THE IMPACT OF INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES ON THE REDUCTION OF TAX BURDEN ON BUSINESS ENTITIES

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ABSTRACT

It is necessary to study methods of reducing the tax burden on business entities through the application of innovative technologies in the Tax field. The purpose of the article is to improve taxation of the activities of business entities on the basis of methods of reducing the tax burden on business entities. In solving this problem, The Theory of probability, mathematical statistics and econometrics are used. As a result of the analytical and forecasting calculations carried out in accordance with the legislation determined as a result of the research, the factual and reliable calculations of the future values of the affected factor indicators are carried out. The practice of using multi-factor correlation and regression analysis methods in forecasting the tax burden on business entities is shown to the extent to which the share of business entities in the country's economy is affected by economic growth and the degree of tax burden on them is dependent.

KEYWORDS: *Innovative Technology, Business Entities, Tax Burden, Value Added Tax, Profit Tax, Regression Equation*

INTRODUCTION

The role of entrepreneurship in the diversification of the economy of the countries of the world is increasing day by day at a high level. In recent years, 70.0% of the economically active population in Japan, 80.0% in China, 50.0% in the US are employed in small business and private entrepreneurship, almost 52.0% of gross domestic product in the US, 67.0% in Japan, 97.6% of business entities operating in the US, 99.2% in Japan, 99.3% in Germany. It is worth noting that the impact of taxation on the increase in the share of entrepreneurial subjects in the indicators of economic growth is at a high level, and it is possible to regulate or purposefully promote their activities by the state through tax instruments. In particular, the tax burden on business entities in relation to commercial profits in the US reached 46,3%, in the EU countries an average of 42,0%, in India 62,8%, in China 63,7%, in Brazil 68,3%.

In recent years, the issue of reforming the tax sphere, broad introduction of market relations in the field, strengthening the legal base of relations between business entities, development of activity of business entities, sharply increasing their share in economic growth indicators has been defined as a priority strategic policy in our country. As a result of deep institutional reforms in the field, the improvement of legislation and the formation of a reliable guarantee system aimed at stimulating the activities of business entities were achieved. As a result of economic reforms, the share of entrepreneurship was reached at 56.7 per cent, 31.7 per cent in industry, 98.4 per cent in agriculture, 77 per cent in employment.

The implementation of systemic measures to develop the activities of business entities is raising this sphere to a new level of content. This creates the need to formulate and improve the impact of taxation relations in line with this level. The introduction of effective taxation in relation to business entities in achieving quantitative and qualitative indicators of economic growth is one of the pressing issues, economic growth in many respects is directly intertwined with the policy pursued consistently and aimed at reducing the tax burden in the economy.

However, the lack of a long-term strategy for the development of the sector on the basis of reducing the level of tax burden in the tax sphere is considered one of the pressing problems that still remains in our country, hindering the effective use of existing resource types, wide attraction of investments in the industry, high income generation of entrepreneurs and increasing This condition requires conducting research on the development of business activities in our country, sharply increasing their share in the indicators of economic growth in order to reduce the level of tax burden in the tax sphere.

VIEW OF LITERATION

The general theoretical and practical issues of taxation of the activities of business entities and the tax burden they incur S. Bryu, E. Balatsky, A. Laffer, N. Mengyu, U. Petti, D. Rikardo, A. Smith, P. It is reflected in the scientific works of Samuelson and others. Also V. Belostotskaya, E. Kirova, V. Titov, D. CHernik, T. In the scientific research of yutkina, the problems associated with the mechanism of taxation of the activities of business entities and the extent of their impact on the level of tax burden on financial and economic activities, the determination of tax burden, methods of evaluation were raised.

