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# FINANCIAL CONTROL AND AUDIT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS OF PRODUCTION ENTERPRISES

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## Abstract

The article presents the results of the development of a methodology for financial control and audit of environmental aspects of the activities of industrial enterprises. The main problems associated with the formation, removal and disposal of solid household and industrial waste are described. Brief conclusions are presented based on the results of the study of scientific literature and regulatory documentation on the stated topic. The measures taken to reduce and control the export of solid domestic and industrial waste are described. The methods of economic regulation of the activities of enterprises in the field of environmental protection are presented, the requirements for organizing the accounting of environmental payments, and the formation of statistical reporting are described. The author's method of financial control and audit of environmental aspects of the activities of industrial enterprises is presented on the example of transport organizations involved in the removal of solid domestic and industrial waste.

Object of the article: Development of scientific proposals and practical recommendations for improving accounting and auditing of environmental costs in industrial enterprises.

Objectives of the research:

-substantiation of the main directions of development of the information base of accounting environmental accounting in the management system of economic entities of industries;

- formation of a system for assessing analytical and synthetic accounting of environmental costs at industrial enterprises;

- development of proposals for drawing up a detailed list of procedures for studying the internal control system at the preliminary stage of environmental audit;

- development of recommendations for drawing up a general plan and an audit program, taking into account the environmental aspects of the activities of economic entities.

Methods of the research. In the process of research, methods were used: observation, comparison, grouping, comparative and statistical analyses, and the theoretical provisions of accounting environmental accounting are concretized, methodological principles, indicators and the structure of the information base of this type of accounting in a market economy are argued;

Findings. The study of works [1-7] allows us to draw the following conclusions:

Currently, there are four main groups of technological disposal of MSW - these are burial, incineration, composting plus digestion and recycling. Waste disposal also refers to recycling, regeneration, recovery. These methods of technological utilization, along with the advantages, also have serious negative aspects of the impact on the environmental situation in the world; Today, the issues of reducing household and industrial waste and their disposal are very complex and difficult to solve, since they include economic, social and organizational aspects at the same time. At the same time, in countries where technical control of the economic activity of enterprises and the life of the population is skillfully combined with economic measures of impact on the environment ("environmental" taxes, payments and fines for exceeding the maximum allowable standards for emissions and discharges of polluted waters, etc.), the probability of successfully solving this problem is quite good;

in the EU and the USA, for quite a long time, careful sorting of waste and extraction of a useful component has been carried out, which is later introduced into production cycles, while in Russia this procedure is in its infancy, with the exception of the developed scheme for processing secondary raw materials (waste paper, ferrous and non-ferrous metals );

the level of recycling in European countries is different. Most of the waste (from 30% to 50% or more) is recycled in Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, Norway, Austria and the Netherlands. The UK, Iceland, Portugal and Greece recycle the least (up to 15%). In Russia today, about 2% of waste is recycled; The following projects are actively used to fight for waste reduction in the EU and the USA: transition to waste-free production;

replacement of obsolete waste disposal technologies with new, more promising ones; determination of the composition and quality of the resulting material; involvement of waste in economic circulation and achievement of a zero level of burial; processing of low-grade aluminum scrap with a high content of impurities into new high-quality raw materials suitable for creating pure aluminum alloys, etc.

**Keywords**: industrial enterprises of the region, accounting of environmental payments, removal of solid domestic and industrial waste, financial control of environmental aspects of the activities of enterprises in the region, environmental audit.

## INTRODUCTION

An analysis of the ongoing socio-economic processes confirms the obvious need for the following: environmental accounting and environmental audit, along with accounting and audit, should be part of the business management tools.

The problem of reducing the amount of waste produced by the process of human life, as well as during the period of economic activity of industrial enterprises, their removal, disposal or disposal is currently one of the most acute both in Russia and abroad.

The Republic of Uzbekistan, since gaining independence, in accordance with structural transformations, has been taking certain steps to improve and develop the organizational structure for managing environmental quality and nature management. In the context of the modernization of the economy, the solution of environmental problems and related issues of rational use and reproduction of natural resources has become the most important state task.

Environmental issues today are very relevant, and they include the global problem associated with the ecological catastrophe of the Aral Sea region.

However, the existing methods of financial control are not sufficiently involved in this

process, although they have good potential for this.

