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THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF INVENTORY AUDIT



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Abstract. *The article examines the theoretical foundations of inventory audit, focusing on its essence, objectives, and methodological approaches. It highlights the role of inventory auditing in ensuring the accuracy and reliability of financial reporting, effective internal control, and resource management. Special attention is paid to modern audit methods and international standards that contribute to improving the transparency and efficiency of accounting systems.*

Keywords: *inventory audit, accounting principles, audit methodology, internal control, financial reporting, inventory management, audit procedures, risk assessment, cost accounting, audit standards*

Аннотация. *В статье рассматриваются теоретические основы аудита товарно-материальных запасов, раскрываются его сущность, цели и методологические подходы. Особое внимание уделено роли аудита запасов в обеспечении достоверности финансовой отчетности, повышении эффективности внутреннего контроля и управлении ресурсами. Также анализируются современные методы аудита и международные стандарты, способствующие повышению прозрачности и надежности учетных систем.*

Ключевые слова: *аудит запасов, бухгалтерский учет, внутренний контроль, финансовая отчетность, методология аудита, международные стандарты.*

Annotatsiya. *Maqolada tovar-moddiy zaxiralar auditining nazariy asoslari, uning mohiyati, maqsadlari va metodologik yondashuvlari yoritilgan. Zaxiralar auditining moliyaviy hisobotlarning ishonchliligini ta'minlash, ichki nazoratni kuchaytirish va resurslarni samarali boshqarishdagi ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, zamonaviy audit usullari va xalqaro standartlarning hisob tizimlari shaffofligi va samaradorligini oshirishdagi o'rni ko'rsatilgan.*

Kalit so'zlar: *zaxiralar auditi, buxgalteriya hisobi, ichki nazorat, moliyaviy hisobot, audit metodologiyasi, xalqaro standartlar.*

Introduction

Nowadays, it is a farm with various ownership forms. The main focus of the management entities is the volume of production expansion, increasing labor productivity, profitability of enterprises increasing the level, reducing the cost and, as a result, gross income, is aimed at increasing net income and net profit.

In today's economic conditions, funds in every household learning movement is the demand of the times. Because the money usage depends on the financial result of the company. Goods part of costs in production enterprises of material resources forms the basis. That is why it is always a commodity constant monitoring of the use, balance,

movement of reserves is necessary. That's why from time to time the companies themselves have a year it is necessary to analyze its use during. For analysis the information is carried out by way of inventory. Coming to this point an increase in the part of the main expenses in enterprises, an increase in expenses and it has a negative impact on the financial results of companies. In this article, expenses of economic subjects the role of goods and material resources in the section, the impact on the price. We analyze to what extent we can use them to give conclusions and suggestions.

Literature review

Account of goods and material resources There are many local and foreign scientists on their grouping expressed their ideas in their scientific research works. For example, By F. Gulomova, the following are the goods and material resources inserted:

- raw materials used in the production of products and materials, purchased semi-finished products, finishing products, fuel etc.;
- livestock and grazing animals;
- unfinished processing of parts, components, products and unfinished production, finished products prepared in the organization [1]

Also, according to the definition of N.I. Ladutko, one of the foreign scientists, "production reserves raw food, materials, purchased semi-finished products, components, constructions, details, fuel, etc, i.e., goods for the purpose of obtaining finished products Human labor is the subject of labor directed to them During the production process, it preserves the original form and is a product [4]. Different from step-by-step means of labor, labor objects are fully consumed, their value is fully related to this product passes and is replaced after each production cycle According to O.A. Levkovich, "the production of resources, used as objects of work, processing or production in the creation of new use value in the process of production or economic. Production intended for use for needs elements are understood. They are completely consumed in one production cycle is made and its value is fully equal to the value of the product (works, services) [5].

According to S.Sedki, A.Smith and A.Strikland, "goods-expenses incurred by the company in full on account of reserves full information about the expression and the expected profit for investors should serve to give [6].

Professor M.A Vakhrushina says "resources in international operations during the ordinary course of business or the production and sale of the product assets intended for production and consumption are considered will be caught [7].

Analysis and results

Currently, a number of fundamentals issues, in particular, to account for goods and material resources in warehouses the issues of organization of reception remain controversial and goods and material resources depending on the nature and activity of the enterprise requires improvement of the account. Fulfilling this goal for management of production resources of enterprises and organizations it is necessary to determine the directions.

