FUNDAMENTALS OF ORGANIZATION OF STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING OF FINANCIAL RESULTS IN ECONOMIC ENTITIES

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the economic significance of the financial results of business entities, the existing problems in the assessment and classification of constituent indicators, as well as the direction of its strategic management accounting. The importance of improving financial performance strategic management accounting has been analyzed theoretically and practically, in particular the differences between types of accounts in order to properly formulate financial performance indicators and increase the impact of its information support function. Based on the results of research conducted on the topic, conclusions and recommendations for improving the strategic management accounting of financial results are given.

Keywords: business entity, financial result, income, costs, expenses, profit, strategic management accounting of financial results.

INTRODUCTION

In the practice of developed countries, the formation of financial results of business entities, their reflection in accounting and reporting has always been considered as one of the pressing problems.

Business entities in foreign countries are more interested in future expectations than in knowledge of the current financial situation, that is, each business entity can ensure its financial stability through future changes, rather than results achieved in the past or current period. This situation is important for large business entities.One of the important areas for the development of financial reporting analysis and forecasting is the introduction of rules for drawing up financial reporting forms at the level of international standards. In this case, it seems that this problem has been partially solved by accelerating the transition to the MLS and further improving national standards.

It should be noted that in Article 18 of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Accounting”, adopted on April 13, 2016, income and expenses are recognized in the following order: “Regardless of the time of payment of income and expenses and the date of their receipt, if applicable, are reflected in accordance with accounting standards accounting in this reporting period" [1].In connection with the financial and economic crisis of large companies in a number of countries at the present stage of economic development, ensuring optimal management of financial flows of any economic entity in modern conditions is of particular importance. This important task cannot be solved without effectively organized management accounting of financial flows, not only at the operational-tactical, but also at the strategic level.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical and practical aspects of effective organization and maintenance of strategic management accounting in business entities are covered in detail in the scientific works of foreign scientists.

It is advisable to approach the content of strategic management accounting in business companies in a broad and narrow sense. As Russian economists I.N. Bogataya and L.O. Ivashinenko note: “In a broad sense, strategic management accounting is the financial and strategic management of a specific management object through planning, organization, analysis, control and regulation information" [2].

“In a narrow sense, strategic management accounting is a comprehensive system for collecting, measuring, collecting and preparing financial and non-financial information necessary for senior managers to analyze, control and manage the processes of achieving the company’s strategic mission, as well as property owners assess the level of return on capital of the system" [3].

In support of these opinions, it is worth noting that this recognized financial and non-financial information is based on such concepts as income, expenses, net income, gross profit and net profit and related information. Economic literature and monographs explain in detail the economic essence of such concepts as income, cost, net income, gross profit and net profit.

Economists N.P. Lyubushin, V.B. Leshcheva, V.G. Dyakov recognized the profit and income indicators as follows: 1) net income from sales of products; 2) gross profit from product sales; 3) profit from core activities; 4) profit from financial activities; 5) general economic benefit; 6) extraordinary profit; 7) profit before tax; 8) net profit [4].

A. Avlokulov, who conducted scientific research in this area, based on the results of his scientific research, showed the methodological and methodological differences between the categories “costs”, “costs” and “costs” from cost indicators reflecting financial results [5].

As noted by one of the local economists A.Kh. Pardaev: “...when choosing one or another option for the proposed management decision, its financial aspect plays a decisive role. In addition, the importance of financial management is determined by the fact that its role as a subsystem of the management process of an economic entity is to coordinate financial processes in economic activity” [6, 7].

However, it should be noted here that there are still a number of ambiguities and pressing issues not only regarding the reflection of economic and financial indicators in financial statements, but also in determining the economic nature of these indicators.In particular, not only the practitioners, but even the theoreticians, could not clearly define the meaning of financial indicators, more precisely, important economic categories, i.e. "income", most importantly "expenditure", "expenditure", "expenditure" and their similarities and differences.Accordingly, the main methodological and organizational issues of organizing and maintaining a strategic management account of financial results in economic entities are also important directions that await their positive solution [8].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the article, in the course of scientific research, by studying the opinions of economists regarding strategic management accounting of financial results, monitoring the process, analyzing socio-economic situations based on studying the structural structure of financial results, and conducting comparative analysis analysis with original research; conclusions and proposals are given based on the results of the study.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Priority tasks, such as modernizing the economy of our country, attracting foreign investors, increasing export potential, cannot be implemented without effective strategic management. It is important to effectively and correctly organize strategic management accounting in the activities of business entities operating in economic sectors in the digital economy.

