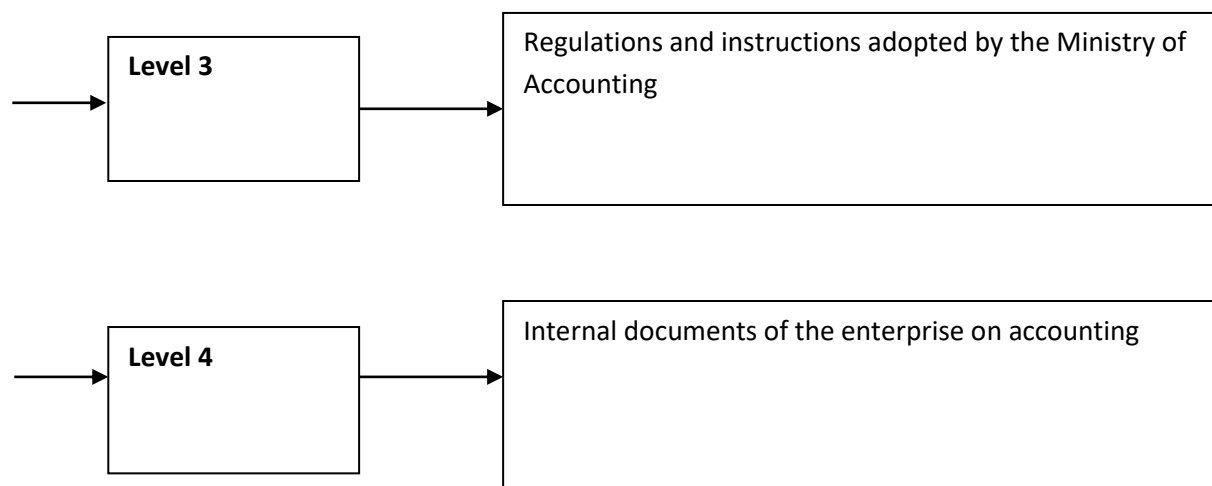
22. Balance sheet and report on financial results

The main differences in the structure of the balance sheet used in international practice and the balance sheet used in our country

In international doctrine	In Uzbekistan
I. On long-term assets	
1. Long-term financial investments 2. Long-term receivables. 3. Deferred expenses 4. . Intangible assets. 5. Real estate, buildings and equipment.	1. Fixed assets. 2. Intangible assets. 3. Uninstalled equipment. 4. Capital inflows. 5. Financial investments 6. Long-term receivables and deferred expenses
II. On current assets	
1. Cash. 2. Short-term investment. 3. Receivable bills. 4. TMZ. 5. Deferred expenses. 6. Deferred expenses	1. TMZ. 2. Deferred expenses. 3. Deferred expenses. 4. Accounts receivable 5. Cash. 6. Short-term investments
III. In terms of obligations	
1. Short-term liabilities. 2. Long-term liabilities.	1. Long-term liabilities. 2. Short-term liabilities.
IV. On private capital	
1. Share capital. 2. Additional capital. 3. Retained earnings	1. Charter capital. 2. Added capital. 3. Reserve capital. 4. Retained earnings. 5. Targeted revenues. 6. Reserves for future expenses and payments

