



IMPROVING THE CALCULATION OF PRODUCT COSTS AND ITS INTERNAL AUDIT IN THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

Mardanov Muzaffar Xolboyevich

Tashkent State University of Economics., Uzbekistan

Abstract: Compilation of analytical tables is one of the important elements in the methodology of economic activity analysis. This process requires knowledge of the essence of the phenomenon being studied, the methodology of its analysis, and the rules of tabulation. In practice, there are three types of tables: simple, group and mixed. Simple tables list the event units to be described. In the group tables, the data of individual units of the studied complex are combined into groups according to one important sign. In a mixed table, data is divided into groups and groups by several characters. The appearance of the analytical table consists of a common name, order number, horizontal row and vertical column systems. It is known that each table has its own owner and section. The possessive sentence expresses what is going on, the content of the indicators. And the cross-section shows the indicator by which it is characterized.

Keywords: paper production enterprises, analytical data, production cost audit, analysis of production costs, audit of financial statements.

The audit of production costs is one of the most labor-intensive processes in the audit activity, it requires the attention of the auditor, the regulatory and guidance documents with subsequent changes, and the management of the enterprise. In certain types of activity requires knowledge of the specific characteristics of the correct calculation of production costs. Therefore, in the audit of production costs, the auditor examines the issues that occur in practice when accounting for production costs and lead to incorrect reflection of the results of economic activity.

Due to the fact that operations on production costs affect financial results in practice, audit procedures should be focused on a thorough study of their accounting system.

The list of expenses included in the cost of the product is approved by the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 54 of February 5, 1999 "On the composition of expenses for the production and sale of products (works, services) and the procedure for forming financial results" "Regulation".

In the course of the audit, it is necessary to determine whether the costs of production costs are reflected correctly and legally. It is necessary to document the fact that the cost of the product is calculated correctly during the verification of expenses, because the cost of the product is one of the most important synthetic indicators that allow to evaluate the effective use of material and labor costs in the process of product production, profitability, profitability and financial stability of the economic entity.

Before starting the audit, the auditor should study the organizational and technological characteristics of the economic entity, determine the description, specialization, scope and system of each type of enterprise-client production activity. After that, he creates a plan and program for the audit of production costs.

The auditor thoroughly examines the cost system of production cost accounting. However, the purpose of the audit is to prepare a preliminary review in order to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the internal control system for production costs and the cost process, before starting to perform the cost audit on the



production cost account. Studying the state of the internal control system in relation to operations related to the calculation of production costs, prepares a plan for the audit of production costs in the following order.

The characteristic of the structure of costs in pulp and paper production enterprises is that material costs make up 70-75% of the total costs. The remaining 25-30% are wages, social security contributions, depreciation of fixed assets and intangible assets, and other expenses. Cost reduction will directly reduce the cost of the product and increase the profit from the sale of the product. Cost reduction is achieved due to efficient use of material, labor and financial resources available in the enterprise. Product cost is one of the indicators of production efficiency. A decrease in cost leads to an increase in production efficiency, and an increase in it leads to a decrease in production efficiency. When we analyze the cost of the product by factors, the cost of the product is directly affected by two factors - the volume of expenses and the quantity of the product. That is, if costs increase, the cost increases, if production increases, the cost decreases. Based on this, if cost reduction is considered the main source of product cost reduction, cost reduction is a source of increasing profit from product sales in the enterprise.

Cost reduction in enterprises is achieved by constantly analyzing costs while controlling them. Based on the cost analysis, unused reserves are determined, and specific conclusions and proposals are made for measures to reduce costs. In the analysis of costs, the effectiveness of costs is also determined, along with appropriate suggestions for their reduction. Because the unjustified reduction of costs can directly affect the production and lead to a decrease in the amount of production or a decrease in the quality of the product. For example, reducing the cost of labor costs reduces the material interest of workers, changes the attitude of workers to work in a negative direction, as a result, labor productivity decreases, the amount of production decreases, and the cost of products increases. As we noted above, this leads to a decrease in the profit from the sale of the product. Therefore, cost reduction should be based on a reasonable basis, without negatively affecting the quantity and quality of the product. This can be achieved only by relying on the information obtained as a result of the cost analysis and on the basis of the measures taken.

