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ACCOUNTING OF MATERIALS AT ENTERPRISES AND THE PROCEDURE FOR THEIR INVENTORY

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Abstract. In this article are described the process of accounting for material resources and their inventory at enterprises. The study examines the regulatory framework for accounting for material resources, their valuation methods, the documentation process, and the organization of accounting and control in warehouses. It also examines the main stages of inventory, the procedure for reflecting identified discrepancies in accounting, and methods for ensuring the efficient use of material resources. The article's findings have important theoretical and practical implications for improving the accounting of material resources at enterprises, strengthening control over their storage, and facilitating management decision-making.

Key words: Accounting of material resources, accounting, inventory, material assets, warehouse accounting, documentation, valuation of material resources, income and expense transactions, accounting accounts, persons bearing significant responsibility, internal control, accounting policy, regulatory documents, FIFO method, weighted average cost, inventory report, deficit and surplus balances, accounting accuracy, financial reporting, use of material resources.

Raw materials belonging to the enterprise, materials, fuel, spare parts, components, purchased semi-finished products, structures, details, dishwasher materials, inventory, farm equipment and so on.k. the generalization of information about the existence and movement of values is carried out in the following statements:

1010 "raw materials and materials";
1020 " purchased semi-finished products and components";
1030 "fuels";
1040 "spare parts";
1050 "building materials";
1060 "container and dishwasher materials";
1070 "Materials issued for EDGE processing"; 1080 "Inventory and farm equipment";
1090 "Other materials".

Materials are taken into account in the accounts that take into account materials at the lowest of the two prices - by the actual cost (purchase price or production cost) or by the market price (net cost of sales) [1-3].

If necessary (when the nomenclature of the materials used is large, when the movement of materials within the enterprise is intensive, in agricultural production, etc.), the accounting of materials can be kept at an accounting price. As an account price, the cost of the plan, average purchase prices, wholesale, etc.are also made. When accounting for materials by accounting price, each month, the amount and percentage of the difference from the value of the price of the actual cost is calculated. Differences are accounted for in the 1610 "differences in material values "Scheme [4].

The 1010 "raw materials and materials" scheme takes into account the presence and movement of the following:

a) raw materials and basic materials that are part of the product being produced, which form its basis or are considered necessary components in its preparation (production) ;

b) auxiliary materials that are used in the production of products or for economic needs, involved in technical purposes and assistance to the production process;

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c) agricultural products prepared for processing, etc.k.;

d) feed and bedding.

The fodder and upholstery produced in itself will be reflected in the cost of the plan throughout the year with the correction to the actual cost at the end of the year.

1020 the scheme "purchased semi-finished products and components " takes into account the availability and movement of purchased semi-finished products, finished components, building details and structures in the order of production cooperation for bottling of manufactured (construction) products that require costs when assembling and processing [5].

In order to conduct scientific and experimental work on the topics of research and design by research and design organizations, foreign purchases of components, special equipment, tools, devices and other values are taken into account in the account of 1020 "purchased semi-finished products and components".

The 1030 "fuels" scheme takes into account the presence and movement of values in petroleum products, fuel-lubricants (YOMM) (oil, gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, oil, etc.), solid fuel (coal, wood, etc.) and gaseous fuel (gas, gasoline), as well as production waste and a compound material used as solid fuel. Even when using talons for fuel and lubricants (YOMM), their account is kept in the account 1030 "fuels".

The 1040" spare parts " scheme takes into account the availability and movement of spare parts, as well as the Reserve car tires, which are harid or prepared for the main activities designed to repair and replace the worn part of the car, equipment, vehicles, etc. Here, the movement of the exchange fund of aggregates, engines, equipment, fully complete machines made (created) in the repair departments of the enterprise at repair plants and technical service points is also taken into account [6].

The 1050 "building materials" scheme takes into account the availability and movement of building materials purchased and developed from the outside for other needs as well as used for the production needs of building structures and details, construction and details of buildings and structures, construction and finishing, construction details preparation of construction and installation works.

In the 1060 "container and dishwasher materials" scheme, the presence and movement of all types of dishes (except those used as a household inventory) is maintained, as well as materials and details intended for the preparation and repair of dishes (details for collecting crates, barrel boards, iron flanges, etc.). In order to ensure the integrity and preservation of goods to be loaded, wagons, barges, aircraft, items intended for additional equipment of ships are taken into account in the account 1010 "raw materials and materials".