26. Regulatory framework of accounting



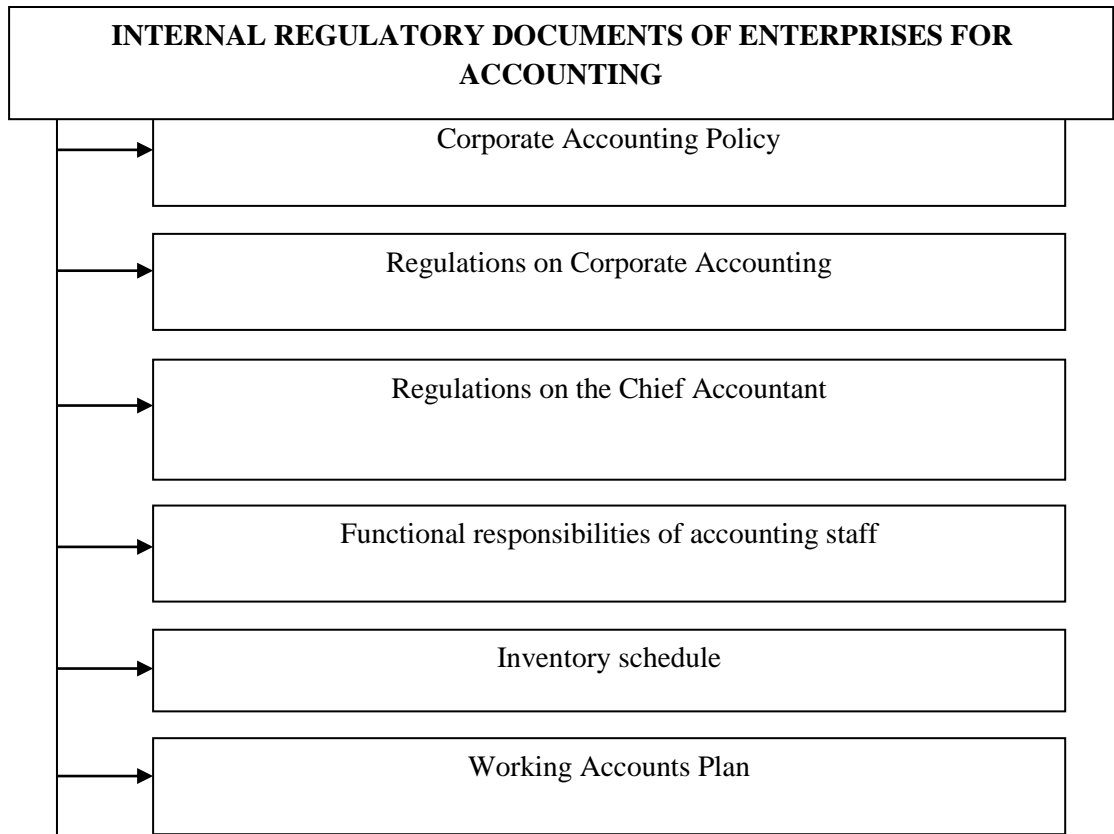


International Accounting Standards

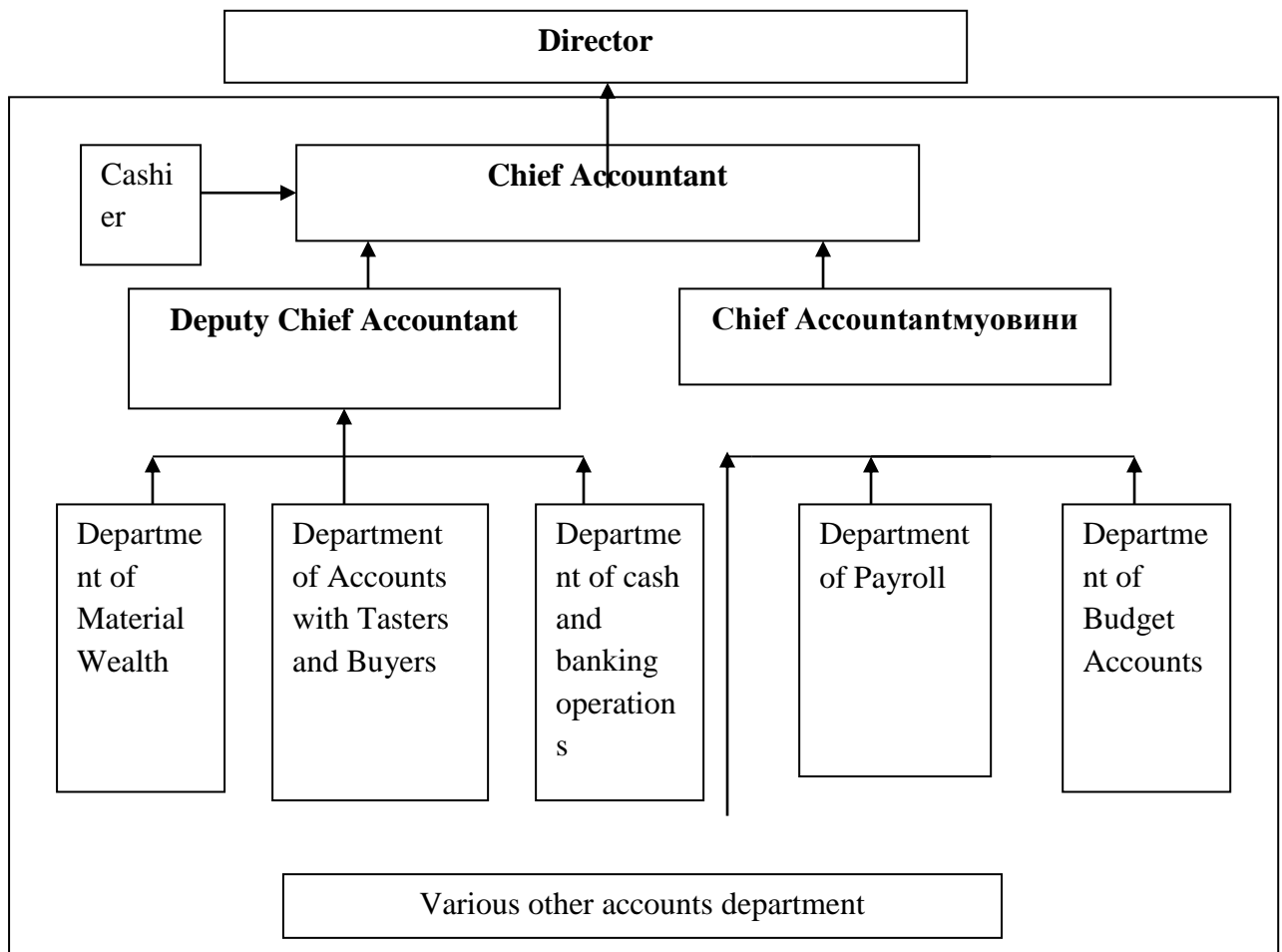
I. General Standards
The concept of preparation and submission of financial statements
II. Reporting standards
National Accounting Standard -1 Submission of Financial Statements
National Accounting Standard -7. Cash flow statement
National Accounting Standard -8. Net profit over time, fundamental errors and changes in accounting policies
National Accounting Standard -10 Events after the reporting date
National Accounting Standard -30. Description of information in the financial statements of banks and other similar institutions.
National Accounting Standard -14 Segmentation report
National Accounting Standard -26 Accounting and reporting on pension provision (pension plans) programs
National Accounting Standard -29 Financial reporting in the context of hyperinflation
National Accounting Standard -34 Interim financial report
National Accounting Standard -34 Completion activity
National Accounting Standard -15 Information reflecting the impact of price changes
National Accounting Standard - 21 Impact of exchange rate fluctuations
National Accounting Standard - 24 Description of information about related parties
National Accounting Standard -33 Earnings per share
National Accounting Standard -27 Aggregate financial reporting and investment accounting in subsidiaries
National Accounting Standard -31 Financial statements of participation in joint ventures
III. Special standarts
National Accounting Standard -2 Reserves
National Accounting Standard -16 Basic tools
National Accounting Standard -40 Capital property

