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NGUYEN THI QUYNH TRANG

**ACCOUNTING ON REVENUE, COSTS AND BUSINESS
RESULTS IN FORESTRY ENTERPRISES IN VIETNAM**

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Full name of Instructors: 1. Assoc Prof. PhD. Chuc Anh Tu

2. PhD. Nguyen Thi Ngoc Thach

Reviewer 1:

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Reviewer 2:

.....

Reviewer 3:

.....

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INTRODUCTION

1. The urgency of research topic

Vietnam is a country famous for its forest ecosystem with high biodiversity value. Over the years, the Government has directed the effective implementation of plans for forest protection and development, linking economic development with protection of natural resources and environment. In particular, the policy of allocating production forest land to forestry enterprises is a breakthrough solution for forest preservation and development, as well as promoting socio-economic development.

In the context of economic integration, increased competition as well as the trend of developing a green economy have set new requirements for forestry enterprises in controlling and managing. With a specific business field, in order to develop effectively, forestry enterprises must really comprehensively innovate their management tools. One of the important economic management tools is the accounting system, in which accounting of revenue, costs and business results should be the top concern. Because revenue, cost and business results are all important accounting objects showing the financial position and performance of the business.

From the above reasons, the author has chosen the research topic: "**Accounting on revenue, costs and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam**" as the research topic for his doctoral thesis. to assess the current situation and propose solutions to improve the accounting of revenue, cost and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam.

2. Overview of studies related to the thesis topic

The author synthesizes an overview of domestic and foreign works related to the thesis topic, thereby exploring the research gap that the thesis continues to research.

3. Research objectives of the thesis

The overall objective of the thesis is to research and propose

solutions to improve of revenue, costs and business results accounting in forestry enterprises in Vietnam on two aspects of financial accounting and accounting, management accounting. To solve the general goal, the author defines the specific objectives as follows:

Firstly, systematize and clarify the basic theoretical framework of revenue, cost and business results accounting in enterprises in terms of financial accounting and management accounting.

Secondly, survey, analyze and evaluate the current status of revenue, cost and business results accounting in forestry enterprises in Vietnam in terms of financial accounting and management accounting, clarifying the results achieved as well as the limitations and causes of the limitations.

Thirdly, make proposals and recommendations to improve the accounting of revenues, costs and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam.

4. The object and scope of the thesis

The object of the thesis is the theoretical issues and the actual situation of accounting for revenue, costs and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam in terms of financial accounting and management accounting.

Research scope of the thesis

- *About the research content:* The thesis studies revenue, cost and business results accounting in terms of financial accounting and management accounting in forestry enterprises in Vietnam. In order to ensure the focus on the specifics of the forestry industry, the thesis only studies the accounting of revenue, costs and business results in the activities of planting, tending, managing, protecting and exploiting forests, not doing research on wood processing or other business activities in forestry enterprises. The content on providing information on financial statements only studies the separate

financial statements of forestry enterprises, not the consolidated financial statements.

- *About the research space:* Research on accounting revenue, cost and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam. The thesis does not study at enterprises that are not registered to operate under the Enterprise Law but operate under the model of households, farms, and forestry cooperatives.

- *About the time of research:* The author conducts actual surveys and collects data on the system of documents, accounting books, financial reporting systems, and management accounting reports of forestry enterprises in Vietnam from 2018 to 2020.

5. Research methods of the thesis

5.1. Research methods

The thesis uses a combination of basic research methods of economic science such as methods of comparison, statistics, analysis, diagramming... to study theoretical and practical issues; at the same time flexibly use qualitative research methods to solve problems in accordance with the set research objectives.

5.2. Methods of information collection

5.2.1. Methods of primary data collection

To collect primary data, the author applied a combination of methods such as survey method, in-depth interview, observation, etc.

Survey method through questionnaires

This data is collected by the author from 65 forestry enterprises specializing in planting, tending, managing and protecting forests, including enterprises with different types such as limited liability companies and joint stock companies...

The survey was designed into two samples and sent to two different groups of subjects with a total of 195 votes. In which, 65 votes were sent to the first group, who are senior managers of forestry enterprises and 130 votes to the second group, who are accountants (chief accountants and accountants) in forestry

enterprises.

