

International accounting models and their characteristics in the conditions of innovative economy.

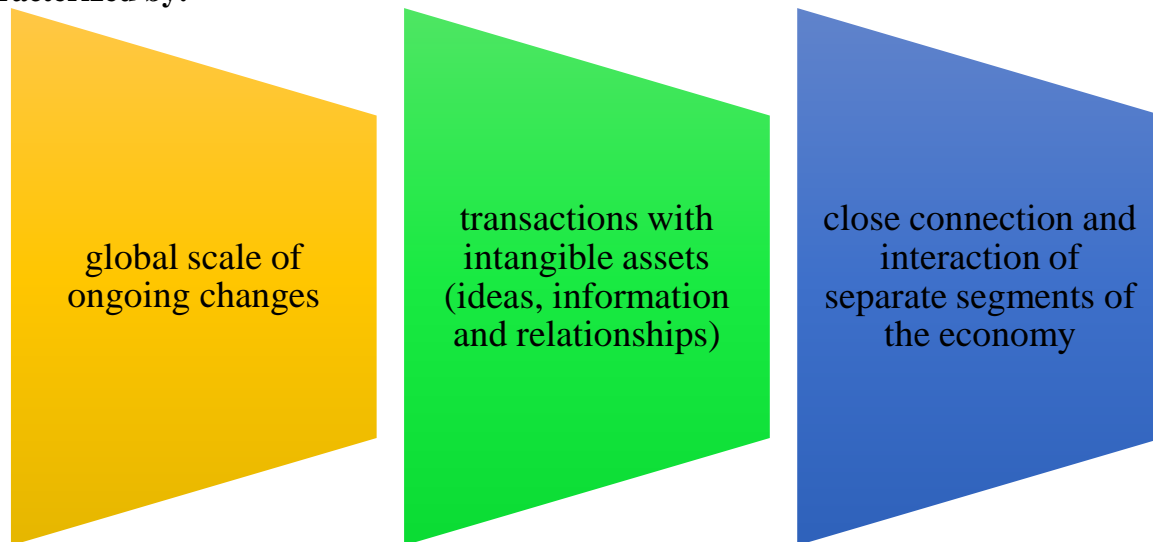
Khalilov Bakhromjon Bakhodirovich.
Asian International University. Bukhara.
Lecturer, Department of Economics.

Abstract: This article presents a number of analytical data on the management of accounting in international markets, models, their description, characteristics, content and essence of international models.

Key words: Management system, economic and social relations, Accounting, financial reporting, international standards, Anglo-American model, Continental model, South American model, International model, Islamic model.

In modern conditions, the success of business entities increasingly depends on their awareness and ability to effectively use information about their internal resources and external market environment.

A new type of society is being formed in which knowledge plays a decisive role in the world system, and it is characterized by:



The development of rational decisions at different levels of the management system requires the processing of a large amount of data, complex procedures of their comparison, analysis and interpretation.

Thus, fundamental changes are taking place in the field of receiving, exchanging and processing information. The expansion of opportunities for global informatization of the economic space is dialectically interconnected with the need for appropriate changes in the theory and practice of accounting, which is the most important element of information and analytical supply for managing the economic activity of the organization.

At the end of the 20th - beginning of the 21st century, qualitative changes are taking place both in the accounting theory of the 21st century and in the practical direction of the accounting science due to the increase in the development dynamics of economic and social relations.

Accounting reports become the basis for the preparation, adoption and implementation of decisions by various user groups. In order to increase its reliability and transparency, the world professional community is actively working on the development of a single conceptual framework for the introduction of international financial reporting standards (IFRS).

As part of the strategic approach that emerged in accounting, analysis, planning, financial reporting includes not only indicators describing the financial position and financial results, but also non-financial information, for example, about non-financial risks. must also be entered.

It is required to develop methods of evaluation for new accounting objects, such as intellectual capital, customer base, methods of calculating the cost of innovative products.

