

MEASURES TO IMPROVE ACCOUNTING FOR EXPORT AND IMPORT TRANSACTIONS

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Abstract: This article examines approaches to improving the accounting and reporting system of export-import operations. The study analyzes key challenges in the current practice of recording foreign trade transactions, including exchange rate fluctuations, inconsistencies in customs valuation, documentation discrepancies, and inefficiencies in information exchange between relevant institutions. A comparative analysis is conducted between international financial reporting standards and national accounting practices to identify gaps affecting accuracy, transparency, and reliability of financial information in foreign trade activities. Particular attention is given to the role of digital transformation in enhancing the efficiency of accounting processes.

Keywords: export-import operations, accounting system, foreign trade, exchange rate differences, customs valuation, international financial reporting standards, digitalization, automation, financial reporting, foreign economic activity

Introduction

International trade plays a crucial role in the economic development of countries, ensuring integration into the global market and strengthening competitiveness. In this context, the accurate accounting of export-import operations becomes an essential element of effective financial management and macroeconomic stability. Reliable recording and reporting of foreign trade transactions directly influence the quality of financial information used by enterprises, government bodies, and international partners.

However, in practice, the accounting of export-import operations is often complicated by several structural and technical challenges. These include fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, differences in customs valuation methods, inconsistencies in documentation, and limited integration between accounting and customs information systems. Such issues may lead to inaccuracies in financial reporting, distortions in cost calculation, and reduced transparency in foreign economic activity.

Another important aspect is the difference between national accounting practices and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). While many countries are gradually adopting IFRS requirements, gaps in implementation still create difficulties in ensuring uniformity and comparability of financial data related to foreign trade operations.

In recent years, digital transformation has begun to reshape accounting systems through the introduction of automated platforms and integrated information technologies. These innovations provide opportunities to improve data accuracy, reduce human error, and enhance the efficiency of monitoring export-import transactions. Nevertheless, the level of digital integration in many accounting systems remains insufficient.

Therefore, studying ways to improve the accounting of export-import operations is both relevant and necessary. This article aims to analyze existing problems and propose practical approaches to enhance the accuracy, transparency, and efficiency of accounting systems in foreign trade activities.

Main Body



Accounting for export-import operations is a complex process that requires precise coordination between financial reporting systems, customs procedures, and banking transactions. In many developing economies, including those undergoing integration into global markets, the existing accounting frameworks are not fully adapted to the dynamic nature of foreign trade. As a result, several systemic issues arise that negatively affect the reliability and transparency of financial information.

One of the most significant challenges is the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations on transaction valuation. Export-import operations are typically denominated in foreign currencies, while financial statements are prepared in national currency. This creates exchange differences that must be accurately recorded in accordance with accounting standards. However, inconsistencies often arise in determining the timing of exchange rate application, leading to discrepancies in reported revenues and expenses. Such inconsistencies reduce comparability and may distort the real financial position of enterprises engaged in foreign trade.

Another critical issue is the valuation of imported and exported goods for accounting and customs purposes. In many cases, customs valuation methods differ from accounting valuation approaches, which creates gaps between declared import costs and recorded book values. These discrepancies complicate reconciliation processes and increase the risk of reporting errors. Furthermore, insufficient coordination between customs authorities and accounting departments leads to duplication of data entry and inefficiencies in information processing.

Documentation practices also remain a weak point in the accounting of export-import operations. Incomplete or inconsistent documentation of contracts, invoices, shipping documents, and customs declarations often results in delays and inaccuracies in financial reporting. In some cases, manual processing of documents increases the likelihood of human error, further reducing the reliability of accounting data. The lack of standardized digital documentation systems exacerbates this problem, particularly in small and medium-sized enterprises.

A comparative analysis of national accounting practices and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) reveals additional structural gaps. IFRS provides a comprehensive framework for recognizing, measuring, and reporting foreign currency transactions, including detailed guidance on exchange differences and fair value measurement. However, the practical implementation of these standards varies significantly across organizations. Limited professional training, lack of methodological consistency, and insufficient regulatory enforcement contribute to partial or incorrect application of IFRS principles in export-import accounting.

