

Ways to ensure tax security in the Republic of Uzbekistan

Alimqulov Xikmatillo

Teacher of Tashkent State University of Economics

Abstract: In this article, the opinions of our country's and foreign scientists are mentioned about ways to ensure tax security in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Key words: Strengthen tax administration, improve tax legislation, promote taxpayer education, enhance international cooperation, leverage technology, strengthen tax audit and enforcement.

Introduction.

A brief overview of the project of the concept of tax system reform in the Republic of Uzbekistan was provided by the Center for Development Strategy:

Concept project developed on the reform of the tax system within the framework of the Strategy of Actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan plays an important role in fundamentally improving the tax policy of the republic, ensuring the transparency of the system and thereby creating a foundation for the sustainable development of the national economy. have

In particular, the simplification of the tax system is considered a special challenge for taxpayers, including foreign investors, and it is another practical proof that the state has chosen the way of implementing reforms using only economic methods.

The implementation of the measures provided for in this draft concept, in particular, the reduction of the tax burden, the removal of an important part of the economy from the "shadows", the promotion of legal and responsible business, the creation of real conditions for entrepreneurs and foreign investors, etc. in turn, in the near future, it will be reflected in the stable development of the economy of Uzbekistan, the increase in the standard of living of the population through the creation of useful and permanent jobs.

At the same time, it is necessary to take into account that taxes are a potential source for the formation of state budget revenues and that reforming the tax system radically and in a very short period of time may have a negative impact on the socio-economic development of the country in the first years.

This year, the share of value added tax (VAT) revenues in the state budget revenues of the republic is 35.4 percent (22 trillion soums), revenues from the profit tax of legal entities - 4 percent (2.5 trillion soums), deductions from the single tax payment of business entities and fixed taxes — 8.2 percent (5.1 trillion soums), property and land tax — 5.5 percent (3.4 trillion soums m) and

taking into account that the share of income tax on individuals is 8.4 percent (5.2 trillion soums) and that revenues from them are mainly sources of financing social spheres (35 trillion soums), the issue of reforms in the tax system the more delicate it becomes.

According to some experts in the field of finance, the tax system in the proposed form, that is, the implementation of fundamental changes in a very short period of time, as well as the introduction of a 25 percent dividend tax in exchange for the abolition of the tax paid on the profits of legal entities, the VAT rate from 20 percent It will be reduced to 12% and due to other reforms, the revenues to the state budget will be reduced to 20-25 trillion soums in the first year, and such a negative situation may last up to 3 years.

The main ways to compensate for these losses are the reduction of budget expenditures or the increase of revenues from other taxes due to the expansion of the tax base, or, according to some experts, the Fund for Reconstruction and Development of Uzbekistan or International Finance organizations may attract funds.

At the same time, the use of funds attracted from the Reconstruction and Development Fund of Uzbekistan and International Financial Organizations for budget expenses directly affected inflation, and in the first years, the level of inflation in Uzbekistan reached an uncontrollable level, or is estimated to reach 30-35% annually.

Also, in practice, in order to pay a dividend, it takes an average of 6 months for the enterprise to first confirm this profit by an external audit and to make a decision on its distribution through a meeting of founders after receiving a profit, almost all organizations pay the dividend once every year for the previous year.

That is, even if the organization decides to pay dividends, the dividend tax is paid once a year, without having a negative impact on the formation of monthly budget resources and the fulfillment of obligations. Will not stay, of course.

If only 25 percent dividend tax is introduced into practice, some economic entities will easily and without any risks receive funds without paying taxes, or in other words, shareholders (founders) will not pay dividend tax. It should also be taken into account that they may attempt to covertly pay dividends through their activities (purchase of assets and formalization of them in the name of the organization, formalization of false service contracts, etc.).

Reiterating that the reform of the republic's tax system is the main step after the opening of currency conversion, it will be a solid foundation for the socio-economic development of the country, and in the current period of tax system reform, it is appropriate to take into account the following:

Before the radical reform of the tax system, an in-depth and comprehensive analysis of the current tax system, study of all its negative and positive aspects, stress tests on the impact of the introduced changes on industries, large enterprises, business entities and citizens carrying out, assessing the effect of the introduced changes on each type of budget revenues and expenses, as well as the forecast of the results of the tax reform based on comparative tables and specific indicators. Also, in previous years (a) the amount of voluntarily paid taxes, (b) the amount of compulsory taxes collected by the regulatory authorities, (v) the number of tax disputes between taxpayers and regulatory authorities, (g) the increase in refunds or overpayments for overpaid taxes and (d) the number of appeals made by taxpayers to finance and control authorities for tax clarifications is also considered appropriate.

It is appropriate to implement new changes only after these measures have been implemented. Otherwise, in the end, it is possible to reach the old system of taxation with a different name, or a more negative version.

Implementation of the tax system reform concept within the framework of the action strategy, based on the state of development of the economy and regions, the implementation of state budget parameters, as well as the results of the ongoing currency reform, in mutual proportion with macroeconomic, monetary and fiscal policy. Tax reform ensuring macroeconomic stability and preventing excessive inflation by means of non-inflationary sources of budget deficits that may arise as a result of the initial years, including the issuance of government securities, privatization of state objects, sale of state shares in economic associations, etc. Clarifying the main goal of the Tax Concept and making conceptual changes accordingly. From a practical point of view, it is possible to cite the following concepts as an example:

- Ensuring the stability of the main macroeconomic indicators;
- To promote social protection of the population and the creation of new jobs;
- Supporting business activities;
- Prevention of a high deficit of the state budget parameters (in international experience, a budget deficit higher than 3 percent of GDP is considered dangerous);
- Increase local budgets revenue sources and financial independence of local bodies.

Introduction of 25% dividend tax in exchange for the abolition of tax in favor of legal entities, development of a comparative forecast of the changes to be implemented in the VAT. , an in-depth study of potential adverse effects on investor interest.

To study whether the introduction of 12 percent VAT to small business entities and the termination of the simplified tax procedure may lead to the development of this sector in the first years and limit its opportunities to create new jobs. Taking into account that more than 50 percent of GDP in the republic is formed at the expense of small business entities. He has practical experience on the impact of the tax policy of different countries and the reforms implemented in them on the economy, state budget, business activity and investment environment in the early years. It is also important to study the opinions of experts from international organizations.

Conclusion:

Ensuring tax security in the Republic of Uzbekistan has significant positive economic effects. It improves revenue collection, balances the budget, enhances business competitiveness, creates a fairer tax system, attracts investment, creates jobs, and reduces corruption. Ultimately, this leads to increased economic growth, social benefits, and a more prosperous economy for the people of Uzbekistan.

List of used literatures:

1. CURRENT TAXES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND THEIR DESCRIPTION 2021 / Mirkomil Hikmat Ugli Rasulov
2. LOCAL TAXATION UNDER CONDITIONS OF DECENTRALIZATION: LEGAL REGULATION 2021 / Pravdiuk M.V.
3. Alteration of time limits of performance of tax liability in the Russian tax and customs law 2019 / Kozyrin A.N., Yalbulganov A.A.

4. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TERMINOLOGY OF TAX LAW OF RUSSIA AND FRANCE 2021 / Goncharov Alexander I., Zemlyanskaya Irina S., Baryshnikova Galina V.
5. Subsoil use payments: the experience of legal regulation in the Russian Federation 2018 / Yalbulganov Aleksandr A.
6. Analysis of indirect taxation in Ukraine: Modern state and directions of improvement 2016 / Ковтуненко Ю.В., Суховеева А.С., Ревуцкая А.А.