

IMPROVEMENT OF REPORTING BASED ON THE RESULTS OF REVALUATION OF KEY INSTRUMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

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Annotation: This article examines aspects related to the reform of accounting and reporting in our country at the present stage, attracting foreign investors, increasing the transparency of financial reporting, bringing financial reporting in line with international standards and a clear display of the true value of fixed assets through revaluation, as well as the implementation of large-scale economic transformations.

Key words: accounting, financial reporting, national accounting standards, international financial reporting standards, long-term assets, tangible assets, fixed assets, revaluation of fixed assets, market value and fair value.

INTRODUCTION

Introduction. Modern globalization of the economy requires bringing the national accounting system to the international level, ensuring consistency and harmonization of financial reporting. This is important when reconciling disagreements when obtaining the necessary information in financial statements. In international practice, the presentation of fixed assets of a company in financial statements and reports is regulated by IFRS No. 16 "Fixed Assets". In our republic, the procedure for reflecting fixed assets of enterprises in accounting and reports is defined in IASB No. 5 "Fixed Assets" and IASB No. 21 "Financial and Economic Activities of Economic Entities, Accounting Chart and Instructions for Its Application". It is worth noting that the national standards in force in our country are not fully compatible with many procedures adopted in international practice regarding fixed assets of enterprises. The implementation of the procedures defined in IFRS No. 16 requires the acquisition of new knowledge and skills by the accounting staff.

This is what makes it relevant to conduct a thorough study of the ways of implementing the procedures provided for by IFRS No. 16 on fixed assets of enterprises of our republic today.

Ensuring compliance with the principles of international financial accounting standards (IFRS) in the preparation of financial statements of business entities serves as the basis for making management decisions not only for large but also for medium and small enterprises. A financial report prepared on the basis of IFRS contains more information. In recent years, our country has implemented the necessary measures to harmonize the regulatory aspects of financial reporting with International Financial Reporting Standards. Particular emphasis was placed on providing foreign investors with the necessary information environment and expanding access to international financial markets by accelerating the transition to international financial reporting standards, as well as implementing the necessary measures in the context of improving the system of training specialists in accounting and auditing according to international standards. Revaluation of fixed assets

and determination of their market value are very important in our accounting based on international standards. We know that many enterprises in our country do not implement the processes of revaluation of fixed assets in practice. This causes a number of problems in the transition to international accounting.

Analysis of literature on the topic. In recent years, many textbooks, manuals and scientific articles on the application of the MZHS in the practice of enterprises have been published in the republic. Among them are our scientists S. Tashnazarov, D. Narbekov, Sh. Rakhmonov, A. Turaev, Sh. Ergasheva, A. Ibragimov, N. Rizaev, I. Ibragimova, Zh. The works of Kurbanbaev, S. Zhumanov, K. Urazov, M. Pulatov, E. Muidinov and others can be included. Undoubtedly, these works play an important role in the implementation of the procedures provided for by the MZHS for fixed assets in the practice of enterprises in our republic.

Research methodology. We used a systematic approach, deduction, induction, deduction, comparison, discounting and other methods to assess the results of fixed assets in accordance with international standards.

Analysis and results. Today, in your republic, it is necessary to adapt the basic accounting rules, as well as the principles and requirements of the accounting organization to the principles and requirements of the IFRS. Preparation of financial statements and reports by the entities of management of "Khujalik" in accordance with the basic rules of the IFRS ensures the transparency of the report. Reporting in accordance with the requirements of the IFRS for the entity of the khudjalik allows you to obtain information on the financial and economic activities of the entity of the khudjalik, while increasing the reliability of the financial statements.

As a result of the introduction of the IFRS jadal into practice, a number of problems arose, namely:

- as a result of parallel accounting of the IFRS and IASB, accounting became more complicated;
- the software showed that the products are not ideal;
- differences in the purposes of the two standards, while the reports of our country have a financial description, the IFRS is aimed at presenting the most transparent information for investors (enterprises are not ready for this at the moment);
- a large number of assets of the enterprise causes many inaccuracies in our reports due to the fact that the book value does not correspond to the market value.

So, in these cases it is clearly shown that we need to make changes to the regulatory framework when switching to international standards. This situation is proportionate to ensuring the reliability of audit reports during an audit conducted on the basis of complete and reasonable accounting standards. It is important to increase the investment attractiveness of reports by harmonizing the financial statements of the National System of Accounts with financial statements maintained on the basis of international standards.

In order to correctly account for fixed assets, we need to know exactly what an asset is. Assets are tangible and intangible property of a business entity that has an estimated value and includes cash and accounts receivable.

To be recognized as an asset, tangible and intangible property must meet the following requirements:

- have a value and this value can be accurately estimated;
- be under the control of an enterprise included in the balance sheet of the enterprise on the right of ownership;
- must bring economic benefits to the enterprise in the future, including directly and indirectly

contributing to an increase in the enterprise's income;

- calculation of the result of business transactions.