Scientists from Uzbekistan economist N. Ashurova, A. Zhuraev, T. Malikov, A. Pardaev, U. Radjapov, B. Tashmurodova, Q. YAhyoev, N. In the scientific research of Haydarov and others, the issues of tax burden and taxation are also summarized. The mechanism of taxation of business entities operating in different sectors of the economy and some issues of determination, evaluation and optimization of the tax burden in their activities I. Niyazmetov, SH. Turraev, SH. Toshmatov, O. In the scientific work of gaibullaev, the factors affecting the tax burden, in particular, the issues of effective organization of tax administration A. Malikov, directions of improvement of tax benefits O. It was studied in the scientific research of Yuldashev. Also N. In ashurova's research, the issues of taxation of the activities of small businesses have been studied, A. Botrov to improve the practice of taxation of small businesses, J. Ormonov-investigated the prospects of effective use of tax incentive function in the development of small scale business. Detailed analysis of each of these scientific works within the framework of a single monograph is not possible.

To base practical recommendations on improving their effectiveness by assessing the impact of taxation procedures on the economic activities of business entities, to develop tax management

measures to optimize the rates of single tax payment and reduce the tax burden on business entities, it is important to carry out scientific research aimed at improving the effectiveness of tax incentives, as well as improving the procedure for the implementation of additional norms for optimizing the scope of their impact on economic activity.

In spite of the research work carried out and the scientific and theoretical research carried out, the issues dedicated to the systematic and systematic research of taxation of the activities of business entities, in particular, the further sustainable provision of economic growth indicators achieved by improving the taxation of their activities, the reduction of the tax burden on the business entities of innovative

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan on measures to further promote the development of private entrepreneurship, small business "dated 9 April 1987 and the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan"on amendments and additions to certain legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan aimed at further the reliable protection of private property, business entities, elimination of obstacles to their rapid development "dated 20 August, let us consider in the following methodology that the methods of grouping, comparative and economic analysis, comparison and economic-mathematical modeling and forecasting, carried out on the basis of additional standards on the basis of justification of practical recommendations for increasing their effectiveness, optimization of the sphere of influence on their economic activities by assessing the scope of the impact of taxation procedures on the

In ensuring economic growth in the economy of the country, the tax burden on the subjects of entrepreneurship and the situation of the factors affecting it play an important role. For any enterprise in which it operates, the scope of the impact of the taxation system applied to it is important and can limit or purposefully stimulate its activities through taxes directly affecting the financial and economic activities of those entities involved in economic processes. This situation is also evident from the results of a number of monographic studies carried out in the tax sphere today.

From this point of view, one of the pressing problems today is the improvement of taxation of the activities of business entities, the issue of determining the optimal variant of the level of tax burden they undertake, and the determination of the optimal tax burden and its practically non-payment are equally in favor of both the state and the taxpayer. Because if the optimal level of tax burden stimulates the financial and economic activities of business entities, it will ensure a permanent deduction for the state budget. Therefore, the taxation procedure applied in practice in relation to the business entities operating in Uzbekistan today has a direct impact on their activities and plays an important role in making appropriate decisions in relation to the next financial year. In particular, it is possible to achieve an increase in the level of general economic activity of business entities operating through the instruments of tax policy pursued by the state.

Within the factors that determine the economic activity of enterprises (the size of the debts and debts of the enterprise, the production potential, the volume and speed of production of products (work, services), investment potential, the qualification and number of employees of the enterprise), taxes and fees paid by them are also important. It is precisely those factors that determine and influence economic potential that influence the state directly through the instruments of the taxation mechanism, achieve an increase or, conversely, a restriction of these

indicators, and by increasing the level of economic activity of small enterprises, increase in tax revenues, which are the main revenues of the budget in the future.

Determining the optimal variant of the level of tax burden on enterprises is a somewhat complex process, and the percentage analysis carried out may not always express the expected result or the real situation. In our opinion, before carrying out the tax burden level analysis, it is worthwhile to research omillarni, which affects its level, according to degna.

ESTIMATIONS RESULTS AND INTERPRETATIONS

To date, the extent to which the share of business entities in the country's economy also directly depends on the level of tax burden they bear. The tax burden on business entities is directly related to the interaction of internal and external factors. The composition of the group of factors includes the tax rate; the real cost volume of the tax paid by business entities; the number of business entities.

