



Accounting in the activities of business entities

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Abstract. This article analyzes the specific aspects of accounting in business entities. It is emphasized that the correct and effective organization of accounting plays an important role in the correct assessment of the financial condition and economic activities of the entity. Also, the differences between international standards and national accounting requirements are analyzed and recommendations are given for effective accounting.

Keywords: Accounting, financial reporting, business entity, assets, liabilities, international standards, national standards, accounting policy.

In order to achieve the goals set by each business entity in a market economy, it is necessary, first of all, to: reflect, analyze and evaluate its financial and economic activities in the previous reporting period; must collect and present information summarizing its financial and economic activities for external (investors, state institutions and higher organizations) and internal consumers in a single system. Based on these requirements, each business entity, regardless of its ownership and organizational forms, is obliged to cover and evaluate its financial and economic activities in the past period, that is, to prepare a report. Because the report reflects a system of indicators that reflect the conditions and results of the activities of business entities in a certain period.

Accounting is of great importance for the effective operation of business entities. Accounting is the main source for accurate accounting of the financial results of the entity, correct calculation of taxes and making management decisions.

Accounting is a system that reflects the financial results of economic activities, which serves to ensure the financial stability of the enterprise and increase its efficiency. Proper organization of accounting strengthens the financial discipline of the entity and expands its opportunities to attract investments.

Accounting is a system of recording information about all business transactions occurring in an enterprise or organization, comprehensively, continuously, based on documents, in monetary terms, recorded in accounting registers on the basis of double entry, and processing the summarized data to present financial statements.

Today, accounting is carried out on the basis of international standards (IFRS - International Financial Reporting Standards) and national standards. The Republic of Uzbekistan is implementing a number of reforms to bring its accounting and auditing system into line with international standards. The transition to international standards increases the transparency of accounting reports and creates the opportunity to provide reliable information for foreign investors.

The main principles of accounting are as follows:

1. The principle of continuity of accounting - the enterprise is considered to be able to continue its activities.
2. The principle of double entry - each accounting transaction is reflected in two accounts.
3. The principle of periodicity - Financial statements are formed at certain intervals.
4. The principle of transparency - Reports should be clear and understandable.

In addition, one of the elements of the accounting method is documentation, the importance of which is necessary for conducting business, rational organization of management, as well as for meeting the tasks and requirements set for accounting.

The use of documents is important in organizing and conducting accounting. Because only if



each business transaction occurring in the enterprise is documented, its continuous accounting is ensured.

At the same time, the information in the documents ensures the reliability of business transactions occurring in the enterprise. Documentation of business transactions has an effective effect on the operational management of the enterprise, ensures that management personnel perform their duties conscientiously, without abuse. Documentation is one of the important methods of accounting, the essence of which is the initial recording of economic transactions in writing and proving that they actually occurred.

An accounting document is a written testimony, certified by the signatures of responsible persons, proving the fact of the actual existence or occurrence of an economic transaction. Documents must be drawn up at the time of or as a result of economic transactions and fully reflect their content.

Also, competition in the conditions of current economic reforms requires economic entities to be maximally adaptable to market conditions, reduce costs, effectively use resources, make timely management decisions as a result of constant analysis of activities, and be able to forecast the activities of the enterprise. In these conditions, the issue of optimizing the accounting system arises.

Modern enterprises of many developed countries resort to management accounting in accounting and achieve positive results. However, not all enterprises can foresee the effectiveness of the implementation of management accounting.

Management accounting is an accounting that is necessary for the management and specialists of the enterprise to make management decisions and quickly take into account changing production conditions, and its information is considered a trade secret.

Modern technologies allow for the automation of accounting processes. Electronic accounting systems, programs based on artificial intelligence and blockchain technologies allow for more rapid and reliable accounting reporting.¹

In conclusion, accounting in business entities plays an important role in ensuring financial stability and making effective management decisions. The formation of an accounting system in accordance with national and international standards serves to increase the competitiveness of business entities.

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¹ Buxgalteriya hisobi: Darslik / A.A. Karimov, J.E. Kurbanbayev, S.A. Jumanazarov; - T.: "Iqtisod-Moliya", 2019.