

REFLECTION IN THE ACCOUNT OF THE MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL RESERVED AND RESERVED

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Abstract. In this article, the author developed opinions and proposals on the formation and types of private capital, the reserve capital of private capital types and its nature, and justified them through examples.

Key words: private capital, capital, reserve capital, accounting.

In the formation of the private capital of enterprises, in addition to the authorized capital, the added capital and reserve capital are also formed.

The purpose of accounting for added capital is to prove to investors the legality of activity, stable operation, competitiveness and further development of production during the period from the date of registration of the business entity to the placement of its shares, and to ensure that the shares are higher than their nominal value. is to correctly reflect the sold part and the exchange rate differences in the sale of goods in the account.

In joint-stock companies, the added capital is formed from the proceeds of the issue obtained as a result of the sale of the company's shares at a price higher than the nominal value, and in other forms of ownership, it is formed from the funds of the founders.

Accounts accounting for added capital are intended to summarize information on the existence and movement of amounts received from the sale of ordinary and preferred shares in excess of their nominal value, as well as the value of property received for free.

Issue income - reflects the issue income received from the initial sale of shares at a price in excess of the nominal value. The added capital is the funds received with the purpose of obtaining income (profit) of the company being established, the initial funds that are included and are being included, the property differences that have arisen on the basis of the higher organizations of our Republic and the market requirements, with the condition that they will not be returned.

In addition, the added capital account includes the amount of exchange rate differences that arise when paying investments to the authorized capital.

The presence and movement of added capital is accounted for in the following accounts:

8410 - "Issue income"

8420 - "Difference in exchange rate in the formation of charter capital"

8410 - "Proceeds of issue" account - designed to summarize information on funds received above the nominal value of shares.

Issue income occurs when shares are placed (sold) by the issuer as a difference between the realization price and the nominal value of the shares to the original owners.

8410 - "Proceeds of issue" account is designed to summarize information on funds received at a price higher than the nominal value during the initial sale of shares. When these funds are received, the account 8410 "Issue income" is credited, and when the difference between the purchase price and the nominal value is covered during the cancellation of private shares, this account is debited.

8410 Analytical account on the "Issue income" account is kept separately for the income received from ordinary and preferred shares.

An example. According to the founding documents of the joint-stock company, 1,000,000 shares with a nominal value of 1,500 soums were issued. They were sold at a price of 1,560 soums per share.

The income of the company is 60,000 thousand soums (1,560,000-1,500,000).

Table 1

Formation of emission income in a joint-stock company

№	Content of economic operations	Amount, thousand soums	Debit	Credit
1.	Shares at nominal value	1 500 000	4610	8310
2.	The part of the shares sold at a price higher than the nominal value	60 000	4610	8410
3.	When payment for shares is made	1 560 000	5010, 5110, 0100 and other	6100

During the formation of the authorized capital of the joint enterprise, the exchange rate difference occurs as a result of the difference in exchange rates during the registration of the founding documents and during the introduction of contributions to the authorized capital in the form of currency and foreign currency assets. This exchange rate difference is taken into account in account 8420-"Exchange rate difference in the formation of charter capital".

The currency and currency values given for the formation of the authorized capital are evaluated according to the exchange rate of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the date of inclusion of shares in the authorized capital. Valuation of currency and foreign exchange values and other properties may differ from the values specified in the founding documents on the date of registration. In the formation of the authorized capital of an economic entity, the positive exchange rate difference between the exchange rates of the Central Bank on the date of registration of the founding documents and the date of the actual contribution of funds to the authorized capital is considered as added capital in accounting. exchange rate difference in capital formation" account.

The negative exchange rate difference between the exchange rates of the Central Bank in the formation of the authorized capital of an economic entity on the date of registration of the founding documents and the date of the actual contribution of funds to the authorized capital 8420 - in the debit of the "Exchange rate difference in the formation of authorized capital" account it is reflected within the sums of the positive exchange rate difference that occurred before in the formation of the authorized capital.

During the formation of the authorized capital, the amount of the negative exchange rate difference exceeding the amount of the positive exchange rate difference is debited to the account 9620 - "Loss from the exchange rate difference". The write-off of exchange rate differences in this order allows the share of the founders in the charter capital, agreed in advance in the founding documents, to remain unchanged.

Analytical account of differences in exchange rate formed during the formation of authorized capital is kept for each founder.

