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## SPECIFIC FEATURES OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAX ACCOUNTING IN UZBEKISTAN AND THE BASICS OF IMPROVEMENT

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### ABSTRACT

The article analyzes the theoretical and practical basis of the specific features and improvement of direct and indirect tax accounting in Uzbekistan, studies the electronic software procedures for calculating and collecting taxes based on the digital economy, and defines the role and tasks of tax accounting. Conclusions and suggestions for the study are given.

### KEYWORDS

Direct and indirect tax accounting, electronic software products, digital economy, tax accounting.

### INTRODUCTION

Prospects for improving the economy of the new Uzbekistan also depend on the effective organization of direct taxation and improvement of tax collection mechanisms according to the factors of entrepreneurship promotion.

Currently, in the new phase of the reforms implemented in our country, the formation of a free

and transparent market economy is defined as a priority, and the importance of the tax instrument, including direct taxation, in ensuring the economic development of the country is important. As part of the added value created by business entities is accumulated as financial resources of the consolidated budget through direct taxes, in this process, direct

taxes affect the financial activity of entrepreneurs and reduce their profits. Therefore, researching the weight of direct taxes in GDP and the budget, assessing the dynamics of changes in the direct tax burden, and determining the optimal levels of direct taxation depending on the macroeconomic indicators of the country are the main tasks of this research work.

## METHODOLOGY

In the article, methods of economic analysis, induction and deduction, analysis and synthesis were used to analyze the specific features and theoretical and practical foundations of improving the calculation of direct and indirect taxes in Uzbekistan, electronic software procedures for calculating and collecting taxes based on the digital economy.

## Literature review

The issue of rational organization of direct taxation in the tax system that forms budget revenues has always been at the center of scientific research and practical development. This direction is of particular importance in the scientific research work of economists.

According to A. Joraev, Sh. Toshmatov, O. Abdurakhmanov, "in direct taxes, the reduction of the tax rate due to the fact that the tax has been paid directly from the income will leave most of the income of the enterprises to them, will enable the expansion of investment activities, and will develop the market economy. If the rates of these taxes are increased, the financial capacity of enterprises will decrease.

Therefore, the rates of taxes included in this group are directly related to economic development" [1, p. 98].

According to Sh. Toraev's conclusion, "the efficiency of the direct taxation system is determined not only by the total amount of tax payments to the state budget, but also by the total amount of expenses spent on measures related to tax collection. In practice, it is possible to minimize (reduce) various taxes paid to the state budget and extra-budgetary funds by finding the optimal structure of the value and cost of finished products produced there for any enterprise" [2, p. 65]. According to Russian practical scientist Tatiana Mishenko, "direct taxes are constant companions of owners and buyers of valuable material assets, and the difference from indirect taxes is that they are paid from their own funds" [3, p. 110].

According to M.Sislova, direct taxes allow to manage the country's economy, affect the production sectors and help to create good economic conditions in the fields of activity that require state support. Also, direct taxes can create unfavorable conditions for economic sectors that cannot be developed for the state [4].

Based on the above-mentioned points, it can be concluded that the level and methods of rational organization of direct taxation will not be exactly the same for a country at different stages of development, it is impossible to determine the optimal methods of direct taxation for all taxpayers. Therefore, direct taxation procedures can differ sharply in each country, taking into account the stages of economic

development, the degree of formation of market laws, and even the relationship of people to property and income.

## RESULTS

In the conditions of the current global economy, in which the mutual political and economic relations of the countries of the world are taking a conflicting tone, the specific features of the taxation calculation in Uzbekistan and the basis of improvement are proportional to the strategic programs of the reforms carried out by our country.