In-depth interview method

The in-depth interview method was conducted through face-to-face interviews or phone calls to 20 people who are managers or chief accountants at forestry enterprises in Vietnam and 05 experts in the field of accounting to find out, understand more information that the survey has not mentioned specifically.

5.2.2. Secondary data collection method

The secondary data is collected by the author from available information channels such as: website of forestry enterprises in Vietnam, website of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; textbooks, lectures, articles on specialized journals at home and abroad; documents, vouchers, accounting books and accounting reports at forestry enterprises in Vietnam...

5.3. Methods of processing, analyzing and presenting data

The processing, synthesis and evaluation of survey results are carried out through methods such as statistical methods, interpretation, induction, comparison, analysis, modeling through diagrams and tables. The survey questionnaires were compiled by the author on Excel software of Microsoft Office, thereby synthesizing, analyzing and evaluating the current situation of the accounting on revenue, cost, and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam.

6. Contributions of the thesis

About theoretical aspect

The thesis has systematized the theoretical basis of accounting for revenue, cost and business results in enterprises on two aspects of financial accounting and management accounting. At the same time, the thesis has synthesized international accounting standards on revenue and expenses related to the forestry sector as a basis for proposing complete solutions.

In practice

The thesis has researched and analyzed the current situation of revenue, cost and business results accounting in forestry enterprises in Vietnam. On that basis, the thesis has pointed out the achieved results and the shortcomings and limitations in the accounting of revenue, costs and business results accounting in these enterprises. The thesis also identifies the causes of limitations as a basis for proposing some solutions to improve the accounting of revenue, costs and business results at forestry enterprises in Vietnam, and specifies the conditions to implement the solutions.

7. Research structure of the thesis

In addition to the introduction, conclusion, table of contents, references and appendices, the thesis is structured with 3 chapters:

Chapter 1: Theory of revenue, cost and business results accounting in enterprises.

Chapter 2: Actual situation of revenue, cost and business results accounting in forestry enterprises in Vietnam.

Chapter 3: Completing accounting for revenue, cost and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam.

CHAPTER 1

THEORY OF REVENUE, COST AND BUSINESS RESULTS ACCOUNTING IN ENTERPRISES.

1.1. The nature, classification of revenue, cost and business results in enterprises

1.1.1. The nature, classification of revenue

1.1.1.1. The nature of revenue

The author has synthesized and analyzed a number of different views on revenue and income internationally and in Vietnam. Thereby, the author realizes that the nature of income in the enterprise is an increase in the economic benefits of the enterprise through activities in the accounting period leading to an increase in equity without taking into account capital contributions of

shareholders or owners. In which, income includes revenue arising from ordinary production and business activities, which are generated regularly and regularly in the enterprise (such as activities of selling goods, products, providing services, investing in financial investment...); and other income arising from extraordinary activities other than revenue-generating activities.

1.1.1.2. The classification of revenue

Revenue arises from many sources, from many different activities in enterprises. Therefore, enterprises can have many different ways of classifying revenue to serve the accounting and revenue management. The author has outlined a number of major revenue classification methods in enterprises, analyzing the purpose of each classification method.

1.1.2. The nature, classification of cost

1.1.2.1. The nature of cost

There are many different approaches to costs, but the nature of the cost is the decline in economic benefits during the accounting period of the enterprise in order to generate income for the enterprise on the basis of reliable and appropriate evidence which matching income.

1.1.2.2. The classification of cost

To serve cost management and make effective business decisions, enterprises need to identify and classify costs according to many different criteria. Each cost classification will provide the necessary information, suitable for a certain purpose. The author outlines the classification of costs in enterprises and analyzes the purpose of each classification method.

1.1.3. The nature, classification of business results

1.1.3.1. The nature of business results

In the author's opinion, business results are indicators that reflect the final results of all activities in enterprises. In which, the result of each type of activity is the difference between the income and the corresponding cost that the enterprise has to spend.

1.1.3.2. The classification of business results

Business results can be classified in different ways depending on the information requirements for management and the current status of business activities in the enterprise. The author outlines the classification of business results and analyzes the purpose of each classification method.

1.2. Accounting for revenue, cost and business results in enterprises

1.2.1. Accounting for revenue, cost and business results in enterprises in terms of financial accounting

1.2.1.1. Collecting accounting information on revenue, cost and business results

To collect accounting information effectively, it should be done on the basis of clearly defining the source of information collection and the means of information collection.

