

PRODUCTION INVENTORY ACCOUNT IN AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

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Abstract: Accounting is carried out wherever there is any production, whether it is large or small, state, collective or private, regardless of its type and form of ownership. With the help of accounting, the funds available in each farm, accounting of production costs, manufactured products, their sale, determination of financial results, settlements with supplier and customer organizations, financial insurance, banking institutions, and investors are carried out.

Keywords: fixed assets, building materials, Raw materials.

Introduction

The difference between production needs and products from fixed assets in farms is that fixed assets participate in the production process several times, and production needs once and change their appearance and fully transfer their value to the cost of manufactured products.

Production needs in farms are divided into the following groups depending on the type: seeds (one-year plants); seedlings (seedlings of perennial trees); fodder (juicy and coarse hay); fertilizer (mineral, local); drugs used in the protection of plants and animals; fuel and lubricant products; solid fuel; gas; building materials; spare parts; pots and pans; finished products; low cost and perishable items.

Production needs must be constantly available in each farm at the established rate. Since they are mostly imported, the actual cost is the sum of the purchase price plus shipping and storage costs.

Main part

Products grown on farms are also used as production needs. That is why the products produced in-house are evaluated at the planned cost during the year, and at the end of the year at the actual cost. Farms enter into contracts with other organizations and enterprises for the purchase of production spare parts.

2. In the scheme of schemes to take into account production needs in farms

1010 Raw materials and materials

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1020	Purchased semi-finished materials and components
1030	Turn it on
1040	Spare parts
1050	Impact materials
1060	Fodder and bedding
1070	Dishes and dishware
1080	Set aside for processing materials
90	Other materials

schemes are used. Analytical charts for the types and names of each production stock are kept under these charts. They can be written on some pages. Analytical charts take into account the production stock and the name, quality, price of the product, the balance at the beginning of the year, received and spent during the year, and the balance at the end of the year. According to the information of analytical charts, it is possible to know the amount of material values in the farm warehouse at any time. The sum of the analytical charts must be equal to the total of the corresponding chart.

Production stocks are obtained from enterprises that supply goods. Goods suppliers send their goods by invoice. If the bank of the buyer and the supplier are in the same place, the invoice is drawn up in 3 copies, if in different cities, in four copies.

will consider the accounting transfers issued when receiving materials from suppliers on the example of the farm "Oltnkol's Golden Shine" :

Treatment 1. Received oil products from suppliers - 1,200,000 soums;

Debit 1030 "Fuel" scheme.

Credit 6010 "Accounts payable to suppliers and contractors" scheme.

Treatment 2. The suppliers of goods were paid for the oil products received:

Debit 6010 "Schedules payable to suppliers and contractors" scheme.

Credit 5110 "Billing scheme" scheme.

Received materials and products are closed to the appropriate, responsible person at the farm, i.e. handed over to his responsibility. The duty assigned to the responsible person is to fully respond to the preservation of material values.

An application (invoice) and a limited receipt card will be drawn up for the consumption of material values. If the consumption of material values from the warehouse is periodic, then only a request (cash) is drawn up.

If there is a surplus of materials in the farm, then he has the right to sell the surplus. Farms conduct an inventory at the end of the year to know the actual amount of available material values.

The synthetic account of farmed and fed livestock is maintained in the balance sheet No. 1110 "Farmed and fed livestock". This account is an asset relative to the balance sheet, and its debit reflects the balance of young livestock and fattening cattle, animals, rabbits and bees at the beginning of the year, their income during the year, as well as the revaluation of the added weight and growth of young cattle and fattening cattle. Schyot's credit takes into account the reduction of young animals due to the transfer to the main herd and their removal from the farm for other reasons (realization, slaughter, etc.). The transfer of young livestock from one group to another is reflected in this account, i.e. in its debit and credit.

Born animals are debited to the account 1110 "Livestock in cultivation and feeding", when taken from all types of productive livestock - 2010 of the "Main production" account 2 - "Livestock" subscheme, when taken from working animals - 2310 "Auxiliary production" account is reflected in the credit of the corresponding subscheme. Cattle that have been removed from the main herd and fed are reflected in the debit of 1110 schet and the credit of 9210 "Realization or release of fixed assets".