The 1070 "materials given for EDGE processing" scheme takes into account the availability and movement of materials given for EDGE processing. In this case, expenses paid to foreign enterprises related to processing materials are directly taken to the debit of accounts accounting for items received from processing.

1080 the scheme "inventory and farm equipment" takes into account the presence and movement of inventory, tools, farm equipment and other means of labor (low-cost and fast-wear items), which are part of the working capital of the enterprise.

This account takes into account property that meets one of the following criteria:

a) service life is not more than a year;

b) items with a value of one unit (package) regardless of the period of service (at the time of purchase) up to fifty times the amount of the minimum wage established in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The head has the right to set a low limit on the value of the items in the reporting year so that they are taken into account in the composition of inventory and farm equipment.

The composition of inventory and farm equipment, regardless of the service life and value, includes:

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a) special tools and devices (target tools and devices intended for the preparation of a separate order or for the serial and mass production of certain types of items);

b) special and sanitary items, special footwear;

c) bed equipment;
d) chancellery equipment (calculators, table equipment, etc.k.);
e) kitchen and dining room appliances as well as dining room bed linen;

f) temporary (non-titular structures) devices and devices that are carried out at the cost of expenses, their construction, construction and installation work;
g) replaceable equipment with a period of use of less than one year;
h) hunting weapons (cocoon, trap, nets, etc.k.).

Enterprises can independently open accounts accounting for inventory, tools and economic equipment, depending on their place and role in financial and economic activities. Their value is fully added to the costs of production or period at the time given to use. In order to ensure the storage of inventory and farm equipment in use, their account is then kept in the account 014 "inventory and farm equipment in use" in addition to the balance sheet by sex, warehouse and individual users.

In cases where the inventory and farm equipment are subsequently rendered unusable, their write-off from the off-balance sheet is carried out based on an act of write-off, which is formalized in the prescribed manner.

Account 1090 "other materials" takes into account the presence and movement of materials not provided for in the above statements. Production waste here (Shears, scraps and so on.k.);

irreparable unsuitable products; material values obtained from the outflow of the main means (scrap metal, unsuitable raw materials, worn tires, cameras, unsuitable rubber, used oil, nigrol, etc.k.) are counted.

Agricultural enterprises can open additional accounts for seeds, planting material, (purchased and produced on their own) composts, mineral fertilizers, used in the fight against pests of agricultural crops, taking into account biological preparations, toxic chemicals, drugs and chemicals (in herbalism, livestock and auxiliary farming), etc.

The origin of materials can be reflected using the statements 1510 "preparation and harid of materials" and 1610 "differences in the value of materials" (if this is specified in the accounting statement of the enterprise) or without the use of these statements.

The fact that materials are actually spent on production or other economic purposes (1000) is reflected in the credit of the accounts accounting for materials in connection with the accounts accounting for expenses.

The aside sale of materials (1000) is reflected in the credit of the accounts accounting for materials and the debit of the 9220 "outflow of other assets" account.

Analytical accounting of material accounting accounts (1000)is carried out by places of preservation and their individual names (types, varieties, volumes, etc.). The connection of the accounts accounting for materials is reflected in the table.

The procedure for accounting for materials in the warehouse and accounting depends on the method of accounting for materials. Operational – accounting (saldo) method is a progressive and rational method of accounting of materials. The number - sum method can also be used using the reports of financially responsible persons.

The main principles of the operational-trade method are as follows::

- the operability and correctness of the account of the number in the warehouse is determined based on the cards of the account of the warehouse, which are maintained by financially responsible persons;

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- continuous control over the correct and timely registration of transactions on the movement of materials and accounting of materials in the warehouse by accounting employees is carried out directly in the warehouse;

- the right to compare the actual balance of materials in the form of natura with the data of the current warehouse accounting is given to accountants;

- the accounting of the movement of materials by nomenclature numbers is carried out only on the monetary scale by the cost of the account and the actual cost;

- warehouse accounting (number) information is continuously checked with accounting information.

Operational-sales accounting of materials means keeping the accounting of materials in the warehouse only in digital order. This account is kept in the form of warehouse accounting cards of materials in the form of M-12.

The organization of a procurement department at the enterprise, as well as the condition of the warehouse and weighing facilities, are of great importance in ensuring practical control over the integrity of material assets. Therefore, in the order issued on the enterprise, a permanent number is assigned to each warehouse, which is then indicated in all documents related to the warehouse in question. In several warehouses in the farm, a certain group of materials must be stored. For this purpose, a label (Form M-36) is attached to the material storage areas. Warehouses must be provided with proper torozi measuring items and measuring containers.

