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TAX SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: In modern countries tax system is so important for the government, because the main revenues of the state budget is related to myriad taxes. So their tax system is comfortable for their users, especially many companies, famous billionaires and so on. In developed countries tax auditors work for their users, but in our country this system is so uncomfortable for tax payers, there are paperworks, this is not true, I tried to explain this disadvantages in detail.

Keywords: Tax system, state budget, revenue, law, Constitution, Customer, tax payers, tax audience, Tax committee.

Introduction. State form. The Republic of Uzbekistan gained independence on 31 August, 1991. Based on the declaration of independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the statement on the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the basis of State independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan" on 31 August, 1991, and the Republic of Uzbekistan, together with the Republic of Karakalpakstan, was declared an independent democratic state.

On 8 December, 1992, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted. In its Article 1, it is noted that Uzbekistan is a sovereign democratic republic, in Article 89 the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall ensure the coordinated activity and cooperation of the head of State and the bodies of state power, and in Article 68, the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of the regions, districts, cities, towns, villages, ovules, as well as Republic of Karakalpakstan.[2] It follows that the form of state government of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the presidential republic, the form of structure of the state is a unitary and democratic state according to the political regime.

Law system. The legal system of the Republic of Uzbekistan belongs to the Roman-german family of law, the main source of law is the law and legislative acts. Article 15 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes unconditional recognition of the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the state, its bodies, officials, public associations, citizens shall work in accordance with the Constitution and laws.

In Article 5 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on normative-legal acts" dated 24 December, 2012, the types of normative-legal acts are counted from top to bottom according to the legal force. According to that, the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan; the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan; decisions of the chambers of the OliyMajlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan; decrees and decisions of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan; decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan; orders and decisions of ministries, state bodies and departments; the decisions of local government bodies have taken over the sequence. It follows that public administration and social relations in society are regulated on the basis of law or

subordinate acts.

The basis of the tax system in the Constitution. In Article 123 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan it is established that the unified tax system is applicable on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the introduction of taxes is justified only by the Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as in Article 51 citizens are obliged to pay taxes and local fees established by law. Thus, the Republic of Uzbekistan as an independent state independently determines its tax system and tax policy.

The share of taxes in the budget. Taxes are the main source of the state budget. In Article 50 of the budget Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 26 December, 2013, the source of state budget revenues are taxes and other mandatory payments; revenues from the placement, issuance and sale of state assets; funds transferred to the state property on the right of inheritance, donation; irrevocable receipts from legal entities and individuals, as well as from foreign countries; it is noted that the formation of budget loans issued to resident-legal entities and loans allocated to foreign countries from the account of payments and other income in accordance with the legislation.

System of tax authorities. According to the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 744 "on conversion of Main Directorate of state tax of the Republic of Uzbekistan into State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated 18 January, 1994, State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established as well as State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan was reformed into State Customs Directorate. In the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the State tax service" dated 29 August, 1997, the system of bodies of the State tax service includes the followings: State tax committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, State tax directorates of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent city, as well as Tax inspections of districts, cities and districts of the city. By decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan № 3802 of 2018, the limited number of management personnel of the bodies of the state tax service was defined as 11 666 people, including the limited number of management personnel of the Central branch of the state tax administration of the Republic of Uzbekistanas 369 people.

Tax legislation. First stage (1991-1997). In the Republic of Uzbekistan there was anunsystematized tax legislation between 1991-1997, each tax is regulated by individual laws. Particularly, the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on taxes from enterprises, associations and organizations" adopted on 15 February, 1991, the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on income tax from citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, foreign citizens and persons without citizenship" adopted on 15 February 1991, the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on taxes from vehicles and other owners of self-propelled cars" adopted on 9 December 1992, the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on land tax" adopted on 6 May 1993, the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on local taxes and fees" adopted on 7 May 1993 and the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on taxes on property of individuals" adopted on 28 December 1993.

