

# Using World Experience in Accounting

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**Abstract:** This article explores the theoretical and economic underpinnings of the accounting concept. The evolution of accounting is examined through the experiences of various foreign countries, including Japan, South Korea, China, the USA, and Russia, leading to the formulation of corresponding conclusions. Furthermore, recommendations and suggestions are put forth for the ongoing enhancement of the organizational structures within the accounting system.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

At present, industrialized countries are creating free economic zones with different goals. There are economically different district definitions regarding free economic zones. More than 20 definitions are presented in the UN work on this problem. The first grant of Free Economic Zones, or "Franco zone", was made at the Kyoto Convention in 1973. Free economic zones can be defined as the part of the territory of the state in which preferential conditions of economic activity, a separate regime of management, and other organizational administrative activities for national and foreign entrepreneurs are introduced in order to achieve certain results. Now there are more than 4 thousand free economic zones in the world. They perform different tasks, summarizing different goals for themselves. For example, - attracting foreign capital and advanced technologies due to special benefits, a stable legal base, and simplification of organizational procedures; - taking advantage of the benefits of the division of Labor to expand the export of finished products; - growing foreign exchange revenue to the budget of the country and region; - to create new jobs; - to improve labour skills at the expense of studying and introducing into practice the world experience in the field of organization, management, and financing.

## 2 LITERATURE REVIEW & ANALYSIS

A. from Russian economists, Kuznesov and S.A. Ribakov, and N.A. The orlovas of the Free Economic Zone—an area where foreign goods can be stored, sold, or purchased without any customs duties. Vakhobov A.V., Khajibakiev Sh.X., Muminov N.G., and Russian authors Danko T.P., Okrot Z.M., Igoshin N.V., unanimously concluded, "The Free Economic Zone is a demarcated area where special preferential economies operate for both domestic and foreign entrepreneurs."

According to the research of the South Korean scientist Kim, "Free Economic Zones are territories specially created for foreign countries, enterprises, and firms. In these zones, enterprises and workers, due to the benefits provided by the government, can receive income subject to existing regulations. The state aims to create free economic zones with the goal of having a more economically transparent environment than any other land. Through this, it aims to shape the flow of investment and the characteristics of competitive industry and trade."

According to V. Papov's research, "Free Economic Zones are areas in which special privileges and facilities are granted by the state. These advantages, separated from other regions, are not observed in any other land or economic network of the state."

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From the scientists of our country, V. Vakhobov, S.S. Mirzalieva, M.A. Raimzhonova, and A.A. Ostonakulov outlined their scientific vision of Free Economic Zones and their activities in their research and scientific and methodological work.

A.V. Vakhobov stated, "Free economic zones are geographical areas where the state's intervention in economic processes is reduced. This is part of the National Economic space, and a certain system of benefits is introduced, which is not applicable in other regions of the country."

Scientific abstraction, analysis, and dialectical methods were used throughout our research. In the current globalized period, it is clear that each state sets ambitious goals for itself, but these goals are difficult to organize without investments. Free economic zones are considered the foci of investment in a figurative sense. Today, free zones established in more than 150 countries around the world serve for the development of countries. Uzbekistan also has nearly 10 years of experience. This process will definitely require the study of the experience of developed and developing countries for Uzbekistan. It cannot be assumed that the work on the creation of Free Economic Zones in all states was organized on a scientific basis, through the policy of carefully thought-out free economic zones.

We want to analyze the work carried out in zones in some countries with extensive experience in this regard. There are many countries with extensive experience in this regard, but when focusing on the experience of which state, we took into account two things: firstly, they have their own role in the policy of Free Economic Zones, and secondly, more important countries have been selected for the use of their experience in Uzbekistan.

The first country we choose is Japan. This state has its own perspectives on the issue of the policy of Free Economic Zones, relying on the following system of criteria:

- the most efficient use of the limited land resources of the regions as possible.
- taking into account the relative poverty of Natural Resources.
- adaptation of the interests of the local and central administration.
- to weaken the excessive concentration of the population and industrial production in large cities.

