



Accounting and taxing aspects of financial securities related to limited liability companies

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Abstract: In order to increase the practical value of the scientific work, we have reviewed the work being carried out by the tax administration on the set of measures for direct management of the established tax system. In order to increase the practical importance of the scientific work, the topics being eliminated in the tax system of our country are: ensuring the legality and legality in the tax sector, control over compliance with tax legislation by taxpayers, as well as the facts of the taxpayer's illegal actions. We have studied prevention, detection, detection, investigation and reparation measures, and we have studied the extent of reforms and implementation of them using analytical methods based on statistical data.

Key words: Tax administration, Mysoliq.uz, Tax analysis, Tax benefits.

Introduction

From the first days of independence to the present day, a lot of efforts are being made for the comprehensive development of Uzbekistan and its standing among mature countries.

For this, the importance of the development of each sector has been determined, and one of these developing sectors is the tax system. In the tax system, continuous changes, new laws and innovations are being developed for years.

All these reforms are aimed at further improving the tax system of our Republic and creating in the minds of citizens the immunity of not being afraid of taxes and tax collectors and ensuring the entry of foreign investments without any doubts.



For this, we need to provide information to young and old about the tax system and the innovations taking place in it in various forms. Such efforts are part of the tax administration.

As the people of Uzbekistan have set themselves the goal of building a perfect legal democratic society, the first but very important steps have been taken on this path. The training of qualified personnel in each field and the application of their knowledge will lead to the strengthening of our position in the international society. Because in the developed countries of the world, we can see that intellectual potential, advanced thinking and intelligence, and the latest technologies are closely related.

If we look at history, the great general Amir Temur also paid special attention to the field of taxation in the administration of the state and introduced each tax based on deep knowledge.

In its place, among the tasks defined in the action strategy on the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, developed under the leadership of President Sh. Mirziyoyev in order to reform the tax system and make it a more perfect system based on foreign experience.

Today, liberalization of tax policy and reform of the tax system is one of the important economic and strategic directions in our Republic. The basis of these reforms is the ability to maintain correct tax accounting of economic entities and to integrate it with international standards. For this, it is important to explain the simplification and improvement of the organizational structure, that is, the tax administration. The nature, tasks, rules of tax administration and audit, the current interpretation of taxation rates and taxable objects are related to the characteristics of the tax system formation in Uzbekistan and the specific tasks performed during the transition to free market relations. directed to the solution of urgent issues. The reason is that the economic, political and social interests of our country are embodied in the tax administration. According to foreign standards, the system of tax authorities consists of two elements:

- tax administration system;
- system of organization of tax authorities.



Since the term tax administration is not widely used in the tax service system, it is appropriate to define it here:

- to transform the state tax service bodies into a service-oriented office by creating a new image as a business partner and consultant of taxpayers, and unconditionally fulfill the purpose of "Tax Service is a reliable partner of honest taxpayers" by every employee;
- on the basis of the principle of extraterritoriality, taxpayers can voluntarily fulfill their tax obligations, create favorable conditions for legal, transparent and convenient conduct of business, ensure an increase in the level of satisfaction of taxpayers;

In particular, Z.Akhrorov believes that in the organization of tax relations, it is necessary to implement the taxation process taking into account tax functions, tax principles and tax legislation.

Literature Review

Professor Charles Mansfield says that the tax system of a country with perfect tax administration will never have problems, according to him, the most important part of tax policy is administration, because throughout the centuries, the tax systems of the most powerful countries have always had tax administration. According to Professor Charles Mansfield, the tax system is based on economic analysis, and the tax administration performs the evaluation and comparison of tax policy over tax laws.

