

In The Formation of State Budget Income Ways to Increase the Share of Direct Taxes

Samandarova Gulmira Muzaffar qizi
PhD, Tashkent state university of economics

Abstract. The scientific-theoretical and legal basis of the formation of state budget revenues, the economic essence, importance and characteristics of direct taxes, the issues of increasing the role of direct taxes in the formation of state budget revenues are revealed.

Keywords: state budget, taxes, direct taxes, income.

Introduction. Forming an effective tax system in accordance with the rapid development of the world economy, studying the factors affecting the change in the share of taxes in the GDP is important for ensuring economic stability and improving the well-being of the population. Currently, the existence of a big difference in the forms and methods of taxation between developed and developing countries shows that the characteristics of the changes in the composition of the state's budget income are preserved. Nevertheless, taxes remain the main and reliable source of income for the State budget. "Taxes are the most important source of State budget revenues in almost all countries. According to the latest estimates of the Center for International Taxation and Development, total tax revenues account for more than 80 percent of government budget revenues in about half of the world's countries, and more than 50 percent in almost every country. [1].

Methods Of Research. Methods such as grouping of data and economic analysis, logical conclusion from changes in the economic process, analysis and synthesis, analysis of the dynamics of indicators, and comparison of statistical data were used.

Analysis Of Literature On The Topic. When talking about the formation of state budget revenues, it is appropriate to dwell on the essence of the concept of the state budget, albeit a little. In this regard, it should be noted that most of the leading economists in the economic literature state the State budget as essentially a large centralized monetary fund of the state, the main financial plan of the country and the main financial category. In particular, prof. According to A. Joraev [2], "The state budget is a large centralized monetary fund of the state, and it is an economic category based on the performance of state functions." Exactly such an opinion is presented in the research of A. Islamkulov: "The state budget is a large centralized monetary fund of the state, and it is an economic category based on the performance of the functions of the state".

In our opinion, the opinions of the authors mentioned above and which serve to express the essence of the State budget are exactly similar to each other. They are simply repeating each other. It is clear that the difference here is defined only by the use of the term "fund" instead of the term "fund". It seems that the authors recognized these terms as being of equal strength and therefore put the sign of "equality" or "equality" between them.

In our opinion, both authors can be supported, to a certain extent, at this point. After all, prof. "centralized monetary fund" by A. Joraev and prof. A. Islamkulov's use of the phrase "centralized fund" also has its basis. In the first case, prof. A. Joraev paid attention to the fact that the term "fund" is an international term and it is used in the language of other nations in the same way, in the same way prof. A. Islamkulov [3] used the term "fund" instead and approached the solution of the problem only from the point of view of ensuring the purity of the Uzbek language. Also, their approach in this way is characterized by simplicity, simplicity, uncomplicatedness, etc. aspects can also be supported.

The approach of economists-scientists A.Vahobov and T.Malikov [4] in this matter is fundamentally different from the approach of the above authors. In particular, the textbook "Finance" published by them contains the following points about the state budget: "In the present conditions, the state budget represents a part of social (production) relations and collects at the disposal of the state a relatively large part of the gross

domestic product created in the country, national income and it is an important means of distribution that allows to direct it to the development of various spheres of society's development (economy, education, health care, science, culture, social security, management, defense, etc.)".

Analysis And Results. It is known that in world practice, the main indicator representing the importance of taxes in countries is the share of taxes in the gross domestic product (GDP). In the Uzbek economic literature, this indicator, called the tax burden without sufficient rationale, represents the share of taxes in the composition of newly created goods (services) in the country. Its naming in this way is, at least, controversial in Uzbek economic (financial) science. After all, this concept is actually used in our practice, in most cases, in the form of "tax burden". That it is named in this way, at least, is doubtful, for the first time prof. It was mentioned by T.S. Malikov and it is, in our opinion, argued in detail. We also fully support his approach in this direction. Because the phrase "tax burden" used in our native language is simply translated into Russian as "gruz налога" or "налоговый груз", whereas such concepts are not used in Russian at all and the concept of "nalogovaya nagruzka" is used instead. In turn, the translation of this concept in the Uzbek language, both literally and figuratively, actually corresponds to "tax burden" or "tax burden". Unfortunately, most economists still pay little attention to this situation [5]. The level of tax burden is constantly studied by major international and local research institutes and scientific centers, foreign and domestic economists.

