FEATURES OF ORGANIZING AND CARRYING OUT INVENTORY IN UZBEKISTAN

Sindarov Sherzod Egamberdiyevich
Associate Professor, Independent researcher,
Tashkent Institute of Finance, Tashkent,Uzbekistan
email: SindarovSh@inbox.ru
ORCID: 0000-0003-3273-372X

JEL Classification: *M1,M4,M49*

Abstract. *This article is devoted to the practical issues of organizing and conducting an inventory in Uzbekistan, which reveals the lexical and practical essence of inventory based on the views of economists. The article also describes the classification of the inventory, methods, types and terms of the inventory, the practical stages of its implementation and other methodological issues.*

Key words. *Inventory, check ,periodical procedure , shortcomings and violations, organization of values, safety and correctness of storage values, obligations , rights to receive funds.*

Introduction. It is widely known that one of the main tasks of accounting is the formation of complete and reliable information about the activities of the organization, its property and financial position, which is necessary for various users of financial statements to make management decisions. At the same time, it is necessary that this information be reliable, that is, it would correspond not only to the data set out in the documents, but also to the real state of affairs. That is why, in order to ensure the reliability of accounting data and financial statements, organizations are required to conduct an inventory of property and liabilities, during which their presence, condition and assessment are checked and documented.

The issues of conducting an inventory, settling inventory differences, liability of materially responsible persons have always been of interest to both theorists and practitioners, since they cover a fairly wide range of issues that are essential for the performance of an economic entity. In many respects, the safety of material assets, and, consequently, the absence of direct losses from their shortages, indirect losses from downtime arising from the fact that the values were lost. In addition, the inventory is one of the procedures of the organization's internal control system, the need for the creation and functioning of which is currently consistent with the requirements of legislation in the field of accounting.

Having delved into the history of accounting, it can be noted that inventory as a control method began to be used in ancient Egypt (3400-2980 BC). The inventory, as a rule, was carried out once a year, various objects were subject to verification, firstly, land, livestock, material values, and secondly, the population itself. In ancient Greece, the concept of "material liability" was formed, and theft was compensated tenfold. Conducting an inventory in the countries of the Ancient World predetermined the appearance of the first form of accounting - inventory.

Despite the fact that a lot of attention is paid to the issues of conducting an inventory and registration of its results, nevertheless, a large number of controversial issues related to its implementation, registration of results, settlement of differences, and tax consequences of inventory remain. Naturally, it is almost impossible to consider all the subtleties of the inventory process, including specific assets, so we decided to focus on their main types. We also note that in the specialized literature there is practically no systematic presentation of issues related to the economic analysis of the results of the inventory.

To establish the essence of the inventory procedure, let's turn to dictionaries and encyclopedias. First of all, we note that in Russian the word inventory itself comes from the late Latin *inventarium*, which meant the *compilation of an inventory of property*. Note that today such an interpretation of the inventory is narrow, it should be expanded, since simply compiling an inventory will not solve one of the main tasks facing any inventory - to control the availability and safety of property. A simple compilation of an inventory is only one of the stages of the inventory, which, in isolation from other stages, will only ensure the emergence of another document without any consequences.

In one of the most common foreign dictionary publications, an inventory is interpreted in a broad sense as a list of items, usually household or personal items, with an indication of their value. This definition, in fact, has nothing to do with the accounting inventory, but at the same time, it makes a very important clarification that during the inventory a certain list of property is compiled with an indication of its value. It is the verification of not only the actual availability, but also the determination of the cost characteristics of the object that gives the inventory the status of a control economic procedure, which is especially important when carrying out an inventory of calculations. Indeed, in this case, the task is not only to compile a list of all debtors / creditors, but precisely to identify the amount of debt to each.

In accordance with the Financial Dictionary, an inventory is *a check of the compliance of the property on the balance sheet of an enterprise with accounting data* [1]. The key positions of this definition are the following points:

- inventory is a control procedure;

- inventory involves reconciliation with data generated in a specific management information support system - an accounting system.

Methods. Current state of the audit market in the Commonwealth of Independent States and its analysis in the form of scientific abstraction, experiment, simulation, analysis to obtain results, analysis, synthesis, grouping, as well as inventory, comparison in the collection of audit evidence, arithmetic calculations and various mathematical and statistical modeling methods have been widely used for the purpose of gathering information. In all methods, analytical operations are carried out and information is obtained as evidence and proof. However, it should be noted that the audit methodology should include accounting, statistical, analytical, mathematical and philosophical methods to ensure the effectiveness of its results and the reliability of the evidence obtained.

