



UDC: 336.225

TAX ANALYSIS IN MICRO-LEVEL TAX PLANNING

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Annotatsiya: Soliqni rejalashtirish tizimini tashkil etishning moliyaviy-xo'jalik faoliyatiga ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatishning mohiyati, mazmuni va yo'nalishlari, mikro darajadagi soliq rejalashtirishning yagona tizimiy jarayonining o'ziga xos printsiplari va tarkibiy qismlari. undagi soliq tahlili aniqlanadi. Kontseptual elementlar yoritilgan va soliqlarni rejalashtirish tizimini amalga oshirishda asosiy bo'g'in sifatida soliqlarni tahlil qilish bosqichlari, shu jumladan vazifalarni shakllantirish, soliq yukini aniqlash, soliq to'lovlarini tahlil qilish, shuningdek tanlov soliqlarni optimallashtirish usullari va ularni qo'llash samaradorligini hisoblash.

Kalit so'zlar: soliqni tahlil qilish, soliqni rejalashtirish, mikro darajadagi soliqni rejalashtirish tizimi, korxonaning moliyaviy-xo'jalik faoliyati, mikro darajadagi soliq rejalashtirishning yagona tizimli jarayoni, soliq byudjeti, soliqni rejalashtirish samaradorligi.

Аннотация: Раскрыта сущность, значение и направления положительного влияния на финансово-хозяйственную деятельность организации системы планирования налогообложения, специфические принципы и структурные составляющие единого системного процесса налогового планирования на микроуровне, а также определено место налогового анализа в нем. Выделены концептуальные элементы и предложены этапы проведения налогового анализа как основного звена реализации системы планирования налогообложения, включающего постановку задач, определение налоговой нагрузки, анализ налоговых платежей, а также выбор способов налоговой оптимизации и расчет эффективности их применения.

Ключевые слова: налоговый анализ, планирование налогообложения, система планирования налогообложения на микроуровне, финансово-хозяйственная деятельность предприятия, единый системный процесс налогового планирования на микроуровне, налоговое бюджетирование, эффективность планирования налогообложения.

Abstract: The essence, significance and directions of the positive impact on the financial and economic activities of the organization of the tax planning system, the specific principles and structural components of the unified system of tax planning at the micro level, and the place of tax analysis in it are revealed. Conceptual elements are identified and stages of tax analysis are proposed as the main link in the implementation of the tax planning system, which includes setting goals, determining the tax burden, analyzing tax payments, as well as choosing tax optimization methods and calculating the effectiveness of their application.

Keywords: tax analysis, tax planning, tax planning system at the micro level, the financial and economic activities of the enterprise, a unified system of tax



planning at the micro level, tax budgeting, tax planning efficiency.

Introduction. A necessary condition for the effective functioning of enterprises of the Republic of Uzbekistan in a competitive environment, an important factor in ensuring their economic security, is the construction of a tax planning system that takes into account all the peculiarities of the financial and economic activities of the enterprise, and in the use of which the taxpayer could regularly analyze the tax consequences of the transactions carried out by him.

At the same time, a competent system of tax analysis will contribute to the rapid and effective management of available resources and cash flows of the organization, forecasting tax liabilities in the short and long term, preventing tax sanctions, reducing financial risks.

The relevance of the topic of this scientific article to the study of the conceptual basis of tax analysis is due to the fact that the current system of forecasting and planning of taxation at the micro level in most cases has a narrow fiscal orientation and does not take into account the constantly changing economic conditions.

Literature review: Components of process of tax planning are the directions of detailed researches of A.N. Akzhigitova, S.V. Barulin, I.S. Bolshukhina, M.V. Vasilyeva, N.G. Varaks, E.N. Yevstigneyev, E.A. Ermakova, E.V. Ilyicheva, I.A. Korostelkina, N.A. Mamedova, I.A. Maslova, V.I. Mishin, O.P. Ovchinnikova, A.B. Paskachev, I.A. Samsonov, N.N. Seleznyova, I.V. Sergeev, V.B. Sirotkin, I.N. Solov • va, V.V. Stepanenko, T.Yu. Tkachyova, Zh.S. Fomina, D.G. Chernik, etc.

