



AUDIT PROCEDURE FOR POULTRY COSTS

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ABSTRACT

The article fully covers the accounting of production costs in poultry farms and the procedure for their audit.

KEYWORDS

Audit, internal audit, expenses, cost, direct expenses, cost curves, production, profit, net income.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture, including poultry, plays an important role in ensuring food security. Great attention is paid to the issues of meeting the needs of the population of the republic in poultry production and the development of the industry.

In his Address to the Oliy Majlis, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev touched upon the issue of creating sufficient conditions for the development of animal husbandry, noting that "If we

stop at animal husbandry, we must create sufficient conditions for increasing the number of livestock and poultry, achievements in this direction of quality and productivity have passed."

As a fixed asset in poultry production, employees and birds are accounted for in long-term assets, and birds in cultivation - in current assets. One of the urgent issues is the direct organization of accounting and audit of birds in cultivation.

Degree of knowledge of the topic. In the textbook "Basics of Audit" of the scientist-economist R.D. Dismuratov, it was noted that when checking the poultry industry, it is necessary to pay special attention to the poultry audit. "When examining the seized breed: the poultry farm should provide that beetles bred from incubation will be introduced within 24 hours, and those acquired on the day of reduction."

Research methodology. This article uses analysis and synthesis of scientific knowledge, induction and deduction, a systematic approach, statistical and financial analysis, as well as economic and mathematical methods.

Main part. Audit of poultry costs, as well as other audit objects, includes organizational support for work in 4 stages:

1. Audit planning works;
2. Audit work;
3. Work on collection and execution of audit results;
4. Work on analysis of audit results.

Based on the purpose of the topic, an audit plan for expenses can be drawn up separately for one common or each type of expenses, that is, in the context of production expenses, periodic expenses and expenses for financial activities, depending on the nature of poultry farming activities and the scale of expenses. These plans will determine how to collect audit evidence for each type of expense, severity and risk, and methods of audit selection.

Similarly, based on the purpose of the topic, an audit program on expenses can be drawn up separately in the context of expenses for one common or each type of expenditure groups, that is, for production costs, time costs and financial activities, depending on the nature of poultry farming activities and the scale of expenses. This program defines operations aimed at checking primary and savings farms of the accounting department (reports of responsible persons) for each type of expenses, auditors and their assistants, workers' farms formed as a result of operations. The audit of production costs in poultry farms requires knowledge of the specifics of direct calculation of the costs of poultry production for certain types of economic activities that require the most labor, attract great attention, share regulatory and legal resources with the latest changes. Therefore, in practice, we focus on some of the errors made in the calculation of production costs, which leads to an incorrect reflection of the results of economic activity. In practice, operations on production, time and financial expenses affect the financial results of poultry farms. Therefore, audit transactions should generally be aimed at ensuring that they do not close the accounting system. The composition of expenses included in the cost of poultry farms is indicated in the Regulation "On the composition of expenses for the production and sale of products (works, services) and the composition of the formation of financial results," approved by

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan of February 5, 1999 No. 54.

During the audit, it is necessary to determine the direct and legitimate reflection of production costs, period costs and financial expenses. During the cost audit, it is necessary to economically confirm that the cost of poultry farms is direct, since the cost of poultry farms is one of the most important synthetic indicators, and poultry farms are expenses for material and labor costs in the process of their sale by poultry farms effective use, the ability to assess profitability, usefulness and stability indicators.

Before the economic audit begins, the auditor must study the organizational and technological features of the business entity, determine each type of activity, nature, specialization, scale and structure of production of poultry farms-customers.

It should be noted that all expenses included in the cost of poultry farms must be confirmed by primary documents. Primary farms are obliged to have mandatory details: the name of the accounting entity; name and number of the document, date and place of its preparation; quantitative measurement (expressed in kind and money) indicating the name, content and units of measurement of the business transaction. The names and signatures of the persons (persons) who performed the business transaction required for identification, as well as positions indicating the initials of the name and patronymic or other details.

At the same time, under dubious circumstances, it is easy to determine the reliability of primary documents and the validity of writing off expenses. The auditor, checking by which elements the costs are grouped depending on their economic content, checks that the costs go directly to the cost of poultry farms:

- production material expenses (excluding the cost of returned expenses);
- labor costs of an industrial nature;
- social security contributions related to production;
- amortization of fixed assets and intangible assets of operational value;
- other costs of operational importance;
- The auditor directly to poultry farms should switch to fertility testing at the expense of production costs and pay attention to the following issues:
- compliance with the principle of adequacy in the calculation of expenses (that is, the selected methods of allocating costs and periodic expenses indirectly for production costs and calculating the cost of poultry farms have not changed since the beginning of the year);
- industry and technical and economic characteristics of poultry farms correspond to the selected cost calculation method;
- how directly limited production costs are for the reporting periods;
- write-off of poultry production costs, compliance with the chosen method and accurate assessment of material resources;

- deviations from the estimated estimates for the materials from the substantiated report;
- depreciation on depreciation and intangible assets;
- How reasonable are the cost amounts associated with the organization and management of the production, how they are allocated to the accounting and costing objects
- Direct allocation of period expenses to expenses
- for legal compliance with the expenses for repair of property, plant and equipment, expenses for services, advertising, information, consular and audit services, as well as for the production of hospitality expenses and other valid amounts.

