

EXPANDING THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES OF THE ENTERPRISE BY OPTIMIZING THE TAX BURDEN

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Abstract: *Factors related to the taxation of enterprises and the impact of the tax burden on the financial condition of enterprises have been studied.*

Keywords: *Tax policy, tax burden, Gross tax burden, Gross Domestic Product*

Tax policy is crucial to the gradual implementation of economic reforms in our nation and serves to stimulate the most essential socioeconomic process directions.

The formulation of the revenue portion of the budget, the reduction of the tax burden, and the enhancement of tax accounting are all given special attention by the state as a result of extensive reforms in the area of tax policy in the production and financial activities of economic organizations.

A number of indicators of the nation's tax structure are represented by the tax burden. The state receives money in the form of taxes or fees from various taxpayers or individual economic entities in proportion to their revenue. The concept of tax burden in economic literature is described as the proportion of tax receipts to gross domestic product (GDP).

For example, prof. According to T. Malikov's definition, the ratio of the amount of taxes in the country's gross domestic product is called the tax burden. Prof. According to Q.Yahyojev, the weight of all paid taxes and fees in the GDP represents the tax burden" These definitions mean the gross tax burden in the national economy. In the economic literature, it is emphasized that the tax burden can be determined not only at the national level, but also for sectors, regions or individual taxpayers. There is a common approach by scholars and experts in determining the tax burden at the macro level. There is no unanimity in defining it at the micro level, including at the level of business entities. The reason for this is the different interpretation of the source of taxes by the authors. That is, a number of economists take the tax burden in relation to profit or income, others in relation to the volume of product sales, and some emphasize that it is necessary to determine the tax burden in relation to the added value. When determining the gross tax burden, if the source of taxes is GDP, this source should be value added in a separate business entity. Because the GDP of the country essentially consists of the sum of the final product, more precisely, the value added, created in all sectors of the economy, minus the intermediate consumption. Added value is the main source of all taxes and mandatory payments of the business entity. A controversial aspect of the micro-level assessment of the tax burden is the consideration by most scholars of the amount of taxes actually paid. It is not possible to fully assess the tax burden borne by business entities through the amount of taxes actually paid during the reporting period. The reason is that, in practice, it is not possible to collect all the amounts of taxes calculated to be paid to the full budget. Based on the above, it can be said that the concept of the tax burden on a business entity, all the taxes, fees calculated to allocate this value to the state in the

process of creating this value to the new added value created in a certain business entity, and the tax burden indicator in theory and practice in the economy is not without reason. when optimizing taxes, economists focus on the tax burden. We know that its reduction in severity can enable taxes to be applied on optimal lines. But economists do not pay attention to the issue of optimality in the justification of the tax burden. For example, according to A. Smith's theory, the state gains more from the reduction of the tax burden, that is, with the reduction of the tax burden, more funds remain in economic entities, they receive more income based on spending on production and its modernization, and additional income comes to the budget. The economic essence of American economist A. Laffer's "curve" theory of the tax burden is as follows: the reduction of the tax burden has a positive effect on the investment activity of the private sector. According to him, the higher the tax burden, the greater the tax evasion. According to the theory of A. Laffer, the increase in the amount of taxes leads to the growth of the secret economy, as a result, the budget does not receive taxes from the received income. In his opinion, when the level of the tax burden is up to 30 percent, the income part of the state budget is formed well (favorably). In our opinion, the tax burden is a generalizing indicator, which is determined by the ratio of the total amount of tax collections to the total national product.

Conclusions and suggestions. In order to ensure the optimal and fair distribution of the tax burden among economic sectors, attention should be paid to determining the importance of the sector in achieving economic development, the level of profitability, the structure of cost formation, cash flow, the possibility of hiding taxable income and other indicators.

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