Table 2

Correspondence of capital account accounts

№	The content of economic transactions	Debit	Credit
1.	The difference between the issue and nominal values of the shares is the arrival of additional paid-up funds	5010	8410
2.	Inflow of funds from the resale of own shares at a price higher than the purchase price	5010 5020	8610 8620
3.	Use of capital funds in resale of own shares at a price lower than the purchase price	8410	8610 8620

4.	Reflecting the positive exchange rate difference arising from the formation of authorized capital during the payment of capital	4610 4890	8420
5.	Reflecting the negative exchange rate difference arising from the formation of authorized capital during the payment of capital	8420	4610 4890

It should be noted that only the amount in excess of the nominal value of the shares at the time of the initial issue is taken into account for the loan 8410-"Emission income". This amount is not subject to profit tax.

Reserve capital is a part of the private capital of a joint-stock company or a business company, which is formed at the expense of deductions from retained earnings. Reserve capital is used to cover operating losses and/or to pay dividends in the event of insufficient net income. The procedure for using the reserve capital and its organization is determined by the current legislation and founding documents. Its amount should not be less than 15% of the authorized capital of the company. The reserve capital is formed every year by making deductions from the net profit until it reaches the amount specified in the company's charter. The amount of annual allocations is stipulated in the charter of the company, but it cannot be less than five percent of the net profit until it reaches the amount specified in the charter of the company.

The reserve capital of the company is intended to cover its losses and receive a share (a part of the share) in the company's authorized fund (authorized capital).

The reserve capital of the joint-stock company is intended for compensation of losses, cancellation of the company's bonds, payment of dividends on preferred shares and purchase of shares at the request of shareholders who have the right to demand the purchase of shares in accordance with this Law. Reserve capital cannot be used for other purposes.

In order to summarize information about the reserve capital (fund) formed from profit based on the foundation documents of the enterprise, the inflation reserves arising from the revaluation of the property, the information about the property received free of charge except for monetary funds is carried out in the following accounts according to BHMS No. 21:

8510 - "Adjustments for revaluation of long-term assets";

8520 - "Reserve capital (fund)";

8530 - "Property obtained for free".

8510 "Adjustments for the revaluation of long-term assets" accounts for the changes that occurred as a result of the revaluation of properties. Formation and replenishment of reserve capital as a result of revaluation of properties is reflected in the credit of account 8510 "Adjustments for revaluation of long-term assets" in connection with accounts accounting for properties whose value has increased as a result of revaluation.

The revaluation of fixed assets according to their market value is carried out according to the decision of the government or the owners of the enterprise (founders) - on the condition that this market value is accurately determined.

If the revaluation leads to a decrease, not an increase in the value of the asset, there are 2 ways to reflect it in the account. If the decrease in the value of an asset is compensated by its previous increase, this situation is reflected in the debit of account 8510 - "Adjustments for revaluation of long-term assets". If the discount is higher than the increase in value, the excess amount is recognized as an expense and reflected in the 9430-"Other operating expenses" account.

If the long-term assets are going out and the financial result from the going out needs to be determined, the additional valuation (surplus) amounts are simultaneously included in the income from going out with a decrease in the reserve capital on account 8510.

Table 3

Reflection of reserves arising from property revaluation

№	Content of transactions	Debit	Credit
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1.	Reflecting the amount (balance) of additional valuation of enterprise property	0100; 0400	8510
2.	The reduced amount of the property price should be reflected within the amount of the previous additional assessment	8510	0100; 0400
3.	Reflecting the write-off of the amount of additional valuation of outgoing fixed assets, intangible assets	8510	9210; 9220
4.	Reflecting the reduced amount of the property price that exceeds the amount of the previous additional assessment	9430	0100; 0400

Revaluation of fixed assets is carried out according to the decision of the government or the owners (founders) of the property of the enterprise, revaluation of intangible assets, securities and other long-term investments up to the market value is carried out in accordance with the accounting policy of the enterprise, provided that the market value of the assets is clearly determined. .

If, as a result of revaluation, the value of the property decreases, the decreased amount is replenished at the expense of the next increase in the value of that property, and it is reflected in the debit of the account 8510 "Adjustments for revaluation of long-term assets". The discounted amount that exceeds the value of this property at the previous revaluation is recognized as an expense and reflected in the account 9430 "Other operating expenses".

