

MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING IN ENTERPRISES

Murodova Madinabonu Ilhom kizi , Bobokulova Durdona

Bukhara State University
Department of Accounting
Second-year Master's Students in Accounting

Financial reporting is a system of documents that reflects a company's income, expenses, capital, liabilities, and financial results for a specific reporting period. It serves as a crucial tool for analyzing business performance, making managerial decisions, ensuring sustainable development, and complying with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Understanding the essence of financial reporting, the types of information it contains, as well as the procedures and deadlines for its submission, is of significant importance for entrepreneurs, managers, and other stakeholders.

Financial reporting is one of the main instruments for business owners and company executives, as it allows them to objectively assess the results of economic activity over a certain period and to determine strategic directions for future development. The data presented in financial reports are aggregated on the basis of accounting records and primary accounting documents, ensuring their reliability and consistency.

The information contained in financial statements is used for both internal and external purposes. From an internal perspective, financial reports are essential for managers and specialists within the organization. For example, marketing managers may rely on financial data to plan advertising campaigns, procurement managers may use it to identify alternative suppliers, and top management may need it to calculate employee bonuses or evaluate departmental performance. In this way, financial reporting contributes to improving the financial condition and operational efficiency of the enterprise.

From an external perspective, financial reporting is primarily submitted to tax authorities, which is a mandatory legal requirement. In addition, financial statements may be requested by investors assessing the company's investment attractiveness, creditors evaluating the borrower's solvency, and other stakeholders. Shareholders, statistical authorities, auditors, insurance companies, and regulatory bodies also rely on financial reports to assess the financial stability, transparency, and reliability of an enterprise.

Financial reporting consists of several key components. The balance sheet, known as Form No. 1, provides information on the company's assets and liabilities at a specific point in time. Assets include cash in bank accounts, real estate, equipment, and other resources owned by the enterprise, while liabilities reflect loans, payables, and other obligations. The statement of financial results, or Form No. 2, summarizes the company's income and expenses for the reporting period, showing the overall profitability of operations and the factors influencing financial performance. The statement of changes in equity, Form No. 5, presents information on the structure of the company's own capital and changes that have occurred over time, such as increases in authorized capital or changes in ownership. The cash flow statement, Form No. 4, reflects cash inflows and outflows from operating, investing, and financing activities, including revenues from core activities as well as other transactions such as interest income or charitable

contributions. In addition, explanatory notes to the financial statements provide detailed explanations of certain indicators and accounting methods that are not fully disclosed in the main forms, including information related to internal policies or specific transactions, such as the issuance of shares and their offering price.

The formats and composition of financial statements are regulated by legislation, and official reporting forms are published on authorized government websites. Small and micro-sized enterprises are allowed to prepare financial statements using a simplified scheme. In such cases, only the balance sheet and the statement of financial results for the previous year are required, while cash flow statements and statements of changes in equity may be omitted. This approach reduces the administrative burden on small businesses while maintaining essential financial transparency.

In Uzbekistan, the preparation and presentation of financial statements are governed by the National Accounting Standards, known as the National Accounting Standards of Uzbekistan (NAS or BHMS). These standards establish uniform rules for accounting practices and financial reporting and are developed and approved by the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Regardless of the type of economic activity, all organizations and entrepreneurs are required to comply with these standards. Companies are also permitted to develop internal accounting policies and guidelines based on the national standards, provided that such rules are applied only within the organization and do not contradict existing legislation.

In conclusion, proper maintenance and management of financial accounting play a decisive role in ensuring transparency, financial discipline, and effective decision-making in enterprises. High-quality financial reporting not only fulfills legal requirements but also enhances investor confidence, supports strategic planning, and contributes to the long-term financial sustainability and competitiveness of organizations in a market economy.

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