

ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT STATE OF THE ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT CIRCULATION MECHANISM IN THE TAX SYSTEM

Mukhammadov Nodir Karimovich

Tashkent State University of Economics

independent researcher i.f.f.d. (PhD),

E-mail: nodir.muhammadov@gmail.com

ORCID ID: 0009-0008-2029-6968

The tax system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, striving for the goals achieved by the tax systems of many developed countries as a result of digitalization, and based on the needs of the times, has been rapidly digitized.

It is known to all of us that first of all the theoretical and legal foundations are important for the implementation of these works, and in this field, in the decision of the President of our country on June 26, 2018 "On measures to fundamentally improve the activities of tax authorities" No. PQ-3802, the country it was noted that effective taxation system and coordinated activities of tax service bodies are of particular importance in the context of large-scale reforms for the long-term development of the economy.

In addition, the decision states that "the organization of the activities of tax service bodies based on outdated methods and principles of tax control does not allow to solve the new tasks set before these bodies, including the expansion of the tax base and the increase of tax collection, and has not found its solution. the existence of significant problems aggravates this situation. In this case, the low level of tax administration, which is limited to tax reporting without looking for additional sources of taxation, which is mainly related to the fulfillment of forecast indicators, creates a corrupt environment in tax administration, and almost all parts of tax service bodies the presence of significant conditions leading to corruption of employees, full implementation of tax administration, identification of an additional tax base, non-reasonable use of information and communication technologies that do not allow to reduce the level of hidden circulation in the economy, camera control, including tax the lack of effective software products that ensure the collection of external sources for the implementation of camera control over the targeted use of benefits and preferences, leading to the creation of various tax evasion schemes, trade, catering establishments, markets and commerce inefficient



use of the powers given to control the activity of tax complexes, the lack of clear criteria for identifying persons who regularly evade paying taxes, as well as the factors causing tax violations in order to organize targeted inspections insufficient use of incentives and excessively high level of disciplinary action negatively affects the effectiveness of the tax system as a whole.

Decision No. 807 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 6, 2018 "On measures to expand the use of modern information and communication technologies in the tax administration" is another legal basis.

With the adoption and implementation of the above-mentioned decision, the first steps towards the development of the digital economy were taken. Within the framework of the decision, in the cities of Sirdarya, Navoi and Chirchik of the Tashkent region, electronic invoices were introduced as an experiment by all business entities.

Until the introduction of the electronic form of invoices, they were issued in paper form. One of the biggest problems when invoices were kept on paper by business entities was the non-standard form of the invoice.

Mandatory details of the invoice were regulated by Article 222 of the Tax Code of the old version, but there was absolutely no possibility to regulate their use in a single standard form. The information that must be reflected in the invoices is recorded in the picture below. Filling in this information was carried out voluntarily by economic entities. As a result, the forms and standards of accounts and invoices have been changing based on the wishes of business entities.

Since the invoice is a fixed-form document, its form was approved by the Tax Committee and the Ministry of Finance at that time. Invoices are not limited to be completed electronically until January 1, 2020. Since the account - invoice data are the initial documents, the value added tax report is issued based on them.

Despite the fact that the processes of filling out invoices are regulated by regulatory legal documents, the forms and processes of their formalization were different. If the mandatory requisites of taxpayers in invoices are regulated by regulatory legal documents, the possibility of controlling the processes of filling invoices is limited because the process of filling them directly is between business entities. . As a result of this, different forms of invoices appeared and mutual misunderstandings arose in the processes of document exchange between organizations.



Since the invoices are initially on paper, they cannot be fully reflected in the income and expenditure register of the value added tax report. Taking into account the double documentation of the invoice, it is not guaranteed that they will be synchronized in the income and expenditure register of the value added tax report by two business entities.

Business entities did not have the opportunity to control whether the information recorded in the account - invoices during the realization process, that is, goods and services are available in their warehouses or not. As a result, prevention of the shadow economy is limited. From October 15, 2018, it was established that invoices can be issued in electronic form as part of the experiment. The experiment was valid until February 1, 2019. During 2018, the dynamics of issuing electronic invoices in all regions of the country can be seen in the table below.

1-table. The dynamics of the use of electronic invoices in the process of electronic document circulation in the tax system of Uzbekistan in 2018-2023 ¹

(mlrd. som)

t.r.	Peroid	Count tax payers	Doc count	Delivery sum	VAT sum
1	2018 year	3 977	32 310	6 832,04	349,87
2	2019 year	28 090	968 908	139 831,3	8 404,28
3	2020 year	261 229	23 315 224	823 576,4	82 071,15
4	2021 year	289 568	33 312 469	1 035 479,65	113 674,55
5	2022 year	292 984	38 792 761	1 408 017,76	148 190,18
6	2023 year	298 761	41 475 400	1 681 200,50	160 062.35
Total:			137 897 072	5 094 937.5	330 681.35

During the experiment in 2018, 3977 enterprises issued electronic invoices. In accordance with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 6, 2018, the entrepreneurs of Chirchik city, Sirdarya region and Navoi region of Tashkent region were determined to participate in the experiment.

Initially, during the experiment, the form of the electronic account invoice was created on the basis of the temporary regulation, and data was collected for later change based on the proposals and objections expressed by taxpayers.

The experiment conducted from October 15, 2018 to February 1, 2019 with the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 522 "On

¹ my.soliq.uz сайти маълумотлари асосида муаллиф томонидан тайёрланган



measures to improve the use of electronic invoices in the system of mutual settlements" was effective was found to be

On the basis of the adopted decision, it was introduced that from July 1, 2019, all business entities will issue electronic invoices voluntarily, and from January 1, 2020, it will be mandatory to issue invoices electronically. In the course of the experiment, it was determined that invoices will be maintained and stored in electronic and paper form.

After the adoption of Cabinet of Ministers decision No. 522 of June 25, 2019 "On measures to improve the use of electronic invoices in the system of mutual settlements", during 2019, business entities will use electronic invoices we can see the dynamics of formalization in Table 2.6. According to the requirements of the decision, invoices issued after July 1, 2019 should be stored only in electronic form. The main reason for this is that, according to the requirements of the decision, invoices must be securely stored, processed and received in electronic form on the servers of the Tax Committee for 10 years.