



Analysis of the practice of tax risk assessment in monitoring the activities of taxpayers

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ABSTRACT

The article states that tax authorities can improve their ability to detect possible tax evasion, ensure fair and equitable taxation, and ultimately contribute to the overall efficiency of the tax system by improving the practice of monitoring counterparties and taxpayers' activities. In the global practice of the development trends of taxation, one can see general processes aimed at strengthening the practice of fair taxation. In addition to strengthening the stable system of attracting tax revenues to the state budget, an integral part of this process is assessing the risks of not receiving the specified amount of tax revenues in the budget, determining its reasons, and improving the work in this regard both theoretically and practically. This includes improving mechanisms for data exchange between tax authorities and other relevant institutions, introducing advanced technologies for data analysis and risk assessment, strengthening cooperation and information exchange between tax administrations at the national and international levels, as well as providing tax authorities with appropriate resources and training. may include indicates the need for participation in these processes

Keywords:

tax, budget policy, budget, tax administration, checking of counterparties, monitoring, activity, taxpayers, business entities, tax reporting, tax revenues, tax benefits, tax rate.

1. Enter. The practice of tax risk assessment, which has been implemented in the world practice for a long time, has been used in the tax system of our republic, although it has gained some experience in this regard. Of course, to assess the tax risk, it is important to correctly determine the methodology of its implementation. It is important to assess the tax risk and introduce a system of segmentation of taxpayers based on honesty criteria. Counterparty due diligence and taxpayer monitoring practices are critical to ensuring tax compliance and preventing tax evasion. By improving counterparty audit and taxpayer monitoring practices, tax authorities can increase their ability to detect potential tax evasion, ensure fair and equitable taxation, and ultimately contribute to the overall efficiency of the tax system.

2. Review of literature.

Let us dwell in detail on the definitions given in the control of the activities of the main studied taxpayers within the scope of the topic.

L. I. Kofler Y. P. Kashirinalar considers tax control to be an effective mechanism implemented through tax audits as an important condition for the operation of the tax system. In the approach of these scientists, "tax audit is an economic mechanism of the tax authority over the correct calculation, timely and complete payment (transfer) of taxes and other mandatory payments to the budget, in this process the real data obtained as a result of tax control is compared with the data of the tax declaration submitted to the tax authorities. [1]. Scientific views of N. Shestakova are very important in this regard. This scientist defines

tax control as: "a set of special, profile actions of competent state bodies in the field of control over the implementation of tax legislation, including techniques and methods that allow checking compliance with tax discipline, determining the maximum number of tax violations and taking preventive measures" [2]. Risk management process (Compliance Risk Management process): A systematic process of systematically identifying, evaluating, classifying and treating tax compliance risks[3]. Z.N.Kurbanov, Sh.N.Gaffarov in their research: "In the new version of the Tax Code, a new procedure for tax control is being introduced, which allows tax authorities to carry out on-the-spot inspections and tax audits on the basis of an analysis program without agreement with the competent authority. gives the right to increase" [4]. The variety of economic processes determines the variety of types of economic risks. Using the criteria of grouping into the field of economic activity, they identify commercial, financial, banking, insurance risks, etc. Nowadays, in scientific and practical activities, they began to talk more about tax risks as economic risks independently. The authors of the work are both economists and lawyers [5]. A.K. Pokrovsky suggests the structural characteristics of risk for consideration: risk, risk propensity, risk sensitivity (vulnerability), interaction with other risks, available information about risk, amount of risk, costs (costs) associated with risk, specificity of risks [6]. I.O.Loginova classifies the types of enterprise risks according to the spheres of economic activity, emphasizes the risks associated with the external and internal environment of the enterprise. Economic, political, ecological, market, industrial risks of the external environment; internal environmental risks - production, management, marketing and logistics, financial, investment, innovation, environmental and economic[7]. In particular, the Swedish economist K. F. Becker emphasized the uniqueness of the secret economy, that the informal economy is an uncontrollable part of the market economy, and stated that they produce goods and provide services based on other forms of incentives [8].

3. Research methodology.

In the writing of the article, an inductive direction was chosen, and an attempt was made to reveal the problem through dialectical, analytical, logical, and historic methods of scientific knowledge. The research problem is set by observing the general conditions existing in enterprises. The necessary information for the research was mainly obtained from foreign literature.

4. Analysis and discussion of results.

The practice of due diligence, or checking the reliability and legitimacy of business partners and colleagues, has been around for a long time. However, specific counterparty due diligence methods and procedures have evolved over time in response to the changing business environment and the need to mitigate risks associated with fraud, money laundering, tax evasion and other illegal practices.

