
The Importance and Analysis of the Accounting Department of Enterprises and its Management

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Abstract: This article discusses the importance and analysis of the accounting department of enterprises and its management, which should be performed by the accounting department to increase the efficiency and profitability of the enterprise, employment, to achieve positive indicators of labour productivity. In accounting, as in operational and statistical accounting, all measures are used - natural, labor and money. However, it pays special attention to the monetary (value) measure, as it allows obtaining generalized indicators of accounting. Therefore, in the money meter, all the objects of accounting, although they are reflected in the nature and mechanisms, are, of course, represented in the money meter.

Keywords: Accounting, management, enterprises, analysis, efficiency, profitability, employment, labor productivity, operational accounting, statistical accounting, association, concern, corporation, joint-stock company, production costs, operating costs, contingencies, cost of production, gross sales revenue, marginal (maximum gross) profit.

It is known that a report is a set of information about the results and conditions of the work of an enterprise, association, concern, corporation, joint-stock company, etc. over the past period. handed over to the relevant entities for control and management purposes. Reporting information includes information on products sold, work and services sold, production costs of the link, sources of financing and organization of the link, financial results of the link, taxation and dividends.

Accounting provides information on the amount of various types of tangible assets and cash available in the economy, the status of settlements with other enterprises and organizations, the total amount of other resources in it; the volume and cost of manufactured materials, products produced and sold are determined; financial results of economic activity - profit (net income) or loss is calculated; profitability of the enterprise and a number of other indicators of the enterprise and its components. In accounting, as in operational and statistical accounting, all measures are used - natural, labour and money. However, it pays special attention to the monetary (value) measure, as it allows obtaining generalized indicators of accounting. Therefore, in the money meter, all the objects of accounting, although they are reflected in the nature and mechanisms, are, of course, represented in the money meter.

Using a money meter, accounting provides the total amount of funds of the enterprise, production costs, operating costs, contingencies, cost of production, gross sales revenue, and marginal (maximum gross) profit. One of the most important features is that it records all business transactions. This is necessary to get a complete description of all business processes. Another feature of accounting is its documentation. Each transaction recorded in the accounting system must first be documented. The document is the only source of accounting information. The availability of documentation covering all transactions allows

the use of accounting data to obtain and substantiate information for the use and management of materially responsible persons. In accounting, special methods of scientific processing of the collected data are used to obtain the completed indicators. An important feature of these methods is that they provide a continuous and interconnected reflection of the entire economic activity of individual enterprises, organizations and institutions.

Indeed, in a market economy, enterprises need to organize their accounting in such a way that it is economical and provides more information to internal and external users at a lower cost. The transition to market relations and the privatization of state property will lead to significant changes in the content, structure and psychology of management. This, in turn, requires radical changes in accounting. Accounting as an international business language guarantees the implementation of state laws, the maintenance and growth of property for the development of entrepreneurship, significant economic activity by stakeholders (investors, shareholders, banks, foundations, shippers, buyers, authorities, etc.). Timely and complete delivery of complete and reliable information necessary for decision-making (capital investment, market access, staffing, tax policy, search for sources of funding, calculations, etc.).

The organization of accounting at the level of modern requirements is provided by the following complex measures:

1. Legal regulation of accounting and formation of its regulatory framework;
2. With methodological support (instructions, guidelines, comments);
3. With training and retraining;
4. Through cooperation with international professional organizations;
5. By reorganizing the account management system.

Accounting reflects the processes of economic activity, assets, their sources and the final financial results in space and time, in a dialectical motion. This approach represents the method of accounting. The essence of the method of accounting is clearly reflected in the methods used in it.

Concerning the evaluation of the accounting system, the transition to a market economy is based on an objective examination of the financial statements of business entities, an examination of their authenticity, on this basis, an objective assessment of the financial statements, as well as elimination of existing errors and shortcomings. It should be noted that the creation of a special type of activity called "audit", which consists of providing professional advice on the preparation, restoration and maintenance of accounts, preparation of business plans and tax returns. "An audit is the examination of an entity's financial statements or related financial information by independent qualified professionals in order to conclude that the report or information complies with the law and other regulations," says Professor M.M. Tolakhojaveva.

"Audit is the process of collecting and evaluating information about the business system by an independent competent employee to determine whether the information meets the established criteria and to give an objective conclusion."

"The essence of the audit is to give conclusions and recommendations on the basis of a special system of all its activities in the object of examination in accordance with the laws, categories of its objective economic development in a market economy, recognized in the international community and in accordance with the requirements of certain normative documents in a particular country", writes Professor N.Sanayev.

Professor H. N. Musaev acknowledged the essence of the audit as follows: "Audit is an assessment of the activities of persons authorized by certain powers, auditors, in accordance with the laws adopted in the country and the issuance of objective conclusions" System as the audit will be available at the community level.

The audit that forms the whole system can be divided into internal and external audit. Internal audit is an instrument of internal control in business entities that are the lower echelons of the economy. External audit is a tool of control conducted by independent audit organizations in the interests of the state and business entities. External audit is regulated by the state on the basis of regulatory documents.

The essence of the audit is reflected in the content of its components. Such components are as follows. Internal control is the activity of a department or employee(s) who constantly monitors the financial and economic activities of business entities in accordance with a special Regulation approved by the management. Such control may be exercised by the internal audit department or internal auditors. External control is the work of independent auditing organizations to verify the compliance of events and processes in the enterprise on a contractual basis, their results with the laws and other regulations. Economic analysis is the work carried out on the basis of financial accounting and reporting data to dynamically and statically interpret the financial and economic activities of enterprises and their results in accordance with the objectives and requirements.

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