The purpose of this research is to develop a methodology for financial control of environmental aspects of the activities of manufacturing enterprises, accounting and auditing to use the capabilities of this tool in the general list of measures to reduce the negative impact on the environment, reduce solid domestic and industrial waste.

## Materials and methods

The object of the research is the financial activity of the branch of the unitary enterprise Mubarekneftegaz. The subject of the study is the accounting and audit of environmental costs of industrial enterprises, their economic nature, essence and content, differences from other costs of the enterprise and operations carried out on the basis of national accounting and auditing standards. The hypothesis of the study is that the developed scientific proposals and practical recommendations of the dissertation work make it possible to form an effective system for accounting and auditing environmental costs at industrial enterprises..

## Literature Review

The works of such economists as A. Dumnov, I. Potravny, S. V. Makarov, K.S. Saenko, G.P. Serov, L.V. Sotnikova, A.D. Sheremet, V.P. Suitz and others. The lack of environmental features of an industrial enterprise in the near future will have a negative impact on solving the problems of enterprise management and preserving the health of the nation as a whole. This determines the relevance of the study of accounting and audit of environmental processes in industrial enterprises..

The works of our local economists deserve special attention - T.Zh. Zhumaeva, K.N. Abirkulova, A.A. Rafikov, and S.K. Makhmudov. At the same time, the practice of financial control, studies of the scientific works of Chkhutiashvili, L.V., Shatina E.N., Khudyaeva O.I. and other authors, a comparative analysis of the methods presented in these works led to the conclusion that it is possible to expand and clarify the sequence of the described procedures.

## Results

The main provisions for defense:

- the features of the formation of the accounting and information base of environmental accounting in organizations were identified and directions for its improvement were recommended;

- a system of analytical and synthetic accounting of environmental costs in organizations has been formed;

- substantiated proposals for drawing up the environmental policy of the organization and provisions on internal control over environmental quality management.

- practical recommendations were developed for drawing up a general plan and an audit program, taking into account the environmental aspects of the activities of economic entities.

## Discussions

Since 1997, a program of research and inventory of anthropogenic impacts on the climate system, analysis of climate change, systematics of sources and sinks of greenhouse gases has been launched in Uzbekistan, approaches have been developed to assess the vulnerability of natural resources, and priority measures have been identified to mitigate the negative effects of climate change. More than 150 types of pollutants enter the atmosphere from stationary sources, including hazard class 1 (heavy metals, vanadium pentoxide, benzo(a)pyrene, ozone, arsenic, etc.). In the territorial context, about 90% of emissions are accounted for by the enterprises of Tashkent, Kashkadarya, Fergana, Bukhara and Navoi, Syrdarya regions, where the main industrial potential of the republic is concentrated with predominantly environmentally "dirty" industries. These are enterprises of ferrous and

non-ferrous metallurgy, chemistry and petrochemistry, gas and oil production and processing, energy and industrial building materials.

In 2009 there were 1971 enterprises registered in Uzbekistan with more than 81 thousand stationary sources of air pollution, equipped with 11756 operating dust and gas cleaning plants with a total capacity of 192822.1 thousand cubic meters. The equipment of the SGOU is 85%, about 2000 organized emission sources need to be equipped with dust collection and gas cleaning facilities. The degree of efficiency of capturing harmful emissions is 70.9% due to the operation of 77% of obsolete and physically worn equipment.

The main contribution to emissions from stationary sources is made by energy enterprises (34.1%), Uzbekneftegaz (31.9%), metallurgy (16.5%), construction industry (3.8%), public utilities (3.6%). ), chemical industry (2.6%) and others (7.4%).

The largest number of specific pollutants are emitted by enterprises: the Ministry of Energy - vanadium pentoxide (97%), NC "Uzbekneftegaz" - hydrogen sulfide (88%), AGMK - arsenic (96.6%), SJSC "Uzkhimprom" - ammonia (79%).

The oil and gas production and processing industry occupies one of the main places among stationary sources, its emissions amounted to 241.3 thousand tons in 2009, of which 106.9 thousand tons (44%) are hydrocarbons. More than 100 million cubic meters of natural gas are annually flared at the duty flares of the industry, and about 12 million cubic meters are lost during its transportation as a result of accidents and leaks, which leads to irretrievable gas losses and emissions into the atmosphere. The degree of capture and neutralization of pollutants in general for NC "Uzbekneftegaz" is about 14%. Almost without purification, hydrocarbons and sulfur dioxide are emitted into the atmosphere, and therefore the most important task of the industry in solving the problem of reducing the level of air pollution. Energy is the largest user of natural resources and, accordingly, the largest source of air pollution, 87% of the electric capacity of the energy system of Uzbekistan is thermal power plants; thermal energy is produced both by thermal power plants (50.2%) and district boiler houses (49.8%) and provides 35% of the republic's need for thermal energy.

