

## Introducing Digital Technologies in Accounting

**Sharobiddinov Ahrorbek Qosimjon ugli**

Andijan Institute of Economics and Construction, Faculty of Economics and Construction, 2nd stage  
student of group 207

**ABSTRACT:** The article describes the nature, advantages and disadvantages of forms of accounting organization based on innovative technologies in the digital economy. The essence of the concept of digital economy and the advantages and disadvantages of using software, cloud technologies, and blockchain technologies used in accounting in foreign countries at the present time have been researched.

**KEYWORD:** digital economy, digitization, accounting, cloud technologies, database, information technologies.

### INTRODUCTION.

Today, the use of advanced information technologies is becoming increasingly important in various fields of activity, in particular, in accounting, which is the main component of any facility management system [4]. The development of the digital economy requires the improvement of modern information and telecommunication technologies, which creates new opportunities for accounting [5, 18]. The use of information technologies helps to increase the competitiveness of organizations by reducing costs, reducing the impact of the human factor, and speeding up work [6, 10]. At the same time, in the conditions of the market economy, the modernization of production, [17] technical and technological re-equipment in almost all industries and sectors is expanding the possibilities of production of competitive products. The rapid development of the world economy and its characteristics require a professional approach to enterprise activity.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS.

So what is the digital economy? Different sources approach this term differently. According to Sh. Soatova, he defined the digital economy as follows - it is a system of implementing economic, social and cultural relations based on the use of digital technologies. Sometimes it is also expressed by the terms internet economy, new economy or web economy [2]. In order to accelerate the development of the state and society in our republic, a number of important decisions were taken by our government [3]. For example, naming 2020 as the "Year of Science, Enlightenment and Digital Economy Development" by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, President's Decree No. PF-5349 of February 19, 2018 "On measures to develop the field of information technologies and communications" "Decree and the Resolution PQ-3832 of 03.07.2018 "On measures to develop the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan", as well as the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of August 31, 2018, which defines the goals and objectives of the digital economy in the Republic of Uzbekistan Adoption of the Resolutions "On additional measures for the introduction and further development of the digital economy" in order to apply the digital economy to the state management system in

our republic, create conditions for the rapid development of modern information technologies, and ensure information security development of digital economy in our country, etc Hun created a legal basis[4].

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.**

The main technical tool of information processing technology in modern society is a personal computer [4]. In many organizations, accounting is carried out using special software products designed for convenient storage of information, creation of documents and reports, analysis of accounting data [11]. They allow accountants to manage interrelated accounting departments, and executives can access up-to-date information and make management decisions. Accounting automation greatly simplifies the work of accountants and provides the following advantages over manual information processing:

- ✓ automatic filling of details in main documents;
- ✓ quick processing of large amounts of data; [9]
- ✓ presentation of analytical data in an easy-to-understand form (diagrams, graphs, tables);
- ✓ formation of reporting registers (billing and payment statements, balance sheets, cash book);
- ✓ reducing the number of paper carriers;[12]
- ✓ immediate exchange of information between management and subordinates, organizational units;
- ✓ exclusion of arithmetic errors;
- ✓ online communication with supervisory state bodies and banks;
- ✓ the ability to quickly respond to legislative changes.

Today, there are many software products for processing accounting data. Criteria by which an accounting program can be evaluated against desired benefits are:

1. Functional completeness.
2. Comprehensive service, including timely updating of software products based on changes in regulatory documents, reporting forms, billing rules, etc.
3. Ease of use of the system. Special attention should be paid to the intuitive interface of the program, quick start-up capabilities and independent learning of the program.
4. Technical support.[14]
5. Professionalism of the supplier.[15]
6. The ability to work remotely, which allows you to work with one database at the same time on several local networks.
7. The main task of automation is to enter data into the system once, so the criteria for choosing a program are the availability of data exchange and synchronization.
8. Ability to adapt to business development and introduction of new accounting systems.
9. Protection of information.
10. The ability to adapt to the expansion of the presented accounting requirements and the increase in the volume of tasks to be solved.
11. Software product price.

Today, the leading company in the supply of accounting software is the 1C firm. [16, 20] The company's product "1C: ACCOUNTING" allows you to adjust the parameters of the accounting policy taking into account the specific characteristics of the organization, create preliminary documents, compile reports, and adjust catalogs in accordance with the requirements of accounting in organizations [7, 8].

Application of cloud technologies in accounting. One of the most popular digital technologies today is cloud computing. Cloud technology refers to the provision of computer resources such as memory or computing power as an Internet service. [13, 22] The unique feature of using this technology is that organizations purchase expensive equipment, hire specialists to maintain it, or install special software. not necessarily. Access to the Internet is enough to use cloud services. The simplest example of cloud technologies is virtual memory, for example, Yandex disk, Drop Box, Google-drive.

Cloud technologies are digital space or computing power provided for rent that has the following characteristics:

- the ability to independently choose the functions necessary for the user (connection speed, amount of memory, computing power, as well as the time of renting the cloud).[21, 24]
- the ability to use cloud technology with any device.
- technical product does not require regular communication with the supplier.
- the user pays only for the set of services he uses.