Effective organization and maintenance of strategic management accounting of the financial results of business entities largely depends on the formation and accounting of the system of indicators that represent it. It is proposed to divide the set of indicators used for the purpose of organizing and maintaining strategic management accounting of financial results in business entities into financial and non-financial blocks and create a strategic forecast balance to ensure the mechanism of operation of the set blocks indicators in practice. We also showed the mechanism of its action in economic entities [9].One of the factors that directly influences the effective organization and maintenance of strategic management accounting of the financial results of business entities is the determination of financial ratios. In our opinion, for the effective organization and maintenance of strategic management accounting of the financial results of business entities, it is necessary to create the following group of financial ratios (Figure 1):

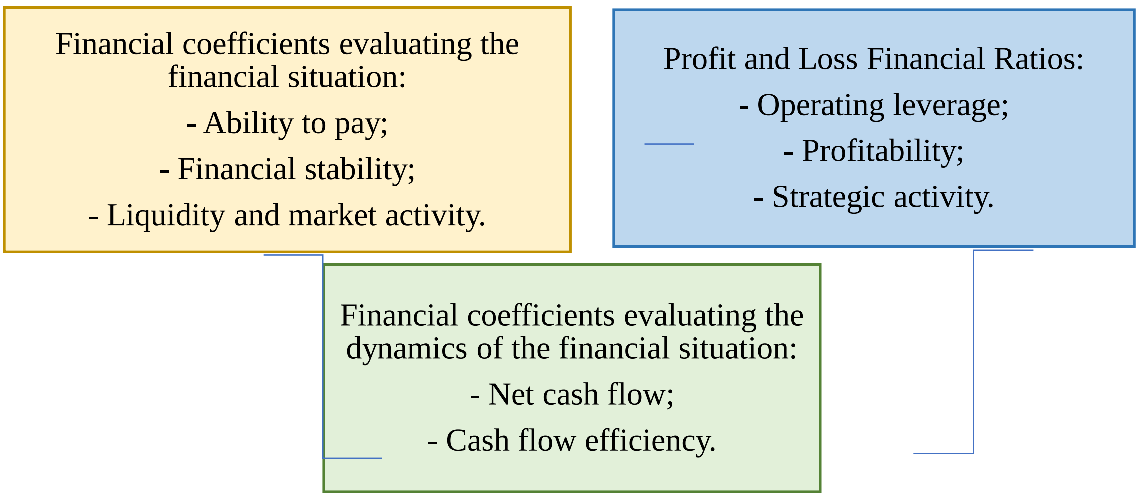

Figure 1. Coefficients of strategic management accounting that determine the effectiveness of financial results.[1]

Another important factor in the effective organization and maintenance of strategic management accounting in all business entities depends on the level of organization of cost accounting, as we emphasized above. Timely and correct accounting of expenses is the basis for making appropriate decisions regarding the financial activities of business entities. First of all, it is necessary to dwell on several concepts that are considered important in cost accounting (Figure 2):

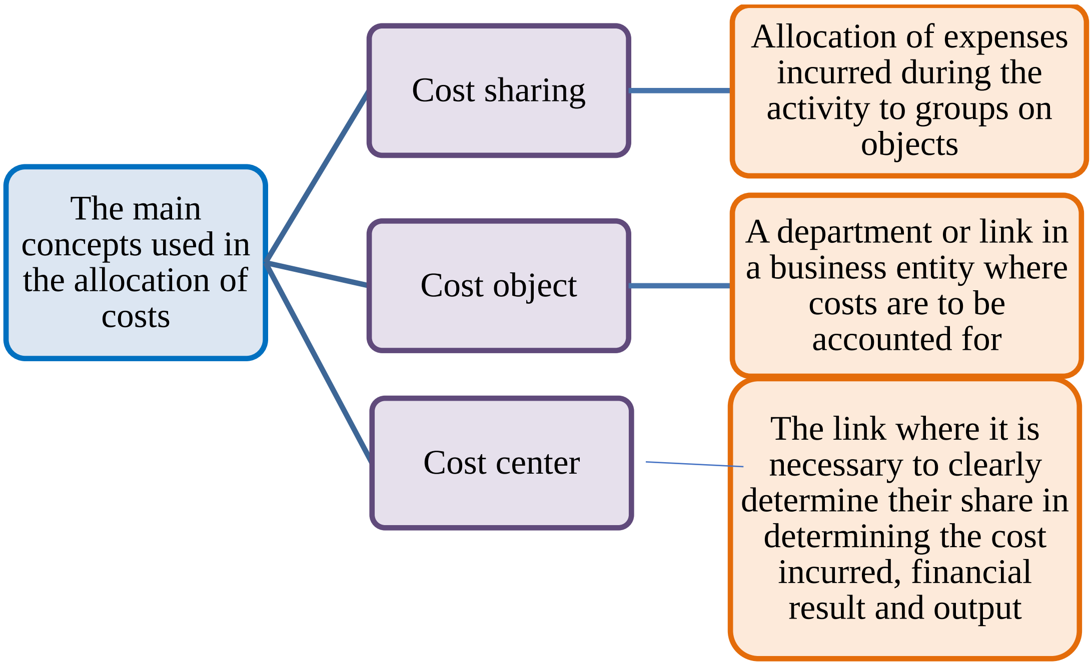

Figure 2. Basic concepts used in cost allocation.[2]

