

STAGES OF FINANCIAL REPORTING IMPLEMENTATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

IbragimovaIrodaRashidovich –

Doctoral student of Tashkent University of Economics, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract: In this article, the issues of the specifics of the implementation of international financial reporting standards in the Republic were studied Uzbekistan, the main stages of implementation and their specification have been identified, and on this basis practical proposals have been developed to address issues related to the specifics of the organization of the implementation of IFRS.

Keywords: accounting system, economic market, fundamentals of international accounting practice, International Financial Reporting Standards, accounting models, assets, liabilities, capital and difficulties in implementing IFRS.

Introduction.

One of the issues that is spreading around the world and reaching the pandemic level is the coronavirus epidemic. The number of patients in the world today in terms of this disease has reached 15 million people. As result of this disease, there is a decrease in the level of development of the world economy and in the process of taking into account the peculiarities of their calculations; the use of international standards of financial reporting is widely recognized. This is because there is a loss of individual differentiation of the effects of object factors, namely the coronavirus pandemic, on the decline in the level of growth of the economy. Under these circumstances, as result of the introduction of the international standards of financial reporting, it becomes evident that the level of profitability, profitability and profitability of the cautionsocieties is low. But the reason for this is not the introduction of international financial reporting standards, but the need to calculate the impact of the coronavirus pandemic.

In order for the integration process in the world to allow the same understanding and analysis of the financial statements of different countries, as well as to find solutions to the problems of calculating the impact of financial risks in the same methodology, it is necessary to introduce international standards of financial reporting.

In the process of organizing the subjects whose forms of ownership are different in the conditions of liberalization of the economy, the management of them, the control and analysis of their activities and the necessary information that will be the basis for the rapid decision making by the administration will mainly provide accounting. It is important to organize and maintain the accounting of the Republic in accordance with the requirements of international accounting standards, as well as to introduce in the economic entities of the Republic the most basic principles necessary for the accounting system of developed countries.

If we consider the legislative basis of the organization of accounting in the Republic of Uzbekistan, we can first give an example of the law on accounting. Including in this law, Article 10 is called "accounting standards", in which accounting standards define the minimum requirements for maintaining accounting records and compiling financial statements. The national standard of accounting defines special requirements for the organization, maintenance and compilation of financial statement of accounting.

Accounting entities can apply the international standards of financial reporting in the manner prescribed by law."The peculiarity of this article is that it deals with the issue of transition to the international accounting system with special attention to the issues of international standards. These emphasized the international system of financial reporting.

On the issue of transition to the international system of accounting in the Republic of Uzbekistan, we can see the following stages:

1. The initial stage is. The Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan adopted in the international practice of the accounting and statistical system of the Republic of Uzbekistan "approved by resolution 433" on the state program on the transition to the system of accounting and statistics adopted in the international practice of the accounting and statistical system of the Republic of Uzbekistan "adopted on August 24, 1994 on the basis of the" state program on transition to the system of accounts and statistics", work was carried out on the transition to the international system.

In particular, the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan developed the national standards of accounting on the basis of international standards of accounting and carried out certain work on improving the accounting system. A total of 24 accounting standards (BHMS) and one standard titled "conceptual framework for preparation and presentation of financial statements" were also adopted.

In this process, in the process of transition to the international standard of financial reporting, the organization and conduct of accounting in Uzbekistan shall be established in

accordance with the following 3 types of procedures, depending on the nature of ownership and the procedure for maintaining accounting records:

1. Organization of accounting on the subjects of Economic Accounting (Corporate Accounting);
2. Accounting in the activities of banks (accounting in the Central bank and commercial banks);
3. Accounting in the budgetary system (accounting in accounting organizations, the treasury system and the financial system.

Corporate accounting is related to the organization of accounting in business entities, the national accounting standard in this is established on the basis of BHMS No. 21 "Chart of Accounts", and the national accounting standard is the basis for accounting.

The main interest in the use of reports for the administration of the enterprise is to determine the effectiveness of production and financial activities, as well as the economic justification of management and financial decision-making. As the main source of information for the administration is the system of internal reports and financial statements of the enterprise.

