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IMPROVING THE ACCOUNTING OF THE COSTS OF MODERNIZATION AND REPAIR OF KEY EQUIPMENT IN AGROCLUSTERS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, in the conditions of rapid economic development, recognition of the costs of modernization and repair of fixed assets in agroclusters based on national accounting standards, the current state of their accounting is thoroughly analyzed, and suggestions and recommendations are given for improving the calculation of costs of modernization and repair of fixed assets.

KEYWORDS

agrocluster, fixed assets, modernization, repair, current repair, average repair, capital repair, depreciation, depreciation rate.

INTRODUCTION

In order to increase the volume and types of production of agricultural products, meet the demand of the domestic and foreign markets, ensure the food security of the country, increase the income of subjects operating in agriculture, and improve the well-being of the rural population . to increase the income of peasants and farmers by at least 2 times, to bring the

annual growth of agriculture to at least 5% through intensive development of the economy on a scientific basis. Expanding the scope of state support in agriculture and implementing new insurance mechanisms. Development of 464,000 hectares of new and disused land and allocating it to clusters based on an open selection process. Reduction of 200

thousand hectares of cotton and grain areas and long-term lease to the population on the basis of open selection. Cultivation of exportable products and development of fruit and vegetable cultivation, 3 times the area of intensive gardens and 2 times the number of greenhouses, the export potential is another 1 billion US dollars. A number of tasks were set, such as "increase to USD" [2].

requires effective use of existing material, financial and labor resources in agriculture , introduction of innovations and advanced forms of production, modernization and renewal of existing basic production funds. All this is related to financial resources, especially the costs of modernization of existing fixed assets, which are considered as the main production funds, will have a high weight. In this case, it is important to properly organize and maintain the account of fixed assets.

The analysis shows that there are problems in the correct organization and maintenance of the fixed assets account, in the recognition and valuation of fixed assets in accounting, and in maintaining them from the point of view of taxation in accounting. Existence of these problems, improvement of their calculation on the basis of international and national standards of accounting is urgent.

Materials and methods

The regulatory and legal documents adopted in our republic on the subject, the scientific works of economists in the field, the land areas attached to the operating agroclusters, including arable areas, the productivity of agricultural crops, the available basic tools, their types, statistical data reflecting the gross yield of agroclusters data and materials of scientific

research results were used. Observation, grouping, analysis, and other methods used in scientific research were used .

Analysis and results .

Regarding the establishment of agroclusters based on the requirement of -regular improvement of the legal, organizational and economic relations between the economic subjects and the network, formed as a result of the institutional and structural changes implemented in the agricultural -sector of Uzbekistan. implementation -of the new direction -is becoming one of the important tasks of the agrarian policy today.

" Agrocluster - in addition to combining the processes of production, processing and sale of agricultural products -into a single chain and using high-tech innovations , increasing the competitiveness of agricultural products in the domestic and -foreign markets -, -forming an infrastructure complex in rural areas and development, increasing the level of employment -and income of the rural population, as well as -economic entities active in improving the quality of agricultural products -and the ecological environment in the future -" [7.24].

The total number of clusters [8] organized across the republic is 463 .

"25 cotton-textile (106,000 ha), 80 grain (801,000 ha), 13 rice (17,000 ha) and 2 pharmaceutical clusters have been launched to create a favorable agribusiness environment and value added chain. was placed. As a result, in 2021 , 122 cotton-textile farms, 157 grain farms, 146 fruit-vegetable farms, 29 rice farms, and 9 medicinal plants growing clusters will operate . As a result of the introduction of science, innovations and advanced technologies by agro- lasters , 3.4 million

tons of cotton and 7.8 million tons of grain were grown. 54 projects worth 8.4 trillion soums were launched by cotton-textile clusters , 42 projects worth 783.7 billion soums by grain -growing clusters, 22 projects worth 328 billion soums by fruit-vegetable clusters. 24,000 new jobs were created" [9] .

"Fixed assets are material assets held by the enterprise for long-term economic activities in the course of production, performance of work or provision of services, or for the purpose of performing administrative and socio-cultural tasks. Fixed assets include tangible assets that simultaneously meet the following criteria:

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

The head of the enterprise has the right to set the minimum value limit for items to be considered as fixed assets in the reporting year.

As part of fixed assets, land plots transferred to the property of the enterprise in accordance with legal documents are also taken into account.

Capital investments in perennial plantings, radical improvement of the land, leased fixed assets are included in fixed assets in the amount of costs related to fixed assets accepted for use in the reporting year, regardless of the date of completion of the entire set of works . [3] .

When calculating the costs of modernization of fixed assets, special attention should be paid to the nature of the work being carried out and whether or not it is included in the value of fixed assets.

Before elucidating the specific features of the calculation of the costs of modernization of fixed assets, we consider it necessary to consider its difference from the costs of modernization works, because modernization costs are divided into: modernization and correction and modernization works, and their accounting is different differs (Table 1).