In a number of economic literature, costs are classified according to characteristics and indicators. Costs associated with the production of products (works and services) of economic entities can be classified as follows:
By economic role in production:
basic;
secondary.
By including in the price of the product:
right (straight);
curve (indirect).
By production volume: variable and constant.
Variable and fixed costs occupy a special place for management accounting in the classification of costs recognized by economists so far. Variable costs can be divided into 2 groups:
1. The cost of products includes: own material costs (raw materials, materials); adjust labor costs (salaries, payroll deductions); some general production costs (fuel and lubricant costs, electricity, etc.).
2. The costs of the period include: some costs associated with the sale of products (trade) (packaging, placement, loading of products); some administrative expenses.
Fixed costs are costs that do not affect production volume and do not change their amount even if it changes:
1. The cost of production includes: some general production costs (rental costs, estimated depreciation amounts, property taxes);
2. The costs of the period include: some costs associated with the sale of products (advertising costs, etc.); most of the administrative costs.
Most of the costs incurred in the course of the activities of an economic entity can be directly attributed to the unit or group of products produced. Such expenses are considered eligible expenses. Some costs cannot be directly attributed to the cost of a particular product. These

costs are indirect (indirect).Income received as a result of the activities of business entities is included in the report in the following sections:

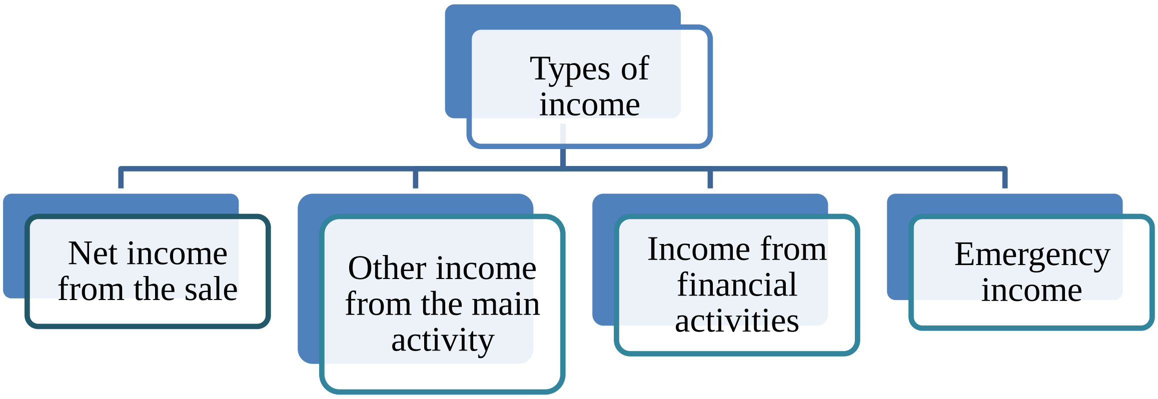

Figure 3. Types of income

Net income from the sale of business entities is the income received from the sale of goods (work, services), taken into account in its price, and does not include the amount of value added tax, excise tax, taxes on the consumption of gasoline, gas and diesel fuel.
Other income from core activities includes the following income:
- collected penalties, fines, outstanding debt, compensation for damage and other income;
- last year's profit;
- income, income from renting kitchens owned by a business entity;
- income from disposal of fixed assets and other assets;
- income from government subsidies and other income.
Income from financing activities may include:
- fees received;
- income from participation in the activities of other enterprises in the territory of the country and abroad, income from dividends, bonds and securities.
- positive exchange rate differences in transactions in foreign currency.
An extraordinary profit is an unexpected profit that is accidental, unexpected, arising as a result of operations that deviate from the activities of an economic entity.
Therefore, the above-mentioned expenses and incomes are important for determining the results of the business entity. It is the correct accounting of income and expenses that allows you to correctly calculate the results of the enterprise.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In the practice of developed countries, strategic management accounting of companies is formed and is developing during strategic management and accounting practice. However, as we noted above, in the practice of business entities operating in various sectors of our country's economy, strategic management accounting, especially the organization and maintenance of strategic management accounting of financial results, is still in the stage of formation.Therefore, first of all, the initial, that is, methodological issues related to its organization and management, must find a positive solution. Accordingly, it was concluded that the organization of strategic management accounting of financial results in business entities should begin with a clear definition of the differences between types of accounting. It

is appropriate here to clearly define the difference between management accounting and strategic management accounting, which is the main focus.To effectively organize and maintain strategic management accounting of the financial results of business entities, it is necessary to create a system of indicators reflecting it. To do this, we proposed dividing the set of indicators into financial and non-financial blocks and creating a strategic forecast balance that provides a mechanism for the operation of the blocks of the set of indicators in practice.
They consider it appropriate to organize and maintain strategic management accounting of the financial results of business entities in accordance with the following basic principles:
- see the strategy of an economic entity and the scientific and analytical principle of production;
- principles of taking into account internal and external factors influencing the development of economic entities in the country;
- coordination of management strategy and tactics;
- the principle of priority of the human factor in economic entities. During the activity of the business entity, the strategy and tactics should be organized in such a way that workers and employees should be able to implement it independently;
- the principle of accuracy of the strategy of the economic entity.

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