

## PECULIARITIES OF ACCOUNTING IN THE CLUSTER SYSTEM

**Obidov R.R**

**Researcher of Tashkent Financial Institute, Republic of Uzbekistan**

**Abstract.** This article provides some information about the cluster, the cluster system, the ongoing reforms in the agricultural sector in the country aimed at improvement of the cluster system, historical development of the cluster system. Herewith, the article is devoted to the study of the theoretical and practical views on the organization of accounting in the cluster system and relevant conclusions have been drawn.

**Key words.** Cluster, accounting in the cluster system, agricultural cluster, accounting information in the cluster system.

**Introduction.** A number of economic reforms are being implemented under the leadership of the President of the country. These reforms are aimed at developing our country, improving the living standards of the population and providing our republic with an opportunity to occupy a worthy place in the world community. As an example, the State program the “Year of Science, Education and Digital Economy Development 2020” outlines the most important and priority fields of the country’s development, which requires a radical reconsideration of the views formulated in recent years, especially in the field of economic growth (Decree, 2020).

Currently, innovation and research in every field, reaching new achievements is an essential factor in establishing strong competition. The country’s problems in agricultural production, increasing internal and external trends in agriculture and the strategic importance of agricultural development, further development of agro-clusters in the sector within the framework of agricultural financing stabilization using the latest scientific and technological advances in the world are nowadays considered to be urgent issues. Therefore, an in-depth analysis of the development trends of these processes in a given period, the study of their specific causes and the identification of existing opportunities in this area will serve as an important factor in improving the efficiency of the industry and

setting priorities. In particular, the reforms of the agricultural sector in our country, the rational use of modern methods in agriculture is currently yielding positive results.

The application of the cluster form of agricultural activities organization is stipulated in a number of statutory acts normative, as well as the aim of this article is to develop theoretical and methodological aspects of the formation and operation of agroclusters in the system of sustainable innovative agricultural development in the region. Implementation of new areas in the establishment of agro-clusters should become one of the important tasks of current agrarian policy, given the need to constantly improve the legal, organizational and economic relations between economic entities formulated as a result of institutional and structural changes in agriculture in our country.

In this regard, the “Strategy of Agricultural Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020-2030” was adopted on the basis of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-5853 dated October 23, 2019 (Decree, 2019). The main goal of the adopted Strategy is to radically improve public policy in further deepening reforms aimed at increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural and food sectors.

**Theoretical analysis and discussion of results.** In recent years, our country has been paying a particular attention to the implementation of market relations and practices that have been approved in international practice and play an important role in the economic development. One of them is the cluster system, which is nowadays a priority in the cotton, textile, potato and light industries of our economy.

The creation of clusters is admitted as one of the top targets in the development of the economy of our country, as a way to produce competitive goods and services in the world market in various areas of the economic activity.

Another distinctive feature of the cluster system is decision-making on the ability to plan the economic activity of each business entity operating in the cluster system, to determine the cost of each product, to calculate the cost of products, and to determine ways to reduce costs after each process.

If we focus on the occurrence and development of the cluster system, in many countries throughout the world there is a certain experience in the use of clusters in the formation and management of innovative economies.

The essence of the agrocluster is directly described by Nastin as follows: “Agrocluster represent various property owners - family farms, farmers’ cooperatives, social and scientific agencies, educational institutions and consulting services, and a

system of market entities located in the same geographical area, interconnected with each other and complementing each other” (Nastin, 2011).

In the opinion of A.V. Glotko, “Business agrocluster in the agro-industrial complex is a regionally separate innovation-oriented integration structure based on the principle of technological chain, implementing the common economic interests of its participants, with a certain culture of interaction in this system (Glotko, 2008). R.R. Tokhchukov believes, that “Entrepreneurial agro-cluster represents a combination of agencies engaged in various activities, combining all stages of production, which final result is a synergistic effect - from the production of agricultural products to the sale of finished products in a single complex” (Tokhchukov, 2012).

From the point of view of E. Galves-Nogales, the agro-cluster is “formal or informal interaction of producers and institutions in the food and agriculture sectors and the establishment of intersectoral links in the pursuit of common interests and opportunities” (Galves-Nogales, 2010).

The experience of developed countries in the world justifies the high role of clusters in the formation of sustainable socio-economic development, investment activity and attractiveness, the production of competitive goods. In the innovative development of the economy, especially in the current period when traditional methods of economic development are not sufficiently beneficial, the application of cluster theory is the most optimal way. Clustering can also be considered as a new economic system that fully meets the requirements of national and regional development in order to increase the competitiveness of enterprises by accelerating their innovative activities and resisting the strong impact of global competition.

The role of the state in the cluster formation plays an important role. If initially clusters were established only because of the invisible aspect (competition) of the market, primarily in the modernization of multinational companies, in recent years the governments of many countries are rendering them assistance with a significant impact on this process. The attractiveness of the cluster strategy, as well as the diversity of areas, requires the formation of innovation clusters by the state.

