

PROBLEMS OF ORGANIZING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SMALL BUSINESS ENTITIES ON THE BASIS OF AFRS

Shodiev Akbar Ashurovich

Termiz University of Economics and services

yakubovichakbar@gmail.com

Termiz, Uzbekistan,

<https://orcid.org/0009-0005-1995-9507>

JEL Classification: M1, M4, M41

Abstract: this article examines in detail the problems of organizing financial statements submitted by small business entities on the basis of international standards. The processes associated with the compilation and presentation of financial statements are explained by practical examples. According to experts, the implementation of Mhxs requires that appropriate technical capabilities be the same between auditors, users and regulatory bodies. A different approach arises between the countries that apply mhxs in their own right and some countries that adopt Mhxs in their own right, with investors facing different forms of reporting.

In a standard workplace, "financial status is long-lasting", "income income for a long time", "okimlari bridge is long-lasting", "private capital is long-lasting" Major Ravshan's report requires special attention. Conclusion high-quality financial statements audit investigation causation and analysis require consideration of ethylgane.

Keywords: small business, accounting provocations, authorized capital, additional shares, third parties, pay and shares, decision of the meeting, state registration, deadline for adding shares, founders.

1. Introduction

Implementing the UNFCCC in practice will also be difficult for the CIS, as financial constraints, limiting the ability of institutions and organizations to respond, are widespread throughout the world. As it is stated in the 26th chapter of MHXC, it is not possible to observe the fair value of the shares in the payment made to the share for the KBS company, and it is not possible to get the information about the company's value, so the company has to use its judgment. Since the most appropriate valuation methodology does not allow the use of "Intrinsic Value" in the absence of a reliable estimator of fair value, it is possible for KBS to estimate the MHXC share price in an optimized manner. Bipoq is rarely able to estimate reliable fair value. Furthermore, the "intrinsic value" model of the Accounting Institute of Australia requires the valuation of the stock of small business entities in any case. It's hard to find any codification in this ep. Therefore, it is recommended to define a valuation model for KBS to determine the fair value. Technical issues with the fair value measurement requirement have been a pressing issue in the Bipoq MHRC. [4]. In particular, the lack of recent data on the capital stock of the capital stock and the lack of recent data on the capital stock of the capital stock is a difficult problem for the practitioner to search for an alternative measurement source. Thus, the precise

evaluation and consistent application of this alternative measure becomes a complex problem. There is another situation that may cause difficulties for the KBS in meeting the MHRC's concern about the package. In Chapter 25, it is allowed to transfer the profit or loss of the capital to the KBS. However, such an approach can be a significant burden for the organization, as it can lead to the creation of complex problems in the creation of a research project by imposing a burden on the employer or employee. [5].

Analysis results.

MHXC designed for KBS fully adheres to the basic principles of public participation. MHXC for KBS is an independent document, which consists of 35 chapters. The codified version of Ctandapt is based on the principle of hijab, which greatly eases Ctandapt. Issues related to initial circulation of shares and other securities, acquisition of ownership rights, capitalization of shares, distribution of shares are included in this document. When comparing the MHXC in general with the MHXC for KBS, the simple codification of the principle of recognition and measurement contradicts the bi-fold folding of the MHXC for KBS. In the 19th chapter of the MHXC for KBS, the accounting report on "Business accounting and goodwill" is based on the 3rd MHXC "Business accounting" chapter. According to IFRS 3, goodwill and other intangible assets with finite useful lives are not subject to amortization. Both goodwill and intangible assets are amortized over their useful lives in the MFRS for KBS. Agap's useful life is recognized as a reliable estimate of 10 years [2]. The Ctandapt MHXC is designed for small-scale use, and it is designed according to the requirements of the MHXC.

Table 1.
MHXC for KBS and ctandapt MHXC inventive structure fapqlap¹

№	Complete MHXS MHXS for small business entities	Complete MHXS MHXS for small business entities
1	The standards are organized by successive topics, numbered in publication	The standards are organized by successive topics, numbered in publication
2	About 3000 pages less than 300 pages	About 3000 pages less than 300 pages
3	There are 3,000 disclosure processes There are approximately 300 disclosure processes	There are 3,000 disclosure processes There are approximately 300 disclosure processes
4	Updated almost every month, updated once every 2 or 3 years	Updated almost every month, updated once every 2 or 3 years

According to Table 1, most complete financial statements are about ten times larger than small business statements. There are more than 3,000 transparent disclosure documents in the database, which is designed for taxpayers, joint-stock companies, public organizations, and similar publicly-responsible entities.

There are about 300 cases of eca cooking in the small business directory. From this it can be concluded that as a result of the activity of KBS, it is revealed that it is relatively poor. This increases the likelihood that a small group of people will not be able to answer in public, or that they will be less able to answer. Ctandapt MHXC is

¹https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Main-challenges-with-current-reporting-frameworks-Source-Research-data-2011-2012_fig3_283847954

observed in a month-to-month period. In MHXC, which is intended for small kopkhonalap, it is possible to observe the growth in only two or three years. This indicates that the client has been optimized for small applications [6].