In 2009, the enterprises of SJSC "Uzbekenergo" emitted 255.5 thousand tons of pollutants into the atmosphere, of which 149.9 thousand tons (59%) were sulfur dioxide. In addition, 40-60% of the gross emission of carbon dioxide, which has a greenhouse effect, enters the atmospheric air from stationary sources of Uzbekenergo. The stations operate old and uneconomical technological equipment, the fuel efficiency of which is extremely low and ranges from 29.8 to 35.1%. Poor fuel efficiency leads to fuel burnout and increased emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere. Generation of 1 kW. hour is accompanied by the release of 6.0 tons of pollutants. Under exceptional climatic conditions, renewable energy sources (solar, wind, small rivers) are practically not in demand. Industrial scale recycling of secondary energy resources, domestic and industrial waste, biogas is not carried out. The largest source of atmospheric air pollution in the republic is the Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Plant, whose emissions determine the high level of air pollution in the city of Almalyk with sulfur dioxide, hydrogen fluoride. The main sources of environmental pollution in the construction complex of Uzbekistan are cement industry enterprises (72%) with an open production cycle (rotary kilns, transportation, storage). At the locations of chemical enterprises, the level of atmospheric air pollution with specific substances, such as ammonium nitrate, ammonia, nitrogen dioxide, acetone, hydrogen fluoride, remains elevated as a result of the operation of obsolete and physically worn out technological and gas cleaning equipment. is shown in the diagram:

