



International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies

Hosted Online from New York, USA

Date: 23rd February, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF ACCOUNTING AND COSTING IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PROCESSING ENTERPRISES

Rahmatullaev Mirjalol Khatam oqli

Independent Researcher

Tashkent State University of Economics, Uzbekistan

Abstract

This study analyzes the conceptual foundations of accounting and costing at fruit and vegetable processing enterprises. The study highlights the issues of accounting for the stages of raw material acceptance, initial preparation, technological processing, packaging, storage and sales in a single information contour under the conditions of biological and seasonal characteristics. In the formation of accounting policies, the principle of the primacy of content over form, assessment based on quality indicators, the separation of normal and excess losses, and the recognition of secondary products are scientifically substantiated. Also, the impact of cost management, revenue recognition, internal control and audit mechanisms on economic efficiency, in combination with process and custom calculation elements, is analyzed. The results of the study serve to draw practical conclusions on improving accounting and management reporting at processing enterprises.

Keywords: Fruit and vegetable processing, accounting, cost reporting, value chain, process costing, normal and excess losses, inventory accounting, accounting policy, internal control, management accounting.

Accounting in fruit and vegetable processing enterprises combines all stages of the value chain - raw material receipt, initial preparation, technological processing, packaging, storage and sale - into a single information contour,



International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies

Hosted Online from New York, USA

Date: 23rd February, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

ensuring reliable measurement and documentation of economic events. The biological and seasonal characteristics of the industry (phenological "waves" of the crop, rapid perishability, requirements for the cold chain) force the accounting policy to rely more strictly on the principles of prudence, consistency and continuity. Therefore, the accounting concept, applying the principle of the primacy of content over form, links laboratory analyzes (dry matter, sugar content, acidity), acceptance and delivery certificates and batch passports one by one with financial records. According to A.A. Makareva, "accounting is a bridge between physical flows and financial results."

In this case, quality adjustments to the price, normal and excessive losses, the share of rework and cold chain costs are clearly reflected in the financial results, which makes the forecast of profit and cash flows reliable. From the point of view of the industry, the classification and measurement methods of assets are of particular importance: raw materials stocks, semi-finished products in the process, finished products, auxiliary materials (packaging, reagents, energy carriers) are maintained as separate reporting objects. In the valuation, the weighted average value or one of the first-in-first-out methods is consistently used; due to strong seasonal price fluctuations, a strict "freezing" of the selected method in the accounting policy reduces artificial fluctuations in value. Normal loss rates are set in technological cards and are allocated to cost; losses in excess of the norm are written off as period costs. Two approaches are used to recognize secondary products (seed oil, pectin, dried fruit, etc.) that arise during processing: if they have a market value - a separate income or a discount that reduces the cost, if there is no market - write-off as waste. "The main factor determining the cost in the processing industry is the quality of raw materials and the management of losses." This, in turn, requires inventorying of stocks, documenting laboratory protocols and continuous maintenance of the batch route.



International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies

Hosted Online from New York, USA

Date: 23rd February, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

The methodology of production costs also plays an important role in the conceptual framework of the industry. Process costing for continuous flows, order costing for individual orders and small series is often used, forming a hybrid model. Direct material and labor costs, as well as general production costs, are allocated to responsibility centers based on specific drivers (kilograms, liters, machine hours, capacity utilization rate). The output coefficient, the percentage of rework, the level of technological losses in processing and complaints become mandatory indicators of management reporting; based on their plan-fact analysis, standards are updated and cost variances are narrowed. When recognizing revenue, quality-related price adjustments are reserved as contingent liabilities; the return and complaint policy is reinforced by document flow and laboratory analysis. In export operations, delivery terms, customs clearance and certification requirements determine the legal basis for revenue recognition, where the type of packaging, barrier properties and cold chain items are often reflected in the price as a “premium”.

An integral part of the conceptual framework is the internal control and audit architecture. The purchase-payment chain, warehouse card files, laboratory protocols, temperature and humidity logs, acceptance and delivery certificates and contract clauses form the audit evidence base. Internal audit risk-control matrices systematically cover raw material receipts, normal and excess losses, bonus-penalty calculations, pricing decisions and inventory of stocks. In such a control environment, management accounting becomes a daily “dashboard”, giving signals on indicators such as output coefficient, energy-consumption unit, transition (grazing) time, average production series, stock turnover. “A system of process calculation and control points ensures production stability”. When these mechanisms are connected to digital tracking systems (enterprise resource planning system, operational production management system, warehouse



International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies

Hosted Online from New York, USA

Date: 23rd February, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

management and laboratory information system integration), physical batch flows are matched one by one with financial records; As a result, the reliability of reporting increases, disputes are reduced, and brand credibility is strengthened when entering premium market segments.

The accounting policy in fruit and vegetable processing enterprises provides a single logical chain of recognition, measurement, allocation and presentation. Recognition criteria are determined based on control and economic profit expectations, as well as contractual and laboratory evidence (dry matter, sugar content, acidity, pesticide residues); measurement methods are selected in accordance with the principles of not artificially amplifying price fluctuations in raw materials and finished products, distinguishing between normal and excessive losses, and clearly identifying the costs of the cold chain and packaging. In this regard, the weighted average value or the first-in-first-out method for processing flows is usually suitable; since seasonal raw material prices and quality parameters fluctuate significantly. Normal loss rates are predetermined in technological cards and allocated to cost, while excess losses are recognized as period costs. This separation increases the accuracy of decisions on the output coefficient, recycling rate and loss “tree” in the management report. “A strict separation of normal and excessive losses is a crucial factor in cost management.”

In conclusion, accounting in fruit and vegetable processing enterprises is an important management mechanism that covers all stages of the value chain in a single and coherent information system. The biological and seasonal characteristics of the industry, the perishability of raw materials and the requirements of the cold chain make it necessary to formulate accounting policies based on the principles of prudence, continuity and consistency. In this regard, the direct connection of laboratory analyzes, acceptance and delivery reports and



International Congress on Economics, Management and Business Studies

Hosted Online from New York, USA

Date: 23rd February, 2026

Website: <https://econferencia.com>

the batch tracking system with financial records, based on the principle of the primacy of content over form, ensures the reliability of accounting data.

List of used literature:

1. Makaryeva A.A. Analytical procedures in the audit of financial results of enterprises in fruit processing: abstract of thesis. ... candidate of economic sciences: - Moscow, 2004. - 24 p.
2. Skachkova R.V. Information and analytical support for forecasting financial results of enterprises in the canning industry: abstract of thesis. ... c.e.n. : - Saratov, 2004. - 28 p.
3. Vlasova N.S. Sovershenstvovanie upravlencheskogo ucheta na predpriyatiyax plodoovoshchnoy pererabatyvayushchey otrasli (na primere predpriyatiy Krasnodarskogo kraja): avtoref. dis. ... c.e.n. : - Krasnodar, 2008. - 32 p.
4. Vlasova N.S. Sovershenstvovanie upravlencheskogo ucheta na predpriyatiyax plodoovoshchnoy pererabatyvayushchey otrasli (na primere predpriyatiy Krasnodarskogo kraja): avtoref. dis. ... c.e.n. : - Krasnodar, 2008. - 32 p.