Table 1.
Linkage of material accounting accounts

№	The content of economic circulation		
		Debit	Credit
1	Materials received from the suppliers of goods	1010-1090	6010
2	The cost of materials resulting from the termination of fixed assets	1090	9210
3	The origin of various materials from the founders at the expense of their share	1010-1090	4610
4	The origin of materials from isolated units, auxiliary and dependent economic societies	1010-1090	6110, 6120
5	Free access of materials from other individuals	1010-1090	8530
6	Identified after material entry The claim reported to the supplier of goods under the inadequacy (defect)	4860	1010-1090
7	Introduction of Transport and preparation costs into the cost of materials	1010-1090	1510
8	The entry of materials left over from an unsuitable product	1090	2610
9	Accrual of materials according to the actual cost (when applying 1500 schyot)	1010-1090	1510
10	Input of domestically produced materials	1010-1090	2310

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11	The claim reported before the fee was denied write-off of the amount	1010-1090	4860
12	Main, auxiliary production, service release of materials to indicating farms	2010, 2310, 2510, 2710	1010-1090
13	Issuance of materials for administrative needs	9420	1010-1090
14	The cost of materials to fix an unsuitable product	2610	1010-1090
15	Consumption of containers for selling products	9410	1060

It is necessary to accept and send Material values, to formalize these treats correctly and on time, as well as to establish a list of positions and responsibilities that ensure the integrity of the material values. A contract of material responsibility is concluded with these individuals. All should know at the enterprise the list of office-holders who sign documents for the receipt and shipment of materials from the warehouse, as well as allow the withdrawal of material values from the enterprise.

The procedure for accounting for materials in the warehouse and accounting depends on the method of accounting for materials. The method of maintaining material records involves the procedure and sequence of maintaining material records, the types of accounting registers, and their mutual comparison of quantities and indicators.

Operational – accounting (saldo) method is a progressive and rational method of accounting of materials. The number-sum method can also be used with the help of reports of material and responsible persons.

The basic principles of the operative-saldo method include:

– the operability and correctness of the account of the number in the warehouse is determined based on the cards of the account of the warehouse, which are maintained by the financially responsible persons;

– continuous control over the correct and timely formalization of circulation of materials in the warehouse is carried out directly in the warehouse by accounting personnel;

– the right to compare the actual balance of materials in the form of natura with the data of the current warehouse account is given to accountants;

– according to the nomenclature numbers, the account of the movement of materials is recorded only in the monetary measure at the cost of the account and in the actual cost;

– Warehouse inventory (quantity) data is continuously checked against accounting data.

Operational-saldo accounting of materials refers to keeping records of materials in a warehouse in numerical order only. This account is kept in the form of warehouse accounting cards of materials in the form of M-12.

The card is issued in accounting by opening according to each nomenclature number of the material and signing that it was received by the warehouse manager. Depending on whether the materials fall into the warehouse, the storekeeper will write an order of entry or a document to replace it and list the materials on the warehouse account card. Cost documents limit- cards, applications based on the card, the output of materials is registered.

The data of the limit-Psalm cards on the consumption of materials is written to the registers, depending on the closure of the cards, but no later than the 1st date of the month after the reporting month. In such cases, during the month, limit-Psalm Cards are stored together with a warehouse account card of the relevant materials. The balance on the card is removed after each entry. It is the duty of the storekeeper to write down their account grades and the record

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number on the warehouse card in the documents of entry and exit of materials. In a period marked with a graph indicating the number of documents, their numbers and group of materials, the Depositor draws up the Register of submission of documents on the entry and exit of materials (Form M-13).

The Accountant of the Material Department, together with the register from the material-responsible person, carefully checks and accepts documents directly in the warehouse, the reflection of materials on the warehouse accounting card and signs the 19th graph of the M-12th form. After that, the card will have the strength of the accounting register.

The accounting officer must undergo a control - selection examination of the actual remains of materials in the warehouse, especially rare and valuable materials. In this case, violations of the rule identified in the work of financially responsible persons are reflected in a special Journal and communicated to the information of the Chief Accountant of the enterprise.