1.2.1.2. Process and systematize accounting information on revenue, cost and business results

In order to process and systematize accounting information on revenue, cost and business results, enterprises need to rely on accounting principles and standards prescribed on the time of recognition and determining principles.

Based on the system of accounting vouchers received, enterprises open general accounting accounts and detailed accounting accounts reflecting revenue, cost, and business results for monitoring and consolidation. At the same time, enterprises will apply flexibly detailed and general accounting books under the guidance of the Ministry of Finance to suit the characteristics of production and business activities and management requirements at the enterprise.

1.2.1.3. Provide accounting information on revenue, expenses and business results

The information of revenue, costs and business results is mainly presented in the income statement and explained in detail in

the notes to the financial statements. The revenue information presented in the financial statements must be detailed for each type of activity. Information on costs for preparing financial statements will be classified according to operational functions. In addition, revenue and cost information is also presented in the Cash Flow Statement to evaluate business performance through the review and assessment of cash flows in the enterprise.

1.2.2. Accounting for revenue, cost and business results in enterprises in terms of management accounting

1.2.2.1. Setting norms, making estimates of revenue, cost and business results

The cost norm system usually includes: direct materials cost norms, direct labor cost norms, manufacturing overhead norms, selling cost norms and administrative cost norms. Each different type of cost will have a different way of building cost norms.

The norm is built for a unit of product, while the estimate is built for the entire product output (according to the plan). The construction of an estimate can go from general to detailed or vice versa from detail to general. An overall budget is usually composed of the following detailed estimates: (i) Consumption estimate; (ii) Production estimate; (iii) Estimate of cost of goods sold; (iv) Estimate of selling cost and administrative costs; (v) Estimate of business results.

1.2.2.2. Collect and process performance information on revenue, cost and business results

Management accountants often use the system of accounting voucher built on the basis of a financial accounting voucher system, but with additional criteria and more detailed information for the purpose of recording information specifically to provide useful information to administrators. To process information on revenue, cost and business results, the management accounting system also uses methods similar to processing financial accounting information

such as: pricing method, method accounting accounts, methods of recording in accounting books.

1.2.2.3. Provide information on revenue, cost and business results

Accounting information about revenue, cost and business results, after being received and processed through the system of vouchers, accounts and accounting books, will be analyzed to provide necessary information for administrators through management accounting reports.

1.3. Accounting for revenue, costs and business results in some countries on the world and lessons learned for forestry enterprises in Vietnam

1.3.1. Accounting for revenue, cost and business results according to the American accounting system

The American is a country with a developed economy in all fields, so the American has a long history of developing an accounting system both in theory and in practice. The basic feature of the American accounting model is that the financial accounting and management accounting systems are closely combined in the same accounting apparatus.

1.3.2. Accounting for revenue, cost and business results according to the Chinese accounting system

Currently, most Chinese enterprises organize the revenue and cost accounting according to the combined model of financial accounting and management accounting, in which cost management accounting is concerned with the aim of control and cut costs. The recognition of revenue, cost and business results according to the Chinese accounting system is regulated in accordance with the international accounting standard system.

1.3.3. Lessons learned on applying revenue, cost and business results accounting in forestry enterprises in Vietnam

Firstly, forestry enterprises in Vietnam should apply the combined model of financial accounting and management accounting

in the same accounting system to improve accounting efficiency.

Secondly, the financial accounting system at forestry enterprises in Vietnam, when built, must ensure the principles of simplicity, transparency, ease of control, and openness.

Thirdly, Vietnamese forestry enterprises need to pay more attention to building a management accounting system.

CONCLUSION CHAPTER 1

In Chapter 1, the author focused on clarifying the basic theory of revenue, cost and business results accounting in enterprises in terms of financial accounting and management accounting. In addition, Chapter 1 also delves into the experience of accounting for revenue, cost and business results in some countries with developed economies on the world such as the American and China, thereby providing orientations about accounting for revenue, cost and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam.

CHAPTER 2

ACTUAL SITUATION OF REVENUE, COST AND BUSINESS RESULTS ACCOUNTING IN FORESTRY ENTERPRISES IN VIETNAM

2.1. Overview of forestry enterprises in Vietnam

2.1.1. History of establishment and development of forestry enterprises in Vietnam

Along with the development process of the country, the Vietnamese forestry enterprises have a history of formation and development through many stages, constantly being innovated and perfected to match the requirements of the economy.