It should be noted that there is a need to develop methodological approaches that will allow businesses to identify trends in factors affecting the tax burden on them. One of these methods is the correlation and regression analysis method. Forecasting tax burden levels involves the following steps: 1) selecting a set of masculine and masculine variables; 2) retrospektiv collecting data and preparing them for use; 3) establishing mathematical relationships between primary processing and forms of communication.; 4) to substantiate the prospective values of erkli variables (factors); 5) to realize models on personal computers; 6) to develop specific recommendations for the use of results through their economic analysis (Abdullaev A.Y., 2020).

As a result of the implementation of these steps, it is important to choose erkli omillarni and set their specific values for the tax burden level. In this regard, it is necessary to determine in detail the conditional value of the tax burden level for the correct selection of omillarni, which significantly affects the forecast indicators.

Preliminary data on forecasting the tax burden on business entities are obtained from the annual tax reports of the Tax Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The mathematical relationship between each factor character and the predicted indicatoradorlik is assessed in accordance with the established models.

The tax burden on business entities is very similar to each other according to the available results. This dictates the differentiated concessions to forecast the tax burden on them and other indicators associated with it. The composition of taxes in the annual tax reports of the Tax Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan is formed from Value Added Tax, Excise tax, profit tax, income tax, property tax, land tax, water tax and other types of taxes.

In order to develop scientific forecasts for the future period using economic and mathematical methods in determining the degree of correlation between variables in the regression equation, the share of the tax burden on the income tax burden on enterprises in order to determine the selected set of factors of growth curvature X = { x1, x2,. . ., 2022-2026 years of variation in variables under the influence of xn } was carried out by the following multi-factor regression analysis. Bonde: { x1, x2, . . ., xn } - selected group of factors-servile variables-tax rate; – real cost volume of the tax; – the number of small business entities; t – Time (trend) factor, Year; R – multiplicity regression coefficient, Phisob, calculation of the Criterion Fjadv – Fisher and table value-regression error. Given the Fisher criterion and the specific values of the correlation coefficients, both masculine and masculine variables are selected. According to the Fisher criterion, insignificant factors are excluded from the equation by selecting the necessary factors.

In the implementation of the unit-root test, "Augmented Dickey-Fuller"test is used to determine the trends of interrelation between factors that affect the dynamics of the share of the tax burden on enterprises in the ISE, the selected factors that are not expressed in percentage terms are brought to the same size – logarifm view. It should be noted that the values of the factors "r-value" in the bond are within the established norm. The database in the Regression analysis was carried out using the "smallest squares"and Gaussian methods of the current calculations, taking into account the "time-series" League. The resulting value-added equation for the tax burden on the tax liability of the tax type is derived from variables x1 and x3, t = 2 (probability assessment criterion P = 0,987); the regression equation for the tax burden on the liability of the excise tax type is derived from variables x1 and x4, T = 2 (probability assessment criterion P = 0,982); the regression equation for the tax burden on the asset under the tax type of profit is derived from variables x1 and x4, t = 2 (probability assessment criterion P = 0,984); the regression equation for the tax burden on the asset under the tax type is derived from variables x1 and x4, t = 2 (probability assessment criterion P = 0,983); t = 2 (probability of the variables, T = 2 (probability assessment criterion P = 0,986) will consist of probability assessment criteria and H.k. (Abdullaev A.Y., 2020).

As a result of the calculations, at the last stage of iteration in the value of t = 2, the following seemingly regression equations were generated for the tax burden on the business entities through the realization of algorithms:

1) Value Added Tax for type

$$y = -29,93 - 0,91x_1 + 5,01 log(x_2) + 12,61 log(x_3) \qquad (1)$$

2) for excise tax type

$$y = 41,06 - 0,89 x_1 + 4,92 log(x_2) + 11,87 log(x_3) \qquad (2)$$

3) for the type of profit tax

$$y = 30,69 - 0,86 x1 + 4,27 log(x_2) + 11,01 log(x3) \qquad (3)$$

4) for the type of income tax

$$y = -57,03 - 0,83 x1 + 3,91 log(x_2) + 10,67 log(x3) \qquad (4)$$

5) for the type of property tax

$$y = -11,98 - 0,78 x1 + 3,59 log(x_2) + 10,13 log(x3) \qquad (5)$$

6) land tax for type of tax

$$y = 21,39 - 0,74 x1 + 3,18 log(x_2) + 9,91 log(x3) \qquad (6)$$

here: *y*-types of taxes charged by business entities (value added tax, excise tax, profit tax, income tax, property tax, land tax, etc.)the share of the tax burden on the tax payer(s), In percent; *x1* – tax rate, in percent; *log(x2)* – the real cost volume of the tax paid by business entities, in percent; *log (x3)* – the number of business entities, in percent.