The accounting system faces the problems of combining various types of accounting: management, tax, social, environmental and others.

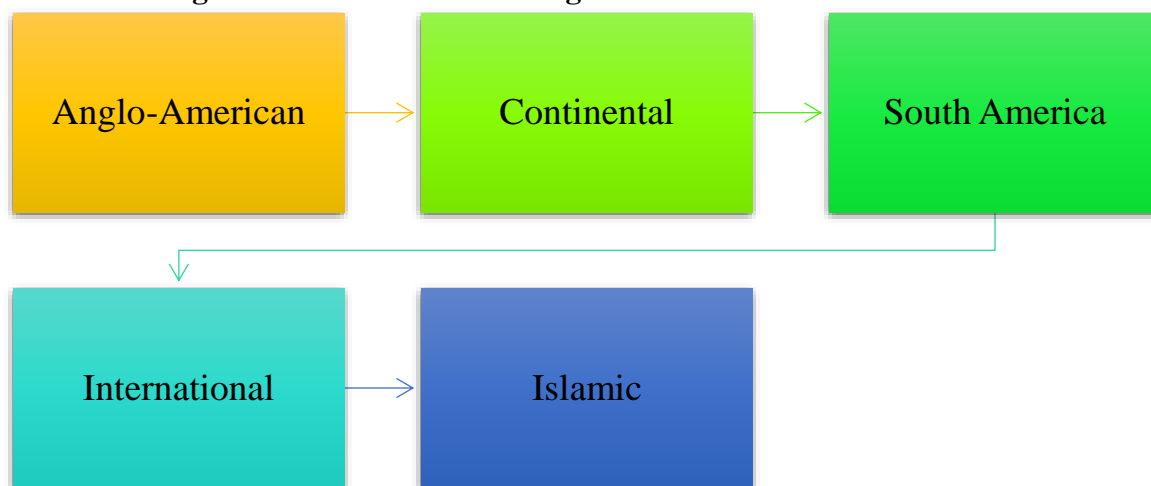
Modeling for economic activity, which is a complex process with a high level of uncertainty, including many subjects, various resources and means of production, has great cognitive value as a research method.

Accounting in the modern world is the formation of systematic information about objects and preparation of accounting (financial) reports based on it. Such information is essential for all interested parties. But the principles of preparing financial statements are not always consistent, because these principles are influenced by economic, social, cultural, political factors, which together form the accounting system and national reporting principles in a particular country. At the same time, it should be understood that economic, political, social and other changes in one country can directly or indirectly affect the economy of another country, which in turn affects the accounting system. The result of this influence is the creation of a single accounting system for countries with similar principles.

Accounting information is generated based on the requirements of interested users. The needs of users in different countries are different. As a result of solving tasks set by users, an accounting system is formed, the complexity of which directly depends on the level of development of the country's economy.

Most accounting professionals believe that no two countries in the world have the same accounting system. Although all countries of the world use an accounting method in which data is reflected in at least two accounting records, they form an accounting record, but they explain and apply this method in different ways. However, despite this, countries with similar accounting principles are combined into certain accounting models.

There are the following basic models of accounting:



Let's look at the features of each of these models.