They are in the process of accounting for goods and material resources in the following order, i.e. inventory is the least of the following evaluated by value:

- a) production of products at cost or material transportation and preparation costs are

added to the purchase price of resources;

b) them at an agreed price at net realizable value after deducting sales preparation and sales related expenses at the remaining price.

Usually it is material in accounting and taxation operations the cost of purchasing stocks (amounts to be paid to the supplier) and all costs associated with their purchase are material called the purchase price of the stock.

It is determined by the weighted average value of TMZ units. TMZ The weighted average value of the unit is the total value of TMZ by dividing by the number of units of reserves is determined.

a) valuation method based on the first purchase prices (FIFO - the first input first output) of goods purchased first the cost of which is primarily carried over to the goods sold It is based on the order of need;

b) the last purchase price method (LIFO) - the last purchase;

There are several methods of accounting for resources, which are listed in Table 1 is quoted.

Table.1 Methods of accounting for stock in warehouses of economic entities¹

№	Accounting	Explanation of accounting form
1.	By types of TMZ	Analytical account cards are opened on the basis of primary account registers for each type of inventory, where they are accounted for in kind and money. Accounts of working balances of the analytical account are drawn up at the end of the reporting period. The inventory is compared with balances and working balance records on analytical cards.
2.	TMZ nomenclature	Primary account registers are grouped on the basis of numbers according to the nomenclature of TMZs, and at the end of the reporting period, the final nomenclature number for each data is entered into the accounts of circulating balances. Accounts of working balances are created for each warehouse and each, TMZ account in kind and cash,
3.	TMZ balance or (operating accounting)	According to The balance method of accounting by nomenclature analytical account registers of is based on the use of warehouse account cards. The accounting officer checks the correctness of the accounting records on the receipt and consumption of materials in the warehouse every day and confirms the balance on the warehouse accounting analytical card with the personal signature of the accountant. Based on the information in the circulation records, the composition of TMZs is concluded,

¹ Developed by the author using data

Analytical account of goods and material resources, price information in warehouses technical groups of production resources by nomenclature. Developed by the author based on the data is carried out with the help of Analytical account registers of materials groups, storage places, responsible persons, synthetic grouped by ledger accounts and subaccounts. Analyst information on accounts is summarized in financial statements warehouse account analyst cards included in the account registers.

Controlling the storage and movement of goods and material resources, evaluating them, comparing them with inventory account information, as well as from analytical calculations for generalization of goods and material resources are used. From computer technology in store accounting department is simplified in use. In this case, all incoming and outgoing documents daily or when they arrive from warehouses recycled. Pre-existing, developed by science and operations. Inventory accounting methods developed in recent years has lost its importance to a certain extent and is mostly called permanent under the conditions, it was aimed at the manual labor system. Therefore, today all this is the most important part of accounting commodity, which is one of the areas that require labor creating an analytical account of the availability and movement of resources and improvement of management methods and demand for new approaches does.

Conclusion

When keeping an inventory account in the correct implementation of accounts in the warehouse and in accounting the service of the warehouse manager in matching the data very big. Therefore, we think that goods and materials in enterprises account of warehouse managers in the accounting of income and expenditure of resources. It is required to be well versed in book work, so warehouse put managers who are aware of accounting or. If not, this person is required to teach courses in the field of accounting it is necessary to do. Because, to become a specialist in his field, accounting it is necessary to be informed. Goods and material resources causing enormous problems in accounting valuation issuing. This is the price of goods and material resources in the warehouse, for sale price, production price, such prices are used.

This is leads to uncertainty in determining financial results. For this all legal entities received their inventory evaluation of material resources in the implementation of court operations it is necessary to come to a single stop. If brought to a single stop, goods accounting for material reserves is much improved. For this, Uzbekistan is responsible for accounting.

The Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan has developed certain guidelines output is required. The faster these manuals are developed, the this allows for more accurate calculation of financial results.

Timely accounting of goods and material resources in enterprises launch is the most important criterion. But nowadays there are many account of finished products from production in enterprises there are cases of non-organization. This is just calculation confuses accounting must be such that regardless of the quantity, value of each finished product or half if the finished products are received in the warehouse, it is necessary to reflect in the document. This the situation is not properly established in enterprises. There are cases of formalization and subsequent formalization. In our opinion, the principle mentioned above is the basis of accounting it is necessary to act according to that,

regardless of the quantity and value of each when finished products or semi-finished products are received in the warehouse it is necessary to formalize it through a document. In addition, warehouse managers to know the norms of natural reduction and storage of commodity resources necessary.

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