The Role Of The Fiscal Function Of Taxes And Its Implementation In The Republic Of Uzbekistan
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Abstract. The article deals with the essence of fiscal function, its importance for the budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the growth rate of tax incomes to the state budget is calculated, taxes revealed with the largest share in the overall structure.

Keywords: functions of taxes, the fiscal function of the state budget.

In a market economy, any economic category performs a certain conceptual function. The most complete understanding of economic category is revealed through functions that are in close relationship and create a single set of relationships.

Taxes in the economic system perform a number of basic functions:
- The fiscal function is to accumulate the state's revenues at various levels which are essential for the state to perform its functions;
- Distribution function is the distribution of total income between legal entities and individuals, industries and sectors of the economy, the state as a whole and its territorial and administrative entities;
- The regulatory function is the most important in a market economy, as it consists of active influence of the state with the use of economic levers and methods on economic and social processes in society.
- The control function includes observation of the consistency of the cost proportions in the process of appearance of income and its distribution amongst various units of the country's economy.

Any of the above functions plays an important role in the accumulation of the budget, but the core is the fiscal function, which is historically primary and is manifested in the formation of the revenue part of the budget of any state. In addition, this function predetermines the possibility of implementing all subsequent functions of tax policy.

The fiscal function reflects the very essence and mission of taxes. The implementation of the fiscal function of taxes is particularly important, because through this function the main social purpose of taxes is realized - the formation of state budget incomes by accumulating in the budget of funds, required for financing social needs.

Therefore, the importance of the fiscal function of taxes is to withdraw a certain part of the income from taxpayers. If the taxpayer does not voluntarily transfer the amount presented to him, the state authorities will be forced to apply
measures of compulsory withdrawal in order to comply with the principle of completeness and timeliness of the formation of the income part of the budget.

Logically, a contradiction takes place between the need to constantly accumulate the incomes of the state and the possibilities of organizations and citizens to satisfy "tax appetite" of the state.

Thus, one of the priorities of the implementation of modern fiscal policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan should be reaching of a certain balance of interests between the state and taxpayers [5].

The implementation of the fiscal function of taxes must meet certain criteria. First, all economic entities must pay taxes independently from forms of ownership, as well as all private individuals, including foreign individuals non-residents, who receive income from various sources in the country of their accomodation. Secondly, taxes should be distributed equally among the subjects. Thirdly, taxes should be simple and understandable in the order of their calculation and payment not only to specialists, but also to ordinary citizens. Fourth, taxes should flow to the budget in due time, without leading to any fluctuations in state income. And, finally, fifth, taxpayers have the right for using certain privileges (benefits) in paying taxes.

The fiscal function has been and will always be relevant, because with the growing positions of the state in various areas, there is an inevitable increase of expenditures, which in turn means increase of the share of public product that is redistributed through the tax system.

The XXI century is characterized by the growth of state incomes from taxes. Every year the state spends more and more financial resources on the administrative apparatus, on economic and social activities. Fiscal function is strengthened in all countries due to the expansion of the regulatory role of the state in society.

The tax system of the modern state is the Foundation of financial policy. In this connection, its clarity and rationality directly influence both the economic growth and potential of the country, and the direct welfare and quality of life of the population.

Let us consider the main incomes to the consolidated budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan, using the official data of the tax authorities [6] (table).

On the basis of the data presented in the table, it can be concluded that the receipts of tax payments to the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for all types of tax incomes have tendency for increase.

It is forecasted that State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in 2019, will receive income in the amount of 102627,6 billion UZS, which is 40127,6 billion soums more than in 2018.
Tax incomes to the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2018, billion soums

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>2017 Sum</th>
<th>Share, %</th>
<th>2018 Sum</th>
<th>Share, %</th>
<th>Growth rate, in %</th>
<th>2019 forecast Sum</th>
<th>Share, %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Profit tax from legal entities</td>
<td>10674</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>24,012</td>
<td>5.20</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>80,0</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Profit tax from private individuals</td>
<td>76,1</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>98,8</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>11,5</td>
<td>11.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Value added tax (VAT)</td>
<td>422,1</td>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>019,4</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>93,5</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>35.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Excise</td>
<td>68,5</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>43,8</td>
<td>1,3</td>
<td>21,4</td>
<td>7,5</td>
<td>8,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Resource and property taxes</td>
<td>49,5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>14,5</td>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>60,6</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Excess profit tax</td>
<td>3.22</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>67,7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>89,1</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Other taxes and mandatory payments</td>
<td>45,3</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>40,4</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>35,4</td>
<td>33,2</td>
<td>12,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total payments to the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan</td>
<td>470,2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>500,6</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>40,5</td>
<td>627,6</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown by the analytical calculations of the table, the largest share in the structure of tax payments for 2017-2018 is represented by indirect taxes in 2017 (more than 43.6%), from which value added tax – 30.2% and excise Taxes – 13.6%. In 2018, the share of x was already 48.6%. For 2019, a decrease down to 43.9% is projected.

Corporate income tax is 24% in 2017, 20.5% in 2018 and about 15.6% in 2019 according to the forecast.

As one can see from the table data, the share of resource payments is increasing.

The improvement of the fiscal function of taxes is based on the effective implementation of control over compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan on taxes and fees, the correctness of calculation and timeliness of their payment with the use of modern information technologies, as well as the full implementation of planned tasks to fill the income part of the consolidated budget [1].
The main measures in achieving the goals of improving fiscal functions are, mainly, improvement of the efficiency in the repaying of debts related taxes and fees; informing taxpayers about the procedure for calculation and payment of taxes and fees, their rights and duties and the powers of tax authorities and their officials [6].

Thus, the fiscal aspect of taxation is of hugest importance in the functioning of an effective tax system and in the economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Literature:**