In recent years, digital transformation has emerged as a key factor in addressing these challenges. The introduction of integrated enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems has significantly improved the efficiency of financial data processing. Such systems enable real-time tracking of transactions, automatic currency conversion, and centralized storage of documentation. Despite these advantages, the level of digital adoption remains uneven. Many organizations still rely on fragmented systems that do not fully communicate with customs or banking platforms, limiting the potential benefits of automation.

Moreover, the absence of unified data exchange mechanisms between state institutions and private sector entities continues to hinder the optimization of export-import accounting processes. The lack of interoperability results in repeated verification procedures and increases administrative costs. This situation indicates the need for a more integrated national information infrastructure that connects customs databases, tax authorities, and accounting systems.

To address these issues, several improvement directions can be identified. First, strengthening the methodological alignment between national accounting standards and IFRS would enhance consistency in financial reporting. Second, expanding the use of digital accounting platforms and ensuring their integration with external regulatory systems would



significantly reduce manual errors and improve data accuracy. Third, increasing professional training for accountants involved in foreign trade operations would support more accurate application of complex accounting rules, particularly those related to foreign currency transactions and customs valuation.

Overall, the improvement of export-import accounting systems requires a combination of regulatory harmonization, technological advancement, and professional capacity building. Without addressing these interconnected factors, it will be difficult to achieve full transparency and efficiency in the financial reporting of foreign trade activities. Therefore, a systematic and integrated approach is essential for ensuring the reliability of accounting information and supporting informed economic decision-making at both enterprise and national levels.

Conclusion

Export-import operatsiyalarini hisobga olish tizimini takomillashtirish bo'yicha olib borilgan tahlillar shuni ko'rsatadiki, mavjud amaliyotda asosiy muammolar valyuta kursi o'zgarishlarining noto'g'ri yoki kechikib aks ettirilishi, bojxona va buxgalteriya qiymatlari o'rtasidagi nomuvofiqlik, hujjatlashtirish jarayonidagi tarqoqlik hamda turli axborot tizimlarining bir-biri bilan yetarli darajada integratsiyalashmaganligi bilan bog'liq. Ushbu omillar moliyaviy hisobotlarning ishonchliligini pasaytiradi va tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat subyektlarining qaror qabul qilish jarayonini murakkablashtiradi. Shu sababli, mazkur sohada kompleks yondashuv asosida islohotlarni amalga oshirish zarur hisoblanadi. Birinchi navbatda, milliy buxgalteriya standartlarini xalqaro moliyaviy hisobot standartlari bilan yanada uyg'unlashtirish orqali hisob yuritishdagi farqlarni kamaytirish lozim, bu esa moliyaviy ma'lumotlarning taqqoslanishi va shaffofligini oshiradi. Ikkinchidan, eksport-import operatsiyalarini avtomatlashtirilgan raqamli platformalar orqali yuritish amaliyotini kengaytirish, xususan ERP tizimlarini bojxona va bank ma'lumot bazalari bilan integratsiya qilish hisob jarayonidagi inson omili xatolarini sezilarli darajada kamaytiradi. Uchinchi muhim yo'nalish sifatida, valyuta kursi farqlarini hisobga olish bo'yicha yagona metodologiyani joriy etish va uning qat'iy amaliy qo'llanilishini ta'minlash zarur, chunki bu moliyaviy natijalar aniqligini bevosita belgilaydi. Bundan tashqari, hujjatlashtirish jarayonlarini to'liq raqamlashtirish va elektron hujjat aylanishini majburiy standart sifatida shakllantirish operatsion samaradorlikni oshiradi va kechikishlarni kamaytiradi. Shuningdek, ushbu sohada faoliyat yuritayotgan mutaxassislarning malakasini oshirish, ayniqsa xalqaro standartlar va raqamli tizimlardan foydalanish bo'yicha amaliy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantirish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Yakuniy xulosa sifatida aytish mumkinki, eksport-import operatsiyalarini hisobga olish tizimini takomillashtirish faqat texnik yoki huquqiy o'zgarishlar bilan cheklanib qolmaydi, balki institutsional, texnologik va kadrlar salohiyatini bir vaqtda rivojlantirishni talab qiladi, shundagina tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyatda ishonchli, tezkor va shaffof axborot tizimini shakllantirish mumkin bo'ladi.

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