



Issues of the Practical Application of the Standard "Intangible Assets"

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Abstract: *In the article, in the conditions of market relations, the emergence of new forms of accounting objects occurs in budget organizations as well as in all economic entities. Among them, it is possible to cite intangible assets that do not have material content, are controlled by the economic entity for the purpose of use in economic activities, as well as are property objects intended for long-term use (more than one year). It is known that intangible assets are a type of funds that do not have a tangible appearance and perform the main tasks in the activity of an economic entity. Therefore, the accounts of intangible assets are kept separately in budget organizations, and corresponding accounting information is formed on them.*

Keywords: *intangible assets, non-tangible assets, inventory item, sales contract, random arrival, initial value.*

1. Introduction

Intangible assets are non-tangible assets held by the organization for a long period of time in order to use them in the process of production, performance of work, provision of services or sale of goods, or for the implementation of administrative and other functions. are objects. Intangible assets are an inventory item as a unit of accounting. An inventory item of intangible assets is the aggregate of rights arising from a single patent, certificate, waiver agreement, and the like.

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Intangible assets are included in the balance sheet of the organization as a result of [1]:

- ✓ acceptance-handover of the created object after the end of production;
- ✓ purchase of an object under a sales contract;
- ✓ random arrival;
- ✓ identification of excess (unaccounted for) intangible assets;
- ✓ according to other cases provided by law.

The initial value of purchased intangible assets, as well as those created in the organization itself, includes their purchase price (cost) and the full amount of all expenses incurred on them, including

the delivery and installation of these intangible assets, commissioning and other related included in consideration of costs.

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The initial cost of purchased intangible assets consists of the following expenses[2]:

- amounts paid to the right holder (seller) in accordance with the waiver (purchase) agreement;
- registration fees, state duties, patent duties and other similar payments made in connection with the relinquishment (purchase) of the right holder's exclusive right;
- customs duties and fees;
- amounts of taxes and other mandatory payments due in connection with the purchase of intangible assets (if they are not covered);
- amounts paid for information and consulting services related to the purchase of intangible assets;
- fees paid to intermediaries through whom intangible assets are purchased;
- costs of insurance of the risk of delivery of intangible assets;
- other costs directly related to bringing the asset to a suitable state for its intended use.

Expenses related to the receipt of intangible assets, a summary record is made for each inventory object, an inventory card in form AV-6 is opened on the basis of the accounting reference, accounting records are issued, memorial order 6 or memorial order form No. 274, to the memorial order mainly it is reduced to the main journal book and report forms of form No. 308.

2. Literature review

Intangible assets include funds that do not have a physical, public form, but generate income for the business entity.

Intangible assets are property objects that do not have material content, are controlled by a business entity for the purpose of use in business activities, and are intended for long-term use (more than one year)[3].

The definition of intangible assets requires that the asset is used in business activities and does not have a physical substance (non-monetary). Assets that have legal rights, including ownership rights, and assets that do not have a physical form that can be used for a long period of time meet the definition of intangible assets[4].

A contract defining a legal right to an asset cannot be defined by representation of that right. To determine whether such assets are significant, a number of factors must be taken into account that allow the entity to determine what benefits will be derived from the asset[5].

Intangible assets include patents, licenses, know-how, trademarks, trademarks, industrial designs, software, goodwill, organizational costs, franchises, copyrights, rights to use land and natural resources, service marks, and others.

By essence, intangible assets include funds that do not have a physical form, but generate income by participating in the activities of the enterprise among its other assets[6].

The essence of intangible assets such as patents, licenses, trademarks, trademarks, copyrights is regulated by the relevant legal laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Let's consider the characteristics of intangible assets: industrial intellectual property includes invention rights, industrial designs, trademarks, trade marks, and service marks. A discovery right is

a right specifically granted to the owner of the discovery to make a decision. The most common system of protection of inventions is their patenting[7].

A patent is a legally recognized and registered exclusive right. A patent right allows its owner to use, manufacture, sell and control the product, process or activity covered by the patent, provided that no outside parties interfere.

3. Research methodology

In the research process, research methods such as systematic analysis, logical abstraction, induction and deduction were used to systematize the results of the analysis.

4. Analysis and discussion of results

Intangible assets are recorded as intangible assets, which are kept by the budget organization for a long period of time in order to use them in the process of production, performance of work, provision of services or sale of goods, or for the implementation of administrative and other functions.

When accepting assets as intangible assets in accounting, the following conditions must be met at the same time:

- a) lack of material structure (form);
- b) use of assets in the production of products, performance of works or provision of services or for administrative and other functions of the enterprise for a long period of time, that is, a useful service life of more than 12 months or, if it exceeds 12 months, during the normal operating cycle.
- c) the enterprise does not plan to resell this asset later;
- d) reliability, that is, the presence of duly formalized documents (patents, certificates, other protective documents, patent, trademark relinquishment (purchase) agreement) confirming the existence of an asset and the exclusive right to it in the enterprise;
- e) possibility of identification.

An intangible asset is identifiable if it meets one of the following criteria:

- a) separable, that is, it can be separated from the enterprise and can be sold, transferred, leased, exchanged separately or together with the related asset, contract or liability (except for goodwill).

If the software and database for intangible assets is considered a component of the relevant fixed asset (including non-fixed), it is considered together with the fixed asset that has the significance of a tangible asset. If the software and database for intangible assets is not considered a component of the corresponding fixed asset and the exclusive right belongs to the enterprise, it is an intangible asset;

- b) arise from contractual and other legal rights, regardless of whether these rights are assigned or separable from the enterprise or other rights and obligations.

