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### THE ROLE OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING IN THE INFORMATION SYSTEM OF THE ENTERPRISE

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#### ABOUT ARTICLE

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**Abstract:** The role of management accounting in the information system of the enterprise is explained in the article in detail by the researcher. The works of domestic and foreign economists on the topic were studied. All data sources of the enterprise are grouped into account and external sources, and comments are given to them. Also, access to account sources of selected account data, operational, statistical and accounting and reports is based on a scientific and methodological basis. Issues of using external sources and technical information are also reflected in the article. The requirements for the information used in the management of the enterprise are shown, and scientific conclusions are formed on the research topic.

#### INTRODUCTION

Management accounting means accounting, planning, control, analysis of information on the costs and results of economic activity in the context of objects necessary for enterprise management, and on this basis, making various management decisions quickly to optimize financial results. [8; 84 -85 - pp.].

The main criterion of the efficiency of the system is the effective management of financial and human resources, and management accounting provides the necessary mechanism for this. The management accounting system creates analytical information about the expenses, income and financial results of the enterprise necessary for management purposes.

The basis for making high-quality and timely management decisions in enterprises is information formed within the framework of management accounting. In general, a management

decision is usually understood as a search for a specific course of action that helps to optimize the organization's activities. Management decisions are the result of analysis, forecasting, economic justification and selection of alternatives from different options to achieve the goal.

The sources of management accounting information are determined by the purposes of using such information. The set goals can be achieved only when various information is available both in the enterprise itself and from external sources. Management accounting is aimed at providing the organization's administration, which includes a narrow range of internal users, with the information necessary to control the organization's production activities and make decisions on the results of these activities [10; pp. 165–174]. Such information includes, first of all, the costs of product production, their specific types, income from product sales, production, profitability and financial results.

This, in turn, shows the necessity of management accounting in enterprises and the importance of providing quick information in making management decisions.

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The importance and role of management accounting in the information system of enterprises has been studied in the studies of domestic and foreign economists.

In the research works of A.V. Ilina and N.N. Ilisheva, the concepts, definitions and methods developed in the practice of local management were compared with foreign experience in the development and implementation of management accounting. The work focuses on the organizational and methodological issues of forming management accounting as a component of modern management [3; 7 – 16 – pp.].

The content of management accounting, current trends in its development were revealed by M.A. Vakhrushina. Management accounting as an element of the organization's information system is methodologically justified. The main focus is on the problems of cost accounting, calculation and methods of managing the results of the organization's activities. Organizational aspects of management accounting, as well as issues of preparation of internal reports of the enterprise are covered [2; 20 – 35 – pp.].

The theoretical and methodological aspects of management accounting were also studied in T.P. Karpova's studies. Management accounting issues are covered in detail in the enterprise information system. Types of economic information are indicated and their interdependence is explained [4; 9 – 14 – pp.].

In the works of O. Bobojonov and K. Jumaniyozov, one of the economists of our country, the importance and role of management accounting in the information system of economic subjects is highlighted. Scientists have theoretically and methodologically justified the uniformity of the need for information on subjects and their grouping [1; 13 – 16 – pp.].

The relationship between management and production, management decision-making in the organization and its stages are presented in the researches of B.A. Khasanov and A.A. Khashimov. Organization of management accounting in economic entities, its important tasks, and the connection between management and production accounting are shown. Also, the interdependence of financial and management accounting and the existing differences between them are theoretically and practically based [13; 12 – 15 – pp.].

In the works of A.Kh. Pardayev and Z.A. Pardayeva, the main focus is on the organization of management accounting at the level of contemporary requirements. In it, principles of organization of management accounting, modern methods of cost accounting, budgeting, formation of transfer prices, preparation of segmental reports are approached based on the requirements of international standards of accounting [12; 6 – 32 – p.].

Although the theoretical and methodological aspects of management accounting organization in enterprises were revealed in the above studies of foreign and domestic economists, the role of management accounting in the information system of the enterprise and its importance in management decisions have not been scientifically studied in detail. Therefore, conducting research on this topic is important today.

