

CORRECT TAX REVENUE FORECASTING METHODS

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Annotation:

This article is aimed at ensuring the effectiveness of the tax and budget system in the new development strategy in the country. Formulas for calculating tax potential are also presented, as well as suggestions for improving tax policy, improving the development of existing innovative methods and methodological approaches in determining the needs of the budget and key aspects of equalization programs, the use of comprehensive methods of economic and mathematical modeling and forecasting.

Keywords: Tax, budget policy, budget, tax administration, local budget, tax potential, normative analysis, positive analysis, tax burden, representative tax rate, average rate tax report, tax revenues, tax deductions, tax rate.

Introduction:

Regardless of the structure of the state budget and the level of development, the proper formation of budget revenues for the performance of state functions is considered necessary for every state. This task is also important in the correct conduct of the tax policy and in the selection of methods of covering the budget deficit. At the present stage of today's development, increasing the role of local budgets in our republic, increasing their income by correctly forecasting their sources of income in order to solve the issues related to the introduction of the initiative budget remains one of the urgent issues.

The main goal of forecasting state budget revenues is to determine the economically based (optimal) amount of taxes and fees in the budget system within the given parameters of the tax potential for the planned financial period.

One of the most important areas of development and use of forecasts is the tax system.

Tax forecasting is an assessment of the tax potential and revenues of taxes and fees to the budget system, based on socio-economic forecasting of the development of the entire country and its territories.



Tax forecasting includes determining the taxable bases for each tax and Levy, monitoring the dynamics of their receipts for several periods, assessing the levels of collection of taxes and fees, the volume of lost income (benefits, preferences), the state of tax debt, the results of changes in tax legislation, etc.

Today, the forecasting of taxes and fees is mainly calculated on the basis of the planned expenses of the state budget for the next year, as a result of which the annual forecast does not correspond to the reality of estimates, which in turn creates difficulties in the activities of tax authorities on the involvement of planned income in the budget.

These calculations include the development of sectors of the economy, the tax rate, the expected tax base for the end of the current year, the expected growth rate of network profit for the projected period, the amount of tax surpluses per forecast period, the volume of accumulations generated in previous periods by the type of tax in question, changes in legislation, tax incentives provided for, adjusted amount of receipts, taking into account one-off operas) criteria.

Below is a methodology for forecasting state budget revenues, including the correct taxes.

Forecasting is carried out for each type of income, and for each type of income, one of the following calculation methods is used:

direct calculation-based on the direct use of forecast values of volume and cost indicators, rate levels and other indicators that determine the forecast volume of receipts by types of income;

indexation-calculation using the growth coefficients of gross domestic product, including in absolute terms, describing the dynamics of the forecast type of income of the budgets of the budget system of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

extrapolation – calculation carried out on the basis of available data on income trends in previous periods;

the average calculation is an calculation based on the average of the annual volumes of revenues of the budgets of the budget system of the Republic of Uzbekistan for at least 3 years, or, if it does not exceed 3 years, for the entire period of income of the corresponding type.

In order to make an optimal decision on income forecasting, budget income forecasting can be carried out with several calculation methods, or combined forecasting methods can be used.

The sources of information needed to forecast state budget revenues, including revenues for proper taxes, are:



indicators of tax reporting provided by taxpayers;
Cadastral Agency data;
production of certain large tax-paying enterprises, goods and Services statistics;
production cost data;
network, indicators of territorial socio-economic statistics, population statistics, financial statistics, investment statistics;
regions and the main macroeconomic indicators of the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
prices, tariffs and inflation statistics;
Exchange rate data of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
independent information portals announcing the dynamics of world prices for raw materials, including gold and copper;
forecasts of collections expected to be levied by state bodies entrusted with the authority to collect fees;
the share of added values of sectors of the economy in the gross domestic product of past periods as well as forecasts of the share of the expected value added of sectors for future periods;
results of analysis of budget revenues.

The choice of economic and other indicators for calculating the income forecast is carried out based on the economic essence of taxes, taking into account the results of the analysis of the dependence of the income level on various factors.

When forecasting budget revenues for the next year and for the medium term, the proposed changes in the main areas of the tax-budget are taken into account.

