THE CONCEPT OF "FORECASTING OF TAX REVENUES" AND APPROACHES TO ITS DEFINITION

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the actual problem of disclosure of the content of the concept "forecasting of tax revenues". From the point of view of the author of the article, the existing definitions of the concept of "forecasting tax revenues" do not sufficiently disclose the essence and content of forecasting tax revenues. The author of the article, based on the analysis of scientific literature, offers his own definition of the concept of "forecasting tax revenues". Based on the analysis of the scientific literature, the author of the article identifies general scientific and specific approaches to the definition of "forecasting of tax revenues". Based on the study of the nature of the concept of forecasting tax revenues, the author of the article made theoretical conclusions.

Keywords: tax revenues; tax potential; historical approach; integrated approach; fiscal approach; tax revenue forecasting, management approach.

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"СОЛИҚ ТУШУМЛАРИНИ ПРОГНОЗЛАШ" ТУШУНЧАСИ ВА УНИ ТАВСИФЛАШГА БЎЛГАН ЁНДАШУВЛАР

Abstract. Мазкур мақола "солиқ тушумларини прогнозлаш" тушунчасининг мазмун-моҳиятини ёритишга бағишланган. Муаллифнинг фикрича, бугунги кунда иқтисодчи олимлар томонидан "солиқ тушумларини прогнозлаш" тушунчасига берилган таъриф унинг моҳиятини тўлиқ даражада ёритмайди. Илмий адабиётлар таҳлили асосида муаллиф "солиқ тушумларини прогнозлаш" тушунчаси моҳиятини ёритувчи умумий-илмий ва махсус-имлий ёндошувларни ҳамда муаллифлик таърифини ишлаб чиққан. Назарий ёндашувларнинг моҳияти кўриб чикилган. Шунингдек, мақолада "солиқ тушумларини прогнозлаш" тушунчасининг назарий асослари бўйича хулосалар килинган.

Таянч сўзлар: солиқли даромадлар; солиқ потенциали; тарихий ёндошув; комплекс ёндошув; фискал ёндашув; солиқ тушумларини прогнозлаш, бошқарув ёндашуви

Introduction

In the context of the development of a market economy, the main task of the state is to make a reasonable forecast of the country's state budget revenues. Within the framework of their powers, the financial and tax authorities carry out forecasting of tax revenues to the country's budget system, the accuracy of which affects the financing of targeted programs for socio-economic development and priority state projects, and the coordination of economic processes. In addition, science-based forecasting of tax revenues to the budget ensures the stability of the tax and budget system.

The purpose of this article is to study approaches to determining the content of tax revenue forecasting and to identify its features.

1

Based on the above stated goal, within the framework of this article, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

1. to study the existing approaches to forecasting tax revenues in the scientific literature;

2. taking into account the existing approaches to the definition of the concept of "forecasting tax revenues" in the scientific literature, propose the author's definition.

Literature review

Let us consider several approaches to determining the essence of forecasting tax revenues that are found in the modern economic literature.

According to Fokin V. M., tax forecasting is an assessment of the tax potential and the receipt of taxes and fees in the budget system and it is carried out on the basis of the forecast of the social economic development of the country and its its regions, in the form of a system of indicators and the main parameters of social economic development [1]. Kokin A. S., Edronov A.V. believe that the forecast is the initial prerequisite for tax planning, in the process of which tactical tasks of tax revenue management are solved [2]. Borisevich V. I., Kandaurova G. A. present forecasting as a process of developing a forecast, and the forecast is a system of scientifically based imaginations about the possible states of an object in the future, about alternative ways of its development [3]. Barulin S. V., Ermakova E. A., Stepanenko V. V. argue that tax forecasting should play an active role in the development of tax and budget policy of the state. In the process of tax forecasting, the country's financial management bodies make decisions on the need to make changes to tax legislation, as well as reduce state expenditures in cases where the possibilities of balancing the budget for the planned period are exhausted by tax methods [4]. According to Kobesova N. B., tax planning can be characterized as an assessment of the generated revenues of taxes and fees to the budget system of the country and regions, regulated by the norms of budget legislation and based on social and economic planning for the development of the regions of the country and the entire state as a whole. It includes the determination of the tax base for each tax; analysis of the dynamics of tax revenues for several previous periods, the amount of lost income, the state of arrears on tax payments.; assessment of the results of changes in tax legislation for the investigated period [5]. Pugachev A. A. believes that state tax planning is a set of forms and methods for determining the economically justified parameters of the tax system that ensure the implementation of tax functions and the real possible amount of tax revenues to the budget system, taking into account the available resources [6]. E. Ts. Chimitdorzhieva states that the forecasting of tax revenues is divided into current and prospective depending on the period of anticipation. Current forecasting includes operational and short-term forecasting. Forecasting for the medium and long-term periods refers to the perspective [7]. According to R. A. Sahakian, forecasting of tax revenues is an assessment of the tax potential and revenues of taxes and fees to the budget system