The second stage (1997-2007). On 24 April 1997, the tax code was adopted in the Republic of Uzbekistan. This code consists of 135 articles, which united a total of anunsystematized legislative acts. According to its article 6, the total number of taxes is 7, covering the following: 1) income (benefit) tax from legal entities; 2) income tax from individuals; 3) value added tax; 4) excise tax; 5) tax for the use of underground wealth; 6) ecology tax; 7) tax for the use of water resources. The total tax is distributed among the relevant budgets according to the norms, which are established annually in legal order. According to Article 7 of this code, the number of local taxes and fees is 6, which

includes:

- 1) property tax;
- 2) land tax;
- 3) infrastructure development tax;
- 4) taxes levied on vehicles from individuals for the use of gasoline, diesel fuel and gas;
- 5) fees for the right to trade, including license fees for the right to sell certain types of tokens;
- 6) commission for the registration of legal entities, as well as individuals engaged in entrepreneurial activities

In 1997-2008 in the Republic of Uzbekistan there were a total of 13 taxes and fees.

The third stage (2008-2019). On 25 December 2007, a new edition of the tax code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted. This code consists of 392 articles, which covered new institutions of tax law. According to its article 23, the number of taxes is 10, which includes:

- 1) profit tax from legal entities;
- 2) income tax from individuals;
- 3) value added tax;
- 4) excise tax;
- 5) taxes and special payments for users of the subsoil;
- 6) tax for the use of water resources;
- 7) property tax;
- 8) land tax;
- 9) tax on improvement and development of social infrastructure;
- 10) taxes levied on vehicles from individuals for the use of gasoline, diesel fuel and gas.

The number of other mandatory payments is 5 and covers the following:

- 1) mandatory payments to social funds: single social payment; insurance contributions of citizens to the extra-budgetary pension fund; mandatory deductions to the extra-budgetary pension fund;
- 2) mandatory payments to the Republican Road Fund: mandatory deductions to the Republican road fund; fees to the Republican Road Fund;
- 3) state duty;
- 4) customs duties;
- 5) the fee for the right to retail trade with certain types of goods and provide certain types of services.

In this code, the following taxes paid by the simplified procedure of taxation were established: single tax payment; single land tax; fixed taxes on certain types of business activities. In the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2008-2019 there were a total of 10 taxes and 5 mandatory payments.

The fourth stage (2019 - till now). On 30 December 2019, a new edition of the tax code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted. This code consists of 480 articles, which covered new institutions of tax law. According to its Article 17, the number of taxes on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan was 9 and covered the following:

- 1) value added tax;
- 2) excise tax;
- 3) profit tax;
- 4) income tax from individuals;

- 5) tax for the use of subsoil;
- 6) tax for the use of water resources;
- 7) property tax;
- 8) land tax;
- 9) social tax

Concept and types of tax control. According to D.D.Saydullaev, the essence of tax control is to check the compliance of taxpayers with tax legislation, as well as to ensure that taxes are correctly calculated and paid on time and in full.

According to I.I.Kucheroval, O.Y.Sudakoval and I.A.Oreshkin, tax control is the main direction of financial control, it expresses the activities of subjects who have the authority to use special forms and methods and is aimed at creating an excellent system of taxation and achieving a tax discipline that excludes tax offenses between taxpayers and tax agent.

According to M.V.Kustoval, A.O.Nogina and N.A.Sheveleva, tax control is a specific organizational and legal framework that provides for the establishment and study of the necessary rules of conduct of persons obliged to pay taxes and fees, as well as measures for the application of responsibility for tax offenses and the foundations for the implementation of mandatory tax levies, expressing a system of interrelated elements.

According to T.F.Yutkina, tax control is an element of financial control and taxation

According to D.G.Chernik, A.P.Pochinok and V.L.Morozov, tax control is a control aimed at ensuring the timely full payment of taxes and other mandatory payments by legal entities and individuals

R.G.Somoev believes that tax control is a set of operations and actions to check finances, taxes and related issues in the activities of economic and managerial entities, using special methods and forms aimed at levying taxes and other mandatory payments to the state budget system.