It is observed that the role and importance of state budget revenues and direct taxes in the gross domestic product has been increasing over the years (see Table 1).

Table 1
State budget revenues and direct taxes its place in the gross domestic product [6]

№	Indicators	Years					
		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1.	GDP, billion soums	221350,9	255421,9	317476,4	424728,7	529391,4	602551,4
2.	State budget revenues, billion soums	36493,3	41043,5	49681,0	79099,1	112165,4	132938,0
3.	Share of state budget revenues in GDP, in %	16,5	16,1	15,6	18,6	21,2	22,1
4.	Direct taxes, in billion soums	8798,4	9852,8	11539,4	15656,2	31676,8	45206,9
5.	Share of direct taxes in GDP, in %	4,0	3,9	3,6	3,7	6,0	7,5

The analysis of the data in Table 1 shows that during 2015-2020, the volume (quantity) of GDP in our country has grown regularly. Correspondingly, the volume (amount) of State budget revenues has also increased. In the analyzed years, the nominal GDP volume (amount) increased by 2.7 times, while the State budget income volume (amount) increased by 3.6 times. So, in the last six years, the growth rate of the State budget revenue was 1.33 times (3.6 : 2.7) higher than the growth rate of the GDP volume (quantity).

The share of state budget revenues in GDP was 16.5 percent in 2015, and it was equal to 22.1 percent by 2020 (increased by 5.6 percentage points). During this period, the share of direct taxes in GDP increased from 4% to 7.5%, that is, it almost doubled.

Until 2019, priority was given to indirect taxes in the formation of the state budget revenues of our republic (more than 50 percent of the budget revenues were contributed by indirect taxes). In line with the sharp reduction of direct tax rates over the years, their share in the State budget revenues has been steadily decreasing (around 25 percent).