2.1.2. State management and financial mechanism in forestry enterprises in Vietnam

** State management in the forestry sector in Vietnam*

The State management system for forestry in Vietnam is organized according to a four-level structure from central to local, including: central level, province/city level, district level, and commune level.

** Financial mechanism in forestry enterprises in Vietnam*

The financial mechanism in forestry enterprises in Vietnam is currently built according to one of the following two models:

- Model 1: Corporation - Member company (parent company - subsidiary).
- Model 2: Independent forestry enterprises

2.1.3. *Product characteristics and production and business organization in forestry enterprises in Vietnam*

** Characteristics of forestry production activities*

- The means of production in forestry are forest resources, a biological asset that always grows and develops.
- Forest products often go through long production cycles.
- Forestry production activities are often organized in mountainous and remote areas, and are strongly influenced by natural factors.
- Forestry activities are social.

** Characteristics and classification of forest products*

Products from forestry production in forestry enterprises now include two main categories, including: (i) products harvested from forests (wood or non-timber forest products); and (ii) public products and services (planting, tending and protecting special-use forests and protection forests). In addition, enterprises can classify forests into two categories, including: timber forests and non-timber forest products.

** Characteristics of forestry production and business organization*

During their operation, forestry enterprises usually organize forestry production mainly according to the following two models:

(i) enterprises themselves organize planting, tending and protecting forests or (ii) Forest contracting enterprises. In which, forestry enterprises can contract out each stage or contract the whole forest business cycle.

2.1.4. Characteristics of management organization in forestry enterprises in Vietnam

Forestry enterprises in Vietnam are mainly small and medium enterprises, in the form of one-member limited liability companies. These enterprises can be independent forestry enterprises with state-owned capital, under the management of provincial People's Committees, or forestry enterprises under the Corporation.

2.1.5. Organizational characteristics of accounting in forestry enterprises in Vietnam

2.1.5.1. Organization of accounting apparatus in forestry enterprises in Vietnam

According to the survey results, 82.8% of forestry enterprises organize their accounting apparatus in a centralized form. These are mostly small and medium sized enterprises (One Member Limited Liability Company). The remaining 17.2% of forestry enterprises are organized in the form of semi-centralization, semi-dispersal, which are large-scale enterprises such as corporations and joint stock companies.

In addition, 89.7% of forestry enterprises have organized their accounting apparatus according to a model combining financial accounting and management accounting. The remaining 10.3% of enterprises do not apply management accounting.

2.1.5.2. Accounting system and methods at forestry enterprises in Vietnam

According to the survey results, 100% of forestry enterprises follow the accounting regime according to Circular 200/2014/TT-BTC issued by the Ministry of Finance on December 22, 2014. In terms of accounting form: 81.7% of forestry enterprises use the general journal form. The remaining 18.3% of enterprises use the form of

bookkeeping vouchers. In addition, no enterprise applies other forms of accounting such as Journal - Voucher or Journal - Ledger.

2.2. Actual situation of accounting revenue, cost and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam

2.2.1. Actual situation of revenue, cost and business results accounting in forestry enterprises in Vietnam in terms of financial accounting

2.2.1.1. Actual situation of receiving accounting information on revenue, cost and business results

The revenue of forestry enterprises is mainly generated from the exploitation of forest products and the provision of services from the forest. Depending on the characteristics of each type of forest, forestry enterprises generate different revenue contents. The exploitation of planted forests can be done in two ways: (i) forestry enterprises organize the sale of standing trees or (ii) forestry enterprises exploit by themselves or bid for construction units to harvest timber in the field. planted forest area. In addition, 44.8% of forestry enterprises generated revenues from forest environmental services and recognized them as revenue from providing services during the period.