In the strategic tasks of 2017-2030, when the second wave of reforms began in Uzbekistan, "to protect the right of private property and strengthen its priority position, to stimulate the development of small business and private entrepreneurship, to develop regions, districts and cities in a comprehensive and proportionate socio-economic way, to create an investment environment "Active attraction of foreign investments to sectors and regions of our country's economy through improvement" [5]. To ensure the implementation of these priority tasks, first of all, reducing the tax burden, simplifying the taxation system, unifying taxes, organizing taxation based on the digital economy, reducing tax reports, eliminating contradictions and conflicts in regulatory legal documents in the field of accounting and tax accounting. , it will be necessary to consolidate accounting and tax accounting of taxpayers, improve accounting and tax administration[6]. In order to fulfill

these tasks, it is required to keep an account of the assets of enterprises and organizations in industries and sectors and the movement of their sources, to keep an accounting of the income received from business activities and other taxation objects, as well as direct and indirect taxes paid from them to the budget. In order to effectively organize these works, there is a need to rationally use electronic software products based on the digital economy.

According to the results of the analysis, it is promising to rapidly and effectively implement accounting and tax electronic software products as effective mechanisms of direct and indirect tax accounting and timely transfer to the budget in business entities. This practice has already been used in developed countries and brought high results.

The practice of tax accounting, introduced by the new revised tax code adopted by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. ORQ-599 of December 30, 2019, was directly connected with the creation of electronic software government [7]. Now, in the conditions of the unstable economy after the pandemic, the problems of eliminating the damage to the economy of Uzbekistan and quickly determining the ways to achieve sustainable development depend on the extent to which electronic software products are implemented. However, in the new Tax Code, changes were made, such as condensing the types of taxes, unifying the procedures for calculating and collecting taxes, rounding up tax benefits, setting tax rates in the code,

and these reforms are based on the experiences of developed countries in the organization of accounting and tax accounting, and accounting and tax accounting are based on electronic software products. formation, wider use and improvement of the digital economy in this area showed that it is necessary.

It is known that the creation of an electronic system of accounting and tax accounting in order to implement the tax preferences and benefits established in accordance with the new tax code and organization in harmony – with the software products of the electronic government is beneficial both for the state and for the business entity. Of course, in this place, it would be appropriate to organize a reasonable accounting policy that represents the interests of both business entities and the tax-collecting state.

Analytical review of accounting and tax law norms adopted in Uzbekistan for tax accounting in 2017-2024 shows that tax accounting is improving in proportion to the ongoing economic reforms, and issues of direct and indirect tax accounting and improvement of budget collection mechanisms play an important role in this process. . In particular, accounting of income and expenses of business entities, calculation of direct and indirect taxes, submission of accounting and tax reports to tax authorities, and payment of taxes to the budget are carried out online based on electronic software products. Nevertheless, it is desirable to further improve the work of keeping records of direct and indirect taxes and timely payment to the budget,

and to increase the effectiveness of the implementation of effective electronic software products.

In the following years, the creation of online accounting and tax reports based on electronic accounting software products and submission to the tax office in an electronic online format in Uzbekistan is demanding further improvement of the electronic system of tax accounting and reaching the level of developed countries. The results of the creation and further improvement of the accounting system in electronic software products led to the formation of an efficient and inexpensive accounting system for business entities, as well as to the provision of macroeconomic stability, an increase in taxable income and, in turn, a stable flow of direct and indirect taxes to the budget.

In today's fast global economy, there are various electronic financial scams and international economic pressures in the international arena, so that in these fast unusual economic and financial processes, our country does not sink into the quagmire of crises in the global economic arena, and in order to maintain stable economic development and progress, it is necessary to transfer the accounting system of business activities to an online electronic system. It is also desirable to create more effective electronic government mechanisms. These electronic system reforms should be one of the priorities of our strategic goals.

## CONCLUSIONS

In Uzbekistan, it is necessary to organize the accounting system of business entities in direct and indirect connection with tax accounting, and we believe that it is appropriate to take the following systematic measures in this direction:

further improvement of software products for calculation and collection of direct and indirect taxes within the framework of the project of the concept of development of the electronic government system; ensuring effective cooperation of the state, population and business in the mechanisms of electronic calculation and collection of direct and indirect taxes, integration into the electronic space of the world, formation of a single national electronic system and determination of promising directions of these works; to ensure complete registration and taxation of taxable income and property on the basis of electronic software products; formation of a rational system of direct and indirect taxation on the basis of the economy based on digital computer technologies and the generation of new methods of collecting, processing, storing, transferring information on direct and indirect taxes, etc.

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