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## ISSUES OF REDUCING TAX EVASION USING MODERN FISCAL TOOLS

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### Annotation:

This article describes large-scale reforms aimed at creating favorable conditions for doing business in the tax and financial sectors, improving the investment climate and further strengthening the confidence of business circles in our republic in recent years. At the same time, such areas as underground trade and public catering, road transport, housing construction and repair, the provision of personal services were studied, scientific and practical conclusions and proposals were formed on foreign experience and its application in our country.

**Key words:** tax revenues, analysis, risks, efficiency, digital platform, methods and tools, advanced information and communication technologies, analysis, optimization, tax incentives, tax rate.

### Introduction:

In the following years, special attention is being paid in Uzbekistan to reducing the contribution of the hidden economy, tax evasion and tax evasion by taxpayers, and effective implementation of measures to prevent them. . Systematic work is being carried out in the direction of strengthening the legal framework for reducing the underground economy, curbing the underground economy due to the results of digitalization of the industry, strengthening public control, legalizing underground jobs, and conducting control measures.

The social, economic, and legal reasons for this were scientifically explained. It is clear that the greatest danger for any national economy is the danger of not being able to meet national needs in the context of globalization, and at its inner core is the existence and growth of a separate economy known as the hidden economy. The hidden economy always follows the category of tax evasion and affects its status and level. From this it can be concluded that ensuring the effectiveness of measures to



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reduce the illegal manifestations of tax evasion requires wide and effective use of various methods of reducing the level of the hidden economy.

If we look at the formation of the clandestine economy and tax evasion as a result of the nine-month period of 2022 alone, during this period, 869 taxpayers' purchased goods are disproportionate to the nomenclature of goods sold and 1.12 trillion .sوم tax arrears, included in the group of taxpayers with a high tax risk, and input and output operations on accounts were temporarily suspended. All of these taxpayers are subject to a tax audit. During the camera inspection, a mobile tax inspection was organized in 161 of them, and additional taxes of 276.7 billion soums were calculated on the entities that allowed a shortage of goods. 138.4 billion of the calculated additional taxes. 51 of them suspended their activities without paying soms. 38 of them were declared bankrupt and their debts were written off. 869 1.12 trillion soums of debts have not been paid due to the lack of property and funds, despite the fact that the mandatory collection measures have been taken. Due to the lack of property, the enforcement document for 136 of the 482.7 billion soums was returned to the tax authority without execution by the bailiffs.

As of January 1, 2022, there were 3,093 enterprises that were operating secretly, making illegal profits, and suspended their activities without paying taxes, and their debt to the budget amounted to 3.8 trillion soms. Due to the opening and operation of 1,217 similar enterprises in the first half of 2022, the tax debt is 1.4 trillion. increased by 5.285 trillion soums, and the debt of the enterprises engaged in secret activities reached 5.285 trillion soums. Due to the lack of funds, property and assets of these debtor taxpayers, the debt of 178 taxpayers amounting to 864.0 billion soums was written off by opening a bankruptcy case. As a result of the introduction of electronic invoicing, sales of goods and services worth 376.5 trillion soums were covered by 38.3 million electronic invoices in September 2022, which is more than the corresponding period of the previous year (34, 5 million EHF 316.4 trillion soums) increased by 1.2 times. As a result of the introduction of online NKT and 1% "Cashback" - in September 2022, through 200.9 million checks, sales revenues of 47.0 trillion soums were included in the tax base, that is, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year ( 113.1 million checks (28.6 trillion soums) increased by 1.6 times. As a result of the automatic segmentation of VAT payers according to tax risk (low, medium and high) and the introduction of new principles of registration - problematic VAT debt of 738 billion soums was collected



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from 4.9 thousand enterprises and in 32.1 thousand cases 576 billion soums of unjustified "zachet" were prevented. By calculating and controlling the interruption of the VAT chain, applications for compensation of 634 billion soums of VAT of 3.2 thousand enterprises were rejected due to the interruption of the chain and the counterparties, and the return of unreasonable funds from the budget was not allowed.

Fifth, in order to create the possibility of full control of the movement of goods within the Republic, the State Customs Committee will use the database of the State Tax Committee, indicating the identification codes of products and services by the declarants when issuing import and export customs cargo declarations. should be integrated with.

Because today there are cases of understating of sales of imported products and tax evasion by economic entities. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a record of information on the export of imported goods based on a power of attorney by the customs authorities, and to integrate this information into the database of the State Tax Committee, as well as the import of imported goods by the importer. on the basis of a power of attorney, it is appropriate to specify the submission of information on the export to the DSQ by a person who is not in the state of the importing enterprise (does not work in this enterprise) or another legal entity, having completed all customs clearance. As a result, control over the sale of imported goods and accounting of income and expenditure will be established and tax evasion will be prevented.