Review of literature on the topic. Inventory is the main calculation method used by mankind since ancient times. At that time, the inventory performed an informational function, and the owner had enough information about what kind of property he owns. The accounting system, like all spheres of human life, has evolved and eventually began to be used as a control function.

In accordance with the dictionary - a dictionary of business terms - an inventory is a *periodic check of all property and debts of a company by measuring, weighing and counting* [2]. The key positions of this definition are the following points:

– inventory is a periodic procedure;

- not only the assets of the organization, but also its liabilities are subject to inventory (in this clarification, the most important advantage in the accuracy of this definition compared to the previous one);

- inventory involves the implementation of specific physical actions with the objects being checked, allowing them to establish certain physical parameters, that is, inventory is a method of actual control.

A large legal dictionary interprets inventory as a *periodic check of the presence of valuables on the balance sheet of an organization their safety and correctness of storage, obligations and rights to receive funds, as well as warehousing and the reality of accounting data* [3]. This definition allows you to expand the boundaries of the inventory, take it beyond simple description. After all, the emphasis is shifting from a simple check for availability to a safety check. And this is the most important advantage of this approach, because the presence and preservation are by no means synonymous, since preservation implies the preservation of the object's useful properties. But, in addition, this approach further expands the scope of the inventory as a control procedure, introducing the right to receive funds into the list of objects subject to inventory. And so that the IFRS theorists do not say that when preparing financial statements, it is necessary, first of all, to focus on the priority of economic content over the legal form, we still note that the existence of rights to an object should be checked along with checking the presence of the object itself.

In 1673 the French economist Jacques Savary did the same with regard to inventory in his writings. "Ensuring the maintenance of the owner's property by ensuring that the existing property complies with accounting data," [4] he wrote. To understand the nature of the inventory process, it is important to understand the definition of this category. Analyzing the interpretations of various specialists, we explored a number of ideas that most fully reveal the essence of the inventory process.

Foreign scientists have focused more on inventory as a way to control, compare and contrast accounting. In particular, Russian scientists E.R.Sinyanskaya and O.V. Bajenov described the inventory as follows: "The inventory is carried out to verify the actual availability of property with the data of accounting registers"[5].

"The procedure, frequency, circumstances and list of inventory items are determined by the economic entity." In this definition, inventory is considered as a control method of accounting.

Azerbaijani scientist Yu.B.Huseynov characterized the inventory as "a method of comparing the state of an enterprise with its accounting data in the form of assets and liabilities. It provides control over the company's inventory, fixed assets, and cash" [6]

The Belarusian scientist T.P. Sokolchik said: "Inventory is an element of accounting methods, which is understood by comparing the actual existence of economic assets and material values with accounting data. Inventory x Preservation of financial resources _ _ is essential to ensure control over [7] he says.

When interpreting the inventory, the scientists of our country paid more attention to the aspects of verification, comparison and comparison of actual data with accounting information. In particular, commenting on the inventory, the economist A.A. Karimov said that "an inventory is a way of checking the nature of a company's assets, the company's settlements with other companies, in order to bridge the gap between accounting data and the truth" [8]. S.U.Mekhmonov approached the interpretation of the inventory in a different way. According to him, "the main purpose of the inventory is to establish the actual presence of property, compare the actual property with accounting data, and verify the correctness of its reflection in the accounting of liabilities" [9]. Sh.M.Rustamov characterized the inventory as follows: "Inventory is an inventory of the property of an enterprise and comparison of data with accounting data"[10]. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On accounting" explains the inventory as follows: "The reliability and reliability of accounting and financial reporting data is confirmed by a mandatory inventory of assets and liabilities. The objects of inventory, the procedure and terms for its implementation are determined by the standard of inventory accounting [11].

In accordance with the national accounting standard of the republic of Uzbekistan No.19 "Organization and conduct of inventory" (here in after NSAU) for verification [12].

According to economist L.A. Sergeev, "an inventory is a verification of the actual availability and correctness of the valuation of the property indicated in the accounting documents of an economic entity" [13].

Also, according to the economist N.M. Aliyeva, "Inventory is a way to obtain reliable analytical and accounting information about the financial condition of an enterprise" [14].