In the studies of M.I. Bakanov, I.S. Batalov, N.V. Bondarchuk, M.E. Gracheva, A.F. Ionova, S.G. Karakhanyan, Z.M. Karpasov, V.V. Kovalev, R.A. Sahakyan, G.V. Zhovskaya, etc.

Many researchers, studying tax analysis, forecasting and planning, only address individual areas of operation of this extensive process. However, questions relating to the definition of the role of tax analysis in the tax planning and forecasting system require scientific reflection and further elaboration.

Thus, insufficient development of theoretical and scientific-methodological approaches, as well as issues arising in the application of tax analysis in the system of tax planning at the micro level, defined the topic of this scientific article, its purpose, tasks.

The purpose of this scientific article is to develop theoretical and methodological provisions on the application of tax analysis in the system of tax planning at the micro level taking into account the change of the budget and tax policy, which affects the process of making management decisions in the internal tax environment of the enterprise.

The realization of the goal required a consistent solution of the system of interrelated tasks:

- Clarify the essence and importance of the system of tax planning at the micro level;
- Define and scientifically substantiate the role of tax analysis in the system of forecasting and planning of taxation at the micro level;
- Reveal conceptual elements and methodology of tax analysis as the main



stage of tax forecasting and planning system implementation;

- Structure the system of performance indicators of the economic entity for the purposes of tax analysis;
- Develop scientific and methodological recommendations for the formation and implementation of tax budgeting based on tax analysis;
- To propose a methodology for the implementation of a forward-looking tax analysis taking into account the variability of fiscal policy.

Research methodology: The methodological basis of the study is a specific application of the theory of scientific knowledge to the topic of this scientific article. Empirical and theoretical methods of research are used in the process of research, collection and processing of information. The reasoning of the obtained provisions is based on the results of research obtained by dialectical-synthetic and abstract-logical methods.

Experimental results: In the existing theoretical model of tax policy, planning cycles after forecasting, while in reality these processes are carried out simultaneously. In view of this, the forecasting and planning of taxation at the micro level should be considered from the perspective of a systemic approach, in which periodic adjustments are made to the results presented as indicators, a reassessment of measures to achieve them, based on continuous monitoring of dynamic events.

The relationship between forecasting and tax planning makes it possible to set limits on the functioning of the most important elements of the tax process, while ensuring the stability of the tax system, since tax forecasting is probabilistic, involving alternative directions of development of the tax system and having policy qualities, and tax planning is characteristic of adopting a certain option for the development of the tax system, which provides for a system of quantitative indicators that are mandatory.

Thus, at the micro level, the forecasting procedure is reduced to tax planning as a system of measures aimed at determining the planned amount of tax payments that are due in future periods.

Figure 1 presents the factors that require the use of forecasting and tax planning tools in micro-level management decision-making.

