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THE INSTITUTIONAL ROLE AND PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ENHANCING THE RELIABILITY OF FINANCIAL REPORTING IN THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

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Abstract: this article examines financial reporting reliability under conditions where hidden transactions weaken the informational value of conventional records and controls. It systematizes recent evidence from 2021-2025 open sources to explain how institutional adoption, AI assurance, and governance capacity reshape accounting, audit, and tax compliance outcomes. The study argues that a coherent framework built around reporting credibility can improve transparency, strengthen formalization incentives, and increase the reliability of managerial and regulatory decisions.

Key words:financial reporting, reliability, artificial intelligence, institutional capacity, governance, assurance, data quality, automation, accounting standards, digital economy.

Research Introduction

At the strategic level, the World Bank links expanding digital payments with stronger financial inclusion and a wider transition into formal channels. Fragmented bookkeeping practices still allow firms to separate real cash movements from officially recorded balances. Integrated data governance can align accounting, tax, banking, and procurement records within one analytical perimeter [1]. Professional bodies increasingly expect accountants to combine technical judgment with data literacy and model oversight. Platform concentration can create single points of failure for reporting, monitoring, and investigative follow-up. Better evidence quality also improves audit planning, materiality assessment, and post-audit enforcement credibility. Institutional capacity matters because technology without governance often produces faster errors instead of better transparency.

From an institutional perspective, shadow transactions weaken the documentary chain that normally links operational events with taxable and reportable outcomes. Credible implementation requires legal clarity on data access, responsibility allocation, and evidence retention rules. The World Bank links expanding digital payments with stronger financial inclusion and a wider transition into formal channels [2]. Digital ledgers, e-invoicing, and application programming interfaces can reconnect accounting entries with transaction evidence. High quality outputs remain impossible when source documents are inconsistent, duplicated, or deliberately manipulated. Better evidence quality also improves audit planning, materiality assessment, and post-audit enforcement credibility. Machine learning models can identify outliers that traditional rule-based checks routinely overlook in large datasets.

In applied accounting environments, recent IMF evidence indicates that digitalization can raise tax revenues-to-GDP by up to three percentage points. Fragmented bookkeeping practices still allow firms to separate real cash movements from officially recorded balances. Continuous auditing tools can transform isolated periodic reviews into ongoing control processes supported by automated alerts [3]. Public institutions benefit when digital identity, secure authentication, and interoperable databases reduce duplication costs. Algorithmic opacity, weak cybersecurity, and biased training data can undermine confidence in automated controls. Better evidence

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quality also improves audit planning, materiality assessment, and post-audit enforcement credibility. Professional bodies increasingly expect accountants to combine technical judgment with data literacy and model oversight.

A deeper reading of recent evidence shows that fragmented bookkeeping practices still allow firms to separate real cash movements from officially recorded balances. Institutional capacity matters because technology without governance often produces faster errors instead of better transparency. Uzbekistan's service sector statistics increasingly incorporate assessments of the informal and shadow economy in official releases [4]. Integrated data governance can align accounting, tax, banking, and procurement records within one analytical perimeter. High quality outputs remain impossible when source documents are inconsistent, duplicated, or deliberately manipulated. The practical effect is higher traceability, lower concealment opportunities, and more reliable risk prioritization. Integrated data governance can align accounting, tax, banking, and procurement records within one analytical perimeter.

Analytical Discussion

Another dimension of the problem is that recent IMF evidence indicates that digitalization can raise tax revenues-to-GDP by up to three percentage points. Fragmented bookkeeping practices still allow firms to separate real cash movements from officially recorded balances. Digital ledgers, e-invoicing, and application programming interfaces can reconnect accounting entries with transaction evidence [5]. Institutional capacity matters because technology without governance often produces faster errors instead of better transparency. Algorithmic opacity, weak cybersecurity, and biased training data can undermine confidence in automated controls. This architecture supports tax base broadening by making underreported turnover more difficult to hide across channels. Credible implementation requires legal clarity on data access, responsibility allocation, and evidence retention rules.