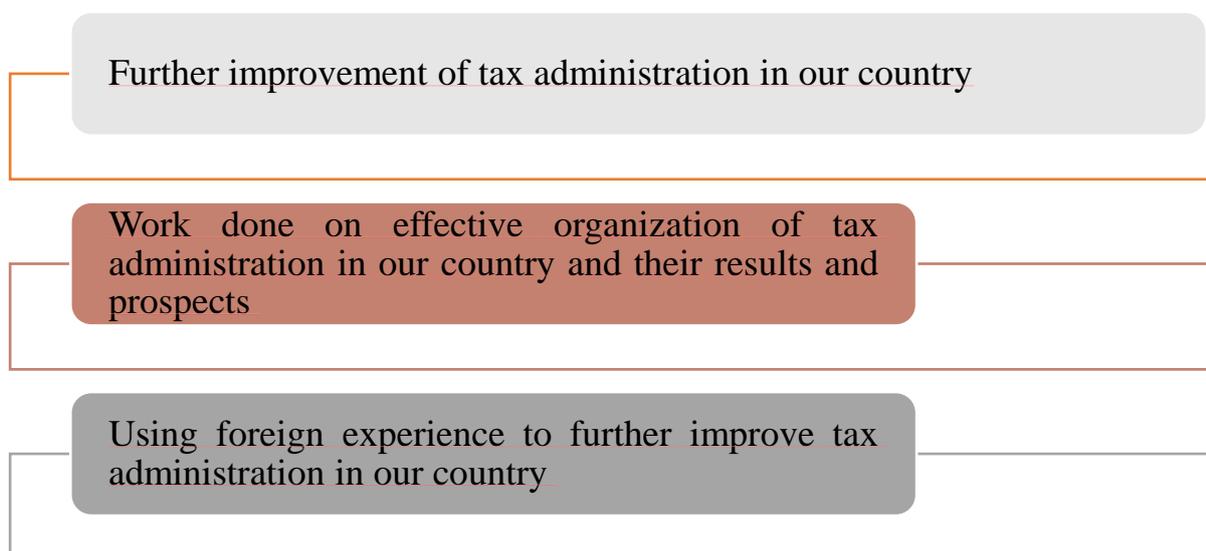


Figure 1. Elements of tax administration (prof. Hanafev Farid 2020)



According to Professor V.V. Lavrov, tax policy is directly related to accounting and control of production, labor quality and distribution of products.

Russian scientist I.V. Levchuk shows the great role of tax policy in the development of production, and says that it primarily serves to centralize and organize democratic management in the distribution and use of financial resources.

For example, Svetkov, Shutkov, Dudin and Lyasnikov define tax administration in broad and narrow terms. According to him, tax administration in a broad sense is the integrated management of the tax system by the state (development of taxation, provision of tax revenues, analysis and change of the tax system). In a narrow sense, tax administration is the activity of tax authorities aimed at ensuring compliance with tax legislation by legal entities and individuals. (Tsvetkov and Dr., 2017). The problems of tax administration and related theoretical and practical issues of taxation are the object of high attention in domestic and foreign sciences. Issues of tax policy, tax planning, regulation and control A. B. Bryzgalin, V. M. Volkonsky, E. S. Vylkova, Yu. A. Danilevsky, V. G. Knyazeva, D. S. Lvov, L. P. Okuneva, L. P. Pavlova, I. A. Peronko, Yu. P. Petrov, M. V. Romanovsky, S. P. Uvarova, D. G. Chernika, S. D. Shatalova, T. F. Yutkina and other authors.

The content of the concept of tax administration and its organization in Russia were considered in the works of many Russian economists. Thus, A. B. Aronov, T. V. Ignatova, V. A. Kashin, V. A. Krasnitsky, O. A. Mironova, M. V. Mishustin, MT Ospanov, ip Pavlov, VG Panskov, A. B. Paskachev, F. F. Hanafeev, G. or Chuhnina study the essence and organizational aspects of tax administration in their work. I. yu Alexandrova, A. A. Arutyunov, G. G. Bezrukov, A. T. Izmaylov, O. V. Knyazeva, Ki Simirenko, A. A. Frolov dealt with issues related to tax relations through the system of tax administration.