NAS-38 Intangible assets
NAS -36 Impairment of assets
NAS -12 Profit tax account
NAS -37 Reserves, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
NAS - 17 Rent
NAS -19 Employee motivation
NAS -18 Receipts
NAS -11 Construction deals
NAS -20 State subsidy account and description of state aid information
NAS -23 Expenses on loans
NAS -32 Financial instruments: disclosure and presentation of information
NAS -39 Financial instruments: recognition and evaluation
NAS -22 Merger of companies
NAS -28 Investment accounting in associates
NAS -41 Agriculture

National Accounting Standard (NAS)	Effective date
Conceptual bases of preparation and submission of financial statements	14.08.1998
№1 NAS Accounting policy and financial reporting	14.08.1998
№2 NAS Income from basic economic activities	26.08.1998
№3 NAS Report on financial results	26.08.1998
№4 NAS Inventories	28.08.1998
№5 NAS Fixed assets account	23.08.1998
№6 NAS Rent account	02.07..2004
№7 NAS Intangible assets	20.09.1998
№8 NAS Consolidated financial statements and investment accounts in subsidiaries	28.12.1998
№9 NAS Cash flow statement	04.11.1998
№10 NAS Account of state subsidies and description of state aid	03.12.1998
№11 NAS Costs of research and development	28.12.1998
№12 NAS Financial investment account	16.01.1999
№14 NAS Private equity report	17.04.2004
№15 NAS Balance sheet	20.03.2003
№16 NAS Unforeseen circumstances and events in the business after the date of the balance sheet	23.12.1998
№17 NAS Contracts in capital construction	23.12.1999
№19 NAS Organizing and conducting inventory	2.11.1999
№20 NAS On the simplified procedure for keeping records and compiling reports by small businesses	24.01.2000
№21 NAS Chart of accounts of financial and economic activities of economic entities and instructions on its application	23.10.2002
№22 NAS Accounting for assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies	31.05..2004
№23 NAS Formulation of financial statements in the implementation of the reorganization	12.04..2005



27. Fundamentals of accounting



REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATION

**SAMARKAND INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS AND
SERVICE**



«ACCOUNTING»

GLOSSARY

Samarkand 2020

Information function - – it is to provide internal and external users with information about the economic activity, its funds, sources of funding, the results of activities.

Assets - resources obtained as a result of events in previous periods and controlled by the enterprise, the use of which is expected to benefit the economy in the future.

Basic tools - buildings, structures, machines and mechanisms, vehicles, computer equipment, furniture, etc.

Specific economic situations - those situations in which an obligation is explained, expressed, and the period to which it relates.

The main activity is a set of processes for the development and sale of goods, products, works and services.

Separation balance is a balance sheet formed on the date of transfer and receipt of funds to each other in the **event of separation of another enterprise independent of the will of the enterprise.**

A separate balance sheet is a balance sheet compiled by each business entity.

Asset accounts - accounts designed to reflect the assets of the enterprise.

Separate financial statements are independent financial statements of each member of the group.

Analytical accounts are accounts that record and summarize information in various details and in different units of measurement

A balance sheet is a table that contains information about the financial and property position of an enterprise at the beginning and end of the reporting period in a single currency.

Valuation is the process of determining, recognizing, and including the amounts reflected in the financial statements in the balance sheet and profit and loss statement.

Gross balance is a balance formed without deducting the accumulated depreciation and amortization from the amount of assets, as well as sales premiums, the amount of available reserves for doubtful debts.

Net balance is a balance formed by deducting the amount of accumulated depreciation and amortization from the amount of assets, as well as sales margins, the amount of available reserves on doubtful debts.

Balance sheet is a method of aggregating the amount of substances that represent the assets of the enterprise and the sources of their formation, depending on its characteristics.

A balance sheet item is each line of the balance sheet, which in turn contains one or more accounting accounts.

General balance is the balance on the account at the beginning of the reporting period. In the language of accountants, it is also called the "head balance".

The method of valuation at first purchase price (MVFPP) - (first income - first expense) - a method based on the assumption that the cost of goods purchased in the first place should be carried out on the goods sold in the first place.

Balance sheet - a method of expressing the state of the assets of the enterprise at a certain date and the sources of their formation in a single currency

Accounting accounts are a method of recording in monetary terms information on the status of the enterprise's assets, equity, liabilities, income, expenses, profits and losses in the reporting period (initial and final), as well as their movement during the period (increase and decrease).

Double-entry entry in accounting accounts is a method of recording the amount of the transaction twice, ie on the debit of one account, on the credit of another account.

Valuation is a method of expressing the value of an enterprise's assets in money.

A budget account is an account kept in a state-funded institution.

Accounting is a system of continuous monitoring, documentation, collection, recording, grouping, accumulation and transmission of funds in monetary terms, types of activities and their results.

Accounting and financial accounting is an accounting system that provides information on the financial activities of the business, mainly for external users. The financial account is provided to external users mainly in the form of reports. Financial accounting data is also widely used by internal users.

Accounting management accounting is a system of accounting that is carried out in detail (analytically) in order to make decisions related to management in accordance with the requirements of business management. Such an account can be kept by all departments of the farm.

The subject of accounting in general means the economic activity of enterprises and organizations, the processes that organize these activities and the funds that ensure their maintenance, the sources of funding, as well as the results of economic activity.

Debts to other creditors are debts of the enterprise to other legal entities and individuals on various services, interest, shortages, claims and other payments.

Debt to the budget is the amount of debt on taxes and fees calculated during the reporting period, but not transferred to the budget.

Budgeting - a method of forecasting cash flow, indicators of business plans of economic activity of the enterprise.

The principles of accounting are a set of rules and procedures that must be followed in its conduct.

Consolidation balance is a balance sheet formed on the date of merger when two or more enterprises merge with each other.