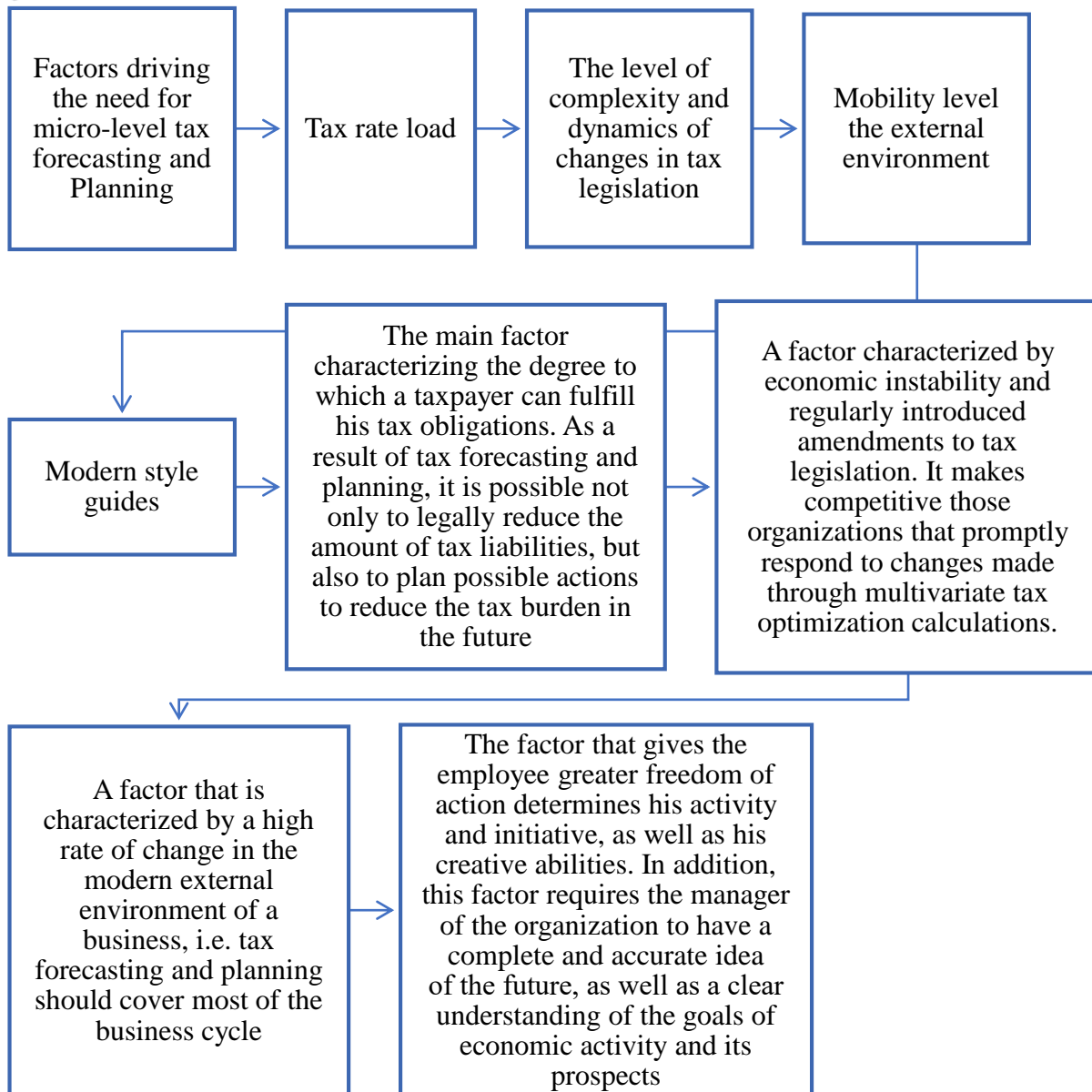


Fig. 1. Description of factors determining the need for a tax forecasting and planning system

It has been established that the use of forecasting and tax planning positively affects the financial and economic activities of any organization and creates the following important advantages for the business:

- Analysis and utilization of the future enabling environment in the activities of the organization;
- Preparation of the organization for changes in the external environment;
- Encouraging tax forecasting and planning participants to make decisions that they implement in future work;
- Providing a more reasonable allocation and use of the various types of resources of the organization;
- Increasing the economic importance and sustainability of the organization.

In order to fully realize the full benefits of forecasting tax planning, it is necessary to develop a system that is appropriate to all the characteristics of the activities of a particular organization. Tax planning and forecasting cannot be carried

out without tax analysis, as a huge number of calculations using different methods of analysis precede an effective management decision.

Application and implementation of the concept of formation of the system of forecasting and planning of taxation allows to form the most acceptable structure of tax expenses, determining their total volume and reasonable distribution by aggregated sources of income. In the tax planning process, the organization focuses on the highest possible level of sources for calculating taxes, which is linked to objective and subjective reasons for ever-increasing needs.