The materially responsible person transfers the remains of the number on the cards to the account on the 1st of each month. This account is opened for a year by accounting on each warehouse. It is kept in accounting and given to the storekeeper the day before the end of the month, the report is returned to the accounting for 1-2 of the month after the month. It is up to the materially responsible person to control the fact that their actual remains on the nomenclature numbers correspond to the established reserve norms and provide information to the marketing department about the differences that have occurred.

In order to ensure the reliability of accounting and reporting, the enterprise takes an inventory of its property and financial obligations. Inventory of commodity-material values according to BHMS 4 and 19 can be conducted in the following cases:

- before drawing up an annual accounting report, if the inventory was not carried out after October 1 of the reporting year;
- when material-responsible persons are exchanged and natural disasters occur;
- when a difference arises between accounting and warehouse accounting;
- when theft or betrayal is detected, as well as the loss of values – immediately on the determination of these facts;
- when inventory is revalued;
- when the enterprise is liquidated or reorganized.

Funds, monetary documents, strict reporting blanks are inventoried once a month, fuel-lubricants, food products-precious metals every quarter – according to network instructions.

In the process of inventory, the following are checked: the totality of commodity-material values; their correct storage, shipment, state of scales and measuring instruments; the procedure for accounting for the movement and balance of material values.

The check is divided into a close and selective, check by volume, and a scheduled and sudden check by time. The inventory is organized and managed by the head of the enterprise. The work of conducting an inventory is carried out by a commission appointed by the order of the head of the enterprise.

Inventory list of goods and material values by accounting for warehouses by time of transfer, indicating the balance in accounting (inv. 3rd form). No warehouse transactions will be performed during this period. The warehouse manager in this list gives a certificate stating that all documents are written on the warehouse accounting card and submitted to the Accounting Office of the enterprise.

A materials balance book can be used to determine the result of the inventory. In this notebook, according to the inventory list, special cells are allocated for writing the actual remains of materials.

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Differences identified as a result of inventories are formalized with comparison records in all cases and assessed at actual cost. Surplus values are credited by increasing operational income and receipts:

DT 1010 "materials" related Kt 9390" other operational revenues ".

Any deficit of material assets determined by the transfer of inventories (in addition to the main means) is formalized-resurrected through the scheme 5910 "losses from deficits and violations of values".

Suppose that the enterprise was found to lack raw materials and materials with a balance sheet value of 1800,000 rubles. The amount of this shortage is recorded as follows:

Dt 5910 "losses from deficits and impairment of values" - 1800000,

Account 1010 Raw materials and supplies - 1,800,000 soums.

While the natural reduction rate of this deficit was 15 percent and amounted to 270,000 rubles, the deficit and loss of material resources within the norm of natural reduction are included in the material costs and transferred to the cost of products with the following entries:

Dt 2010, 2310, 2510 and other accounts - 270,000 soums,

Kt 5910 "Losses from shortages and deterioration of assets" - 270,000 soums.

The deficit above the natural reduction norm is shifted to the deficit at market price after reflecting the low, high output between varieties.

In our example, the deficit above the natural reduction norm is 1530,000 soums (1800,000 - 270,000). Suppose it was decided to charge this deficit at the market price, that is, 2250000 rubles.

The amount of the deficit charged at the market price is formalized as follows when transferred to the relevant guilty person:

Dt 4730" debt of material damages employees " -2250000 soums,

Kt 5910 "Losses from shortages and impairment of assets" - 2,250,000 soums.

The difference between the balance sheet value of the deficit and the value levied on the guilty persons is transferred to the profit according to the decision of the Ministry of Finance No. 56 and the state tax committee No. 2001-38 of June 20, 2001. In our example, this profit is 450,000 soums (2250,000-1800,000) and is formalized with the following entry:

Dt 5910 "losses from deficits and impairment of values" - 450,000 soums,

Kt 9320" profit from the sale and otherwise withdrawal of other assets " - 450,000 soums.

In the event that a clear culprit in the deficit and loss of material values is not identified in enterprises, they are transferred to the schet 9430 "other operating costs" and formalized as follows:

Dt 9430" other operational costs " Rs 1800000,

Kt 5910 "Losses from shortages and damage to assets" - 1,800,000 soums.

Thus, economic entities directly depend on how correctly accounting is organized when optimally using materials and spending their use in accordance with the established norms, as well as the validity of its control function.

Conclusion. The use of materials for savings in enterprises directly depends on the organization of accounting, the main purpose of which is to correctly formalize the movement of material in the initial documents and ensure their internal control, as well as objectively formulate the cost of products as a result of applying assessment methods that are effective in spending as a cost.

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