Balance sheets are accounts whose balances are included in the balance sheet. All accounts intended to reflect assets, liabilities and equity are balance sheets.

Off-balance sheet accounts are accounts intended to reflect assets, contingent rights and obligations that are temporarily held, used in the enterprise, but can not be included in the balance sheet because they do not belong to it.

Initial value is the value formed when assets are acquired through acquisition, construction, production and other means.

Documents reflecting the accounting records are documents that do not directly reflect the business transaction, but are prepared by the accountant to find this or that indicator, the debt.

Primary documents are documents created at the time of the business transaction.

A parent is an entity that has one or more subsidiaries and controls their activities.

The opening balance is the balance at the beginning of the reporting period, and the reporting balance is the balance at the end of the reporting period. The reporting balance is the starting balance for the next period.

Evidence documents, as mentioned above, are documents that testify to the fact that business transactions actually took place.

Grants (G) are a set of tangible and intangible funds received from the state, non-governmental, international organizations and funds for specific purposes, provided that they are not returned to the enterprise. These funds should be used only for strict purposes.

A group is a joint system of the parent and all its subsidiaries.

The contribution of a group of members is the amount of income (loss) and assets that do not belong to the parent and are shown in the consolidated financial statements of the group as a separate contribution of its members.

Preliminary control is the verification of the legality of events and operations that have occurred and will occur on the farm, the correctness of the initial documents prepared on them at the time of signing them.

Income is an increase in economic benefits that arises in the form of an increase or decrease in assets or liabilities and ultimately increases private capital, with the exception of contributions to share capital paid by the founders.

Permanent accounts are accounts intended to account for assets, equity and liabilities that have a balance at the end of the reporting period and are reflected in the balance sheet.

Discounted value is the future value of assets and liabilities, which is found by multiplying the present value by the future temporary value of money.

The initial (trial) balance is a balance formed without taking into account certain income and expenses, as well as without closing temporary (transit) accounts.

Relevance is the ability of the information contained in an article to influence decisions made by users.

Current control is the inspection of the processes and operations that have taken place at the time of receipt of the reports on them.

Journal-orders are registers designed to record information grouped by account credit

Journal-orders are registers designed to record information grouped by account credit

Losses are the decrease in private capital as a result of the main activity and all economic transactions, events, conditions, except for the decrease as a result of costs or the distribution of private capital.

An internal account is an account that is kept only on the farm.

Production accounting is an accounting system that reflects the production processes of the farm and their results in one way or another

Production stocks - raw materials and supplies, fuel, packaging and packaging materials, spare parts, construction materials, household inventory, young cattle in rearing and breeding.

Debts on social insurance are the amount of debt accrued during the reporting period on social insurance, but not transferred to the relevant insurance authorities.

Wage arrears are the part of the enterprise's accrued and temporarily withheld wages.

Practicality - the information contained in the article is considered reliable, impartial and verifiable.

Note - An explanation of the amount specified in the balance sheet item.

Investment activity is the transfer of funds of enterprises to other enterprises.

Innovative activity is the introduction of new techniques and technologies, the creation of new products, goods, works and services.

Investment activity is the activity of an enterprise related to the introduction of its own funds to improve its material and technical base, as well as to help other enterprises and generate additional income.

Innovative activity - the activity of the enterprise related to the improvement of the material and technical base of production, type and quality of products (works, services), the introduction of new technologies

Workload is the amount of work done in hours of work in natural units.

Inventory is a method of determining the accuracy of its data in the accounting records, the actual condition of the assets of the enterprise, the conscientious performance of its functions by those responsible for the material, the fact that the property was not looted.

Aggregate balance sheet is a balance sheet formed as a result of the horizontal accumulation of items in the balance sheets of enterprises of a system, for example, the balance sheet compiled by a trust, concern, company, ministry and similar higher authorities.

Aggregate documents are documents that are based on primary documents and summarize their data for a certain period.

The next control is to check the processes and operations that take place on the farm, the state of funds through inventory, inspection, comparative acts.

An enterprise is a self-financing, self-sustaining economy.

Capital investments are funds invested in unfinished construction, expansion, reconstruction and modernization of fixed assets, as well as the purchase of new long-term assets, purchased but not installed equipment.

Deferred expenses are expenses incurred for future periods in the reporting year, such as subscription fees, rent payments.

Counter-items are substances that lead to a reduction in the amount reflected in the main accounts

The balance sheet is the balance sheet formed on the date of state registration of the enterprise, ie the date of its establishment. Usually, the assets of the balance sheet as of this date show only the debt of the founders to the newly established enterprise, and the liabilities of the balance sheet indicate the amount of authorized capital.

Contractual accounts are accounts designed to reflect amounts that are deductible in determining the net worth of an entity's assets.

Contrasting accounts are accounts designed to reflect the amounts that are deductible in determining the net worth of an entity's equity and liabilities.

Credit turnover is the sum of the amounts credited to the credit side of the account. In active accounts, this turnover means the total decrease in the total balance of the account during the reporting period, and in passive accounts - the total increase in the total balance of the account during the reporting period.

An enterprise chart of accounts is a chart of accounts developed by an enterprise based on its characteristics.

A deficit is defined as the actual state of inventories and liabilities that are inventoried less than the accounting data.

Books are accounting registers, which are covered and sewn, containing accounts for recording business transactions.

Borrowing and borrowing is the receipt of funds from banks and other persons for certain purposes on the condition of temporary repayment.

Cards are registers designed to record business transactions and prepared in a certain form in a typographical form on thick paper or cardboard as separate accounts.

Consolidated financial statements are a system of indicators used by the parent of a group of subsidiaries to reflect the financial position of the group at the reporting date and the financial results for the reporting period.