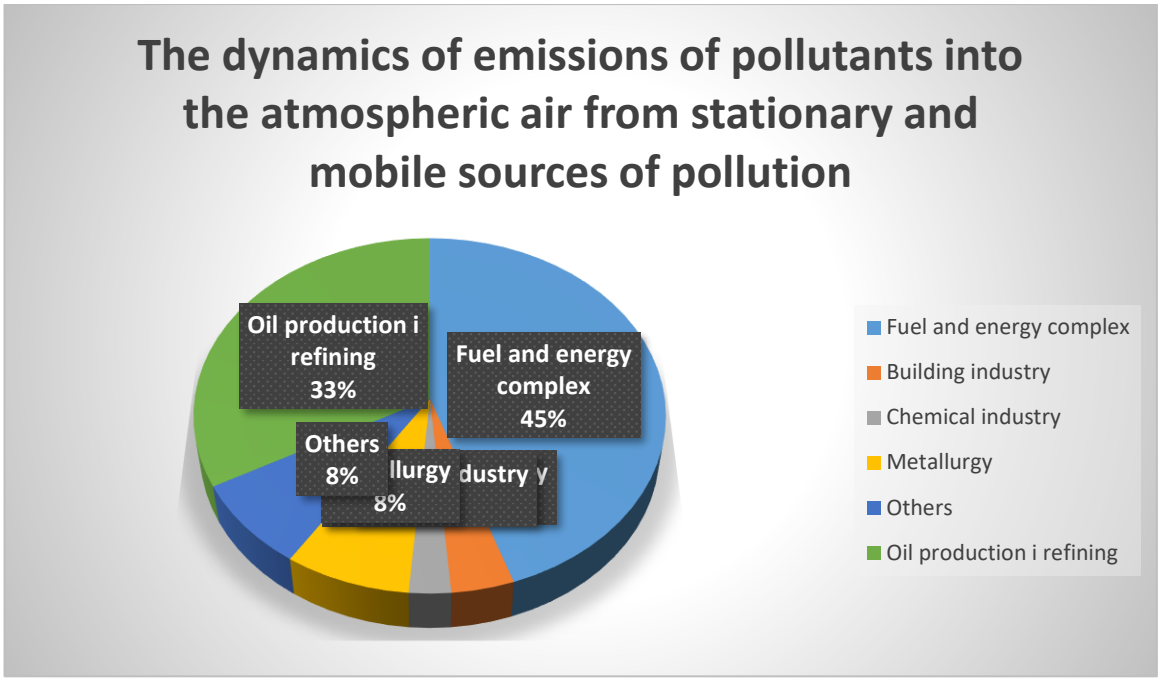


Fig.1.1.3. *Share of industries in air pollution of the Republic of Uzbekistan*

During the years of independence, there has been a tendency in the republic to reduce the volume of pollutant emissions both from stationary sources and from all types of transport. This is due to a decrease in the share of environmentally intensive industries in the industrial structure and the adoption of a number of environmental measures. Since 1996, the level of pollution of the air basin of the cities of the republic with emissions of pollutants from industry, energy and transport has stabilized or decreased, which is associated with the adoption of air protection measures and a decrease in road transport. The dynamics of emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere can be reflected in the following table:

Table 1.1.1 *Dynamics of emissions of pollutants into the atmosphere (thousand tons)*

| Emissions | 2006y. | 2007y. | 2008y. | 2009y. | 2010y. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 2173,7 | 2344,1 | 2120,5 | 2220,9 | 2267,5 |
| From mobile sources | 1316,2 | 1507,2 | 1345,0 | 1444,0 | 1512,0 |
| From stationary sources | 857,5 | 836,9 | 775,5 | 776,9 | 775,5 |

The dynamics of emissions of pollutants into the atmospheric air from stationary and mobile sources of pollution is shown in the following figure:

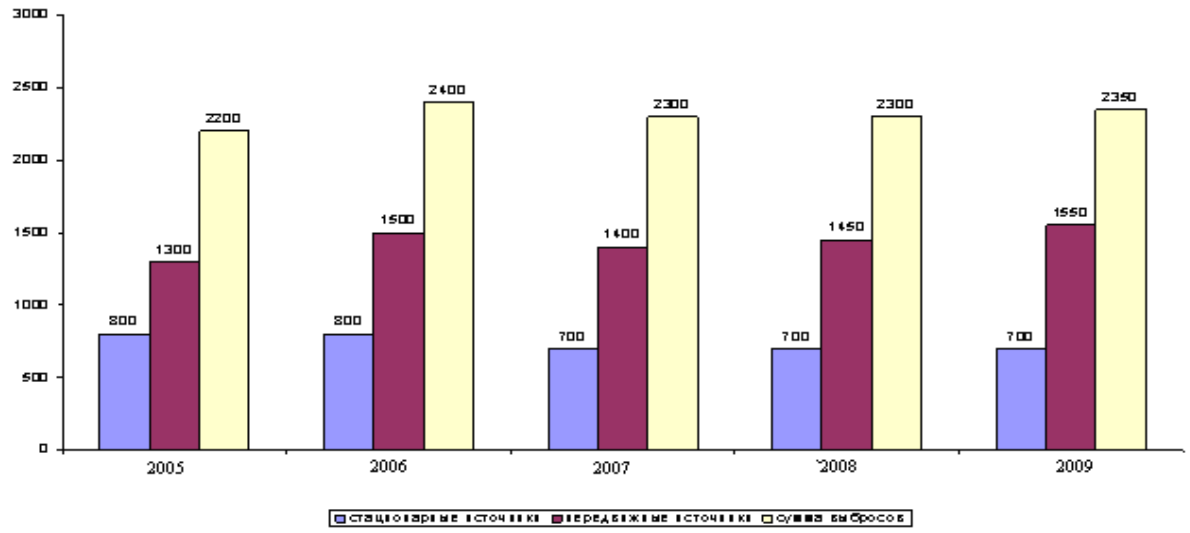


Fig. -1.1.4. *Dynamics of Emissions of Pollutants into the Atmospheric Air from Stationary and Mobile Pollution Sources*

Of the total atmospheric emissions from stationary sources, the oil and gas industry accounts for 34.4%, energy - 34.4%, non-ferrous metallurgy - 15.4%, construction industry - 4.2%, chemical industry - 2.4% and other 11.2%. Since 2004, there has been an increase in emissions of pollutants from mobile sources, which is due to the increase in the number of individual vehicles and the increased flow of heavy vehicles. Vehicle emissions are also affected by the aging of rolling stock.

For some large cities, such as Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijan, Bukhara, etc., emissions account for more than 80% of the total gross emissions from vehicles.