According to economist T.S. Maslov, "an inventory is a verification of the actual availability of financial and non-financial assets of institutions and their liabilities by comparing them with accounting data"

With the help of inventory, the safety of material assets and funds is also controlled, the completeness and reliability of accounting and reporting data is checked. Inventory - an accounting method that allows you to ensure that accounting data on property and liabilities correspond to their actual state.

Moreover, an inventory in accounting is not only a means of control, but also a way of registering the facts of economic life that cannot be recorded through documentation. After all, the consequences of such facts of

Analysis and results. Inventory as an element of the accounting method allows, through the verification in kind of material assets, cash and financial obligations, to reveal their actual state. It either confirms accounting data, or reveals unrecorded values and admitted losses, theft, shortages. the economic life of an organization as theft, natural loss, regrading can only be established through an inventory.

At the same time, all assets, including leased property, are temporarily accepted for storage, as well as property accepted for processing as inventory items. In the case of a partial inventory, an inventory of controlled property for various purposes can be organized. In addition, the inventory process is classified differently according to different criteria (Fig.1).

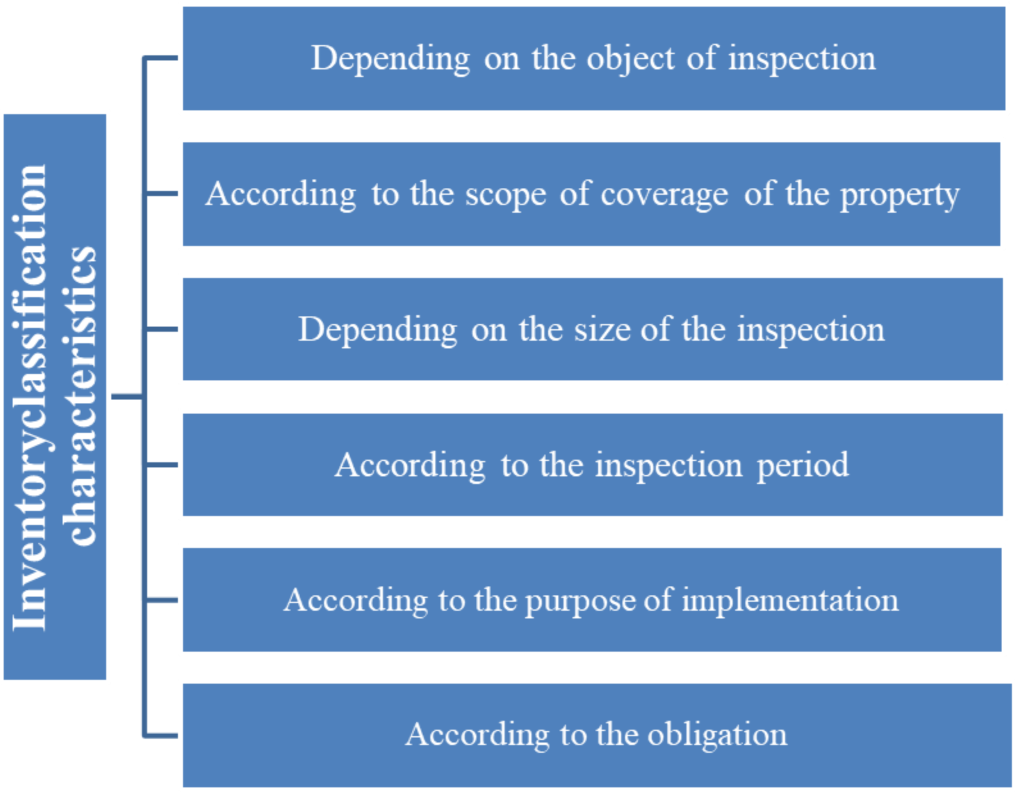

Figure 1. Inventory classification[1]

[1] Prepared by the author

So, we can state that today the inventory is no longer just an inventory, but the most important control and *measurement procedure that allows you to clarify, and sometimes establish an assessment of the facts of economic life that have occurred*. But at the same time, the inventory itself can be considered a fact of economic life, and, accordingly, its results, in accordance with the requirements of the law "On Accounting", should naturally be reflected in the accounting of the organization. But at the same time, one can disagree with the legislator that the requirement to verify not only the presence, but also the condition of valuables, has gone out of the content of the law. Once again, we emphasize our position on the designated issue: checking the availability of valuables - *this is necessary, but does not separate an insufficient stage when conducting an inventory*.