Costing is a method of calculating the purchase, production and sale values of economic assets.

Limitation is a method of determining and applying the minimum amount of required assets balance.

Machine diagrams are analytical and synthetic accounts, as well as financial reporting registers, formed on the basis of appropriate algorithms and programs on modern computers.

Financial investments are purchased securities, loans and borrowings, contributions and contributions.

Deferred expenses are taxes and other expenses paid to the account in the next period in the reporting year.

Targeted income (TI) is a set of funds received by an enterprise from different sources for different purposes (grants, subsidies, membership fees, tax benefits, etc.).

Liabilities are debts of an enterprise to other legal entities and individuals.

Overdue long-term and short-term debt is the amount of debt extended for a period of more than 1 year and up to 1 year, respectively, for taxes and other payments.

The statement of financial performance is a table that contains information on income, expenses, profit (or loss), profit taxes of enterprises and organizations for the reporting period in a single currency.

Principles of the environment - individual business entity, duration, evaluation and periodicity.

Financial activity is the attraction of funds of other persons to the activities of the enterprise.

Financial reporting is a method of expressing the indicators of financial and economic activity in a given period in a monetary form and content.

Standardization is a method of applying the norms set by the state in the calculation of the minimum amount of assets of the enterprise, the degree of depreciation, write-off of expenses, taxes and fees and other calculations.

Methodological or sectoral principles are the principles directly related to the conduct of accounting and the preparation and presentation of financial statements.

Complex transfers are transfers made with three or more accounts.

Memorial orders are registers designed to record information simultaneously, grouped by both debit and credit accounts.

Financial activity is an activity related to the introduction and attraction of funds of other enterprises (banks, etc.) to the enterprise as loans and borrowings.

The organization of labor on a scientific basis is usually understood as a system that allows it to achieve high results on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology, without adversely affecting the physical, mental and emotional state of man.

Liabilities are the current debt of an enterprise that arose as a result of events in previous periods, resulting in a reduction in the resources of the enterprise, including economic benefits, as a result of the repayment of these debts.

Control is the verification of the legality, validity and correctness of events and processes that have occurred, are occurring and are occurring.

Intangible assets - licenses, patents, trademarks, trademarks, goodwill, copyrights, etc.

Operational and technical accounting means operational accounting carried out by economic departments for one purpose or another.

Accounts receivable are receivables from other legal entities and individuals.

Long-term and short-term loans received are the amount of loans to repay funds received as temporary financial assistance from other legal entities for a period of more than 1 year and up to 1 year, respectively.

Long-term and short-term loans received are the amount of loans to repay credit resources received from banks on the basis of loan agreements for more than 1 year and up to 1 year, respectively.

The method of valuation at the last purchase price (MVLPP) - (final income - the first expense) - based on the assumption that the cost of the last purchased goods is calculated primarily on the basis of the cost of purchased goods, and the cost of inventories at the end of the reporting period method.

The last balance is the balance at the end of the reporting period on the account. In the language of accountants, it is also called the "last balance".

A simple accounting transfer is a transfer in which two accounts are involved, one debited and the other credited.

Excess means that the actual state of inventory assets and liabilities is often derived from accounting data.

Cash - national and foreign currencies in cash, on the road and in banks.

Cash equivalents - paid checks, vouchers, tickets, coupons, stamps and more.

Cash flows are the inflows and outflows of cash

Cash flow statement is a form of reporting that includes aggregate information on cash flows (income and expenditure) for the reporting period, as well as the status of cash at the beginning and end of the period.

Liabilities accounts - accounts designed to reflect the private capital and liabilities that indicate the sources of assets of the enterprise.

Short-term assets are funds that have a service life of up to 1 year and are in circulation.

Joint capital (JV) is the sum of the positive difference between the sale of shares and their nominal value, as well as the positive difference between the currencies generated by the investments of foreign investors in the authorized capital.

Residual value is the residual value of an asset after deducting the accumulated depreciation over its useful life.

Accounts are registers designed to maintain analytical accounts on the debit of accounts.

Regulated accounting means an accounting system, the form and content of which, the technique and procedure are regulated by certain normative documents.

Non-regulated accounting means a system of accounting in which the form and content, procedure and technique are not determined by the state.

Reserve capital (RC) is the reserve capital formed from the net profit of the enterprise, the sum of the value added from the revaluation of the property and the value of the property received free of charge.

Reserves (R) are the amount of reserves formed in exchange for income for the reporting period to make various current payments, for example, for current and capital repairs, to pay vacation pay, and so on.

Deciphering - detail - disclosure of amounts included in this or that item of the balance sheet.

Scheduled inventory is an inventory carried out in accordance with the plan of the enterprise for the next vacation of materially responsible persons.

An unscheduled inventory is an inventory that is taken in an unforeseen event, such as in the event of an emergency (theft, flood, or similar event).

Statistical accounting is a system of accounting that quantitatively and qualitatively reflects the general events and processes that have taken place and are taking place in society.

Sales process means the sale to customers of finished products, work performed, services provided in the production process.

Subsidies (S) are the amount of assistance and benefits provided to an enterprise by the state under certain conditions in order to develop its activities.

Opening of accounts means showing their main balance in debit and credit, respectively.

Accounting means the reflection of the amount of the transaction on their debit and credit sides.

Closing accounts means calculating the amounts of their debit and credit transactions and finding the final balance amounts.

Principles of sales - cost, calculation, compliance, full disclosure.

Net assets are private assets after deducting liabilities.

Net income is the excess of cash inflows over cash outflows

Net expenditure is the excess of cash outflows over cash inflows

Quality principles are the principles that reflect the quality aspects of accounting and reporting information.

The trial balance is the initial balance drawn up without closing the temporary accounts, as well as before January 1, when the calculations on some accounts are not completed until the end due to certain reasons.