Since the principles of tax planning and forecasting are fundamental postulates, we believe that in order to determine the place and role of tax analysis, it is advisable to add specific principles to the basic principles:

- The principle of systemicity, which is to require a clear consideration in the relationship and interaction of all elements of forecasting and planning;

- The principle of consistency, which defines the requirement to harmonize forecasts of different nature and plans drawn up for specific periods;

- Application of variants, embodies the requirement to develop a large number of forecasts, outgoing and corresponding to all variants of prepared plans;

- Continuity is reflected in the requirement that the forecast be adjusted as new data on the forecast object becomes available and adapted to future plans;

- The principle of verifiability consists in the requirement to follow the reliability, accuracy and validity of the forecast;

- The cost-effectiveness principle is reflected in the requirement to comply with economic efficiency in the process of obtaining planned and forecast information.

It is common knowledge that tax analysis is part of tax planning. At the same time, its mandatory presence is necessary when increasing the tax burden of the economic entity (more than 45%), as it helps to optimize profit

- To respond to the objectives of the tax system as a whole.

Tax analysis is a link between accounting and management decision-making, and plays an important role in preparing information for tax forecasting and planning. The effectiveness of the tax planning system, and as a result, the improvement of tax discipline and the strengthening of the financial well-being of the organization, depends more on the extent to which the tax analysis has been fully and reliably carried out. In turn, the well-conducted tax analysis, being a key element of the tax management system, contributes to the development of an optimal model of tax planning, which will correspond to the peculiarities of financial and economic activity of a particular enterprise.

Discussion. The theoretical analysis of the categorical apparatus made it possible to consider tax analysis as a set of techniques and methods that allow to characterize the amount of use of existing benefits for each particular tax, as well as to analyze changes in legislation, assess tax policy and the amount of tax exemptions in dynamics for their subsequent optimization.

The result of the tax analysis is information that influences management decisions regarding current and subsequent tax liabilities. Tax analysis is characterized by the distance and exclusion of research from industry tax features and tax amounts paid by the organization are often "impersonal" in nature.



In order to carry out a comprehensive analysis of taxes paid by the organization, to identify the most significant factors that caused changes in the dynamics and structure of tax liabilities, stages of tax analysis are proposed, including setting tasks of tax analysis, determination of tax burden, analysis of tax payments, as well as selection of tax optimization schemes and calculation of their efficiency.

In order for the tax analysis to be effective, appropriate accounting and analytical support is required, which includes the collection of information data necessary for the tax analysis. The accounting and information base used in the tax analysis includes information obtained during the analysis by the organization itself and from third parties and necessary to verify the correctness of the calculation and payment of taxes. Since all processes taking place in the organization are interrelated, the data obtained from the analysis of the accounting and information base are then used as analytical support for the developed system of forecasting and planning of taxation at the micro level.

The systematic approach in identifying the relationship between micro-level tax planning and analysis is to build functional dependencies in the following sequential actions:

- 1) a set of tax factors affecting the level of financial and economic activity of the organization is determined, in particular the elements of taxes;
- 2) the relationship between the parameters of forecasting and tax planning and the selected factors is established;
- 3) quantitative measurement of influence of factors on planned (forecast) values of tax payments to the budget is carried out.

By determining the impact of tax factors on financial and economic performance, it is possible to form a mechanism for their impact on these factors.

In order to identify factors affecting tax parameters and to assess the effectiveness of tax forecasting and planning, it is advisable to calculate tax indicators of the micro-level:

- 1) absolute:
 - Resulting, characterizing the level of taxation (tax costs, cash flows of the organization arising from taxation, tax balance sheet balances);
 - Factor, affecting the levels of the resulting indicators (tax bases for each of the accrued taxes, tax rates);
- 2) relative:
 - General (economy factor, tax efficiency factor, tax intensity);
 - Private (profit tax ratio, price tax ratio, tax burden).