Table 1

Organizational issues of the inventory process in Uzbekistan[2]

ITEMS	ACCOUNTS	INVENTORY TIME	LEGAL DOCUMENT
Basic tools	0100	At least once every two years	No.5 NSAU
ofwhich: library collections	0190	Once everyfive years	
Installed equipment and capital investments (construction in progress, purchase of AB, intangible assets)	07:00 , 08:00	Before preparing the annual financial report	No.19 NSAU
Intangible assets	04:00	At least once every two years	No.7 NSAU
Financial investments (authorized capitals of securities and other organizations, etc.)	06:00 , 5800	Before preparing the annual financial report	No.19 NSAU
Stocks	1000, 2000, 2800, 2900, 014	At least once a year	No.4 NSAU
from them: fuels and lubricants	1030	Everyquarter	No.19 NSAU
Food	1010	Everyquarter	
preciousmetals	1000, 2800, 2900	Accordingtonetworkinstructions	
Deferred expenses	3100	Before preparing the annual financial report	

[2] Prepared by the author

Cash insoums	5010	At least once a quarter	No.19 NSAU
Cashinforeign currency	5020	At least once a quarter	
Cash	5100, 5200, 5500, 5600, 5700	Before preparing the annual financial report	
Cash documents, assets and blank accounts	5510, 5520, 006	Once a month. If they are stored at the checkout, at the time of checking the checkout	
Calculations	4000-4900, 6000-6900 and 7000-7900, 008, 009	Before preparing the annual financial report	
Property that does not belong to the enterprise, but is registered (brought to account, leased, processed)	001, 002, 003, 004, 010, 011	Before preparing the annual financial report	

Inventory in Uzbekistan and registration of its results is carried out in accordance with the National Accounting Standard of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 19 "Organization and Conduct of Inventory" (hereinafter - IFRS No. 19) (Table 1). The head of the enterprise issues an order to conduct an inventory, in which he simultaneously appoints a special commission and approves the inventory plan. However, the approval of any plan requires someone to create it. Therefore, it is necessary to determine in advance the members of the inventory commission.

Together they prepare an inventory plan that outlines:

❖ Inventory area;

❖ employees conducting recounts in these areas (counting commission);

Inventory when transferring property for rent, buyout, sale, as well as when transforming a state or municipal unitary organization, is necessary due to the fact that only with its help it is possible to establish the state of the object during its transfer or other disposal, its completeness with additional parts and accessories. For similar reasons, it is necessary to conduct an inventory during the reorganization or liquidation of an organization, when transferring its property complex to another business entity. At the same time, during the inventory, the presence of a representative of both the transferring and receiving parties is necessary. After all, we agree that when, for example, we, as individuals, purchase goods in a store, then, in order to avoid unnecessary disputes with sellers / manufacturers, it is always necessary to verify the quality of the purchased goods precisely upon receipt from the seller. Otherwise, it will be very difficult to prove the fact of a malfunction already during the transfer of the object. In this regard, the procedure established by individual large retail chains, which check the operability of the object without the presence of the buyer, and then, when the goods are transferred, its functionality is no longer checked again, seems disputable.

An inventory is necessary *before the preparation of annual financial statements* (except for property, the inventory of which was carried out no earlier than October 1 of the reporting year; we also note that an inventory of fixed assets can be carried out once every three years, and library funds - once every five years). In organizations located in the regions of the Far North and areas equated to them, an inventory of goods, raw materials and materials can be carried out during the period of their lowest labor codes. We agree that an inventory before the preparation of annual financial statements is necessary, since it allows you to as accurately as possible establish the cost characteristics necessary for an adequate assessment of the financial condition of an economic entity by interested users. After all, we emphasize once again that not all facts of economic life can be documented directly when their consequences occur, and therefore it is necessary to periodically refine their assessment, which in some cases is simply impossible without an inventory, since its results may have an impact on the assessment of accounting objects.

