

PROBLEMS OF ASSESSING THE STATE OF THE ACCOUNTING SYSTEM AT THE NEW STAGE OF ECONOMIC REFORM

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the issues of organization of accounting according to international standards of financial reports at the current stage of economic reforms, the achievements of world practice, the main directions of introduction of national accounting into the system were studied. As a result of the analysis of the main principles of national accounting and international financial reporting standards, the main inconsistencies were revealed. The main achievements in the integration of the national accounting system into the world community were described. Proposals were made on the priority areas of accounting reform based on IFRS.

Key words: international standards of financial statements, reporting, standards, financial reporting, regulation, government program, accounting policy.

Introduction.

Currently, in the conditions of the reduction of accounting regulation by the state, the importance of its self-regulation is increasing, which makes it an urgent issue to find ways to shape and develop talents and self-improvement of professionals who can approach their work creatively, initiates, and self-improvement. coming out

The creation of an account is directly related to the creation of a personal society. It is difficult to say exactly when accounting appeared.[7] Accounting began to appear gradually, over a long period of time, with the development of society. According to historical data, accounts were used during the primitive community system.[8] In order to save his tribe, the head of the tribe made calculations such as when the season will come, how many people there are in the tribe, and how much food should be collected for them. [9]

Even now, every family, which is considered a part of society, has its own calculation. The living conditions of that family are good if the accounts are settled well. It can be seen that the account is a vital partner of people.

Analysis of literature on the topic.

The Russian scientist Ya. V. Sokolov in his work "History of accounting development" divides the emergence of accounting into the following three views: 600 years ago, as a result of registration of purposeful processes in economic life; 500 years

ago, with the publication of Luca Pacoli's book on the subject; 100 years ago, with the emergence of various schools of thought.

When did accounting begin to take shape in Uzbekistan? Accounting began to be formed not only in Germany, Russia and other European countries, but also in our country, which is considered the center of Central Asia, in the 15th century.

Its first budding is connected with the appointment by Amir Temur of bookkeepers - scribes (secretaries). He writes in his work entitled "Tuzuklari Temur": "Let a secretary be appointed to record the income, expenditure, and daily expenses of each office of the kingdom."

According to another tradition, Amir Timur threw one stone into a big bowl before each of his troops went into battle, and the warrior who returned safely from the battle took another stone from the bowl.

So, the number of stones left in the pot represented the number of warriors killed in battle. This represents a method of simple accrual accounting. That is, "Input - Output = Remainder". As can be seen from the cited examples, accounting in our country has its own history, like other countries.

Research methodology.

When writing the article, the expert assessment method was used to assess the current state of accounting and identify areas for improvement. The expert evaluation method is a set of logical and mathematical statistical methods and procedures aimed at obtaining the necessary information for the preparation and selection of rational solutions to specific issues.

Analysis and results.

Many fundamental differences in the organization of national accounting standards and international standards determined the necessity, priority and consistency of reforming the accounting system in Uzbekistan.

At the initial stage, common approaches will be systematized and regulatory legal documents will be organized, and a list of national standards will be drawn up first.[15] Trends in the relationship between the accounting and taxation system, as well as problems and issues of accounting regulation by state bodies and professional public associations were analyzed.[16-23]

The first step was the adoption of the State program of transition to accounting and accounting system in accordance with the strategy of developing the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan accepted in international practice. On the basis of the state program, it is necessary to develop a system of national accounts that will allow to assess the economic activity of economic entities at all levels based on a single methodological base: first, at each economic entity, then at the level of the sector, sector, and state.[3-17] In the next step, the obtained data and indicators should be compared with similar data and indicators used in other countries. Such a system helps

the integration of our national economy into transparent economic countries and the world community, creates more favorable conditions and opportunities for attracting foreign investments.

The state program on the development and reform of the accounting system in the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted in 1994, included four main directions:

- adapting accounting and concepts to the new economic reality in the country. Development and control of the new concept of organization of accounting, implementation rules and norms for the formation of financial information that meet the high requirements of users;
- reorganizing the accounting regulatory system by adjusting the long-term positive traditions accumulated in the field of accounting to the new base, as close as possible to the requirements of international standards;
- preparation of high-level professional personnel in accordance with the economy of countries with a developed market environment and the requirements of the accounting profession of these countries;
- reorganization of the national accounting personnel training and qualification system.

As a result of a comparative study of the main principles of national internal accounting and international standards, the following was determined:

1. Lack of a complete accounting concept aimed at developing high competition and market relations.
2. The current system of accounting regulatory legal regulation is incompatible with civil, tax law norms and the country itself and these norms, first of all, in the developed countries of the world.

Within the first direction, the inconsistency in terms of international accounting standards and the content of financial statements was eliminated on the main issues of the methodology of the accounting system. [4-25] The procedure for formation of current costs for product production, performed works and rendered services, as well as formation of financial results was determined. Later, the "Regulation on the composition of product (work, service) production and sales costs and the procedure for forming financial results" was adopted and a commentary was developed. tools that form the main approaches that ensure transparency) have been created. In addition, an independent audit control system was created outside of the office, which ensures the reliability of financial data of calculations and reports.

Within the framework of the second direction, conditions were created to ensure that all interested users have comparable information about the financial condition of economic entities. As a result, the issues of redirecting accounting regulation from the accounting process to financial reporting were resolved. The methodological support of accounting was directed to the organization of financial accounting, which made it

possible to determine the management accounting model, taking into account the development strategy of the organization within the framework of the current legislation and recommendations of professional structures.[6-10]

The methodological approaches provided for in the State program of the reform of the accounting system in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on accounting" were subsequently reflected in the national accounting standards.[12]

More than 25 national accounting standards have been developed by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan. These regulatory documents reflect a rational combination of national accounting traditions with some international financial reporting standards.

