

ACCOUNT OF SUBSIDIES GIVEN TO LEGAL ENTITIES

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Abstract: This article presents information related to the accounting of subsidies given to legal entities for the development and promotion of a certain sector from the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords. Target revenues, subsidy, State budget, import, export, customs cargo declaration.

Enter

Subsidies are sums of money and material assets provided by the state to an enterprise under certain conditions for the purpose of developing its activities. Subsidies are calculated based on BHMS No. 10 "Accounting of State Subsidies and Description of State Aid", as well as BHMS No. 21. Receipts of subsidies received in accordance with these regulatory documents 0110-0190, 0410-0490, 0610, 5810, 1010-1090, 2810, 2910-2990, 5010, 5110, 5210, 4890 and other accounts are reflected in correspondence with the debit.

Analysis of literature on the subject: some theoretical, organizational and methodological aspects of the problems related to subsidies and their reflection in reports by foreign economists L. V. Egorova, A. V. Brovkin, V. I. Podolsky, domestic scientists K. B. Ahmedzhanov, R. D. Dosmurov, N. Ibragimov, Ismanov, A. A. Karimov, Pardayev M.Q., Urazov K.B., Xoliqov O.X, D. K. Kudbiyev, M. Q. Pardayev, A. X. Pardayev, N. K. Rizayev, A. J. Tuychiyev, M. M. Tulaxodjayeva, I. N. Kuziyev, K. R. Khatamov, M. S. Xojiyev and other scientists researched in scientific works.

Research methodology: The procedure for drawing up and submitting a report on the performance of subsidy funds and their use is disclosed and the form of the report is recommended. This recommended form of reporting was developed based on the research of foreign experiences, using methods such as grouping, comparison, evaluation and abstract-logical thinking.

Analysis and results. Account 8820-"Subsidies" is designated to summarize information on existing allocated subsidies, i.e., monetary or in-kind assistance provided by the state with certain conditions for the purpose of interest in economic development. State assistance is in various forms and with various conditions. can be given. When it is necessary not to release additional goods to the market in order to maintain the price in the world market, the state provides subsidies to the companies that transfer their goods

to the reserve and covers the costs of maintaining the goods. Enterprises participating in the economic programs of the state also receive subsidies

State subsidies are calculated according to the national standard. State subsidies are government support in the form of a transfer of resources in exchange for the fulfillment or fulfillment of certain conditions related to the company's operational activities in the past or in the future. Transactions with the government that cannot be reasonably evaluated and cannot be separated from the company's normal business transactions are not included in state subsidies. The main condition of asset subsidies is that long-term assets must be purchased or built by the company. This condition specifies what assets are to be purchased, where they are located, or when they will be purchased or disposed of.

Income subsidies are government subsidies that are not transferred to assets. Contingent loans are loans in which the lender cannot repay the loan after certain predetermined conditions are met. Government subsidies, including non-cash price subsidies, are not recognized until the company meets the conditions and receives the subsidies. Is it a subsidy? the order of receipt does not affect the order of their accounting. Therefore, whether the subsidies are received in the form of money or in the form of a reduction of the obligation to the state, it is taken into account in the same way. State subsidies are recognized as income of the period in which the expenses incurred at the expense of subsidies fall. They are not directly credited to the capital account. Subsidies related to depreciable assets are usually recognized as income in the amount of depreciation calculated for these objects during the depreciation calculation period. is transferred to income in the period. For example. the subsidy in the form of allocation of a plot of land may be limited to the condition of building a building on it. In this case, the subsidy can be recognized as income during the service life of the building. The state subsidy given to the company in the form of immediate financial assistance, provided that the costs or losses are covered, or no expenses are incurred in the future, is recognized as income in the period of receipt. Assets relevant subsidies, including non-monetary subsidies at fair value, are shown on the balance sheet or in the form of income for the next period or by subtracting it to find the balance sheet value of the asset. In the case of allocation of subsidies, the amount of subsidies allocated based on the agreement is formalized in the enterprise as follows:

Dt: 4890-"Debts of other debtors";

Kt: 8820-"Subsidies" account.

When funds are transferred for subsidies,

DT: 5110-5530 and other accounts that record funds

KT: 4890-"Debts of other debtors" account

In these reflected reports, the amount of a specific type of subsidy paid to the organization on a monthly basis, and the amount in the last column represents the total

amount of this type of subsidy received in the reporting year. For example, the amount shown in the entry Debit 5010 Credit 8820 in the first line of serial number 1 of the working document is the target income directly deposited into the organization's treasury in cash, and the amount indicated in the entry Debit 0100 Credit 8800 in serial number 2 is received in the form of fixed assets means target income. The sums indicated in the column of the accounting document for each month represent the total amount of a specific type of subsidies and all targeted receipts in this reporting month.

Performance report on receipt and use of subsidy:

- Cash flow statement;
- Equity report.

Conclusions and suggestions: In conclusion, I can say that the subsidies given to legal entities are allocated for the purpose of diversifying the economy, balancing export-import, establishing the assimilation of scientific and technical innovations, growing the national industry, developing certain regions, conversion and other purposes. Their activities are stimulated through funds given to legal entities from the budgets of the budget system for the financing of production of goods, performance of works, provision of services and their implementation, or co-financing or partial compensation of targeted expenses.

List of used literature.

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