

IN ENSURING THE ECONOMIC SECURITY OF THE REGIONS OPPORTUNITIES TO USE FOREIGN EXPERIENCE IN INCREASING TAX CAPACITY

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Abstract: The paper examines the economic indicators of the insurance market of Uzbekistan in the current year, its structure and innovations, which is being implemented for developing insurance activity in the country.

Key words: insurance, insurance market, insurance market participants, insurance premiums, insurance payments, virtual payment in the insurance market.

INTRODUCTION

To ensure the economic security of the territories, as described in the previous chapters, the aspects related to the tax potential are directly affected. In this regard, it is important to familiarize yourself with the advanced experiences of developed and developing countries in terms of tax policy, territorial tax potential, and to develop scientific proposals and practical recommendations on the possibilities of their use.

In this regard, the progressive experiences of the German state, considered one of the developed countries in the direction of territorial tax policy, may be important to increase the tax potential of the territories in our country. The reason is that the level of centralization in the financial system of this foreign state and Uzbekistan is high. In the German financial relations system, it is appropriate that high-standing inter-budgetary relations are mainly divided into 4 major stages:

Through this picture, it is possible to familiarize yourself with the stages of the German system of inter-budgetary relations:

that is, in the inter-budgetary relations in this foreign developed state, first of all, the stage of "vertical distribution of taxes at the federal and territorial levels" is carried out. At this stage, the distribution of tax revenues collected or received between local budgets at the federal and territorial levels is carried out. In particular, "income tax is 45.2% of the share of federal and territory, 15% tax revenues are transferred to the local budget, and corporate income tax varies by year from 50% to the federal and territory budget and VAT distribution depending on the federal and territories 'equal rights to cover their own expenses";

secondly, in order to further increase the tax potential of the territories in Germany, the mechanism of horizontal distribution of taxes, that is, the practice of "passing" a number of planned taxes on the local budgets of the federation in the inter-budgetary relations of individual territories, is carried out on the basis of certain pre - established procedures;

thirdly, in this system of foreign state inter-budgetary relations studied in the study, we see that special attention is paid to the implementation of "Equalization of budget revenues" aimed at increasing the tax

potential of territories. In this case, the tax voista uses a horizontal redistribution mechanism between the "poor" and "rich" areas (Länderfinanzausgleich), which conditionally allocate budget revenues;

fourth, in order to increase the tax potential of the territories, selfless deductions are made on the basis of the allocation of additional grants from the federal budget to "poor" hudus, which are lower than the higher-standing budgets.

Thus, financial equalization in the first stage is adjusted depending on the share of land in the total tax. In the second stage, the horizontal distribution of taxable income is determined by the tax distribution rule on individual lands. As a general rule, whichever region taxes are levied, the tax is transferred to the budgets of those regions, except for income tax, corporate income tax, and VAT. The transfer of income tax to the budget of the territories is carried out on the principle of residence of citizens. The tax on the income of the corporation is levied on the location of the headquarters of the corporation, and then distributed over the territories where the corporation actually conducts its business activities. The VAT allocation rule is much more complex, with up to 25% of VAT areas being transferred to areas below the national average in terms of per capita income tax, corporation income tax, and local tax revenue estimates. The proportion of Regions in VAT of 75% is allocated proportionally to the population of the regions. In such an order, the distribution of VAT by region leads to a reduction in the difference in the level of budget supply of territories.

ANALYSIS OF LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC

The effectiveness of the competitive activity of insurance companies was studied in the work of Uzbek and foreign scientists in the field of insurance market research, insurance marketing, and life insurance. D.D. Hampton, Todd Sele, Ernest Randal, A.A. Alekrinskaya, S.N. Asabina, Yu.S. Butayev, K.G. Voliy, V.A. Sukhov, K.B. In the scientific works of Turbina and others, the methodological foundations of the organization of competitive efficiency and risk management in the insurance market were proposed. S. Robbins, M. Coulter, Igor Mann, V. D. Sekerin, V. A. Shegorsev and others among the economists studying the effectiveness of competition in the insurance market should be highlighted[2,3,4,5].

Research works of scientists such as T.K. Iminov, K. Sobirov, M. Mirsadikov, O.G. Ikromov, K. Shennayev, R. Khusanov, N. A. Iminova, A. A. Yadgarov are devoted to the problems of development of competition in the insurance market in Uzbekistan[6,7,8,9,10].

