

The Role of Indirect Taxes in the State Budget Revenues of Uzbekistan

I. I. Ayubov

Associate Professor of SamISI

Abstract

This article talks about some types of indirect taxes levied on the budget of Uzbekistan: value-added tax and excise tax and their share in revenues in 2022.

Keywords: *tax burden, tax administration, budget implementation, trillion, 1 dal, alcohol, indirect, flexible, optimization.*

Enter.

Ensuring macroeconomic stability and economic growth rates in our national economy in the conditions of the global financial and economic crisis confirms the correctness of the most important priorities for the development of the country's national economy. As a result of the reforms carried out in the following years, the stability of public finances was observed, and the following became important in it:

- the adoption of the new version of the tax code ensured further improvement of the legal status of the tax system;
- as a result of further reduction of the tax burden and improvement of the tax administration, a wide path for business activity was opened;
- taking into account the special importance of the state budget and extra-budgetary funds in the formation of a strong social protection system and its stable financial support, the costs of social and cultural events and the costs of social protection of the population gained priority in the structure of the state budget expenses. As a result, the social support of citizens was strengthened by increasing the standard of living of the population and consistently increasing their income, increasing the amount of wages, stipends, social allowances and pensions above the level of inflation;
- the introduction of the treasury system of the state budget execution is ensuring its effective execution of the treasury in accordance with uniform standards and procedures.

Budget is a complex economic category. Because its material basis is the enhanced social reproduction process. In the process of implementation of state policy in the field of the budget, the first-level task should not have a negative impact on the violation of reproduction ratios that reflect its material content (even in the case of any budget policy aimed at the formation of strong social protection systems). Otherwise, as a result of unjustified budget policy, it will lead to declines in the production process, and ultimately, problems will arise in the formation of state budget revenues.

In this case, the state budget is of special importance as the main financial system of the state, and the effective implementation of the priorities of the tax policy of the allocated budget had a positive effect on the results of the above-mentioned socio-economic reforms.

Analysis of literature on the topic. Our article deals with the issue of studying the possibilities of the development of the tourism industry. For this purpose, studies were carried out based on the articles of M.Q. Pardaev, I.S. Tukhliev, M.E. Polatov, M.M. Mukhammedov, J.R. Zaynalov, D.Kh. Aslanova.

Research methodology. As a result of the conducted research, the distribution of the country's budget based on the cost estimate and its share in the GDP was analyzed, and the practice of its integration was analyzed.

Analysis and results.

State budget revenues in 2022 amounted to 202 trillion soums, this indicator increased by 22.6% compared to 2021 and reached 37.2 trillion soums. In particular, revenues from taxes to the state budget amounted to 148 trillion soums, revenues from customs duties amounted to 46.0 trillion soums, and other incomes and non-tax revenues amounted to 7.6 trillion soums. Indirect taxes made up the main part of the income from taxes, this amount was 72 trillion or 35% of the total revenues of the State budget. This situation ensured an increase of 15.1 trillion soums or 27% compared to 2021.

A total of 71.5 trillion soums were charged to the state budget for VAT, which is a 35% increase compared to 2021. In terms of contribution, tax authorities made 32.8 trillion soums (28.3 percent), customs authorities made 38.7 trillion soums (41.8 percent).

The increase in VAT revenues is explained by the increase in economic activity, along with the improvement of tax administration, the number of taxpayers has increased by 30 thousand or 20%, reaching 174 thousand.

Total VAT revenues in 2022 amounted to 52.2 trillion soums, which increased by 13.8 trillion soums or 36% compared to 2021.

Revenues from customs duties amounted to 5.7 trillion soums in 2022. This indicator has increased by 981 billion soums or 21% compared to 2021.

As of 2022, the excise tax charged to the budget amounted to 15 trillion soums. In 2022, the rate of excise duty on vodka, cognac and other alcohol products was set at 138,000 soums per 1 dal (or 13,800 soums per 1 liter). In 2023, the rate of excise tax on these products is set at 34,500 soums per liter of ethyl alcohol without added water in the excise goods.

Starting from February 1, 2023, the excise tax rates on petroleum products and manufactured alcohol and tobacco products are being indexed to 10%.

Starting from January 1, 2023, the excise tax rates for the import of rectified ethyl alcohol from food raw materials, alcohol and tobacco products will be reduced by 5% from January 1, 2023.

Conclusions and suggestions.

The priority in improving the tax system is focused on indirect taxation. Indirect taxes, being additional to goods, ultimately do not directly affect the financial situation of the producer and do not hinder the development of production.

It has been shown that when an indirect tax is introduced, producers can easily reduce the volume of production and thereby increase the price in the market. In this case, most of the tax burden is transferred to the buyer. On the other hand, when the supply is inelastic, the producers cannot reduce the volume of production to a large extent, and the price in the market does not change significantly. In this case, the main part of the tax payments will be covered by the entrepreneurs themselves. Thus, the tax can be passed on to the consumer through an increase in price. The transfer of tax to the consumer depends on the specific characteristics of the market, market demand and supply. If the demand for goods is stable, that is, in less elastic situations, taxes can be passed on to consumers by raising the price of the product. If the demand is elastic, the desire to raise the price will lead to a decrease in the volume of goods, and accordingly, the volume of production, profit and tax. Elasticity of demand is a factor that regulates and reduces taxation.

Ensuring the efficiency of indirect taxation, paying more attention to resource taxes, achieving the simplicity of the tax system, and optimizing state expenditures can be noted.

Reference list

1. Vahobov A., Jorayev A. Taxes and taxation. Textbook. - T.: "Sharq", 2009. - 447 p.
2. Shamsutdinov F., Shamsutdinova Sh. Tax system of foreign countries. Textbook. -T.: "Science and Technology", 2011. -507 p.
3. Malikov T., Jalilov P. Budget-tax policy. Study guide. - T.: "Akadyemnashr", 2011. -465 p.
4. Jorayev A., Tashmatov Sh., Abdurakhmanov O. Taxes and taxation. Study guide. - T.: "Norma", 2009. -325 p.