Opening of accounts means showing their main balance in debit and credit, respectively.

Accounting means the reflection of the amount of the transaction on their debit and credit sides.

Closing accounts means calculating the amounts of their debit and credit transactions and finding the final balance amounts.

Synthetic accounts are accounts that record and summarize information only in monetary terms.

Chart of accounts is a systematized system of accounts used in the accounting of financial and economic activities of enterprises, organizations and institutions.

Net selling price is the value of an asset formed based on its quality, condition, as well as market supply and demand.

External accounting is an accounting system that provides information about business activities to external information users.

Incomplete production costs are the costs associated with unfinished products, semi-finished products.

Finished goods - finished goods received in warehouses.

Goods - consumer goods stored in stores and warehouses.

Retained earnings (RE) is the sum of net profit not distributed among the founders of an enterprise.

Accounts payable to suppliers is the amount of debt that has not been transferred to suppliers for the goods received.

Debts to the founders are the debt of the enterprise on dividends accrued to the founders, but not paid, as well as the unpaid part of the share in the charter capital of the founders.

Correction notes are correction notes made for the purpose of correcting certain items of income and expenses that are not included in the balance sheet, as well as items that have errors.

Adjusted trial balance is a balance sheet adjusted for correction entries.

Retained earnings report is a table that contains information on the status and movement of retained earnings of enterprises and organizations in a single monetary unit.

Recognition is the expression of an item in words and its expression in monetary value, as well as the presentation of that amount in the balance sheet and income statement.

The explanatory note substantiates the amounts reported in some items of this balance sheet

Liquidation balance sheet is a balance sheet prepared for the date of liquidation of the enterprise.

Corrected trial balance is a balance created after the existing deficiencies have been corrected but the temporary accounts have not been closed.

Transit accounts are accounts that are used to account for an entity's income and expenses during the reporting period and are closed at the end of the reporting period and have no balance.

Long-term assets are tangible and intangible assets that have a service life of more than 1 year and are in circulation.

Authorized capital (AC) is a set of funds invested in an enterprise by its founders.

Measurement or calculation criteria are the intelligibility, relevance, reliability, and comparability of the reporting items.

Average Weighted Value Method (AWVM) - A method of determining the weighted average value of each unit of TMZs together with the units at the beginning of the reporting period and units purchased or produced during the reporting period.

Measurement is the expression of the value of a substance in monetary terms.

"Economy" means entities that are goal-oriented, have their own base and superstructure

An **"account"** is a system for collecting, recording, grouping and transmitting information about events and processes that have taken place and are taking place on the farm, and their results.

"Economic accounting" is a system of collection, recording, grouping and transmission of information that occurs and is occurring in various sectors of the economy, quantitatively and qualitatively characterizing their results.

Economic activity is a set of supply, production and sales processes that take place in the enterprise.

Private equity is the share of an enterprise in assets after the loss of all liabilities.

Expenses are the reduction in economic benefits that arise in the form of the disposal or disposal of assets or the increase in liabilities and ultimately reduce private equity, with the exception of the distribution of share capital among the founders.

Private equity is the assets of an enterprise that remain after deducting its liabilities

Advances received from buyers is the amount of debt owed to customers in advance for the purchase of goods and materials.

Documentation is the process of documenting and recording business transactions with specific documents.

Accounting policy is an explanation of the amounts reflected in individual items of the balance sheet.

Documentation is a method of documenting business transactions with certain documents.

A document is a written certificate that certifies that business transactions have actually taken place or is the basis for their subsequent occurrence.

Unification of documents means the registration of transactions of the same content in all enterprises with a single form and content of documents.

Document standardization means the establishment of a single size and form for documents of the same name.

Accounting registers are information carriers used to record, group, and aggregate accounting information.

Fundamental or environmental principles are the principles that express the existence and operation of an enterprise, which is a direct unit of account or entity, in space and time, and therefore the need to measure and evaluate this activity.

By ordering documents are the documents that order the further performance of this or that action.

Orders and testimony documents are documents that represent both an order issued to carry out a business transaction at the same time and a document certifying the actual business transaction that took place on the basis of this order.

Profit is an increase in capital as a result of basic and non-basic activities, events, conditions that affect the business entity, with the exception of capital paid to private capital. The elements directly related to the measurement of profit are income and expenses.

Issue activity is the attraction of funds of other enterprises and individuals through the issuance of securities (shares and bonds).

A subsidiary is a business entity that is controlled by a parent.

The staffing table is a document that combines the ranks and numbers of employees in the accounting staff, their ranks, the definition of the established rank in relation to the minimum wage.

REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATION

**SAMARKAND INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS AND
SERVICE**



APPLICATIONS

Samarkand 2020

REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIAL EDUCATION

SAMARKAND INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS AND SERVICE

Registered
№ _____

APPROVED

Vice-Rector for Academic
Affairs, prof. Q. J. Mirzayev

« ____ » _____ 2020

June 24, 2020

**ACCOUNTING
WORKING PROGRAM**

Field of knowledge: 100000 - Humanitarian sphere;
Field of education: 200000 - Social sphere, economy and law
Direction of education: 230000 - Economy

5230100	Economics (by industries and sectors)
5230200	Management (by industries and sectors)
5230300	Marketing (by industry and industry)

Total study hours - 144 hours

Including:

Lectures - 32 hours (5 semesters)

Practical training - 32 hours (5 semesters)

Independent study and independent work - 80 hours (5 semesters)

Samarkand - 2020

The working program of science is prepared on the basis of the subject program "Accounting", approved by the order of the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education of the Republic of Uzbekistan from May 2, 2019 No. 394.

