

FOREIGN COUNTRIES' EXPERIENCE IN FISCAL POLICY AND PROBLEMS OF ITS APPLICATION

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Abstract. In the course of this study, the fiscal policy of various states was studied, the main problems of the formation of tax administration and service, increasing tax culture, reducing tax arrears were studied. Taking into account the experience of developed countries, conclusions were formulated and suggestions were given that our national tax administration can apply.

Keywords: tax revenues, sustainable growth, budget expenditures, budget revenues, public administration mechanisms, fiscal relations, national tax administration.

INTRODUCTION

Any state strives for a stable growth of tax revenues and, accordingly, the implementation of socio-economic programs. The most effective way to achieve this is to stimulate production, increase the level of tax culture and taxpayer responsibility, as well as ensure the harmony of fiscal policy and tax relations. However, in the context of the intensification of unfavorable trends in the socio-economic development of most countries of the world (constant crisis events, social tensions, terrorist threats, population aging, natural disasters, etc.), the demand for state support is increasing, which leads to an increase in budget expenditures and increased tax pressure.¹

In order to minimize negative consequences, authorized state bodies are studying the best practices of global public administration in fiscal relations, trying to determine and make changes to fiscal policy in order to optimize them and adapt

¹ Курбонов, М. (2020). Зарубежный опыт эффективного использования финансовых ресурсов государственных целевых фондов. Экономика И Образование, 1(5), 163–166. извлечено от https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/economy_education/article/view/4823

them to modern conditions of the world economy. The successful implementation of these areas is necessary for the implementation of priority tasks of socio-economic development of the state. In this regard, the most important tasks are an objective assessment of available financial resources, identification of reserves for reducing budget expenditures, and stabilization of tax tensions in society.²

ANALYSIS

In general, the conceptual basis of state management of fiscal relations is the normative legal acts adopted at various levels of state administration (republican, regional, district). In many countries of the world, the conceptual basis is primarily the state Constitution, tax and budget codes, as well as other normative legal acts regulating various aspects of budget and tax relations.³

Differences in approaches to developing the regulatory framework of the fiscal system in individual countries are due to historical, socio-economic, cultural and political factors, as well as the current practice of distributing powers between state authorities [5]. Each country, taking into account the characteristics of the development of the national economy and the state of public finances, uses certain criteria for forecasting and planning the long-term budget, and constantly improves the methods and tools of tax administration in accordance with constantly changing conditions both within the country and in the global financial system.⁴

It is worth noting that the trends in the formation and development of public administration of tax relations in most countries of the world are aimed at gradually bringing national tax systems to the interstate level, which is carried out in conjunction with theoretical achievements in this area and their adaptation to the practical needs of state institutions. In this regard, there is a need for a system of

² Qurbonov Muxiddin Abdullaevich. (2023). xufiyona iktisodiyotni kamaytirishda eksport-import operatsiyalarini takomillashtirish yo'llari. Jahon ilmiy tadqiqot jurnali , 21 (1), 269–275. <http://wsrjournal.com/index.php/wsrj/article/view/2884> dan olindi

³ Курбонов Мухиддин Абдуллаевич. (2023). хуфиёна иктисодиётга курашиш жараёнида бюджет интизомини мустаҳкамлашнинг зарурлиги хуфиёна иктисодиётга курашиш жараёнида бюджет интизомини мустаҳкамлашнинг зарурлиги. World Scientific Research Journal, 21(1), 153–165. Retrieved from <http://www.wsrjournal.com/index.php/wsrj/article/view/2873>

⁴ Qurbonov Muxiddin Abdullaevich. (2023). xufiyona iqtisodiyot sharoitida nazorat o'rganlari faolyatini yana takomillashtirish. Jahon ilmiy tadqiqot jurnali , 21 (1), 221–231. <http://wsrjournal.com/index.php/wsrj/article/view/2880> dan olindi

information exchange between tax authorities of different countries to effectively combat the problem of tax evasion, capital flight abroad, and double tax avoidance within the framework of the implementation of international agreements.⁵

Often, such a system is observed in the exchange of information between each country's main trading partners and neighboring countries. For this reason, participants in international organizations or groups of countries appear, examples of which are the European Union and the World Trade Organization. Therefore, today the only organization within the European Union is the Intra-European Organization of Tax Administrations (hereinafter referred to as IOTA), founded in 1996 by the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Baltic States, which aims to exchange professional information, conduct training, organize conferences, seminars and provide technical assistance among its members (46 European tax administrations).⁶

The main strategic objectives of IOTA include: strengthening cooperation between tax administrations of member countries; supporting tax administrations of these countries in the implementation of modernization programs; promoting good practices in the field of tax administration; systematically developing tax culture; cooperation with international and regional organizations. IOTA's activities are organized taking into account the specific characteristics of the countries of the European region and their stages of economic development. An individual approach is taken to the conditions and needs of the tax administration of each member country of the organization.⁷