2. The second stage, in the sentence of the work done in this field in Uzbekistan, was considered the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on further reform and stability of the Republican financial and banking system in 2011-2015, as well as on the priority directions of achieving high international rating":

1) to introduce a modern system of evaluation and analysis of the activities of commercial banks and the entire financial and banking system, which is based on international norms, criteria and standards used by leading international rating companies and allows an objective assessment of the progress of the individual banks;

2) further improvement of the normative-legal base of financial and banking activities, amendments and additions to the current legislation in accordance with modern requirements and international norms and standards, as well as adoption of new legislation and normative documents."particular attention was paid to the issue and the urgency of the transition to the international accounting system was determined by this decision. In the next sentence of the work, the following tasks are set out in the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on measures to introduce modern corporate governance methods in Joint-Stock Companies" (April 24, 2015 PF-4720) the banking system as a whole towards the level of higher;

3) further improvement of the normative-legal base of financial and banking activities, amendments and additions to the current legislation in accordance with modern requirements and international norms and standards, as well as adoption of new legislation and normative documents."particular attention was paid to the issue and the urgency of the transition to the international accounting system was determined by this decision. In the next sentence of the work, the following tasks are set out in the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on measures to introduce modern corporate governance methods in Joint-Stock Companies" (April 24, 2015 PF-4720);

The third stage will be established on the basis of the law (new edition) "on accounting"adopted in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the process of maintaining accounting in the Republic of Uzbekistan on 13 April 2016 and the national standards of accounting.

Having drawn up reports on the activity of the enterprise within the specified periods, the founders submit them to the relevant organizations. Accounting in small-scale enterprises accounting provides control over the integrity of the property by maintaining, organizing and efficient use of material, labor and financial resources.

He chief accountant or head of the accounting service is part of the management staff of large and small enterprises and is considered as part of the category of management staff, is appointed and dismissed by the council, in some cases, if it is indicated in the regulations; it is appointed and dismissed by the director. An important condition in the appointment to the post of Chief Accountant is that he has a higher education. If necessary, the post of chief accountant can be appointed a person with a work experience of not less than three years in this specialty. Obligations related to direct material liability for monetary and material valuations to the chief accountant are not possible. It is forbidden to receive money and material valuables directly with a check and other documents.

In the system of newly created enterprises, great attention should be paid to the organization of accounting system. These in the Constituent documents has an important importance in determining the organizational basis of accounting, the order of depreciation calculation, compensation of losses, replenishment of the Charter fund, profit approval, Organization of funds and their use.

Uzbekistan is increasingly becoming a full-fledged active member of the world economic system, and the impact of international practice on the development of accounting in the country is increasing. The determination of the main trends in the

regulation of accounting records allows us to predict the directions of the development of the regulatory system of accounting records in the country and make some demands on it.

To date, the introduction of International Financial Reporting Standards in the process of developing investment activities in developed countries plays a key role. After all, in the situation of the global financial and economic crisis, the banking and financial system is further strengthened and qualitatively improved. Therefore, in recent years in Uzbekistan, decisions, decrees, which are important for the development of this system and increasing their level of capital, are being adopted; plans of measures are being developed.

In particular, in 2017-2021 in the "strategy of action" on five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the increase in the level of capital and deposit base of commercial banks, strengthening their financial stability and reliability is recognized as one of the necessary conditions for further strengthening macroeconomic stability and maintaining high economic growth rates[1.2p.].

In addition, in accordance with the resolution of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 12, 2017 "on measures to further develop and improve the stability of the Republican banking system" PP-3270, it is set the task of fulfilling the requirements for adequacy, liquidity and stability of the capital of commercial banks within the framework of the international system.

In the "decisions on measures for further modernization of digital infrastructure for the purpose of development of the digital economy", the development of the digital sector in the economy, the introduction of electronic document management systems, the development of electronic payments, the improvement of the regulatory framework in the e-commerce sector and the need to create new models of information and technological platforms.

4) *The fourth stage*, especially in the following years on the transition to the international standard of financial reporting, including in the resolution of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on additional measures for the transition to the international standard of financial reporting" No. PP-4611 on 24 February, it was noted: In order to provide foreign investors with the necessary information environment and to expand their access to international financial markets by accelerating the transition to international financial reporting standards, as well as to improve the system of preparation of specialists in the field of accounting and auditing according to international standards:

1. Definition of stock companies, commercial banks, insurance organizations and legal entities included in the category of large taxpayers:

Starting from January 1, 2021, on the basis of IFRS, they organizes the accounting proceedings and prepares the financial report on the basis of IFRS, starting from the end of 2021, with the exception of legal entities provided for by legislation;

Establish such a procedure, according to which the business entities that voluntarily prepare the financial report in accordance with IFRS are exempt from providing financial statements in accordance with the national standards of accounting .

It means that the Joint-Stock Companies will organize accounting on the basis of IFRS and submit their financial statements on the basis of international standards starting from 1 January 2021.