(to the consolidated, federal and territorial budgets) and is carried out on the basis of the forecast of the social economic development of the country as a whole and its regions, which represents a system of indicators and main parameters in the areas of social economic development [8]. Migunova M. I. believes that tax forecasting at the state level is a set of forms and methods for determining economically justified (optimal) tax parameters and decisions of the relevant state management bodies aimed at implementing the functions of taxes and ensuring the maximum possible amount of tax revenues to the budget system within the specified parameters of tax potential [9]. Douglas C. Montgomery, Cheryl L. Jennings, Murat Kulahci believe that a forecast is a prediction of some future events [10]. According to Mak B. Arvin, Rudra P. Pradhan, Mahendhiran S. Nair, institutional quality, government expenditure, tax revenue, and economic growth often have endogenous links among each other in the short run[11]. Gamze Oz-Yalaman believes that the empirical findings show that there is a significant and positive relationship between financial inclusion and tax revenues and it is one of determinants of tax revenues[12].

The presented analysis allows us to draw a number of conclusions. The above definitions provide different approaches to determining tax forecasting.

We can distinguish the following approaches to the interpretation of the essence of the category "forecasting of tax revenues" (Fig. 1):

1. Resource and fiscal approach(mixed) (Fokin V. M., Sahakyana R. A.), which is based on the thesis of forecasting tax revenues as a continuous process of assessing the tax potential and accumulating financial resources within the relevant budgets.

2. Management approach (Kokin A. S., Edronov A.V.), which is based on the thesis of forecasting tax revenues as the initial prerequisite for tax planning, in the process of which mainly tactical tasks of managing tax revenues are solved.

3. An approach based on scientifically proven imaginations (Borisevich V. I., Kandaurova G. A.).

4. Regulatory approach (Barulin S. V., Ermakova E. A., Stepanenko V.C), which is based on the thesis of forecasting tax revenues as a decision on the need for changes in tax legislation, as well as reducing government spending.

5. The fiscal approach (Kobesova N. B.) presents the forecast of tax revenues as the maximum amount of tax revenues that can be received in the country and on the territory of the region.

6. Methodological approach (Pugachev A. A.), which is based on the explanation of the essence of forecasting tax revenues as a set of forms and methods for determining the economically justified parameters of the tax system, ensuring the implementation of tax functions and the real possible amount of tax revenues to the budget system, taking into account available resources.

7. Classification approach (Chimitdorzhieva E. Ts.), which is based on the typology of types of forecasting of tax revenues depending on the period of anticipation.

8. Macroeconomic approach (Sahakyana R. A.). The proponent of this approach claims that the forecasting of tax revenues is carried out on the basis of the forecast of the social and economic development of the country as a whole and its regions.
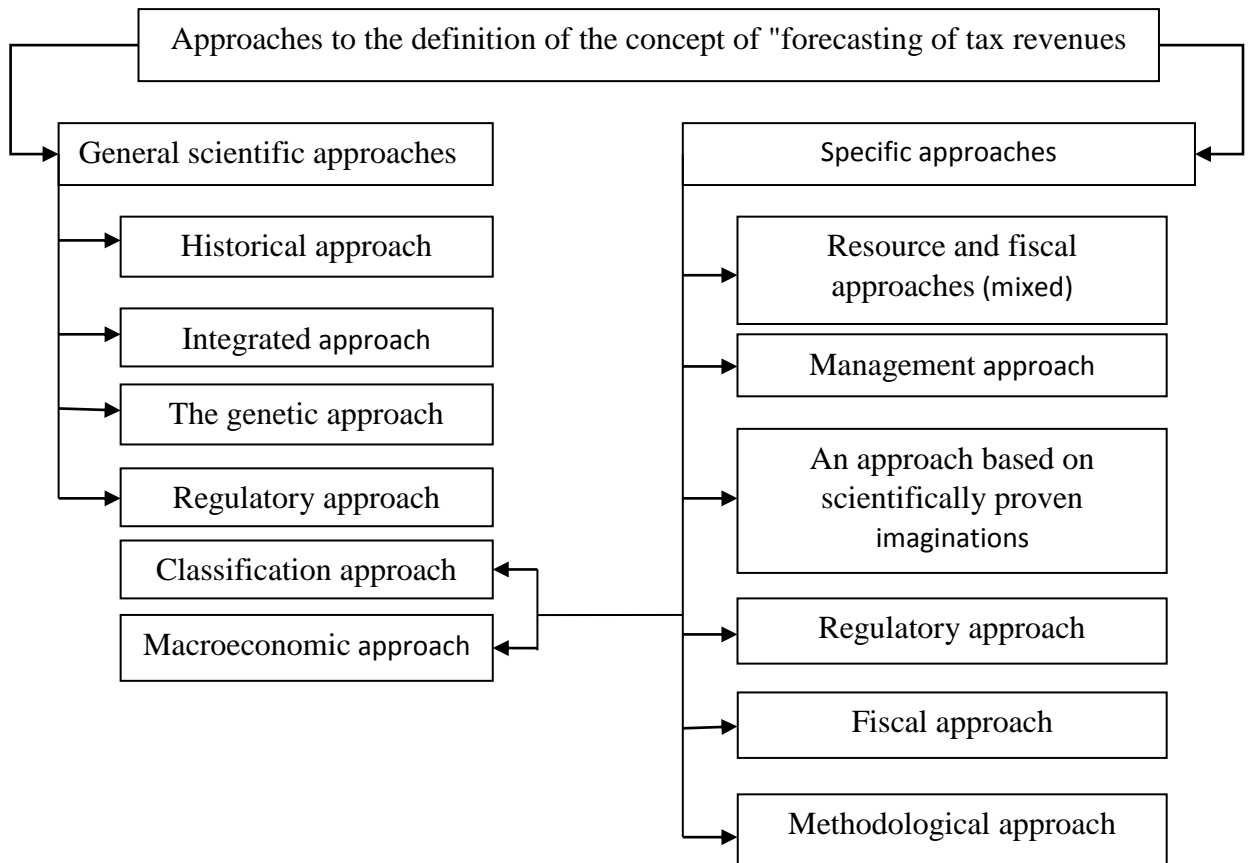