Table 1

Criteria for distinguishing between modernization of fixed assets and repair and modernization works

Differentiation criteria	Modernization	Repair and modernization - lash works
–		
terms of recognition	Do not invest capital	Cost
In terms of accounting	0860, 0890 are held in schemes	2010, 2310, 2710, 9420 are held in schemes
ma q sad nu q tai	To increase the labor force , to improve the quality of work	Stealing broken , broken places
Effect on useful life	Increases useful life	It does not affect the useful life.
In terms of adding to the cost	Depreciation is added to the cost through calculation	is added to the cost of production in the period incurred (provision may be calculated)

the point of view of implementation	Basically, by contract method	H am contract, h am x o' jalik method
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is recognized as a capital expenditure by economic entities , including in schemes 0860 (in the case of modernization of long-term leased fixed assets), 0890 (in the case of modernization of other fixed assets) is taken into account.

"Maintenance of fixed assets in working condition is carried out through their maintenance (current, average and capital). Current maintenance is the maintenance carried out in order to maintain fixed assets in working condition. In the average repair, the unit being repaired is partially disassembled and parts of the details are restored or replaced.

Overhaul of equipment and vehicles - complete disassembly of the assembly, repair of base and body parts and assemblies, replacement or restoration of all worn parts and assemblies, assembly, adjustment and testing of the assembly is a dish.

Capital repair of buildings and structures - repair of basic and body parts and units, all outdated structures of parts and units

replacement or restoration is a repair carried out" [3].

Expenses incurred as a result of the repair of fixed assets in economic entities are included in the expenses of the reporting period of this entity. In this case, it is taken into account in which responsibility center of the economic entity the repaired fixed asset is located. For example, if the fixed assets used in the main production are repaired, the costs related to it are taken into account in the 2010 "Fixed production", and

when the fixed assets of administrative importance are repaired, in the 9400 "Period expenses" scheme.

Repair works are carried out at the expense of the economic entity itself or by contract method.

When capital equipment is repaired, its value does not increase unless its work quality and capacity are increased. If the working quality and capacity of the main asset increases, such capital repair costs are "Expenses for the additional construction, provision of additional equipment, reconstruction, modernization , technical rearmament of the main assets, after their completion , if as a result of them the initially accepted normative indicators of the use of fixed assets (useful service life, capacity, quality of use, etc.) improve (increase), the initial value of such an object increases"[3].

When taking into account the costs of capital repair of fixed assets in economic entities, in some cases, if the quality and volume of fixed assets increase, these expenses are written off as current expenses in the appropriate order. In this case, despite the increase in the quality and volume of fixed assets and the extension of their useful life, their balance sheet value remains unchanged. In this case, it leads to non-compliance with the methodological rules of accounting, as well as the effective use of fixed assets and their control.

Therefore, we suggest that the costs incurred in order to modernize the fixed assets, i.e. to increase the quality and volume of its work, should be reflected in

the accounting schedule with the following links (Table 2).

Table 2

Linking accounting charts for the costs of modernization of fixed assets.

T/r	Content of economic transactions	of accounts connection	
		Debit	Credit
1	When calculating the depreciation of the fixed assets used in the modernization of fixed assets	08 9 0	0211-0299
2	construction and other materials are spent on the modernization of fixed assets	08 9 0	1010-1090
3	When the services of auxiliary productions are used in the modernization of fixed assets	08 9 0	2310
4	Interest was calculated on bank loans taken for the modernization of fixed assets	08 9 0	6920
5	modernization of fixed assets is carried out by contractors	08 9 0	6010, 7010
6	When calculating wages for employees engaged in the modernization of fixed assets	0890	6710
7	After the modernization of fixed assets is completed, when the costs are added to the value of the fixed assets	0110-0190	0890

In addition, after the modernization of the fixed assets is completed, it is necessary to determine their balance value and make appropriate changes to the period of operation.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the above, in agroclusters The following proposals were made to improve the calculation of the costs of modernization and maintenance of fixed assets in agroclusters :

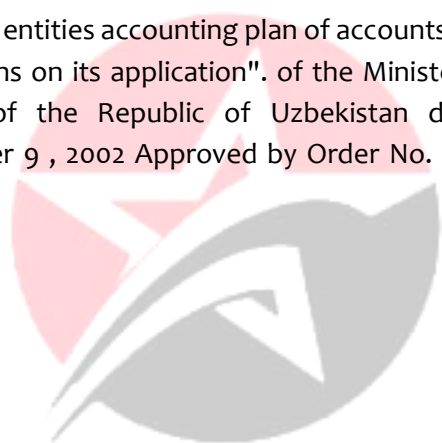
1. To organize the calculation of costs for modernization and repair of fixed assets by grouping them into costs that increase and do not increase the value of fixed assets.

2. In order to account for the costs of modernization of fixed assets, enter the schedule 0870-"Costs of modernization of fixed assets" in the plan of accounting charts and transfer these costs to the chart of fixed assets by connecting the relevant accounting charts after the modernization of fixed assets is completed.

3. After the modernization of the fixed assets, determining their balance value, useful life and depreciation (amortization) calculation norms by revaluation of the fixed assets.

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