The working program of the science was approved by the statement of the meeting of the Educational and Methodological Council of the Samarkand Institute of Economics and Service No. 10 of June 24, 2020.

Developer:

Po'latov M.E. - SamIES, "Accounting and Auditing" chair of assistants;

Reviewers:

Urazov K.B. - Professor of "Accounting and Auditing" SamIES
Abdullaev Z.X. - Samarkand branch of Tashkent State University of
Economics, Head of the Department of Digital Economy and
Information Technology, PhD (Related University)

Dean of the Faculty of Economics

2020 “_____”

_____ Sh.M. Islomov

Head of the Department of Accounting and Auditing, Ph.D., Professor

2020 “_____”

_____ K.B. Urazov

1. Methodical instructions on teaching a subject

This work program focuses on the role and importance of accounting in the real sector of the economy in the context of modernization of the economy, methods and principles of accounting, accounting system of accounts, documentation and inventory, registers and forms of accounting, their sources of funds, funds of entities, funds Wage accounting, inventory accounting, investment accounting, fixed assets accounting, intangible assets accounting, production (work, service) production costs and cost of goods sold, budgeting and cost control, accounting for finished goods and their sales, private capital accounting, financial results accounting, preparation and submission of reports, its regulatory regulation, accounting of income and expenses, as well as current trends in accounting, prospects and results of socio-economic reforms in the country and priorities. reduces performance issues.

The main purpose of the discipline "Accounting" is to teach students the objects of accounting, ie household funds and their sources, their movement in the business process, accounting, documentation and generalization of business transactions, property, financial activities of enterprises (organizations, institutions) and formation and presentation of completely reliable information about them, the organization of accounting, the formation of knowledge, skills and qualifications in accordance with the profile of the direction on its regulatory framework.

The task of the subject is to teach students to accurately reflect the movement of funds in business entities, their sources of formation, preparation of reports, ensuring the accuracy of financial statements, the correct organization of settlements with organizations on the basis of state laws, government decisions, regulations.

Requirements for knowledge, skills and abilities of students in science

In the process of mastering the subject "Accounting" bachelor:

- types of accounting, economic accounting;
- The subject of accounting, methods of accounting, balance sheet, documentation and inventory, valuation and calculation, accounting and double-entry bookkeeping, accounting of basic business processes, accounting records and forms of accounting, accounting organizations and their forms, forms and sources of accounting, , objects and subjects of accounting;
- Accounting for cash and foreign exchange transactions, accounting for labor and wages, inventory, investment, fixed assets, intangible assets, cost of goods (works, services) and cost of goods sold, budgeting and cost control have an idea of the accounting of the finished product and its sales, the calculation of private capital, the calculation of financial results, the preparation and submission of reports;
- the procedure for recording and recording business transactions in the accounting registers and the formation of financial reporting indicators;

- processing of internal accounting and reporting data for effective management decisions;
- use methods of data analysis and control over their changes;
- Carrying out scientific and practical research in order to identify trends in the development of accounting and reporting;
- know and be able to use the legal framework for the organization and maintenance of accounting;
- proper organization and maintenance of accounting;
- determination of financial and economic indicators of financial and economic activity of business entities;
- Assistance in the organization and conduct of the educational process in continuing education, participation in research, data collection, generalization and analysis, training in general secondary, secondary special, vocational education, acquisition and application of modern pedagogical and information technologies;
- a professional in a position of knowledge and skills must have the skills to achieve level of use.
- preparation of primary and secondary documents;
- inventory and registration of its results;
- preparation of accounting reports;
- calculation of labor and wages;
- inventory inventory and their assessment;
- calculation of fixed assets and intangible assets and their depreciation;
- determination of private capital and final financial results;
- have the skills to prepare and submit financial statements.

2. Lectures

Table 1

	Subject name	hours
1	Subject and methods of "Accounting"	2
2	<i>Cash account</i>	2
2	<i>Calculation of cash in the account and currency account</i>	2
3	cash account	2
4	Fixed assets account	2
5	Intangible asset account	2
6	Investment account	2
7	Materials account	2
8	Cocktail and its payment account	2
9	Cost accounting	2
10	Product goods (works and services) and their sales account	2
11	Capital funds and financial results account	2
12	Taxes and other mandatory payments	2

13	Creating a balance sheet Preparation of a report on financial results	2
14	Cash flow statement. Private equity report	2
15	Theoretical foundations of management accounting	2
16	Budgeting and cost control	2
	<i>Total</i>	32

Lectures are held in an auditorium equipped with multimedia devices.

3. Guidelines and recommendations for practical training

Table 2

	Subject name	hour
1	Subject and methods of "Accounting"	2
2	<i>Types, nature of cash and the functions of their accounting</i>	2
3	Cashier's account Cash account in the current account	2
4	Fixed assets account	2
5	Intangible asset account	2
6	Investment account	2
7	Materials account	2
8	Cocktail and its payment account	2
9	Cost accounting	2
10	Product goods (works and services) and their sales account	2
11	Capital funds and financial results account	2
12	Taxes and other mandatory payments	2
13	Creating a balance sheet Preparation of a report on financial results	2
14	Cash flow statement. Private equity report	2
15	Theoretical foundations of management accounting	2
16	Budgeting and cost control	2
	<i>Total</i>	32

Practical classes are held separately for each academic group in the auditorium equipped with multimedia devices. Classes are conducted using interactive methods, "Case-study", the use of questions on science topics, the content of cases and issues is determined by the teacher. Visual materials and information are transmitted through multimedia.