Decree No. PF-5490 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of July 27, 2018 "On measures to further improve the system of protection of the rights and legal interests of business entities" and "Improving Tax Administration" of July 10, 2019 In the decision PQ-4389 on additional measures, the tasks of tax risk assessment and segmentation of taxpayers based on honesty criteria were defined in the tax system of our republic.

The main focus is on the development of various criteria for evaluating the economic activity of taxpayers based on their financial and tax reports and the various economic risks (dangers) they may face. The criteria used to determine the tax risks were identified as a priority method by comparing different indicators of taxpayers. In order to assess the tax risk of taxpayers, it is necessary to determine a number of other economic situations that represent its essence. Therefore, we will present these economic categories in the following picture.

Z.Akhrorov, one of the scientists of our country who studied the problem of tax risk management and assessment, said that "in order to manage tax risks, the tax risk of the taxpayer is tax in the conditions of uncertainty as a result of tax errors, misinterpretation of tax legislation and other tax activities. "It should be considered as the possibility of unpleasant financial, legal and social situations arising

during the fulfillment of the obligations of the borrower in front of the budget." Also, this researcher states that "state tax risk and taxpayer tax risk have the opposite nature. Their goals in tax relations are different: the state - to increase the volume of tax payments, and taxpayers - to reduce them reduction. In general, tax innovations can be a positive situation for the state and a negative situation for the taxpayer" is also quite appropriate.

Of course, if the correct assessment of the tax risk allows for the development of measures related to the prevention of tax evasion, by periodically assessing the level of planned tax revenues to the state budget, the performance of the state budget revenue parameters will be methodologically important. In this process, in our opinion, it is necessary to correctly determine the criteria determining the tax risk, the indicators determining the level of tax risk. In addition, it would be appropriate to carefully develop the methodical basis for segmenting business entities and conducting tax risk analysis. In our opinion, it is methodologically correct to define the tasks, principles and stages of implementation of the tax risk assessment.

The process of tax risk management is of great importance in reducing tax risk, curbing it, and determining measures against the negative situations that arise in connection with it. Tax risk management also requires certain methods.

The state, through its legislative and executive bodies, makes management decisions and assumes risks related to taxation, therefore, tax risks as an uncertainty in achieving goals are not only for economic entities, but also for different levels of management. is also important for subjects.

There are consequences in the form of financial and other losses for each group of entities with tax risk. It depends on the different objectives and taxation decisions.

Introducing new taxes, increasing the tax burden, and often adopting minor changes in tax legislation or other regulations, or failing to amend existing laws in time, always poses a risk of tax revenue loss to the state. It is known that with the excessive increase of tax pressure, a certain part of taxpayers goes to the underground economy, while others stay in the "light" and lie or extort in order to minimize

their tax obligations to the state. As a result, instead of a significant increase in revenues from the introduction of a new tax or an increase in tax rates or the cancellation of tax credits, tax revenues to the budget will decrease.

In particular, we are talking about the state's efforts to increase the tax burden on the economy. Tax risks also arise as a result of the insufficient development of tax legislation. At the current stage, the main task of the state tax policy is to create favorable conditions for the economic activity of active financial and economic entities, the optimal balance between the funds remaining at the disposal of the taxpayer and the funds redistributed through tax and budget mechanisms. ratio, which is to stimulate economic growth through a combination of private and public interests.

Currently, the country's tax system is based on the consistent reduction of the tax burden and the creation of a favorable climate for the development of entrepreneurship and the attraction of foreign investments. The main goal of tax authorities from such measures is to increase the collection of tax debt and reduce risky situations. It is known that tax payments are the most important part of expenses for legal entities, so it is necessary to manage and monitor tax risks as part of internal control.

Creating an effective indirect tax risk management system contributes to the increase of the company's value, because the absence of negative surprises increases the confidence of investors. In this regard, it is necessary to develop a strategy based on the management of tax risks, but this does not mean their complete elimination, because some risks cannot be eliminated in principle. Nevertheless, it is necessary to take into account the future when making timely identification, assessment and management decisions of all tax risks.

According to O. V. Gordeeva, the following are important to reduce tax risks:

- careful judgment on the requirements of the tax legislation;
- a balanced approach to tax risks that may arise when solving issues that are insufficiently covered by the current legislation;
- adequate level of professional conservatism in taxation of transactions and

agreements with ambiguous interpretation of the current legislation;

- optimization of taxation - development of a set of measures aimed at optimizing the taxes paid within the framework of the current legislation and reducing tax risks, maintaining the balance of the tax burden and tax risks within acceptable limits.

