

THE ORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF ACCOUNTING AND USE OF BASIC FUNDS

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Abstract -Regardless of the form of property in the conditions of sustainable development of our current national economy, the primary and main task facing one economic entity is to use the available resources and opportunities, as well as to change them on the basis of ensuring regular competitiveness in a timely manner. In a market economy, a special place is occupied by increasing the efficiency of the use of the main funds and production capacity of enterprises. The role of the enterprise in the production of the industry, its financial situation, competitive tolerance in the market will also depend on the above

Key words- production, labor, means of labor, object of labor, main tool, main fund, material base, composition of main funds, means of labor, main fund of the enterprise, value, subject of labor, non-production, depreciation, microeconomics, material wealth, mechanism.

The basis of any production process is human labor, which implies the presence of tools and objects of labor as a prerequisite for its functioning. In the production process, the workers of the enterprise, using the means of Labor, affect the objects of Labor and turn them into various types of finished products. The means of Labor (mechanisms, buildings, equipment, structures, etc.) and the objects of labor make up the means of production, expressed in the form of values, which are the main funds of the enterprise. The material base of the enterprise is formed by means of Labor and objects of Labor, which are combined into means of production. Means of Labor these are the material composition of the main funds. The main funds participate in the production process repeatedly while maintaining their natural form and transfer their value in stages, in parts, to the product being produced. This interpretation is used in Russian microeconomics. By the composition and purpose of the main funds, they are divided into:

- Buildings (with the exception of residential areas)-architectural and construction objects that create conditions for the implementation of Labor, the storage of material assets, etc., include the connections necessary for their operation: heating system, sewage, etc., administrative, warehouses, garages, etc.

Facilities -- engineering and construction facilities that create conditions for the implementation of the production process or non-production functions (oil wells, dams, bridges, highways, etc.) that are not related to the change in the subject of Labor. They also have energy and information transmission devices (power lines, Heat centers, etc..)

Residential areas - residential buildings (residential buildings, houses, bedrooms, etc.

Machinery and equipment - transforming devices energy, materials, information cars.

Transport facilities - vehicles that move people and cargo include the rolling stock of road, rail, air, sea and river transport, among others. (cars, trailers, cars, trams, etc.

Production equipment - technical objects that are not involved in the production process are structures and equipment (containers, container, shelf, furniture)

Worker, productive and livestock - with the exception of slaughter for young animals and

livestock (horses, oxen, camels, cows, sheep, etc.)

Perennial trees:

- perennial fruit berries;
- improvement crops and irrigation lines; other.

Other main objects: yerlarni appropriated capital expenditures for improvement (reclamation, drainage, irrigation); works of art; circus and zoo animals, etc..

1) In the direction of use, the main funds are divided into production and non-production types.

Production - it includes basic funds that are directly involved in the production process or create conditions for its implementation.

Non-production includes the main funds that are not involved in the production process. These are the objects of the social sphere on the balance sheet of the enterprise, as well as the objects of domestic service to production workers.

2) according to the level of use, the main funds are divided into

- in service;
- in reserve(reserve);
- in repair;
- at the stage of completion, re-equipment, reconstruction, modernization and partial completion.

3) the main funds are divided by affiliation as follows:

- owned by the organization on the basis of property rights;
- in economic management (operational management);
- rented (Free Use, Trust Management).

When accounting, reporting and analyzing the main funds, an assessment of their value is carried out, the correctness and reliability of which directly affects the amount of depreciation and other indicators calculated

The main regulatory document governing the accounting of the main funds (hereinafter referred to as the main funds) is the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 404 "on accounting"(new edition) adopted on April 13, 2016 and the national standard of accounting of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 5 BHMS approved by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 9, 2003, No. 114. The national standard of accounting of the Republic of Uzbekistan, approved by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 9, 2003, No. 114, was established under BHMS No. 5 "basic tools are material assets held by the enterprise for use in the process of production of products, performance of works or the provision of services for a long period of. The accounting of basic funds for the purpose of calculating income tax is regulated by the tax code of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 30.12.2019.

In accordance with the tax code (hereinafter referred to in the text as the tax code of the Republic of Uzbekistan), the main funds are understood as a part of the property, which is used to manage the service and performed work (work and service) or organization, the shelf life of which is more than 12 months. According to BHMS No. 5 of the national standard of accounting of the Republic of Uzbekistan, if the following conditions are met at the same time, the property is taken

into account as part of the main funds of the organization:

- a) service life of more than one year;
- b) items whose value per unit (set) is more than fifty times the minimum monthly wage set in the Republic of Uzbekistan (at the time of purchase).

In conclusion, it should be noted that the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan approved on October 9, 2003, No. 114. According to the national standard of accounting of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 5 BHMS, " the main tools are material assets held by the enterprise for use in the process of production of products, performance of works or the provision of services or for the implementation of administrative and socio-cultural tasks in the long term. In accordance with the tax code of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 30.12.2019, the main funds are understood as part of the property that is used to manage the service and performed work (work and service) or organization, the shelf life of which is more than 12 months.

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