The main models of international accounting	Countries using the model	Unique features
Anglo-American	Great Britain, the USA and the Netherlands	The main goal of this model is to ensure the interests of investors and creditors with minimal government intervention in the accounting data creation system.
Continental	Austria, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Italy, France, Switzerland, etc.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A distinctive feature of the continental accounting model is the high level of government intervention in the accounting system in organizations. 2. In such countries, all accounting is regulated by the state: 3. Unlike the Anglo-American model, where the stock market has a great influence on the accounting system, the continental model is characterized by a strong influence of tax legislation.
South America	Countries like Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Ecuador	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The South American accounting model is characterized by the fact that the reporting indicators are corrected taking into account the general level of prices, because inflationary processes affected the formation of accounting. 2. For the most reliable reflection of the report indicators, an adjustment is made for inflation. Such correction of the report is aimed at the interests of the state, which needs to fulfill the revenue part of the budget. 3. Also, the focus on public reporting in the South American model is related to the use of information from financial statements to guide fiscal policy. 4. This model uses an international chart of accounts, as a result of which reporting is transparent and accounting data can be compared with international standards.
International	Transnational corporations, global companies and their branches	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Customized financial accounting table; the use of several accounting tables for reporting according to management needs or national standards of branches in other countries. 2. Using flexible rules for creating announcements with the help of financial accounting groups for calculations, nomenclature, cash, income and expenses (HFC). 3. Apply placement templates. 4. Using a report generator to prepare financial reporting forms, including a set of predefined reporting forms with a hierarchical structure of indicators. 5. Organization of accounting based on the methodological model of presentation of posting and report templates.
Islamic	All Islamic countries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accurate calculation of Zakat (annual mandatory tax in favor of needs). fair distribution of received income.

		2. Creation and development of activities permitted by Islam, with the guarantee that the activities of Islamic companies will contribute to the socio-economic development of society. 3. It is necessary to observe the prohibition of speculation (interest on loans) (riba) income, the exclusion of elements of uncertainty (gharar) and excitement (maysir) from the company's activities. 4. The main unique tools of Islamic accounting: Zakat, Mubara, Mudoraba, Sukuk, Istisno', Ijara, Salam and others.
--	--	---

In the continental model, the main users of financial statements are the government and banks. Such a high role of the state is connected with the historical aspect - the centuries-old tradition of centralization of management and the desire of entrepreneurs to receive state support. It follows that the accounting system in the continental model is primarily aimed at meeting the needs of the state. The continental model also includes the principles of accounting profit adjustment to determine tax liabilities.

Main characteristics of accounting models

Accounting model	The main characteristic
Anglo-American	Focusing on the interests of investors, creditors and shareholders.
Continental	High level of state intervention in the accounting policy of organizations
South America	Carrying out the fiscal policy of state bodies
International	International orientation to the interests of multinational corporations and foreign participants in the international currency market.
Islamic	The factor of Islamic religion prevails, implies the prohibition of speculative income and a number of activities.

Studying accounting in different countries makes it possible to analyze what problems exist in the formation and development of accounting in certain countries, what tasks are given the highest priority, what accounting is based on and built on. Accounting as a discipline is enriched by such research. In conclusion, it should be noted that due to the fact that accounting today strives to unify standards, many countries are trying to approximate the rules of accounting in organizations, thereby bringing accounting principles to uniform standards.

List of references.

1. Организационные и методологические принципы учета в зарубежных странах// Казанский (Приволжский) федеральный университет. URL: http://kpfu.ru/portal/docs/F2108085608/009_Konspekt.lekcij.MUiO.pdf
2. Жарикова, Л. А. Бухгалтерский учет и отчетность в зарубежных странах: учеб. пособие — Тамбов: Тамб. гос. техн. ун-та, 2008. — 160 с.
3. Грицищев, Д. А. Регулирование бухгалтерского учета в мусульманских странах // Международный бухгалтерский учет. — 2011. — № 15. — С. 56–59
4. Дяченко, Д. В. Международные модели бухгалтерского учета / Д. В. Дяченко. — Текст : непосредственный // Молодой ученый. — 2017. — № 40 (174). — С. 108-110. — URL: <https://moluch.ru/archive/174/45809/>
5. <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/islamskaya-model-buhgalterskogo-ucheta-predposylki-vozniknoveniya-i-istoriya-razvitiya>
6. <https://moluch.ru/archive/174/45809>
7. Халилов Б. Б., Курбанов Ф. Г. Важность подготовки кадров в экономике // Вопросы науки и образования. — 2020. — №. 6 (90). — С. 12-14.

-
8. Кадыров Д. Х. и др. Развитие халяльного туризма в Узбекистане // Вестник науки и образования. – 2020. – №. 6-1 (84). – С. 31-34.