We can agree with O. V. Gordeeva that these principles of tax policy really play an important role in reducing tax risks. Various methods are used to reduce the level of risk, among which the most common ones are: diversification, obtaining additional information about choices and outcomes, hedging, insurance and self-insurance.

- diversification is the process of applying conclusions in different options for the conclusion of homogeneous transactions, information plays an important role in managing tax risks when the risk is taken from zero to a certain level within an organization;

- information plays an important role in taxation, so often risky decisions must be made based on limited information.

If we have complete information, we can make accurate forecasts and reduce tax risk. This makes information a very valuable resource. The investor is ready to pay for full information (in the tax field, there may be advice from industry experts, tax lawyers, including questionnaires to the competent state authorities, gathering information about the parties, analysis of judicial practice) ;

- limiting is setting a limit, that is, transactions with a maximum amount of risk in the field of taxation. Limiting is an important method of reducing the level of risk and is used in companies with portfolio risks;

- self-insurance (reserving) means that a company saves capital costs for insurance by preferring to insure itself rather than buying insurance from an insurance company. Self-insurance is a decentralized form of creating insurance (reserve) funds in direct economic entities, especially those whose activities are at risk;

- insurance is the investor's willingness to pay to reduce the level of risk to zero by giving up part of the income to avoid risk, that is, by buying insurance. A risk-averse organization wants insurance that fully

compensates for any financial loss (capital, income).

It is known that the order of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 1 dated January 7, 2021 "Tax risk management, the procedure for identifying taxpayers (tax agents) with tax risk and classifying them according to the level of tax risk is correct. According to the REGULATION on Taxpayers segmentation is defined as "dividing taxpayers into certain categories depending on the level of risk of non-fulfilment or complete non-fulfilment of tax obligations", while in fact segmentation refers to the probability of the occurrence of the risk and its distribution. indicates the state of the risk, which is determined depending on the consequences that may occur. is seen in the symptoms of tax violations identified through the system and is analyzed within the framework of Real and potential tax risk. It can be seen that the tax system "prevents, eliminates and reduces risks as much as possible, evaluates the effectiveness of their application, as well as tax Assessing the activities of taxpayers on the basis of segmentation in ensuring the development and implementation of measures for control over the implementation of Legislative documents on "the continuous updating, analysis and revision of information available in tax authorities" going is important.

Identification of tax risk based on the segmentation of taxpayers' activities in the activity of taxpayers based on the automated program "Identification, Analysis and Assessment of Tax Risk" of the "Tax Risk Identification, Analysis and Assessment" information system and the analysis of data from additional sources Analytical information and tables prepared on errors and omissions in the calculation and (or) payment of taxes for each taxpayer with a high risk of tax evasion directions and the amount of taxes expected to be unpaid are shown separately.

In addition, these criteria include "submission of tax reports in the amount of less than one billion soums for several years and the results of tax audits, which give the right to apply special tax regimes according to the Tax Code."

Conclusions and suggestions.

The following conclusion, scientific proposal and practical recommendations were developed:

Correct taxation is essential for a fair and sustainable tax system. It is important to constantly improve the taxation procedure in order to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of tax collection. Of course, a simplified proposal for the analysis of tax risk assessment in monitoring the activities of taxpayers:

When monitoring the activities of taxpayers, it is necessary to conduct a tax risk assessment analysis. The purpose of this proposal is to analyze the tax risk assessment practice used in monitoring the activities of taxpayers. This analysis aims to provide insight into the effectiveness of current tax risk assessment methods and identify areas for improvement to improve tax compliance and fairness.

The analysis focuses on the following main areas:

study of existing methods and tools of tax risk assessment used by tax authorities for taxpayer monitoring.

assessment of the effectiveness of these practices in determining the tax risks associated with taxpayers of natural and legal entities.

it is necessary to identify the difficulties and limitations of the current tax risk assessment system.

Analyzing the collected data to assess the strengths and weaknesses of existing tax risk assessment methods.

Comparison of current practice in tax risk assessment with best international practices.

This proposal defines the intention to analyze the practice of tax risk assessment in monitoring the activities of taxpayers. The analysis provides valuable insights into the strengths and weaknesses of the current system and improves it.

Promotion of tax legislation is important for correct assessment of taxes and reduction of tax evasion. By focusing on high-risk areas and implementing targeted enforcement measures, tax authorities can prevent violations and create a level playing field for all taxpayers.

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