

DIRECT AND INDIRECT TAXATION IN UZBEKISTAN OPTIMIZATION BASICS

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Resume: The article reveals the economic essence and features of direct and indirect taxation, analyzes the amount of direct and indirect taxes on GDP and tax revenues based on 2016-2020, and also assesses the reasons for the change. In the current global economic crisis, the fundamentals of tax-based economic recovery and growth have been explored. Based on the results of the study, conclusions and recommendations were developed on the optimal organization and improvement of direct and indirect taxation.

Keywords: world economy, global crisis, tax system, direct taxes, indirect taxes, optimal organization.

Degree of knowledge. In studies conducted by scientists from Uzbekistan and abroad within the framework of the topic of the article, the economic nature and importance of direct and indirect taxes are studied, however, these general definitions by tax groups do not reveal the features of the tax system of Uzbekistan. In previous studies, the ratio of direct and indirect taxes to GDP and total tax revenue was not estimated as an economic factor, according to the results of 2016-2020. and the reasons for their change are estimated. Also, in contrast to the previous study, this study examined the basis of the optimal organization of direct and indirect taxation in Uzbekistan as an object of study. In addition, previous studies have not established the functions of direct and indirect taxes in eliminating pandemic complications and rebuilding the economy.

Research methodology. In the course of scientific research, methods of economic analysis, scientific abstraction, mathematical and statistical methods, methods of analysis and synthesis were effectively used.

1. Introduction. Given the fact that the reforms carried out in Uzbekistan are one of our most important strategic goals for the formation of a free and transparent market economy in the new region, further improvement of the tax system as one of the priority areas is necessary.

Reforms carried out to improve the tax system and analysis of the legislative measures adopted for taxation in recent years are observed, the improvement of tax legislation in accordance with the ongoing economic reforms in Uzbekistan and the formation of the tax system in accordance with economic and financial processes and that these reforms continue without delay.

A new wave of economic reforms began in Uzbekistan, appeared in the People's Republic of China at a time when large-scale work was underway to form investment ICOs for business entities and the population, and then the coronavirus infection spread rapidly around the world. Just as the global economic crisis caused by the pandemic negatively affected all countries, it caused a shock to the economy of Uzbekistan and a certain period of decline. In such circumstances, reducing future losses for the economy, softening socio-economic relations between the state population and entrepreneurs, the effective use of tax mechanisms to reduce the quarantine period, creating economic conditions for the gradual stable activity of entrepreneurs, has now become the most important priority task of the tax system. Therefore, it is necessary to formulate scientific conclusions and suggestions based on research to determine the functions of stimulating direct and indirect taxes in the reforms of gradual recovery and entering the path of stable economic development in the conditions of the world crisis. To this end, in this article, we studied the theoretical and practical aspects of direct and indirect taxation, which serves the high level of the economy of Uzbekistan in the context of the global crisis, analyzed the basics of the optimal organization of direct and indirect taxes, developed scientific conclusions and suggestions that improve the financial activities of business entities.

2. Analysis and discussion of the results.

The formation of a free and transparent market economy is one of our main strategic goals at the new stage of economic reforms in Uzbekistan. In this formidable free market economy, an effective economic instrument that manifests and regulates economic relations between the state, business entities and citizens is the system of direct and indirect taxation.

When considering reforms to improve the tax system in subsequent years, it is worth noting that tax legislation has been improved, while relying on the previous 29 years of theoretical and practical experience, it is worth noting that developed countries have adapted for some time to tax indicators. Although this is a positive case, the most optimal levels of direct and indirect taxation in the operational processes of the world economy have been identified, priority tasks for effectively stimulating the tax system have been established, which cannot be said. Therefore, since socio-economic processes change in proportion to our way of life in the global economy, there is a need to directly and indirectly formulate taxation, as well as innovation in the course of this development. Since in the conditions of free market relations, state intervention in the economy is tax-based, “direct intervention in economic activity is not part of the state’s functions, entrepreneurs, like other citizens, are released as part of their private activities, and therefore the country's economy is developing”

However, to achieve a high level of development of the country's economy, reforms to form a free market economy were identified as a priority task, primarily aimed at applying the principle of economic character in all sectors and industries, developing entrepreneurship, and promoting the development of small and medium-sized businesses in private ownership.

