

QUESTIONS OF IMPROVEMENT OF ASSESSMENT AND ACCOUNTING EQUIPMENT FOR INSTALLATION

Rozikov Jalil Jalolovich

Senior teacher, Tashkent State University of Economics, Uzbekistan

Abstract. The article reveals the features of accounting for the movement and evaluation of equipment for installation. It would be wrong to directly recognize the costs of acquiring equipment as a capital investment, since not all of them can be directed to capital investments. Some of the equipment can be sold, some of them are used for the purposes of core business activities. One of the main issues of accounting for equipment for installation is the methodology for their evaluation. Accounting for the formation of stocks of equipment for installation - domestic and imported and the methodology for determining their cost differ from each other. The reason for this is the diversity of conditions and ways of forming their stocks. As a consequence, the composition of procurement costs of their formation are also distinguishable from each other, which directly affects the criteria for their evaluation. The article provides algorithms for assessing equipment for installation - domestic and imported production, as well as the procedure for their accounting: - formation of stocks; transfer to installation; write-offs in capital investments; sale and disposal for a number of other reasons from the balance sheet of the enterprise.

Keywords. Equipment for installation, equipment for installation - domestic, equipment for installation - imported, installation, acquisition cost, procurement costs, accounting prices, cost deviation, main activity, contractors, customers, fixed assets, capital investments, foundation, support, floor, interfloor overlap, supporting structure, buildings and structures.

Introduction

The article by the structure of the content consists of the classification of equipment for installation, the regulatory and legal basis for its accounting, the methodology for assessing domestic and imported equipment and accounting for its movement. In particular, equipment for installation is classified in accordance with NSA No. 21 of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which discloses the need for separate accounting of equipment for installation from capital investments.

The main source of creating stocks of equipment for installation is its acquisition from domestic and foreign manufacturers. The organization of accounting for receipts and the procedure for summarizing accounting information in the accounting registers on equipment for installation are shown.

The next task of organizing the accounting of equipment for installation, after its classification, is its assessment.

Next, we disclose the procedure for accounting for the acquisition, installation and commissioning of equipment for installation, at the expense of the enterprise's own funds.

Commissioning of equipment for installation as part of production capacities is primarily associated with the modernization and reconstruction of existing capacities, or the introduction of new production facilities that require significant allocations from centralized sources or investments of investors by increasing the authorized capital of the enterprise.

We disclose the introduction of construction objects, including equipment for installation at the expense of these funds, i.e. at the expense of investments of new investors in the authorized capital and targeted receipts.

Thus, the summary of the article describes the accounting of equipment for installation from the moment of its acquisition until its introduction as fixed assets.

Literature review

Many domestic and foreign scientists conducted research on this topic, such as Muminova M.B., Umarova M.B., Yu.M. Itkin, E.F. Gadoev, A.S. Sotvoldiev, M.M. Tulakhodzhaeva, T.A. Sokolova, E.K. Shirokova, V.I. Avdyukhov, G.R. Mulyukova and others conducted research on the study and accounting of equipment for installation. In particular, G. R. Mulyukova classifies equipment for installation in the following content: "Equipment requiring installation includes power, technological and production equipment (including equipment for workshops, pilot plants and laboratories) requiring installation and intended for installation in objects under construction (reconstructed), as well as equipment that is put into operation only after the assembly of its parts and attachment to the foundation or supports, to the floor, interfloor ceilings and other load-bearing structures of buildings and structures, as well as sets of spare parts for such equipment." [7 p. 352].

Further developing his definition of equipment for installation, he calls it "a type of production stock used in the implementation of construction work. Consequently, its cost is attributed to the increase in the initial cost of the capital construction project on which this equipment will be installed."

At the same time, a series of entries is given in which the use of equipment for installation relates to capital investments and the accounting of their movement is disclosed only by settlement transactions, there is no word about the sources of financing work with equipment for installation.

Regarding the assessment of equipment for installation, G. R. Mulyukova has polar views, here are some excerpts from her presentations: - "The receipt of equipment for installation can be reflected using account 15 "Procurement and acquisition of material assets" or without using it in a manner similar to the accounting procedure for the corresponding transactions with materials.

The cost of equipment handed over for installation is written off from account 07 "Equipment for installation" to the debit of account 08 "Investments in non-current assets". In this case, the contractor accepts equipment delivered to the construction site that requires installation for off-balance sheet accounting under account 005 "Equipment accepted for installation". The cost of this equipment or its parts handed over for installation is removed

by the contractor from off-balance sheet accounting under account 005 "Equipment accepted for installation". The cost of equipment transferred to the contractor, the assembly and installation of which at the permanent place of operation has not actually begun, is not removed from the developer's records.