In methodological terms, fragmented bookkeeping practices still allow firms to separate real cash movements from officially recorded balances. Public institutions benefit when digital identity, secure authentication, and interoperable databases reduce duplication costs. The World Bank links expanding digital payments with stronger financial inclusion and a wider transition into formal channels [6]. Digital ledgers, e-invoicing, and application programming interfaces can reconnect accounting entries with transaction evidence. Over-automation may reduce professional skepticism if analysts begin to accept machine classifications without critical review. The practical effect is higher traceability, lower concealment opportunities, and more reliable risk prioritization. Digital ledgers, e-invoicing, and application programming interfaces can reconnect accounting entries with transaction evidence.

Table 1. Selected empirical evidence on digitalization, formalization, and anti-shadow accounting effects, 2021-2025 (compiled from open sources).

Indicator	Period	Selected evidence	Analytical implication
Digital payments among adults in developing economies	2021-2024	61% of adults made or received a digital payment by 2024	Wider digital trails reduce anonymous cash dependence
Digital merchant payments	2024	42% of adults used digital merchant payments	Recorded turnover becomes easier to reconcile with accounting data
Tax revenue effect of	2025	Up to +3 percentage points	Formalization strengthens

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digitalization		of tax revenue-to-GDP	fiscal capacity
High-risk taxpayer response	2025	Small and informal firms react more strongly to digital compliance tools	Detection probability increases in fragmented sectors
OECD digitalisation survey coverage	2024-2025	54 FTA jurisdictions and over 100 administrations in broader survey	Comparative governance lessons become available
AI diffusion in tax administration	2023-2025	Rapid adoption reported across assessment and compliance functions	Risk scoring becomes more targeted
Uzbekistan market services volume	2021	257,185.5 billion soums	Formal service recording remains narrower than later years
Uzbekistan market services volume	2024	735,641.9 billion soums	Recorded service activity expanded materially
Uzbekistan market services volume	2025	1.05 quadrillion soums; 14.7% annual growth	Digital and formal channels gained further weight

Source: IMF, OECD, World Bank, the National Statistics Committee of Uzbekistan, and the Central Bank of Uzbekistan [1]-[12].

Equally significant is the fact that recent IMF evidence indicates that digitalization can raise tax revenues-to-GDP by up to three percentage points. Fragmented bookkeeping practices still allow firms to separate real cash movements from officially recorded balances. Integrated data governance can align accounting, tax, banking, and procurement records within one analytical perimeter [7]. Credible implementation requires legal clarity on data access, responsibility allocation, and evidence retention rules. Algorithmic opacity, weak cybersecurity, and biased training data can undermine confidence in automated controls. Better evidence quality also improves audit planning, materiality assessment, and post-audit enforcement credibility. Institutional capacity matters because technology without governance often produces faster errors instead of better transparency.

A robust article-level interpretation would note that shadow transactions weaken the documentary chain that normally links operational events with taxable and reportable outcomes. Public institutions benefit when digital identity, secure authentication, and interoperable databases reduce duplication costs. Recent IMF evidence indicates that digitalization can raise tax revenues-to-GDP by up to three percentage points [8]. Machine learning models can identify outliers that traditional rule-based checks routinely overlook in large datasets. Platform concentration can create single points of failure for reporting, monitoring, and investigative follow-up. Over time, formalization becomes more attractive because compliance costs decline while detection probability increases. Integrated data governance can align accounting, tax, banking, and procurement records within one analytical perimeter.

This discussion also reveals that recent IMF evidence indicates that digitalization can raise tax revenues-to-GDP by up to three percentage points. Informality persists where accounting

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records remain detached from payment systems, tax data, and logistics information. Integrated data governance can align accounting, tax, banking, and procurement records within one analytical perimeter [9]. Credible implementation requires legal clarity on data access, responsibility allocation, and evidence retention rules. Over-automation may reduce professional skepticism if analysts begin to accept machine classifications without critical review. This architecture supports tax base broadening by making underreported turnover more difficult to hide across channels. Credible implementation requires legal clarity on data access, responsibility allocation, and evidence retention rules.

Viewed through a compliance lens, the World Bank links expanding digital payments with stronger financial inclusion and a wider transition into formal channels. Manual reconciliation procedures rarely capture fast moving platform payments, split invoices, or disguised related-party transfers. Integrated data governance can align accounting, tax, banking, and procurement records within one analytical perimeter [10]. Credible implementation requires legal clarity on data access, responsibility allocation, and evidence retention rules. Algorithmic opacity, weak cybersecurity, and biased training data can undermine confidence in automated controls. This architecture supports tax base broadening by making underreported turnover more difficult to hide across channels. Professional bodies increasingly expect accountants to combine technical judgment with data literacy and model oversight.