2.2.1.2. Actual situation of processing and systematizing accounting information on revenue, cost and business results

a. Actual situation of processing and systematizing accounting information on revenue

To record revenue, 100% of forestry enterprises use account 511 "Sales and service provision". In addition, 62.1% of forestry enterprises opened more detailed accounts at level 2 for account 511 according to the guidance of the current accounting system. At the same time, 72.4% of enterprises opened detailed accounts to record revenue from sales and service provision by type of product and service. As for the proceeds from forest environmental services, forestry enterprises in Vietnam all record payments for forest

environment services to contracted households as a decrease in revenue from selling goods and providing services in the period.

b. Actual situation of processing and systematizing accounting information on cost

** Actual situation of processing and systematization of forestry production costs*

✓ *For production forests*

According to the survey results, 81.1% of forestry enterprises planted forests for timber and 41.4% of forestry enterprises planted non-timber forest products. Each type of forest has a different way of monitoring and accounting for investment costs in planting and taking care of forests.

For protection forests

For this type of forest, forestry enterprises usually carry out afforestation work to ensure forest density and care, manage and protect forests according to State programs in order to perform public tasks.

** Actual situation of processing, systematizing cost of goods sold*

Cost of goods sold of forestry enterprises includes the cost of forests when they are harvested (whitening or thinning), the cost of forest care, management and protection activities or the cost of forest environmental services.

** Actual situation of processing and systematizing selling and administrative expenses*

Some forestry enterprises account expenses for exploitation of planted forests in selling expenses, instead of in cost of goods sold. In addition, 100% of forestry enterprises opened detailed level 2 accounts for the accounts of “selling expenses” and “administrative expenses” accounts.

** Actual situation of processing and systematizing financial costs*

In some forestry enterprises, interest expense for investment in afforestation is accounted for as a financial expense, instead of being capitalized in the investment cost of afforestation.

** Actual situation of processing and systematizing other costs*

Other expenses are recorded by the forestry enterprise into account 811 “Other expenses”. This account is usually not allowed to open a detailed account because the number of transactions is small and infrequent.

** Actual situation of processing and systematizing corporate income tax expenses*

Forestry enterprises do not deferred normally income tax expenses because they do not have a material temporary difference between the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities on the accounting balance sheet with the basis for calculating corporate income tax.

c. Actual situation of processing and systematizing accounting information for business results

In addition to determining business results of the whole enterprise, 13.8% of forestry enterprises also determine business results by business fields. To account for business results, forestry enterprises all use Income summary account and open the 911 Account Ledger, not open detailed accounts and detailed books for Account 911.

2.2.1.3. Actual situation of providing accounting information on revenue, cost and business results

The author summarizes the presentation of biological assets as forests in the financial statements of forestry enterprises through the following table:

Report Type	Forest for wood	Forest for non-timber products
Accounting balance sheet	Generally presented in the section: Inventory or long-term work-in-progress, not presented in a separate section to reflect the value of	Generally presented in the section: tangible fixed assets or construction in progress, not presented in a separate section to reflect

	forests.	the value of forests.
Business performance report	No profit or loss entries arising from fluctuations in the value of biological assets	No profit or loss entries arising from fluctuations in the value of biological assets
Statements of cash flows	There is no net cash flow arising from fluctuations in the value of biological assets	There is no net cash flow arising from fluctuations in the value of biological assets
Notes to the financial statements	Explanation of the work-in-progress of forests at historical cost	Explain the original cost, accumulated depreciation and residual value of the forest.

2.2.2. Actual situation of accounting for revenue, costs and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam in terms of management accounting

2.2.2.1. Situation of setting norms, making estimates of revenue, cost and business results

100% of surveyed forestry enterprises have built a system of cost norms and made cost estimates. Forestry enterprises focus on estimating production cost items such as direct material costs and direct labor costs on the basis of the prescribed technical norm system. The estimate of general production costs is only made by 10.3% of forestry enterprises because this cost includes many contents and does not have specific norms. In addition, no forestry enterprise has made estimates of selling and administrative expenses.

2.2.2.2. Actual situation of receiving and processing information on revenue, cost and business results

** Actual situation of initial recognition of realized information on revenue, cost and business results*

Forestry enterprises do not design additional documents by themselves to suit management accounting. In general, the

accounting voucher system at forestry enterprises is only enough to record information about revenue, cost and business results for financial accounting, but has not yet met the requirements for providing information of management accounting.

** Actual situation of processing information about revenue, cost and business results*

The information processing carried out in forestry enterprises is mainly expressed through aspects of the pricing method. The author clearly states the content of calculating the cost of forest products, including: (i) forest products for timber; (ii) forest products for non-timber products; (iii) public utility products.

