



## Main Problems of Supply of Goods and Material Resources in Economic Owners

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### ABSTRACT

This article describes the nature of inventories, their role in the activities of business entities. The article develops the main stages of inventory management policy. As a result of the research, the main problems related to the supply of inventories were clarified and directions for their elimination were recommended.

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### Introduction.

In modern market conditions, inventories are one of the most important resources to ensure the sustainability of business entities, and the end result of business activities of business entities depends on their size and level. It should be noted that the study and understanding of the nature of inventories is one of the most important problems of accounting, and it is associated with a high level of practical necessity and their rational use by business entities.

Many economists have dealt with the accounting, recognition and valuation of inventories. In particular, O. Bobojonov and K. Jumaniyazov described the methods of determining the cost of inventories. According to Romanian economist Cristina Iovu, inventories will have a large share in the balance sheet. Therefore, the audit of inventories is a complex process, and since the operations related to inventories are prone to fraud, audits should focus on determining the physical condition of inventories.

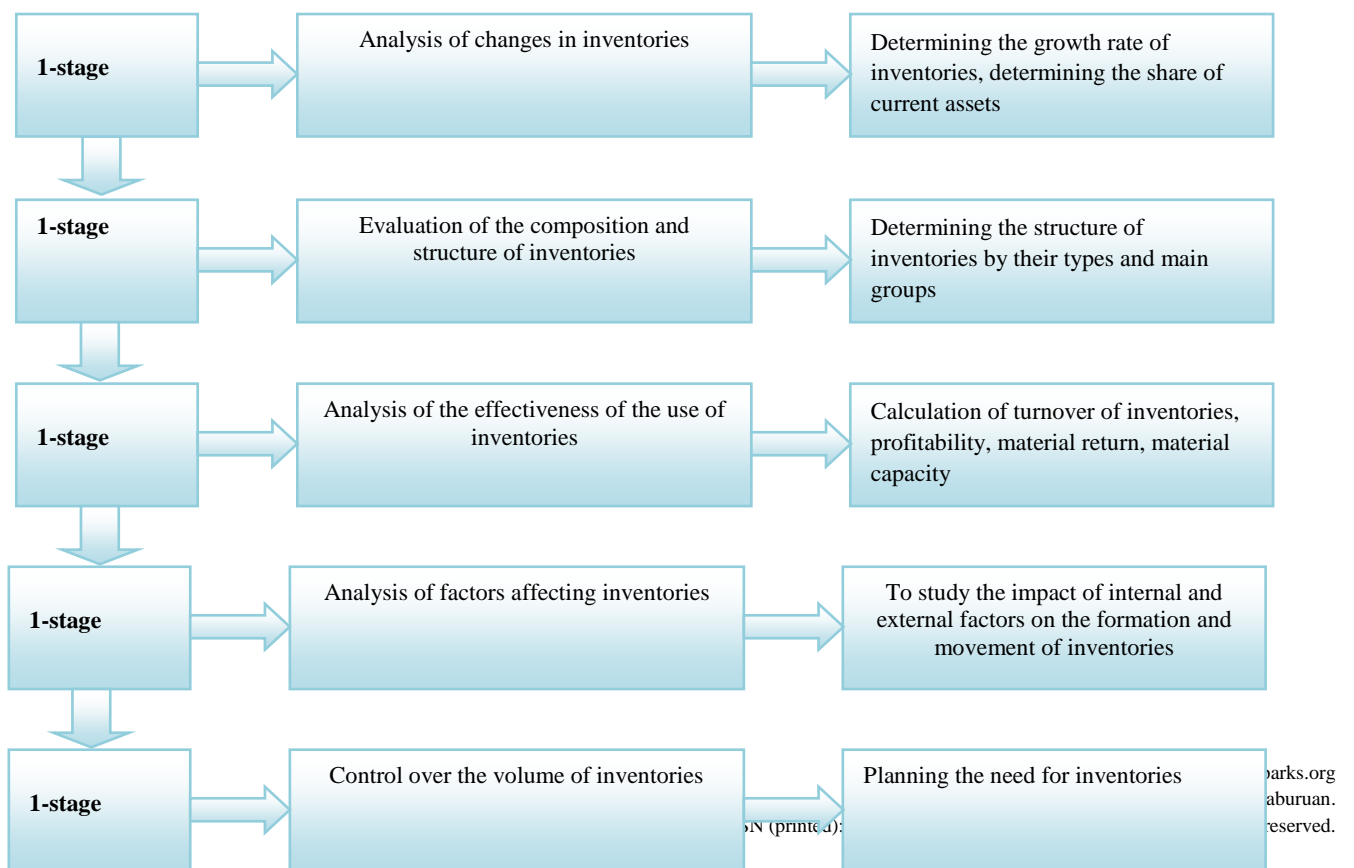
A group of U.S. economists point out that there are many methods used to audit inventories. However, the most effective method of inventory audit is inventory, a process that should be conducted with the direct participation of the auditor.

