

Improving the Methodology of Tax Control under the Conditions of Qualitative Transformations in the System of State Tax Service Bodies

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Abstract: *This article examines the reform of tax control, further improvement and increase in the efficiency of the activities of state tax authorities, the formation of a "digital economy", which is a logical continuation and development of the use of modern information and communication technologies, as well as accelerating the implementation of generally accepted international norms and standards in the field of tax control.*

Keywords: tax control, taxpayers, taxes and other obligatory payments, state budget, state bodies of the tax service, principles of tax control, tax administration.

Introduction. Today in Uzbekistan, the ongoing practical work on the implementation of the standards and recommendations of the World Trade Organization, the World Customs Organization, as well as other international organizations into national legislation requires the improvement of tax control and the simplification of tax procedures. At the same time, the methods of combating smuggling and corruption, illegal foreign exchange transactions and tax evasion and other obligatory payments require the use of modern methods of tax control.

The implementation of the tasks of state regulation of the economy as an objective necessity largely depends on the budgetary possibilities for financing socio-economic projects, as well as on the active use by the state of tools to influence the interests of economic entities. The most important role is played by taxes and tax control.

In order to reform tax control, further improve and increase the efficiency of the activities of state bodies of the tax service, the formation of a "digital economy", which is a logical continuation and development of the use of modern information and communication technologies, as well as accelerating the implementation of generally accepted international norms and standards in the field of taxation into national legislation control.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev consistently emphasizes in his message to the Oliy Majlis that "according to the new edition of the Tax Code, many innovations have been introduced. In particular, the number of types of taxes has been reduced from 13 to 9. Facilitated tax payment mechanisms have been introduced with the possibility of deferment or installment plan. It is also very important that each employee of the tax service, entrepreneurs, taxpayers should understand and apply the norms of the new Tax Code well, for this it is necessary to organize their regular training.

In order to radically change the attitude of tax officials to their work and to train qualified personnel, it was determined to create a Fiscal Institute under the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan and to attract authoritative foreign experts for this" [1].

Literature review. In our opinion, it is necessary to distinguish between the concepts of "tax control" and "tax administration". If tax control is part of the tax mechanism, then tax administration is part of taxation management.

Therefore, tax administration is one of the functions of state tax management (i.e. taxation management). The purpose of tax administration is to achieve the maximum possible effect for the budget system from tax revenues at the lowest possible cost.

The very concept of tax control implies - a set of measures carried out by tax and other authorized bodies aimed at identifying violations of the current legislation on taxes and fees, as well as their prevention, "says M.M.Shadurskaya, E.A.Smorodina, T.V.Bakunova in his textbook on the essence and forms of tax control [2].

Chernik D.G. in his textbook on taxes and taxation, he believes that tax control is control over the correct payment of taxes and fees by legal entities and individuals. That is, tax control is understood as checking compliance by taxpayers with the legislation on taxes and fees; detection of tax violations; ensuring the receipt of tax payments to the budget of all levels. The formation of tax policy is a set of measures that ensure the timely and full payment of taxes and fees, in the amounts necessary to finance government activities [3].

It should be emphasized that the methodology, forms and tools for conducting tax control are reflected in the works of E.S.Vylkova, L.I.Goncharenko, A.Z.Dadasheva, T.A.Efremova, V.A.Krasnitsky, Yu.M.Krokhina, I.I.Kucherova, O.A.Mironova, M.V.Mishustin, N.N.Nesterova, O.A.Nogina, K.V.Novoselova, S.G.Pepelyaeva, A.V.Terzidi, F.F.Khanafeyeva, D.M.Shchekina and others.

The works of S.V.Barulina, A.V.Varnavsky, N.G.Vishnevskaya, V.A.Kashina, N.P.Melnikova, M.R.Pinsky, O.S.Semenova, I.A.Ergasheva, B.A.Normatova, U.A.Berdiev, Sh.A.Allayarov [4].

Research methodology. The methodological basis of the study is a systematic and analytical approach that allows presenting scientific research on socio-economic phenomena and processes in their development, legislative and regulatory acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the development of tax control in the context of qualitative transformations in the system of state bodies of the tax service. In the course of writing this article, the methods of systemic, logical, comparative and economic-mathematical analysis were used. Methods of influence include: improvement of tax control and simplification of tax procedures and other measures of influence.