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Table 2. Functional matrix of digital accounting, AI, and audit instruments for reducing hidden economic activity.

Instrument	Accounting function	Anti-shadow mechanism	Digital component	Expected effect
E-invoicing	Creates itemized transactional evidence	Reduces invoice splitting and omission	APIs and validation rules	Stronger VAT and turnover visibility
Digital identity	Authenticates filers and approvers	Limits impersonation and ghost entities	Secure login and role mapping	Lower fraud risk
Cloud accounting	Synchronizes ledgers across branches	Narrows off-book recording windows	Shared ledgers and audit logs	Better real-time oversight
Bank-payment integration	Matches cash flows with	Flags unexplained inflows and	Automated reconciliation	Higher traceability

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	journal entries	outflows		
AI anomaly detection	Scores unusual patterns	Identifies hidden clusters and suspicious timing	Machine learning models	Sharper risk prioritization
Continuous auditing	Monitors controls during operations	Shortens delay between event and response	Dashboards and alerts	Faster corrective action
NLP document review	Reads contracts and invoices at scale	Finds inconsistency across narrative documents	Text mining	More complete evidence
Beneficial ownership matching	Links legal and economic control	Exposes concealed related-party networks	Entity resolution tools	Improved investigation depth
Governance and ethics layer	Defines accountability for automation	Contains model bias and misuse	Model validation and review	Sustainable implementation

Source: author compilation based on OECD, IAASB, IFAC, IMF, and World Bank materials [1]-[9].

When transaction ecosystems become platform-based, OECD surveys show that tax administrations are moving from simple online filing toward broader digital transformation architectures. Informality persists where accounting records remain detached from payment systems, tax data, and logistics information. Machine learning models can identify outliers that traditional rule-based checks routinely overlook in large datasets [12]. Credible implementation requires legal clarity on data access, responsibility allocation, and evidence retention rules. Algorithmic opacity, weak cybersecurity, and biased training data can undermine confidence in automated controls. Over time, formalization becomes more attractive because compliance costs decline while detection probability increases. Professional bodies increasingly expect accountants to combine technical judgment with data literacy and model oversight.

One practical implication is that informality persists where accounting records remain detached from payment systems, tax data, and logistics information. Public institutions benefit when digital identity, secure authentication, and interoperable databases reduce duplication costs. The World Bank links expanding digital payments with stronger financial inclusion and a wider transition into formal channels [1]. Continuous auditing tools can transform isolated periodic reviews into ongoing control processes supported by automated alerts. Platform concentration can create single points of failure for reporting, monitoring, and investigative follow-up. Better evidence quality also improves audit planning, materiality assessment, and post-audit enforcement credibility. Machine learning models can identify outliers that traditional rule-based checks routinely overlook in large datasets.

The anti-shadow function of accounting strengthens when recent IMF evidence indicates that digitalization can raise tax revenues-to-GDP by up to three percentage points. Manual reconciliation procedures rarely capture fast moving platform payments, split invoices, or disguised related-party transfers. Machine learning models can identify outliers that traditional rule-based checks routinely overlook in large datasets [2]. Institutional capacity matters because

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At the strategic level, the World Bank links expanding digital payments with stronger financial inclusion and a wider transition into formal channels. Fragmented bookkeeping practices still allow firms to separate real cash movements from officially recorded balances. Machine learning models can identify outliers that traditional rule-based checks routinely overlook in large datasets. Institutional capacity matters because technology without governance often produces faster errors instead of better transparency. High quality outputs remain impossible when source documents are inconsistent, duplicated, or deliberately manipulated. This architecture supports tax base broadening by making underreported turnover more difficult to hide across channels. Professional bodies increasingly expect accountants to combine technical judgment with data literacy and model oversight.

From an institutional perspective, shadow transactions weaken the documentary chain that normally links operational events with taxable and reportable outcomes. Credible implementation requires legal clarity on data access, responsibility allocation, and evidence retention rules. Uzbekistan's service sector statistics increasingly incorporate assessments of the informal and shadow economy in official releases. Continuous auditing tools can transform isolated periodic reviews into ongoing control processes supported by automated alerts. High quality outputs remain impossible when source documents are inconsistent, duplicated, or deliberately manipulated. This architecture supports tax base broadening by making underreported turnover more difficult to hide across channels. Machine learning models can identify outliers that traditional rule-based checks routinely overlook in large datasets.