Systematic analysis, logic, induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis, comparative analysis, monographic observation, grouping and other methods of scientific research were used in the course of the research work.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

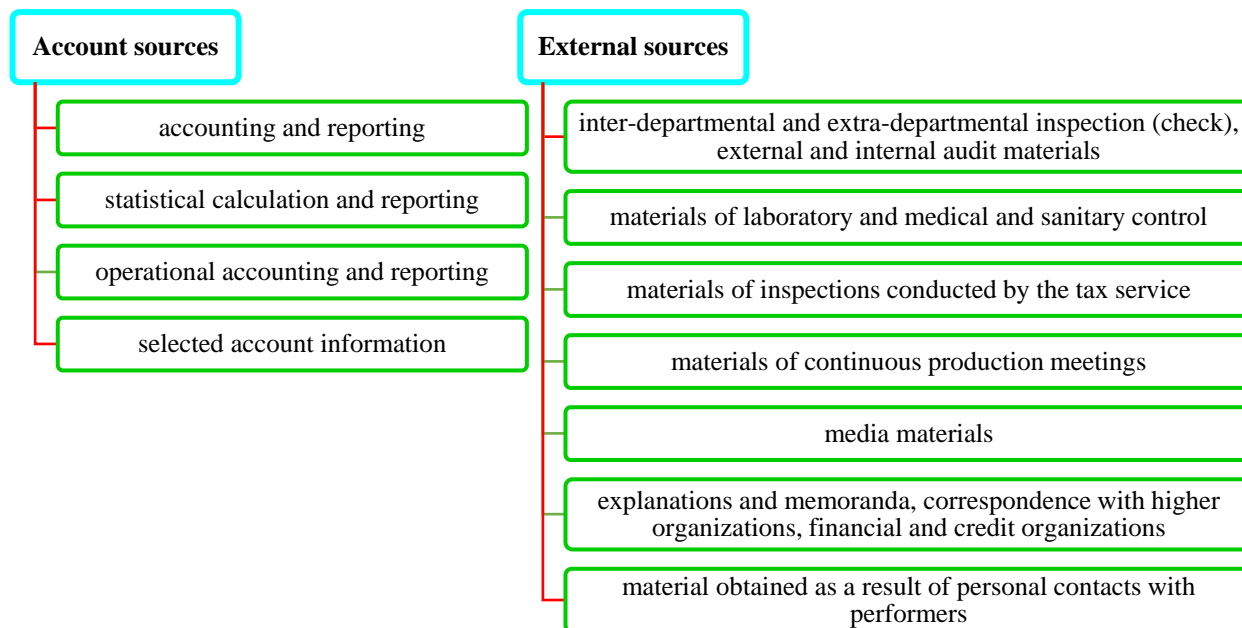
It is difficult to imagine the efficiency of business entities without a management accounting system established at each level of management at the current stage of economic development. The management accounting system covers all accounting information and stages provided to enterprise managers [7; 56 -58 - pp.]. Management accounting is inextricably linked with the process of planning, forming and controlling costs in making effective management decisions.

In the internal management system of enterprises, the management accounting system provides the managers' need for information. In developed countries, firms and companies spend 90% of their time and resources in the field of accounting on establishing and maintaining management accounting, and the remaining 10% on financial accounting [5; 84 -85 - pp.].

Management information prepared for use in making management decisions has different requirements than information intended for external users. For the purposes of management accounting, specific documents and accounting information that must be recorded and other information necessary for managers to make decisions are used [9; pp. 20–25]. The latter can be obtained from both internal and external sources of the organization. At the same time, regardless of

the source, all data can have indicators of quantity (that is, having a numerical expression) and quality (that is, presented in the form of opinions, opinions, expert assessments) [6; 1–2 – pp.].

All data sources of the enterprise can be divided into accounts and external sources (Figure 1).



**Figure 1. Grouping of enterprise data sources**

One of the accounting sources of the enterprise is accounting and reporting, which includes objective information about various economic operations, the composition and location, sources of education and the complex of all funds of the economy according to their intended purpose. Accounting and reporting make it possible to monitor the implementation of established business plans [11; 84 -85 - pp.].

Statistical calculations and reports serve as an important source of information reflecting the sum of public events and processes and describing them quantitatively. This allows you to identify certain economic laws.

