



ECONOMETRIC ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF TAXES ON GOVERNMENT SUPPORT FOR ENTREPRENEURSHIP

*Baqoev Husan Nuriddinovich*¹

Email: husanbaqoyev@gmail.com

Received 16th August 2020,
Accepted 4th September 2020,
Online 6th October 2020

¹Navoi State Mining Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: The positive impact of the state's tax reforms on the development of entrepreneurship in the economy is examined. Econometric models aimed at assessing the impact of reducing the tax burden on the business sector are indicated.

KEYWORDS: business development, state support, tax burden, tax policy, econometric assessment.

INTRODUCTION

The main purpose of the amendments adopted on the basis of the concept of improving the tax policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is to reduce taxes and fees, to eliminate inefficient tax incentives, to develop the economy and support entrepreneurship.

An important aspect of the new tax concept is to ensure a balance between the interests of taxpayers and the state budget. One of the most important means of ensuring such coherence is to determine the optimal tax burden and thus provide the state budget with the necessary amount of financial resources, while ensuring that the tax liabilities of taxpayers do not adversely affect their financial stability. In the main directions of tax policy in recent years, there is a tendency to regularly reduce the tax burden, which was also observed in 2019 and had a positive impact on the economy. According to statistics, in 2019 the revenues of the State Budget and state trust funds amounted to 137 trillion soums (26.1% of GDP), which is 27% more than in 2018. In 2018, revenues amounted to 108 trillion soums or 26.5% of GDP. Thus, the tax burden on the economy decreased by 0.4% [1].

In addition, the consistent tax policy aimed at reducing the tax burden serves to structural changes in the economy, increase the business activity of business entities and the financial stability of the state. Because it is the favorable business environment that is being created and the activities of joint ventures with foreign investment that will solve a number of socio-economic problems in the national economy in a market economy:

- modernization of production, increase of production level on the basis of equipping with new advanced technologies;
- Improving the competitiveness of products on the world market through improving their quality;
- Ensuring employment, improving their professional skills and increasing economic income;
- increase in foreign exchange earnings as a result of increasing exports;
- Formation of budget revenues as a result of increasing the amount of taxes to the budget [2].

It is necessary to provide tax benefits in the right direction, to use them effectively and rationally. On the basis of changes in the tax legislation of the country, the implementation of issues of reducing the regular tax

burden for businesses, unification of the tax system, simplification of tax administration is aimed at creating a favorable tax environment for businesses [3].

In determining the positive aspects of state tax support for business development, linear economic and statistical models of the relationship between influencing factors such as tax rates, tax incentives, types of taxes and tax procedures and the growth of production of enterprises were developed and analyzed. In particular, 4 factors are expected to be studied.

Correlation and regression From the linear, logarithmic, and hierarchical function types of the multifactor economic-statistical model, the linear function was at the level of statistical demand with the reliability of its parameters. Of course, the choice of only the multivariate linear function from the multivariate models of the tax burden is based on the lack of a set of objective and subjective reasons and factor data statistics on the above factors and problem loans, the brevity of data on these factors (only 11 years) It should be noted that tax incentives and other factors vary and their value is calculated at current prices rather than comparable, and a number of other factors are not taken into account in the assessment of resources [4].

Of course, it will be possible to obtain multifactorial and various reliable statistical models of the tax burden without overcoming the influence of a number of negative factors.

On this way, $Y = a + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + b_4x_4$ (1) based on the multivariate linear statistical equation, its quantitative equation (2) is obtained:

$$Y = 602,3 - 0,065x_1 + 0,028x_2 + 0,654x_3 - 0,031x_4 \quad (2)$$

Among the positive factors influencing this model were x_1 - the percentage of change in the tax burden and x_4 - the percentage of increase in the simplification of the tax calculation process, which were 0.49% and 0.41%, respectively. In the equation, x^2 is the average annual percentage of the tax rate and x^3 is the number of tax types, which turned out to be 0.28 percent, respectively.

The correlation coefficient of the equation of $R = 0.71$ means that the degree of correlation between these four factors of problem credit is sufficient, and the coefficient of determination of $D = R^2 = 0.51$ means that 51% of the change in the volume of problem loans corresponds to these 4 factors. The remaining percentages can be considered to be due to factors not taken into account in the equation. When the calculation of the t-criterion representing the validity of the obtained correlation model is 4.56, the degree of freedom is equal to 8, and they are compared with the results of the Student table, the higher t-criterion in all cases indicates the validity of the equation. Also, based on the results of the study, we can say that one of the most important factors influencing the volume of problem loans is the impact of the tax burden on businesses, which is considered a tool for economic growth and stability and mitigation of the financial crisis. shows once again.

References:

1. Bakoev Kh.N. Econometric assessment of the innovative potential of small businesses. // International Scientific Journal Theoretical & Applied Science, Year: 2020 Issue: 01 Volume: 81, Philadelphia, USA (Global Impact Factor 2015: 0,546; International Society for Research Activity 2019: 4,971; Open Academic Journals Index 2019: 0,350).
2. Bakaev H.N. Main economics of small business in Uzbekistan statistical analysis of indicators. //American Journal of Economics and Business Management, Vol. 3, No.1, Jan-Feb 2020, USA, DOI 10.31150/ (Scientific Journal Impact Factor 2019: 4,986).
3. Ashurova N.B. Tax incentives for entrepreneurship in the context of sustainable economic growth in Uzbekistan. Monograph. - Navoi: Alisher Navoi, 2017 - 144 p.