

teachers have to follow their own needs and try to adjust them to their students' needs. As Simon Quattlebaum states in his article "Why Professional Development for Teachers is Critical" it is obviously essential to work on your both personal and professional growth for every teacher. There should be a focus on teacher application of learned material. We have resources that can be used by all teachers all over the world. There is an access to authentic resources such as newspapers and magazines online, dictionaries and English-English dictionaries online.

In order to support synergy in teamwork a leader needs to create special favourable conditions which will let others cooperate, collaborate and be enough motivated to complete work.

So, the conditions are to be explained as necessary for successful living. They are the following:

1. teamwork is necessary
2. being different and having different thoughts from others is normal.
3. sharing is a must
4. value other people's opinions and ideas.
5. consider differences and reconsider your ideas.

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## **MODERN CONCEPTS OF MANAGERIAL ACCOUNTING**

*In modern conditions managerial accounting through its functions acts as the main information base of the organization internal activity management, its strategy and tactics. The facts of economic activity connected with the formation of expenses, income and the facts of management results through influence both on expenses and on income are the most important for managerial accounting.*

**Keywords:** *concept, managerial accounting, information, calculating, budgeting, systematization.*

Managerial accounting, also known as cost accounting, is the process of identifying, measuring, analyzing, interpreting, and communicating information to managers for the pursuit of an organization's goals. The key difference between managerial and financial accounting is managerial accounting information is aimed at helping managers within the organization make decisions, while financial accounting is aimed at providing information to parties outside the organization [1].

Managerial accounting is a logical consequence of the accounting development.

Unlike financial accounting, managerial accounting is intended for users in the organization: heads of different level managers. Conducting managerial accounting isn't obligatory for the organization. Managerial accounting can be kept in places of expenses formation, the centers of responsibility, the reasons and responsible for deviations. Terms and frequency of drawing up the administrative reporting is defined by requirements of management. Data of managerial accounting are guided by the decision "as has to be". In managerial accounting rough estimates and probabilistic calculations are admissible. Speed of obtaining information, its alternativeness has paramount value. In managerial accounting both monetary, and natural measuring instruments, both absolute, and relative

indicators are used. Information of managerial accounting is closed for third parties and is a trade secret [2].

Managerial accounting is a system, difficult, multidimensional and nonuniform on the structure and orientation, demanding an accurate formulation of conceptual bases within which its functioning is possible. The scientific concept of managerial accounting represents the system of theoretical views of researchers of the maintenance of its subject and method; formulation of the most general principles of its implementation in the conditions of the real economic environment of economic entity. In domestic accounting science there is an unresolved problem of unambiguous formulation of the concept “a subject of managerial accounting” [3].

According to E. A. Mizikovsky, the subject of managerial accounting is connected with realization of “... planning, rationing, limitation, the analysis, control and development of administrative decisions” [4]. V. V. Paly and N. D. Vrublevsky also connect a subject of managerial accounting with planning, rationing, budgeting, the analysis and accounting of costs of production.

P. S. Bezrukikh defines a subject of managerial accounting as “process of providing the managers with information responsible for achievement of concrete operational performance” [5]. This definition reduces a subject of managerial accounting to structuring information space within production management of the enterprise.

Much more widely the subject of managerial accounting is considered by S. A. Nikolaeva: “an enterprise management system which integrates in itself various methods of management and subordinates them to achievement of the uniform purpose”.

In V. E. Kerimov's works the following definition is formulated: “the subject of management accounting bears the main loading of ensuring adoption of administrative decisions” [6]. The shortcoming of a given definition consists of that an object to which process of adoption of administrative decisions is directed doesn't reveal.

Analyzing interpretations of a subject of managerial accounting, we will give opinions of foreign erudite economists. So, the famous English scientist K. Drury refers to a subject of managerial accounting “preparation of information necessary for implementation of activity of administrative character ...”

Specialists of the Institute of the certified accountants in the field of the USA management consider a subject of managerial accounting “activities for providing the management of registration information which are necessary for business management with the greatest possible degree of efficiency”.

Studying the scientific concept of managerial accounting it is impossible to ignore the concepts of a method and methodology of managerial accounting. In general we understand a way of knowledge of the phenomena making a subject of this science as method. So, the method of accounting is “the system of ways and certain techniques of studying the movement of the organization property, sources of its formation and economic results” [7].

In literature quite contradictory opinions on what to understand as method of managerial accounting meet. So, M. A. Vakhrushina assumes that the methods used in managerial accounting are very various, and include: accounting method elements, index method, receptions of the economic analysis, mathematical methods.

The fullest, in our opinion, interpretation of a concept of a method of managerial accounting can be met in Yu. A. Mishin and I. E. Mizikovsky's works. According to Yu. A. Mishin the method of managerial accounting represents application of “various

methods and ways of reflection of a condition of subjects to production account in an information system of the enterprise” [4].

From above stated reasoning it is possible to draw a conclusion that the method of managerial accounting represents a set of ordered receptions and ways of information support of the current management of expenses for the purpose of extraction of economic benefits in the sphere of enterprise usual activity. If the method of managerial accounting to consider as a system, then the receptions and ways forming it can be presented as elements, each of which can be used as the instrument of management of expenses.

On the basis above the managerial accounting stated by the main objectives are:

1. Accounting of the organization resources. One of key functions of management is ensuring operational, full and reliable accounting of the organization resources, including material, financial and human resources, for the purpose of control and increase in efficiency of their use. Application in an enterprise management system of managerial accounting will provide managers with information characterizing existence and the movement of the organization resources.

2. Control and analysis of the financial and economic activity. Here it is necessary to understand the activity directed on as control:

- monitoring and measurement of key indicators of the activity;
- development and acceptance of the correcting actions necessary for achievement of the planned results of the activity;
- ensuring integrity of the financial information concerning the activity of the enterprise;

3. Planning. The implementation of planning including strategic, tactical and operational aspects demands providing information on the last, present and estimated future.

4. Forecasting and the forecast assessment. Forecasting is understood as providing the conclusion about influence of the events expected in the future on the basis of the analysis of the last events and their quantitative assessment for planning. The management of the organization has to estimate possible growth rates of indicators of activity and also its ability to hold the corresponding share of the market.

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