According to Chinese economists H.Vi, H.Wang and Yu.Yang, inventories are the most important component of current assets and are a key factor in determining the auditor's remuneration as the main object of audit.

G. Jambakieva paid special attention to the issues of inventory and accounting in inventory. I. Ochilov and J. Kurbanbaev touched upon the issues of classification and evaluation of TMZs, control over their use. D.Norbekov, A.Mahmudov and D.Muhammedova paid special attention to the issues of assessment and inventory of TMZ, calculation of value added tax on TMZ.

However, the works of the above-mentioned scientists do not pay much attention to the methods of estimating the output of reserves adopted in foreign practice and the disclosure of information on TMZ in the financial statements in accordance with international standards.

In order for businesses to operate effectively, it is necessary to ensure a well-thought-out inventory management policy, which includes the following steps (Figure 1).



### **Figure 1. Stages of inventory management policy <sup>1</sup>**

At the initial stage of the study of production reserves, their dynamics for a given period is studied, the share of current assets is calculated.

In the second stage, the composition and structure of inventories are analyzed by comparing the indicators of the base and reporting periods. Structural analysis shows the share of all types of reserves in their total value, as well as their share in current assets. Horizontal and vertical analysis are used in the study of asset structure.

In the third stage, the indicators for assessing the effectiveness of the use of inventories are calculated. Such indicators include: turnover of stocks, material return, material capacity, availability of stocks of the enterprise, profitability of stocks, etc.

An analysis of the factors listed, which are an important part of inventory management, allows to determine the impact of external and internal factors on the formation and movement of inventories.

External factors include:

- Influence of suppliers. These include non-compliance with the terms of delivery of materials, violation of the terms of the contract;
- customer influence, which is reflected in changes in demand.

Internal factors include factors that characterize the impact of the organization's production and economic environment. This group of factors includes staff dissatisfaction and professional training, poor planning of the need for material resources, equipping with modern equipment for storage of goods, etc. enters.

At the final stage, it is necessary to develop effective mechanisms to control the level of inventories.