All of the male factors in these regression equations have a strong influence on the degree of tax burden on business entities, it turned out that the coefficients of multi-factor correlation for cattle of the bunda breed are equal to R1 = 0,957; R2 = 0,960; R3 = 0,966; R4 = 0,963; R5 = 0,959; R6 = 0,961.   According to this data, (x1 – x3) the effect of factors on the level of tax burden on business entities was 95% for other types of taxes. The effect of these factors on the resultant indicators is assessed by correlation coefficients, while standard error is determined to be much

lower

In the generated regression equations, it was found that the real cost volume of tax paid by business entities and the number of business entities had a strong impact. It is permissible to admit that the average annual milk yield is significant in the forecast indicators (x1 - x3) factors.

As a result of the calculations, it was determined that the probability of factors affecting the share of entrepreneurial subjects in the GDP is close to zero (for example, it represents the possibility of an insignificant factor in cases less than 100 cases). And this makes it possible to reliably predict the change in the perspective of the factors-indicators included in the group of factors that affect the growth of the share of entrepreneurial subjects in the GDP, confirming that through the study the selected factual regression equation is appropriate.

From the generated models it can be seen that in conditions where other factors do not change, the added value is a factor affecting the change in the share of the tax type in the GDP – the reduction of the tax rate to an average of 1,0 percent, which leads to an increase in the share of business entities in the The remaining two factors-the size of the tax paid by the business entities and the number of subjects-are interconnected at the right level. According to current estimates, the increase in the volume of taxes and the number of subjects has been proven to lead to an increase in the share of business entities in the GDP.

It is possible to analyze the economic interdependence of masculine and masculine variables in an analog (analogous) way the regression equations drawn up by types of taxation on the tax burden on the business entities.

TABLE 1. COMPARISON OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE COMPOSITION OF TAXES IN UZBEKISTAN

Types of taxes	x_1	x_2	x_3
Value Added Tax	-0,91	5,01	12,61
Excise tax	-0,89	4,92	11,87
Profit tax	-0,86	4,27	11,01
Income tax	0,83	3,91	10,67
Property tax	-0,78	3,59	10,13
Land tax	-0,74	3,18	9,91

It should be noted that the data collected for the current accounting period will only give an opportunity to predict the productivity of cattle of some breeds for a short-term period. In order to predict the productivity of cattle for a long-term period, retrievals for 15-20 years are required. However, the instability of masculine variables in terms of years and taxes for the reporting period will be much more difficult in extrapolating future laws. At the same time, errors that occur in the forecast results can be significant.

It is important to note that from the equations of correlation and regression analysis, other methods of mathematical modeling are desirable to use together to predict the productivity of cattle for a short and medium term period.

As a result of the analytical and forecasting calculations carried out based on the legislation determined as a result of our analysis, the factual and reliable calculations of the future values of the influencing factor indicators are carried out, and the dynamics of changes in the number of

business entities in Uzbekistan will be clear. The practice of using multi-factor correlation and regression analysis methods in forecasting the tax burden on the business entities shows that the extent to which the share of business entities in the country's economy is closely related to the level of tax burden they bear.

CONCLUSION

According to the results of the econometric analysis, the reduction of the tax rate to 1 percentage point in the event that other factors on Value Added Tax are unchanged, led to an increase in the share of business entities in Yaim by 0,91 percent, was based on the econometric model. At the same time, in the tax sphere of the country, the reduction of excise tax, profit tax, income tax, property tax, as well as the tax rate on land tax by 1 percent was determined as a result of the implementation of the econometric analysisillarni, which led to an increase in the share of business entities in YAIMda to 0,74-0,89

It is desirable to introduce into the tax practice the provision of a tax deduction in the form of a reduction in the tax rate paid by business entities operating in various sectors of the economy.

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