

## AUTOMATION OF ACCOUNTING PROCESSES: LEGAL FOUNDATIONS AND PRACTICAL APPROACHES

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### Abstract:

The article explores the legal foundations and primary objectives of accounting processes, focusing on the automation and integration of information technologies to enhance the efficiency of managerial functions in various economic sectors. It examines the specific features of informatization, computerization, and automation of accounting in modern business environments. The study highlights the advantages of automated accounting systems over traditional methods and discusses widely used computer programs in practical accounting activities. The findings emphasize the role of automated systems in optimizing accounting processes and improving decision-making efficiency.

**Keywords:** Accounting automation, legal foundations, information technology, economic management, automated systems, computerized accounting.

### Introduction

In Uzbekistan, the modernization and digital transformation of accounting systems have become a cornerstone of the country's economic reforms. As part of the Digital Uzbekistan-2030 strategy, the government has prioritized the implementation of digital technologies across various sectors, including accounting and financial management, to enhance transparency, efficiency, and global competitiveness (Presidential Decree No. PF-6079, 2020). These reforms aim to bring national practices in line with international standards, addressing issues such as manual inefficiencies, data inaccuracies, and limited accessibility to timely financial information.

Legal frameworks in Uzbekistan have played a pivotal role in facilitating the adoption of automated accounting processes. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Accounting" (No. ZRU-583, 2019) mandates the use of modern accounting principles, promoting the integration of information technologies to ensure accurate financial reporting and compliance with global standards such as IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards). These legislative measures have incentivized businesses to adopt automated systems, which reduce manual errors, streamline data processing, and support real-time decision-making.

The practical implementation of accounting automation in Uzbekistan has been further supported by government initiatives to improve informatization and computerization at the enterprise level. Programs such as the introduction of Unified National Accounting Standards and the promotion of enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems have provided businesses with the tools to digitize their accounting workflows. Notable software solutions, including local and internationally recognized platforms, are increasingly being utilized to manage financial operations more efficiently, reduce costs, and improve compliance with tax and regulatory requirements (Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 176, 2022).



However, the transition to automated accounting in Uzbekistan faces challenges, including the need for upskilling personnel, high initial investment costs for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and resistance to change in traditionally managed organizations. Addressing these challenges requires a coordinated effort between the public and private sectors to provide training programs, financial incentives, and awareness campaigns about the benefits of digital transformation in accounting.

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the legal, technological, and practical aspects of automating accounting processes in Uzbekistan. It highlights the advantages of automation over traditional methods, examines the role of information technologies in enhancing managerial functions, and discusses the implications of these advancements for economic management. Through this exploration, the study underscores the importance of aligning automation initiatives with the broader goals of Uzbekistan's economic modernization and integration into the global economy.

### Materials and Methods

In the modern era, information and information technologies have become pivotal drivers of socioeconomic development worldwide. This trend is particularly evident in Uzbekistan, where the integration of digital tools into accounting practices is transforming the efficiency and accuracy of financial management. The level of a society's economic and social progress, as well as its integration into the global economic system, is increasingly tied to the scope and quality of its utilization of information technologies (Presidential Decree No. PF-6079, 2020).

Accounting departments in virtually all organizations now rely heavily on automated tools for processing, storing, and transmitting financial data. The work of accountants has shifted dramatically, with digital technologies reducing reliance on manual methods such as calculators and paper documentation. Instead, access to software systems has revolutionized the accounting profession, streamlining bookkeeping tasks and enhancing data accuracy and accessibility. Automation allows for swift calculations, efficient reporting, and robust data storage solutions, all of which are essential in the contemporary economic environment.

The objective of this work is to assess the advantages and challenges of innovative technologies in accounting. It also aims to identify potential areas for improvement and future development by analyzing popular accounting automation systems (BAS). Automation simplifies accounting by transferring routine calculations to software, thus reducing the likelihood of errors and freeing accountants to focus on analytical tasks. Key benefits of automated accounting include the simplification of complex bookkeeping tasks, significant time savings, and secure data storage with easy retrieval.

In Uzbekistan, the legislative framework for accounting automation has laid the groundwork for widespread adoption. The Law "On the Principles and Guarantees of Freedom of Information" (Law No. 439-II, 2002) ensures the security of information at the individual, societal, and state levels. Similarly, the Law "On Informatization" (Law No. 560-II, 2003) initiated the formalization of computerization and informatization in accounting practices, establishing principles for the implementation and regulation of these systems. Recent presidential resolutions, such as the decree "On Measures to Further Improve the Sphere of Information Technologies and Communications" (2018) and the resolution "On Measures to Raise the Sphere of Information and



Communication Technologies to a New Level in 2022-2023" (PP No. 357, 2022), emphasize the need to integrate advanced information systems across industries, including accounting.

The use of automated accounting systems (BAS) in Uzbekistan has become integral to improving efficiency and reducing errors. These systems process financial data electronically, eliminating the inconsistencies inherent in manual methods. They also facilitate internal control procedures, ensuring accuracy and reducing the burden on specialists. Moreover, automation enables repetitive data use for generating reports, grouping data, and performing analyses, significantly speeding up accounting processes.

