
The Importance of Accounting in the Economy of the Enterprise

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Annotation: This article talks about the importance of accounting in the economy of the enterprise, its types and standards in Uzbekistan. This article talks about the importance of accounting in the economy of the enterprise, its types and standards in Uzbekistan. Accounting is the heart of the enterprise, through which it is possible to know whether the enterprise's activities are profitable or unprofitable, which aspect is behind and where the shortcomings are. Along with this, together with accounting, the need for economic analysis and audit was also mentioned.

Key words: accounting, economy, enterprise, standards, profit, shortcoming, economic analysis, audit, concern, corporation, join-stock company, transfer, management.

It is known that a report is a set of information about the results and conditions of the work of an enterprise, association, association, concern, corporation, joint-stock company, etc. for the purpose of control and management, it is transferred to the relevant entities. Report information includes information on the products sold, works and services, production costs, business funds and sources of organization, financial results of operations, taxation and dividends. With the help of accounting, information is obtained about various types of material values and amounts of money available in the farm, the status of settlements with other enterprises and organizations, and the total amount of other resources in it; the prepared materials, volume and cost of manufactured and sold products are determined; financial results of economic activity - profit (net income) or loss are calculated; profitability of the enterprise and a number of other indicators of the enterprise and its components are calculated. In accounting, as well as in quick and statistical accounting, all meters are used - in kind, labor and money meters. But in it, the monetary (valuable) meter is given special importance, because it allows to obtain general indicators of accounting. Therefore, in the money meter, all the objects of accounting, although they are reflected in the kind and mekhat meters, are necessarily expressed in the money meter.

With the help of a money meter, accounting provides the volume of all funds of the enterprise, production costs, period costs, unforeseen costs, production cost of the product, gross revenue from sales, marginal (largest gross) profit, etc. one of the most important features is that all business transactions are recorded in it. This is necessary to obtain a complete description of all economic processes. Another feature of accounting is its documentation. Each transaction recorded in the accounting system must be documented first. The document is the only source of accounting information.

The existence of documents that cover all transactions provides the opportunity to use accounting information to control the activities of materially responsible persons and obtain information based on management. In accounting, special methods of scientific processing of collected data are used to obtain cumulative indicators. The important features of these methods are that they

ensure continuous and interconnected reflection of the entire economic activity of separate enterprises, organizations and institutions.

In fact, in the conditions of the market economy, it is necessary to organize accounting in enterprises in such a way that it is economical and provides internal and external users with more information while spending less money. The transition to market relations and privatization of state property will lead to serious changes in the content, structure and psychology of business management. This, in turn, requires fundamental changes in accounting.

Accounting, as an international business language, guarantees the implementation of state laws, serves the development of entrepreneurship, preserves and increases property, and is an important economic tool for interested parties (investors, shareholders, banks, funds, senders of goods, receivers of goods, official bodies, etc.). timely delivery of complete and reliable information necessary for making decisions (investing capital, entering the market, hiring employees, tax policy, finding sources of financing, calculations, etc.).

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 normative base;
2. With methodological support (guidelines, methodological instructions, comments);
3. With personnel 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 final financial results in space and time, in a dialectical movement. It is this approach that represents the method of accounting. The essence of the method of accounting is clearly manifested in the methods used in it.

While we are talking about evaluating the activity of the accounting system, the transition to an economy based on market relations requires an impartial review of the financial statements of economic entities, an expert examination of their reality, and an impartial conclusion to the financial statements based on this, as well as eliminating existing errors and shortcomings. It should be noted that providing professional advice, restoring and maintaining accounts, preparing business plans and tax declarations formed the basis for the emergence of a special type of activity called "audit".

"Audit is the study by independent qualified experts of the enterprise's financial report or financial information related to it, in order to draw a conclusion about the level of compliance of this report or information with the law and other regulatory documents," says Professor M.M. Tolahojayeva.

"Audit (auditing) is the process of collecting and evaluating information about the economic system by an independent competent employee in order to determine the compliance of the information with the established criteria and give an objective conclusion."

The essence of the audit is to provide conclusions and suggestions based on a special system in which all its activities are expressed using numbers in the object of the audit in accordance with the requirements of its objective economic development laws, categories, regulations recognized in the international community and in force in a specific country. , writes Professor N. Sanayev. Professor Kh. N. Musayev recognized the nature of the audit as follows:

"audit is the evaluation of the compliance of the activities of business entities with the laws and regulations adopted in the republic by the persons who have been given certain powers, i.e. auditors, and giving objective conclusions" Audit as a system exists at the level of society.

The audit that makes up the whole system can be divided into internal and external audit. Internal audit is a means of internal control in business entities that are the lower link of the economy.

External audit is a means of control conducted by independent audit organizations from the point of view of 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 clearly reflected in the content of its structural components. Such components are as follows. Internal control is the work of a department or an employee (employees) who constantly monitors the financial and economic activities of economic entities based on a special Regulation approved by the management. Such control can be carried out by the internal audit department or internal auditors. External control is work carried out by independent audit organizations on the basis of a contract to verify the events and processes that occurred in enterprises, and their results in accordance with laws and other regulatory documents. Economic analysis is a dynamic and static interpretation of financial and economic activities of enterprises and their results based on financial accounting and reporting data, according to the set goals and requirements.

Expertise is a work activity carried out to assess the level of compliance of the prepared accounting documents, account registers and financial reports with the requirements of laws and other regulatory documents. Inventory is a work activity carried out to determine the true state of the company's assets and liabilities, to determine whether they correspond to the account information. Consulting is a work activity carried out to provide business entities with advice on various knowledge and practical skills that interest them. Professional services are the activities of auditing organizations on the basis of contracts to keep accounts, restore them, prepare tax declarations, create business plans, and perform other professional tasks for business entities.

Thus, based on the above thoughts and considerations, audit and auditing activities can be defined as follows. An audit is an internal and external control, analysis and examination of the compliance of financial and economic activities of economic entities with laws and other regulatory documents from the point of view of the state and the interests of economic entities, as well as a system of providing consulting and other types of professional services.

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