

Optimizing the Tax Burden on Economic Entities

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Abstract. *This article examines strategies and practices aimed at optimizing the tax burden for economic entities, focusing on ways to reduce tax liabilities while complying with the regulatory and legal framework. It discusses different approaches such as tax planning, taking advantage of benefits and legal structure to minimize the impact of taxes on business. The article also explores the economic implications of effective tax optimization, including the potential to increase competitiveness, improve financial health, and increase investment and growth.*

Keywords: *Tax Optimization, strategic tax planning, Financial Performance compliance, ethical considerations, technological advancements in tax management, economic impact, tax policy, business competitiveness*

Introduction.

In today's world economy, optimizing tax burdens for business entities has become an important direction for increasing competitiveness and ensuring sustainable growth. Taxes are a significant cost factor that affects investment decisions, profitability and overall financial health for businesses of all sizes. Effective tax optimization strategies are not only aimed at minimizing tax obligations within the framework of legal compliance, but also play a decisive role in shaping organizational strategies and operational efficiency.

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By understanding the complexities of tax optimization and taking proactive steps, businesses can more effectively navigate regulatory landscapes, allocate resources more effectively, and ultimately contribute to their long-term sustainability and success in an evolving global marketplace. This article aims to provide insight and practical guidance for business leaders, tax professionals and policy makers, emphasizing the importance of making informed decisions in optimizing the tax burden for business entities.

Literature review

Optimizing the tax burden on economic entities, a review of the subject of

extensive research and analysis in the scientific literature and professional practice, serves to synthesize the main findings and perspectives from various sources for a comprehensive understanding of the topic.

Strategic tax planning plays a decisive role in optimizing the tax burden for economic entities. According to research (Dyrenge et al., 2008; Hanlon & Heitzman, 2010), businesses strategically manage their tax affairs to minimize liabilities while complying with legal requirements. This includes proactive tax planning initiatives such as timing income and deductions, taking advantage of tax credits and exemptions, and streamlining operations to increase tax efficiency. Effective tax planning not only reduces the direct tax burden but also increases financial predictability and operational flexibility (Desai and Dharmapala, 2006).

Studies have shown that effective tax optimization has a positive effect on the financial performance of enterprises. By reducing tax costs, firms can allocate more resources to core business activities, innovation, and development initiatives (Graham, 1996; Hanlon & Slemrod, 2009). This aspect is particularly important in competitive industries where cost management is a determinant of profitability and market position.

Although tax optimization strategies are legal and widespread, the debate over their ethical implications continues. Scholars (Sikka, 2010; Murphy and Murphy, 2018) argue that aggressive tax planning, although permitted by tax law, may raise ethical concerns related to fairness and social responsibility. This tension highlights the importance of balancing tax efficiency with ethical standards and corporate citizenship.

From a broader economic perspective, optimizing the tax burden on businesses can have a significant impact on economic growth, employment and public finances. Studies (Moore & Robinson, 2003; OECD, 2017) highlight that tax policies affecting business decisions can shape investment flows, entrepreneurship rates and regional development. Governments often use tax incentives and policy adjustments to stimulate economic activity and attract foreign investment, highlighting the link between tax optimization strategies and macroeconomic performance.

Advances in technology have transformed the practice of tax administration, enabling real-time data analysis, automated compliance processes, and increased transparency (Akers et al., 2020). Digital platforms enable effective tax reporting and compliance monitoring, reducing administrative burdens for businesses and tax authorities. These technological innovations not only simplify operations, but also help improve accuracy and compliance rates, further optimizing the tax burden for business entities.

Research methodology.

The analysis of the article is carried out on the basis of their financial, tax and statistical data of developing economic entities. It is allowed to study the changes of the tax system, the actual reforms of the political economic entities. Structural elements discuss business entities and their status in institutions and financial markets.

Analysis and results.