The organization of environmental accounting and environmental audit of an economic entity should be based, on the one hand, on the regulatory and legal framework for nature management in its areas, and on the other hand, on the regulatory and legal framework for the functioning of the accounting and auditing system. These two sides of the regulatory and legal support of environmental accounting and audit are interrelated and interdependent.

Due to the great practical importance of meeting environmental requirements at the enterprise level, its management faces the issue of developing an environmental strategy that contributes to the formation of "strategic environmental potentials" that ensure the environmental efficiency of the enterprise in the future. Moreover, we should talk about both reducing the ecological risk potentials and creating the ecological potential for success.

In turn, for the successful implementation of an environmental strategy, an enterprise needs to develop a special toolkit that includes regulatory, strategic and operational elements.

The regulatory level should provide for the development of rules for the environmental behavior of the enterprise, which define the general obligations of enterprises to comply with environmental requirements.

The strategic level involves the integration of new environmental goals into the systems of strategic planning, management and controlling that are already being used in practice..

At the operational level, a number of tools can be used, the most important of which can be the calculation of material flows, waste accounting, as well as environmental indicators, with the help of which the environmental performance of an enterprise is determined and monitored..

Since almost any production activity is associated with a negative impact on the environment, the main direction of ecologization of economic activity should be the choice of an environmental management strategy, which should organically combine environmental requirements for the activities of

the enterprise and the economic feasibility (efficiency) of environmental protection measures for the emitter of environmental pollution.

Four types of environmental management strategy are proposed, each of which should be based on an analysis of five parameters:

1) the general ecological situation in the region;

2) production capabilities of an economic entity (enterprise);

3) the level of availability of environmental protection equipment in the production cycle;

4) financial stability of the enterprise;

5) its policy in the field of innovation and reconstruction of production in the context of the implementation of the medium and long-term strategy of the enterprise.

The first strategy is aimed at the economic result of the harmful impact on the environment, i.e. it is necessary to take into account the economic damage from environmental pollution caused by this operation when calculating the effectiveness of any production and commercial operation.

The second strategy is associated with the maximum possible reduction in emissions for a given technological structure through reconstruction measures.

The third strategy is aimed at minimizing the environmental risk and can be used at enterprises that have a reliable system of environmental protection measures, but use highly toxic and radioactive materials in their production. The task of such a strategy is to prevent technological accidents and disasters.

The fourth strategy is more comprehensive and is aimed at minimizing the cumulative impact of the enterprise's activities on the environment. When implementing such a strategy, the most radical changes in the production and commercial cycle of the enterprise, up to the cessation of production of certain types of products, can be used..

As part of the expansion of the degree of greening of economic activity, much attention should be paid to:

1. Environmental monitoring - the process of monitoring changes in the state of the environment, identifying the reasons for the deterioration of its condition and developing recommendations to reduce the level of pollution.

2. Environmental expertise - verification and assessment of the compliance of economic or other activities with the requirements in the field of environmental protection and ensuring the environmental safety of society.

The task of any organization (enterprise) includes: compliance with all established standards for environmental impact; prevention of technological accidents with catastrophic environmental consequences; full and timely payment of all due payments, fees, economic sanctions for environmental purposes.

In this regard, the experience of creating such tools, accumulated within the framework of the European Union, is very interesting and useful for enterprises. A new ecological system EMAS has been created and started functioning in the countries of the European Union. The fundamental difference of this system lies in the fact that in the field of environmental regulation, the main emphasis is on internal methods of environmental protection. The content of this system is to create such incentives for enterprises that would encourage them to voluntarily adopt official directives in the field of environmental management. This system is not compulsory, but a purely market instrument. Here are the main aspects of the EMAS system:

- - development by the enterprise of its own environmental policy;

- - analysis of the state of the environment in the area where the enterprise is located;

- - development of an environmental program;

- - conducting a systematic review and evaluation of the effectiveness of environmental management;

- - Publication of the environmental report for public information;

- - conducting independent environmental control.

- The basis of environmental management can be the use of the following main tools:

- - development of ecological balances;

- - environmental accounting;

- - environmental control;

- - environmental audit.

The development of environmental balances is aimed at an objective assessment of the product and its production process, taking into account environmental factors. The process of developing environmental balances at the enterprise requires the solution of two main problems:

- development of models for classifying and weighing environmental impact factors;

- preparation of the necessary information on the average environmental load resulting from the use of individual materials and processes.