In determining the level of tax burden, economic actors can use techniques that are proposed in theory and practice. A group of scientists proposes different models of mathematical calculation of tax burden, which can be combined into two main groups:

- 1) sum (D.A. Kozlov, M.I. Litvin);
- 2) multiplicative (TK Ostrovenko, A.E. Vikulenko, E.A. Kirov).

In order to obtain more accurate calculations in carrying out tax analysis it is advisable not to limit itself to one method, but to use several methods in such a way



that the results obtained with their help sufficiently fully describe the current or retrospective tax situation.

We believe that the calculation of tax indicators can be implemented by means of information technologies built according to some specified rules of determination of tax system coefficients of a specific organization. The calculation calculator can be constructed taking into account more complex relationships, for example, changes in tax legislation. In our view, tax budgeting is an effective part of tax planning at the micro level, as well as a way to combine measures to optimize tax payments. The sequence of the tax budget can be represented as follows.

1. Analysis of objects of taxation, tax legislation of obligations on payment of taxes, tax incentives and conditions of their application is carried out.

2. Dependent budgets are formed and taxable indicators (sales budget, labor, material resources, investment budget, cash flow budget) are determined on the basis of them.

3. The calculated parameters for each type of tax paid (accrued tax amounts, in which the initial information is the legislation on taxes and fees and the values of planned taxable indicators, tax payments, tax debt) are determined.

4. The degree of execution of the tax budget is estimated, for this purpose deviations of actual values from planned indicators are detected, their evaluation is given, as well as reasons for deviations are determined, taking into account the relationship of the tax budget with other budgets of the organization.

Tax budgeting is based on the choice of optimal decisions on tax revenues and expenditures, the purpose of which is to obtain the maximum possible tax profit and then make a decision for its effective use. As a result, the ultimate goal of tax budgeting is to ensure the long-term financial stability of the enterprise. The results of corporate tax budgeting should be reflected in the tax budget developed by the enterprise.

The process of building tax payment models of the organization can be implemented with different level of detail of payment composition and/or Mechanisms for their collection and payment. Figure 7 shows the structure of the tax budget and its management decisions.

The need to organize the tax budget is reduced to the optimization of taxes and the formation of the tax calendar, as well as to the subsequent optimization of financial indicators, effective management of them and reduction of tax risks.

The possibility of tax planning arises in the case of operational and investment budgets that have already been drawn up. The revenue and expenditure budget is formed after determining the amount of taxes and fees included in the cost price of products. Next, the net profit of the enterprise is determined and a schedule of settlements with suppliers and buyers is drawn up, on the basis of which the cash flow budget is formed, and VAT payments are calculated. After the tax budget is drawn up, the forecast balance is formed. The tax budget reflects the planned tax accruals, taxable base and planned debt of the organization to the budget, as well as the results of tax optimization. Extrapolation is the easiest way to make a tax budget. In order to draw up a tax budget, it is necessary to calculate the forecast value of taxes paid by the organization, as well as debts to the budget.



The preparation of the tax budget will allow the economic entity to determine in advance the actual availability of the necessary amount of funds of the organization, and in case of lack of them - to find additional sources of payment of taxes, which will exclude or minimize possible financial losses from payment of penalties and penalties for late settlements with the budget.

Conclusion. As a result of the study of tax analysis in the system of tax planning at the micro level, the following conclusions can be drawn.

In theoretical terms, theoretical and methodological provisions of the system of tax planning at the micro level have been formed, as well as advantages of using the system, which positively affect the financial and economic activity of the organization, conceptual elements and methodology of carrying out tax analysis as the main stage of implementation of the system of tax forecasting and planning have been revealed.

In practical terms, a system of indicators of activity of an economic entity for the purposes of tax planning has been proposed, as well as scientific and methodological recommendations for the introduction of tax budgeting based on tax analysis as the final stage of the process of tax forecasting and planning at the micro level have been developed.

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