Further use of these standards cannot be imagined without the participation of professional (public) organizations, which requires raising the status of the accountant's profession. Thus, the third direction of accounting reform is required. [3-21] It should be based on the establishment of self-regulatory associations capable of preparing such standards for methodical provision of individual accounting objects. In order to solve the specified tasks, it is necessary to form a system of professional certification of accountants and auditors, as well as to organize public control over their activities. [13-19] These approaches require the development of comprehensive measures to modernize the entire system of training and professional development of accounting personnel.

During the last period after the adoption of the state program for reforming the accounting system in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the foundations of the new legal framework were laid in the conceptual plan for the reform of accounting, and the issues of developing methods of accounting for new objects that are not typical for our economy were resolved: intangible assets, financial investments, , movement of cash flows, etc.[24] The main concepts of accounting in the market economy, the main approaches to the formation of public reports. Permissible deviations from international financial reporting standards (IFRS) have been identified. Understanding how audit should take place in the economy as a specific type of business activity.[14] The model of joint maintenance of accounting and tax accounting has been formalized. Based on this concept:

- the general composition of the accounting regulatory system;
- optimal scheme of unification of state regulation and activities of professional circles;
- Legal basis for accounting was created.

As mentioned above, the adaptation of internal accounting to the international financial reporting standards implies its transfer from the pure accounting process to the preparation of transparent financial statements.[23] The complexity of solving this

problem is primarily due to the lack of coordination in the interaction of accounting and tax accounting.

Until recently, there are many examples of the difference between accounting and tax norms in the regulatory documents.

This gives reason to conclude that the principle of compliance of accounting information with the information used for taxation purposes and the adoption of norms that provide for the construction of accounting that is not directed to the needs of tax authorities are abandoned.[14]

Such a view is consistent with accounting principles used in the West - this is the principle of "fairness of truth".

Its content corresponds to the "explanatory letter" of the "rules for filling out financial reporting forms" (approved by Order No. 140 of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 27.12.2002). and should provide the users of the report with additional information necessary for a realistic assessment of the property and financial condition of the enterprise".

If the requirements of the applicable regulatory documents and their methodological justification do not allow an objective assessment of the facts of economic events from the point of view of their impact on the company's financial condition, the use of other, adequate approaches to the assessment of these events, if possible, the accountant reflects the absolute indicators of such changes in the explanatory note to the annual report.

Thus, recognizing the priority of tax legislation and the need to comply with it, the organization must disclose in its accounting policy the circumstances that forced it to accept such priorities.

The accounting process, the tendency to reduce the dependence of accounting rules on tax legislation is in line with the world practice today.

The general structure of the accounting regulation system is based on the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Accounting" (adopted in a new version on April 13, 2016). Based on it, new national accounting standards (NAS) of the Republic of Uzbekistan are being developed.[1]

The National Association of Accountants and Auditors of Uzbekistan (UzBAMA) is engaged in the development of an optimal scheme for combining state regulation and public control over compliance with national accounting standards. National Association of Accountants and Auditors of Uzbekistan:

- Member of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC);
- member of the CIS Coordinating Council on accounting methodology and development;
- Member of Commonwealth Association of Accountants and Auditors;

➤ Has strong relations with the national associations of accountants and audit chambers of the USA, England, France and other developed countries of the world. The main tasks of the activity:

- formation of new economic thinking;
- To develop the professions of accountants and auditors in the Republic of Uzbekistan and bring them closer to international standards that meet the criteria for membership in IFAC;
- ensuring professional safety of accountants and auditors;
- formation and use of a data bank on the professional ability and professional level of accountants and auditors in the conditions of market relations.

As a result of the ongoing reforms, a four-level system of normative and legal regulation of accounting has been formed in Uzbekistan.

Uzbekistan's entry into international professional organizations allows to speed up the solution of these problems. In this regard, the entry of the National Association of Accountants and Auditors of the Republic of Uzbekistan (UzRBAMA) into the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC) is important.

It is necessary to establish closer cooperation with other specialized international organizations in the field of accounting: the International Financial Reporting Standards Committee (IASB), the accounting department of the UN Trade and Development Committee, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, etc.

In order to reform internal accounting, international cooperation is considered as an independent direction. Ensures close cooperation with national professional accounting organizations in the development of accounting standards.

The ultimate goal of improving the regulation of accounting is to ensure the transparency of accounting information on the financial status and activity of business entities and the possibility of access to it by all interested users.[18] It is also required to ensure organic combination of regulatory documents of ministries and agencies with national accounting standards (NAS).

Finally, it is important to ensure a reasonable combination of national accounting approaches with international standards in this area. [21-22] The implementation of these approaches in accounting reform, including its component - regulation, largely depends on maintaining the stability of the development of the accounting system itself.

Conclusions and suggestions.

We recommend the following priority directions for further reform of accounting based on the IFRS:

- to carry out preparatory work on the application of IFRS, taking into account the latest changes;

- Improvement of the existing normative and legal regulation system on the basis of IFRS;
- to ensure the quality translation of IFRS that corresponds to the specific and linguistic norms of the Uzbek language;
- elimination of incompatible methodological aspects of accounting and tax accounting;
- development and implementation of methodological support (instructions, methodology, comments) at the industrial level;
- coordination of terminological apparatus of accounting, auditing, taxation and other fields;
- personnel (formation of the accounting profession, training and upgrading of accounting specialists);
- further development of international cooperation.

The improvement of regulatory regulation should be carried out not only by bringing accounting standards, but also by bringing civil, tax law and other areas of law to international requirements, as well as by using all the positive experiences gained in the process of economic reforms.

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