Sixth, in order to prevent the activity of "one-day firms" in the construction industry, construction organizations, regardless of the form of ownership, must use materials that are important in construction (cement, brick, metal, pipe, concrete slab, slate, integration of information about the purchase of basic building materials such as tin (iron sheet) through stock exchanges and the notifications and permits issued by legal entities and individuals to the Ministry of Construction to start construction works in the database of the State Tax Committee We believe that it is necessary to make and present it online, because "one-day firms" related to the purchase of construction goods, regardless of the form of ownership, are still observing the situation of cashing out funds.



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Seventh, in order to reduce the taxable base by some taxpayers, there is a sharp increase in the cases of making payments to the account with the purpose of "forming a charter fund", "replenishment of working capital", etc. .

Therefore, in order to prevent this direction of tax evasion, the founder (citizen) must introduce a system of declaration to the tax authorities on the source of funds that are introduced to replenish the charter fund or to replenish the working capital when forming the charter fund. need to be implemented. As a result of this, transfer of real sales revenues to avoid taxes, such as "formation of the charter fund", "replenishment of working capital", and leads to the full calculation of taxes to the budget.

Eighthly, budget funds are cashed out by artificially increasing the prices of goods and services by making fake deals with "one-day" firms for state procurement by budget-financed organizations, which causes "one-day" firms to continue their work. In order to prevent this problem, it is necessary to review whether the contract is approved or not depending on the level of "Tax risk (red, yellow, green) and tax deduction" of the seller-enterprises that are signed by the organizations financed from the budget for state procurement.

For example: setting a restriction on the automatic formation of the contract when the tax risk level is red or yellow and the tax cutoff coefficient is higher than 0.6 It will be necessary to establish an electronic exchange of information with the Ministry of Construction, the Treasury and relevant agencies on limiting participation in sales and tenders by posting on the website and constantly updating it.

Ninthly, it is desirable to reduce the hidden economy and attract additional resources to the budget at the expense of self-employed persons.

In this case, based on the analysis of self-employment practice, revision (expansion) of the list of self-employed persons, citizens employed in the informal sector as self-employed persons registration, step-by-step transfer of self-employed persons to the use of cash register equipment and payment terminals for calculations through bank plastic cards, as well as in commercial banks it will be necessary to speed up the opening of accounts.

Tenth, it is necessary to strengthen the reduction of the scale of the underground economy in the construction sector.



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In order to achieve this goal, automatic presentation of the important calculation indicators provided for in the estimate documents during the implementation of construction at the expense of centralized investments to the State Tax Committee, prevention of cases of understating or increasing the price of purchased goods, especially imported ones to receive, the State Tax Committee and the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations will jointly conduct field inspections of construction sites in order to determine the number of workers and the types of payments to them, and it will be necessary to take measures aimed at strengthening tax control in the construction sector .

B). Legal and economic measures:

First, it is known that in paragraph 19 of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6098 of October 30, 2020 "On measures to reduce the underground economy and increase the efficiency of tax authorities" it is established that officials of tax service bodies may be engaged by supervisory and law enforcement bodies for a period of no more than 16 working hours per week only to conduct inspections related to compliance with tax and currency legislation.

The problem here is that tax authorities are chronically (monthly) recruited to participate in tax compliance audits as part of criminal investigations.

As a solution to this problem, it is necessary to supervise the involvement of tax authorities for no more than 16 hours a week to participate in tax compliance audits within the framework of criminal investigations, and to specify this in the internal departmental documents of the prosecutor's office. We believe that it is appropriate to do so.

Secondly, according to Article 187-2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Article 187-6 of the JPK, the absence of an official or a representative of the subject being investigated should not be a reason for canceling the audit, in such a case, the audit is the financial affairs of the subject being investigated. - on the basis of the documents, information and materials available on the business activity, it is determined.

Also, in the case of lost, destroyed or non-existent documents, information and materials of the audited entity, the person conducting the audit shall study the issues specified in the decision or ruling on the appointment of an audit. it is determined that it can be transferred in accordance with the legislation on currency, accounting and other legislation. The problem is that it is not possible to conduct a tax audit on





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compliance with tax legislation if the documents, information and materials of the audited entity are lost, destroyed or unavailable.

### Conclusions and suggestions

To strengthen the tax administration, increase the capabilities of the tax administration, including technological infrastructure, data analysis and skilled workforce, to more effectively detect and prevent tax evasion. It is necessary to implement risk-based audit approaches aimed at industries and individuals.

Severe penalties and sanctions against tax evaders, including fines, prosecution and confiscation of property. Implement a whistleblower protection program to encourage individuals to report tax evasion activities without fear of retaliation.

Improve coordination between tax authorities and financial intelligence units to detect and prevent money laundering activities related to tax evasion. Improving procedures for identifying and verifying beneficial ownership of business entities to prevent misuse of corporate structures for tax evasion. Regularly review and update strategies based on assessment results and emerging trends in tax evasion.

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