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THE CURRENT STATE OF ACCOUNTING FOR TAX LIABILITIES

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Abstract
This article contains research on making management decisions of an enterprise, optimizing taxes, assessing the impact of taxes on enterprise profits, drawing appropriate conclusions taking into account the share of tax expenses in total costs and their reflection in accounting.

Keywords Liability, tax liability, long term and current liability, definite liability, indefinite liability, estimated liability, contingent liability.

INTRODUCTION

Accounting for the content and duration of obligations so that information about obligations is complete and reliable affects various decisions made by users. The purpose of accounting for liabilities should be not only to know how much debt the enterprise has, but also to reflect obligations to internal and external users of the information, including information on payables, tax debts and other debts. Because it is important for investors and creditors, who are the main users of information, to know the company's total debt and its structure and terms. Therefore, accounting information about liabilities should include these aspects.

Literature review. As one of the main problems encountered in the current accounting system, we can say that there are some confusions in the accounting work regarding the composition, terms and types of obligations, and that is why there are problems in the accounting information. Research aimed at solving these problems has not lost its relevance in our country.

In particular, several scientists have conducted research on the reflection of tax obligations in the accounts, and relevant conclusions and recommendations have been given regarding the disclosure of information in the accounts and reports. Professor B. Israilov noted that information on tax obligations can be obtained from the debtors (lines 270, 280) in the second section of the asset part of the balance sheet, and from the liabilities part of the balance sheet (lines 540, 650, 680, 700 - lines)[1].

It is possible to obtain reporting information on tax obligations through these sources, but the main issue is how the information on these lines of the report was formed. That is, in internal accounting, the conclusions drawn based on the fact that the data are summarized and reflected on a certain date can be evaluated only when studying the sources of formation of those data.

In his research work, K. Hotamov noted that information on tax liabilities can be obtained from additional lines of the report and provided more complete information (Table 1).

1-table

Information on tax obligations reflected in the financial statement [2]

No	Report form	String code	Indicator name
1.	Accounting balance	270	Payments of taxes and fees to the budget
		540	Long-term deferred liabilities for taxes and mandatory payments
		650	Delayed obligations on taxes and compulsory payments
		680	Debts for payments to the budget (by types)
2.	Statement of financial results	250	Profit tax
		260	Other taxes and fees on profits
	Information about payments to the budget		
3.	Statement of cash flows	190	Tax paid on profits
		200	Other taxes paid

The author stated that information about taxes was provided in some lines of the financial report forms, and it was noted that the information about tax obligations is not taken into account in cases such as when taxes calculated and paid during import operations are transferred to account 6900.

At the same time, K. Hotamov, in cases where the calculation and payment of tax liabilities is a long period (lease, rent, etc.), the total amount of tax calculated (in cases of payment in installments, for a period of more than one year) 6410-"Debts on payments to the budget (by types)" states that the difference between the amounts calculated to be reflected in the account and the amounts that should be paid in reality is also a problem for this type of obligation.

In his opinion, in order to optimize the system of accounts used in practice and regulated by the national standard of accounting, it is necessary to bring them into the system through accounts reflecting separate tax amounts. Also, for the purpose of transparency of information, facilitation of accounting work, keeping records of tax obligations and forming reports, the long-term part of reflecting current tax debts in the account 6400-"Debts for payments to the budget (by types)" and the long-term part in 7400-"Debts for payments to the budget (types)" put forward proposals on opening an account and reflecting in it.

The author explains that tax obligations are taken into account in this manner, which leads to the summation of tax amounts in accounts 4400, 6400, 7400 and makes analysis and control much easier. 6900-"Accounts accounting for debts to various creditors" states in his scientific work that it is impossible to determine the amount of tax in the account at all, because the amount of tax in this account is reflected in the balance sheet together with other creditors' debts.

In our opinion, although K. Hotamov's proposal to use accounts 4400, 6400, 7400 to obtain complete information on the amounts of tax liabilities solves some problems, for completeness it is necessary to consider long-term deferred tax assets (based on international standards No. 37) studies are neglected.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

In general, despite the fact that the calculation of obligations has been studied by scientists and practitioners, it can be seen that there are some controversial and problematic aspects.

At the same time, for summarizing information on tax liabilities, taxes paid in advance for the current period (advance), deferred tax assets arising from the difference in the application of tax and accounting legislation (based on the international standard of financial reporting No. 37) and for the systematic organization of the account of tax liabilities , taking into account the advance for the current period (4400), taking into account the deferred long-term tax asset (0920) and taking into account the current tax debt, taking into account the current part of the deferred tax liability (6400), taking into account the long-term tax debt and the long-term part of the deferred tax liability (7400) accounts should be used.

The summary information on the structural change in the accounts and the form of the balance offered by us serves to provide internal and external users of the information with accurate and complete information.

As we know, in the statement of financial results, there is a line reflecting the tax expenses, and this line shows only the expenses related to profit tax. Resource and property taxes recognized as other enterprise expenses, land use tax, and water resource use taxes are included in the period expenses and are taken into account in the line of other operating expenses. This does not allow you to get general information about tax expenses from the statement of financial results.

The same tax obligations are taken into account in different accounts and their summation eliminates the possibility of finding the amount of tax obligations from the reporting data. Above, we mentioned the comments and studies of scientists that some tax obligations are taken into account in other accounts. As we continue to study, we will comment on how tax information is considered in various lenders.

In particular, the taxes calculated and paid during import operations are transferred to 6,900 accounts and the name of this account in the report reflects various creditors, which leads to the fact that the amount of the company's tax liabilities is shown in the report and confuses the users of the information.