In applied accounting environments, the World Bank links expanding digital payments with stronger financial inclusion and a wider transition into formal channels. Manual reconciliation procedures rarely capture fast moving platform payments, split invoices, or disguised related-party transfers. Digital ledgers, e-invoicing, and application programming interfaces can reconnect accounting entries with transaction evidence. Professional bodies increasingly expect accountants to combine technical judgment with data literacy and model oversight. High quality outputs remain impossible when source documents are inconsistent, duplicated, or deliberately manipulated. This architecture supports tax base broadening by making underreported turnover more difficult to hide across channels. Public institutions benefit when digital identity, secure authentication, and interoperable databases reduce duplication costs.

A deeper reading of recent evidence shows that manual reconciliation procedures rarely capture fast moving platform payments, split invoices, or disguised related-party transfers. Credible implementation requires legal clarity on data access, responsibility allocation, and evidence retention rules. Uzbekistan's service sector statistics increasingly incorporate assessments of the informal and shadow economy in official releases. Digital ledgers, e-invoicing, and application programming interfaces can reconnect accounting entries with transaction evidence. Algorithmic opacity, weak cybersecurity, and biased training data can undermine confidence in automated controls. The practical effect is higher traceability, lower concealment opportunities, and more reliable risk prioritization. Machine learning models can identify outliers that traditional rule-based checks routinely overlook in large datasets.

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Within digitally mediated markets, OECD surveys show that tax administrations are moving from simple online filing toward broader digital transformation architectures. Shadow transactions weaken the documentary chain that normally links operational events with taxable and reportable outcomes. Integrated data governance can align accounting, tax, banking, and procurement records within one analytical perimeter. Institutional capacity matters because technology without governance often produces faster errors instead of better transparency. Over-automation may reduce professional skepticism if analysts begin to accept machine classifications without critical review. This architecture supports tax base broadening by making underreported turnover more difficult to hide across channels. Credible implementation requires legal clarity on data access, responsibility allocation, and evidence retention rules.

Viewed through a compliance lens, manual reconciliation procedures rarely capture fast moving platform payments, split invoices, or disguised related-party transfers. Credible implementation requires legal clarity on data access, responsibility allocation, and evidence retention rules. The World Bank links expanding digital payments with stronger financial inclusion and a wider transition into formal channels. Digital ledgers, e-invoicing, and application programming interfaces can reconnect accounting entries with transaction evidence. Algorithmic opacity, weak cybersecurity, and biased training data can undermine confidence in automated controls. This architecture supports tax base broadening by making underreported turnover more difficult to hide across channels. Machine learning models can identify outliers that traditional rule-based checks routinely overlook in large datasets.

The empirical record indicates that recent IMF evidence indicates that digitalization can raise tax revenues-to-GDP by up to three percentage points. Manual reconciliation procedures rarely capture fast moving platform payments, split invoices, or disguised related-party transfers. Digital ledgers, e-invoicing, and application programming interfaces can reconnect accounting entries with transaction evidence. Professional bodies increasingly expect accountants to combine technical judgment with data literacy and model oversight. Platform concentration can create single points of failure for reporting, monitoring, and investigative follow-up. The practical effect is higher traceability, lower concealment opportunities, and more reliable risk prioritization. Professional bodies increasingly expect accountants to combine technical judgment with data literacy and model oversight.

For firms operating in hybrid formal-informal settings, manual reconciliation procedures rarely capture fast moving platform payments, split invoices, or disguised related-party transfers. Professional bodies increasingly expect accountants to combine technical judgment with data literacy and model oversight. OECD surveys show that tax administrations are moving from simple online filing toward broader digital transformation architectures. Machine learning models can identify outliers that traditional rule-based checks routinely overlook in large datasets. Platform concentration can create single points of failure for reporting, monitoring, and investigative follow-up. Over time, formalization becomes more attractive because compliance costs decline while detection probability increases. Continuous auditing tools can transform isolated periodic reviews into ongoing control processes supported by automated alerts.

