

POSSIBILITIES OF USING THE EXPERIENCE OF ADVANCED FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN DETERMINING AND ANALYZING THE TAX POTENTIAL OF REGIONS

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ABSTRACT

This article is devoted to the analysis of foreign experience in determining the tax potential of regions as one of the effective tools of tax policy. With an increase in the tax potential of the regions, the property tax and land tax from individuals are analyzed. When applying foreign experience in our country, the possibilities of further improving the taxation of land plots and property, their assessment and application of foreign experience in the practice of Uzbekistan were evaluated.

Keywords: Foreign experience, tax potential of the region, property tax, land tax, efficiency, assessment, representative tax system.

INTRODUCTION

Today, in international practice, a large-scale research is being conducted to determine the tax potential of the regions. This study reveals the methodology of the theory of taxes and taxation, the prospects for the development and improvement of inter-budgetary relations and the process of tax competition, as well as opportunities to use foreign experience in increasing the tax potential of the region. In the context of modern problems of tax policy, the need to ensure budget consolidation is becoming one of the priorities in solving the financial problems of the state.

The development of the Uzbek economy and its regions, their multifaceted social functions can not be solved without tax policy, the theory and practice of taxation is always important for the national and regional economy, on the one hand, expanding the horizons of innovation, on the other hand, at the macro-micro level leads to problems and conflicts. Therefore, the tasks "...insufficient funds of local budgets to finance sustainable socio-economic development of the regions" [1]. There is a necessity to develop approaches and ideas that adequately disclose the content of ongoing tax processes at the regional level and contribute to the improvement of analytical tools to determine the tax potential of the region. In terms of the need for fiscal consolidation and strategic economic growth and sustainable regional development, the development of tax capacity within the constraints of the tax system, the study of areas of tax competition at the regional level is one of the most pressing issues.

METHOD

Economically, it is known that as one of the main problems of the public financial system, ensuring the stability of local budgets in increasing the tax capacity of regions depends on a number of financial factors.

According to O.Mironova, currently the use of the term "tax potential" is associated with the use of the definitions of "tax gap" and "tax threshold". The tax gap (tax gap) means the tax loss, determined by the difference between the actual tax amounts received and the estimated amounts, i.e. all taxpayers must replenish the budget in accordance with the requirements of the legislation based on their ability to pay [2]. To a certain extent, we can assume that the conditional and tax difference determines the difference between the tax potential and the amount of taxes actually paid.

The use of this term is primarily related to the development of the theory of tax burden in the 70s of the last century, in particular, the relationship between the value of tax rates and the volume of tax revenues. Described by Laffer [3].

A.Smith studied the principles of tax fairness [4], E.Pfeiffer developed a single tax theory on expenses [5], F.Edgeworth spoke about minimizing the costs of taxpayers to finance the state [6], proponents of the statistical theory of determining the tax burden (A. Wagner, I. Ya. Gorlov, E. Seligman) developed methods of calculating the tax burden, studied the optimal level of the tax burden [7], in the framework of Keynesian theory, the tax was considered as an "internal stabilizer" as a means of recovering surplus savings of the population [8] In his view, value depends on economic cycles, L. Erhard considered it necessary to reduce the tax burden in the context of socially oriented tax policy [9], A. Laffer, a representative of economic theory, identified the relationship between tax rates, budget revenues and the tax base.

The use of the word "limit" stems from the definition of the extreme point of the specified function, ie the tax rate that maximizes tax revenues. In this regard, the tax limit can be considered as the maximum refundable tax payments.

Approaches to tax potential have also been voiced by local economists. In particular, FM Mirzaev in his research proposed a method of assessing the level of tax collection on the basis of the tax potential of the regions. That is, the region has expressed its approach to calculating the tax potential for the current reporting period [10]. In addition, U.U. Pardaev, recognizing the need to use the tax potential in the planning of state budget revenues, put forward his views on the tax potential [11]. The Representative Tax System Method (RST) interprets the use of complete information on tax bases for each type of tax. The content of this method is reflected in the calculation of the amount of budget revenues that can be collected in the region.

LITERATURE AND REVIEW

Currently, there is no systematic approach to tax potential indicators, but it has a system of all indicators used in the area tax potential, the main element is the regional tax potential as a category with a quantitative assessment. We present the results of a systematic approach to the study of regional tax capacity indicators as evidence of the existence of a system of regional tax capacity indicators and the factors influencing it.

As part of the assessment of the level of implementation, the nominal tax potential of the region and the realized tax potential of the region are determined.

The realized tax potential of the region (real) is expressed in the amount of actually accumulated tax payments to the budgets of all levels of the budget system of the territory taxpayers.

The ratio of the actual and nominal tax potential of the region, as mentioned above, is the level of realization of the tax potential of the region. The level of realization of the regional tax potential is a characteristic feature of the reproduction of the ability to accumulate tax revenues in the budget system.