** Status of identifying responsibility centers*

24.1% of surveyed forestry enterprises have established responsibility centers. However, the cost centers at these enterprises are equivalent to afforestation teams or processing workshops.

2.2.2.3. Actual situation of providing information on revenue, cost and business results

** Actual situation of analyzing revenue and cost fluctuations*

Most forestry enterprises have analyzed the actual cost fluctuations with the estimated costs or analyzed the implementation of the production and business plan in the year. However, these analysis reports only stop at the comparison between performance results and planned or estimated targets, without analysis of the causes of fluctuations.

** Actual situation of cost-volume-profit analysis*

Because forestry enterprises in Vietnam do not classify costs by activity level into variable and fixed costs, they also do not conduct cost - volume - profit analysis.

** Actual situation of management accounting reporting system*

Because forestry enterprises in Vietnam are currently mainly state-owned enterprises, subject to the direction and control of

corporations and provincial People's Committees, managers in enterprises usually only use management accounting reports for short-term decision making based on annual assessment of production and business activities.

2.3. Assessment of the actual situation of revenue, cost and business results accounting in forestry enterprises in Vietnam

2.3.1. Assessing the actual situation of revenue, cost and business results accounting in forestry enterprises in Vietnam in terms of financial accounting

The author evaluates the achieved results and limitations in accounting for revenue, costs and business results at forestry enterprises in Vietnam in terms of financial accounting as follows:

- About receiving accounting information on revenue, cost and business results
- Processing and systematizing accounting information on revenue, cost and business results
- About presenting accounting information on revenue, cost and business results on financial statements.

2.3.1. Assessing the actual situation of revenue, costs and business results accounting in forestry enterprises in Vietnam in terms of management accounting

The author evaluates the achieved results and limitations in revenue, costs and business results accounting in forestry enterprises in Vietnam in terms of management accounting as follows:

- Building norms, making estimates of revenue, cost and business results
- Regarding the receipt and processing of revenue, cost and business results
- In terms of analysis, providing information on revenue, cost and business results for decision making of managers

At the same time, the author identifies some basic causes of

the limitations as follows:

- The State has not fully issued guidelines for forestry enterprises, a particular type of enterprise.

- Forestry enterprises in Vietnam were formerly state-owned enterprises, with specific characteristics in organizational structure and management, characteristics of production and business organization, product characteristics and consumption market. ...

- The qualifications and professional capacity of accountants as well as the ability to invest in equipment and apply information technology for accounting work at some forestry enterprises in Vietnam are still limited.

CONCLUSION CHAPTER 2

In chapter 2, the author has summarized, analyzed and evaluated the actual situation of accounting for revenue, cost and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam in terms of financial accounting and management accounting, and illustrated by specific accounting documents at some typical enterprises.

The author has analyzed the advantages, limitations as well as causes of limitations in accounting for revenue, costs and business results at forestry enterprises in Vietnam. This is an important basis for the author to propose solutions to improve the accounting of revenues, costs and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam according to the set goals.

CHAPTER 3

COMPLETING ACCOUNTING FOR REVENUE, COST AND BUSINESS RESULTS IN FORESTRY ENTERPRISES IN VIETNAM

3.1. Forest industry development orientation

The author has studied the current view of the forestry sector development and the development goals of the forestry sector to 2030.

3.2. Requirements and principles for completing accounting of

revenue, cost and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam

3.2.1. Requirement to complete accounting of revenue, cost and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam

3.2.2. Principles of perfecting the accounting of revenue, cost and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam

The completion of accounting for revenue, costs and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam should ensure the following principles: Principle of inheritance; Matching principle; The principle of unity; Efficiency principles.