Young livestock purchased and received from the population on the basis of an agreement (contract) are accepted to the debit of account 1110 - the credit of the following accounts: 6010 "Schedules payable to goods suppliers and contractors" or 6890 "Accounts with various debtors and creditors" upon subsequent payment of the agreed value of young livestock. The presence and movement of the cattle being raised and fed to the fattening are taken into account in the vedomosts No. 14 - ASK journal-order, 73 - ASK, 75-ASK.

After comparing the credit turnover of the 1110 scheme with the corresponding entries in other journal orders, it is transferred from the journal order No. 14 - ASK to the General Ledger. #14 - ASK journal-order is opened for one year using additional sheets.

Due to the fact that the economy of our country is a free economic system based on the laws of the market, today enterprises and organizations of various forms of ownership are performing their activities in the economy of our country. The main part of these forms of ownership is private ownership enterprises. Therefore, organization of control, management and use account of the financial and material resources entrusted to the enterprise by property owners in private ownership forms has become a requirement of the time.

this section b of our graduate work, we study this issue, that is, private capital accounting in farms, within the framework of existing economic literature data, summarize them and express our opinions.

Any enterprise does not intend to make a profit in the conditions of a market economy. Therefore, enterprises and organizations that are newly established based on a form of ownership form their first necessary financial and material resources independently from their own property. Such resources are usually classified as contributions by the founders of their private property as a share in the authorized capital .

Authorized capital — *is a set of* material assets, funds and organizational expenses contributed (paid) by the founders of the enterprise in accordance with the founding documents in order to obtain rights and privileges, and necessary for the economic activity of the enterprise .

The organization of the authorized capital is carried out on the basis of the current laws and founding documents, depending on the organizational and legal form of the enterprises, the type and scope of their activities.

Tangible and intangible assets that are included in the charter capital in the form of shares are evaluated and taken into account according to the agreement of the founders or the decision of the executive body of the legal entity . Property owners are always interested in the proper use of the capital added as a share, and control over their permanent existence. Therefore, the account of authorized capital of all forms of enterprises or organizations is kept in permanent account as an integral part of accounting.

Article 30 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Farming" of April 30, 1998 entitled "Accounting of the results of agricultural activity": - "A farm shall take into account the results of its activity and submit a report to local statistical and tax authorities in the prescribed manner" - it is said.

Farms have their own funds when they are established. These funds are divided into fixed assets and working capital. They are organized at the expense of relevant resources. These resources are mainly formed at the expense of own income. Therefore, the source of own funds in farms is accounted for in the 8310 account. The fund of own funds shows the sources of formation of the available funds of the farm, the available wealth.

Conclusion

When a farm is established, the properties collected are fully registered, and their value is determined. Each is recorded separately, divided into fixed assets and working capital. Funds included in fixed assets are written from 0110 - 0199 "Fixed assets" schets to the debit of the relevant schet. Circulating funds are opened from the 1010 - 1090 "Materials" charts and written to the debit part of the corresponding analytical charts. If the contributors to the farm give cash, it is recorded in the debit part of the 5010 "Cash in national currency" or 5020 "Cash in foreign currency" account.

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Available funds are credited to the analytical chart "Related founders and participants" of the chart 4710 "Debts of the founders for shares in the charter capital (fund)" based on the double-sided entry.

The result of production in the farm is determined at the end of the year. Since the cost of products is determined at the end of the year, the financial result is also determined at the end of the year. Their income mainly consists of income from the sale of manufactured products. Net income is determined by subtracting the sum of costs associated with the production and sale of products from the amount of revenue from the sale of products.

The total costs of the "Golden Polish of Oltinkol" farm amounted to 1,260,000,000 soums. 1,945,000,000 soums were received from product sales. Net income was 194500000 - 12600000 soums = 68500000 soums.

Income and expenses received in farms, as well as profits and losses are taken into account in 9000 temporary accounts. These schemes are closed together with the end of the period.

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