One of the important issues is the verification of direct estimates of poultry resources for cost, since materials come from various sources. Thus, the auditor will fully check the cost of materials with an average significant way of evaluating AVECO or FIFO (in accordance with the calculation policy of poultry farms).

After that, the auditor will check the costs and other expenses for materials, raw materials, inventory and household equipment for compliance with technological standards (standards). Unreasonable increase in material costs or their overspending is allowed in order to increase the costs of production of poultry farms, and not secret, poultry farms or in order to create "unaccounted for" finished poultry farms. At this time, it is possible to use a test control method for the consumption of raw materials or to draw up an

alternative balance of the consumption of raw materials and materials according to the standards.

The audit checks another item of production costs - "labor costs." This article groups the labor costs of the main production workers, including remuneration for production results, incentive and compensation payments, labor costs of employees who are not in the state of the economic reservoir, but are involved in the main activity.

The Auditor should bear in mind that the salary accrued for the actual work performed is calculated on the basis of business rates, tariff rates and official salaries, corresponds to the form and system of remuneration approved by the management body of poultry farms, on the basis of primary documents on the cost of all poultry poultry farms on inclusion.

The auditor draws attention to the validity of payment for non-working time, checking labor costs. These are: vacation, preferential hours for adolescents, breaks in the work of mothers to feed the child, as well as payment for the time of undergoing medical examinations, remuneration for fulfilling public and public duties, and others. In addition, payments included in labor costs will be carefully checked: the cost of poultry farms provided in a natural payment sheet, various additives and allowances.

It should be noted that the auditor, along with labor costs, will also check deductions for a one-time social payment subject to parallel accrual in relation to wages.

The auditor's attention should again be drawn to the amount of accrued depreciation deductions on fixed assets and intangible assets. In particular, it is necessary to check the absence of outdated settlements for fixed assets that have been used for more than the target period.

In practice, there are cases in which the cost of repairing property, plant and equipment is included in production costs and at the same time reserves are created for financing expenses from production costs. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the observance of the procedure for repairing fixed assets and accounting for the cost of creating a reserve.

In addition, there are cases of unnecessarily formed reserves for other purposes (accrual of employees for labor leave, awards for the year, etc.), or an unreasonable increase in expenses for the upcoming period, but late inclusion of them in the expenses of the reporting period. In some cases, the amounts spent on the repair of leased property, plant and equipment will be used to increase the cost of poultry farms in the reporting period. This can happen if the lessee's repair is set by the terms of the contract with the lessor (but here it is necessary to provide that the repair costs of the leased fixed assets should be posted in the debit of account 3110 "Prepaid operating rent," and then monthly in equal amount to production costs).

The auditor carefully checks the composition and procedure for allocating costs for generalization. Based on primary documents, it checks the direct

distribution of costs for heating, lighting, rent, maintenance and adjustment of buildings, structures and premises for certain expense accounts, salaries of management personnel, etc. The procedure for the distribution of general operating expenses (in proportion to material expenses related to production, in relation to the wages of production workers, at regulatory rates, etc.) must be approved by the calculation policy of poultry farms.

The audit will also check the sustainability of the indicators of "work in progress" and direct write-off of costs to finished poultry farms. Special attention should be paid to correction records in order to determine the birth rate of writing off differences in the calculation. Here, artificial violations are possible in terms of increasing or reducing the cost of poultry farms during their sale.

For a reasonable assessment of the state of production costs in poultry farms, it is advisable to create a special developer to record all detected errors and deviations. In this item, the following indicators should be provided: the content of the transaction, the name of the document, the date and number of preparation, the amount, correspondence of invoices, explanations. In the comments, the auditor writes conclusions and reasonable proposals for correcting deficiencies.

During the audit of expenses of the period, the auditor's attention should be drawn to the direct classification of expenses and items of expenses in accordance with the Regulation "On the composition

of expenses for the production and sale of products (works, services) and the procedure for generating financial results."

The audit experience shows that there are no facts of adding expenses to the expenses of this reporting period that occurred in other reporting periods. Therefore, it is necessary to know that the "Composition of expenses for the production and sale of products (works, services) and the procedure for generating financial results" in accordance with the Regulation "regardless of when the expenses for the period are paid, or during what reporting period the payment (rent) or subsequent (payment of employees during labor leave, etc.) period expenses occurred. But there are also expenses that are difficult to determine which reporting period, for example, in seasonal industries, some types of expenses are included in the cost of poultry farms (works, services) or in the estimated-normalized procedure of expenses for the period.