The importance of cost analysis in pulp and paper production enterprises is that, based on the information obtained as a result of the analysis, cost reduction opportunities are identified. On the basis of the identified opportunities, constant control over costs is established and cost reduction is achieved. This, in turn, leads to a decrease in the cost of the product.

Economic analysis methods are used in cost analysis at pulp and paper production enterprises. The method of economic analysis literally means a means of studying its subject. The most basic cognitive method of economic analysis is the dialectical method, which helps the analysis to reveal the essence of the studied socio-economic phenomena. According to this theory, events and realities are considered in their interrelationship, interdependence, their change and development in space and time, in the struggle between the old and the new.

The dialectic method requires taking into account that the manifestation and occurrence of factors and conditions are rich in contradictions and contradictions when studying problems. Here, a distinguishing feature of the method of economic analysis - constant comparison is required. In the process of economic analysis, comparison is used a lot: the actual result data of the enterprise is compared with the data of previous years, the plan and the data of other enterprises.

One of the important features of the methodology of economic analysis is that it not only establishes cause-and-effect relationships, but also gives it quantitative descriptions, that is, it allows measuring the amount of influence of factors on the results of activity. This provides a more accurate assessment of the state of the economy, more justification of proposals based on its results. In the analysis, the study and measurement



of causal relationships is carried out using the methods of induction and deduction. When applying the method of logical induction in the study of causal relations, the research is carried out from the specific to the general, from the study of specific factors to the general, and from the cause to the result. Deduction is a method of conducting research in which the research process is carried out from general factors to specific ones, from result to cause. Both of these methods are used together in the analysis process.

The use of dialectical methods in economic analysis means that every process, every economic event should be viewed systematically, as a sum of many elements and their interrelationship.

Systematic approach involves dividing (detailing) the studied object into elements, arranging and summarizing them.

Detailing the studied object means simplifying complex economic processes, dividing them into small parts in order to make a correct and comprehensive conclusion. It depends on the object and purpose of the analysis. This is a difficult issue in economic analysis.

Sorting of elements is carried out according to their interrelationship, interdependence, interdependence and subordination. This makes it possible to build a model of the object (system) being studied, determines its main components, tasks, the order of subordination of system elements, opens a logical-methodical scheme of analysis that corresponds to the internal communication of the studied indicators.

After studying the individual aspects of the economy of the enterprise, their interdependence, order of subordination and connection, it is necessary to summarize all analytical materials. Generalization (synthesis) is an important condition in the analysis. Generalization means to study all aspects of the analysis in detail and come to a comprehensive conclusion.

Thus, the method of economic analysis is a systematic, systematic analysis of the factors affecting the results of the enterprise by processing the indicator system of the plan, account, report and other sources of information using special methods in order to ensure the efficient operation of the enterprise. is complex learning, measurement and generalization.

The method of economic analysis is based on the methodology of a number of analytical studies. Methodology means research or a way of knowing, understanding, a set of methods of practical and theoretical assimilation of reality. Methodology in economic analysis is a set of methods and rules used in the research of economic phenomena and processes of economic activity to achieve the goal of the analysis.

The use of the balance method in cost analysis is reflected as follows:

$$X=M+M_x+YA+A+B \quad (1.1)$$

In this case, X-Total costs;

M-Material (material) costs;

M_x -Wage expenses;

YA-Single social payment;

B-Other expenses;

When we use the balance method in pulp and paper production enterprises, it is taken into account that the cost of the product is made up of the production costs included in the cost of the product.



In pulp and paper production enterprises, analytical data obtained in the analysis of costs are also used in the form of tables and graphs.

Presentation of the results of the analysis in the form of a table is the most convenient form of providing information about the phenomenon under study. An analytical table is a system of thoughts and conclusions expressed by numbers. It is more impressive than the text. In it, indicators are displayed in a relatively logical and sequential form, and the effectiveness of understanding is high. With the help of the table, the connection between the studied indicators is quickly visible.

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