



IMPROVEMENT OF INVENTORY ACCOUNTING AND AUDITING IN THE FIELD OF COMMUNICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the improvement of inventory accounting and auditing in the area of A explained. Also, the problematic aspects of inventory accounting and its determination are covered, and suggestions are made on them.

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Introduction

In recent years, the world began to harmonize the accounting system with the international system. The integration of our country into the world economy is growing.

In the conditions of modernization of the economy, it is important to reduce the share of spent production reserves in the cost of finished products obtained from the final stage of economic activity as much as possible, because the price set for them based on supply and demand determines the level of purchase of products. Based on these processes and requirements, when organizing production, efficient use of natural and material resources, secondary resources and secondary products should be widely demanded.

Commodity stocks belonging to the economic entity, including labor goods, raw materials and materials on the road and sent for processing, processed, processed, used for production and other economic purposes, composition, quantity, movement of labor goods included in working capital, procedures and rules for summarizing information about their preparation, purchase, revaluation processes are studied.

Literature review.

Chapter 4 of the "Uniform National Valuation Standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan", approved by the order of the Director of the State Asset Management Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 3239, defines the fair value as follows: when exchanged between the parties (when the property is sold or the debt is written off) it is understood the amount of money that reflects the interests of these parties, is calculated and evaluated [1].

In the international standard of financial accounting No. 13, the fair value of assets is defined as follows: "Fair value is the price that could be received in the sale of an asset or paid in the transfer of a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the valuation date" [2].

The well-known Russian scientist M.B.Ukhozova stated in his works about the fair value as follows: "The main goal and task of the principle of fair valuation is to eliminate barriers between external users and the enterprise as an object of valuation due to the asymmetry of information inherent in the market economy" [3].

Research methodology.

Induction, deduction, systematic and comparative analysis, grouping, experiment, adaptive methods, integrative approaches, documentation methods were widely used in the research.

Analysis and discussion of results

It is advisable to conduct an audit of economic transactions related to inventories in the following sequence

- to study the rules of the accounting policy in the areas of this inspection section;
- assessment of the level of reliability of the internal control system for inventory. To do this, check the condition of warehouses and warehouses; studying the organization of reports of material liability and materially responsible persons;
- analysis of the composition of material assets as of the reporting date;
- identification of objects to be inventoried and positions of inventory;
- analysis of stock movements;
- correctness of stock valuation;
- checking the organization and status of synthetic and analytical accounting of inventories.

Auditing of inventories reduces the risk of major errors in accounting reporting. Therefore, before starting the inspection of inventory, the auditor should determine the most frequent violations and choose the necessary inspection actions taking this into account.

"The following factors influence the formation of the auditor's opinion on the reliability of information on inventory:

a) complete reflection - the fact that all inventory belonging to the enterprise is reflected in the accounting records and included in the accounting report. Errors in the accuracy of accounting transactions related to material assets lead to a decrease in the accuracy of reporting data. It is more difficult to find such errors. For this, the auditor is required to select preliminary documents or information not relevant to the account;

b) availability of accounting transactions related to inventory in cases where there is insufficient basis. For example, the enterprise included in its balance sheet non-proprietary properties - material values received under commission or consignment contracts. Such errors lead to overestimation of the reported indicators;

c) reliance on the principle of temporal accuracy of economic activity facts. These errors are related to the incorrect distribution of transactions to accounting periods, that is, their reflection in another reporting period rather than in the reporting period in which they occurred. In most cases, the materials

acquired in practice are displayed before the ownership rights assigned to them are transferred to the recipient, or, conversely, the ownership rights to them are transferred to the buyer while the materials are still available. Material values received from suppliers of goods without an invoice are not reflected in the account or entered. To identify errors in periodization, the auditor should study the accounting records and compare them with the original documents;

g) correctness of material wealth management. For example, when importing them, the purchase price is incorrectly determined, as a result of which the depreciation is incorrect. These errors lead to a violation of accounting methodology and often occur regularly;

d) the correctness of reflecting inventories in the relevant accounts of accounting. Such errors can be detected during the inventory 1.

Transactions that affect the correctness of the reflection of inventory balances and the calculation of the cost of goods sold occur as a result of:

a) violation of the accounting report:

- addition of material assets that were written off in previous periods and have completely or partially lost their utility properties to the inventory data;

- double counting of goods on the way or sold goods;

- overstatement of production reserves stored in third-party warehouses;

- that the inventories accepted by the commission, i.e., kept in off-balance accounts, are compared to the inventory data, and so on;

b) abuses:

- theft of valuables as a result of the behavior of several employees of the enterprise or insufficient control over storage;

- if the received goods are of lower or lower quality than those specified in the documents, cases of receiving bribes (money or gifts) from the suppliers of the goods by the persons responsible for their acceptance;

- falsification of shipping documents by showing non-existent customer details.

As indicated above, reserves may be overstated or understated at the end of the year due to misrepresentation or misrepresentation during the reporting period.

Purchases may be discounted for one of the following two reasons:

1) not to reflect the transactions in the account. Such transactions can be detected during the audit of creditor debts. For example, by comparing the entries in the accounting registers with the accounts, contracts, and money documents proving payment to suppliers for the material values presented and received, the auditor can determine that some accounts are not reflected in the accounting registers.

2) transactions are incorrectly classified. For example, the purchase price of inventories consists of all costs associated with their purchase. However, a part or some types of such expenses (for example, the cost of expert services to determine the quality of the purchased raw materials) may be expensed at once without being added to the cost of inventory.

Thus, purchases may be overstated in cases where expenses such as purchases or transactions are misclassified. In order to determine such facts, it is necessary to conduct a selective examination of expenses and carry out the necessary analytical operations.

Conclusions and suggestions

Based on the above, it can be concluded that every enterprise must first of all properly use material resources to carry out its economic activities. If the materials are not used effectively and correctly during the production of the product, it will not be able to deliver the products that meet the market demand and

the demand of the time. Because improper use of materials, in turn, leads to an increase in material costs and, in turn, can lead to an increase in other costs.

In our opinion, it would be appropriate if the following problems were solved:

- development and implementation of national auditing standards based on international standards for auditing commodity material reserves;
- introduction of various questionnaires and tests by auditors during the inspection process;
- introducing ways to use special computer programs in the process of issuing an audit opinion, etc.

Practice shows that in most enterprises, the price and value of material stocks increases during the period of their preparation. The reasons for this are the use of a vehicle more expensive than the plan, fines collected as a result of traffic stoppages, excessive materials on the road, negligence, finding the responsible persons and holding them accountable, and measures to prevent such situations from being repeated should be determined by the audit.

In general, the effective organization of inventory audit is one of the problems faced not only by the management of the enterprise, but also by relevant state agencies and institutions, as well as auditors who have improved their skills in this field.

To solve such problems, it is important to pay attention to the following direction:

- the correct use of modern concepts of stock management in enterprises, although the organization of such management will definitely have a positive effect on the effective organization of inventory audits.

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