Environmental accounting is a system for registering the assessment of environmental factors in the activities of an enterprise. The result of environmental accounting can be considered periodic final reports on environmental issues. To compile them, it is necessary to create an environmental monitoring system at the enterprise, which involves the collection and assessment of specific indicators of the environmental load.

Environmental control can be considered as the simplest and most accessible element of environmental management. Currently, the system of environmental control can be divided into three main areas:

- control of the impact of the economic activity of the enterprise on the environment (regulatory control);

- control of financial indicators of environmental impact (financial control);

- integrated environmental control based on the assessment of the degree of environmental load. The effectiveness of environmental control largely depends on the system of indicators used and their information support.

Environmental audit is a tool that includes organizational and economic factors of environmental protection. It is aimed at verifying environmental standards (norms) by the enterprise. The EMAS system, based on market principles, significantly expands the competence of internal and external (independent) auditors from guarantees of compliance with environmental laws to verification of structural, procedural and organizational tools used to analyze and assess environmental pollution.

At the same time, the existing system of accounting for information on environmental activities lags far behind the need for it, which significantly hinders the further improvement of the existing mechanism for nature management. In the overwhelming majority of works, the authors of the works follow the path of explaining the provisions of the existing legislation concerning this problem and recommendations for their application. At the same time, works devoted to environmental accounting as one of the types of management accounting in the accounting system and the entire environmental management system are still not enough. Proper management of the activities of enterprises largely depends on the scientific development of methodological aspects, organizational and methodological approaches to the formation of a model for accounting and auditing the environmental costs of an economic entity

Research results According to Rosprirodnadzor [1], Rosstat of the Russian Federation [2], an impressive amount of solid domestic and industrial waste (production and consumption waste, MSW) is collected on the territory of the

Russian Federation, only in the period 2017–2019 they were generated 21238 million tons of waste (2019: 7751 Mt.,

2018: 7266 million tons, 2017: 6221 million tons, respectively), while the amount of waste generated annually grows from 3735 million tons (in 2010) to 7751 million tons, i.e. almost 2 times.

When analyzing the territorial distribution of these wastes, in accordance with the information presented in the statistical reports [1, 2], the Siberian Federal District should be singled out (about 70% of the total amount in the country), which is mainly associated with the extraction of minerals (coal) in Kemerovo region, the main coal-mining region of the Russian Federation, and the formation of a large amount of overburden, which is a waste of hazard class V.

The most problematic types of economic activity include: mining (almost 90% of the total amount of waste generated), manufacturing, providing electricity, gas and steam; water supply, water disposal, organization of collection and disposal of waste, activities for the elimination of pollution; agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing and fish farming; construction, etc. The environmental policy, as we believe, being a part of the company's accounting policy, should include an appropriate set of working documents. These are regulatory and legal support for nature management and environmental protection, environmental accounting and environmental audit, and working standards for environmental accounting and environmental audit. This may include the environmental performance of the enterprise, which should include:

- assessment of the progressiveness of technology;

- assessment of the completeness of the use of raw materials and fuel;

- applicable wastewater and air emissions treatment schemes;

- a general economic assessment of the damage caused by the enterprise to the environment, and a breakdown of this assessment by type of product.

The environmental policy included in the above-mentioned package of documents, the program of measures to reduce the burden on the environment, should provide for the nearest action plan indicating the timing of its implementation, the amount of necessary costs, indicators characterizing the reduction of emissions and their concentration, and the reduction of environmental damage. Thus, we made separate studies on the development of the environmental policy of FUE "Mubarakneftegaz".

The purpose and main directions of the environmental policy of FUE "Mubarakneftegaz"

The goal of the environmental policy of FUE “Mubarakneftegaz” is to increase the level of environmental safety, preserve a favorable environment, biological diversity and natural resources by ensuring reliable and environmentally friendly production, transport and distribution of energy, an integrated approach to the use of natural energy resources.

o Achievement of the goal is provided for:

o 1. Reducing the negative impact of the enterprises of FUE "Mubarakneftegaz" on the environment by

o reducing emissions of nitrogen and sulfur oxides, particulate matter, and greenhouse gases into the atmosphere;

o reduction of pollutant discharges into water bodies;

o rational use of water resources by thermal power plants;

o reducing production waste generation;

o increasing the use of ash and slag waste;

o reduction of oil and gas losses on pipelines.

