

## **Ways to Increase Budget Revenues**

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**Abstract:** *The significance of this scientific work is that the studied and analyzed materials, opinions, conclusions and recommendations are given in the issues of improving the tax revenues of the state budget in the context of economic diversification and can be used in practice.*

**Key words:** *tax-budget, economic growth, investment, tax rates, income, funds, savings..*

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### **Introduction**

Today, in the process of modernizing the country and building a civil society, it is planned to build a democratic state based on the rule of law. This, in turn, means that local budgets will increase the importance of local taxes and levies, which are the main source of financial resources.

Strict adherence to fiscal policy, fulfillment of social obligations of the state, financing of salaries, pensions, benefits and stipends, financing of large investment projects and strengthening of the country's defense capabilities - these are the most important tasks.

Our most important priority is to further strengthen macroeconomic stability and maintain high rates of economic growth, including ensuring that the state budget is balanced at all levels, the national currency and the price level in the domestic market are stable.

In this regard, we can only talk about the budget surplus and it is necessary. This is a strategic task that requires unconditional fulfillment, not discussion.

Since the main source of replenishment of the state treasury with financial resources is taxes, it is the amount of money needed to carry out the important social, economic, spiritual, educational and many other tasks facing our society. should be provided. Taxes are one of the main elements that complement the state budget. Therefore, taxes should be considered as a source of revenue for the state budget to support the accumulation of funds necessary for the solution of national tasks.

Taxes in the tax system can be grouped in different ways depending on the nature, subject, object, economic nature, what budget is levied, and so on. The main purpose of this is to fully understand the nature of taxes and an objective analysis of the mechanism of their implementation. Proper taxes established in the process of liberalization of market relations in our country are related to the regulation of the economy in accordance with its functions, stimulating its development, ensuring a free and prosperous life of citizens and directing it

from a democratic state to civil society. It must also perform a number of important functions. Like any tax, direct taxes have a direct and indirect effect on the economic development of a society.

There are also cases where direct taxes have an indirect effect on taxpayers and the national economy through them, including encouraging or regulating the attraction of foreign investment into the national economy and reinvestment by domestic producers; Influence on the cost of goods (services, works) produced by taxpayers, ie the addition of excess costs to the tax base, deduction of certain types of costs included in the cost of tax products from the total income. The activities of the subjects are encouraged and sorted out as necessary.

The direct effect of direct taxes on economic development is mainly to change tax rates, i.e. to reduce them or increase them depending on the economic situation;

- increase or decrease the number or size of taxable items by influencing the size of the object of direct taxes;
- complicate or simplify the basis (criteria) for determining tax benefits for direct taxes, increase or decrease the number of tax benefits;
- The unification of tax types with the same object and the simplification of taxation methods have a direct positive or negative impact on the activities of taxpayers, as well as the volume of tax revenues.

### **Method**

Ease of regulating the activities of market participants From the changing traditions of economic policy in Uzbekistan, it can be seen that it is carried out in four main areas:

- tax regulation aimed at the development of priority economic activities;
- tax regulation aimed at the development of priority sectors and industries of the economy;
- tax regulation of social significance;
- tax regulation of income of individuals and legal entities.

Revenues of the state budget can be classified according to their sources, socio-economic nature, form of ownership, type of taxes and payments, form of receipt of funds and methods of their collection in the budget.

The structure of tax revenues of the budget consists of state taxes and levies, local taxes and levies, customs duties, customs duties and other customs payments, state duties, fines and penalties in accordance with the tax legislation of the country. Tax-free income includes:

- income from the use of state property (after taxes and fees paid in accordance with the legislation on taxes and fees);
- Revenues from paid services provided by budget organizations (after taxes and fees paid in accordance with the legislation on taxes and fees);
- Funds received as a result of the application of civil, administrative and criminal measures, including fines, confiscations, compensation and compensation for damages to state entities, as well as compulsory recovery other funds; income in the form of financial assistance (except for budget loans and budget loans);
- other tax-free income.

The following types of revenues can also be included in the budget revenues:

- rent or other funds received as a result of the temporary use of state property;
- Funds received in the form of interest on the balance of budget funds in the accounts of credit institutions;
- proceeds from the pledge or trust management of state-owned property;

- Fees for the use of budget funds transferred to other budgets, foreign countries or other legal entities on the basis of refunds and fees;
- Income in the form of profits corresponding to the share of the charter capital or dividends on shares of state-owned companies;
- part of the profits of state unitary enterprises (after taxes and fees paid in accordance with the legislation on taxes and fees);
- Other income provided by law as a result of the use of state-owned property.

State budget revenues are divided into the following groups according to their sources:

- taxable income;
- tax-free income;
- Non-refundable (non-refundable) remittances.