N.Y.E.Yevstigneyev's interpretation of tax control is a set of methods and forms aimed at ensuring compliance with tax legislation and tax industry established by normative acts.

In my opinion, tax control is a set of methods, forms and organizational activities aimed at ensuring the correct calculation, timely full payment of taxes and other mandatory payments by taxpayers by the tax authorities.

Foreign experience. USA. In the US, the task of collecting taxes is carried out by the federal body, which is part of the Ministry of finance, the Internal Revenue Service (Internal Revenue Service, IRS), established in 1862 year. In the US, there are the following types of tax inspections: on-line inspection (sending documents by mail to the Departments of the Internal Revenue Service); on-camera inspection (conducting by the location of the Internal Revenue Service Authority) and on-site inspection (checking by the location of the taxpayer).

The main document regulating tax inspections is Internal Revenue Code (Internal Income Code). In US law, the concept of tax inspection is expressed in terms such as "audit", "examination", "check" and "checking". The cameral inspection is carried out in two different ways: the first is the correspondence audit - at the request of the Tax Authority, the taxpayer will exchange documents by mail; the second is a meeting in the Office of the tax authority with the call of the taxpayer. In addition, the employee of the tax authority conducts a tax examination on the territory of the taxpayer in order to personally confirm the situation.

Field audit refers to the complex verification of the taxpayer's accounting documents, mainly when he goes to the territory of the business entity.

France. The procedure for conducting tax inspections in France is regulated by the tax code. There are 2 types of tax checks: cameral and field inspections. The declarations of taxpayers in the cameral examination are in the form of a preliminary examination. If errors and omissions are detected in the tax receipts, the taxpayer will be notified and an appropriate explanation will be asked. When the presented explanations are not enough, a field check is appointed. The taxpayer will be notified about the conduct of the field inspection.

In Germany, the system of tax authorities is part of the Ministry of Finance and is called the Federal Tax Administration. Types of tax checks: documentary, random and special. The terms of tax inspection are different, especially for large businesses - up to 25-30 days, for medium-sized businesses-up to 15 days; for small businesses-up to 6-8 days.

Kyrgyzstan. In the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, tax inspections are regulated by the tax code. Tax inspection is carried out by the tax authorities. There are two types of tax inspections: field (on-site) inspection and cameral inspection. The field inspection is divided into two types: planned and unplanned.

Planned inspection is carried out according to the inspection plan no more than once a year. The verification plan is formed by the tax authority on the basis of the results of risk analysis and random selection. Unplanned inspection is carried out when the organization is reorganized, when the organization is liquidated, on the basis of the taxpayer's appeal, when there is reliable information from the tax authority about the tax evasion of the taxpayer.

Counter-examination is the examination by the tax authorities of third parties for obtaining information related to certain operations of the taxpayer, as well as re-examination which is not detected in the planned examination, but is carried out in the case when the taxpayer is confirmed by a document on the incorrect calculation of the tax, and in accordance with the application of the taxpayer.

Kazakhstan. Tax inspections are regulated by the tax code. Tax inspection is the control over the implementation of the norms of tax legislation by the tax authorities. Tax authorities, taxpayers and other specialists are identified as tax inspectors. Forms of tax inspection are complex, thematic, counter-inspection, chronometer inspection.

Complex tax inspection is conducted for the execution of tax obligations on all types of taxes and other mandatory payments. Thematic tax inspection is carried out on the basis of payment of taxes on certain types of taxes, the presence of registration and licensing, the presence of a control cash register machine and other circumstances. Counter-examination are conducted to verify the information in third parties to confirm the circumstances of complex and thematic examination.

Chronometer examination is conducted for an accurate calculation of the income and expenses of the taxpayer for a certain period of time. Types of tax audits are selective tax audits and unplanned tax audits. Selective tax inspection is carried out by the tax authority as a result of the analysis of the taxpayer's reports and information received from other bodies. Unplanned inspection is carried out according to the taxpayer's application, order of criminal procedure code, when the taxpayer is liquidated or reorganized, and in other cases. Tax inspections should not exceed 30 days.