That is why the optimal organization of direct and indirect taxation to achieve these strategic goals is important.

It is known that the laws of direct and indirect taxation in the formation of the free labor market in the country, in the development of entrepreneurship, in the promotion of private property and in making decisions about the investment climate are manifested as a regulatory and stimulating economic tool. Therefore, since it is necessary to formulate the most optimal and innovative system of direct and indirect taxation, tax reforms should be aimed at the same goals. One of the effective innovative means that today allows countries, in particular the nearest neighboring countries, to gain a greater advantage over the competitive process that has arisen between the republics in terms of capturing the market for goods and services, is the rational organization of direct and indirect taxation.

According to the results of our tax research, the optimization of direct and indirect taxation is precisely a manifestation of the innovative organization of taxation. Optimization of direct and indirect taxation is an innovative approach to taxation and determining the ratio of tax groups. Therefore, when it comes to the optimal organization of direct and indirect taxation in the general case, tax reforms are envisaged aimed at the formation of the above priority areas.

In a broader sense, when we express the optimal organization of direct and indirect taxation, we mean the level of development of the country's economy, the level of profitability of developed industries, the level of purchasing power of manufactured products in the domestic and foreign markets, the number and weight of business entities, including the taxation system of enterprises small and medium-sized businesses, the regulation of the extraction of mineral resources and the level of processing of these natural resources, the lifestyle of the population and the level of average profitability., we believe that innovative applications aimed at determining and determining the most effective ratios of income of the population to direct and indirect taxation depending on the degree focus on consumption and investment and a number of other factors. At the same time, that is, in order to determine the optimal ratio of direct and indirect taxation, it is necessary that direct taxes in gross domestic product and tax revenues constitute a high proportion of indirect taxes? we must find scientifically based answers to this problematic issue.

It is known that since any type of tax is a means of accumulating a certain part of these revenues without fail into the budget on the basis of restructuring of income of legal entities and individuals, as well as taxpayers as a negative factor, for the state it has always been it is difficult to determine which taxes and tax groups are preferable to use. Therefore, in order to formulate reasonable tax procedures, as in all countries, is it necessary, first of all, to have a priority tax on direct taxation while providing budget revenues with necessary financial resources, or indirect taxes? to find a solution to the problematic question “What is a tax collector and what is beneficial for a tax collector, tax payer, business entities and the

public? This is a very urgent question. Since the influence of direct and indirect taxation is not the same in all countries, various scientific views and theories have arisen on solving this. Therefore, in order to address this controversial issue, we consider the nature and content of direct and indirect taxes as one of the priority areas of tax policy - deep theoretical research and their role in regulating and imposing the economy.

When describing the optimal organization of direct and indirect taxation in a broader sense, the level of development of the country's economy, the level of profitability of developed industries, the level of purchasing power of manufactured products in the domestic and foreign markets, the number and salinity of business entities, including the taxation system of small and medium enterprises are taken into account, regulation of their activities, we consider axols as an innovative practice aimed at determining the most effective rates of direct and indirect taxation of income in case of dependence on consumption and investment and a number of other factors. The Bund, that is, in order to determine the optimal ratio of direct and indirect taxation, direct taxes on gross domestic product and tax revenues should be a high priority of indirect taxes? We need to find scientifically based answers to this problematic question.

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Direct taxes are mandatory payments that are transferred directly from the income or benefit of the taxpayer to the budget, determined by income, property, resources used and other objects. This is due to the fact that entrepreneurial activity is created as a product and is part of the added value, that is, income or profit that is charged to the budget.

Indirect taxes - this is a mandatory payment, levied to the budget indirectly as the cost of goods produced, services rendered, work performed, imported and exported products, which are additionally determined by the turnover during the implementation of the turnover, as the surplus value of the turnover. Moreover, indirect taxes are manifested as part of the income of consumers of goods and services charged indirectly to the budget.