Another element in the group of indicators that characterizes the tax potential of the region in terms of real capacity quality is the criterion for maximizing tax revenues to the budget system, ie an indicator related to the tax threshold.

The study found that, based on data on local budget funds, it can be said that a significant portion of their revenues come from tax revenues. The maximum level of tax revenues mobilized to different levels of budgets over a given period of time is the tax potential.

In general, the tax potential of the country consists of the sum of the tax potential of the regions, the tax potential of the regions, in turn, is interpreted as the ability of taxpayers to pay taxes and fees, depending on the status of legal entities and individuals. The tax potential takes into account macroeconomic indicators, as well as the choice of the taxpayer on the order of taxation. This, in turn, allows to determine the indicators of the effectiveness of tax policy and the effectiveness of tax administration in the country.

There is no property tax at the federal level in the United States, but in most states the property tax is levied on both commercial and residential real estate, i.e., on the basis of property value. Tax rates vary widely depending on the financial needs of the tax jurisdiction.

In the application of foreign experience in our country, mainly to improve the taxation of land and property, the introduction of modern methods of their assessment and accounting, increase the efficiency of land and water resources, mineral resources, as well as further increase the independence of local government In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 3, 2020 No. PF 6121 "On further improvement of resource taxes and property taxes" [12] a calculation system based on the nearest cadastral value will be gradually introduced. That is, the system of calculating property and land taxes based on the cadastral value of real estate close to the market value will be introduced in two stages:

in the first stage (2021 - 2023) - housing stock objects (apartments, detached houses, country houses) that are real property, as well as in relation to the land plots occupied by these objects; in the second stage (2022 - 2024) - separate real estate objects not intended for habitation (non-residential objects), as well as in relation to the land plots occupied by these objects.

Conducting an experiment in 2021-2022 to determine the cadastral value of real estate based on the market value of real estate, depending on the use of land in the following "experimental" areas of the country and the purpose of capital construction:

- Real estate for residential and non-residential (commercial) areas - Mirzo Ulugbek district of Tashkent;
- Industrial facilities - Navoi city of Navoi region;
- Objects of recreation zones and specially protected areas - Bostanlyk district of Tashkent region;
- Agricultural facilities - Romitan district of Bukhara region.

Based on the data provided by Table 1, we can say that in the absence of a cadastre of individuals, it was calculated on the basis of the conditional value of the state (eight and a half million). At present, according to the new version of the Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, according to Article 420, in order to calculate the tax on property of individuals, the tax base can not be less than forty-two million soums. In the absence of the value of the object of taxation determined by the competent authority for the assessment of property of individuals, the conditional value of the property in the cities of Tashkent and Nukus, as well as regional centers - five times the amount specified in the second part of this article. - is a tax base in the amount of twice and is collected in the same order. If one individual is a taxpayer on more than one taxable item, the tax base is calculated separately for each item [13]. As a result of the recovery of the conditional value of the property of individuals depending on the prestige of the regions, as of 2020, about 80,000 objects have been identified.

Table 1 Collection of conditional value of property of individuals depending on the prestige of the regions (2020 year. billion soums) [14]

№	Name of regions	Property tax
		Number of objects
Total		79 961
1	The Republic of Karakalpakstan	3 049
2	Andijan region	2 241
3	Bukhara region	9 509
4	Jizzakh region	1 756
5	Kashkadarya region	14 454
6	Navoi region	6 965
7	Namangan region	1 635
8	Samarkand region	4 300
9	Surkhandarya region	3 150
10	Syrdarya region	1 302
11	Tashkent region	8 964
12	Fergana region	2 968
13	Khorezm region	2 213
14	Tashkent city	17 455

In summary, the conditional recovery of property of individuals depending on the prestige of the regions is first in Tashkent, ie 17 455, in second place Kashkadarya region 14 454, and in third place Bukhara region 9 509 objects.

It should be noted that the results of the analysis can be used not only to determine the full tax potential of the region, but also its components (to assess the tax potential of the region on individual taxes, the tax potential of the consolidated budget of the region), the dynamics of the region's tax potential and its development prospects [15].

CONCLUSION

In short, the definition of areas of tax improvement and development of the tax potential of the region in the country implies an assessment as an example of the planning function in management, because without assessing the tax potential of the regions, it is impossible to determine its specific quantitative parameters.

The assessment of the tax potential of the regions is provided by a system of measurable indicators of the tax potential of the regions, the factors that determine it and the methods of assessing the impact of quantitative factors on the tax potential of the regions. The methods of assessing the tax potential of regions are classified on a functional-methodological basis and are determined not only by the actual method of assessment, but also by goals and forecasts. The method of comparative assessment in the country on the level of implementation of the tax potential of the regions on the basis of indicators of the level and dynamics of the implementation of the tax potential of the regions, allows to compare groups of regions on these indicators. Assessing the tax gap of the tax administration can reduce the relevant component, as well as draw conclusions about the quality and efficiency of the tax administration.

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