True, such a concept as conducting an inventory *before the* composition is itself quite arbitrary. What period of time should elapse between the inventory and the reporting date. Looking ahead, we note that the inventory before the preparation of annual reports can be recognized as control procedures carried out after October 1 of the corresponding reporting year, and in some cases (for example, in the northern territories with harsh climatic conditions and earlier during the period of the smallest labor codes). But is it possible to recognize an inventory carried out even 2 months before the end of the year - an inventory before the preparation of annual reports!? This issue will be considered in more detail below, but here we note

that, unfortunately, very many wordings of the terms indicated in regulatory legal acts, letters from the Ministry of Finance, the Federal Tax Service, etc. is quite vague. We believe that accounting does not tolerate approximation, especially when it comes to establishing time intervals that can be quite quantitatively measured;

1. Inventory is *obligatory when changing materially responsible persons*. It is this case of conducting an inventory that, on the one hand, is the most obvious case when an inventory is required (after all, in fact, in theory, no financially responsible person would want to take responsibility for material assets without a “transfer of cases”). But on the other hand, paradoxical as it may seem, but it is this case that entails the greatest problems for the organization. After all, the change of financially responsible persons may turn out to be frequent, sometimes unplanned and difficult to predict (for example, in the event of illness of a financially responsible person, other reasons that lead to his absence from the organization). Conducting an inventory in each such case will require the diversion of a certain number of people from their activities, certain expenditures of funds for the inventory. But, nevertheless, its implementation is still necessary, because otherwise the full financial responsibility of the same storekeeper can turn into his

complete irresponsibility, since the organization did not provide conditions for the preservation of values. This question is very complicated not so much from a technical point of view, but from an organizational point of view, and we will additionally turn to it when considering issues related to liability;

2. An inventory *is obligatory in case of revealing the facts of theft, abuse or damage to property*. This basis for conducting an inventory is absolutely necessary, since the inventory in this case is the only method that allows you to evaluate in terms of value the negative facts of economic life that have occurred. In this case, it is desirable to involve specialists in the inventory not only in the field of accounting, but also in the field of various examinations. For similar reasons, it is necessary to conduct an inventory in the event of a natural disaster, fire or other emergencies caused by extreme conditions.

In addition, since the results of the inventory conducted in October - December of the current reporting period , the valleys were reflected in the reporting of this particular period, it is natural that the question arises as to the accuracy of such a procedure, which possibly makes such a reason for conducting an inventory as its mandatory before the composition of the annual financial statements meaningless. Indeed, what does the inventory carried out in October - November of the reporting year have to do with the reporting date - December 31? Its results will be relevant to that date. Therefore, in this case, there is still a certain conventionality in reflecting the results of the inventory in the current reportingperiod.BUTrespectivelybehinddevelopmentsmaximumaccuracyit will be necessary to schedule the inventory on the last day of the reporting period, since in the negative case, the assessment of property and liabilities as of the reporting date cannot be considered reliable. In this case, in general. The presence of the sentence “ *before*” in the phrase “ *before the composition of the annual* financial statements” seems absurd, since the accountant of the organization will practically start the relevant reporting procedures after January 1 of the next reporting period, that is, the inventory should be carried out before reporting, that is, already in the next period.

If, nevertheless, this level of risk is significant, then, firstly, one should try to bring the date of the inventory and the reporting date as close as possible, and, secondly, when making management decisions, rely on the principle of comparability, that is, on the fact that both at least once during the reporting period, the inventory was carried out both in the reporting and in the previous periods, and the differences identified as a result of its implementation were at least once reflected in the statements both for the reporting year and for periods that provide comparable information for comparison.

Moreover, taking into account only the theoretical possibility of conducting an inventory as of the reporting date, we consider it necessary to make a clarifying amendment to the content of the regulations governing cases of mandatory inventory, fixing in them the provision that “Inventory is carried out once during the reporting period ". To ensure the comparability of the organization's data, it is necessary to ensure that the inventory is carried out and its results are reflected in the accounting records as of the same date within the reporting period, which may fluctuate slightly. In exceptional cases, the results of unscheduled inventories are reflected in accounting, regardless of the dates as of which the results of the planned annual inventory are reflected. That is, we propose to move away from the phrase “*inventory before compiling annual financial statements*” to the phrase “*mandatory annual inventory*”, especially since such a situation actually takes place.

Taking into account the above, in our opinion, it is advisable to carry out the inventory process on the basis of the following stages and actions (Table 2).