Cameral control as a type of tax control is analyzed on the basis of a component of the risk management system and reports from taxpayers and data from other organizations.

Republic of Tajikistan. Tax inspections are conducted by the tax authorities to monitor the implementation of tax legislation.

Documentary examination is divided into complex, thematic and counter-examination. Complex inspection is carried out in the processes of fulfillment of tax obligations for all types of taxes, as well as liquidation and reorganization of legal entities. Thematic inspection is conducted to ensure compliance with certain types of taxes. Counter-examination is conducted in the event of the need to obtain information about some operations of the taxpayer from third parties.

Spot inspection is carried out with the aim of monitoring the state of the taxpayer's standing on the account, the employer's involvement in the recruitment of personnel on the ticket, the application of a control cash register machine and compliance with the rules of marking and storage of the asset tokens.

Russia. In the Russian Federation, there are two types of tax inspection: cameral and field inspection. The purpose of the tax inspection is to control the compliance of taxpayers with the payment of taxes and other mandatory payments. The cameral inspection is carried out on the basis of the taxpayer's financial and tax reports in the territory where the Tax authority is located. Cameral inspection must be conducted within 3 months from the date of filing of tax reports by the taxpayer. Within 5 days of the deficiencies identified as a result of cameral inspection, the taxpayer must provide explanations or provide the necessary additional documents. After that, when tax violations are detected as a result of cameral checks, the tax authorities draw up an act on tax offenses and reflect the content of the offenses in it. The form of the act is approved by the competent authority. The act is introduced to the person to whom the cameral inspection is carried out, and the signature is obtained, when refusing to sign, copies of the act are sent by mail to his address.

Field tax inspection is conducted on the territory of the taxpayer or at the place of residence. The head of the tax authority issues a decision on the conduct of the on-site tax inspection. In this decision, the main requisites of the taxpayer and the subject of verification are indicated. The form of the decision is approved by the competent authority. Field tax checks cover the last three calendar years and are not subject to re-transfer by one type of tax. The term of the on-site tax inspection is up to 2 months, and this period can be up to 6 months. Re-fieldtaxinspectioncanbecarriedout.

China. Tax inspections in China are specific and this relationship is regulated by the law "on the management of tax evasion". The taxpayer is a physical and legal person. The taxpayer must be registered by the tax authority within 30 days after obtaining a license for his activities. The Tax authority will notify the taxpayer when the deadline for payment of taxes has been missed. If the taxes are not paid on time, a fine will be paid for the overdue day.

Tax authorities have the right to inspect the taxpayer, in the process of this inspection the right to review accountant, tax, financial and other documents, review the premises and buildings, request the necessary documents and explanations. When cases of violations are detected, penalties are applied, such as fines, collection of fines from the account number and freeze of the account number

Conclusion. In the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2016-2022, extensive reforms were carried out to improve the tax system. As a result of this, the Republic of Uzbekistan achieved positive results in the international rating.

In particular, according to the results of the Paying Taxes 2019 study, the total tax rate of the Republic of Uzbekistan was 32.1 percent and was ranked 64th among 190 countries. As a result of the reforms aimed at improving the tax legislation, it was noted that from 2018 the tax rates were determined only by the norms of the tax code, and it

provided the direct functioning of the norms of tax. As a result of a significant reduction in tax rates from 2018, the interest rates of the hidden economy sharply decreased, and the number of business entities with the legal state registration was increased. As a result of the introduction of the Large taxpayer institute in 2017 on the basis of the grouping of taxpayers, interterritorial state tax administration for large taxpayers was established in the system of tax authorities. As a result of optimization of forms of tax control, forms of tax control were reduced from 13 to 2, as well as a principle of interaction between tax authorities and taxpayers was implemented.

Moreover, Our tax system has some problems, such as, with technical and importance of paper instead of online documents. Because of this more people and some companies have to meet problems. We must learn practices of European standards, after than our system may be better than now.

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