The main directions of the solution are as follows:

o technological re-equipment and gradual decommissioning of obsolete equipment, introduction of the best existing technologies in the production, transportation and distribution of oil and gas;

o improvement of technological processes of production, transmission and distribution of oil and gas, implementation of energy saving measures;

o implementation of measures to improve fuel efficiency;

o reduction of production waste generation and ensuring their safe handling, implementation of waste recycling measures;

o implementation of programs for the development and use of renewable energy sources;

o economically and environmentally sound decentralization of energy production, optimization of the energy supply system for small consumers.

When implementing this environmental policy, one should first determine the list of types of environmental impact on the environment as a result of the enterprise's activities and the nature of this impact, since it can be both negative and positive.

Understanding the environmental problems associated with the production of products, the provision of services, the performance of work is the first step towards reducing the negative impact on the environment.

Another important area is the active improvement of the methods of economic regulation of the activities of enterprises in the field of environmental protection (setting fees for negative impact on the environment; providing tax and other benefits when introducing the best existing technologies, non-traditional types of energy, using secondary resources and processing waste, etc. .), creating a more perfect system of regulation in the field of environmental protection. In parallel, new requirements were developed for environmental auditing and, no less important, financial control of environmental aspects of enterprises' activities (definition of the list of objects of verification, the procedure and timing of control, requirements for organizations entitled to audit, the level of professionalism of auditors, etc.).

Substantive checks to detect material misstatements related to environmental issues include the following procedures: minutes of meetings of the board of directors with direct responsibility for environmental matters, media commentary, environmental expert reports, environmental conservation reports, assessment of professional competence and objectivity an environmental expert and using the results of the expert's work as audit evidence. When studying the control environment, insurance of environmental risk, the impact of environmental problems on financial reporting and investment evaluation are clarified. The objectives of the substantive and final stages are achieved by classifying sources of information, methods of obtaining audit evidence used for each of the substantive procedures. Isolation of operations of environmental costs and determination of their place in the system of all financial and economic activities of the enterprise allow us to optimize the verification process by analyzing interrelated environmental audit objects (see table 1).

Table 1 1. *Environmental Audit Procedures Conducted at the Substantive and Post-Audit Stages*

| SUBSTANTIVE VERIFICATION | |
|---|---|
| Object of audit | Audit Procedures |
| Environmental defending main assets | 1. Environmental defending main assets<br>1.1 Verification of the security of the enterprise with environmental fixed assets<br>1.2 Analysis of the compliance of environmental fixed assets and the amount of harmful impact on the environment<br>1.3 Assessment of the technical condition of environmental fixed assets and hazardous facilities |

| | |
|---|---|
| Environmental Costs | 2. Verification of environmental costs<br>2.1 Checking the validity of precautionary environmental costs<br>2.1.1 Checking the reasonableness of the costs of mandatory payments directly established by regulatory legal acts<br>2.1.2 Checking the validity of costs caused by the technological features of the audited entity in the field of environmental pollution<br>2.1.3 Checking the validity of voluntary environmental expenditures<br>2.2 Checking the correctness of accounting for subsequent costs<br>2.3 Checking the formation of reserves for environmental protection measures<br>2.4 Checking the reflection of environmental costs in the accounting accounts |
| Environmental payments | 3. Verification of environmental payments<br>3.1 Checking the correctness of the calculation of environmental charges<br>3.1.1 Checking the correctness of determining the object of taxation and the ingredients of pollutants<br>3.1.2 Checking the correctness of determining the actual volumes of harmful effects on the environment<br>3.2 Verification of the correctness of reporting on environmental payments and the timeliness of its submission<br>3.3 Checking the completeness and timeliness of payment of environmental charges |
| | |
| Outcome: obtaining sufficient reliable audit evidence to form an opinion on the reliability of the reflection in the financial statements of environmental audited items | |
| THE FINAL STAGE | |
| 1. Analysis of identified errors and misstatements and their impact on the financial statements<br>2. Analysis of identified cases of non-compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan | |
| Outcome: formation of an audit report | |

Thus, audit evidence of the reliability of information on environmental costs can be obtained when checking other environmental objects of the audit, as well as in the course of assessing compliance with the requirements of environmental legislation..