3.3. Solution for revenue, expenses and business results accounting in forestry enterprises in Vietnam

3.3.1. Completing accounting for revenue, cost and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam in terms of financial accounting

3.3.1.1. Completing the receipt of accounting information on revenue, expenses and business results

3.3.1.2. Complete processing and systematization of revenue, cost and business results accounting information

- * Completing the recognition, measurement and accounting of forest value according to the orientation of International Accounting Standard 41 – Agriculture

- * Completing the recording of full exploitation

- * Completing accounting for payment for forest environment services to individuals or contracted households

- * Completing the method of depreciating non-timber forest

- * Completing the accounting cost account for afforestation

- * Completing the accounting for provisioning for plantation forest risks

- * Completing the detailed accounting book system

3.3.1.3. Complete providing accounting information on revenue, cost and business results

- * Complete the Balance Sheet form

- * Complete the Income Statement form

3.3.2. Completing accounting for revenue, costs and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam in terms of management accounting

3.3.2.1. Completing the construction of norms, making estimates of revenue, costs and business results

- * Completing the construction of the cost norm system
- * Complete forecasting of revenue, cost and business results

3.3.2.2. Completing the collection and processing of revenue, cost and business results

* Complete classification of revenue, cost and business results in forestry enterprises

* Completing the method of calculating the cost of forestry products such as forest products excluding the value of recovered products; forestry products that are parallel products; intercropping products under the canopy of large trees.

* Completing the distribution of selling and administrative expenses

* Completing systematization of revenue and cost information

* Completing the construction of responsibility centers in forestry enterprises

3.3.2.3. Complete information on revenue, cost and business results

* Complete analysis of revenue and cost fluctuations

* Complete C-V-P analysis application

* Completing the management accounting report of revenue, cost and business results

3.4. Conditions for implementing solutions to improve revenue, cost and business results accounting at forestry enterprises in Vietnam

3.4.1. On the side of the State and the authorities

The State and functional agencies need to study and issue Vietnamese accounting standards on "Agriculture" based on International Accounting Standard No. 41 and make adjustments to suit Vietnamese conditions in order to create a legal basis accounting

for agricultural activities.

3.4.2. On the side of professional associations

3.4.3. On the side of Vietnamese forestry enterprises

Firstly, business managers themselves need to have a certain level of understanding of accounting.

Secondly, it is necessary to improve the capacity and qualifications of the accounting staff in the enterprise.

Thirdly, forestry enterprises need to organize a unified information system, linking departments, functional departments with accounting departments to facilitate the exchange and receipt of accounting information.

CONCLUSION CHAPTER 3

In Chapter 3, on the basis of analysis and assessment, the advantages and limitations still exist in the current situation of revenue, cost and business results accounting in forestry enterprises in Vietnam. The author has proposed groups of solutions to improve revenue, cost and business results accounting at forestry enterprises in Vietnam in both financial accounting and management accounting in order to enhance efficiency. The results of accounting information serve information users both inside and outside the enterprise.

At the same time, in order to well implement the above solutions, the author makes recommendations and conditions for implementing solutions on the part of the State, professional associations and forestry enterprises in Vietnam.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

In the current trend of international integration, Vietnam's forestry industry always plays an important role, making valuable contributions in terms of economy - society - environment and national security and defense. In order to develop effectively, forestry enterprises must really deeply and comprehensively innovate their accounting systems. In which, accounting for revenue, expenses and business results occupies an important position. With the selection of the topic "Accounting on revenue, costs and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam", according to the set research objectives, the thesis has accomplished the following contents:

Firstly, the thesis has systematically presented the basic theoretical framework on accounting of revenue, costs and business results in enterprises on two aspects of financial accounting and management accounting. In which, financial accounting of revenue, costs and business results is approached from the perspective of international accounting standards, as well as Vietnamese accounting standards. Management accounting of revenue, cost and business results has access to the contents associated with the internal management process of the enterprise.

Secondly, the thesis has reflected the current situation of accounting for revenue, costs and business results in forestry enterprises in Vietnam in terms of financial accounting and management accounting. At the same time, the thesis analyzed and evaluated the advantages, limitations and causes of limitations in accounting for revenue, costs and business results in these enterprises.

Thirdly, the thesis has proposed solutions to improve the accounting of revenue, costs and business results in accordance with the characteristics of the type of forestry enterprise, the characteristics of the organization of production and business activities, in order to improve the interrelationship between financial accounting system and management accounting in forestry enterprises in Vietnam. At the same time, specify the conditions for implementing the solutions.

LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS RELATED TO THE THESIS

1. Nguyen Thi Quynh Trang (2018), *“About the process of auditing the fixed asset item in the audit of financial statements”*, The journal of Finance, ISSN - 2615 - 8973, 2018 (677), pp. 59 - 62.
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