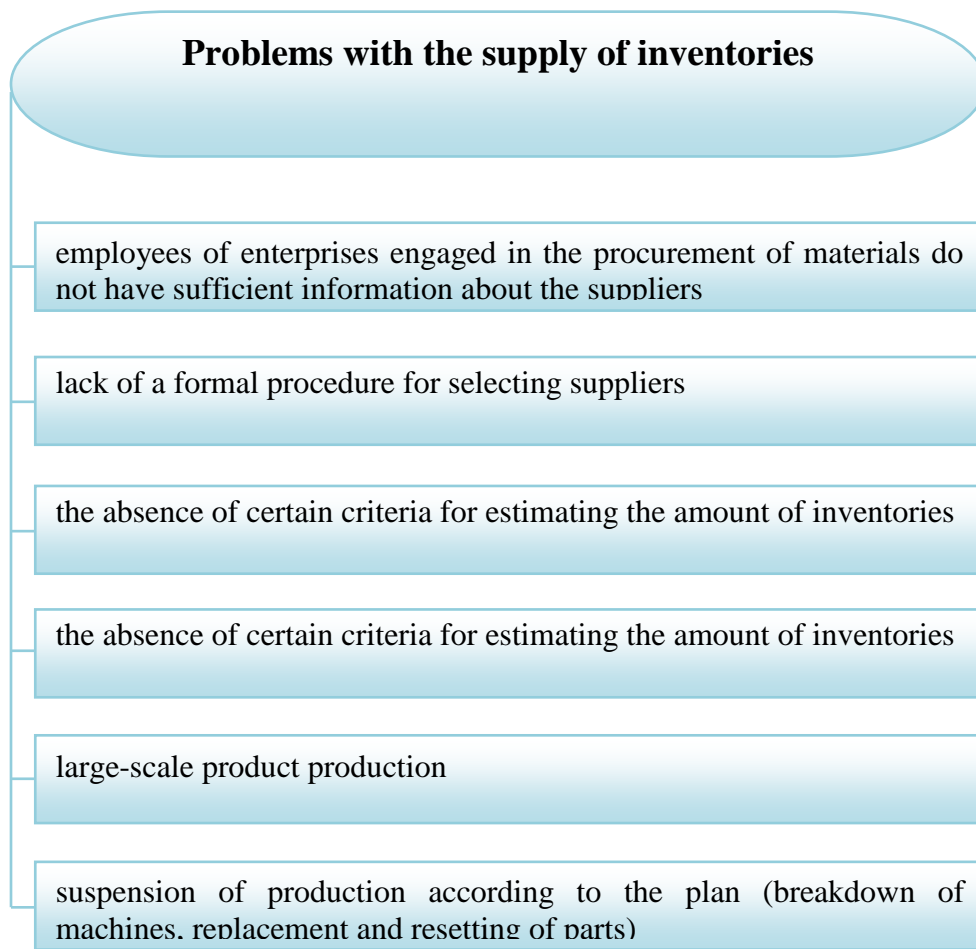
A study of the views of economists has shown that there are a number of problems associated with the supply of inventories (Figure 2).

A study of inventory formation problems has shown that many enterprises do not use existing methods of inventory planning and control, and do not always use inventory management efficiency indicators. These indicators describe the number of turnover of reserves for the period under analysis, whether the enterprise is provided with reserves, in addition, the indicators can determine the excess of working capital. Analysis of the amount of reserves allows to determine the relationship between the availability of reserves and own working capital. In particular, an increase in reserves

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<sup>1</sup> Муаллиф томонидан ишлаб чиқилган.

leads to a decrease in the source of own funds of the business entity. As a result, there is an increase in short-term debt. At the same time, resource turnover indicators are deteriorating, leading to inefficient use of resources. In the future, this excess can lead to significantly higher than normal growth of reserves. Therefore, first of all, it is necessary to timely identify deviations in the warehouse, as well as regular analysis of the indicators of resource availability of the enterprise.



**Figure 2. The main problems associated with the supply of inventories<sup>2</sup>**

Thus, the problem of material resource management will be of great importance in terms of accounting for the use of material resources in production, analysis and control of raw materials, materials, fuel and energy costs.

<sup>2</sup> Муаллиф томонидан ишлаб чиқилган.

To cover part of the costs, it is necessary to identify specific areas of action:

- 1) export of resources not used in the economic process;
- 2) transfer of excess resources to another unit;
- 3) replacement of material resources from the supplier of goods (conversion of resources purchased from this supplier to other resources from the same supplier);
- 4) return of resources to the supplier at a reduced price;
- 5) processing and utilization of materials.

Otherwise, it will be necessary to classify the reserves and identify those responsible for their movement.

The issue of optimizing the level of reserves and their formation, finding a balance between maintenance costs requires extra time and effort. Solving the problem of oversupply of reserves requires an analysis of reserve indicators, as well as the financial capacity of the enterprise, because over-established standards require large costs.

After examining the problems associated with the formation of inventories, it should be noted that the policy of proper management of inventories is based on the fact that organizations should plan the process of formation of inventories based on the main stages of inventory management policy.

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