



Tax Planning as a Tool for Managing Enterprise Tax Flows: Essence, Stages, and Limitations

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When familiarizing ourselves with the process of tax planning, which is one of the most important areas of organizing the management of tax cash flows in enterprises, it is appropriate to first of all dwell on the essence of the concept of "tax planning" and its role in the financial management system of enterprises. In this regard, we will first present the opinions of a number of economists.

Russian economists A.E. Serdyukov, E.S. Vylkova, A.L. Tarasevich "Tax planning in economic entities is an integral part of managing the financial and economic activities of economic entities within the framework of a single economic development strategy, using the optimal legal tax payment methods and methods and possible alternative tax payment options to determine the future financial status of the enterprise in the context of limited resources. reflects the processes in the system"¹, while some economists define "tax planning as a set of planned activities aimed at increasing the financial resources of an organization, regulating the composition and size of the tax base, influencing the effectiveness of management decisions, and ensuring timely settlements with the budget in accordance with current legislation."², in the English-Russian banking encyclopedic dictionary, "minimizing the tax burden by planning to use tax-deferred investments, purchase of tax-free securities and various other tax avoidance methods as part of financial planning"³as, in Jack Friedman's dictionary of business terms, "a systematic analysis of various taxation alternatives aimed at minimizing current and future tax liabilities"⁴as, and by the Russian economist E.N. Evstigneev "legal methods of tax evasion and ways of reducing tax obligations by using legally provided benefits"⁵is covered as Also, N.G.Ivanov divided tax planning into state tax planning and corporate tax planning by subjects and reflected their essence in the following picture. Based on the above and summarizing them, we can say that tax planning is a type of financial planning determined by the reduction of tax and equivalent

¹Serdyukov A.E., Vylkova E.S, Tarasevich A.L. Nalogi i nalogooblojenie. - SPb.: "Peter", 2008. - S. 502.

²Sidorova E.Yu. Nalogovoe planirovanie. - M.: "Examen", 2006. - S. 20.

³Fedorov B.G. Anglo-Russian bankovskiy encyclopedic dictionary. - SPb: "Limbus Press", 1995. - S. 263.

⁴Friedman JP Dictionary of Business Terms. "Varron's Educational Series, Inc., 2000. - 736 p.

⁵Evstigneev E.N. Nalogi i nalogooblojenie. - M.: "INFRA-M", 2001. - S. 78.



payments using the benefits provided by legislation and other legal methods of reducing tax liabilities.

The importance of tax planning is reflected in the recognition of the right of presumption as a result of taxpayers' use of methods and means allowed by legislation to minimize taxes, including loopholes in the legislation. In addition, tax planning is also reflected in the advance determination of measures for timely and full payment of taxes. proposed a tax planning plan for the establishment, production and activity content and profit distribution regime of high-tech enterprises, focusing on the overall tax planning process⁶.

When organizing tax planning, it is necessary to take into account several stages that guarantee a reduction in interconnected tax liabilities, taking into account each of the elements of tax planning discussed above. In our opinion, if enterprises are about to be newly established, it is advisable to organize tax planning on the basis of strategic and current planning. In this case, we can see the following as strategic stages of tax planning in enterprises:

The first stage is the emergence of the idea of organizing a business, setting goals and objectives, as well as finding answers to questions about the possibility of using tax benefits provided by the legislation (making a decision based on available opportunities).

The second stage is to choose the most beneficial options for the location of the company's production and management buildings, as well as its branches, subsidiaries and management bodies from the point of view of paying taxes.

The third stage is the selection of the organizational and legal form of the legal entity and the determination of its relations arising under the taxation regime. Current tax planning covers the entire system of management of the business entity in terms of organization, and we should recognize the following as planning stages:

The fourth stage is to study the structure of all regimes in the taxation system by analyzing all benefits of the enterprise as a taxpayer. As a result, it is necessary to develop a plan for using the chosen taxation regime based on the analysis.

The fifth stage is the development of a system of contractual relations of the enterprise, taking into account the chosen taxation regime. This involves planning possible forms of contracts (lease, contract, purchase and sale, free services, etc.) to take into account tax consequences. All this forms the system of contracts of the economic entity.

⁶ Jiang, Z. (2015) Research on Tax Planning of High-tech Enterprises. Master's Thesis, Shenyang University of Technology, Shenyang, 10-16.



The sixth stage is the stage of drawing up typical business transactions, which serve as the basis for financial and tax accounting. In this, the composition of financial indicators resulting from various tax situations, possible losses, conditional fines and other sanctions is analyzed and planned.

The seventh stage is directly related to the organization of low-cost tax accounting and control over the correctness of tax calculation and payment. The main method of reducing the risks associated with making errors is the use of internal control technology for tax calculations. In our opinion, it is also appropriate to emphasize that it is advisable to divide the stages of tax planning into strategic planning, current planning, operational planning and planning effectiveness assessment.

We have already discussed the legality of tax management in enterprises and the scope of tax planning. Currently, the following measures are being taken by the state to reduce the opportunities for taxpayers to legally reduce taxes:

- fill gaps in legislation;
- elimination of contradictions in legislation;
- application of administrative influence measures;
- special court doctrines.

In the conditions of constant changes in the state legislation, it tries to constantly fill the gaps in the legislation and make amendments to the tax legislation to eliminate situations that allow for tax reduction. It is for this reason that the possibility of implementing tax planning in this way (the method of tax planning using loopholes in the tax legislation) is limited in the long term.

As a result of the introduction of the principle of tax presumption into the tax legislation of our country, due to the introduction of higher assessment of the rights of taxpayers, the legislative body pays special attention to the elimination of contradictions in the legislation.

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