Fig. 1. Theoretical approaches to defining the content of the concept of "forecasting tax revenues"[1].

In our opinion, the above definitions do not allow full disclosure of the essence of forecasting tax revenues. The main drawback that restricts the disclosure of the essence of forecasting tax revenues is that their interpretations do not mention the identification of objective patterns of development of tax revenues during forecasting.

Analyze and results

Therefore, on the basis of the studied definitions, we will try to formulate the concept of forecasting tax revenues as follows: Forecasting tax revenues is a special scientific study of a qualitative and quantitative nature, aimed at demining the development trends, seasonal and periodic fluctuations in tax revenues(taking into account the development of the national economy or its parts) and developing

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[1] Author's development

a set of reasoned assumptions, expressed in qualitative and quantitative forms, regarding the future parameters of tax revenues of the state budget.

In our opinion, it is necessary to highlight the historical, genetic, normative (target) approaches to understanding the essence of forecasting tax revenues.

The historical approach to forecasting tax revenues is to consider each tax collection process in relation to its historical forms. In the process of forecasting tax revenues, it should be assumed that the current state of the object under study is a natural result of its previous development, and the future is a natural result of its development in the past and present.

An integrated approach to forecasting tax revenues considers the object of research in its relationship with other processes. For example, when studying the process of tax revenues, we consider it in relation to macroeconomic indicators. It includes genetic (research) and normative (target) approaches.

With the genetic (research) approach, the expected amount of tax revenues is determined based on the identified development trends, possible variants of expected tax revenues are predicted, and the consequences of this or that development option become clear. The genetic approach allows us to reflect the stable trends inherent in tax revenues and give its development an inertial character.

The normative (targeted) approach is based on the goals of social and economic development, tax and budget policy of the country. The purpose of forecasting tax revenues is set in the form of certain standards. The ways of its achievement are investigated.

In order to form a correct definition of the concept of "forecasting tax revenues", we will highlight the following main aspects of the problem under consideration:

1. Forecasting tax revenues has a dual nature. On the one hand, the maximum expected amount of tax revenues of the state budget will be achieved in the complete absence of tax benefits and facts of tax evasion. On the other hand, the expected amount of tax revenues is made up of the tax potentials of taxpayers, which means that in order to achieve maximum results, it is necessary to legalize the illegal economy.

Based on the nature of tax revenue forecasting, it should be considered taking into account the following positions:

The forecast (expected amount) of tax revenues is a forecast value for the future.

The forecast of tax revenues is the expected amount of tax revenues to the budget, while the tax potential is the amount of actual tax revenues.

The forecast amount of tax revenues should be formed taking into account the tax potential of the regions and the tax risks that determine the actual amounts of taxes and fees received.

Conclusion

1. In the modern scientific literature, there is no unambiguous definition of the concepts of "forecasting tax revenues". Therefore, there is a need to research and develop their own approaches to the definition of the terminological apparatus of "forecasting tax revenues".

2. Randomness and cognoscibility of tax processes serve as a theoretical basis for forecasting tax revenues.

3. Based on the qualitative and quantitative analysis of real social economic processes, identification of factors and trends in their development, forecasting of tax revenues is based on both general scientific and specific approaches and fundamental principles.

4. As general scientific approaches to forecasting tax revenues, we can distinguish: historical approach, integrated approach, genetic (research), normative (target).

5. Specific approaches to forecasting tax revenues include the following approaches: resource and fiscal approaches(mixed), management approach, an approach based on scientifically proven imaginations, regulatory approach, fiscal approach, methodological approach, classification approach, macroeconomic approach.

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