



METHODOLOGY FOR ORGANIZING THE ACCOUNTING POLICY OF A TRANSPORT ORGANIZATION

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Abstract: The development of the digital economy can affect the internal and external environment of international business. Big changes are taking place in the field of digital technologies, which cannot be reflected in different directions of the companies' activities. With the help of information technologies, there is such an opportunity to reduce costs and at the same time increase labor productivity and efficiency in many sectors of the economy.

Keywords: National economy, labor, business operations, cargo, transportation.

Introduction

Taking into account the digital economy, the position of companies in the market is becoming more and more complicated. The level of risk and uncertainty increases during strategic decision-making. This situation will not depend on the stable market situation due to the dynamic changes in the technological level, the growth of competition and the influence of the state on the economy. The technological changes inherent in the digital economy can create new market rules for producers and buyers. In such an environment, companies need to search for new competitive strategies and improve their competitive performance. In order to survive and at the same time develop in the new environment, companies need to increase their competence in the field of digital information technologies. Accounting in the Republic of Uzbekistan is organized on the basis of the established system of regulation in the market economy, which determines the set of mandatory rules and norms for the organization and maintenance of accounting by the state, preparation of accounting reports in economic entities (organizations, enterprises). The generality of the mandatory application of existing rules in accounting allows considering accounting as a system that is organized in each business entity and performs certain functions.

Main part

Currently, there is an extensive list of regulations affecting the accounting and composition of financial results. In terms of their impact on the organization of accounting for financial results, their importance is determined by the level of the relevant document.



The main tasks of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accounting are as follows: [1,7]

- providing a unified account of property, liabilities and business operations carried out by organizations;
- collecting and presenting comparable and reliable information about the property status of organizations, their incomes and expenses, required by users of financial statements.

The main regulatory documents regulating the financial results of the enterprise:

- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Accounting" ¹;
- Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan ²(December 30, 2019);
- National accounting standards (NAS) ³;
- Chart of accounts ⁴

In general, the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Accounting" defines the single legal and methodological basis for the organization and methodical organization of accounting. Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, government decisions are the first-level legislative documents in accounting regulation. Regulations are secondary legislation on accounting. All other rules and instructions form a tertiary system. At a separate fourth level, traces of documents forming the accounting policy of the economic entity are found.

According to the Law "On Accounting", one of the main tasks of accounting is to determine the internal reserves to prevent the negative results of the economic activity of the enterprise and to ensure its financial stability . [1]

According to Article 22 of the Law, "Report on financial results" is part of annual financial reports.

Principles, rules, methods of accounting and the main regulation forming the composition of financial results of the enterprise "Regulation on the composition of production and sale costs of products (works, services) and the procedure for forming financial results" of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 54 of 1999 Confirmed on February 5. According to this regulation, the financial result in accounting is determined by calculating and balancing all profits and losses for the reporting period, that is, establishing the differences between the received income and the incurred expenses.

¹ Uzbekistan Republic of " Accounting "about". Law ORQ-404, April 13 , 2016 . - Tashkent , 2016.

²"Tax Code" of the Republic of Uzbekistan O'RQ-599 December 30, 2019 - Tashkent, 2019.

³National accounting standards (BHMS) <https://lex.uz/nsbu>

⁴BHMS of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 21 "On approval of the plan of financial and economic accounting reports of economic entities and the guidelines for its application"

Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 23.10.2002 No. 1181, effective date 02.11.2002.



Accounting of economic operations in accounting National accounting standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 21 (NAS) approved by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 9, 2002 with No. 103 It is carried out based on the "plan of accounting accounts of the company's activity and the instructions for its application". This national standard must be implemented by business entities in all enterprises, regardless of the form of ownership.

This NAS of the Republic of Uzbekistan was developed on the basis of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Accounting" and is the main regulatory framework regulating accounting in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Correct organization of accounting work in enterprises is extremely important in the market economy. In addition to monitoring and recording the ongoing economic process and problems, accounting in railway transport enterprises performs control over the implementation of the production plan and performs the main tasks in planning and economic management. Therefore, more attention is paid to the issues of organization of accounting work.

The purpose of accounting is to provide users with complete and accurate financial and other accounting information in a timely manner. According to the "Accounting Law" of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ⁵the following functions of accounting are approved:

- formation of complete and accurate information on the state and movement of assets, property rights and obligations in accounting accounts;
- generalization of accounting information for the purpose of effective management;
- preparation of financial, tax and other reports.

The accounting system in our country consists of four levels of documents: legislative, regulatory, methodological and organizational documents.

The first level of documents consists of laws and other legal documents (decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan) that directly or indirectly regulate accounting and tax accounting in the organization (Fig 1).

