



Improving financial accounting and reporting in joint ventures by international standards

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ABSTRACT

This Article Discusses The Organization And Improvement Of Financial Accounting And Reporting In Joint Ventures By International Standards

Keywords:

Management Relationships, Supply, Manufacturing, Tanning

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) In the development of bad relationships, all processes of business entities impose such requirements as accuracy, timeliness, integrity, and accuracy over economic information. (Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Today, economic information obtained must fully meet the demands of internal and external users and be formed with the minimum amount of work and time spent.

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared. Management accounting is the information on expenses and revenues for making tactical and strategic management decisions on the activities of its structural structures, which arise with the need for market relations;

To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable giving, a brochure entitled Charitable Planning to Benefit Kingdom Service Worldwide has been prepared.

- an internal corporate account that develops evolutionically synthetic system, born in several economic science complexes fandir complex.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these problems with you. The management account uses all elements of financial accounting methods, such as documentation and inventory, evaluation and calculus, receipts and hypocritical writing, balance sheet integration and reporting. It also uses economic analysis, economic, mathematical, and statistical methods extensively. The organization and timely implementation of a management account will improve the efficiency of production by providing timely management decisions, the ability to plan, analyze and monitor the company's activities.

Typically, management accounting in enterprises is by the following types of activities referred to:

- Maintenance and training activities;
- production activities;

☑ financial and commercial activities;

☐ Organizational activity.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to discuss these problems. Therefore, preliminary management information will be collected and processed in this area.

(Matthew 24:14; 28:19, 20) Jehovah's Witnesses would be pleased to support more than the family. It includes organizing the content, change, accounting of the centers of responsibility, as well as accounting for expenses and tannarx calculus, accounting for exclusions in expenses incurred will be increased.

Bank Accounts: Bank accounts, certificates of deposit, or individual retirement accounts set up as a trust or made to an entity used by Jehovah's Witnesses in accord with local bank requirements. To assist individuals desiring to benefit the worldwide work of Jehovah's Witnesses through some form of charitable planning, a brochure has been prepared in tasks with forming information about efficiency. At the same time, preliminary calculations of the point of production loss will be carried out, analyzing the relationship between variable, constant costs and profits.

Bank Accounts: Bank accounts, certificates of deposit, or individual retirement accounts set up as a trust or made known to an entity used by Jehovah's Witnesses in your country.

The management account is designed to solve the company's public functions, which is its "know-how." The most important functions of management accounting in a business entity include:

- in terms of developing the company's manufacturing activities, information necessary to make promising management decisions
- formation of a source and provision of leaders with them;
- quick management of the company's financial and corporate activities
- timely delivery of reliable, high-performance information to managers
- give;
- correct production identification of products (services, services)

detection, exclusion from certain mechanisms and their occurrence

to show their reasons, and h.k.

Management account information will help implement the quick and strategic tasks of the cork:

Quick tasks include:

- determination of the structure of production of products, taking into account internal and external factors;
- find the point of harmlessness of production;
- types of products (goods, jobs, services), in accordance with their sales
- plan the size;
- accept or reject additional orders;
- making decisions on the formation of grades.

Strategic tasks are designed for a long time, including:

Consists of:

- attract long-term capital investment;
- change the composition of the business;
- development of new types of products.

The strategy of management accounting is to improve the company's development in the future

belgilovchi loyihalar analysis, istiqbolni belgilash, byudjetlashtirish, create a segmentary report on liability centers, reasonable

set transfer rates and coordinate management decisions

represents the system.

Management accounting tactics, on the other hand, constitute production in the current period

Account for development, costs and product identification calculation

maintaining, proving, analyzing and controlling decisions made,

it also consists of responsibility for their performance.

Purpose and description of the Committee on International Standards of Financial Statement

International standards of financial statements worldwide financial statements

an important role in the approach, agreement and further improvement of standards

played. They are used for the following purposes:

- national requirements for accounting and reporting in most countries

serve as the basis for;

- individually developing their own requirements for accounting and reporting

use as an international ethanol for countries (industrially rifojlangan

for markets that are now developing, along with countries,

These include China, other countries of Asia, and the former Soviet Union);

- financial statements by stock exchanges and regulatory bodies

Demanded that financial statements be structured in accordance with international standards

in cases;

- Full Financial in developing standards for capital markets

to be used by national bodies, such as the European Commission, which decides to base reports on international standards;

- International standards of financial statements are not required

because of the growing number of companies in countries.

Due to the foregoing, international standards of financial reporting are around the world

is being used more widely and recognized. Even some countries

Financial Accounts like their own standards of International Standards

they're using it without changes, and some are based on the country's characteristics,

they're introducing some changes. And large multinational companies are financial

reports emphasize that the use of international standards is convenient for them. One of the

most important events proving the recognition and increasing use of international standards of

financial statements is the establishment of international standards for financial statements

for foreign quotas by the International Organization of Securities and Exchange

Commissions.

And the European Commission goes to international standards of financial statements

from the point of view of coordination of the report and accounting in general,

Acknowledges the importance of maintaining a fair and effective competition environment in the European Union.

The European Commission has officially declared that cooperation with MHXSK is effective in harmonization of financial reporting standards.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission reported on April 11, 1996:

- standards that provide a comprehensive base of accounting

must include the bulk of the accounting requirements;

- standards must be of high quality, because they contain data

to ensure their flexibility, clarity and full coverage;

- standards should be interpreted and unspeakable action on them

must be done.

So, from the standards developed so far by MHXSK,

concluding that usage is having a high effect on the international community

It is possible.

Development, adoption and development of international standards of financial reporting

shareholders and free users at the same time as the ability to use

Financial statements prepared for use accounting principles and regulations that pass from country to country, sometimes used only

in one country. Thus, there may be a lack of comparison in accounting reports. The

disadvantage of this situation is that investment analysts and other users who use the financial

statement will have to make additional expenses due to its structure by tarnibal

standards in the process of analyzing the report. They may also encounter confusion in the

interpretation of reports. In connection with this process, effective competition in the world

market of capital will have to deteriorate, while companies will have to take on the high cost of

maintaining capital. Most importantly, confidence in accounting reports is lost as a

result of the display of different amounts of

benefits for different countries. Various international reports lead to:

- above targeted expenses incurred in compiling financial statements

to be at a level — because transnational companies have a variety of activities

are obliged to compile different reports for countries;

- financial results of the activities of commercial companies in different countries

there is a need to have a single system for evaluation. Companies also want their external reports to be consistent with internal evaluations of performance assessments. Achieving these two objectives, on the other hand, is very difficult, with reports from different countries varied.

International standards of financial statements, as well as accounting

standards-developing bodies have not yet been formed or developed standards

is also very useful for developing countries that do not have enough exit resources. Developing financial reporting standards requires its own expenses, especially for a separate country, and developing standards is ineffective from an output point of view.

And to support external economic financial decisions,

A uniform, publicly accepted and mandatory set of standards is necessary for the whole world in terms of financial accounting and reporting. The same task is entrusted to the MHXSK.

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