According to the expert opinion, the practical application of MHCC requires different technical capabilities on the part of the auditor, user, and supervisor. When a country that uses the UNFCCC as it is and a country that has accepted the UNFCCC as its own, a different approach appears, they face a different form of conversation than the other countries.

Table 2.
Problems arising in the transition of Kokhonalap to MHXC²

Problems	
NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES	Incompatibility of the legal system in certain matters
	It is difficult to assess the positive economic consequences of the introduction of MHSS at the initial stage
	Lack of detailed examples of application of standards and specific situations
	Existence and development levels of differences in the accounting system of different countries
	Lack of detailed information on a specific situation
	lack of sufficient knowledge and skills of specialists, as well as the emergence of a systematic need for personnel training

In our opinion, let's close by referring to Table 2 to analyze the problems we face in the adoption of MHCC, the preparation and publication of the financial report of the candidate.

It is in accordance with the goal to carry out the Japanese study related to the development of the problems mentioned in Table 2 with the evaluation step. It is considered one of the most important aspects of the company to improve the qualifications and skills of its employees, to meet the needs of the people and to comply with our national legislation. In particular, it is very important for KBS to re-develop the criteria of the MHRC in accordance with our national legislation. In the recent past, most of the countries that have adopted MHCC for small business entities have more or less modified the requirements of the ctandapt and have adopted it into the national legislation.

Implementing the UNFCCC in practice will also be difficult for the CIS, as financial constraints, limiting the ability of institutions and organizations to respond, are widespread throughout the world. As it is stated in the 26th chapter of MHXC, it is not possible to observe the fair value of the shares in the payment made to the share for the KBS company, and it is not possible to get the information about the company's value, so the company has to use its judgment. Since the most appropriate valuation methodology does not allow the use of "Intrinsic Value" in the absence of a reliable estimator of the fair value, it is possible for KBS to estimate the dividend payment per share of MHXC in an optimized way [3]. Bipoq is rarely able to estimate reliable fair value. Furthermore, the "intrinsic value" model of the

² Муаллиф томонидан ишлаб чиқилди.

Accounting Institute of Australia requires the valuation of the stock of small business entities in any case. It's hard to find any codification in this ep. Therefore, it is recommended to define a valuation model for KBS to determine the fair value.

Table 3.

For KBS, it is a country that has accepted the MHRC in its own way and with a difference³

No	Modified MHXS for small and medium business entities	Number of countries	Which countries?
1	Those who received MHXS without any changes	76	Other than those listed below
2	For small business entities, which are not presented in the MFRS, but are accepted as modified on the basis of the full MFRS	2	Ireland, Great Britain
3	Those who did not receive Section 31 Hyperinflation	1	Bangladesh
4	Financial statements do not require statements of cash flows or changes in equity	1	Bosnia and Herzegovina
5	Capitalization of borrowing costs is permitted	2	Pakistan, Uruguay
6	Changes are being considered. These changes will most likely limit the disclosure requirement	1	Saudi Arabia
7	Change in accounting requirements for real estate development activities	1	Malaysia
	Total	84	

According to the table, there are 76 countries that have adopted the MHCC nationally and internationally.

The application form in the Ctandapt domain has been increased to be mandatory for children in this country. A study is being conducted in Caudia Apabicton to further reduce the cooking pressure of ctandaptlap. Most likely, this change is expected to be accepted. This includes 80% of the cases of CAB in Caudia Apabicton, which are caused by family co-occurrence.

In order to increase the amount of real estate in the legislation of the country of Malaysia, research is being conducted to change the requirement of ctandapt.

Used literature

1. Uzbekistan Law of the Republic of December 6, 2001 No. 310-II "On Limited and Additional Liability Companies".Shodiyev A.A (2020) Accounting in Uzbekistan. ISJ Theoretical &Applied Science 11 (91), 55.
2. Shodiyev A.A. (2020) Transformation of financial statements of small and medium business entities by the requirements of IFRS. EPRA International Journal of Economics, Business and Management Studies. Vol. 9 No. 5 (2022)
3. Shodiyev A. A. Accounting models //Theoretical & Applied Science. – 2020. – no. 11. – S. 527-530.
4. Uzbekicton Pecpublikaci Bukhgaltepiya national account of accounting ctandaptlapi. Uzbekicton Pecpublikaci by the Department of Justice registered. <https://www.lex.uz>

³ IFRS data. Fbiable at:<http://www.ifrs.org/Use-around-the-world/Pages/Analysis-of-SME-profiles.aspx>

5. Rakhimova G.M. "Improvement of accounting and auditing of fixed assets based on MHXS" Monograph. -S.R.L. Academic Publishing.: ISBN 978-620-0-62687-5. 2021