The Auditor shall verify the reasonable conditions of the representative expenses included in the expenses of the period, including the annual estimated expenses developed in the reporting year as part of the estimate of poultry farms on the basis of the norms and norms established in the legislative framework (that is, annual estimated expenses) approved by the head of poultry farms; expenses confirmed by documents.

For tax purposes, more regulatory representative expenses on the tax base should be added.

During the audit, the auditor again checks the reasonable conditions for the costs of official travel included in the costs of the period: the connection of travel with production activities; the cost of travel expenses, the cost of housing expenses within the approved expenses. For tax purposes, the profit includes poultry farms, which are taxed for expenses on business trips spent over the norm.

Before the auditor, it is worth noting the reasonable reflection of the expenses of the corresponding period in the calculation. To do this, the auditor is to study various documents indicating the origin and amount of these expenses.

For example, with contracts for the purchase - sale, supply of poultry farms made under discontinued production orders not issued by poultry farms; with invoices, payment orders; letters, handover of works performed - acceptance certificates; protocols of termination of agreements, letters, contracts.

Calculation of costs for storage of preserved production facilities should be carried out in the presence of an order from the head of poultry farms (indicating the list of preserved facilities, reasons for conservation, composition and quantity of costs, sources of financing); cost estimate for storage of preserved capacities; primary documents on expenses (accrued salary data, payment orders, acceptance certificates, etc.).

Losses from theft of property, natural disasters, fires, accidents and other emergencies are documented by

an appropriate act, which must be certified by the signatures of the head of poultry farms and other uninteresting persons and specialists (fire safety center, hydrometeorology, Ministry of Emergencies, traffic authorities, etc.); calculations (estimates) of accounting as a result of losses caused; expert opinion on the possibility of restoring the violated property; the court decision on the found guilty person and the damage compensated by him; payment orders for the amount of damage recovered, etc.

The validity of reserves concluded on doubtful loans must be confirmed by the contract of sale and supply; certificates of expulsion of poultry farms, acts of acceptance of work performed; accounts receivable inventory report; acts of mutual settlements concluded between debtors and creditors; the decision of the economic and arbitration court, which declared the accounts receivable and poultry farms bankrupt; an extract on exclusion from the state register of legal entities on the day of liquidation of poultry receivables; the court's decision to dismiss the claim against the customer; Help of the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the absence of the possibility of finding a customer.

The audit also carries out reasonable maintenance of the amount of individual taxes, fees, deductions, payments incurred for production expenses. It is often allowed to transfer inaccurate correspondence of accounts by the accounting department of poultry farms.

After checking the consistency of the calculation of expenses for financial activities, the auditor must make sure that accrued interest on all long-term, overdue and overdue loans (loans, ministerial and departmental loans, extrabudgetary sources, etc.) is included in the tax base.

In poultry farms, periodic expenses are also carried out. They do not directly depend on the production process of poultry farms, but consist of expenses related to their organization and management by sectors of the economy.

These expenses will also be classified by objective:

- expenses for the sale of grown poultry farms, provision of services: all expenses related to the sale of poultry farms;
- administrative expenses, all expenses related to the management of the network, poultry farms, including those related to the activities of management systems, means in the field of management;
- other operating expenses, including those related to personnel training, creation of projects, social protection of employees;
- expenses withdrawn from the taxable base in the future of the reporting period.

Financial expenses. These include expenses on all types of loans related to rental payments of property and the issue, sale, distribution of securities.

Emergency, costs associated with reimbursement of accidents. These include unusual expenses arising from

events or operations arising from the normal activities of poultry farms. For example, the cost of moving land, reimbursement of certain amounts of actions that threaten the world. Because they are mainly covered by state and local budgets.

CONCLUSION

In the conditions of a market economy on the scale of industries, poultry farms, along with indicators of total value, average costs should function, that is, a cost indicator. Price is an economic category in a market economy. With its help, it is determined in what amount the unit of works and services grown in poultry farms fell for economic farms. By comparing their level with the level of estimates reflecting their value, the level of profit or damage caused is determined. This indicator is very important for domestic management farms.

Preliminary accounting of poultry production costs is carried out on the basis of primary documents giving evidence on their individual items. Because:

- labor costs - a work permit, a timesheet, an egg collection logbook, settlement and payment records giving indications for the work performed by workers who directly carry out work on care, bird care, egg collection, and others;
- mandatory social insurance contributions are taken into account on the basis of a special calculation;
- embargo costs are calculated on the basis of "Embargo-hashak expenditure" (form 94);

- the consumption of medicines, drop-out materials is taken into account on the basis of special acts;
- Production costs of other types are accounted for on the basis of relevant documents.

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