Therefore, a prerequisite for harmonizing and unifying tax relations both within the state and at the interstate level is the development and adoption of legislative provisions and norms taking into account the interests of taxpayers and

⁵ Qurbonov Muxiddin Abdullaevich. (2023). xufiyona iktisodiyot sharoitida davlat moliyaviy nazorati va uni takomillashtirish yo'nalishlari. Jahon ilmiy tadqiqot jurnali , 21 (1), 248–259. <http://www.wsrjournal.com/index.php/wsrj/article/view/2882> dan olindi

⁶ Muxiddin Abdullaevich Qurbonov, & Ergashev Uyg'un Jabborovich. (2023). kameral soliq tekshiruvda inson omilini kamaytirishda smart texnologiyalardan foydalanish istiqbollari. Jahon ilmiy tadqiqot jurnali , 21 (1), 260–268. <http://www.wsrjournal.com/index.php/wsrj/article/view/2883> dan olindi

⁷ Qurbonov Muxiddin Abdullaevich. (2023). xufiyona iktisodiyotda eksport-importni soliqqa tortish tartibi. Jahon ilmiy tadqiqot jurnali , 21 (1), 176–181. <http://wsrjournal.com/index.php/wsrj/article/view/2875> dan olindi

society as a whole. However, often in practice, the interests of taxpayers and the state may differ significantly, which requires compromises in the tax area (payment and deferral of the taxpayer's monetary obligations or tax debt).

It should be noted that the activities of the regulatory bodies of any state are aimed at increasing the level of voluntary payment of taxes and fees in the country. Most countries with highly developed economies are characterized by a high level of voluntary payment of taxes. In France, taxpayers pay almost 98% of their taxes to the budget voluntarily, which indicates a high level of tax culture and responsibility of the population. In Sweden, 80% of taxpayers belong to the category of honest payers. At the same time, in a number of countries, the level of voluntary tax payment is quite low, as a result of which budget revenues are generated through pressure from tax authorities on taxpayers and the use of tools and procedures for forced collection of tax debts.

Depending on the level of development of the state economy in general and the fiscal system in particular, the influence of external and internal environmental factors, as well as the level of taxpayers' trust in the regulatory authorities, various tax administration tools are used to ensure the collection of tax debts. In France, measures to ensure that taxpayers fulfill their tax obligations include the sale of pledged property and the seizure of the debtor's vehicles until the tax debt is paid.

The Swedish tax administration system involves the payment of taxes in installments over the reporting period. To minimize the time and costs for businesses in paying taxes, all taxes are paid to the tax office in one monthly payment. The further distribution of taxes between the city and state budgets is carried out by tax inspectorates. Swedish supervisory authorities actively apply preventive procedures for the emergence of tax debt by using the mechanism of deferral of debt payment.

In Ireland, along with preventive tax debt management procedures, the ethical aspect of the impact is used, within the framework of which the names of debtors-taxpayers are officially published in the media every three months, along with full information about the tax offense.

In Portugal, the state management of tax debts is carried out, as in most countries of the world, by introducing a system of strict penalties for unpaid taxes on time. In particular, if the amount set by the tax authorities is not paid by the taxpayer on time, the penalties are automatically collected. In this case, the fine is collected immediately, without warning and without bureaucratic procedures, including court proceedings.

Thus, the practice of using means and methods of state management of tax relations in the framework of tax debt prevention and collection has similar and specific features. There are also a number of factors indicating insufficient or low state management, in particular: taxpayer dissatisfaction, the level of the shadow economy, the scale of corruption at the state and local levels, significant tax pressure on taxpayers, a complex and lengthy procedure for payment [4].

CONCLUSIONS

When discussing the conclusions of this study, it was concluded that many problematic issues arising in the financial sector are associated with the imperfection of the regulatory component of the management mechanism and the variability of the political and socio-economic situation in the country. In this regard, taking into account foreign experience in state management of fiscal relations, it is possible to identify a number of areas for improving and harmonizing relations between our national tax administration and taxpayers, in particular:

- conducting preventive and explanatory measures in order to form a positive attitude in society towards the obligation and necessity of paying taxes without the use of coercive measures by the state;
- increasing the information transparency of fiscal policy in terms of providing information on the movement and use of tax funds from the budget;
- reduce the overall level of tax arrears by publishing lists of taxpayers with arrears;
- use modern IT software and hardware to create electronic tax services based on them in order to reduce the likelihood of tax evasion to the state budget.

Thus, increasing the efficiency of the functioning of the state administration mechanism in different countries depends on improving the regulatory and legal framework, as well as developing new approaches and methods of managing fiscal relations and adapting them to modern economic conditions.

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