The object of indirect taxation may be the value-added tax on goods, works and services, the value-added tax on certain goods or services and other objects established by law, if there are objects of direct taxation — profit or income, property of legal entities and individuals, value used resources, etc.

In many interpretations, the object of direct taxation is "the value of the taxpayer income (wages, profits, interest, etc.) and property (land, houses, securities, etc.)". In our opinion, the use of resources and resources used in the Shular series can also be subject to direct taxation. Although direct taxes that are recorded on the resources used are levied on the income or profits of the taxpayer, they do not depend on the availability of income and profits, large or small.

Indirect taxes "increase the value of goods unconditionally produced and the volume of services rendered and, as a result of rising prices, reduce consumption". In this regard, indirect taxes in some countries are also called consumption taxes.

Direct taxpayers, that is, the object of taxation, are legal entities and individuals who receive income and profit, have property and securities, use resources and obtain the right to use these resources.

The subject of indirect taxes are legal entities and individuals who, in accordance with the tax code, irrespective of their form of ownership, are engaged in the type of activity in which the obligation to pay indirect taxes is introduced in accordance with the law, that is, they produce products, render services, perform work, export and import products and fulfill obligations to pay them. In addition to legal entities that import and export goods (work and services), individuals can also be payers of indirect taxes on those goods that are imported and exported. However, the entities that are real payers of indirect taxes are consumers who are the final purchasers of products, works and services. Indirect taxes oblige to pay part of the funds to the budget that remained at its disposal after paying the corresponding taxes from previously received income when purchasing products, works and services. Accordingly, when taxpayers purchase the products (work and services) that they need to live after paying the corresponding indirect taxes from previously generated income, this manifests itself as the principle of injustice, since their income is subject to repeated indirect taxation. Therefore, it is logical that indirect taxes in some countries are called curvilinear taxes. Theoretically and practically legal and real payers of direct taxes are legal entities and individuals who receive income and benefits, own property and use resources. In current tax laws, direct taxpayers know how much they will pay for this income from the profit of the appendix to the budget.

Theoretical and practical aspects, legal and real payer of direct taxes are legal entities and individuals who receive income and benefits, own property and use resources. In current tax laws, direct taxpayers know how much they will pay for this income from the profit of the appendix to the budget.

Legal entities and individuals producing products (works and services) that are theoretically payers of indirect taxes, that is, tax agents know how much tax will be transferred to the budget, but consumers who actually pay indirect taxes may not know the exact amount of indirect taxes, which they pay. Because, although legal entities and individuals who sell, render services, perform work and export-import goods are real taxpayers, in practice, the actual payers of these indirect taxes are the last consumers who buy goods, works and services where indirect taxes are established. It is known that theoretically indirect taxes are introduced not directly in favor of legal entities that are legal payers of these taxes, but artificially on the cost of goods and are actually collected from consumers. Therefore, indirect taxes are defined as neutral taxes on the financial activities of legal entities. In fact, judging by the analysis, one can see that indirect taxes are paid by sellers of goods, services, workers and importers of goods, although in fact, the real payer of these taxes are consumers who buy goods, services and work.

Studies show that the characteristics of these tax groups differ from each other. In particular, direct taxes are progressive depending on their temperament, while indirect taxes are regressive. Indirect taxes reduce inflation, but indirect taxes sometimes help to increase inflation. Indirect taxes when income is received for a year of goods or when assets are created and revalued when goods, works and services are sold, that is, when these goods, works and services are acquired by buyers, there is the possibility of indirect taxes. In addition, direct taxes are levied and levied on payers of this tax. Indirect taxes are levied on sellers of goods, works and services, but not on consumers.