Course work on science. It is not planned in the curriculum

4. Independent study and independent work

Table 3

	Independent study topics	Hour
	Subject and methods of "Accounting"	6
2	<i>Types, nature of cash and the functions of their accounting</i>	4
3	Cashier's account Cash account in the current account	4
4	Fixed assets account	6

5	Intangible asset account	4
6	Investment account	4
7	Materials account	4
8	Cocktail and its payment account	6
9	Cost accounting	4
10	Product goods (works and services) and their sales account	4
11	Capital funds and financial results account	4
12	Taxes and other mandatory payments	6
13	Creating a balance sheet Preparation of a report on financial results	6
14	Cash flow statement. Private equity report	6
15	Theoretical foundations of management accounting	6
16	Budgeting and cost control	6
	<i>Total</i>	80

The following forms are used in the preparation of independent work of students, taking into account the characteristics of the subject and are evaluated as current control.

- Abstract on the topic (abstract and presentation) - such a method, which helps to master the theoretical material, helps to draw more attention to the educational material. Student syllabus facilitates the preparation for various control tasks, saves time;

- **Work with automated systems of teaching and control** - electronic resources recommended for students to master the knowledge acquired in theoretical and practical classes, to prepare for various tests, samples of innovative lesson plans, test assignments for self-control, etc .;

- **Work with additional literature on science** - in addition to the recommended basic literature, students use additional educational, scientific literature on assignments for independent work. The use of Russian and foreign literature is encouraged; 6

- **Use of the Internet** - the study of science topics, course work, finding Internet resources on the topic in writing BMI, which are encouraged by additional rating points in all control areas;

- **Development and participation in thematic issues**, case studies and training projects.

Guidelines and recommendations for the organization of independent learning will be developed. It provides students with practical assignments on key lecture topics, case study methods, and tasks for independent work.

5. Assessment and control of students' knowledge of science

Criteria for assessing and monitoring students' knowledge in science are given in Table 4.

Table 4

Rating	Criteria
5 ("excellent")	The student is able to make independent conclusions and decisions, think creatively, think independently, apply the acquired knowledge in practice, understand, know, express, tell the essence of the science (topic), and have an idea about the science (topic).
4 ("good")	The student is able to think independently, apply the acquired knowledge in practice, understand, know, express, tell the essence of the science (topic), and when it is found that he has an idea about the science (topic).
3 ("satisfactory")	The student is able to apply the acquired knowledge in practice, understand, know, express, tell the essence of the science (topic), and when it is found that he has an idea about the science (topic).
2 ("unsatisfactory")	When a student is found to have not mastered science, does not understand the essence of science (topic) and has no idea about science (topic).

6. Basic and additional educational literature and sources of information

Basic literature

1. Бакиева Х., Ризаев Н. Бухгалтерия хисоби назарияси. Укув кулланма. -Т.: Иктисод-молия, 2008
2. Каримов А., Исломов Ф., Авлокулов А. Бухгалтерия хисоби. Дарслик.-Т.: Шарк, 2004.
3. Пардаев А.Х., Пардаев Б.Х. Бошқарув хисоби. Укув кулланма./ - Т.: Г.Еулом номидаги адабиёт ва санъат нашриёти, 2008.
4. Сатывалдыева Д.А. Бухгалтерский учет. Учебник. -Т.: IQTISODIYOT. 2015 г. 580 с.
5. Хамдамов Б.К., Исломов Ф.Р., Авлокулов А.З. Молиявий хисобот. Укув кулланма./ - Т.: "ИКТИСОД-МОЛИЯ", 2008.
7. Дусмуратов Р. Кишлоқ хужалигида бухгалтерия хисоби ва статистика асослари.-Т:"Фан ва технология", 2014.
8. Жураев Н., Абдувохидов Ф., Сотиволдиева Д. Молиявий ва бошқарув хисоби. Дарслик (лотин алифбосида). -Т.: 2012 й. 480 б.
9. Холбеков Р.О. Бухгалтерия хисоби назарияси (лотин алифбосида). -Т.: Чулпон номидаги нашриёт-матбаа ижодий уйи, 2011 й. 200 б.

Additional literature

10. Бакиева Х., Ризаев Н. Бухгалтерия ҳисоби назарияси. Масалалар туплами. - Т.: ТМИ, 2006. -61б.
11. Булатов М.А. Теория бухгалтерского учета. Учебное пособие. -М. 2005, 3е изд., 256с.
12. Гадоев Э. ва бошқ. Йиллик ҳисобот-2008. -Т.: 2009.- 597б.
13. Хасанов Б.А., Хошимов А.А., Пардаева З.А. “Бухгалтерия ҳисоби назарияси” фанидан мустақил таълим учун қўрғазмалар уқув қўлланма. -Т.: Иқтисодиёт, 2012 й. 207 б.
14. Гадоев Э. ва бошқалар. Бухгалтер учун амалий қўлланма: икки жилдлик. Тошкент НОРМА 2010
15. Холбеков Р.О., Махкамбоев А.Т., Эргашева Ш.Т., Тошпулатов А.Ш. Молиявий ва бошқарув ҳисоби фанидан масалалар туплами. Ушбу қўлланма. Т.: Иқтисодиёт, 2013. Б.107.
16. Уразов К.Б. Бухгалтерия ҳисоби назарияси. Замонавий педагогик технологияларга асосланган қўрғазмалар маърузалар курси. – Самарқанд,

Websites:

СамИСИ, 2018.

17. Уразов К.Б. Молиявий ҳисоб ва ҳисобот. Замонавий педагогик технологияларга асосланган қўрғазмалар маърузалар курси, 1-қисм. – Самарқанд, СамИСИ, 2019.
18. Intermediate Accounting (15th Edition) English, 557 pages, Kieso, Weygandt and Warfield, 2013.
17. www.gaap.ru;
18. www.buhgalt.ru;
19. www.bilim.uz;
20. www.gov.uz;
21. www.ziyonet.uz;
22. www.norma.uz