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## STRUCTURE OF TAX REVENUES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN AND THEIR SHARE IN THE STATE BUDGET

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### Abstract

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the structure of tax revenues in the Republic of Uzbekistan, their economic essence, and their share in state budget revenues. The study examines the fiscal and regulatory functions of tax revenues, as well as their role and importance in economic development. In addition, the contribution of major taxes—such as value-added tax, corporate income tax, personal income tax, and excise tax—to the formation of state budget revenues is analyzed from a scientific perspective.

The article reveals the role of tax revenues in ensuring financial stability of the state. Furthermore, it considers the impact of the tax system on economic processes, the distribution of the tax burden across economic sectors, and the efficiency of tax administration. The study also develops scientifically grounded conclusions on increasing tax revenues, expanding the tax base, and improving tax policy.

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## Introduction

In the context of globalization, increasing economic competition, and openness of national economies, the stability of the public financial system has become increasingly important. Tax revenues play a leading role in the formation of state budget revenues [1]. In Uzbekistan, taxes are the main source of budget income and are used to regulate the economy, finance social sectors, and ensure macroeconomic stability.

Tax revenues are not only of fiscal importance but also serve as an important instrument for economic development. Through taxes, the investment environment is shaped, entrepreneurial activity is stimulated, and resources are redistributed among sectors of the economy [2]. Therefore, studying the structure of tax revenues and analyzing their share in the state budget is one of the key directions of modern economic research.

The legal framework of the tax system in Uzbekistan is defined by the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. This code regulates types of taxes and fees, mechanisms for their calculation and collection, rights and obligations of taxpayers, and the main directions of tax authorities' activities [3]. It also establishes the key principles of the tax system—fairness, certainty, obligatoriness, and transparency.

The process of comprehensive tax system reform in Uzbekistan reached a new stage with Presidential Decree No. PF-5468 dated June 29, 2018, "On the Concept of Improving Tax Policy." This decree outlined priority directions such as reducing the tax burden, simplifying tax administration, ensuring transparency, and expanding the tax base. Additionally, aligning the tax system with international standards and increasing investment attractiveness were emphasized [4].

As a continuation of these reforms, a new version of the Tax Code was adopted on December 30, 2019 (Law No. O'RQ-599) and implemented from 2020. This new code significantly improved the tax system by optimizing tax types, reducing tax rates, and digitalizing tax administration. As a result, it contributed to reducing the shadow economy, strengthening tax discipline, and ensuring stable budget revenues.

Today, the main part of Uzbekistan's state budget revenues is formed through tax revenues. In particular, value-added tax, corporate income tax, personal income tax, and excise tax constitute the core components of budget revenues [5], [6]. The high share of tax revenues demonstrates the decisive role of the tax system in ensuring financial stability.

At the same time, issues such as optimizing tax incentives, expanding the tax base, and further simplifying tax administration remain relevant. Ensuring a balanced tax burden across sectors, supporting small businesses and private entrepreneurship, and improving the investment climate are among the key priorities [7].

Based on the above, analyzing the structure of tax revenues, evaluating their share in the state budget, and identifying ways to improve tax policy are of great scientific and practical importance. This article provides a comprehensive analysis of these aspects.

## Literature Review

The study of the structure of tax revenues and their share in state budget revenues is an important area in economic science. Numerous studies by domestic and foreign scholars have examined tax system efficiency, composition of tax revenues, and the role of tax policy in economic development [8], [9], [10].

Tilabov emphasizes that improving tax policy can ensure stable growth in revenues from VAT, corporate income tax, and personal income tax. Valiyeva highlights that improving tax administration and digitalization ensures sustainable growth of budget revenues.

Quliyev analyzes the role of digital technologies such as electronic invoicing and online cash registers in increasing tax revenues. Qahhorov focuses on the role of key taxes in economic activity, while Kimsanboyeva studies the balanced distribution of tax burden and improvement of tax revenue structure [11].

Despite these contributions, comprehensive analysis of tax revenue structure based on recent (2025) data remains limited, which justifies the relevance of this study.

## Research Methodology

The study employs methods such as scientific abstraction, analysis and synthesis, comparative analysis, and a systemic approach. нормативные-правовые документы, official statistics, and tax authority reports were analyzed.

Empirical methods include statistical analysis, comparison of tax revenue structures, and diagram-based generalization. The share of tax types in state budget revenues was evaluated, leading to scientific conclusions.

## Analysis and Results

In recent years, the role of tax revenues in forming the state budget has increased in Uzbekistan. Reforms aimed at improving the tax system, simplifying tax administration, and strengthening tax control have led to positive changes in the structure of tax revenues. This contributes to stable budget formation and expanded opportunities for economic development [12].

Analysis of tax revenue structure allows identification of the main taxes contributing to budget revenues. In particular, corporate income tax, value-added tax, personal income tax, and subsoil use tax constitute a significant share of budget revenues [13].

These taxes are directly related to economic activity, production volumes, and the development of entrepreneurship.

The structure of tax revenues in state budget revenues is illustrated in the following diagram.



Source: Compiled based on data from the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan – <https://soliq.uz>

According to the diagram data, the total tax revenues to the state budget in 2025 amounted to 247.8 trillion soums. The largest share of these revenues was accounted for by corporate income tax — 72.3 trillion soums (29%). This indicator reflects the increasing efficiency of business activities

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Value-added tax (VAT) amounted to 45.2 trillion soums (18%), making it one of the key sources of budget revenues. This type of tax is directly related to the growth in consumption and trade turnover. Personal income tax reached 42.4 trillion soums (17%), indicating an increase in household incomes.

The diagram also shows that subsoil use tax accounted for 25.8 trillion soums (10%), excise tax for 20 trillion soums (8%), non-tax revenues for 19.5 trillion soums (8%), land tax for 10 trillion soums (4%), property tax for 8 trillion soums (3%), turnover tax for 3.1 trillion soums (1.2%), and water resource use tax for 1.4 trillion soums (0.6%) [15].

As illustrated in the diagram, the main share of state budget revenues is formed by taxes directly related to economic activity. This demonstrates that improving the tax system, supporting entrepreneurship, and ensuring economic growth can lead to increased budget revenues. The diversification of the structure of tax revenues is an important factor in ensuring the stability of the state budget.

## Conclusion and Recommendations

Tax revenues play a crucial role in the formation of state budget revenues in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The analysis shows that in 2025, the main share of budget revenues is formed by corporate income tax, value-added tax, and personal income tax. The high share of these taxes indicates increased economic activity, expansion of production volumes, and rising household incomes.

At the same time, subsoil use tax, excise tax, land tax, and property tax also play an important role in shaping state budget revenues.

The results of the analysis indicate that diversification of the tax revenue structure contributes to ensuring budget stability. A balanced composition of different tax types allows for the development of various sectors of the economy and ensures steady growth of budget revenues. Furthermore, there are opportunities to further increase tax revenues through improving the tax system, simplifying tax administration, and introducing digital technologies.

From this perspective, it is important to support entrepreneurial activity, simplify tax administration, and organize tax control based on modern approaches to further improve the structure of tax revenues. In addition, creating favorable conditions for taxpayers, expanding electronic tax services, and reducing the size of the shadow economy can help increase budget revenues.

As a result, sustainable growth of tax revenues can be ensured, leading to a steady increase in state budget revenues.

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