



IMPROVEMENT OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING

Yuldashevna Umida Rozmatovna
Tashkent Finance Institute

Abstract

This article reveals the essence of intangible assets and also ways to improve the accounting of IA.

Keywords: intangible assets, development, property of organizations, economy.

Introduction

When conducting accounting, there are many disagreements and disputes with tax accounting, so the idea arises of how to combine these two types of accounting into one, or at least simplify the procedure for calculating income tax. The task of tax accounting is to withdraw profits from enterprises as much as possible, and the task of accounting is to form complete and reliable information about the activities of the organization and its property status. From the definitions, we see that the very essence and purpose of these types of accounting is different, but at the same time, if accounting generates and provides reliable information about the activities of an organization, then why can't tax accounting be based on accounting without changing it and making adjustments. It turns out that an accountant does double work, which requires both time and knowledge, and due to the absence of both, we consider it necessary to urgently or somehow find compromises and combine accounting, or transform accounting in such a way that you don't have to write somewhere on scraps of paper "do not forget to remove it for tax accounting, include it," etc.

A specific proposal at the moment may be the recognition of the tax accounting method of the reduced balance, for depreciation on intangible assets. An intangible asset is one of those objects that has a very strong moral deterioration and the object quickly becomes obsolete in a short period of time, therefore funds are needed for its renewal and immediately in large quantities, they can be provided by depreciation accrued according to the method of the reduced balance. It is with this method that the distribution of the initial cost occurs unevenly, most of it is distributed in the initial period. This method of depreciation is very profitable, but due to the fact that tax accounting does not recognize this method, and the accountant has to recalculate for tax accounting, and if an enterprise does not have one such object, then it takes a lot of time, and therefore, in order not to waste time at enterprises, this method of depreciation is very rarely used, basically, everyone stops at the linear method of depreciation.

It turns out that tax accounting interferes with accounting, as it is necessary. The second concrete proposal will be the recognition of licenses as an intangible asset. The license has one of the important properties of intangible assets - to generate income, because, without a license, an enterprise cannot carry out certain types of activities (trade in certain types of goods), it becomes obvious that they must be taken into account either as part of intangible assets or on one of the accounts of tangible assets. Licenses do not give exclusive rights, as required by law, but you can also make an exception or include it as a separate list. In international standards, the most important thing is the ability to bring economic



benefits, and since we are trying to switch to their standards, it is necessary to make adjustments to regulatory documents. A general recommendation may be the development of special forms of primary accounting of intangible assets.

In conclusion, it can be concluded that the accounting of intangible assets in our country is becoming increasingly developed, primarily because progress and science do not stand still and new inventions require their accounting. In this article, a range of issues related to the organization of accounting for intangible assets were considered. The main problems were identified and specific proposals were made to improve the accounting of intangible assets.

As a result of the work done, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Intangible assets (IA) are objects of long-term use (more than 12 months) that do not have a tangible form, but have a valuation and generate income;
- The rules for the formation in accounting of information on intangible assets held by the organization on the right of ownership, economic management and operational management are established by PBU 14/2007;
- The IA includes the results of intellectual activity, means of individualization, business reputation and secrets of production ("know-how");
- Accounting of the presence and movement of IA accepted on the balance sheet is maintained on the active account of the same name 04 "IA", as well as 05 "Depreciation of IA", 19/2 "VAT on acquired IA", 91 "Other income and expenses";
- Account 08 "Investments in non-current assets" is used to form the value of the IA;
- There are several ways of calculating depreciation charges: a linear method; a method of reducing the balance; a method of writing off the cost in proportion to the volume of products (works);
- The objects listed in the accounting of the organization are written off when: termination of use in the production of products (works, services), as well as for temporary use or for management; sale or exchange for another non-monetary asset; gratuitous transfer; transfer of a contribution to the authorized capital of another organization;
- The presence of intangible assets at the enterprise is confirmed by inventory inventories and inventory acts of intangible assets. Inventory of intangible assets consists in verifying the reliability of accounting data and their compliance with the actual availability of assets. During the inventory, the availability of documents confirming the existence of the relevant objects and the rights of the organization to them is checked.

The basic principles of accounting for intangible assets include:

- The principle of actual costs - the reflection of the cost of an asset upon acquisition at the cost of acquisition (the current market value of the received asset);
- The principle of correlation of income and expenses - reflection of income and expenses for their receipt in the same accounting period;
- The income principle is the registration of profit or loss when an asset is written off, depending on the ratio of the income received from its write-off and its book value.



Compliance with the above principles is accompanied by a number of problems that arise when accounting for intangible assets, similar to the problems associated with accounting for other long-term assets, such as:

determining the initial (initial) value;

determination of useful life and depreciation method;

accounting for the constantly and significantly decreasing value of such assets.

A specific problem when accounting for intangible assets is that they do not have physical properties, and therefore in some cases they cannot be identified. Consequently, it is often very difficult to evaluate such an asset in terms of value or in terms of useful life.

The solution to these problems is to perform certain tasks of accounting for intangible assets, namely:

- Providing staff with the necessary information and special knowledge to work with intangible assets;
- Correct determination of the initial value of various types of intangible assets;
- Determination of the need for revaluation of intangible assets, and, accordingly, methods of their revaluation;
- The correctness of the calculation of depreciation of intangible assets, for which it is necessary to determine the terms of operation of certain types of intangible objects and ways to write off their value;
- Determination of the possibility and expediency of maintaining (renewing) intangible objects and ways of accounting for the costs of their maintenance;
- Formation of complete and reliable information on the availability and movement of intangible assets and ensuring control over their availability and movement;

Finally, it should be noted that intangible assets as objects of accounting have not yet been sufficiently studied and are not properly regulated.

References

1. Regulatory and legal sources, textbooks, monographs, brochures.
2. The Tax Code of the Russian Federation. Parts 1 and 2. - Moscow: Omega-L, 2010.
3. Aksenov A.P. Intangible assets: structure, assessment, management. - M.: Finance and Statistics, 2007. - p. 192.
4. Bulyga R.P. Audit of intangible assets of a commercial organization. - M.: Unity-Dana, 2008. - p. 344.
5. Griбанова Z.M., Griбанов A.A., Shirobokov V.G. Accounting financial accounting. - M.: KnoRus, 2010. - p. 670.
6. Zakharin V.R. Intangible assets: accounting and tax accounting. - M.: Tax Bulletin, 2008. - p. 288.
7. Kondrakov N.P. Accounting. - M.: Infra-M, 2009. - P. 832.
8. Ostrovsky O.M., Mizikovskiy E.A., Priobrazhenskaya V.V. Accounting of intangible assets. - M.: Peter, 2010. - p. 208.
9. <http://edoc.bseu.by>.