In the future, the possibility of an enterprise receiving economic benefits related to an intangible asset will exist only if:

- a) when the ability of the asset to increase the economic benefit (income) of the enterprise in the future, as well as the intention of the enterprise to use the asset for this purpose, is proven;
- b) when there are enough resources for the enterprise to find the expected future economic benefits or when it is possible to prove their availability.

An inventory item is an accounting unit of intangible assets. An inventory item of intangible assets is the aggregate of rights arising from a single patent, certificate, waiver agreement, and the like. It is the main sign of separation (identification) of one inventory object from another, and it is the performance of independent tasks in the production of products, performance of works or provision of services, or its use for administrative and other functions of the enterprise. An object of intangible assets owned by two or more enterprises is reflected by each enterprise in the amount of intangible

assets equal to its share in the common property.

Intangible assets can include the following objects that meet the above requirements[8]:

- a) exclusive right of the patent owner to inventions, industrial samples and utility models;
- b) the exclusive right of the author or other right holder to programs and databases for intangible assets ;
- c) the absolute right of the author or other right holder to the topologies of integrated microcircuits;
- d) the right holder's exclusive right to the trademark and service mark, as well as the right to use the name of the place of production of the goods;
- e) the right holder's exclusive right to breeding achievements;
- f) goodwill
- g) the right to use natural resources, that is, the right to use underground resources, other resources in the environment, geological and other information about the environment, and the like;
- h) other intangible assets (right to produce products, perform works and provide services, use economic and other benefits, etc.).

The initial value is the cost of actually incurred costs for the creation (development) or acquisition of intangible assets (the amount of cash or their equivalents or the current value of other payments), including paid and unpaid taxes (fees), as well as for the asset's intended use. the value of other costs directly related to bringing it into working condition.

Realizable value is the amount for which an intangible asset can be exchanged between interested parties in a transaction.

Amortization cost is the estimated (estimated) amount of the asset that is expected to be received upon liquidation of the asset at the end of its useful life, after deducting the expected costs of disposal of the intangible asset.

Current value is the value of intangible assets at prevailing market prices on a given date, or an amount sufficient to purchase an asset or fulfill obligations in a transaction between informed, willing, independent parties.

In cases where the value of an intangible asset can be determined, it is not represented by a separate item as an asset.

Revaluation of intangible assets is periodic clarification of intangible assets in order to adjust their balance (restoration) value to current market prices.

An organization may carry out a revaluation on the basis of documents confirming the current value at the date of the revaluation, provided that the current value can be accurately determined based on active market data.

Revaluation should be carried out with sufficient regularity so that the balance (restoration) value does not differ from the market value at the date of the balance sheet.

When revaluing an intangible asset, the entire group of intangible assets of the same type to which this revalued asset belongs must be revalued, except for cases where there is no active market for such assets.

As a result of revaluation, intangible assets are reflected in accounting and financial statements at their current (recovery) value.

The current value of an intangible asset can be determined based on active market prices for this type of intangible asset.

If the current value of a previously revalued intangible asset cannot be determined based on active market data, the book value of the intangible asset should be its replacement value on the last

revalued date based on active market data, less accumulated amortization.

In order to confirm the current value on the basis of documents during revaluation of intangible assets, the following can be used at the discretion of the enterprise: a) information on the prices of the same intangible asset received in written form from the manufacturing companies and their official dealers and representative offices;

b) information on the value of intangible assets in the EAV as of the date of revaluation and the date of purchase of intangible assets using the accounting coefficient determined as the ratio of the Central Bank exchange rates (if there are supporting documents);

c) information on the price level published in mass media and special literature and the like during the revaluation period;

g) appraiser's report on the value of the relevant intangible asset.

The revaluation index is determined by dividing the current value of an intangible asset by its initial value.

The synthetic account on intangible assets is kept in the sub-account 030 "Intangible assets" of the account 03 "Other long-term non-financial assets". The debit side of this account shows the value of the inflow of intangible assets, and the value of the write-off of intangible assets is reflected on the credit side[9].

In order to determine the real existence of documents confirming the rights of enterprises to use intangible assets, correct and timely reflection of intangible assets in the balance sheet, and to control their preservation, inventories of intangible assets are conducted by enterprises from time to time, but at least once in two years.

When inventorying intangible assets, it is necessary to check the following: the existence of documents confirming the organization's rights to use them; that intangible assets are correctly and timely reflected in the balance sheet.

5. Conclusions and suggestions

Budget in organizations intangible assets the following as a result, it is included in the balance sheet:

- ✓ receiving and handing over the created object after the end of production;
- ✓ purchase of an object under a sales contract;
- ✓ random arrival;
- ✓ identification of excess (unaccounted for) intangible assets;
- ✓ according to other cases provided by law.

The initial value of intangible assets acquired, as well as those created in the organization itself, is included in the full amount of their purchase price (cost) and all expenses incurred on them, including delivery and installation of these intangible assets, commissioning and other related expenses. In particular, the initial cost of purchased intangible assets consists of the following costs:

- amounts paid to the right holder (seller) in accordance with the waiver (purchase) contract;
- registration fees, state duties, patent duties and other similar payments made in connection with the relinquishment (purchase) of the right holder's exclusive right;
- customs duties and fees;
- amounts of taxes and other mandatory payments due in connection with the purchase of intangible assets (if they are not covered);
- intangible assets buy get with depends information and amounts paid for consulting services;
- fees paid to intermediaries through whom intangible assets are purchased;

- intangible assets objects delivery to give costs of risk insurance;
- other costs directly related to bringing the asset to a suitable state for its intended use.

Expenses related to the payment of fees for purchased intangible assets, expenses related to the preparation and registration of purchase contracts, and other expenses not directly related to the purchase of assets are not included in the initial cost of intangible assets, but are reflected in the reports as actual expenses in the reporting period.

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