Research methodology is very important that it is chosen correctly, since research methodology always occupies a key place. Referring to the task set by us to highlight the effectiveness of tax control and tax collection and the readiness of the legal framework of Uzbekistan, we came to the conclusion that we will use methods of the empirical and theoretical level, namely the methods of study and generalization, analysis and synthesis, observation.

Analysis and results. An effective taxation system and well-coordinated work of the state tax authorities are of particular importance in the context of the implementation of large-scale reforms for the long-term development of the country's economy.

The effectiveness of tax control and the collection of taxes are predetermined by macroeconomic conditions in which, on the one hand, taxpayers carry out economic activities, on the other hand, tax authorities exercise the basic powers of tax control.

Tax control is a complex and purposeful system of economic and legal actions of the competent state authorities, which is based on the legislation in the field of taxation.

The main direction of tax control is the collection and analysis of information on the fulfillment by taxpayers of their obligations to pay taxes. It is also an important condition for the functioning of the tax system.

The growth of the state's need for financial resources requires the uninterrupted functioning of the tax collection mechanism. In practice, the tax authorities reveal the facts of late payment of taxes and other obligatory payments by taxpayers, which is currently a problem for such parties of financial relations as the state and taxpayers. For this reason, the problem of efficiency and improvement of control over the correctness, timeliness and completeness of tax collection becomes acute.

The main task of the state bodies of the tax service is to improve tax control and the entire system of state bodies of the tax service as a whole, which, in turn, should lead to the elimination of existing problems in this area.

The need for tax control is conditioned by such negative qualities of individuals and legal entities as irresponsibility, late payment of taxes and other obligatory payments established by law in full.

Currently, one of the main tasks of the state bodies of the tax service is to control compliance with tax laws. Ensuring the efficiency of the work of state bodies of the tax service and improving tax control contribute to an increase in tax revenues and other obligatory payments in full. The development and improvement of tax control is a very laborious and lengthy process. After all, full tax control over the correct calculation and timeliness of the transfer of tax and other obligatory payments has not yet been implemented, and taxpayers' evasion from paying tax and other obligatory payments has not been disclosed.

The Republic of Uzbekistan is implementing large-scale reforms in the areas of tax policy aimed at creating favorable conditions for entrepreneurial activity and improving the investment climate.