Expected revenues to the state budget are calculated based on the 1st and a half-year income base of the current financial year, when determining the forecast of income for the next year and for the medium term.

Assessment of tax revenues.

It is carried out by calculating the expected income for the current financial year in terms of taxes and fees. In this case, receipts are assessed at the end of the year, which come from the indicators of the 1st half-year.

When determining the base of receipts for the current financial year, real receipts may exclude non-systemic and non-production activity-dependent lump sum payments, in particular large annual recalculations received due to temporary factors, including additional accrued amounts on price changes, structural changes, tax checks.



Algorithms for forecasting tax revenues to budget revenues.

The calculation of the assessment of receipts by the current year in legislative documents on taxes and fees, on which the tax base or macroeconomic indicators that depend on the actual base for calculating the forecast or determine its value are calculated as the basis, is carried out in the following ways:

I. By applying the appropriate rates to the specified tax bases

$T_0 = B * S (+ / -) F$, where:

Assessment of receipts by current year in T_0 – legislation;

B-tax base;

S-rate set by the tax code;

F-changes in legislation, as well as one-off operas (receipts, returns, etc.k.) the adjusted amount of receipts taking into account.

II. Based on macroeconomic indicators and an average effective rate

$TB = Z * S$

$S = P1 / Z1 * 100\%$, where:

TB – assessment of income receipts by the current year in legislative acts;

Z-parameters of macroeconomic indicators at the price of the current year;

S-average effective rate for the reporting year, %;

R1-actual tax revenues during the reporting period;

Z1-parameters of macroeconomic indicators for the reporting period.

III. On average monthly receipts for a certain period in the current year

$T_0 = T1 / M * 12$, where:

Assessment of receipts by current year in T_0 – legislation;

T1-actual receipts for a certain period by current year;

M-the number of months spent in reality in this period in the current year;

Number of months in Year 12.

Procedures for forecasting receipts on types of income, including correct taxes:

1) on profit tax.

To calculate the profit tax, the following applies.

Profit tax is calculated at the appropriate rates established in the tax code.

$Inc Tax = Inc 1 + Inc 2 + Inc 3 + \dots + Inc n$, where:

Inc Tax is the total amount of profit tax.

$Inc 1 + Inc 2 + Inc 3 + \dots + Inc N$ is the amount of profit tax on the types of sources of income received in accordance with article 297 of the tax code, according to the relevant types of activities.



$$\text{Inc Tax} = \sum_{i=1}^n ((V_{\text{tax base}} * T_{\text{qq}} * S + P_{\text{recalc}}) * K - V_{\text{privilege}} + Q - O)(+/-F),$$

Inc Tax-forecast of profit tax revenues.

i, n – economy networks;

V tax base. - The amount of the tax base for calculating the profit tax at the appropriate rate;

Tqq - the growth factor of the expected value added (nominal value of GDP) for the forecast period of networks %;

P recal. - The amount of tax on annual recalculations.

S-tax rate, %;

K-takes into account the work on the accounting level of the collection, the payment of accounts receivable and receivables on the tax, taking into account the dynamics of the collection indicator for this type of tax generated in previous periods, %;

V privilege-the amount of profit tax deductible from the calculated profit tax (at the cost of Nkms) ;

Q-tax arrears per forecast period;

O-tax surpluses charge per forecast period;

F-changes in legislation, as well as one-off operas (receipts, returns, etc.k.) the adjusted amount of receipts taking into account.

Conclusions and suggestions

In order to ensure the stability of revenues to the budget, the following is proposed.

- 1) Reducing the amount of bank contributions to the reserve fund, which can be deducted from the profit tax, from 80% to 60% (in practice, taxpayers have the right to deduct up to 80% of the allocations to the bank reserve fund from the profit tax, according to the Tax Code).
- 2) Set the turnover tax rate as a single 3 percent. In the framework of this unification, the preferential rate of 1 percent is maintained for taxpayers operating in remote areas (Actually, according to the Tax Code, 22 types of rates are established for turnover tax depending on the type of activity and the place of its implementation).
- 3) Cancellation of the exemption from income tax from individuals on the income obtained from the sale of property belonging to individuals to legal entities based on the right of private property (in practice, individuals use this advantage to avoid paying taxes).



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