



PECULIARITIES OF ACCOUNTING FOR FINANCIAL RESULTS IN THE GRAIN STORAGE AND PROCESSING INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the role of the grain storage and processing industry in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the impact of specific production characteristics on the method of accounting for financial results.

KEYWORDS: consumption rate, grain storage and processing network, technology, product, accounting, financial result.

INTRODUCTION

The Action Strategy for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021 sets the task of "ensuring the balance and stability of the national economy, increasing the share of industry in its structure". In the implementation of this priority, the production of high value-added finished products based on deep processing of local raw materials, modernization and diversification of the industry, reducing production costs, solving problems in creating a competitive environment will play a special role.

One of the most important tasks of the current sectoral accounting system is the correct organization of the accounting of grain stored in the enterprises of Uzdonmahsulot JSC and the control over its movement. Proper budgeting of network costs is also one of the key tasks in reducing the cost of production.

The synthetic indicator that describes the financial results of the enterprise is the balance sheet (gross) profit and loss and is regulated by the Charter. The significance of this Regulation is enormous, it allows to determine the difference between taxable profit and profit generated in the accounting account (balance sheet profit); increases the importance of financial reporting for decision-making by users.

According to the charter, on the one hand, it allows businesses to obtain accurate information on expenses and income incurred during the reporting period, on the other hand, it allows them to prepare

and submit reports to the tax authorities in accordance with tax laws. In this case, the state has the right to verify the accuracy of tax reporting through its competent authorities.

It would be easier if tax law followed the law of entrepreneurship - deducting all expenses from all income - in determining the profitability and profitability of an enterprise. However, the tax policy of the state not only takes into account the calculation of taxes and their transfer to the budget, but also has a stimulating nature, encourages a rational way of doing business and punishes the illegal use of resources. Tax policy also pursues a specific social purpose, encourages the development of new territories, and so on.

This means that an enterprise must have a system for collecting and processing information that allows it to calculate income and expenses during the reporting period in order to determine the efficiency of its business activities and make management decisions for the next period. The enterprise performs these calculations regardless of the tax factor.

One of the most pressing issues today is to meet the needs of customers by transforming agricultural wheat into finished products without waste, improving the existing national standards of accounting and auditing systems in the sale on the basis of international standards.

In the context of economic liberalization, the measures taken to change the ownership of grain processing enterprises, de-monopolization and create

a competitive environment pose new challenges to the calculation and analysis of sales and financial results. Successful implementation of these tasks requires their improvement in accordance with the requirements of economic reforms, which creates the need for scientific research in the field.

The degree to which the economic foundation of a society is built is determined primarily by the level of efficiency of the manufacturing enterprises operating in the economy. In particular, the living standards, health, labor performance of the population are primarily directly related to the types, quality, volume and price of food products. In particular, one of the main tasks of our state is to fully and qualitatively meet the needs of the population in grain and grain products. The Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the countries in the world with the highest level of consumption of bakery products.

In this industry, the production process itself involves 75 different technological processes in the

sequential stage, in which about 80 types of costs occur.

The grain storage and processing industry is one of the enterprises that undergoes such complex technological processes, in which the production process itself is divided into several stages:

There are specific features of food supply to the population, firstly, the result of the decline in social life due to untimely and inadequate provision of the population with these products has a direct negative impact on the development of society and the level of production efficiency. Second, because food products have a very short shelf life, their production, storage, and sale take place over a specific period of time, that is, the “production-storage-shipment-consumption” chain process takes a certain amount of time. Third, the health of the population depends in many ways on the types, quality, preparation and storage technologies and timing of food.