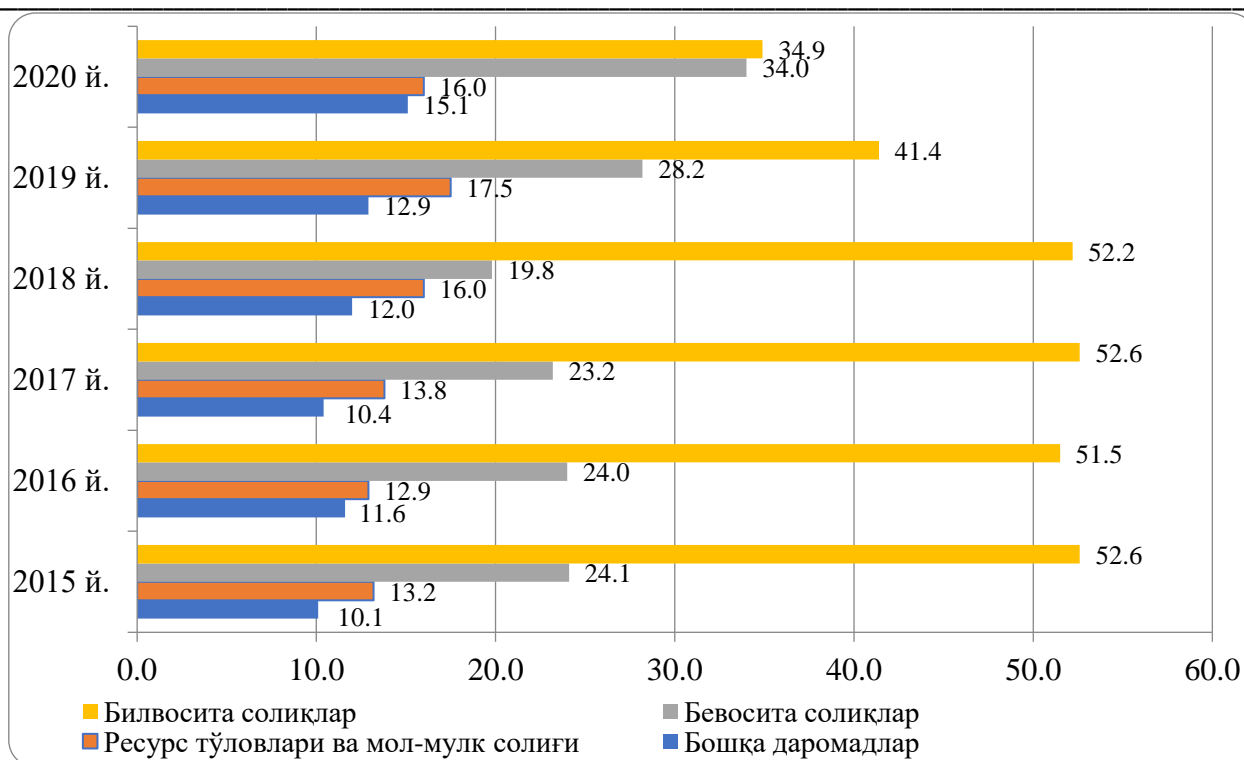


Figure 1. State budget revenues of the Republic of Uzbekistan dynamics of composition and structure [7], in percent

We can see from the composition and structure of the revenues of the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan that the composition of the revenues of the State budget

It is divided into 4 large groups. But most theoretical economists study taxes only on direct (direct) and indirect (indirect) taxes. They believe that the resource fees and property tax (13-16 percent of the State budget revenues) shown in Figure 1 should be included in the structure of direct (direct) taxes. In particular, B. Kadirov studied property tax and resource payments as part of direct taxes in his research. In his opinion, "direct taxes are imposed directly on income, property, and resources used, and are collected directly from the income or profit of the taxpayer, while indirect taxes are imposed on the value of manufactured goods, services rendered, works performed, exports and imports, and is charged indirectly from the newly created value in the turnover" [8].

Conclusions And Suggestions.

In order to increase the importance of turnover tax in the formation of State budget revenues, it is advisable to establish a systematic control to ensure the full use of online cash registers and virtual cash registers by business entities.

There are complexities and uncertainties in the rules on the application of turnover tax in the tax legislation. The implementation of the proposal to eliminate them will make it understandable for taxpayers and improve the tax legislation.

The possibilities of taxing property income of individuals are not being used sufficiently. The practice of leasing property by individuals on the basis of an informal agreement and the existence of a difference between the amount of rent specified in the official lease agreement and the amount actually received has a negative impact on the income of the State budget. In order to improve the personal income tax, it is necessary to achieve the introduction of the mechanism of taxation based on the general declaration of total income, which is widely used in international tax practice.

The implementation of the conclusions formed as a result of the research and the developed scientific proposal and practical recommendations will serve to further strengthen the revenues of the State budget and increase the share of direct taxes in its structure.

List Of Used Literature.

1. <https://ourworldindata.org/taxation>
2. Joraev A. Effective ways of formation of state budget revenues. Monograph. - T.: "Fan" publishing house, 2004. - 8 p.
3. Islamkulov A.Kh. Ways to ensure the stability of direct tax revenue in budget revenues. Dissertation written for the degree of candidate of economic sciences. - T.: TMI, 2012. - 16 b.
4. It was prepared based on the information of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the State Statistics Committee.
5. It was prepared based on the information of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
6. Kadirov B.Q. Proportional relations between direct and indirect taxes and issues of improving the tax system: i.f.n. Dissertation abstract written for obtaining a scientific degree. - T.: BMA, 2004. - 8 p.