When selling, writing off, transferring free of charge, etc. equipment for installation, its cost is written off to the debit of account 91 "Other income and expenses". [7 p. 353].

Further, the assessment of equipment for installation is described by more disjointed elements, - "... the cost of equipment also includes warehouse costs, then it would be entirely legitimate to consistently distribute the costs associated with storing the equipment (wages of warehouse workers, costs of maintaining premises, utility bills, etc.) until the moment of transfer of a particular object for installation." [7 p. 354].

According to Vedev A.O.: "Developers (customers) provide new construction, reconstruction and technical re-equipment of existing organizations and facilities with all the necessary materials and equipment. The costs of acquiring equipment cannot be immediately recognized as capital investments, since not all of these material assets can be directed to capital investments, some of the equipment can be sold to other organizations, some of its types can be used for core production activities.

Therefore, in the chart of accounts of accounting, a synthetic account 07 "Equipment for installation" is allocated, which is intended to summarize information on the availability and movement of technological, energy and production equipment requiring installation and intended for installation in capital investment projects under construction; this account is used by customer enterprises." [6].

Avdyukhov V. I. writes: "To account for equipment for installation in the accounting of the customer of construction, a synthetic account 07 "Equipment for installation" is opened, to which the following sub-accounts can be opened:

07-1 "Equipment for installation, domestic";

07-2 "Equipment for installation, imported".

The cost of imported equipment is shown on the basis of contract (calculated) prices, converted into rubles, with the addition of customs duties and fees [5].

Analysis and results

In the National Accounting Standards of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 21 "Chart of Accounts for Financial and Economic Activities of Economic Entities and Instructions for its Application" the following definition is given for equipment for installation: "Equipment for technological, energy and production purposes (including equipment for workshops, pilot plants and laboratories) requiring installation and intended for installation in capital investment projects under construction (reconstructed)...

Equipment requiring installation includes equipment that is put into operation only after its parts have been assembled and attached to the foundation or supports, floor, interfloor ceilings and other load-bearing structures of buildings and structures, as well as sets of spare parts for such equipment. This equipment also includes control and measuring

equipment or other devices intended for installation as part of the equipment being installed.

The cost generalization of long-term assets is carried out not only upon their acquisition, but also throughout their entire movement in service life.

In this regard, both long-term assets and "equipment for installation" in accounting must be taken into account systematically for the monetary assessment of their maintenance costs and the efficiency of use. For this purpose, they are classified by their functional role in the economic activities of enterprises, the source of formation and the methods of assessment during their movement. Their receipt, internal movement and installation are documented. The executed documents are registered in the primary accounting registers and information on their movement is systematized in the registers of accounting generalization of the second, third, etc. order.

In this case, the generalizing accounting register is the statement of movement of equipment for installation. It discloses information on the presence, receipt and use of "equipment for installation" according to their attributes: - accounting classification; nomenclature; source of formation and installation object. Also, the amounts on the debit and credit of the turnover of account No. 0700 "Equipment for installation" in correspondence with other accounts. The movement of equipment for installation means their entry into the enterprise turnover, internal movements, transfers to contractors and write-off from the balance sheet for installation.

When purchasing "equipment for installation", a distinction is made between their delivery cost and purchase cost (purchase price).

For domestically produced equipment, their delivery cost is determined in accordance with the invoices submitted for payment by the manufacturer or intermediary supplier. And, the cost of delivery of imported equipment is determined by revaluing their delivery cost in foreign currency at the Central Bank rate on the day of registration of the Cargo Customs Declaration (CCD). The purchase cost of "equipment for installation" is determined on the basis of their delivery cost and procurement costs. However, in terms of the composition of procurement costs, the purchase cost of imported equipment differs from the cost of domestic equipment.

Enterprises that are VAT payers do not include the VAT amount on imported goods in the purchase price, but rather offset it when determining the VAT payable to the budget, in the generally established manner.

Fixed assets and intangible assets used for their own needs are reflected at the acquisition cost, including the amount of VAT on imports.

The cost of delivery of purchased domestic equipment calculated in this way is taken into account in accounting with the entry:

Debit - No. 0710 "Equipment for installation - domestic"

Credit - No. 6010 "Settlements with suppliers and contractors"

The cost of delivery is increased by the amount of commodity and procurement costs, with the entry:

Debit - No. 0710 "Equipment for installation - domestic"

Credit - No. 1610 "Deviation in the cost of materials"

and the purchase price of domestic equipment is determined by the debit of turnover of account No. 0710.

