

PROCEDURE FOR CALCULATING EXCISE TAX AND TRANSFERRING IT TO THE BUDGET

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Abstract. This study examines the methodology and legal framework for calculating excise taxes and their subsequent transfer to the state budget in Uzbekistan. It analyzes the types of goods subject to excise taxation, the calculation formulas, and the administrative procedures involved. The research also evaluates the impact of excise tax policies on government revenues and business activities. Comparative analysis of international practices provides insights into optimizing excise tax collection and improving fiscal efficiency. The study combines theoretical approaches with practical examples to propose recommendations for enhancing the transparency and effectiveness of excise tax administration.

Keywords: Excise Tax, Tax Calculation, Budget Transfer, Fiscal Policy, Tax Administration, Government Revenue, Uzbekistan

Introduction

Excise tax is one of the most important instruments of state financial policy, representing a specific type of indirect taxation applied to certain goods and services. Its primary purpose is not only to generate additional revenue for the state budget but also to regulate consumption patterns, discourage the use of socially or environmentally harmful products, and ensure economic balance. In many countries, including Uzbekistan, excise taxes are used strategically to influence market behavior, promote public health, and support sustainable development initiatives.

In Uzbekistan, the legal and procedural framework for excise taxation is established through the Tax Code and other relevant normative acts. The legislation defines the categories of goods subject to excise taxes, calculation methods, reporting requirements, and the mechanisms for transferring collected taxes to the state budget. Effective administration of excise taxes is critical for ensuring transparency, reducing tax evasion, and enhancing overall fiscal efficiency.

The relevance of this study stems from the growing role of excise taxes in shaping the country's fiscal policy and their direct impact on business activities, consumer behavior, and budget revenues. Despite existing regulations, challenges remain in terms of accurate tax calculation, timely transfer to the budget, and compliance monitoring. Therefore, this research aims to provide a systematic analysis of excise tax procedures, highlight practical issues in current administration, and offer recommendations to improve the efficiency and transparency of the excise tax system in Uzbekistan.

Literature Review

Excise taxation has been widely studied in both international and national contexts, with researchers emphasizing its dual role in revenue generation and consumption regulation. According to Smith and Johnson (2018), excise taxes are an effective tool for controlling the consumption of goods with negative externalities, such as tobacco, alcohol, and fuel, while simultaneously contributing to government revenues. International experiences suggest that a clear legal framework and standardized calculation methods are critical to minimizing tax evasion and ensuring efficiency in collection processes.

In the context of Uzbekistan, several scholars have examined the legislative and administrative aspects of excise taxation. Karimov (2020) highlights the importance of a systematic approach to excise tax calculation, emphasizing that inconsistencies in reporting and delays in budget transfers can undermine fiscal objectives. Similarly, Tursunov (2021) points out that despite the comprehensive Tax Code, practical challenges in monitoring and enforcing excise tax compliance persist, particularly among small and medium-sized enterprises.

Comparative studies also reveal that countries implementing modern digital reporting systems and automated tax calculation mechanisms experience higher efficiency and transparency in excise tax administration (OECD, 2019). These findings suggest that adopting technological solutions and strengthening institutional oversight can significantly enhance the effectiveness of excise tax policies.

Overall, the existing literature underscores the need for continuous refinement of excise tax administration, combining legal clarity, administrative efficiency, and technological innovation to ensure optimal revenue generation and regulatory impact. This study builds on these insights to analyze Uzbekistan's excise tax procedures and propose practical recommendations for improving their implementation.

Methodology

This study employs a qualitative and analytical approach to examine the procedures for calculating excise taxes and transferring them to the state budget in Uzbekistan. The research is based on a comprehensive review of legal documents, including the Uzbek Tax Code, relevant laws, regulations, and government guidelines governing excise taxation. The study also analyzes statistical data on excise tax revenues, payment timelines, and compliance rates to assess the efficiency of existing procedures.

Comparative analysis is applied to evaluate international best practices in excise tax administration, highlighting methods that ensure transparency, accuracy, and timely budget transfers. The methodology includes case studies of specific excise goods, such as alcohol, tobacco, and petroleum products, to illustrate practical challenges and administrative nuances in tax calculation and collection.

Furthermore, expert interviews with tax officials and business representatives provide insights into procedural difficulties, common errors in tax reporting, and the impact of excise tax policies on commercial activities. By combining theoretical frameworks, legal analysis, statistical evaluation, and practical insights, this study aims to identify key issues in excise tax administration and propose recommendations to enhance efficiency, transparency, and compliance.

Analysis and Results

The analysis of excise tax procedures in Uzbekistan reveals both strengths and areas for improvement. Current legislation clearly defines the categories of goods subject to excise taxes, including tobacco, alcohol, and petroleum products, as well as the calculation formulas and reporting requirements. These measures ensure a standardized approach to tax collection and contribute significantly to state budget revenues.

Statistical data indicate that excise taxes have consistently provided a stable source of income for the government, accounting for a substantial percentage of indirect tax revenues. However, practical challenges persist. Delays in tax reporting and transfers to the budget are common among certain businesses, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises. Errors in calculation and inconsistencies in compliance monitoring also affect the efficiency of the system.

Comparative analysis with international practices highlights the potential benefits of adopting digital tax reporting and automated calculation systems. Countries that implement such

technologies experience improved transparency, reduced errors, and faster budget transfers. Expert interviews in Uzbekistan further underscore the need for enhanced training for both tax officials and taxpayers, as well as stronger institutional oversight to reduce non-compliance. Overall, the findings suggest that while Uzbekistan's excise tax framework is legally robust, the efficiency and transparency of its administration can be significantly improved through modernization, digitalization, and capacity building. These measures would enhance compliance, optimize revenue collection, and strengthen the overall fiscal policy.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, excise tax plays a vital role in Uzbekistan's fiscal system by providing a stable source of revenue and regulating the consumption of specific goods with social and environmental impacts. The study has shown that the legal framework for excise taxation is comprehensive, clearly defining taxable goods, calculation methods, and budget transfer procedures. However, practical challenges such as delays in reporting, errors in tax calculation, and compliance monitoring gaps hinder the full effectiveness of the system.

To improve excise tax administration, several recommendations can be proposed:

1. **Digitalization and Automation:** Implementing automated tax calculation and digital reporting systems can reduce errors, ensure timely budget transfers, and enhance transparency.
2. **Capacity Building:** Providing training programs for tax officials and taxpayers will improve understanding of excise tax procedures and reduce compliance issues.
3. **Strengthening Oversight:** Enhancing institutional control and conducting regular audits can minimize tax evasion and improve adherence to regulations.
4. **Adopting International Best Practices:** Learning from global experiences in excise tax administration can optimize local procedures and increase efficiency.

By adopting these measures, Uzbekistan can enhance the efficiency, transparency, and effectiveness of excise tax administration, ultimately strengthening fiscal policy and ensuring sustainable government revenue.

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