Table 2

Stages of inventory in Uzbekistanand actions to be performed in it[3]

Inventory steps	Actions to be taken
Preparatory stage	At this stage, a decision is made to conduct an inventory, documents are prepared. In particular, the manager issues an inventory order *(in accordance with appendix 1 to NSAU No.19), which contains such information as full name.* officials who are members of the inventory commission, the timing of the inventory, types of inventory items.
Stock transfer stage	The following assets and liabilities (debt) of the enterprise are inventoried: ❖ fixed assets (FA), intangible assets (IA) and inventories (I); ❖ work in progress and future costs; ❖ financialinvestments; ❖ cash desk (cash desk, bank and currency accounts, travel allowances), cash documents and strict reporting forms; ❖ receivables and payables (settlements with banks, the budget, buyers and suppliers, employees, accountants, etc.); ❖ property that is not the property of the enterprise (leased fixed assets,

[3]Prepared by the author

	goods received under a loan agreement, goods in safe custody, goods accepted for commission). The inventory consists of a visual inspection and calculation of fixed assets, inventory items, cash, strict reporting forms, as well as documents confirming the rights to intangible assets, securities, debts, etc. When conducting an inventory, inventory sheets are compiled for actually identified objects of AB, intangible assets, and inventories. Inventory acts are drawn up for unfinished fixed assets, shipped goods, goods in transit, cash, expenses of the next period and settlements with debtors and creditors.
Analytical phase	The data obtained from the results of the inventory are analyzed, i.e. actually revealed data are compared with accounting data. When discrepancies (excesses, shortages) are identified in the accounting data, comparative records are compiled based on the inventory (acts), which reflect the discrepancies between the accounting data and the data of inventories (acts) *(clause 4 of NSAU No19).*
The stage of summarizing and formalizing the inventory results	The final stage of the inventory is the documentation of the results of the check. The results of the verification identified during the inventory isolation are summarized in the report *(Appendix 5 to IFRS 19)* .The results of the inventory are drawn up in inventory lists and acts and are drawn up in at least two copies. Inventory sheets are compiled for all inventory items of an economic entity. Inventory acts are drawn up in the inventory: - shipped goods; - materials and goods in transit; - cash; - settlements with buyers, suppliers and other creditors and debtors; - unfinished fixed assets; - Deferred expenses. inventory of fixed assets , inventory cards, inventory books, statements and other registers of analytical accounting, as well as technical documents (registration certificates, manuals, etc.) are checked. Inspected objects are examined in kind, and information about them is entered into the inventory list.

The material responsibility of the employee comes for the commission of the relevant offense (both for action and inaction in the performance of their duties). At the same time, a distinctive feature of liability is the fact that it implies responsibility for the resulting property consequences - damage. Accordingly, the main purpose of bringing to liability is precisely compensation for the harm (damage) caused. It is also important that the obligation of the parties to the employment contract to compensate for the damage caused occurs regardless of whether they are brought to disciplinary, administrative or criminal liability. In general, the abundance of various types of liability, in our opinion, greatly complicates our law. Laws should be simple, their requirements transparent, and then compliance with the laws will be more consistent. It is possible that an enlightened reader will consider these arguments a little philistine, however, this is a stable author's position, which, in our opinion, is not unfounded, but rather justified.

Inventory of material and industrial stocks is, of course, the most labor-intensive area of inventory work in an organization, but at the same time it is also the most responsible area, since it is for inventories that most often the labor code deviations of the actual availability of values from their presence are revealed. accounting data. This is explained by the action of a number of factors, among which the main ones, in our opinion, are:

- a wide range of inventories, including the presence in their composition of several large groups at once, different in nature (materials, finished products, goods, etc.);

- their high turnover, which significantly complicates the control over the movement of the relevant assets;

- the presence of norms of natural loss for a number of inventory items;

– an objective difficulty in providing the necessary conditions for the preservation of the relevant assets, including the need for large storage areas, access of a large number of people to the relevant assets, especially when it comes to goods that are stored in self-service trading floors;

- the need for high costs to ensure the safety of inventories.

The commission, in the presence of the warehouse manager and/or other materially responsible persons, checks the actual availability of inventories by their mandatory recalculation, reweighing or remeasuring. It is not allowed to enter into the inventory data on labor codes of values from the words of financially responsible persons or according to accounting data without checking their actual presence.