Against this background, OECD surveys show that tax administrations are moving from simple online filing toward broader digital transformation architectures. Manual reconciliation procedures rarely capture fast moving platform payments, split invoices, or disguised related-party transfers. Machine learning models can identify outliers that traditional rule-based checks routinely overlook in large datasets. Credible implementation requires legal clarity on data access, responsibility allocation, and evidence retention rules. Platform concentration can create

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single points of failure for reporting, monitoring, and investigative follow-up. Better evidence quality also improves audit planning, materiality assessment, and post-audit enforcement credibility. Professional bodies increasingly expect accountants to combine technical judgment with data literacy and model oversight.

Importantly, fragmented bookkeeping practices still allow firms to separate real cash movements from officially recorded balances. Credible implementation requires legal clarity on data access, responsibility allocation, and evidence retention rules. Recent IMF evidence indicates that digitalization can raise tax revenues-to-GDP by up to three percentage points. Integrated data governance can align accounting, tax, banking, and procurement records within one analytical perimeter. Algorithmic opacity, weak cybersecurity, and biased training data can undermine confidence in automated controls. This architecture supports tax base broadening by making underreported turnover more difficult to hide across channels. Continuous auditing tools can transform isolated periodic reviews into ongoing control processes supported by automated alerts.

Another dimension of the problem is that OECD surveys show that tax administrations are moving from simple online filing toward broader digital transformation architectures. Shadow transactions weaken the documentary chain that normally links operational events with taxable and reportable outcomes. Integrated data governance can align accounting, tax, banking, and procurement records within one analytical perimeter. Credible implementation requires legal clarity on data access, responsibility allocation, and evidence retention rules. Over-automation may reduce professional skepticism if analysts begin to accept machine classifications without critical review. The practical effect is higher traceability, lower concealment opportunities, and more reliable risk prioritization. Credible implementation requires legal clarity on data access, responsibility allocation, and evidence retention rules.

In methodological terms, manual reconciliation procedures rarely capture fast moving platform payments, split invoices, or disguised related-party transfers. Professional bodies increasingly expect accountants to combine technical judgment with data literacy and model oversight. OECD surveys show that tax administrations are moving from simple online filing toward broader digital transformation architectures. Digital ledgers, e-invoicing, and application programming interfaces can reconnect accounting entries with transaction evidence. Over-automation may reduce professional skepticism if analysts begin to accept machine classifications without critical review. Over time, formalization becomes more attractive because compliance costs decline while detection probability increases. Digital ledgers, e-invoicing, and application programming interfaces can reconnect accounting entries with transaction evidence.

By contrast with earlier control models, the World Bank links expanding digital payments with stronger financial inclusion and a wider transition into formal channels. Fragmented bookkeeping practices still allow firms to separate real cash movements from officially recorded balances. Machine learning models can identify outliers that traditional rule-based checks routinely overlook in large datasets. Institutional capacity matters because technology without governance often produces faster errors instead of better transparency. Over-automation may reduce professional skepticism if analysts begin to accept machine classifications without critical review. Better evidence quality also improves audit planning, materiality assessment, and post-audit enforcement credibility. Institutional capacity matters because technology without governance often produces faster errors instead of better transparency.

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Recent international experience suggests that shadow transactions weaken the documentary chain that normally links operational events with taxable and reportable outcomes. Institutional capacity matters because technology without governance often produces faster errors instead of better transparency. Uzbekistan's service sector statistics increasingly incorporate assessments of the informal and shadow economy in official releases. Integrated data governance can align accounting, tax, banking, and procurement records within one analytical perimeter. Platform concentration can create single points of failure for reporting, monitoring, and investigative follow-up. This architecture supports tax base broadening by making underreported turnover more difficult to hide across channels. Integrated data governance can align accounting, tax, banking, and procurement records within one analytical perimeter.

At the level of managerial execution, Uzbekistan's service sector statistics increasingly incorporate assessments of the informal and shadow economy in official releases. Informality persists where accounting records remain detached from payment systems, tax data, and logistics information. Continuous auditing tools can transform isolated periodic reviews into ongoing control processes supported by automated alerts. Public institutions benefit when digital identity, secure authentication, and interoperable databases reduce duplication costs. Algorithmic opacity, weak cybersecurity, and biased training data can undermine confidence in automated controls. Over time, formalization becomes more attractive because compliance costs decline while detection probability increases. Credible implementation requires legal clarity on data access, responsibility allocation, and evidence retention rules.