As the demand for more efficient accounting systems grows, the use of information technologies and automated systems is becoming a strategic priority for Uzbek enterprises. The integration of these technologies not only enhances the speed and quality of financial management but also aligns Uzbekistan with global standards of accounting and financial transparency. Thus, the development of comprehensive and secure information systems for accounting is a critical component of modern organizational management in Uzbekistan.

### Results and Discussion

Thus, automation of accounting is the transfer of monotonous tasks performed by a person to a computer, which, with the participation and supervision of a person, through a special program, ensures the performance of the following functions:

- ensuring clear and fast data entry, minimal probability of errors due to human carelessness;
- storing information entered by the operator in the form of logs and reference data for a specified period;
- calculation of key indicators, namely: total expenses, tax deductions, wages, equipment depreciation and others;
- creation of pivot tables and preparation of reports if necessary;
- filling out forms, these could be consignment notes and invoices, etc.

Information technologies are constantly evolving, and along with them, the process of development of accounting programs is underway, due to which there are quite a large number of them on the market [4]. In this regard, when automating an accounting system, it is important to choose the right software product.

There is practically no generally accepted classification of accounting programs, usually, in most cases they differ in the composition of the functions performed. At the same time, they can perform both a minimal and an extended set of operations, which depends on the size of the enterprises they are aimed at. For example, four groups of such accounting programs can be distinguished:

- “mini-accounting” software packages designed for small businesses;
- software packages “integrated accounting systems” are intended for small and medium businesses, they are developed based on “mini-accounting” packages, and this group is one of the most widespread today;
- software packages “integrated accounting system”, designed to process complexes of accounting tasks;
- packages of “corporate financial and business management systems” have a complex structure of components, including an accounting subsystem, and are used to automate enterprise management functions;



Accounting automation programs allow you to save time, promptly find and eliminate arithmetic errors, and assess the current financial status of the organization and its operating prospects. To implement automation, software products should be selected based on the tasks and available resources.

Today, the most common programs used to automate accounting are the configurations of 1C programs. These programs allow you to automate all processes for maintaining, forming and providing financial statements with minimal labour costs. Correct use of 1C configurations allows you to conduct automated accounting without the risk of a system crash. However, there are other systems, such as Parus, Galaxy, SAP, etc. As a rule, the choice of which depends on the scale and financial capabilities of the organization. At the enterprises of the Republic, striking examples of the use of accounting automation processes are the use of programs such as: "1UZ", BEM; UzASBO; UZTO; SOLIK INFO; "1C: Accounting 8 for Uzbekistan", "Infosoft", "BEST", "AS Smeta", "Turbo accountant", etc.

In particular, the program "1C: Accounting 8 for Uzbekistan" is the most common in industrial enterprises [4-18]. It has several advantages: the ability to flexibly configure the configuration and the presence of a built-in language, ease of installation and use, the ability to quickly perform various operations, and an acceptable price.

Today in the Republic, one of the most popular national programs is the program "1UZ - Accounting. Basic", developed by domestic software developers. It is intended for small businesses. The program automates all areas of accounting: cash, bank, accounting of fixed assets and inventories, settlements with counterparties, wages, determining the base and calculating taxes. A simple and clear interface of the program allows you to work in two languages Uzbek and Russian. The program is convenient and easy to use, is simple, reliable, and strictly complies with the legislative framework. The developer guarantees the smooth operation of the program and its timely updating, following changes in the legal and legislative field.

### Conclusions

In conclusion, accounting information systems are designed to reflect the unique characteristics of enterprise activities within specific industries. Information support is organized to provide the necessary data for management decision-making, encompassing both off-machine and on-machine components. Technical support involves the computing equipment, tools, and network data processing technologies used, while software solutions implement the system's objectives and ensure the effective operation of the technical infrastructure.

The automation of accounting systems has proven to be a vital component in modern accounting practices, offering significant advantages over manual methods. These systems enhance data accuracy, reducing the likelihood of calculation errors. They ensure compliance with governmental and regulatory standards, including IFRS and NAS, by streamlining processes and aligning activities with reporting requirements. Automated systems also accelerate the entire accounting process through automated calculations and simplified workflows, improving the organization and accessibility of data and increasing the speed of report preparation. Additionally, they enhance the efficiency of data processing for various organizational divisions.

However, the successful implementation of accounting automation programs relies on the expertise of skilled specialists. Without a qualified and competent accountant, these systems may



not deliver their full potential to an enterprise. Modern information technologies require accountants to be mobile, versatile, and proficient in working with accounting automation software.

To meet these demands, higher education institutions must prioritize training programs that equip future accountants, economists, and financiers with the necessary skills in accounting and financial programming. Graduates should be prepared to navigate both the technical and financial aspects of modern accounting systems, ensuring they remain in-demand professionals in the evolving economic landscape.

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