Operational accounting and reporting are used in some areas of economic activity of organizations. They allow you to get relevant information faster than statistics and accounting. Heads of organizations, internal departments keep a quick account of the most important business processes and operations, and make approximate accounts - books.

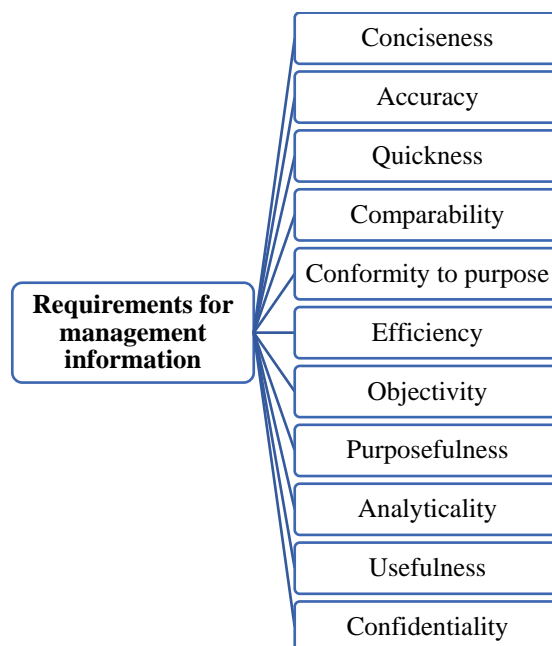
The selected account information is used to display the report indicators in detail. As a rule, such information is available in accounting.

External sources include materials and documents that belong to the enterprise, but have been checked, monitored and accepted for execution by other independent organizations.

Technical information can be used as an element of an information system. It includes technical and technological documents describing the technical and technological level, the technical level and quality of the product. Technical information is obtained from prospective developments of

technologists and designers using the results of organizational and technical activities, patent information, information about domestic and foreign analogues.

There are also certain requirements for management information to manage enterprises (Figure 2).



**Figure. 2. Requirements for management information**

The essence of the above requirements for management information is that the information should be clear and concise, not redundant, and should not draw the attention of users to irrelevant information.

In enterprises, it is necessary to provide information in a timely manner that allows to make effective management decisions. In addition, the provided information should be appropriate and help to solve certain problems of information management.

## **CONCLUSION**

It is necessary to protect and ensure the safety of information used in the process of managing enterprises. In fact, the need to protect information arose for the following reasons:

- any information used in management has direct value, because it is a commodity and must be protected;
- information actively forms a new level of knowledge, it is the main factor that ensures the benefit of the enterprise in the form of qualifications and skills of employees, therefore it should be protected along with other resources;
- information is distributed through official and unofficial channels, which makes it difficult to protect it.

It is known that, along with the protection of information used in the process of managing enterprises, it is also important to ensure their security.

Enterprise information security is the state of corporate data security that ensures its confidentiality, integrity, authenticity and availability.

The main goal of information security is to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information in a balanced way, taking into account the appropriateness of the application and without causing any damage to the enterprise.

The tasks of enterprise information security systems are as follows:

- any information used in management has direct value, because it is a commodity and must be protected;
- information actively forms a new level of knowledge, it is the main factor that ensures the benefit of the enterprise in the form of qualifications and skills of employees, therefore it should be protected along with other resources;
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The tasks of enterprise information security systems are as follows:

- ensuring safe storage of information in mass media;
- protection of information transmitted through communication channels;
- backups, disaster recovery, etc.

The information security of the enterprise is achieved through a whole set of organizational and technical measures aimed at protecting corporate information.

The main directions of ensuring the information security of the enterprise:

- protection of information about the state and movement of material assets;
- protection of information about the status of intangible assets and their carriers (employees);
- protection of means of information storage, processing, transmission.

Any documented information of the enterprise's activities must be protected from possible damage, because the information in these documents is considered a secret of the enterprise.

Due to the diversity and complexity of the field of activity of enterprises operating at present, as well as their various types, it is impossible to determine the final list of all sources of management accounting information in enterprises. It should be noted that any information that can be used to

meet the needs of managers in the effective management of the enterprise is a source of management accounting information.

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