The analysis of literary sources on the issues of estimating the required number of employees of tax authorities shows that these problems occupy an important place in the works of domestic and foreign scientists. Methods of determining labor costs (Aksenova EA, Bazarov T. yu., Bekov X. A., Belousov S. A., Betina T. A., Burtsev D. G., Vasileva M. E., Vikhansky O. S., Gostev A. K., Egorshin A. P., Kibanov A. Ya., Lukyanova N. F.,



Matveeva L. G., Omelchenko I. B., Rumyantseva Z. P., Slezinger G. E., Streltsova E. D., Talan M. V., Filinov N. B., Yankova V. F.) and to the issues of estimating labor costs and determining the number of employees of tax authorities dedicated works (Kashin V. A., Nikolov V. V., Paskachev A. B., Solovey M. V., Turchinov A. I. Hubaev G. N., Shirobokova S. N., Shcherbakov S. M.). However, today, specific directions for improving the efficiency of tax service institutions of the Russian Federation have been comprehensively considered and there are no justified cases.

To achieve this goal, it was necessary to solve the following complex tasks:

- to study the existing approaches to defining the concept of "tax administration", to reveal its content and form its precise interpretation, to analyze the organizational foundations of tax administration;

- to determine the criteria for assessing the efficiency of the tax administration, to analyze the methods of calculating the efficiency of the tax administration system;

- determination of priorities for improving the organizational structure of district tax inspections based on the study of foreign experience of the structural organization of tax authorities;

- formalized analysis of mutual cooperation of tax inspection departments in order to develop recommendations for improving the functional organization of the tax inspection;

- determining the content of accounting activities of tax authorities as a mechanism for organizing analytical activities;

- to propose a comprehensive and effective mechanism for improving administrative techniques and methods in the field of taxation;

- development of methods for assessing the labor intensity of tax inspectors in order to develop recommendations for the rational distribution of functions between departments;

- development and practical testing of methods for evaluating the effectiveness of exit tax audits;

- Analysis of methods used to prepare for tax audits in Uzbekistan and foreign tax authorities and development of new methods of pre-test analysis;



- development of an original decision support system to control the correctness of income tax;

- to analyze the existing methods used to calculate the number of employees of tax authorities, to determine their advantages and disadvantages, to determine reserves for optimizing the number of employees of tax authorities.

The leading link of the tax system of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the development of an original conceptual approach to the formation of research scientific innovation and the assessment of the validity of directions for improving the efficiency of the tax service in general, and especially the district tax inspectorate. The essence of the author's concept is the construction and quantitative justification of a system of methods, the implementation of each of which ensures an objective increase in the efficiency of the tax service: increasing the value of taxes and fees falling into the budget or reducing the operating costs of tax authorities. The implementation of this concept is based on a new constructive principle based on the following rules:

- information on the complexity of the work processes carried out by the employees of the relevant divisions of the district tax inspectorate to justify the feasibility of using initial data, the proposed method and recommendations;

- labor costs are a very important random value, in some cases, a coefficient of variation for the implementation of almost all operations of any business process in the district tax inspectorate;

- the scientific innovation is confirmed by protected scientific results for the first time:

- Based on the critical analysis of the existing interpretations of the concept of "tax administration", its content was revealed and the author's definition was given, and the subject of tax administration was defined in order to distinguish the main operations carried out within the framework of the tax process. The accounting function, which ensures the registration and accounting of taxpayers, is allocated; receiving and processing reports; accounting and analysis of tax and levy receipts; compiling and analyzing reports



- groups of criteria for assessing the effectiveness of tax authorities were developed: organizational and quality criteria of accounting work, quality criteria of control activities. The efficiency coefficient of the tax inspectorate's activity, calculated as the ratio of "net tax revenues", defined as the amount of taxes collected by the tax inspectorate, to the value of these costs;

