



ACCOUNTING BALANCE

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Abstract: *This article delves into the evolving significance of balance sheets beyond their traditional role. Through literature review and empirical insights, we explore their dynamic nature and the influence of technology and regulations. From assessing solvency to ESG reporting, balance sheets reflect financial and non-financial performance, guiding strategic decisions. Embracing a holistic approach is crucial for organizations to leverage balance sheets for sustainable growth and stakeholder trust.*

Keywords and phrases: *Accounting, balance, calculate, assets, factors.*

"Accounting balance sheet" is a method of expressing the state of the company's documents and their sources of payment on a certain date in a monetary form. The main purpose of the accounting system is to calculate the balance of assets, equity, and liabilities, which represent the rights of ownership. In order to ensure this touch, the accounting usually takes into account the initial state of assets, private capital and liabilities at the beginning of a certain period, and at the end of this period, they are "updated" with the final state. These are the factors that make the balance sheet relevant and indicate that it has a very important role in the management system of enterprises.

In the theory and practice of accounting, the word "balance sheet" is used not only in theological sense, but also as an accounting document that is important to the public. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the balance sheet is considered a component of the financial report, which is viewed on the side of economic entities. The form, composition, and order of registration are approved by the order of the Ministry of Finance No. 140 of December 27, 2002 "Filling out the financial statements, and the balance sheet presentation Partibi" approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Culture No. 47 of June 15, 2000 "Quarterly and Indian financial reports" "Regulations on seven deadlines for submission" are specified. The accounting balance created by enterprises can be classified according to various



details, for example, by the date of creation, by the way of collecting data, by the financing of entities.

According to the date of creation, the accounting balance sheet can be divided into the following types: entry (or establishment) balance sheet, opening and reporting balance sheet, closing balance sheet, consolidation and separation balance sheet. The entry or balance sheet is the state of the enterprise. is understood as the balance sheet as of the date of the letter, i.e., the date of establishment. Usually, the assets of the balance sheet drawn up on this date show only the debt of the founders to the newly established enterprise, and the liabilities of the balance sheet show the amount of the declared authorized capital. The opening balance means the beginning of the reporting period, the reporting balance means the balance sheet at the end of the reporting period. The statement balance is the starting balance for the next period. Closing balance sheet is the balance sheet as of the date of liquidation of the enterprise. Consolidation balance sheet of two or more enterprises the balance sheet as at the date of the merger. The separation balance is beyond the discretion of the enterprise the balance sheet drawn up on the date of transfer and receipt of funds to each other when the company is separated. According to the level of data aggregation, the balance is divided into aggregate and individual balance types. Consolidated balance sheet is a system of balance sheet items of enterprises. A balance sheet created as a result of horizontal aggregation, such as a balance sheet created by a trust, concern, company, ministry, and similar higher bodies. A separate balance sheet is a balance sheet compiled by each business entity. Parent companies that have subsidiaries under their control prepare a consolidated balance sheet. Depending on the financing of entities, the balance is divided into the balance of state budget institutions and the balance of economic entities, which are fundamentally different from each other. Separation of the types of trial balance, adjusted trial balance and last closing balance according to the cycles of aggregation of account data. Balance-gross and balance-net can be made taking into account the balances of regulation charts. Gross balance sheet is a balance sheet made from the sum of assets without deducting accumulated depreciation and depreciation amounts, as well as trade allowances and the amount of the existing reserve for doubtful debts. This balance sheet does not represent the real value of the company's assets. Balance-net is a balance formed by deducting accumulated depreciation and depreciation amounts, as well as trade allowances, and the amount of the existing reserve for doubtful debts from the sum of assets. This balance is the real value of the company's assets expresses. Accounting that is recognized as both an equity and a document. The



balance will have a two-sided, i.e. left- and right-sided, table view. The left side of the table is called "Active", and the right side is called "Passive". On the "Assets" side of the table, the economic assets of the enterprise are reflected by their types, and on the "Liabilities" side of the table, economic assets are reflected by the sources of their formation. The sum of the sums of the assets and sources of their formation indicated in the "Active" and "Liability" sides is equal to each other, this equality is called the "balance". Internal balance sheet in tabular form consists of sections, and sections consist of separate articles. The balance sheet means the company's assets and their organization the method of summing up the sum of the substances representing the sources of finding according to one or another sign is understood. A balance sheet item means each line of the balance sheet, and each line, in turn, contains one or more accounting accounts. Therefore, in the approved form of the balance sheet, the serial numbers of the respective schedules are indicated in parentheses for each item.

The large share of own funds and the low share of liabilities in the sources of the company's assets is due to the high level of financial independence of this enterprise, on the contrary, the share of liabilities in the sources of the total assets and a higher value indicates the financial dependence of this enterprise. A horizontal comparison of the shares of items that directly affect the balance sheet currency determined in the vertical analysis shows the positive or negative aspects that occurred in the enterprise during the reporting period. Management to determine, respectively, the improvement of the financial position allows to make decisions. It is very important for users of accounting information to know how the transactions in the enterprise affect the balance sheet. Because the economic processes and operations that have taken place do not necessarily affect the state of assets and their sources of formation at the beginning of the period. For example, if an enterprise increases or decreases its authorized capital, it will certainly affect both assets and liabilities. Or, if material from the warehouse is used for production, there will be a change in the composition of assets, if income tax is deducted from wages, then there will be an internal change in the composition of sources of formation of assets. Many such examples can be cited. Changes in the balance sheet as a result of transactions in enterprises are divided into four types.

Accounting balance sheet, which is both equity and document recognized, has a two-sided, left and right-sided, tabular appearance. The left side of the table is called "active", and the right side is called "passive". On the "active" side of the table, the economic assets of the enterprise are reflected by their types, and on the "passive"



side of the table, the economic assets are reflected by the sources of their organization. The sum of the amounts of assets and their sources of organization shown in the "active" and "passive" sides are equal to one another, exactly this equality is called "balance". The balance sheet of the operating enterprise cannot remain unchanged, because the economic processes and operations that have taken place will certainly not affect the state of assets and sources of their formation at the beginning of the period. For example, if an enterprise increases or decreases its authorized capital, it will definitely affect both assets and liabilities. Or, if material from the warehouse is used for production, there will be a change in the composition of assets, if income tax is deducted from wages, then there will be an internal change in the composition of sources of formation of assets.

The "Assets" side of the accounting balance used in the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the systematization of economic assets according to the service life in the following two sections:

Section 1. "Long-term assets". In this section, the total amount of fixed assets, intangible assets, financial and capital investments, as well as long-term receivables and extended expenses are shown in this section.

Section P. "Current assets". This section shows the remaining amounts of production reserves and expenses, finished products and goods, cash, receivables and other current assets that will be in circulation for less than 1 year.

The "Passive" side of the balance sheet is based on the organization of sources of economic assets in the following two sections, depending on the type:

Section 1. "Source of own funds". This section shows the remaining amounts of authorized capital, added capital, reserve capital, retained earnings and other elements of private capital. Section P. "Obligations". In this section, the legal and the remaining amount of debts to individuals is shown. In the accounting balance, information on departments is reflected in a separate line, and the sum of the sums of both departments is reflected in a separate line. Accounts shown in the form of mutual differences in parentheses for some items mean to write the amount remaining after subtracting the amount of the second from the amount of the first. In addition, in the balance sheet, information is shown in separate columns, respectively, at the beginning of the reporting year and at the end of the reporting period.



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