Direct taxation is manifested in the principles of justice, accounting for taxpayers in relation to the objects of taxation is carried out from the income of these taxpayers in favor of investments. Indirect taxes are feared as a criterion of injustice-curvature, although the seller of the products transfers tax agents to the budget, but in reality these taxes are levied by consumers who buy products, and these consumers do not know that they are actually taxpayers and how much they pay. In addition, direct taxes have an economic impact, although they are not expensive when accumulated in the budget, but do not cover all sectors of society equally. Because the objects of taxation for all taxpayers will be different. Indirect taxes represent neutrality in relation to tax agents, collecting them in the budget, in addition to being sedentary and cheap for a while, will fully cover all sectors of society.

In general, in terms of economic inclinations and characteristics of direct and indirect taxes, the tax system of Uzbekistan, in addition to reflecting the characteristics of the multilateral national economy, is largely close to the indicators of the western taxation system, which is inextricably linked with the strategic goals of the socio-economic development of our state.

Directly and indirectly, “the relationship between taxes reflects the level of economic development, features of tax policy at each stage of its development”. Therefore, when determining the direction of tax reforms, it is necessary first of all to assess the extent of their

interaction and the degree of inseparability based on the study of the relationship between direct and indirect taxes. Therefore, in this study, we sought to draw the necessary conclusions based on the study of the relationship between direct and indirect taxes. In general, the study of the proportionality between direct and indirect taxes during the reform of the tax system allows you to take a closer look at the degree of fiscal significance of types of taxes, draw conclusions about what types of taxes should be changed in the future and what reforms will be carried out in this regard.

As can be seen from the experience of foreign countries, the fiscal superiority of direct taxes over indirect ones is evidenced by the level of economic development. That is, in developed countries, direct taxation in relation to indirect taxes is considered as an increase in prevalence, optimization of direct and indirect taxation and is considered a positive process.

Table 1

The level of direct and indirect taxation is tied to the average per capita income.

Gross domestic product of per capita (in US dollars)	Nimber of countries included in groups	Inderect taxes on tax revenues	Revenue of direct taxes
Development country			
100 \$ and lower	20	68	32
101 \$ - 200 \$	11	64	36
201 \$ - 500 \$	19	64	36
501 \$ - 850 \$	9	50	50
850\$ USA with higher	15	32	68

The results of studies conducted by scientists from around the world are summarized in Table 1, which shows that the ratio of direct and indirect taxes to tax revenues is formed in proportion to the country's gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. Studies have shown that an increase in the direct and indirect taxes of a country according to indirect tax revenues is due to an increase in direct taxes while increasing the average income of axol in this country and the economic recovery. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the level of direct and indirect taxation in the gross domestic product and tax revenues of countries and improve the tax system based on the optimal organization of the relationship between these tax groups.

An analysis of the relationship between direct and indirect taxes, their place in the gross domestic product and the budget will lead to scientific research, which will subsequently determine the optimal ratio of direct and indirect taxes, for example, in developed countries.

In order to determine the ratio of direct and indirect taxes, their position in stimulating and regulating the economy, we found it necessary to first assess the burden on these tax groups. It is known that there are different views on the assessment of the tax burden in the country, some scholars believe that it is possible to assess the tax burden on the basis of determining the tax burden on budget revenues. In our opinion, in order to determine the burden on general taxes in the country and evaluate it, it is necessary to determine the effect of direct and indirect taxes on gross domestic product. Accordingly, the role of direct and indirect taxes in the gross domestic product and the budget of the Republic was investigated on the basis of the last 5-year indicators and the results of this study were expressed in table 2.

Table 2

Dynamics of the main indicators of GDP and budget revenues of the Republic of Uzbekistan (billion soums).

Indicators	2016 year	2017 year	2018 year	2019 year	2020 year	2019 ratio to (percent)	Ratio of 2020 to 2016 (in percent)
Gross Domestic product	242496	302537	406649	511838	653546	211.1%	269.5%
Budjet revenue	41044	49685	79099	112165	128460	273.3%	313.0%
Of which tax revenues	36290	45955	71128	97894	119653	269.7%	329.7
Inderect taxes	21131	26134	41280	46429	58244	219.7%	275.6%
Direct taxes	15159	19821	29848	51465	61409	339.5%	405.1