It is know that the system of accounting has been reformed and improved since the Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence. Since the first years of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, reforms in the conduct of accounting began to be carried out. One of the most important steps in this regard was the adoption of the law "on accounting" in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

According to some experts, when assessing the activities of Joint - Stock Companies based on a rating-this is a comparative system of assessing various credit organizations based on financial indicators some ratings are evaluated based on expert opinion. In particular, this can be cited as an example of the service of banks. The most important indicator of banks in developing countries is credit reliability. The rating of the Bank, as noted above, is compiled on the basis of its main financial indicators, or rather on the basis of a brief balance sheet. In our view, the structure of the financial statements of economic entities on the basis of international standards creates an opportunity for foreign investors to read and understand their financial statements(6.34.p.). As a result, there will be an opportunity to place the shares of the stock societies in the stock market and correctly identify its quotation.

In this regard, the Russian economist-scientist V.FPaliy emphasized the importance of determining the place of international standards of financial reporting in the integration into the economic system(8. 268p.).B.Trofimova noted that " as a result of the economic reforms carried out in the world, the creation of conditions for the transition of financial statements to international standards, the integration of large-scale business in the Russian state into the world economic system, constantly improving the presentation of financial reports in the form that business representatives understand, the need to adapt it to the international standards of financial reporting is coming out. "(13. 212p.).

This means that at the exit of business representatives from Russia to the international level, of course, it is necessary to provide financial reports on the basis of an international standard, and as a result, it is mandatory to conduct the activities of companies on the basis of international standards.

In this regard, for further improvement of the practice of accounting and financial reporting in the Republic of Uzbekistan, Economist-scientists Tursunov U.S., Ibragimov A.K. according to the opinion expressed by "in the current situation, accounting is based on the main idea of further improvement of the practice of our country – the trend of convergence of financial accounting with the principles and requirements established in international standards"(11. 67p.).

In addition, in the process of development of World integration of Uzbekistan and presentation of financial reports in a universally accepted form, prof. A.K. Ibragimov and B. Sugirbaev according to, the gradual establishment of accounting in the public sector of the Republic on the basis of international standards of financial reporting and the compilation of financial reports gives an opportunity to penetrate into the world integration more widely. As a result, it will become a new stage in the reform and modernization of accounting in the budgetary system. From the above points of view, we can say that the accounting standards determine the minimum requirements for accounting and the compilation of financial statements, its organization, keeping and the fulfillment of special requirements for the compilation of financial statements. This issue derives from the fact that it is more important in the stock community and the need to provide information and financial reports that will be issued for the placement of their shares on the world stock exchanges in accordance with international requirements(4.48p).

The effectiveness of the methods of rating assessment of the activities of the Joint-Stock Companies in foreign countries is, expressed in the ways of what measures are taken in accordance with the results of the rating in relation to the Joint-Stock Companies.

In the process of analyzing the international system of accounting, we must first analyze the accounting system established in different states. The adaptation of financial statements to international standards is especially important in assessing the financial performance of companies and firms.

In this context, it is necessary to prepare financial statements in the enterprises and economic entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of international standards and consider the history of the origin of international standards of financial statements and its evolution (5. 48p.).

The Committee on International Accounting of Standards (IASC) is an independent body in the private sector, whose purpose is to achieve the unification of accounting principles used in the compilation of financial statements of companies and other organizations around the world. This committee was established on 29 June 1973 in accordance with the agreement of professional organizations of Accountants of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Great Britain and Ireland and the United States.

Committee became a member of 103 state and 142 committee members to the case of January 1, 1999, which included more than 2 million accountants and auditors. Currently, IASC is involved in its work from many other states and other organizations, which apply international standards of financial reporting even if they are not members of IASC.

From 1973 to 2001, these standards were developed by the committee and these standards were considered as international accounting standards and they consisted of a total of 41 standards, since 2001 this committee has been transformed into the Council IFRSB (International Finance Report Standards of Board) and the standards developed by IFRS (International Finance Report Standards) began to be published as IFRS and now the number of standards developed by this council is 17, and its development continues (7.32p.).