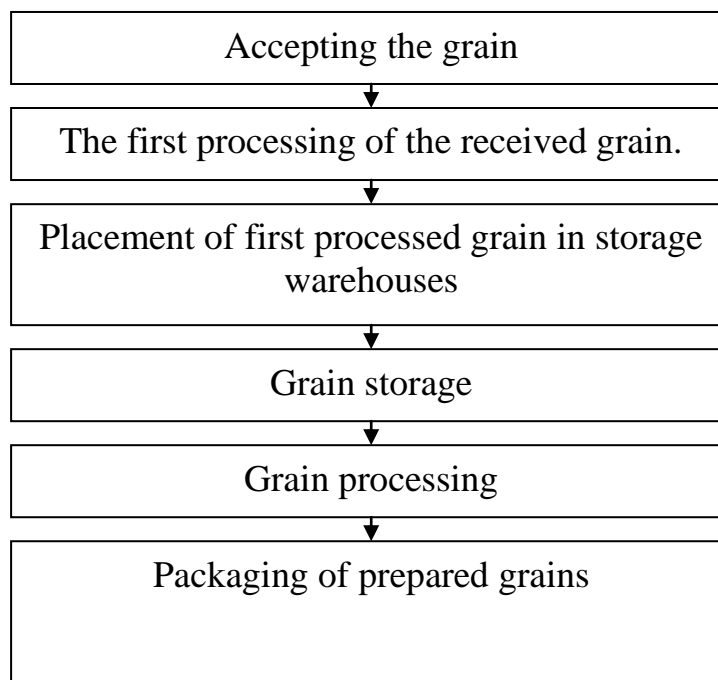


Figure 1. Sequence of grain storage and processing process.

For example, the excess of a mixture of seeds of foreign and poisonous plants in the grain (up to 0.2% of the norm, including seeds of poisonous weeds up to 0.05%), the use of flour and flour products made from this grain can lead to poisoning of the human body. Fourth, the cost of food, which is the first need of man, is a factor that directly affects the living standards of the population. The main part of food products, especially for the population of Uzbekistan, is flour and flour products. Flour and grocery

products embody all the peculiarities of food production, storage and delivery to consumers.

One of the peculiarities of providing the population with grain and grain products is that in agriculture grain is grown once a year, but it is used throughout the year. The second, as noted, is that the grain contains all the chemical compounds necessary for human health. Third, the storage and shelf life of grains and cereals requires a short period of time. Fourth, 90-95% of the cost structure of grain



products falls on raw materials and additional materials.

To this day and now, the provision of quality and sufficient grain and grain products to the population is in the focus of our government, and this process is carried out by the state in a centralized manner. A supply plan will be developed to ensure uninterrupted supply of grain and grain products to the population. The supply plan is based on the following information:

1) the state's demand for grain products by type and type of product;

2) the state's ability to grow grain;

3) the amount of surplus or deficiency in the supply of the state with grain and grain products.

Based on the supply plan, a supply balance is created and the main sources are:

1) balance of grain and grain products at the beginning of the reporting period;

2) arrival of grain to the state under grain procurement obligations;

3) import of grain and grain products;

4) at the expense of other sources;

5) distribution of grain and grain products.

Distribution data and sources play an important role in compiling the state supply balance of grain and grain products. Sources of grain distribution include:

1) production of flour and flour products;

2) production of cereals;

3) use of frost in other industrial enterprises (production of alcohol, beer, oil, starch, etc.);

4) production of mixed fodder;

5) for export;

6) for seeds;

7) for other purposes.

The state's grain supply balance is usually compiled for each agricultural year. In compiling the balance sheet, production costs are taken into account for all items, then resources are determined. As resource spending increases, government imports will continue to grow or become dependent on the state's reserve fund.

The performance of the above tasks begins with the acceptance of grain grown in agriculture for storage. If the grain is not accepted according to the established norms, then the use of it for the intended purpose may have negative consequences. Accepted grain must fully meet the following requirements: humidity up to 13-14%, the amount of other impurities up to 2%, harmful impurities up to 0.2%, including seed mixture of poisonous plants 0.05%, other grain mixtures up to 5%, waste grain mixture up to 1%.

It is obvious that in the conditions of market relations, such as the development of society, population growth and growing demand for grain

products, one of the necessary tasks is to achieve efficiency and improve the efficiency of grain storage and processing.

The word "flour", which is a grain product, is always accompanied by its type and variety. For example, wheat flour, barley flour, rye flour, etc., or high-grade flour, first-grade flour, second-grade flour, and rye flour. Wheat flour is mainly used for consumption. Flour varieties are created using sophisticated technology. One of the peculiarities of the industry is the production of several varieties of products from the same raw material at the same time. Several types of feed for farm animals are also made from the same raw material waste.

CONCLUSION

Grain storage and processing plants are based on long interconnected chain technology. It takes a certain period of time and technological steps from the receipt of grain to its processing into a finished product. Accounting, such as network technology and economics, labor economics, statistics, also play an important role in the development and efficiency of this industry. Modern development is inconceivable without a well-organized accounting system. The use of new methods and techniques in current accounting, especially in the grain storage and processing industry, based on sophisticated technology, is a requirement of today. We think that one of such methods and techniques is to know the specific technological features of production in order to improve the calculation of financial results in the industry.

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