Another form of environmental financial control is payment for negative environmental impact (NEP) and significant fines for exceeding the established maximum allowable standards.

The organization and implementation of the rules for accounting and control of "environmental" payments directly at the enterprise is one of the mandatory steps to implement total environmental control.

This scheme includes:

accounting information on the accrual and payment of taxes and payments, including fees and fines for exceeding the maximum allowable norms (if necessary);

organization of workflow: formation of primary documentation, systematization of data in accounting registers and internal (managerial) reporting, formation of tax returns;

organization of statistical accounting. audit control of enterprises engaged in the removal of MSW.

Of particular importance in the organization of control is the documentation of all environmental aspects of the activities of enterprises. For this purpose, industry requirements are being developed for the formation of a list of such documents.

It should be noted that there is no recommended or legally established methodology for financial control of the environmental aspects of the economic activity of enterprises. In the practice of accounting and financial control of "environmental" payments, only recommendations on the organization of financial control of the International Standards ISO 14001:2004, ISO 14001:2016 should be noted. In general, the verification procedure, according to these documents, is reduced to 7 main direction:

1) analysis and identification of production processes and other types of activities of the enterprise that directly generate waste;

2) waste identification (by hazard class, for example, recycling options and disposal procedures;

3) checking the availability and effectiveness of technical means to reduce the amount of household waste, environmentally hazardous emissions and discharges of polluted water;

4) verification of the procedure for collection and temporary storage of waste, analysis of internal regulations;

5) verification of procedures for the transportation and disposal of waste, including contracts concluded for the transportation and disposal of waste;

6) checking the procedures for accounting and internal control of "environmental" payments directly at the enterprise;

7) the correct execution of documentation related to the accounting and internal control of all aspects of the enterprise's activities in relation to "environmental" payments and possible negative impact on the environment.

Financial control begins with an analysis of the material balance of all structural units, energy and material flows, identification of possible losses and related environmental aspects (in terms of negative impact on the environment). Thus, in the course of further verification, the degree of reliability of the data provided for verification of the reporting is clarified , accuracy of calculations, timeliness of payment of taxes and payments, timeliness of reporting to regulatory authorities.

Carrying out financial control according to the methodology described above will not only make it possible to verify the accuracy of the calculations made and the reliability of reporting indicators and strengthen the environmental focus of these procedures, but also streamline the procedure for collecting, temporary storage, transportation and disposal of municipal solid waste.

The introduction of an audit of environmental aspects into the rank of mandatory during financial control will increase the status of this audit in terms of monitoring the activities of enterprises to reduce waste produced and implement procedures aimed at reducing the negative impact on the environment.

Among the main areas of environmental protection activities at enterprises, the following can be distinguished:

- development and improvement of technological processes in order to save natural resources and reduce the negative impact on the environment;

- carrying out ecological expertise of manufactured products;

- removal from production of environmentally hazardous products;

- closure of individual production sites, the activities of which are associated with a probable risk of an environmental accident or catastrophe;

- construction and equipment of environmental and resource-saving facilities;

- maintenance and operation of treatment facilities and disposal plants, increasing their capacity and efficiency;

- processing and disposal of solid industrial waste;

- maintenance of green spaces on the territory of the enterprise and in the sanitary protection zone, land reclamation;

- management of environmental protection activities at the enterprise.

The formation and development of the economic mechanism for nature management and environmental protection should take place in the following areas:

- accounting and socio-economic assessment of the natural resource potential and the ecological state of the territories;

- forecasting and planning for the rational use of natural resources and environmental protection;

- introduction of an effective financial and credit mechanism for nature management;

- introduction of an environmental insurance system (compulsory state environmental insurance and voluntary environmental insurance);

- development of environmental banks and environmental funds;

- economic stimulation of environmental protection activities at enterprises;

- improvement of the system of paid environmental management and effective use of its tools.

## Conclusions

In conclusion, the following results can be given:

- the essence of the reasons for the occurrence of environmental costs and the effectiveness of environmental measures in the conditions of market relations are disclosed (on the example of the environmental policy of Mubarekneftegaz);

- formulated scientific conclusions about the possibilities of practical use and separate accounting of expenses for the environmental activities of the enterprise;

- proposals were developed for compiling a detailed list of procedures for studying the internal control system at the preliminary stage of environmental audit;

- developed scientific proposals and practical recommendations for improving the plan and program of environmental audit.

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