Since 1983, the professional organizations of accountants, which are members of the International Federation of accountants, joined IFRSB. From 1983 to 2001 year, all accountants and auditors, who are members of the International Federation of accountants, entered into the structure of IFRSB, 153 members of 112 countries, which are considered representatives of 2 million accountants. International Financial Reporting Standards have played an important role in the convergence, reconciliation and further improvement of financial reporting standards across the globe. They are used for the following purposes: national requirements to account in majority countries and to serve as the basis for national requirements to report; to be used as an international benchmark account for individual countries that are developing their own requirements in relation to the report (along with industrialized countries, for markets that are no longer developing; in cases where the financial account is required by the stock exchanges and regulatory bodies to be established in accordance with the provisions. Even some countries are using IFRS as their own standards without any changes, while others are making some changes due to the characteristics of the country (12.78p.).

At present, many years of experience of transnational companies because of the analysis of the accounting system of the member states of the world community shows that the organization of accounting because of international standards of financial reporting (IFRS) is a period requirement. Therefore, the basis of accounting in most states is the use of international accounting system using IFRS.

This has been recognized that accounting accounting in special terms prepared by the Chartered Institute of Management Accounting (CIMA) in the UK covers operations that are measured in this money. Hence, accounting:

- classification and writing of transactions measured in money;
- presentation and interpretation of the results of the work performed by these transactions during the period and the impact on the assessment of the financial position on the specified date;
- it is a system of drawing for the upcoming activity, proceeding from the alternatives to the planned course of activity.

Today, we can study the accounting system that operates on a global scale, mainly divided into four models:

- British-Americanmodel;
- Continentalmodel;
- South-Americanmodel;
- Islamicmodel.

Table1

Specialization of accounting countries in models*

Name of models	Countries
British-Americanmodel	Great Britain, Holland, USA, Canada
Continentalmodel	Europe, Japan, Australia and UIC
South-Americanmodel	Latin American countries
Islamic model	Turkey, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Kuwait.

Each of these models has its own characteristics, the organization of which indicates the basis of accounting record keeping. On this basis, accounting record keeping serves as the basis for the development of various variants of the accounting system.

*Allmsfo.ru/modeli-bux-ucheta.html

British-American model. The founders are the countries of Great Britain, the United States and the Netherlands. A distinctive feature of this model is that the prepared financial statements are primarily fed to investors and property owners. Standards in the US – GAAP-US standards, developed by the Financial Accounting Standards Development Council (FASB) and the American Institute of Certified Accountants-Auditors (AICPA), serve as the basis.

This accounting model is also used in Canada based on the GAAP-US system and the accounting system is maintained.

The UK i.e., in countries such as England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland as well as in the Netherlands, the account and the report are general requirements are regulated by the law " on companies (Company Act, 2006, CA 2006).In Article 15 of this law, the accounting and reporting of the management is mentioned in the judge. Although this system is based on the above model, due to the characteristics of the IFRS, accounting is organized based on the GAAP-UK system, in which the accounting system is established based on the law "on companies". The accounting system is divided into large divisions called Financial Accounting and Management Accounting. Therefore, we can see that this system has its own characteristics and on this basis, accounting is organized. As a result, a special mention of the peculiarities of the UK accounting system gives an opportunity to determine the peculiarities of accounting and on this basis to organize it.

Continental model. Initially, this model was used by countries of continental Europe and Japan. The peculiarity of this model is that the accounting accountancy is organized as a link between two factors:

- Based on the definition of business on the account of large bank capital;
- In accordance with the requirements of fiscal organizations (for example, tax authorities).

South American model. In the states that use this model, mainly inflation conditions are fully taken into account, because of which accounting is carried out with corrective records. In this, the level of reliability of financial statements plays an important role.

Islamic model .This model is mainly used in Arab countries, the structure of the bunda model is based on the "Islamic religion", the religion is condemned and therefore, based on the interest-free activities and the provision of interest-free credit for business, the financial institutions for further business development are considered interested, and because in the future, as a result of business development, it will The basic principle is that

the bond is built on trust, the issuance of a reliable loan and the use of funds on the basis of trust is carried out.

Conclusion

Today, national standards of accounting are being developed and introduced into practice, which rely on international standards and take into account the specific characteristics of the subjects. In these circumstances, it is necessary to study the international standards of financial reporting and define its basic concepts in order to introduce them into practice. First of all, it is necessary to find out the differences in the concepts of international accounting standards and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) in accounting. International Accounting Standards IAS (International Accounting Standards) was established on June 29, 1973 in accordance with the agreement of professional organizations of accountants and auditors of major developed countries (Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Great Britain, Ireland and the United States). Thus, as a independent state of Uzbekistan, it is necessary to take an active part in the development of the international standards of accounting and auditing, as well as in the entry into professional organizations of accounting and auditing companies. This allows us to coordinate our accounting standards and audit activities with international standards and events.

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