It is necessary to increase the reliability of the report by ensuring compliance with IFRS requirements, taking into account their specific features when accounting for fixed assets. In this case, tangible assets, in turn, are divided into two groups: long-term tangible assets and short-term tangible assets. The concept of "fixed assets" used in our current practice should reflect the essence and accuracy of the concept of "long-term tangible assets". We need to maintain fixed assets on the balance sheet at market value. If we look at the balance sheets of many enterprises, we will see fixed assets whose value is several hundred times lower than the market value. This situation still causes great problems. It is problematic to what extent the term "fixed assets" describes these long-term tangible assets, i.e. whether intangible assets, for example, are fixed assets. Therefore, we believe that there is a need to adapt the concept of fixed assets to the conditions of the new market economy. In our opinion, it is necessary to maintain the value of fixed assets in proportion to market prices. We should keep records not for the tax authorities, but for investors and accounting principles. In transition to the international standard, we must attach great importance to the fair value indicator. Because correct accounting and reporting are an integral part of our definition of fair value. An item of property, plant and equipment recognized as an asset whose fair value can be reliably measured is carried at a revalued amount equal to the fair value on the date of the revaluation less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The definition of property, plant and equipment in our national standards is fully consistent with the definition of "property, buildings, machinery, equipment" in the international standard.

According to the international standard, assets are recognized as "Fixed assets" objects, in which it is highly probable that the enterprise will receive economic benefits associated with the use of assets, and it is possible to reliably estimate the value of the enterprise.

If international standards state that the recognition of "property, buildings, machinery and equipment" requires a long period of time, then the national standard of our republic provides for more than one year. In our opinion, this criterion requires harmonization with international standards. Each enterprise must independently determine in its accounting policy the composition of "fixed assets" that serve more than one period, are used in the process of production, maintenance or administrative management, based on its standard requirements. Because for a small enterprise, some assets on its records are not included in the composition of fixed assets, and as a result, such assets are not considered depreciable. We believe it is advisable to bring these processes in line with the principles of accounting.

The composition (conditions) of "fixed assets" should be brought into line with international standards. The international standard provides cases of "Fixed assets, machinery and equipment". No. 5 "Fixed Assets" of the BGMS does not specify the composition of fixed assets. This composition is divided into separate accounts by the composition of fixed assets in the chart of accounts in the BGMS No. 21.

In the practice of our country, land is the property of the state. The right to use land for a long term is granted. Since this is a right, we believe that recognizing it as an intangible asset complies with the principles of accounting. In accordance with the principles of accounting, the costs of improving land, fixed assets under long-term lease should be included in the costs of the relevant periods. It is necessary to develop standards that determine the

principles of recognizing working and productive products, perennial plants as biological assets.

According to the international standard, spare parts and service equipment are usually considered as reserves and are recognized in profit and loss as they are consumed. However, if the organization intends to use them for more than one period, large spare parts and equipment in reserve are classified as "fixed assets". Similarly, spare parts and service equipment are considered "Main equipment" if they are used in connection with the operation of "Main equipment" items.

The international standard provides for the recognition of expenses incurred by an organization as part of "Fixed assets" in the period of their consumption. These include:

- expenses incurred in connection with the acquisition and equipment of "fixed assets, machinery and equipment" items;
- are recognized as costs incurred as a result of enrichment, partial replacement and maintenance of an item.

In the national standard, we consider it appropriate to single out in a separate item expenses directly included in the cost of fixed assets, buildings, machinery and equipment. This situation allows us to correctly determine the mechanism for increasing their value.

In conclusion, it can be noted that the procedures established in IFRS No. 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment" differ in many ways from the procedures established in IFRS No. 5 of our republic. The introduction of this international standard into the accounting practice of enterprises in our country allows users to obtain reliable information from all sides about the fixed assets of business entities, as well as to ensure a clear economic logic in this information. In accordance with foreign experience, if capital expenditures lead to an extension of the useful life of assets, such

costs are adjusted in order to reduce the amount of depreciation. As a result, the initial cost of the asset does not change, and its residual value increases by the amount of these capital expenditures. In our republic, revaluation of fixed assets is a periodic clarification of fixed assets in order to bring their replacement cost to the current level of market prices. During revaluation, the restored value of fixed assets can be increased or decreased. Revaluation can be carried out by the enterprise itself or by enterprises that have a special license for revaluation of property in two ways: by directly bringing the old value to the market value based on market values or by multiplying the old value by specified coefficients to obtain a new value. The difference between the new and old value is the revaluation value. If this amount has a positive number, this means that the value of fixed assets increases, if it is a negative number, this means that the value of fixed assets decreases. The result of the revaluation is reflected in the accounting based on inventory accounting.

In practice, the costs of major repairs are included in the costs of production or the period. Based on international standards, we believe that it is advisable to take into account the cost of "Fixed Assets" if the major repairs lead to an increase in labor productivity or an improvement in the quality of products.

One of the important factors in conducting economic activity and ensuring its continuous development is the provision of assets of the appropriate type and quantity. We consider it appropriate to present this property, that is, the company's assets, at their fair value in market prices, and the fact that they are presented in the financial statements at market value indicates the reliability and correctness of this reporting.

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