Revenues of entities can be obtained at the disposal of the state budget using two methods:

- tax methods;
- Faulty methods.

Tax methods are characterized by the collection of funds in favor of the state budget in clearly defined amounts and in predetermined periods. The collection of taxes depends on the distribution and redistribution of the country's gross domestic product and national income. With their help, part of the funds belonging to businesses and the population will be transferred to the state. Taxes include value added tax, excises, income (profit) tax, land tax, property tax and other taxes.

One of the sources of replenishment of the revenue side of the budget is subsidies, subventions and grants from the budget, which are at another level in the budget system, or financial assistance in other forms of non-refundable and non-refundable funds. Such financial assistance should be reflected in the budget revenues of the recipient. Non-refundable or non-refundable transfers from individuals and legal entities, international organizations and governments of foreign countries are also included in such budget revenues.

In current practice, state budget revenues are classified as follows:

1. Direct taxes.
2. Indirect taxes.
3. Resource fees and property tax.
4. Excess profit tax.
5. Tax for landscaping and development of social infrastructure.
6. Other income.

The efficiency of the state budget revenue system used in the national economy depends on the organization of budget revenues.

This includes:

- legal registration of budget revenues (taxes, fees, duties; - deductions, etc.);
- Procedure for determining the amount and timing of receipts;
- The order of transfer of income (payments) to the budget;
- accounting of income payers to the budget;
- responsibility of those who pay revenues to the budget;
- A system of measures aimed at ensuring the timely and complete transfer of revenues to the budget;
- The rights and obligations of the tax authorities in the collection of revenues to the budget

Budget revenues represent the economic relations that arise between the state and enterprises, associations, organizations and citizens in the process of forming the country's budget fund. These economic relations take the form of various payments to the budget by enterprises, organizations and the population, the material expression of which is the money transferred to the budget. The function of revenue is to cover budget expenditures. However, it is necessary to find such forms of financial relations with business entities, so that the methods of budget revenues serve to increase labor productivity, rational use of total resources, increase revenues. In order to formulate and develop production in the country, ensure the integrity of fiscal policy, regulate the budget deficit, it is necessary to properly develop and implement a mechanism for managing public revenues, especially through taxes, the economy. will be.

Ensuring the continuity of state budget revenues will allow to spend enough for the development of various sectors of the economy and improve the welfare of the population. If the budget is not met, there will be inconsistencies in the budget. This undermines the integrity of fiscal policy and leads to disproportionate revenues and expenditures. The impact of government fiscal policy on economic development and living standards needs to be coordinated. Because the budget represents not only the centralization, accumulation and accumulation of funds, but also the rational use of accumulated financial resources. If we look at the change in the share of state budget expenditures in GDP over the years, we can see that during this period there have been significant changes in the structure of budget expenditures. The main directions of the state policy on tax reform can be as follows:

- Establish a stable tax system that ensures the uniformity, consistency and consistency of taxes and non-tax payments during the fiscal year;
- Reducing the number of taxes by eliminating and enlarging targeted taxes that do not generate enough revenue;
- Consolidation of extra-budgetary funds of the state to the state budget, while maintaining the normative procedure for the targeted use of funds and the formation of the revenue side of the budget;
- To reduce the tax burden on producers, contractors and service providers and to avoid double taxation on the basis of a clear definition of the introduction of a mechanism that simultaneously increases the level of tax collection

### **Conclusion**

Reforming the budget system in Uzbekistan will significantly increase the qualification requirements for staff involved in budgeting. This is determined by the need to correctly determine the optimal results of government agencies, to develop programs to achieve results, to analyze and compare alternative programs, to monitor their performance. the requirements for delivery will also increase. The reform envisages significant changes in infrastructure and restructuring of the budget network. Implementation of the reform can increase the willingness of the population to more actively influence the budget policy and budget structure. In the process of reform, there is a growing demand for coordination procedures. At the same time, qualitative changes should be made in the coordination procedures, in particular, not only the cost items, but also the end result should be discussed.

The analysis of the theoretical views devoted to revealing the essence of taxes as the main source of budget revenues in the formation of state budget revenues shows that:

First, taxes are the primary and primary source of government functions;

Second, the role of taxes in the redistribution of national income is directly determined by the degree of state intervention in the economy;

Third, it is practical to pay special attention to the use of taxes to finance budget expenditures, as structural restructuring of the economy in developing countries requires active financial intervention of the state in the economy;

Fourth, preventing violations of taxation principles has a decisive impact on the sustainability of tax revenues;

Fifth, the scientific study of the impact of taxes on savings in order to meet the high demand of the economy of the Republic for investment resources is of theoretical and practical importance.

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