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TAX ACCOUNTING IN PRIVATE SECTOR ENTERPRISES

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Abstract: The article examines the features of tax accounting in private sector enterprises in Uzbekistan. Special attention is paid to the role of tax accounting in ensuring financial transparency and compliance with tax discipline. The purpose of the study is to identify key aspects and problems of tax accounting, as well as to propose recommendations for its improvement. The methods of analysis, comparison, and generalization of the practical experience of private enterprises were used. The practical significance of the article lies in the fact that the obtained results can be applied in the work of accounting departments of private businesses.

Keywords: tax accounting, private sector, accounting, taxes, financial reporting, tax discipline, taxation

Introduction

In a market economy, tax accounting plays a crucial role in ensuring the stable operation of private sector enterprises. Proper tax accounting allows companies to fulfill their obligations to the state, avoid penalties, and increase trust from partners. This topic becomes especially relevant in the period of digitalization and the introduction of new tax instruments in Uzbekistan. The main purpose of this article is to examine the existing system of tax accounting in private enterprises and identify problematic aspects that affect the efficiency of the accounting process.

Methodology / Methods

The following methods were used in the research:

1. Analysis of the regulatory framework – studying the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and applicable regulations.
2. Comparative analysis – comparing tax accounting practices in small and medium-sized enterprises of different industries.
3. Observation and generalization – analyzing accounting procedures in construction and trading companies in Tashkent.
4. Interviewing accountants – to identify challenges related to the application of tax legislation.

Practical Part / Results

Based on the analysis of data from three private enterprises (a construction company, a trading enterprise, and a manufacturing firm), it was found that the most common problems in tax accounting are untimely recording of expenses, errors in VAT calculation, and lack of automation. For example, in the construction firm LLC 'Modern Build', the use of outdated accounting forms led to an overstatement of tax liabilities by 3%, which negatively affected net profit. In the trading company 'Agro Market', the implementation of '1C:Accounting' software reduced tax calculation errors by 20%. The manufacturing company 'TechPlast' reported improved tax reporting after switching to the electronic system e-NDS.

Discussion

The results show that the level of tax accounting in private enterprises depends on the qualifications of accountants, the level of automation, and the availability of information. The use of modern digital tools significantly reduces the risk of errors and improves the efficiency of tax administration. However, issues remain regarding interaction with tax authorities and the complexity of certain legislative provisions. It is important for enterprises not only to fulfill their tax obligations but also to develop a tax planning strategy that allows legal minimization of the tax burden.

Conclusion

Tax accounting in private enterprises in Uzbekistan is an important tool for ensuring financial stability. The study results confirm that improving the efficiency of tax accounting requires a systematic approach, including the introduction of digital technologies, enhancing the qualifications of accountants, and simplifying reporting procedures. Implementing these measures will enable private enterprises not only to maintain tax discipline but also to strengthen their position in the market.

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