Therefore, in addition to the previous studies, we can say that tax liabilities should be accounted for in one single account, and even when separated, it is appropriate to separate them as long or current tax debt.

According to the national accounting standards, the tax liability is reflected clearly, but according to the international financial reporting standards, the tax liability is also reflected as an estimated liability until all ascertainable circumstances are actually met.

According to the national accounting standard No. 21, account 0950 "Deferred profit tax on temporary differences" accounts for the long-term part of the tax paid in the current reporting period, taking into account the requirements of the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Calculation of tax on expenses related to temporary differences is reflected in the debit of the account 0950 "Deferred profit tax on temporary differences" and the credit of the account 6410 "Debts on payments to the budget (by types)". Then, over the total useful life of these expenses or 10 years, whichever is shorter, (temporary differences) the corresponding part of the tax is transferred from the long-term part to the current part, which is 3210 "Deferred profit tax on temporary differences" is reflected in the debit of the account and the credit of the account 0950 "Deferred profit tax on temporary differences". This amount is taken into account when calculating the profit tax payable in the relevant period[3].

At the same time, when there are periods when taxes are reduced to the corresponding amount of expenses, the amount of taxes is reflected in the debit of account 6410 "Debt for payments to the budget (by types)" and the credit of account 3210 "Deferred profit tax on temporary differences". Thus, the balance in the debit of the account 0950 "Deferred profit tax on temporary differences" indicates the long-term part of the tax amount that needs to be reduced from the total tax amount paid to the budget in future periods[3].

From this arrangement, we can see that the deferred tax liability is reflected as a long-term receivable on the asset side. That is, since the amount of the difference is long-term, it is necessary to calculate and pay the tax in the current period.

Note that the current tax liability account is linked to the non-current portion of the tax asset for temporary income tax. Because tax law requires it. It is in the current months that there is a need to calculate and pay this tax, which only later shows that the enterprise will recognize it as an expense. Based on the requirements of the tax legislation, it is necessary to recognize the tax liability in this period.

Account 7240 "Long-term deferred liabilities for taxes and mandatory payments" reflects long-term tax debts and mandatory payments to the budget, which are allowed to be delayed for several years according to the decision of the relevant government agencies in accordance with the law. In the credit of account 7240 "Long-term deferred liabilities for taxes and mandatory payments", the amount of long-term deferred payments is taken into account in connection with accounts accounting for debts for payments to the budget (6400), debts for payments to insurance and special state funds (6500).

7240 Analytical account on the account "Long-term deferred liabilities for taxes and compulsory payments" is kept separately for each type of deferred taxes and payments and for the repayment period.

The account 7250 "Long-term liabilities for deferred income tax on temporary differences" reflects the amount of deferred income tax arising as a result of temporary differences.

Income tax expense is calculated based on account income, while income tax payable is calculated based on taxable income. The difference in accounting income and taxable income should be reflected in the financial statements. In accordance with the accounting policy of the enterprise, the expenses for the profit tax calculated on the account information are considered as incurred by the enterprise in the claim of receiving income, are calculated in the period of occurrence of the relevant income and expenses and are reflected in the report on the financial results of the enterprise (Form 2). In this case, the difference between the profit tax calculated based on the income of the account and the profit tax payable based on the taxable income is treated as a temporary difference and reflected in the credit of the account 7250 "Long-term liabilities for deferred profit tax on temporary differences".

The corresponding current part of the liability for deferred profit tax on temporary differences is transferred from the debit of the account 7250 "Long-term liabilities for deferred profit tax on temporary differences" to the credit of the account 6250 "Liabilities for deferred profit tax on temporary differences" (table 2.4).

2.4-table

Reflecting the long-term part of tax liabilities in the account [3]

No	Content of economic transactions	Connection of accounts	
		Debit	Credit
1.	A long-term deferment was granted for taxes and mandatory payments	6410	7240
2.	The current part of long-term deferred liabilities for taxes and mandatory payments in the reporting period for payments to the budget was written off	7240	6240
3.	Long-term liabilities for deferred income tax on temporary differences	9810	7250
4.	Transfer of the long-term part of the deferred profit tax on temporary differences to the current part	7250	6250

From the information in this table, we can see that the deferred profit tax on temporary differences is accounted for in account 6200, not in the debt account for payments to the budget. From the studies, we have seen that accounting of the tax amount in accounts unrelated to various tax or budget calculations does not ensure completeness and accuracy of tax information.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, in our opinion, it is appropriate to account for any tax arrears in a single account. True, it will be convenient for the company's management, investors and other users of financial reporting information if the tax liability, the deferred tax debt, the current part of the deferred tax debt or the profit tax on temporary differences are taken into account in one single account. However, for tax authorities, accounting of the total amount in one account does not provide an opportunity to clarify their composition.

For example, if account 6400 includes all current tax liabilities, the tax authorities will not be able to find the exact amount of tax due for the current tax period. This is not important for the company. Because information about taxes is conveyed to tax authorities through tax reports.

On the other hand, it is generally stated that temporary differences are only non-current liabilities under international financial reporting standards 12. Hence, the current portion of the deferred liability loses the form of a deferred liability and appears as a current tax liability.

In fact, there is no need to transfer the long-term portion of the deferred income tax on temporary differences to the current portion. As we mentioned above, if the long-term part is transferred to the current part, it should be considered as a current tax debt.

In our opinion, financial statements prepared on the basis of any standards, whether national or international, should have sufficient comparable periods and comparable indicators for external users to make some decisions, including investment or management decisions.

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