When transaction ecosystems become platform-based, fragmented bookkeeping practices still allow firms to separate real cash movements from officially recorded balances. Public institutions benefit when digital identity, secure authentication, and interoperable databases reduce duplication costs. Recent IMF evidence indicates that digitalization can raise tax revenues-to-GDP by up to three percentage points. Digital ledgers, e-invoicing, and application programming interfaces can reconnect accounting entries with transaction evidence. Over-automation may reduce professional skepticism if analysts begin to accept machine classifications without critical review. The practical effect is higher traceability, lower concealment opportunities, and more reliable risk prioritization. Continuous auditing tools can transform isolated periodic reviews into ongoing control processes supported by automated alerts.

One practical implication is that the World Bank links expanding digital payments with stronger financial inclusion and a wider transition into formal channels. Shadow transactions weaken the documentary chain that normally links operational events with taxable and reportable outcomes. Digital ledgers, e-invoicing, and application programming interfaces can reconnect accounting entries with transaction evidence. Professional bodies increasingly expect accountants to combine technical judgment with data literacy and model oversight. High quality outputs remain impossible when source documents are inconsistent, duplicated, or deliberately manipulated. Over time, formalization becomes more attractive because compliance costs decline while detection probability increases. Credible implementation requires legal clarity on data access, responsibility allocation, and evidence retention rules.

The anti-shadow function of accounting strengthens when shadow transactions weaken the documentary chain that normally links operational events with taxable and reportable outcomes. Institutional capacity matters because technology without governance often produces faster errors instead of better transparency. The World Bank links expanding digital payments with stronger financial inclusion and a wider transition into formal channels. Integrated data governance can align accounting, tax, banking, and procurement records within one analytical

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From the standpoint of audit evidence, Uzbekistan's service sector statistics increasingly incorporate assessments of the informal and shadow economy in official releases. Fragmented bookkeeping practices still allow firms to separate real cash movements from officially recorded balances. Digital ledgers, e-invoicing, and application programming interfaces can reconnect accounting entries with transaction evidence. Institutional capacity matters because technology without governance often produces faster errors instead of better transparency. Over-automation may reduce professional skepticism if analysts begin to accept machine classifications without critical review. This architecture supports tax base broadening by making underreported turnover more difficult to hide across channels. Credible implementation requires legal clarity on data access, responsibility allocation, and evidence retention rules.

The Uzbek context illustrates how informality persists where accounting records remain detached from payment systems, tax data, and logistics information. Professional bodies increasingly expect accountants to combine technical judgment with data literacy and model oversight. The World Bank links expanding digital payments with stronger financial inclusion and a wider transition into formal channels. Continuous auditing tools can transform isolated periodic reviews into ongoing control processes supported by automated alerts. High quality outputs remain impossible when source documents are inconsistent, duplicated, or deliberately manipulated. The practical effect is higher traceability, lower concealment opportunities, and more reliable risk prioritization. Digital ledgers, e-invoicing, and application programming interfaces can reconnect accounting entries with transaction evidence.

Conclusion

When transaction ecosystems become platform-based, Uzbekistan's service sector statistics increasingly incorporate assessments of the informal and shadow economy in official releases. Informality persists where accounting records remain detached from payment systems, tax data, and logistics information. Machine learning models can identify outliers that traditional rule-based checks routinely overlook in large datasets. Institutional capacity matters because technology without governance often produces faster errors instead of better transparency. Over-automation may reduce professional skepticism if analysts begin to accept machine classifications without critical review. The practical effect is higher traceability, lower concealment opportunities, and more reliable risk prioritization. Public institutions benefit when digital identity, secure authentication, and interoperable databases reduce duplication costs.

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Policy Recommendations

• Create a transaction-level interoperability protocol linking e-invoices, bank settlement data, warehouse records, and tax filings for high-risk sectors.

• Require model governance registers for AI-enabled accounting and audit tools, including validation evidence, retraining logs, and human override rules.

• Introduce graduated adoption incentives for SMEs that migrate from spreadsheet bookkeeping to certified cloud accounting with auditable event logs.

• Build sector-specific anomaly libraries for retail, services, logistics, and construction so risk engines reflect operational realities rather than generic rules.

• Develop a joint professional curriculum on digital evidence, AI skepticism, and forensic analytics for accountants, auditors, and tax inspectors.

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