One of the difficulties in conducting an inventory of these assets is that, in parallel with the inventory, the movement of values in the organization continues, which is associated with a high turnover of the relevant assets. To avoid problems with repeated counting, false inclusion or exclusion of valuables from the inventory, the Guidelines recommend that those inventory items that arrive during the inventory should be accepted by materially responsible persons in the obligatory presence of members of the inventory commission and accounted for according to the register or commodity report after inventory. In practice, it is recommended to additionally mark the corresponding values that have already passed the inventory procedure once. These inventory items are recorded in a separate inventory under the name "Inventory items received during the inventory." The inventory indicates the date of receipt, the name of the supplier, the date and number of the receipt document, the name of the goods, the quantity, price and amount. At the same time, on the receipt document signed by the chairman of the inventory commission (or, on his behalf, a member of the commission), a note of the labor code "after the inventory" is made with reference to the date of the inventory on which these values are recorded.

Conclusion. In this article, we examined the inventory procedure, the main features of the inventory of certain types of assets and liabilities, the accounting procedure for the identified inventory differences and certain issues related to the taxation of the identified results, and also proposed the procedure for conducting an economic analysis of the inventory results. Each of the designated areas has its own difficulties, sometimes controversial and debatable points. But the theory and practice of inventory is constantly evolving, and, in general, we can say that today it is a fairly well-developed procedure. In conclusion, we would like to talk once again about how to improve the effectiveness of the relevant control procedures.

In our opinion, inventories will have the greatest effect if the control and inventory services conduct systematic observations of the activities of enterprises. They should not meet from time to time, but constantly monitor the facts of economic life. In this case, the inventory commissions, already at the stage of drawing up tasks and inventory work plans, could decide in which areas it is necessary to conduct sudden continuous inventories of inventory items, cash, other assets, which would make planned inventories more expedient and thereby increase their efficiency. Indeed, already when choosing objects for inventory, the inspectors could be guided by the objective conclusions of the analysis of reporting data.

We also note that the quality, efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the inventory is significantly affected by the quantitative and qualitative composition of the inventory commissions. Inventory work should involve not just employees of the organization, but middle managers and their deputies, merchandisers, accountants and other employees who know prices, accounting and reporting well. Equally important is the education of people, their style of thinking, as well as work experience directly in this organization, work experience in the position held. After all, an inventory is an operation that is still mainly carried out by people, and, accordingly, the quality of the inventory will depend on the quality of the work of these people.

In order to prevent abuses and violations in the preparation of inventory lists and reduce the time of inventory work, it is necessary to improve the technique of its implementation. Technical means should be used to speed up inventories. Yes, initially it will require a certain amount of time and money, but then the inventory will be faster and more accurate. In this regard, the equipment of assets with special radio beacons is of the greatest interest. Probably, this will require even more costs than a continuous bar-coding procedure. But later, the inventory process will generally take a matter of seconds.

We should not forget about the economic analysis of the results of the inventory. After all, a well-conducted analysis according to the proposed methodology makes it possible to identify the significance of shortages for the organization, and, possibly, to adjust the policy regarding inventory work.

And finally, we present one more essential, in our opinion, delusion. In principle, it is quite often considered that no external liability is envisaged for the failure to carry out an inventory. But it is not so. You can be fined for inaccurate accounting and reporting. At the same time, their data, not confirmed by the actual availability of raw materials, fixed assets, cash and other assets, may not accurately reflect the financial condition of the organization.

Moreover, inventory is required not only by accounting rules, but also by the requirements of tax legislation. For example, if an organization, when calculating income tax, creates reserves for doubtful debts, for vacation pay, then at the end of the tax period it is obliged to conduct an inventory of them. Thus, an organization that does not conduct an inventory or does it formally violates the requirements of not only the Law "On Accounting", but also the provisions of the tax legislation. Therefore, an inventory is necessary, and first of all, it is needed not by regulatory authorities, but by the organization itself.

Operations on shortages and violations identified as a result of the inventory, it is advisable to regulate as follows:

- the excess of fixed assets, material assets, cash and other property must be taken into account and reflected in the financial results of the enterprise, respectively, and then the reasons for the excess and the guilty persons are identified;

- loss of assets within the established norms is written off to the account of production and operating expenses by order of the head;

- shortage of property in excess of the loss norms, as well as losses caused as a result of the destruction of property, are borne by the guilty persons;

- losses in excess of loss rates due to loss and damage to property, in cases where the exact perpetrators of shortages and violations are not established, can be written off as production and transaction costs. It should indicate the measures taken to prevent such shortfalls and losses.