The country has its own methods of planning the development of regions on a national scale. State planning includes plans for the development of zones with different methods of joint entrepreneurship of both general and individual ministries of the

development plan. Free economic zones bearing the name free import zones are common in Japan. Such zones include "special measures in legislation for the purpose of developing in the account of the development of imports and attracting investments." They are organized in sea and airports, with the purpose of establishing zones:

- as a result of the accumulation of goods at the regional level in ports, the treatment in all areas of the Japanese economy consists of cost optimization.
- consists in slowing down the process of "washing out" industrial bases in the country in conditions of growing foreign investment.
- consists of promoting the expansion of the division of labor with neighbouring Asian countries.
- consists in creating specific "polygons" for testing new methods of regulation.

South Korea. Korea has come to its country for a long time practically without attracting foreign investment. There were no foreign joint ventures on the territory of the country. Only with the passage of the law of 1960 "on the attraction of Foreign Investment" did the conditions change. This gave investors a number of benefits. But this konun began to give his privileges after 10 years. In 1970, the first free economic zone was established in South Korea, accelerating the flow of foreign capital. The main goal was to increase the number of enterprises in the country's economy that work exclusively for export, to achieve the development of the country's agrarian development, and labour-intensive industries. One important aspect to learn from Korea is that businesses in free economic zones do not require licenses for export-import activities.

China. The free economic zones in China are of great importance in the rapid course of economic reforms. In this, the contribution of Free Economic Zones is 20%. China was the first Asian country to decide on free economic zones. The fact that Chinese scientists thoroughly and comprehensively studied the experience of the United States, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Taiwan before creating free economic zones is also reflected in the policies of the free economic zones that they have maintained.

The USA. It is the United States of America that is doing a great deal of work and making great strides on the issue of Free Economic Zones. Currently, the number of Free Economic Zones operating in the United States is more than 2,000. Many of them are

organized by entrepreneurship, foreign trade, and technical and research zones. From the experience of the United States, it can be seen that one of the forms of Free Economic Zones has high experience in the creation and development of technical research zones or technopolises. In the program for the creation of US technopolises, the main focus will be on:

- technical support.
- help with personnel.
- commercial assistance in the form of licenses and subsidies for the preparation of construction sites and structures.
- financial assistance (provision of loans, subsidies, and loans for the technical training of employees, tax relief for scientific research work).

Russia. In Russia, Free Economic Zones were established using Chinese experience. Russia considers the following as the main factors that attract the flow of investments:

- a large domestic market.
- cheap raw materials and energy resources.
- skilled and relatively cheap labor and unused scientific potential.
- a relatively low cost of staff of scientists and highly qualified specialists.
- the power and modern potential of the military-industrial complex.

### 3 RESULTS & DISCUSSIONS

The main zone policy direction of the development strategy of our country is the further liberalization of the political, and economic life of the country, the construction of the state and society. In this regard, a lot of laws have been passed in our Republic. The law on "free economic zones", adopted in April 1996, provides for Economic Freedom in accelerating the processes of integration of the liberalization of the economy into a lawful economic system, which is the main core of an effective transition period.

Currently, the following types of Free Economic Zones are operating in our Republic.

The organization of the most optimal models of Free Economic Zones in cooperation with foreign investors, on the one hand, positively and effectively affects the sustainable socio-economic development of our Republic, and on the other hand, raises its position in the international division of Labor. On the basis of such cooperation lies the fundamental property that is host to the world economy, that is, the

process of internationalization. This is the formation of relations, the main criterion for the globalization of the processes of the world economy.

### 4 CONCLUSIONS

The primary prerequisites for establishing free economic zones in any country include ensuring political stability, a high degree of international integration, sufficient electricity supply, and well-developed international transport communications. To facilitate the development of Free Economic Zones in Uzbekistan, the following tasks must be undertaken:

- Formulating a specialised programme to regulate activities within Free Economic Zones, addressing all legal and economic aspects.
- Developing transportation networks to enhance connectivity.
- Establishing essential infrastructure, encompassing water supply, power supply, and social amenities.
- Building commercial infrastructure, including the availability of banking, consulting, and legal services.
- Implementing a Market Access Project.
- Initiating a programme aimed at enhancing labour value and productivity.
- Assessing the existing industrial base.
- Establishing an efficient administrative management structure for Free Economic Zones.

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