



CHARACTERISTICS OF FARM ACCOUNTING POLICY.

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: October 4 ^h 2021 Accepted: November 4 th 2021 Published: December 7 th 2021	In this article, the author discusses the accounting policy in farms, its organization and the theoretical basis for this. Also, the essence of the accounting policy is to fill in the organizational and methodological aspects of direct accounting, in the chart of accounts used in them, in the documentation of business transactions, registration, grouping, aggregation and transfer of accounting information to financial reporting forms. He pointed out that it is a bright manifestation in the order of loss and in other respects.
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Characteristic features of the accounting policy of farms are directly related to the organizational and methodological aspects of accounting, the plan of accounts used in them, the documentation of economic transactions, registration, grouping, aggregation and transfer of accounting data to the users of financial reporting forms. in the order of writing and in other respects.

The size of these farms is directly affected by the organizational structure of accounting in agricultural enterprises. In large agricultural enterprises, accounting is carried out through the establishment of a special department, ie accounting. There is no need to create special accounting for small agricultural enterprises. In them, accounting is carried out by a single accountant hired on the basis of an employment contract. In small farms, accounting can be done directly by the head of the farm. It is also not prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan to conduct their accounting by audit organizations providing professional services on the basis of a contract.

The characteristics of the agricultural sector require the use of a chart of accounts designed to systematically reflect the processes taking place in the enterprises of this sector, the economic transactions. For example, the cultivation of agricultural products in them requires special accounts, such as "Agriculture" and "Livestock" in the system of 2000 "Main accounts for production". These accounts, in turn, can be used to open separate accounts for the cost of production of agricultural products. In determining the structure of costs reflected in the accounts of agricultural enterprises "Agriculture" and "Livestock" is given in the "Regulations on the structure of costs of production and sale of goods (works, services) and the formation of financial results" they must follow the procedures. The procedures for opening, maintaining,

and closing these accounts, which are important for agricultural enterprises, will be discussed in the following sections.

Continuity of agricultural production, cost of crops, financial results from their sale, the correct organization of supply and sales processes in agricultural enterprises, the timely receipt of production reserves, their availability in appropriate quantities, integrity, quality, purchase price (cost) and other aspects. These features require continuous systematic control over the status of inventories, income, expenditures and other costs of agricultural enterprises. To do this, it is important to include in the working chart of accounts special accounts for the calculation of production reserves, in which the information on the condition and movement of materials is collected on a continuous, documentary basis. These features of agricultural enterprises require the opening and maintenance of special accounts in their chart of accounts, such as "Seeds", "Fertilizers", "Forage", "Medicines" and others.

Methods of estimating the cost of materials (FIFO, AVECO) also have a significant impact on the cost of agricultural products. Agricultural enterprises should determine in their accounting policies which of these two methods to choose, or the order in which they should be used for both types of production.

In agricultural enterprises, as noted above, the long duration and seasonality of agricultural production require a clear procedure for calculating the cost of work in progress and inventory. The impossibility of determining the fair value of goods produced at the time of their receipt is determined by the accounting policy. requires an installation.

The income of agricultural enterprises is mainly derived from the sale of agricultural products. Products are sold at fixed prices set by the state, as well as at free market prices. Prices set by the state



are set for certain products, such as cotton, wheat, cocoons, tobacco, and other agricultural products of national importance. They are also allowed to provide over-grown produce (except cotton and cocoons) to the state at free prices in cash and non-cash, as well as in-kind wages. These features of the sale of agricultural products require the recognition of the principle of calculation of income from sales, their correct and timely documentation and strict adherence to the procedures for recording in the relevant accounts.

Agricultural enterprises differ from other economic entities in terms of the structure of their fixed assets, current assets, private capital and liabilities, as well as the order of their formation. In particular, the formation of the main herd, the transfer of young cattle to the main herd, field work of machinery and vehicles, preparation for the harvest season, the inclusion of private property in the charter capital, the use of profits, the distribution among shareholders are included in the accounting policy of agricultural enterprises. requires a clear statement of accounting procedures.

Documenting business transactions in agricultural enterprises has different characteristics. In particular, the features of plowing the land on tractors, technical or manual tillage of cotton rows, seeding, mineral fertilization, feed rations for livestock and the use of fixed feed days for the registration of these operations. It requires the development of a classification of primary documents as a component of the accounting policy of agricultural enterprises and their full compliance.

Agricultural enterprises may choose one of the most common forms of accounting in their accounting policies. Such forms are memorial-order, journal-order, computerized form, simplified forms of accounting.

Taking into account the specifics of agriculture, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan in their resolution No. 1, 1/2 of January 21, 2008 Regulations on the establishment of This Regulation was registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan on March 26, 2008 No. 1781. In accordance with this Regulation, a standard chart of accounts for special financial and economic activities for farms has been approved. The simplified form of accounting in farms can be carried out in the following forms:

- a) a simple form of accounting;
- b) a combined form of accounting.

The farm chooses one of these two proposed forms based on its production and management requirements.

According to the charter, regardless of the chosen form of accounting on farms, economic transactions for the reporting period are recorded in chronological order in the "Journal of economic transactions". The business transaction log is kept in the form of a book, in which business transactions are recorded and accounted for on a monthly or quarterly basis for the reporting period. In this case, the logbook must be sewn and numbered. On the last page of the logbook, signed by the farmer, "..... sheet is numbered in this log" and stamped. The number of sheets is written in writing.

In the simplest form of accounting, a special "Book of Business Transactions" register is used to keep records of economic transactions on farms. The transaction ledger is maintained throughout the reporting year. In this case, the book of business transactions must be sewn and numbered. On the last page of the book of business transactions, signed by the farmer, "..... sheet in this book is numbered" and stamped. The number of sheets is written in writing.

The results of business transactions are reflected in the books of business transactions in the accounts of assets, liabilities, equity, income, expenses, profit and loss.

Entries in the business transaction book are made in a systematic manner on the basis of information provided in the "Journal of business transactions".

The business transaction ledger is a combined register that contains all the accounts used by farms and allows you to keep records of business transactions in each of them. In doing so, it must be sufficiently detailed to substantiate the contents of the relevant balance sheet items. For each current account in the business transaction ledger, specific pages are allocated based on the expected volume of business transactions, taking into account the experience of previous years on specific accounting records.

The line of business transactions opens with the entry "Amount available at the beginning of the reporting period for each type of assets, liabilities and equity" in line "20__ years" ____ "Balance in _____". The balance of active accounts is debited to these accounts, and the balance of passive accounts is credited to these accounts.

In each row, the entries in the relevant accounting account are made in chronological order in the position method based on the data of the accounting entries (postings) provided in the journal of business transactions.



At the end of each month (quarter) is summed up in the book of business transactions, which is used to determine the results of the farm.

The balances of the accounts of assets, liabilities and private equity kept in the book of business transactions are transferred to the "Balance Sheet" of Form 1.

The turnover of the accounts of income and expenses in the accounting book for the reporting period is transferred to Form 2 "Statement of Financial Performance".

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