

Proceedings of International Educators Conference

Hosted online from Rome, Italy.

Date: 25th February, 2024

ISSN: 2835-396X

Website: econferenceseries.com

SCIENTIFIC-THEORETICAL VIEWS OF LOCAL BUDGET REVENUE FORECASTING IN UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract:

In the article, the analysis of scientific and theoretical views on forecasting local budget revenues is an important research direction of state finance. This includes forecasting the future revenue of local government budgets, which is essential for effective resource planning and allocation. The study includes a critical review of various theoretical perspectives and empirical studies related to local budget revenue forecasting. In general, the analysis of scientific and theoretical perspectives on forecasting local budget revenues provides valuable insights and recommendations for policymakers and practitioners to improve forecasting methods and strate.

Keywords: budget potential, inter-budget transfer, local budget, local budget revenues, local budget expenses, local taxes, taxable income, financial independence, local administration.

Introduction:

Forecasting the income of local budgets is an important task of ensuring the financial stability of local government bodies. From this point of view, it is necessary to analyze the scientific and theoretical views on forecasting the income of local budgets. This analysis will help to determine the strengths and weaknesses of the existing approaches to forecasting the revenues of local budgets, as well as to identify new directions for improving the accuracy of forecasting. This article provides an explanation of the analysis of scientific-theoretical views on forecasting the revenues of local budgets.

In general, the social root of the process of making any forecast goes back to mankind's desire to know the world and its place in it in the future. as a result of their separation, there is a need to establish a ratio (proportion) between them. In other words, the establishment of proportional relations between sectors requires the emergence of the state as a class political force in society. On the other hand, the



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state uses distribution relations to ensure such proportions, that is, it solves by organizing money funds to various centers in order to redistribute the value created in the field of production. Of course, determining the sources of the state budget (treasury) and forecasting it as such monetary funds are important aspects of the state financial economy. It can be seen from this that the state takes an active part in distribution relations in the society and tries to ensure the financial basis of its activity. It is in its interests to introduce such financial sources and to always determine its level (future size) together with its collection.

According to the sources, the formation of the forecast has certain stages. As mentioned above, the initial forecasting and planning were in the form of predictions. This process is mainly called a philosophical-historical formation, in which religious, emotional and philosophical approaches prevailed, and predictions in this direction prevailed until the IV-V centuries BC, and the basis of philosophical predictions is the teaching of Plato and Confucius. The next stage belongs to the 15th-16th centuries, in which theoretical and practical developments were deepened, predictions were based on the results of human mental activity, and the effects of the external environment were evaluated in predictions and based on logical conclusions.¹ The concept and process of budget (treasury) forecasting has certain aspects of formation and development. In the early and later periods of the ancient times, certain individuals, officials, and later separate divisions of the state were involved in the management of the financial resources of the state treasury. When looking at this issue from a historical perspective, some historical evidence proves it. For example, in the ancient Roman state, in order to determine the amount of income coming to the state treasury, the emperor A. Octavian established state agencies dealing with the state's finances, determined the cadastres of each land, and introduced the obligations of each property and land owner to submit declarations. Because the size of the other occupied territories of the Roman Empire was large, it became difficult to collect compulsory payments from them, and it became difficult to determine their size, and as a result, it was necessary to organize the work of determining the size of state revenues and determining the probability of their future

¹Каранг: Едронова, В.М. Прогнозирование налоговых поступлений в субъекте Российской Федерации/ В.М. Едронова, Н.Н. Акимов // Финансы и кредит. – 2008. - №17 – С.51-54.; Винокурова, Г.П. Налоги и налогообложение в Российской Федерации: учебное пособие / Г.П. Винокурова. – Йошкар-Ола.: МарГТУ, 2003. – 46 с.; Васильева, М.В. Методы налогового прогнозирования на макроуровне / М.В.Васильева // Управленческий учет. – 2011. - №6 – С.63-73.



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arrival. In the state of the Somonites, which operated in the territory of our country, the work of raising financial funds has developed quite a lot. About 10 devans (ministries) were established in the administration of the Somanites, among them was the Department of Financial Affairs, which deals with the financial issues of the state. expenditure planning was carried out based on determining the future volume of tax revenues together. Calculation of taxes collected by tax collectors from provinces and districts (cities) is entrusted to this department. For example, the introduction of feudal land ownership in the ancient Russian states in the 9th-13th centuries, along with the introduction of various payments to landowners for the use of their land, also organized work to determine its future size.