- creation of conditions for the formalization of many operations and the automation of tax procedures and their methodical support in tax inspectorates, through the use of uniform normative, methodological, training, educational materials, technical and software tools to ensure the rational use of labor and material resources, the expediency of using model functional organizational structures that help to weaken the influence of the employee's personal qualities on the work results was justified, to simplify and improve the process of management and control of tax inspections by the regional tax authority, in relation to tax inspections at the local level the ability to make unified management decisions and control actions;

Result

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-5116 dated July 18, 2017 "On measures to fundamentally improve tax administration, increase the collection of taxes and other mandatory payments"

As a result of the implementation of the concept of improving the tax policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the tax burden on the labor compensation fund was reduced, taxes on working capital were optimized, mandatory allocations to state special funds were canceled and the profit tax rate on legal entities was reduced, the tax system was revised by reducing it. "The government gives priority to reforms in the tax administration system in order to improve the business and investment environment in the country. The new project will help to improve its activities for the benefit of taxpayers," said Marco Mantovanelli, head of the World Bank office in Uzbekistan. In particular, the project allows to expand the tax base, which leads to the reduction of the informal sector of the economy, which is currently estimated at around 50% of GDP, increases tax revenues, and also helps local firms and companies to create new jobs.

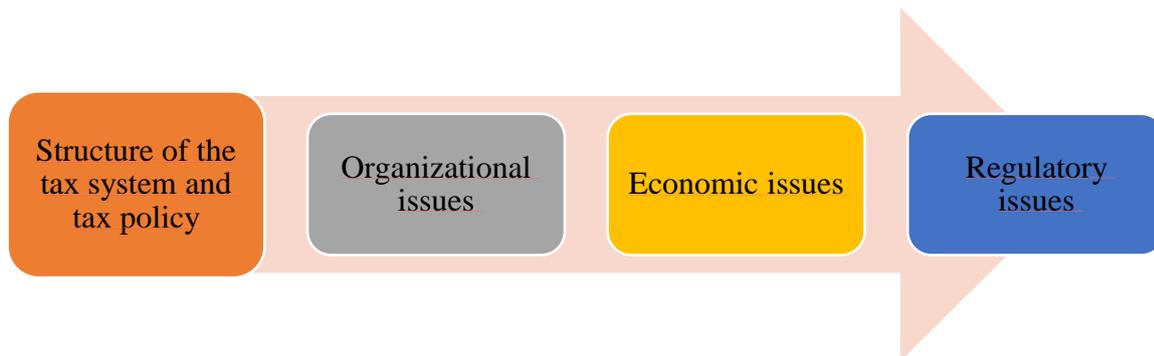


Figure 2. Economic conditions for reforming the tax administration system.

State taxes and other mandatory payments and local taxes and other mandatory payments apply in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

According to the tax legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, legal entities and individuals are considered to be payers of local taxes and other mandatory payments, regardless of the form of ownership.

Property tax and land tax are introduced in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and are collected throughout its territory.

The amount of these tax rates is determined based on the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 25.12.2007. Approved by Law No. ORQ-136. Article 23 implemented from 01.01.2008.

Tax on beautification and development of social infrastructure, tax levied on individuals for the use of gasoline, diesel fuel and gas for vehicles, fees for the right to retail trade in certain types of goods and the right to provide certain types of services Republic of Karakalpakstan introduced by state authorities, regional and Tashkent city councils of people's deputies. The highest rates of these taxes and fees are determined based on the decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Conclusion. Regulation with the help of tax policy does not always give effective results, this can be caused by incorrect assessment of the current economic situation, incorrect definition of long-term strategic forecast, and imbalance in the distribution of the tax burden. On the basis of the tax policy, it is necessary to pay attention to the need to increase the volume of tax revenues to the budget not at the expense of increasing tax



rates, but at the expense of measures that make it possible to increase the tax base by means of stimulating the relevant sectors of production and priority types of products.

Tax policy defines the role of taxes in society. The significance of the tax system as a subjective phenomenon is closely related to state activity. This importance is in constant motion and depends on the change of state policy reflecting the interests and goals of the entire national economy.

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