According to Table 2, there is an increase in the gross domestic product of Uzbekistan in 2016-2019 and a growth forecast both in 2020 and in 2020. These macroeconomic indicators indicate that the reforms carried out in Uzbekistan during this period yielded positive results, the gross domestic product in 2019 increased by 211.1% compared with 2016, and in 2020 further growth in the volume of boiler houses is expected and the achievement of 269 ,5%. Similarly, it is observed that the total budget revenues in relation to the gross domestic product from 2016 to 2019 regularly grew, which is forecasted to increase by 273.3% compared with 2016 at the end of 2019 and an increase of 313.0% in 2020, i.e. 39.7% more than in 2019. It was also reported that the net tax burden on gross domestic product increased by 269.7% in 2019 compared with 2016, while in 2020 it was planned to increase by 329.7%, of which the indirect tax burden increased by 219.7 % in 2019, and in 2020, an increase of 275.6% was forecasted, the direct tax burden was increased by 329.7%.

These analyzes show that Uzbekistan's tax burden is growing in practice, contrary to the main directions defined in the tax concept adopted by the action strategy and improving tax

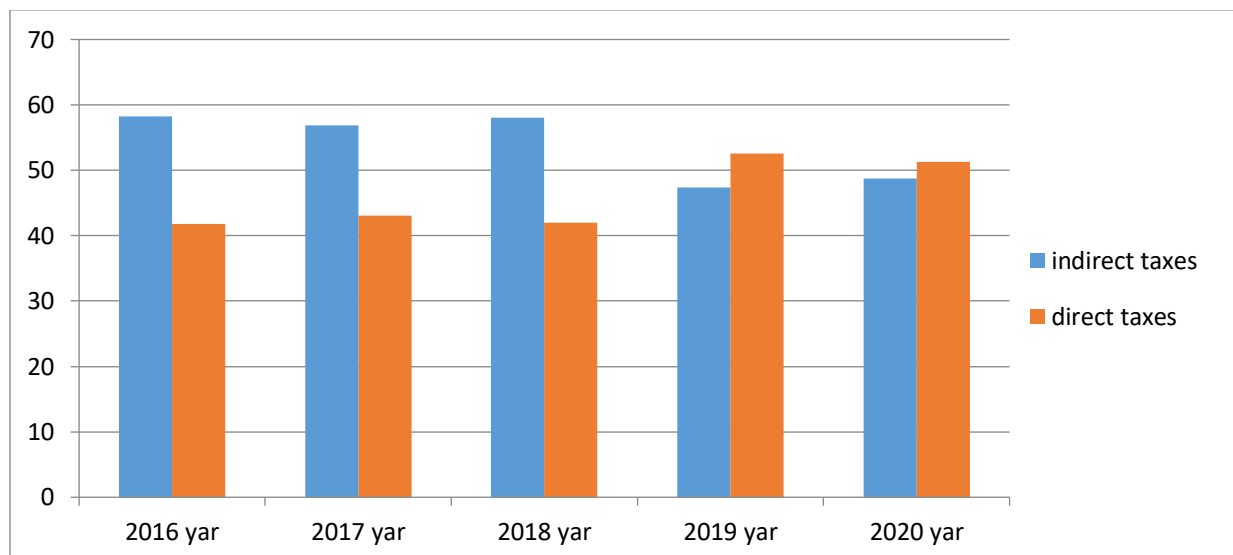
policy, including increasing the tax burden in the opposite case to the main task defined in the tax concept of "reducing the level tax burden". These analyzes show that in Uzbekistan the problem of improving the system of direct and indirect taxation is a big problem for reforms. Therefore, according to the results of monitoring and monitoring the implementation of the Guidelines for the concept of improving the strategy of actions and tax policy established by the government, it is necessary to coordinate tax reforms with the tasks set in the concept. That is, the main emphasis in improving the tax system is aimed at achieving a reduction in the tax burden by moving directly to lowering the level of indirect taxation in relation to income taxes.

According to the results of our research, in proportion to the decrease in the overall tax burden, a decrease in indirect taxation in relation to direct taxation means optimization of direct and indirect taxation.