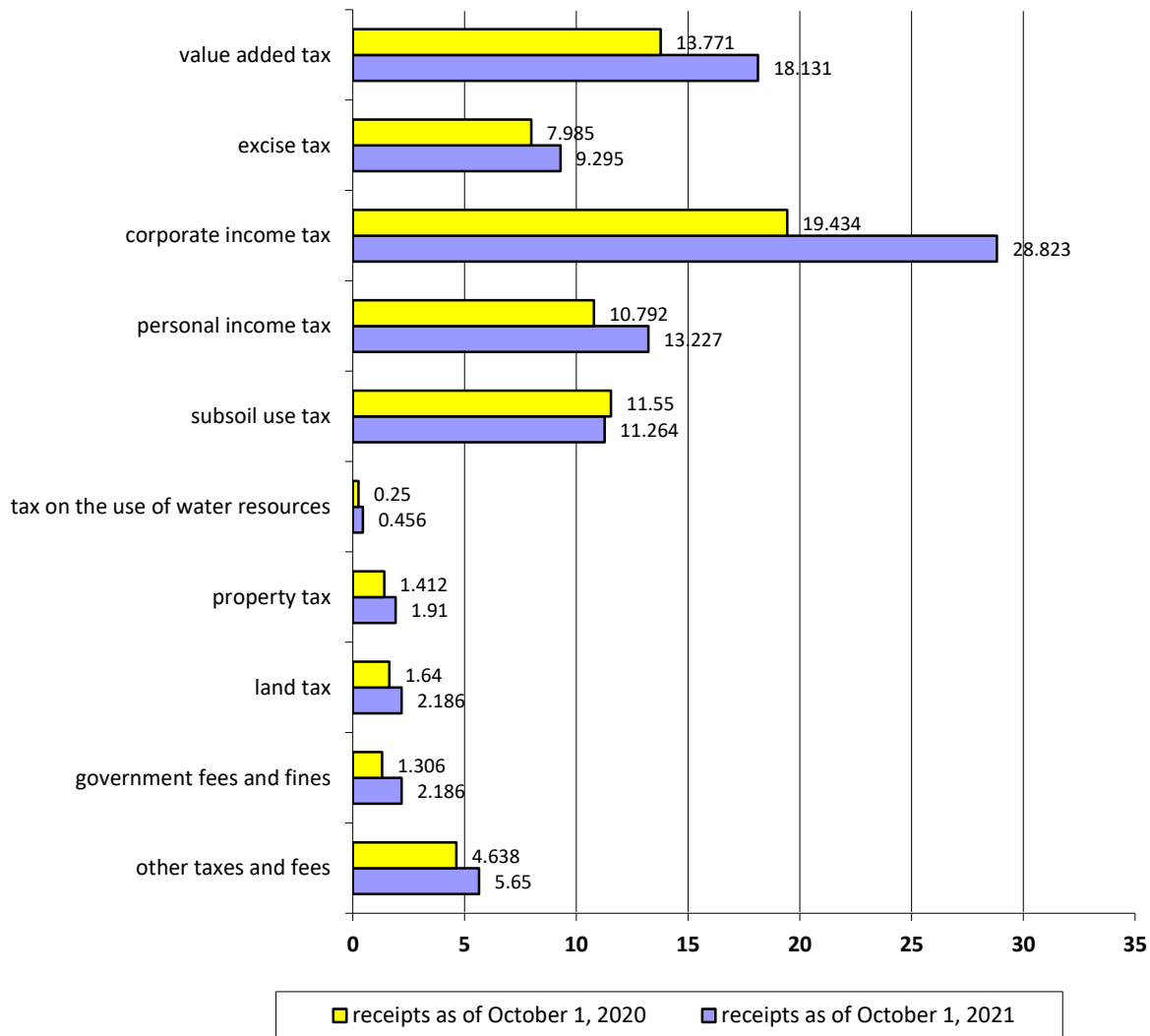


Figure 1. Receipt of payments to the budget for taxes as of October 1, 2020-2021 (billion UZS)

At the same time, expert assessments and surveys conducted among business entities indicate the persistence of a high level of shadow turnover in the economy, especially in the areas of trade and public catering, road transport, construction and repair of housing, provision of accommodation services, which infringes on the economic interests of conscientious entrepreneurs and creates for them unequal conditions for doing business.

In order to reduce the level of the shadow economy in the country, create equal competitive conditions for doing business, including by reducing the regulatory and administrative burden, automating procedures and simplifying the procedure for complying with tax control requirements [5].

The organization of the work of the state tax authorities, based on outdated methods and principles of tax control, does not allow for the solution of the new tasks assigned to them, including expanding the tax base and increasing tax collection, which is aggravated by the presence of significant unresolved problems.

1. Low level of tax administration, mainly related to the fulfillment of forecast indicators and limited to tax reporting without looking for additional sources of taxation.
2. Irrational use of information and communication technologies, which does not allow full tax administration, determining an additional taxable base and reducing the level of shadow turnover in the economy.
3. Lack of effective software products that ensure the collection of external sources for in-house monitoring.
4. Inefficient use of the powers granted to control the activities of trade enterprises, public catering, markets and shopping malls, leading to the creation of various schemes for tax evasion.
5. Lack of clear criteria for identifying persons who systematically evade paying taxes for the organization of targeted audits, as well as factors contributing to the commission of tax offenses.

The tax control system, like any system, interacts with the external environment, the challenges of which require internal coordination and adjustment. The process of updating an object, bringing it into line with new conditions, requirements, quality indicators is called modernization.

Conclusion and proposals. Control, being a management function, occupies an important place in the process of economic activity. At the macroeconomic level, the role of tax control is evident in the composition of tax administration and the implementation of tax policy.

Improving tax control in the system of state bodies of the tax service should solve the following tasks:

1. Improving the methods of combating smuggling and corruption, illegal foreign exchange transactions and tax evasion and other obligatory payments, the state tax service bodies should apply modern methods of tax control.
2. Improving the forms and mechanisms of tax control, including through the widespread introduction of modern information and communication technologies that provide the most complete coverage and accounting of objects of taxation and taxpayers.
3. Increasing the qualifications of employees of the state tax service and taxpayers.
4. Conduct free consultations on the most complex provisions of the Tax Code and tax legislation.
5. Give free tax education programs.
6. Increasing the efficiency of the activities of state bodies of the tax service should form a "digital economy", which is a continuation and development of the use of modern information and communication technologies.

Thus, the development of tax control at the level of economic entities has a mutual benefit for each of the parties to tax relations, and can become, on the one hand, one of the sources of increasing business efficiency, and on the other hand, a guarantee of the financial security of the state in terms of generating budget revenues.

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