

THE ORDER OF FORMATION OF FINANCIAL RESULTS AND THE SYSTEM OF INDICATORS.

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Abstract: In this article, the authors discussed the method of forming financial results and the system of indicators. Basically, the types of financial results, their calculation were discussed.

Key words: main activity, financial activity, investment activity, income, cost, profit, loss, financial result.

The development of market relations increases the role of profit as an important factor determining the financial result of enterprises. Because profit is the main source of the future development of enterprises and social protection of employees. Also, most of the income of the state budget is filled from the tax paid on profits. Due to this, financial authorities, tax inspectorates, auditors and internal economy specialists (accountants, economists) are required to regularly control the formation and use of profits, taking into account its importance.

In order to fully understand the procedure for determining financial results, in our opinion, it is necessary to consider the procedure for the formation of indicators reflected in the "Report on Financial Results".

The "Financial Results" report shows the incomes, expenses, profits and losses according to the spheres of activity of the economic entities.

- main activity;
- investment activity;
- financial activity.

According to the 2nd national accounting standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Revenues from the main economic activity", income is defined as follows:

In this standard, income refers to the income received during the normal activities of economic entities, including income from products, received interest, dividends, royalties, etc.¹

The procedure for formation of financial results is regulated by the Regulation "On the composition of costs of production and sale of products (works, services) and the procedure for formation of financial results". According to this Regulation, the profit of the economic entity consists of the following:

1. Gross profit from product sales;
2. Profit from the main activity;
3. Profit from general economic activity;
4. Profit before tax;
5. Net profit.

Classification of income in this way provides an opportunity to objectively assess the economic activity of the economic entity and to find internal reserves. Here's a quick look at what these revenue metrics mean, what they include, and how they're calculated.

¹ National accounting standards of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, 2002, p. 38.

1. Gross profit from the sale of products is the sum of the gross profit received on the sold product (discount given to buyers, returned goods, VAT, excise tax deducted) minus the cost of production of this sold product (according to the regulation on the composition of costs calculated) deduction is determined as a result:

$$YAF=YAD-MT, \text{ where:}$$

YAF-Gross profit indicator;

GNP-Gross Income

MT-The production cost of the product.

2. Profit received as a result of the main activity - this indicator is the sum of other income or losses received as a result of the main activity, from which period expenses (expenses related to the organization of the main activity) are deducted. the amount of gross profit gained or lost from the sale of the product.

$$AF = (YAF-Dx)\pm BD, BZ. \text{ in it:}$$

AF - profit obtained as a result of the main activity;

DX - period costs;

BD - other income received as a result of the main activity;

BZ - other losses caused by the main activity.

3. The amount of profit received as a result of general economic activity - the amount of loss incurred as a result of financial activity is deducted from the amount of profit received as a result of the main activity of the subject or the amount of profit is added:

$$UF = FA\pm MF, MZ., \text{ where:}$$

UF - profit obtained as a result of general economic activity;

MF - profit obtained as a result of financial activity;

MZ is the loss incurred as a result of financial activity.

4. The amount of profit determined before paying the tax amount - the amount of profit received from the general economic activity is added to the amount of profit from emergency situations or the amount of losses is deducted.

$$STf=UF\pm FF, FZ., \text{ where:}$$

STf - the amount of profit determined before payment of the tax amount;

FF - sum of profit received from exceptional cases;

FZ-the amount of damage caused by emergency situations.

5. Net profit is the profit that remains at the disposal of the economic entity, it is the income (profit) specified in the "Tax Code" and other taxes, paid from the amount of profit from general economic activities calculated before paying taxes. is the derivative minus the sum of the debts.

$$SF = STf-(DS+BS), \text{ where:}$$

SF-subject's discretionary net profit (distributable profit);

DS-income (profit) tax;

BS-other taxes and mandatory fees.

Therefore, according to the regulation "On the composition of the costs of production and sale of products (works, services) and the procedure for the formation of financial results", the incomes and expenses received by economic entities are included in the financial results report. . should be included in the following sections:

- income from product sales;
- income from the main activity (trade income);
- income from financial activities;
- emergency income.

The costs incurred by the entity in the course of this economic activity are also divided into the following groups:

- costs added to the cost of production;
- period expenses;
- expenses related to financial activities;
- extraordinary damages.

The formation of financial results in economic entities is carried out on the basis of the new Regulation "On the composition of the costs of production and sale of products (work, services) and the procedure for the formation of financial results". classification is presented

Attempts have been made to adapt the current financial results report to international standards, but it is not without some shortcomings, i.e., many items related to the development of the enterprise are not covered. Second, income information depends on the accounting methods used. Thirdly, income and expenses by activity types are not reflected.

The increase in the potential of the private sector in the conditions of a free economy required the implementation of fundamental reforms in accounting. That is, private enterprises have the opportunity to invest their idle funds or assets at will or engage in financial activities at the same time as the main activities.

When assessing the financial condition of the enterprise, first of all, attention should be paid to the report on the financial results of the enterprise. Because the report on financial results reflects the income of the enterprise on its main activities, investment and financial activities earned during a certain reporting period. In the report on financial results, indicators are mainly shown in a summarized state. This may give a good result when evaluating the general situation, but if we study the results obtained from different types of activities separately, we can see that certain types of activities are not good. In general, in the event that the result of the main activity is negative, it may be covered by the positive results of financial and investment activities.

The main purpose of accounting is to provide information users with complete and accurate financial and accounting information. We cannot say that all information users have accounting and economic knowledge.

Taking into account the above, the need for the times is not to improve accounting and reporting, but to simplify it.

It would be appropriate for investors to pay attention to the income received from the main activity of the enterprise when investing money. Firstly, there is an opportunity to maintain the main income of the enterprise during the reporting year, and secondly, there is no possibility to plan the income from the financial and investment activities of the enterprise. However, it is not possible to see the net profit from the main activity in the statement of financial results. Because, in the report on financial results, as income from other operational activities, the income received from investment activities is also shown. This leads to exaggeration of the profit received from the main activity.

In the current financial results report, income from the main and investment activities is reflected in the line "Profit (loss) of the main activity". It would be appropriate if the formation of income and expenses in the report on financial results in these directions is formed in the following order.

- Income from the main activity;
- Income from investment activity;
- Income from financial activities.

In this regard, the separation of income from investment activities from the main activity in the financial results report allows to reduce the risk in making investment decisions.

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