It is their obligation to reduce the fees charged to the citizens, which affects the expansion of the recognition of labor and products, as it has a positive effect on the use

and demand. Undoubtedly, financial changes in our country in 2015 are the most necessary bearings that are not set in stone. This need is recognized as one of the main tasks of reducing tax rates as a really important initiative. Taking into account these needs, it has achieved great results and made great changes in the execution of tasks, including: high sustainable development of the economy and macroeconomics. President I. Karimov has repeatedly emphasized that the self-monitoring components of the market economy are prospective and the state has only financial opportunities, and the motivators are protected and part of them are payments. How the valuation strategy is oriented in any country and how viable the measures in the field of tax calculation are will largely decide the nature and elements of monetary changes. From the experience of countries with a market economy, where a smart payment system has been created, it is understood that the effectiveness of its creation has increased and that it is stable on this basis. Since the state's monetary strategy is an important part of macroeconomic regulation, financial, political and other, their quintessence is introduced to the state and society financial, legal and 27 different tools, techniques, real situations are clearly considered to ensure their use.

Within the framework of the "new spending strategy" implemented in our republic, a general change in the synthesis of payment and income, expansion of the work of assets and local payments; people are obliged to provide an ever-changing range of costs". As the main part of the monetary approach, the payment strategy is of great importance. The state strategy in this area is good conditions for both the state and market participants, for businessmen and various citizens. It is very important to zero in on the development of the real sector of the economy. Currently, the expenditure strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its improvement are defined as a common obligation in our country:

- total cost, taking into account the qualities of financial sectors reduce the ball;
 - improvement of the personal expenses component;
 - directly (exactly) in the regulation of income of the financial plan with stable sources.
- expansion of tasks;
 - increasing the ability to calculate taxes related to assets;
 - to ensure that the assessment system is basic and valid.

Currently, measures are being implemented in our Republic to direct the predictable strategy of reducing state intervention in the economy. From July 1, 2005, the calculation of legal impact measures on business elements, including the termination of exercises of business substances, exercise suspension of order on financial balances, suspension, (from crimes and psychological pressure to continue with the exception of cases related to support), monetary approvals, application, penalties for delaying payments and expenses, adding objects to the state payment, transfer (confiscation) , from 10 days, unique grants for participation in certain types of exercises 28 suspension or cancellation for a longer period of time is carried out only by a court decision, a system of implementation was presented. According to the declaration, monetary and financial exercises of business entities Inspection (inspection) is simply carried out by state customs administration bodies; Police officers introduce relevant materials to specialists

in cases where violations and side effects are detected during the investigation of financial activities of business entities. At the same time, great attention is paid to the consolidation of obligations and costs. This tax calculation system helps to improve the accuracy, assessment and assessment related activities, as well as strong monitoring of the fulfillment of obligations. "Entrepreneurship" of the head of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 24, 2005. pecuniary liability of its entities for financial violations, according to the Proclamation No. PF-3622 "On Advancement", committed by business entities in an interesting manner, unintentional and insignificant, defined by law in accordance with the strategy, only authorized proportions of responsibility without providing materials to legal experts for offenses in accordance with the application, as well as in cases where the materials are submitted to the court; non-payment of costs, fees and other mandatory payments for business content payment of damage caused by the offense within one month or less for paid business content that willfully covers and waives its consequences, including penalties the exception to the use of money permits is not completely set in stone.

According to the Decree 3665-con of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the further reduction of the inspection of business entities and measures to improve it", the financial and economic activities of micro-firms, small enterprises and farms To carry out a planned inspection of the financial and economic activities of newly established micro-firms, small enterprises and farms no more than once every four years, and no more than once every three years for other business entities. that they are not subject to a planned inspection within two years from the moment of their state registration, where the production buildings and sales outlets of business entities registered by regional tax authorities in other districts (cities) are located and where services are provided (regardless of the place where the works are performed, it was determined that the verification of their financial and economic activities should be carried out simultaneously with the relevant tax authorities in the place where the business entity is registered. In order to support small business and private entrepreneurship in our republic and create a favorable investment environment for them and reduce the tax burden on them, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of April 7, 2014 "Additional measure to further improve the investment climate and business environment in the Republic of Uzbekistan" Decree No. PF-4609 "On events" was adopted.

Conclusion

In conclusion, optimizing the tax burden for business entities is a multifaceted topic involving strategic planning, financial performance, ethical considerations, economic policy, and technological advancements. As businesses navigate complex tax landscapes, understanding these dynamics is critical to making informed decisions that promote financial stability, competitiveness, and regulatory compliance. Future research should continue to explore emerging trends in tax optimization, including digitalization and the impact of evolving global tax regimes on business entities and society at large.

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