⁵ <https://lex.uz/acts/90762>

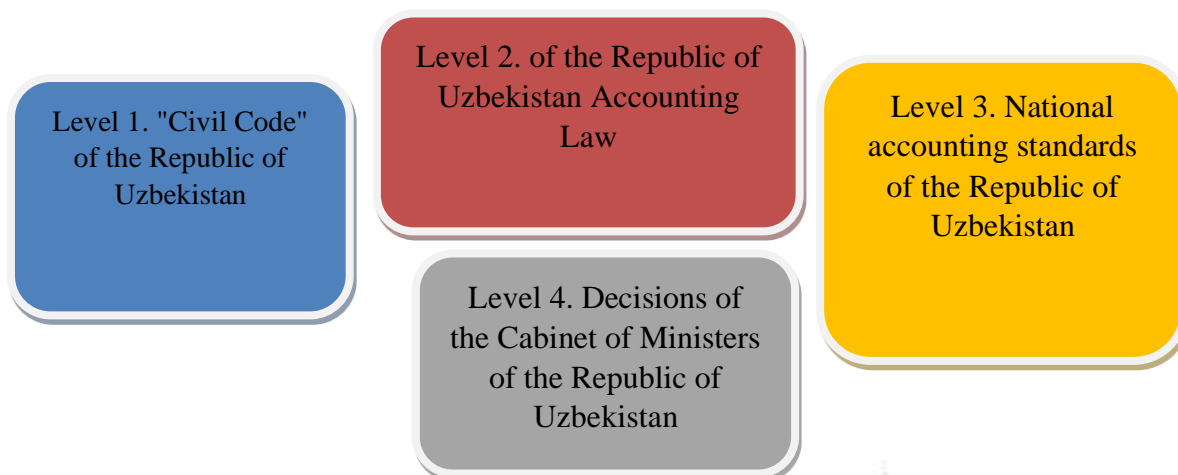


Figure 1: Regulatory legal bases of accounting in the Republic of Uzbekistan

At this level of the system, the Law "On Accounting" has a special place, which contains a number of important principles and rules of accounting, the organizational basis of accounting regulation, starting from preliminary accounting documents and ending with financial statements. As can be seen from Figure 1, which outlines the basics, the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the main legal documents. In its first part, many issues of accounting work are solved legally. Among them:

- existence of an independent balance sheet as a necessary feature of a legal entity;
- mandatory approval of the annual financial report;
- mandatory circumstances of the audit report; the concept of net assets, subsidiaries and affiliates;
- the order of reorganization and liquidation of various types of legal entities is given.

In the first group of documents, a separate section is related to the norm of the Law "On Accounting" on the implementation by the government of the general methodological instruction on accounting in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Regulation on accounting and financial reporting in the Republic of Uzbekistan. To implement this rule, the Ministry of Finance was entrusted with the main functions of methodical management of accounting.

The second level of the regulatory system is formed only by accounting regulations (standards) approved by the Ministry of Finance.[12] They should cover



the requirements related to the disclosure of information in financial statements, conditionally in the context of the following three groups:

- of information common issues ;
- of the organization assets and obligations ;
- own of activity financial results .

These rules define the minimum requirements of the state for the preparation of accounting and financial statements based on the needs of the market economy and world practice.

These documents summarize the principles and basic rules of accounting that ensure the availability and usefulness of financial information; describes the basic concepts related to specific areas of accounting activity; possible methods of accounting are presented without opening a special mechanism for applying them to a specific type of activity. Such disclosure should include third-level documents - accounting instructions, recommendations, etc. [21].

The group of third-level documents includes instructions on planning, accounting and calculation of product (work, service) costs in production, inventory of property and financial obligations, filling out financial reporting forms, etc. The most important documents at this level are the chart of accounts and instructions for its use. They may also contain many instructions of the Ministry of Finance on issues that arise for the first time in the economic activities of organizations.

In addition to the Ministry of Finance, this group of documents is compiled by executive bodies responsible for subordinate activities and the state of affairs in the spheres of the economy, voluntary associations of legal entities, and others, as well as professional organizations of accountants.

The fourth level in the regulatory system is occupied by working documents that shape the enterprise's accounting policy in a methodological, technical and organizational sense. In addition to the document on the accounting policy of the enterprise, there are several other documents, which are internal documents necessary for the successful organization and management of accounting in the management system of the enterprise [24].

a new accounting policy in close coordination with the management system, retraining of personnel and filling the usual functional structures with new content is increasing. This work is carried out independently or with the help of consulting (auditing) organizations .

Table 1.1 shows the different approaches of various economists to the representation of financial performance indicators in accounting.

Table 1.

Theoretical scientific approaches to the representation of financial results in accounting

54	INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC E-CONFERENCE "HUMAN RESOURCES AND MODERN PROFESSIONS IN THE WORLD" – Aachen, Germany
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Authors	Description
Sokolov Ya.V Pyatov M.L	Financial the result economy host of the subject income and expenses between difference or pure of assets growth
Salova A.A	Financial the result certain period profit (loss) size growth or decrease expressive is an indicator .
Saviskaya G.V	Enterprise of activity financial results received benefit and profitability level represents
Posherstnik N.	Financial results indicators enterprise activity as a result received economic the effect represents
Karimov A.A, Islamov F.R, Avlokulov A.Z	Financial results <i>are</i> economy host of the subject known report during entrepreneurship activity in the process to himself dependent of funds increase or is to decrease . Accounting at the expense of such activity result report period all benefits and damages count way with is determined

The traditional forms of organizing the information system of accounting and its processing on a computer have undergone major changes. An accountant is required to know the objective assessment of the company's financial condition, master the methods of financial analysis, know how to work with securities, justify investments of funds in market conditions, etc.

Conclusion

Decentralized production of account information, widespread and the possibilities of automation of all activities of account information development directly at workplaces have appeared. At present, it is important for consumers of digital technologies, managers of large enterprises, not only to automate accounting tasks in market conditions, but also to increase the efficiency of management of enterprises, to maintain financial balance, and to get stable profits. Therefore, it is necessary to provide the following with the help of digital technologies in large enterprises:

1. In the process of accounting planning, the analysis of the financial and economic activity of the enterprise and the solution of the entire set of internal audit tasks in an automated manner;
2. To receive fast, constantly changing information about the current state of the work performed in the enterprise.
3. To create an opportunity to receive both management and summarized financial reports in the combined points.

Large enterprises that meet the requirements of this provision should be created on the basis of an automated workplace complex of account networks with centralized management of the digital economy.

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