Similar entries are taken into account for the cost of received foreign-made equipment, i.e. with the entry:

Debit - No. 0720 "Equipment for installation - imported"

Credit - No. 6010 "Settlements with suppliers and contractors"

As we have already witnessed, the sources of education, first of all, influenced the methodology for assessing the purchase price of equipment. When equipment is received from foreign suppliers, their purchase price includes, in addition to procurement costs, customs duties, due to which the structure of the purchase price of domestic equipment differs from its imported counterpart.

A change in the cost of equipment occurs further when installing their types requiring installation.

In this case, domestic equipment is written off for installation with the entry:

Debit - No. 0810 "Unfinished construction"

Credit - No. 0710 "Equipment for installation - domestic"

and imported equipment with the entry:

Debit - No. 0810 "Unfinished construction"

Credit - No. 0720 "Equipment for installation - imported"

Usually, equipment that does not require installation, after their installation at the facilities of their operation, functions individually without connecting them to their driving sources. If their installation does not require additional costs, they are accepted as fixed assets at purchase cost and this cost is converted to their inventory value. If they are put into operation with additional costs for installation, their purchase cost is increased by these costs and make up their inventory value. In this case, the costs of installation and adjustment carried out by a contractor are accounted for with the entry:

Debit - No. 0810 "Unfinished construction"

Credit - No. 6010 "Settlements with suppliers and contractors"

Equipment requiring installation will function after their installation at the facilities of their operation, either individually or as part of the design of the object moving it. In this case, their purchase price increases by the amount of the costs of their installation and adjustment

If the equipment will function individually, then their purchase price taking into account the costs of installation and adjustment is its inventory value.

If the equipment in accounting will be accounted for as part of the complete set of the object, then their purchase price and the costs of installation and adjustment are included in the inventory value of the fixed asset in the design of which this equipment is included.

When the equipment for installation is financed from own sources, after installation, at inventory value, it is accepted as fixed assets, with the entry:

Debit - No. 0130 "Machines and equipment"

Credit - No. 0810 "Unfinished construction"

Individual equipment items put into operation, acquired at the expense of targeted receipts, subject to an increase in the authorized capital, are accounted for as fixed assets, with the entry:

Debit - No. 0130 "Working machines and equipment"

Credit - No. 8330 "Shares and contributions"

and, components of capital investment structures, with the entry:

Debit - No. 0120 "Buildings, structures and transmission devices"

Credit - No. 8330 "Shares and contributions"

Since they are formed at the expense of targeted receipts, remaining at the disposal of the enterprise on the rights of its ownership.

At the same time, capital investment costs are written off the balance of capital investments to offset the source of financing. With the entry:

Debit - No. 8890 "Other target receipts",

sub-account "Financing of capital investments"

Credit - No. 0810 "Unfinished construction"

In this case, the saved amount of funds from target receipts is directed to the enterprise development fund, with the entry:

Debit - No. 8890 "Other target receipts",

sub-account "Financing of capital investments"

Credit - No. 8540 "Reserve capital",

sub-account "Development fund of a construction organization"

After commissioning, the equipment for installation will function as fixed assets and after the expiration of the service life will be replaced similarly with new or more advanced ones.

Conclusion

From the above studies it seems that - equipment for installation is a separate category of enterprise assets, classified between long-term and current assets. When they are used as capital investments, they will be taken into account as part of long-term assets, as fixed assets, in other cases of use (disposal), they are first classified as part of production stocks and then written off from the balance sheet as retired materials.

As some researchers suggest, the costs of warehouse storage cannot be attributed to the cost (prime cost) of equipment for installation. Since, procurement costs are distributed among inventory accounting objects at the time of their receipt, with a direct method of attributing these costs to their cost. Monthly revaluations of values, incl. equipment, is unthinkable, since the system accounting registers do not provide for such accounting of revaluation of value, this is firstly, and secondly, such labor-intensive accounting does not justify itself, in terms of efficiency.

During long-term storage, when the costs are noticeable in terms of its payback, these costs should be calculated as a deviation in the cost of inventories (a separate line in the

register for accounting of these deviations), including analytically under account 0700 "Accounts for accounting of equipment for installation", then written off for their intended purpose, in the order of writing off deviations in the cost of inventories. In any case, the initial cost of equipment requiring installation and not requiring installation should be determined by the algorithm for calculating the cost and reflecting it in accounting. Separate accounting of "equipment for installation" should be performed in contrast to capital investments and production stocks, as provided for by NSA No. 21 for account 0700 "Accounts for accounting of equipment for installation", by opening the following analytical accounts in it:

0710 "Equipment for installation - domestic";

0720 "Equipment for installation - imported".

USED LITERATURE

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