It should be noted that scientific views on the theory and practice of insurance are now being formed in our country.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the scientific and practical study of the factors influencing the economic growth of the country, scientific conclusions were formed on the basis of statistical data, selective determination, theoretical, philosophical, objective approach, the use of methods of economic analysis.

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In the third stage of financial relations, additional funds are provided, implemented by the principle of uniformity in the redistribution of funds to territorial units that have a greater need for financial funds and make up a low gross territorial product per capita, in particular to areas other than cities such as Hamburg, Bremen, Berlin. In the distribution of financial resources at this stage, special importance is attached to the equalization of the population and differences in it. In the process of distribution, a coefficient of 1.35 was taken as the norm to equalize the existing population in territorial cities. Also, one notable aspect is the use of a non-high equalization-raising coefficient for areas where the population density level in areas is considered relatively low when calculating territorial equalization as a confirmation of the principle of fairness.

In order to ensure territorial economic security in Spain from European countries, the practice of

dividing territories into certain groups is being used in order to increase tax potential. In assessing the tax potential of Regions and increasing them, special importance is attached not only to the ep area of the territorial unit, the number of inhabitants in it, but also to the distribution of the volume of GDP per capita in the region, the share of GDP in relation to the country's GDP. Accordingly, the regions are divided into developed, moderately developed and less developed groups:

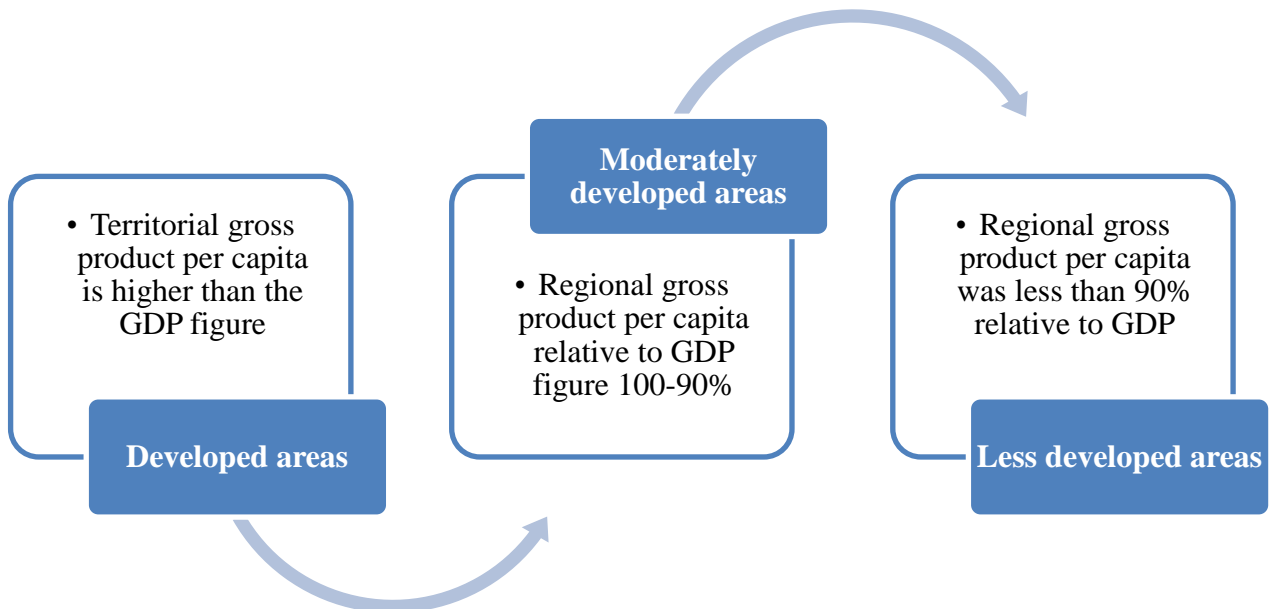


Figure 3.5. Criteria for the stratification of territories in order to increase tax potential in Spain

Of course, the criteria presented in the above-figure are considered to have a primary character. Also, assessment is not limited only to the share of GDP per capita (GDP) in terms of assessment of the degree of socio-economic development of regions, of course. It is also envisaged that the sub-directories that make a beneficial impact on tax potential will also be taken into account:

- the number of inhabitants in the territories of the country;
- proportion of the number of inhabitants of the territory in relation to the total number of inhabitants of the country;
- composition of the population by age;
- the population density living in the area is;
- average life expectancy of area residents;
- state of external and internal migration flow to country and territory;
- indicators of the existing employment structure in the territory;
- employment indicators of the population of the territory and the unemployment rate;
- fixed and variable wage amounts in regions;
- demographic indicators in the area, etc.