With the help of cloud technologies, you can perform all traditional accounting tasks: keeping financial, management, tax accounts in electronic form and creating statistical reports, making preliminary calculations, calculating taxes and insurance contributions.[23, 25]

The 1C company offers four ways to use cloud technology: a cloud that works directly within the organization, a cloud for holding, a cloud for working with a client, and 1 SFresh technology for working over the Internet without installing software.

At the current stage of economic development, the importance of information technologies and cloud software is natural. Undoubtedly, the effectiveness of the economy is influenced not only by the coverage of information technologies and the availability of infrastructure, but also by standard economic criteria such as the business environment, human capital, and successful management instruments.[19] Therefore, economic development relies on them, which means that these criteria have an important place in the development of the economy, as before. Here we will consider the advantages and disadvantages of using "cloud" in accounting as an example of economic development. (Table 1).[26]

**Using "cloud" in accounting**

<i>Advantages</i>	<i>Disadvantages</i>
reduce costs	internal use to third parties the need to provide information
remote access opportunity	many electronic calculations same default set to users offers
reliability (technical failures risk is minimized)	Connect to the Internet at the right time risk of absence
in the system at any time ability to work	of specialists of the required level lack of

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The digital economy expands the capabilities of a modern accountant, increases the quality and speed of accounting, forms modern innovative approaches to the integration of various account books. With the help of personal computers and special accounting programs, the replacement of paper work with automated accounting has made it possible to free the accountant from routine work and improve their work results.

Today, special Internet services have appeared that allow the production of all online accounting operations, banks and information technology portfolios that apply to the daily activities of an accountant. Cloud technology is a service for renting space on the Internet for storing and processing information. Cloud technologies have enough advantages to be used for accounting, but there are also disadvantages, the main part of which is an uninterrupted Internet connection.

Changes in technology have led to a change in accounting, which requires scientists and practitioners to formulate basic conceptual models, develop legislation, regulations, guidelines and regulations for accounting in the new digital economy.

## REFERENCES

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi prezidenti SH.M.Mirziyoevning 2020 yil 25 yanvardagi 2020 yil uchun eng muhim ustivor vazifalar haqidagi Oliy Majlisga Murojatnomasi. <https://kun.uz/uz/99444746>.
2. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi prezidentining “Axborot texnologiyalari va kommunikatsiyalari sohasini yanada rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni. Toshkent sh., 2018 yil 19 fevraldagi PF-5349 sonli. <https://lex.uz/docs/3564970>.
3. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi prezidentining “O‘zbekiston Respublikasida raqamli iqtisodiyotni rivojlantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qarori. Toshkent sh., 2018 yil 3 iyuldagi PQ-3832 sonli. <https://lex.uz/docs/3806053>.
4. Коржова, О. В. Реализация в бухгалтерском учете информационных технологий в сфере цифровой экономики / О. В. Коржова, Л. В. Маркова // Научное обозрение. Педагогические науки. — 2019. — № 4-4. — С. 49-52.
5. Шамина, Е. В. Перспективы внедрения автоматизированных технологий в бухгалтерский учет / Е. В. Шамина, А. А. Филимонов // Актуальные направления научных исследований XXI века: теория и практика. — 2018. — № 2 (38). — С. 129-132.
6. Сокерин, П. О. Применение облачных технологий в бухгалтерском учете / П. О. Сокерин // Научные стремления. — 2019. — №. 25. — С. 72-74.
7. Shokiraliyevich, G. I. (2021). Role of information and communication technologies in accounting and digital economy. SOUTH ASIAN JOURNAL OF MARKETING & MANAGEMENT RESEARCH, 11(5), 17-20.
8. Бочкова, С. В. Исследование применимости цифровых информационных технологии в сфере бухгалтерского учета / С. В. Бочкова // Развитие цифровой экономики в условиях деглобализации и рецессии. — 2019. — С. 634-656.
9. Тошмаматов, Н., Исманов, И. Н., & Хожаев, А. С. (2019). О некоторых вопросах предмета бухгалтерского учета. Проблемы современной науки и образования, (12- 2 (145)).
10. Kunduzova, K. I. (2020). Ways to attract investment and improve its accounting. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 10(6), 216-221.

11. Нурматов, О. Т. (2017). ПРОЦЕСС МОДЕРНИЗАЦИИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНА: ВЧЕРА И СЕГОДНЯ. Theoretical & Applied Science, (4), 206-210.
12. Tohirovich, Q. N. (2021). International financial accounting standards in Uzbekistan. ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 11(4), 328-333.
13. Savinova, G. A. (2020). Economic analysis and management of small businesses. ISJ Theoretical & Applied Science, 06 (86), 227-230.
14. Abduraximov, Boburjon Umarjon O'g'li, Qudbiyev, Nodir Tohirovich, & Mominov, Ikromjon Luxmonjon O'g'li (2021). AYLANMA MABLAG'LARNI BOSHQARISH TIJORAT KORXONASI MUVAFFAQIYATINING ASOSI. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 1 (10), 724-733.
15. Rasulova, Shaxnoza Xatamovna (2021). ISHLAB CHIQRISH XARAJATLARINI KAMAYTIRISHNING IQTISODIY AHAMIYATI VA UNI TO'G'RI HISOBGA OLISH ZARURIYATI. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 1 (10), 713-718.