



## PRACTICE OF ORGANIZING INVENTORY ACCOUNTING AT CHEMICAL INDUSTRY ENTERPRISES.

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**Annotation:** Features of classification of inventories, organization of accounting of movement of inventories, accounting of storage and sale of inventories.

**Key words:** Fixed assets , organization of inventory accounting, accounting of storage and sale of inventory, accounting policy, returnable waste , inventory, efficient use of raw materials .

The most important task of the chemical industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan is to reduce the cost of production, identify current reserves, accelerate the implementation of advanced energy-saving and resource-saving technologies, as well as reduce production costs. Creation and strengthening of the material and technical base, development of geological exploration works based on the latest innovative technologies should be considered as the most important factor in increasing the competitiveness of chemical products in the domestic and foreign markets. As a result, scientists in the country are faced with the task of developing the chemical industry, creating and improving the material and technical base of production, as well as introducing advanced methods of accounting for inventory reserves, reducing production costs, identifying existing local reserves of raw materials and other resources, introducing the latest innovative energy and resource-saving technologies. The President of Uzbekistan, by his decree of February 7, 2017, approved the Strategy of Actions for five priority areas of the country's development in 2017-2021. One of the priority areas of which is "further modernization and diversification of industry by transferring it to a qualitatively new level, aimed at the accelerated development of high-tech manufacturing industries, primarily in the production of finished products based on the deep processing of local raw materials <sup>1</sup>, development of the production of fundamentally new types of products and technologies, ensuring on this basis the competitiveness of domestic goods in foreign and domestic markets, ensuring the balance and sustainability of the national economy <sup>2</sup>.

The second part of the dissertation is entitled "The practice of organizing the accounting of inventories at chemical industry enterprises ", which describes the features of the grouping of inventories

As you can see, depending on the characteristics of the chemical industry, the classification of materials differs from other industries. The classification of materials that we propose directly affects the classification of direct costs by costing items.

<sup>1</sup> Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-4947 "On the Strategy of Actions for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated February 7, 2017.

<sup>2</sup> Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to improve the management structure of JSC Uzkimyo sanoat" dated 12.04.2017. No. 2884.

The purpose of the classification of cost items, in contrast to the general classification, is to determine the content of each cost structure by describing the specific features of the industry. For example, in most cases, raw materials and supplies are presented as one costing item. However, we propose that raw materials and supplies be presented as the following costing items (Table 1).

**Table 1.****Classification of expenses by costing items <sup>3</sup>.**

Current articles calculation in practice	Suggested articles calculation at chemical industry enterprises
1. Raw materials and supplies	1. Raw materials .
-	2. Materials .
2. Fuel and energy for technological purposes.	3. Fuel and energy for technological purposes.
-	4. Chemicals (reagents).
3.Returnable waste.	5. Recyclable waste.
4. Basic wages of production workers.	6. Basic wages of production workers.
5. Additional wages for production workers.	7. Additional wages for production workers.
6. Social security contributions and other mandatory payments.	8. Social security contributions and other mandatory payments.
7. Costs for preparation and development of production.	9. Costs of preparation and development of production
8. Costs of storage and use of equipment.	10.Costs of storing and using equipment.
9. General production costs.	11.General production costs.
10. Product losses due to defects (report only).	-
11. Other production costs.	12. Other production costs.

In our opinion, it is desirable to supplement the existing system of working accounts based on the proposals of our classification of inventories in the accounting of chemical industry enterprises. In particular, it is desirable to use the article "Raw Materials and Supplies" as separate articles "Raw Materials" and "Materials". That is, accounts 1010 - "Raw Materials" and 1011 - "Materials", 1012 - "Chemicals".

The purpose of grouping cost items according to a common scheme is to identify the content of each cost structure by describing the specific characteristics of the industry. For example, in most cases, raw materials and supplies are presented as a single cost item. However, we have proposed that raw materials be presented separately as a separate charge based on the specific properties of the materials.

<sup>3</sup>Developed by the author.

In our opinion, based on the above table, it is desirable to supplement the existing system of accounting for inventories of chemical industry enterprises by grouping inventories. In particular, account 1010 - "Raw Materials and Supplies" is desirable to use in separate accounts. That is, 1010 - "Raw Materials" and 1011 - "Materials", 1012 - "Chemicals".

Chemical industry enterprises receive frequently used waste. However, due to the lack of special accounts, they remain unattended. In order to solve this problem, we would like to offer you a special account 1410 - "Returnable waste". With this offer, you can, firstly, control the use of waste, and secondly, determine the technological level of enterprises. In other words, workshop waste will be taken into account in the production process. Thirdly, you can more accurately determine the actual cost of finished products.

At Farg'onaazot JSC, in workshop No. 160 (neutralized and purified industrial water), about 100 tons of lime per month are used for water desalination as an auxiliary material. However, the lime waste is used ineffectively. That is, it is thrown into special trenches. As a result of observations, it was found that this waste can be used as building materials.

In our opinion, the following results can be achieved by using waste:

- creation of additional jobs through the introduction of new technologies at the enterprise;
  - reduce the tax burden on environmental protection (since currently an environmental fee is charged based on the nature of oxygen waste);
  - lime waste can be used as a means of cosmetic repairs in construction (lubricant, plaster);
  - the cost price of lime waste sales will be economically advantageous (if the market price of oxidized oxide is 400 soums per kg, and the enterprise receives 100 tons of oxygen emissions, then it can additionally earn 40 million soums per month ( $100 \times 400 = 40$  million)).
- These processes can be recorded in the following accounting records.

Thanks to the proposals made to the accounting policy of the above-mentioned enterprise:

- there is no need to use analytical accounting when organizing the accounting of the consumed primary raw materials in the production process of the chemical industry based on the warehouseless system. It is necessary to give specific definitions inventory, based on the specifics of the industry.
- The chemical industry, unlike the production of enterprises in other industries, requires the organization of production based on strict adherence to specific principles. The volume of products obtained from the production process depends on the specified (taking into account the strict requirements of the project) volume of consumed materials, catalysts, raw materials. Failure to maintain the required volume of energy or heat level means that the product cannot be completely obtained. In fact, during the process of return reaction, the product again becomes raw material. This in turn will lead to additional costs.

In the chemical industry, the storage and consumption of inventory, unlike other enterprises, requires significant attention. Because there are certain rules and procedures for storing chemicals. Reagents in chemicals have their own properties and vary depending on their composition. Most chemical reagents are poisonous, flammable, and some have explosive properties. Therefore, it is necessary to use separate containers, depending on the characteristics of each reagent when storing them in warehouses.

**Literature:**

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