Inter-budgetary relations in the Spanish state itself provide for the financing of autonomous communities on the one hand and local communities (municipalities, provinces, Islands) on the other. Basque and

Navarrese relations with the center are given special status, which are regulated by "Foral" legislation and are valid on a dual basis (in the field of self-government and legislation, taxation, customs borders). In recent years, about 70% of state funding has been directed towards funding local communities, municipalities, with more than 20% going to the provinces of the Basque Country, about 7% to general regime provinces and 3% to the islands. All state funds are allocated at the expense of 75% taking into account changes in the demographic indicators of the territories, the remaining 25% of the funds are made in proportion to the share of the population of the territory in the total number of residents of the country, the number of incapacitated citizens (up to 16 years old and over 64 years old).

Special importance is also attached to several resources in order to increase the territorial tax potential in these states and to increase tax revenues. For legal entities in economically developed regions, the practice of charging one percent of the amount accrued from taxes on certain types of taxes is used. It is advisable to use the advanced experience in this regard in Uzbekistan. In this regard, a proposal was made to introduce a procedure for charging taxpayers exempt from the tax on the property of legal entities and the ep tax on legal entities with a percentage of the amount accrued from these taxes. This proposal is reflected in the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 30, 2021, PQ-73 "on measures to ensure the implementation of the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022". As a result of the implementation of this proposal, the mechanism for determining the tax potential of the regions of the Republic was improved and, in addition to local budgets, 100 crore. the calculation of the sum income is achieved.

In addition, according to the results of the research carried out, the transfer to the "principle of support" of the tax policy of the state in the river management of small and medium-sized businesses as important directions for ensuring economic security by increasing the territorial tax potential in this state; special attention is paid to the implementation of the national strategy of state support in The implementation of a proposal to reduce the rate of turnover tax for certain commercial and service business entities in the regions specialized in tourism in order to ensure the economic security of districts and cities, expressed on the basis of the scientific results achieved during the study in this direction, is one of the promising opportunities to use the experience of this country. It should be said that this proposal was reflected in the decision of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 30, 2021, PQ-73 on measures to ensure the implementation of the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022, which positively influenced tourism to reduce the share of certain trade and service business entities in the hidden economy by 35% in specialized areas. In the implementation of this practice in Spain, the creation of a "Cooperation Fund" and a "Competitiveness Fund" in the country is considered as a new element of the system. The goal of the new financial structure was to reduce the gap in income levels between the regions, with the regions now taking half of their income tax (instead of the previous 33%). In doing so, the territories were given powers to establish tax rates and tax deductions, as well as the minimum amount of non-taxable income. It is also possible that Territories will take 50% of VAT receipts (instead of the previous 35%).

On the basis of the above, we believe that by applying the most successful of the advanced foreign experiments aimed at increasing the tax potential in the regions, the chances of further increasing the tax balance in the regions and strengthening economic security measures will increase.

CONCLUSION

Today, the quality and usefulness of the insurance market, the confidence of the population and entrepreneurs in the market remain low.

In the conditions of the current market economy, the number and quality of insurance market entities need an economic basis for their development and growth. If there is no economic basis, if there is no demand for their services, no matter how much the state invests and develops regulations, the expected

result cannot be achieved. Because every subject of the insurance market is based on commercial activity.

In our country, there are a number of problems in the insurance sector, which are directly related to insurance activities, which can be solved by professional participants of the insurance market, a specially authorized state body, or regulatory documents related to insurance. includes problems that can be solved by its adoption.

- Some parts of the insurance activity legislation need reform. The fact that the powers, rights and obligations of some professional participants of the insurance market do not correspond to the current conditions of the insurance market hinders the development of the insurance culture. An example of this problem is the practice of insurance agents entering into an agency agreement with several insurance companies. This is one of the main factors hindering the development of the insurance broker institution.

- In most insurance companies, the efficiency of the competition system and the use of modern information technologies are low. A lot of time is spent on the processes from the occurrence of an insurance event to the recognition of an insurance event, which leads to a decrease in the confidence of customers in insurance companies and their services. In the insurance market of Uzbekistan, an effective and fully functional electronic sales system has not yet been established.

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