Of course, with the development of the state's activities, the issues of creating its financial treasury, its planning and revenue forecasting also improved. In this regard, extensive scientific research was also conducted. We will try to consider the theoretical analysis of the content of such scientific research below. S. Makridaks, S. Wheelwright and V. McGilar, among the foreign scientists who deal with the problems of forecasting the revenue sources of budgets at different levels, correctly estimate the sources of revenue as the essence of their methodology for forecasting the revenue of local level budgets, their proposed the proper use of financial instruments as means of engagement, as well as causal and periodic series methods of forecasting.² Also, one of the foreign scientists, S. Dunninger, in his research, thinks that it is not possible to develop a single methodology for all countries in planning and forecasting the income of local budgets, and that this should be based on the national characteristics of each country, and the problems in this regard.³

Ye., who conducted scientific research on medium-term forecasting of local budget revenues of the region. Chimitdorjieva evaluates the forecasting of the revenues of the local budget of the region as the forecasting of tax revenues and "evaluates the forecasting of taxable revenues as a preparatory stage of tax planning, as well as deterministic, expert, time series, mathematical, extrapolation, etc. as methods used in the implementation of medium-term forecasting of local budgets. He also showed

² S Makridakis, S.C Wheelwright, V.E.McGee Forecasting, methods and applications. – New York, Malloy Lithographing, Inc., 1983. – 926.

³ Stephan Danninger. Revenue Forecasts as Performance Targets (IMF Working paper WP/05/14). Washington, DC, International Monetary Fund, 2005.



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the methodological basis of forecasting the medium-term budget revenues of the region, classified the forecasting of tax revenues of the local budget, justified the connection between local budget forecasting and planning.⁴ M.V. Kotelnikova, who is known for her scientific research on planning and forecasting local budget revenues, also focused on the current problems of local budget revenue forecasting and planning in her scientific research. In his opinion, "when forecasting the income of budgets at different levels, it is necessary to consider the comparative features of tax forecasting and tax planning as its object, subject, goal and evaluation criteria. And he further emphasizes that the planning of tax revenues of local budgets is the activity of financial authorities, and the planning of taxes should be the activity of tax service authorities."⁵ M.V. Kotelnikova also conducted scientific research on the forecasting of local budget revenues in her research: Ye. N. Yevstigneev and N. G. Viktorova, A. M. Baltina, E. I. Komarova, M. A. Troyanskaya, I. I. Bablenkova, L. S. Kirina, G. N. Karpova, N. A. Gorokhova, I. A. Mayburov provide a scientific interpretation of the ideas that tax revenue planning is an activity at the level of local authorities, and tax planning is carried out by economic entities. Some economists consider tax planning synonymous with the concept of tax revenue planning in forecasting local budget revenues. For example, these approaches Ye. A. Chumachenko, A. A. Peshkova and L. V. Varderasyan V. G. Panskov, M. V. Romanovsky, O. V. Vrublevskaya, S. V. Barulin, Ye. P. It is found in Peshkovas, but in our opinion, tax planning covers a wider range of processes and relationships than planning taxable income. Because tax revenue planning is still based on the results of budget revenue forecasting, while revenue is planned on the basis of forecasting.

It can be seen from the theoretical analysis that Uzbek scientists have also conducted research related to the forecasting of budget revenues. However, it should be noted that although various aspects of income forecasting have been researched in the above-mentioned scientific works, scientific research has not been carried out within

⁴ Чимитдоржиева Екатерина Цыренжабовна. Среднесрочное прогнозирование налоговых доходов консолидированного бюджета региона. Автореферат диссертации на соискание ученой степени кандидата экономических наук. Иркутск – 2011. С.3-24.

⁵ М. В. Котельникова. Дискуссионные вопросы сущности планирования налоговых доходов бюджетов. //Финансовая, налоговая и денежно-кредитная политика. №3. 154.



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the framework of a separate topic based on the characteristics of local budgets. Based on this, summarizing the scientific and theoretical analyzes carried out above, we would like to present our author's approach to the category of local budget revenue forecasting. Planning of revenues and expenses of budgets of the budget system, although they essentially serve to plan the movement of funds, each of them has its own characteristics. Basically, in our opinion, budget income planning serves to determine the financial source of expenses from it, in this respect, based on the redistribution of financial resources, it redistributes a certain part of them in accordance with the interests of society, ensures the movement of cash flows. In order to understand the nature of forecasting local budgets from a logical and methodological point of view, it is appropriate to first determine the socio-economic nature of the local budget itself.

Conclusions and suggestions.

The practical use of the methodology for forecasting revenues from land tax, property tax and personal income tax, which are sources of tax revenue of local budgets, is an important method for optimal forecasting of revenues, which is an important stage of planning local budgets. serves as a basis.

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