REFERENCES

1. Business.Dictionary. - M .: "INFRA-M", Publishing House "Ves Mir". Graham Bets, Barry Brindley, S. Williams, and others. Ed. Ed.: Doctor of Economics. Sciences Osadchey I.M., 1998 [electronic. resource]. Access mode: http://dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/business/5209
2. Vocabularybusiness

terms.[electricity.resource].Modeaccess:http://dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/business/5209.
3. Savary J. Le parfait nygociantou instruction gmmale pour ce qui with regard to trade, et l'application des ordonnances chez Louis Billaire avec le privige du roy. (Reproduced in facsimi№ de la 1 ige edition par Klassiker der National economie, Allemagne, 1993)
4. Sinyanskaya E.R., Bazhenov O.V. Fundamentals of accounting and analysis: textbook. Allowance. - Yekaterinburg: Publishing house Ural, un-ta, 2014. p. fourteen
5. GuseynovYa.B. Theory of accounting.Textbook. Baku: Publishing house"Economic University", 2016. p. 483.
6. Sokolchik T.P. Bookkeeping and audit: a tutorial. - Minsk. academician atPresident of the Republic Belarus, 2009. p. 52-53.
7. Karimov A.A. and head q alar. Accounting dissoby.Textbook.Tashkent Shar; Publisher.2004. 18-196.
8. Meksmonov S.U., Ubaidullaev D.Yu. Accounting in budgetary organizations. Textbook.- Tashkent. 2013. 62 p.
9. Rustamov Sh.M. Judicial Accounting: Textbook. - T: Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2012. 34 p.
10. Article 16 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Accounting". Lex.uz
11. BHMS No. 19 of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the organization and conduct of an inventory" (Uz.R.AV. No. 833 of 02.11.1999) .
12. Sergeeva L.A. The procedure for conducting an inventory in a budgetary organization // Bulletin of the Adyghe State University. Series 5: Economy. - 2010. - No. 1.- p. 27–34. 2.
13. Lieva N.M. Inventory - a method of ensuring the reliability of accounting and analytical information about the financial condition of the organization.// Bulletin of the Altai Academy of Economics and Law. - 2018. - No. 3. - S. 5-10;
14. Maslova T.S. Inventory of non-financial, financial assets and liabilities in budgetary institutions of a new type // Journal "Accounting in budgetary and non-budgetary organizations" Number: 2 (314) 2013. P.14-19 // https://www.elibrary.ru/item .asp?id=18390916 3.
15. Prepared by the author
16. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Accounting", Article 17 (dated April 13, 2016 No. ZRU-404)
17. NSAU No.19 "Organization and conduct of inventory" was registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 2, 1999 No. 833. www. Lex.uz
18. Sinyanskaya E.R., Bazhenov O.V. Fundamentals of accounting and analysis: textbook. Allowance. - Yekaterinburg: Publishing house Ural, 2014. p. fourteen.
19. GuseynovYa.B. Theory of accounting. Textbook. Baku: Publishing house"Economic University", 2016. p. 483.
20. Sokolchik T.P. Bookkeeping and audit: a tutorial. - Minsk. academician at President of the Republic Belarus, 2009. p. 52-53.
21. Karimov A.A. and head qalar. Accounting. Textbook. Tashkent Sharq; Publisher. 2004. 18-196.
22. Mehmonov S.U., Ubaydullaev D.Yu. Accounting in budgetary organizations. Textbook. - Tashkent. 2013. 62 p.
23. Rustamov Sh.M. Judicial Accounting: Textbook. - T: Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2012. 34 p.
24. Sergeeva L.A. The procedure for conducting an inventory in a budgetary organization // Bulletin of the Adyghe State University. Series 5: Economy. - 2010. - No. 1. - p. 27–34. 2.
25. Lieva N.M. Inventory - a method for ensuring the reliability of accounting and analytical information about the financial condition of the organization // Bulletin of the Altai

Academy of Economics and Law. - 2018. - No. 3. - S. 5-10;

26. Maslova T.S. Inventory of non-financial, financial assets and liabilities in budgetary institutions of a new type // Journal "Accounting in budgetary and non-budgetary organizations" Number: 2 (314) 2013. P.14-19 // https://www.elibrary.ru/item .aspid=18390916 3.
27. Jei-Zheng Wu. Inventory write-down prediction for semiconductor manufacturing considering inventory age, accounting principle, and product structure with real settings. //Computers & Industrial Engineering. Volume 65, Issue 1, May 2013, Pages 128-136.https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0360835211003433
28. https://www.uzaudit.uz. - Official site of the Chamber of Auditors of the Republic of Uzbekistan.