The experience of developed countries shows that the role and importance of clusters, international logistics centers, free economic zones in ensuring sustainable socio-economic development, raising investment activity, production of competitive goods are very high.

In compliance with the experts' estimations, currently approximately 50 percent of the world's advanced economies are clustered. For example, there are over 2 000 clusters in the EU, which cover 38 percent of the laborforce. The full cluster method has been applied in the industries of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. In the United States, over half of the national operating enterprises function in this system and their products account for 60 percent of the GDP.

The most famous of these is the Silicon Valley which is known for everybody. The infrastructure of innovative cluster is represented by 87000 companies, 40 research centers and dozens of universities, 180 venture companies, 47 investment and 700 commercial banks. This shows that the world's experts are following the path of clustering in the developed countries of the world.

According to German experts, it is the cluster that is the most sensible way to win in the future in a strong, uncompromising competitive environment. Indeed, such a mechanism can adapt to any situation, consistently and efficiently solve both economic and social problems, strengthen not only a particular region, but also the competitiveness of the state in the international arena, thus enhancing its prestige. In addition, this system, which is an important stage in the transition to an innovative economy, serves to deepen the integration of science, education and industry, the rapid introduction of new innovative technologies.

The use of experience based on the cluster theory approved in the international practice is important, including in terms of our economy prospects in the textile and light industry. The competitiveness of the economy of any country, region or district is determined, first of all, by the competitiveness of the goods it produces in the domestic and world markets, i.e., purchasing power. The reforms in the education system of the country and the final indicator of all scientific, spiritual and enlightenment developments are also assessed by ensuring the competitiveness of our goods and services in modern markets.

Taking into consideration, that the organization of a cluster system is not a single stage, but includes several interrelated stages, the accounting organization in a cluster system also shows its complexity.

The main goal of creating a cluster system is to streamline the process from production to the consumer, while reducing costs. The authors M.Khojibaev, A.Kamilov and H.Sheraliev in their article express the opinion, that "properly arranged process of material supply in the enterprises of agro-economic system and its accounting facilitates

the control over the costs of the supply system. Reduction of the costs will result in the decrease of the production cost” (Khojibaev et al., 2015).

The authors highlight the specifics of the accounting system in the agro-economic system, consider the logistics associated with the purchase of materials, and emphasize that the costs of supply logistics in the economic management system arise in the process of acquisition, storage and transportation of purchased material assets.

It should be noted, that cost management, proper organization of cost accounting are definitely important in a cluster system. Indeed, in a cluster system, cost accounting is characterized by its complexity. Researchers have also studied this issue and worked out relevant conclusions. In particular, in her article, O.A. Zubareva argues that each company or entity should have its own accounting system for cost accounting, which should take into account provision of information to managers, current regulations on accounting and taxation, the system of information formation (Zubareva, 2009).

In her research, A.A. Osmonova presents an opinion, that planning, standardization, forecasting, costing of production costs, as well as planning and accounting of current costs, capital investment and long-term investment are the main content of cost management. (Osmonova, 2014). The author puts forward her proposals related to the accounting of costs in the centers of responsibility in agro-cluster enterprises.

In his scientific development I.I. Kuz, highlights the features of the accounting organization in the cluster system, emphasizing that both the specificity and complexity of this system are intertwined (Kuz, 2015).

The research of A.E. Wilms focuses on the nature of the accounting organization in a cluster system, in which users of accounting data in a cluster system are interested not only in information and its amount or economic performance, but also in information about the future of the cluster enterprise, its financial results (Wilms, 2014).

L.I. Pronyaeva et al. in their scientific article emphasize the need to create an integrated report in the cluster system to provide external users with complete information about the current financial condition of the enterprise, economic performance, current, medium and long-term prospects of price formation. Moreover, they have emphasized the need to formulate an integrated report in order to provide complete information and suggest the components of the report (Pronyaeva, 2017).

As can be seen from the statements specified above, along with the cluster system specificity, its accounting requires such specificity as well. Therefore, in our opinion, along with the creation of a cluster system, it is necessary to create its accounting system, which

should provide not only for the formation and reporting of accounting in the enterprise, but also timely, reliable and complete accounting information for external users.

**Conclusion and proposals.** As a result of our initial research on the accounting organization in the cluster system, we have developed the following conclusions:

*First*, when arranging accounting in the cluster system, it is required to establish accounting activities with the account of the specifics of the industry or branch.

*Second*, it is necessary to develop a single methodology for accounting of supply, production, storage, processing, sales processes in the cluster system.

*Third*, it is required to develop a system of indicators in order to constantly assess the efficiency of economic activity of enterprises in the cluster system, analyze, make results-oriented decisions on effective cost management.

*Forth*, when working out the methodology for determining and calculating the formulated indicators, it is expedient to develop a source for accounting information, taking into account the system specifics in determining the standards for indicators.

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