From our point of view, the foregoing and when analyzing the results of the study, although the overall tax burden has increased, it seems that the level of indirect taxation in relation to direct taxes has decreased. In particular, based on the analysis of the table. 2 as the main factor influencing the growth of the general tax burden, we can cite the increase in the direct tax burden in relation to the indirect tax burden in the MC. In addition, in accordance with the development strategy of the country as a whole, we can conclude that in 2016-2019 macroeconomic stability and economic development were observed, as a result of which there was an increase in direct tax revenues and other directly taxable assets. So, in 2017-2019, the number and influence of value added tax payers, which is a type of indirect tax, according to amendments to the tax legislation, was expanded. In particular, if payment of PIC from January 1, 2017 to a single taxpayer for small enterprises carrying out construction financed in a centralized manner is established, then the procedure for paying PIC from January 1, 2019 to all business entities, including small and medium enterprises, and the procedure for paying PIC from October 1, 2019 to farms. These legislative changes indirectly increased the number of taxpayers and the amount of indirect taxes that go into the budget, which led to a decrease in the tax base. However, in the reporting period, there is an increase in the share of indirect taxes in the total amount of tax revenues relative to the prevalence of indirect taxes. Based on the results of the analysis, it can be concluded that the effectiveness of the economic reforms in Uzbekistan is evidenced by an increase in income and other assets subject to direct taxation. Our findings from this analysis are more clearly presented in Figure1 below.

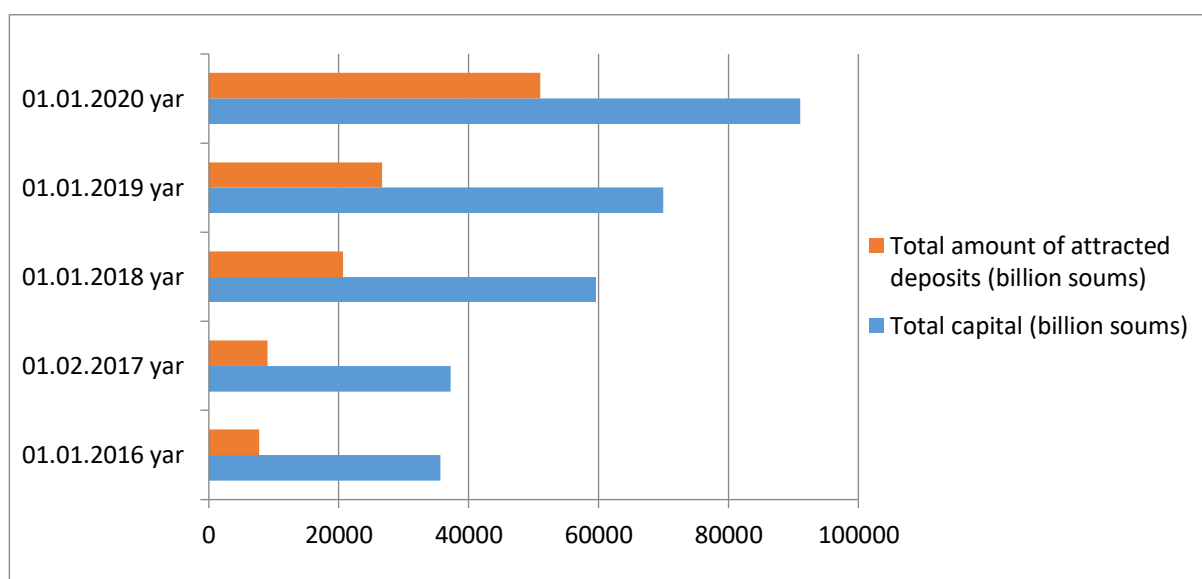
When analyzing the data presented in Figure 1, it is noted that the total tax revenues of the state budget in 2016 amounted to 58.2% of the volume of indirect taxes, 41.8% of the volume of direct taxes. The analysis shows that the level of interaction between these tax groups has changed in subsequent years, that is, as a result of optimization of the tax system by the end of 2019, indirect tax revenues amounted to 47.4%, direct tax revenues - 52.6%. The fact that the levels of the ratio between direct and indirect taxes change in such

percentages in 2016-2019 is the result of the implementation of large-scale economic reforms over the past period, including the growth and efficiency of fixed capital investments. In particular, during this period, the volume of investments grew in our country, and entrepreneurship developed.



