

REGULATORY AND LEGAL BASIS OF PROCESSES RELATED TO INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND THEIR MOVEMENT

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Abstract: *In this thesis, the regulatory and legal bases of the processes related to tangible assets and their movement are studied, and proposals are developed.*

Key words: *intangible assets, invention, know-how, patent, copyright, goodwill, trademark.*

Every day that passes during the period of independence shows that our society is being renewed in terms of content. In the conditions of economic liberalization, new economic categories and concepts are entering our lives so quickly that it is difficult to perceive them, to study them theoretically and practically, and to solve methodological problems. One of such new economic concepts is the concept of the economic potential (potential) of the enterprise.

In the literature on financial analysis, which is a component of economic analysis published in Uzbekistan and other Commonwealth countries, the analysis of the financial and economic activity of the enterprise is mainly limited to the study of the assets at its disposal. In our opinion, this is theoretically and methodologically insufficient for a complete analysis of the economic activity of the enterprise. Because the economic activity of the enterprise is directly related to the economic processes taking place in it.

Not only the company's assets, but also other elements take part in economic processes. Take the manufacturing process for example. Material and technical support, i.e., equipment, facilities, building, raw materials, etc., are necessary for its occurrence. However, any advanced technology and high-quality raw materials do not produce material wealth by themselves. It certainly requires human intervention, that is, the sharing and participation of living labor. Without the participation of live labor, any advanced technology will remain a "dead" piece of equipment.

It is clear from this that in order to carry out economic processes, it is necessary to ensure the participation of living labor together with material wealth. Only then can the production process take place and create a new product. The sale of this product will cover all the documents of the enterprise and ensure profit. Only then will the ultimate goal of production - the well-being of the population - be realized, and the situation will improve day by day.

So, it can be seen that when analyzing the economic potential of the enterprise, it is not enough to be limited to the analysis of the material wealth (assets) of the enterprise located in the asset part of the accounting balance, to make a complete conclusion about its economic activity. This, in turn, requires a systematic approach and comprehensive analysis, including its assets and labor resources, in order to provide a complete and detailed assessment of the economic situation of the enterprise.

In the literature on the analysis in the conditions of the planned economy, it was envisaged to consider the company's material wealth (resources) and labor resources as a set of all resources. Their analysis was called the analysis of all wealth (resources). However, in the conditions where market relations based on the principle of economic liberalization prevail, economic processes include material and labor resources as well as intangible assets. These include the value of concepts such as copyright, patents, "know-how", trademarks, permissions (licenses). Although these are not tangible, they provide a certain level of benefit to the enterprise, just like tangible assets. However, they cannot be included in the material wealth (resource) of the enterprise, because they are intangible in terms of form, quantity and essence.



Intangible assets are property objects that do not have material content, are controlled by an economic entity for the purpose of use or management, and are intended for long-term use (more than one year).

Intangible assets are defined as follows: "Intangible assets are assets that do not have a material nature and are owned by their owners for a long period of time." property rights to assets that provide certain income or other benefits".

Having an understanding of intangible assets, we will consider what objects are included in its composition. Intangible assets include the values of the right to use land, water and other natural resources, the rights to use property such as buildings, structures, equipment and devices, the use of inventions and rationalization proposals, the rights to use "Know-how", product marks and other intellectual (intellectual) properties. includes the value of permits granting such rights, as well as goodwill arising from the merger of entities, brokerage positions, franchises (or franchising), organizational expenses incurred during the establishment of the enterprise, software products for electronic computers, etc. We can express this by the following picture:

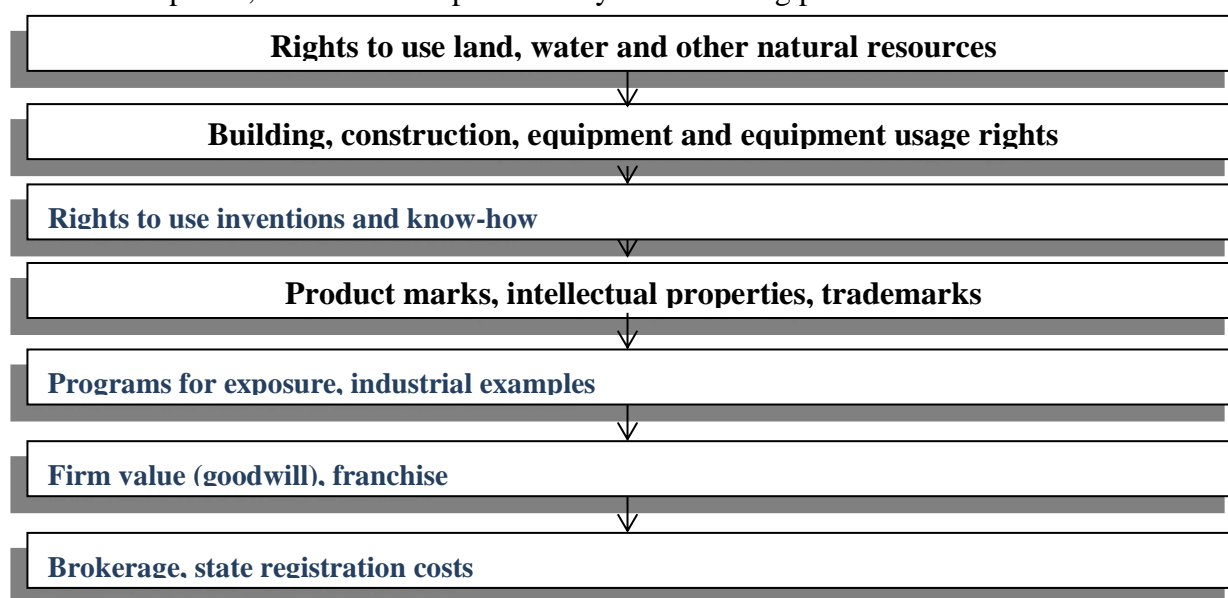


Figure 1. Composition of intangible assets

Currently, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the transition to a new chart of accounts is underway based on the national accounting standards.

As a result, new concepts and terms are emerging in the field of accounting that define them: intangible assets, long-term types of investments, goodwill, leasing, stock market, business activity, market activity, etc.

Company managers, accountants and financial managers must not only have an idea of these concepts and terms, but also actively use them in their production and commercial activities, and make the necessary management decisions regarding them in time. Based on this purpose, various types of intangible assets, description and methods of their evaluation are considered.

Intangible or "intangible" assets are rights and intangible resources that give an enterprise (firm) an advantage in the market. Such assets include copyrights, patents, trademarks, goodwill, computer software, advertising investment costs, organizational costs, licenses, leases, franchises, etc.

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