

BASIC TOOLS AND SOME ISSUES OF THEIR ANALYSIS

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Abstract

This article describes the main tools and some issues of their analysis. In particular, the author's approach to the concept of fixed assets, goals, objectives and sources of information for the analysis of fixed assets are presented and conclusions are drawn.

Key words: fixed assets, fixed assets, material capital, labor tools, accounting, report, balance sheet.

“According to paragraph 3a of the National Accounting Standard (BHMS) No. 5 entitled "Fixed Assets", "fixed assets are long-term assets used by the enterprise in the process of producing products, performing work or providing services, or performing administrative and socio-cultural tasks." are tangible assets held for use in order to increase. At the same time, according to paragraph 4 of this BHMS, tangible assets that meet the following criteria are included in the composition of fixed assets:

- has more than one year of service;
- items whose value for one unit (set) is more than fifty times the basic calculation amount established in the Republic of Uzbekistan (at the time of purchase).

In the accounting of fixed assets, the head of the enterprise has the right to independently set the minimum limit of their value in a relatively small amount in order to consider items as part of fixed assets in the reporting year. Of course, the minimum limit of the value of fixed assets should be set in the "Account Policy".

In addition, in the scientific-methodical works of our country's economists M.Q. Pardayev, I.T. Abdukarimov, B.I. Israilov, A. Vahobov, A.T. Ibrohimov, N.F. Ishonkulov, T. Kudratov, R.D. Dusmuratov and A.S. Boltayev, the analysis of the state of the main tools and their effectiveness was studied. different approaches to the concept of fixed assets, which are close to each other in content, are presented. For example, economists A.Vahobov and A.T.Ibrohimov defined that "the main tools are labor tools that participate in the production cycle several times and partially transfer their value to the products being created and retain their physical form."

Economists M.Q.Pardayev, I.T.Abdukarimov, B.I.Israilov said, "The main means retain their property form during the labor process and do not leave the production area after each stage.

Their value is not immediately transferred to the product, but gradually, divided into parts. "The economic entity recognizes fixed assets as assets only if it is confident that it will receive economic benefits from the accurately estimated asset."

Economists A.V.Vahobov, A.T.Ibrohimov, N.F.Ishankulov defined that "Fixed assets are labor tools that participate in the production cycle several times and partially transfer their value to the products being created and retain their physical form."

Economists R.D.Dusmuratov and A.S.Boltayev write that "Fixed tools are labor tools, they are material assets that participate in both the material production and non-production sectors and serve the enterprise for a long time, are subject to wear and tear and retain their natural form."

Studies show that in the approaches of the above economists to the concept of fixed assets, it is recognized that fixed assets mainly participate in the production cycle. However, basic tools are also used by business entities in the process of non-production. Therefore, in our opinion, it is appropriate to describe the concept of fixed assets as follows: "Fixed assets are material assets that retain their natural form and serve for a long time, used both in the field of material production and in the field of non-production."

Today, it is impossible to organize the financial and economic activities of business entities in all fields without the participation of the main means. Because the fixed assets are one of the important factors in the organization of activities and are an important material asset. Therefore, it is important to analyze and study the state of the main assets and their efficiency. As a result of the analysis, opportunities to improve the condition of fixed assets and increase the level of their effective use are identified. Therefore, while analyzing the state of the main tools and their efficiency, it is necessary to first clarify its purpose, tasks and information supply.

The main purpose of the analysis of fixed assets is to show the possibilities of improving the level of supply of fixed assets and increasing the efficiency of their use based on the study of the state of fixed assets in business entities.

In our opinion, this goal will be achieved by solving the following tasks:

- assessment of the composition, structure and dynamic changes of fixed assets;
 - assessment of the level of provision of basic means and identification of available opportunities for improving its condition;
 - assessment of the technical condition of fixed assets;
 - study and evaluate performance indicators of fixed assets;
 - assessment of the levels of effective use of fixed assets;
 - to determine the influence of the factors affecting the change in the efficiency indicators of the fixed assets and to indicate the available opportunities for improving their efficiency, etc.
- Sources of information used in the analysis of fixed assets can be structured as follows, depending on the purpose of the analysis:

1. Accounting and reporting information. To them:

- accounting balance (form 1);
- report on financial results (form 2);
- data of relevant synthetic and analytical accounts of accounting.

2. Selected data. They are:

- business plan information;
- statistical reporting forms;
- instant account information;
- inspection data of authorized state bodies;
- other account and non-account data necessary for analysis.

It should be noted that the sources of information used in the analysis of fixed assets are evaluated according to the following criteria:

- the indicators expressed in the information source should be reliable and impartial;
- comparability of information in information sources. The indicators are the same, it is necessary to use the data that allows to correctly evaluate the results of activities in different periods in terms of quantity and quality;
- indicators in information sources should be expressed in the monetary unit soum.
- the information in them should complement each other while preserving the common unity and interdependence of all sources;
- the procedure for determining the indicators in the information sources and the corresponding periods should be ensured.

The sources of information that meet these requirements and their use in the analysis, make it possible to ensure the reliability of the results of the analysis of fixed assets.

Thus, based on the study of the main tools and some issues of their analysis, the following conclusions were formed:

1. An author's approach to the concept of the main means was given by studying the current regulatory legal documents and the scientific and educational works of economists. This makes it possible to recognize the quality of fixed assets, which are used not only in the product production cycle, but also in the financial and economic activities of the entire business entity.
2. In the analysis of the main means, it was emphasized that its purpose and tasks should be defined first. In turn, the purpose of the analysis and the tasks to be solved based on it were indicated. The performance of these defined tasks provides an opportunity to achieve the goal of the analysis.
3. Sources of information used in the analysis of fixed assets were classified into two groups based on the purpose of the analysis, and the criteria for evaluating them were explained.

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