Picture 1 Relative level of direct and indirect taxation of total tax revenues
in Uzbekistan 2016-2020.

Similarly, when considering the information presented in Figure 2 in the article, it is noted that the total capital of commercial banks increased as a result of the effectiveness of reforms carried out in our country over the past 4 years in the form of deposits in commercial banks, taking into account the increase in real incomes of the Aholi population. Both Aions from the information in Figure 2 below will prove these thoughts.



Picture – 2 Information on the total capital of commercial banks and the dynamics
of attracted tokens.

3. Summary and suggestions. Our studies show that in the following years, a certain work was done in Uzbekistan to completely revise the norms of tax legislation, the compactness of types of taxes, simplification, use of procedures for stimulating entrepreneurship, compactness of online accounts and Topshirish procedures. This situation has led to macroeconomic stability, an increase in taxable income and, in turn, an increase in tax revenues to the budget. In general, it is worth noting that as a result of the effectiveness of the reforms carried out in 2016-2019, the growth rates of macroeconomic indicators in Uzbekistan have occurred. It is also seen that in 2020 mutual macroeconomic growth is forecasted, as the economy of Uzbekistan has grown steadily in these years. However, an increase in the overall tax burden in the global economy requires the optimal organization and development of a system of direct and indirect taxation, which prevents the formation of an investment climate.

In the context of the current world crisis, the government has taken large-scale measures to reduce damage to the economy, mitigate the socio-economic relations between the state, the population and business entities, minimize the duration of the pandemic quarantine, restore the sustainable activity of business entities as soon as possible, and ensure sustainable economic development.

According to the forecast of the development of the world economy, announced on April 14, 2020 by the International Monetary Fund, the growth rate of Uzbekistan's gross domestic product in 2020 will amount to 1.8 percent. It is also forecasted that inflation in 2020 will amount to 12.6 percent, in 2021-10, 6 percent, the current balance of payments will fall by - 9.4 percent.

During the Dardanelles crisis, various complex socio-economic processes and Electronic financial fraud can occur in connection with the pandemic; in these fast-moving economic and financial processes, it is advisable to ensure that the Dardanelles of the country in the Dardanelles are not immersed in the Dardanelles crises, make quick decisions to maintain a stable economic progress and achievement of goals. In this regard, it is worth noting that in the event of a global economic crisis caused by the catastrophic consequences of the spread of the coronavirus pandemic at the scale of the summer residence in 2020, the government of Uzbekistan adopted relevant decrees and decisions at the operational level that measures taken on the basis of these legislative acts are applied tax breaks and tax breaks.

However, our studies show that further improvement and optimization of the system of direct and indirect taxation is necessary. Based on these conclusions, we believe that the improvement and optimization of direct and indirect taxation should be focused on the following priority areas:

The first priority is the gradual reduction in the overall tax burden;

The second priority is to determine the levels of direct and indirect taxation and the direction of tax reforms to the formation of these optimal levels;

The third priority area is the creation, implementation and innovation of a tax system created on the basis of direct and indirect taxes that ensure stable tax revenues;

The fourth priority area is the further implementation of the digital economy in direct and indirect taxation, the reduction of the human factor, the development and improvement of the economic and technical module for limiting and transforming the economy into an open economy;

The fifth priority area is compactness, simplification of direct and indirect taxation, clarification of the legal framework, elimination of ambiguous and contradictory aspects of tax legislation.

At the beginning of a new wave of economic reforms in Uzbekistan, it is advisable to focus on the above priority areas of the direct and indirect taxation system, which is currently undergoing large-scale reforms to create an investment climate for business entities and the country's economy.

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