For example, the initial value of the vehicle is 45,000 thousand soums, and the depreciation value is 9,000 thousand soums. As a result of revaluation with a coefficient of 1.1, the initial value of the vehicle increased to 49500000 soums (45000000×1.1), and the depreciation value increased to 9900000 soums (9000000×1.1). The difference between the initial value of the vehicle is 4500000 soums ($49500000 - 45000000$), the difference between the depreciation value is 900000 soums ($9900000 - 9000000$).

These transactions are reflected in the account as follows:

Debit 0160 4500000 soums;

Loan 8510 4500000 soums,

Debit 8510 900000 soums;

Loan 0260 900000 soums.

In the case of disposal of fixed assets, intangible assets, the revaluation balance in account 8510-"Adjustments for revaluation of long-term assets" is included in income, and profit tax and a single tax payment are applied to it.

Income received during the liquidation (write-off) of fixed assets is deducted from the taxable base in the calculation of a single tax payment (Article 356 of the Tax Code).

The distribution of the total amount for the revaluation of the property among the founders is reflected in the debit of the account 8510 "Adjustments for the revaluation of long-term assets" in connection with the account 6620 "Debts for the shares of the departing founders" .

8520 "Reserve capital" account is designed to summarize information on the state and movement of reserve capital established by the enterprise in accordance with its founding documents and the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Funds of the reserve capital are used to pay dividends on preferred shares, buy shares at the request of shareholders, cancel bonds of a joint-stock company, cover the general balance sheet loss, expected costs of any extraordinary operations, and other possibilities of compensation are available. if not, it can be used for debt write-off and other purposes.

8520 "Reserve capital" account is designed to summarize information on the state and movement of reserve capital established by the enterprise in accordance with its founding documents and the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Funds of the reserve capital can be used for compensation of losses of the enterprise and other purposes for which there are no other sources of compensation. Formation of reserve capital is reflected in the credit of account 8520 "Reserve capital" in connection with account 8710 "Undistributed profit (uncovered loss) of the reporting period".

8530 "Properties received for free" account is intended for accounting of property received for free by the enterprise.

Property received for free is reflected in the credit of account 8530 "Property received for free" in connection with the accounts accounting for the company's property. The value of the property received for free is included in the total income of the general enterprise for tax purposes.

Free property and property rights are considered income of the taxpayer. For tax purposes, income is determined by market value. The market value of property and property rights is not confirmed by documents or by an appraiser. The following are considered documentary evidence:

- download and shipment (delivery) documents;
- price information of suppliers (price sheets);
- information obtained from mass media sources;
- stock exchange information;
- information of state statistical bodies.

The supplier is liable for VAT. In this case, the free transfer of fixed assets, intangible assets and unfinished construction objects is not considered turnover and is not subject to value added tax.

Property received for free is depreciated in accordance with the company's accounting policy (if it is a depreciable asset) and is taken into account when calculating property tax.

Summarization of information on the status and movement of private shares purchased for later resale or cancellation is carried out in the following accounts:

- 8610 "Purchased private shares - ordinary";
- 8620 "Purchased private shares - preferred"

Accounts accounting for purchased private shares are counter-passive accounts against 8300 "Accounts accounting for authorized capital" and reduce the amount of authorized capital of joint-stock companies and are shown in the balance sheet as an amount deducted from the amount of authorized capital.

The value of the private shares purchased by the issuer is reflected in the debit of accounts 8610 "Purchased private shares - ordinary" and 8620 "Purchased private shares - preferred" at the actual purchase price in connection with the accounts accounting for funds.

When reselling the purchased private shares at a price higher than the purchase price, the difference is credited to the account 9590 "Other income from financial activities". If the purchased private share is resold at a lower price than the purchase price, the difference amount is shown on the debit side of the account 9690 "Expenses on financial activities".

When canceling private shares purchased at a price lower than their nominal value, the difference between these values is reflected in the credit of account 9590 "Other income from financial activities".

If the value of the canceled purchased private shares is higher than their nominal value, then the difference is reflected in the debit of account 9690 "Other expenses on financial activities".

Limited liability companies, partnerships, etc. use the accounts accounting for the purchased private shares (8600) to account for the share in the authorized capital purchased for distribution to other participants or a third party in the order established by the enterprise.

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