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THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE CONCEPT OF "TAX POTENTIAL" AND METHODS OF ITS ASSESSMENT

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Abstract
The study of the theoretical and methodological foundations of the formation of tax levers for the development and regulation of the economy shows that improving the effectiveness of tax policy and the tax system requires the development and implementation of such a strategy of tax reforms, which, guided by the peculiarities of a particular country, is focused on ensuring a balance between the processes of collecting state financial resources and facilitating the activities of economic entities. The tax reforms currently being implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan are situational in nature and are mainly aimed at ensuring state budget revenues. With this approach, the role of the tax system in regulating economic relations decreases, the volume of shadow turnover increases, economic activity and the desire to carry out economic activity decreases, as well as other negative phenomena appear. The integrity of tax relations in its economic content is a complex system that, when studied, should be divided into interrelated and interdependent subsystems, since their simultaneous and comprehensive consideration, as a rule, becomes practically impossible. Naturally, each country, individual sectors of its economy and relations are endowed with all the features inherent in complex systems that combine various elements with internal and external relations. In this article, in accordance with the draft resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On measures to further improve tax administration and the activities of tax authorities in 2022-2026", the main activities of tax authorities to create favorable conditions for taxpayers and further improve tax administration are indicated. The article discusses various approaches to the definition of the concept of "tax potential", and also formulated the author's definition. The classification of methods for assessing the tax potential of the region is given. The main advantages and disadvantages of the considered methods are revealed.

Keywords: tax potential, assessment of tax potential, method of representative tax system, method of direct counting, actual method, method of gross regional product, method of per capita income of the population.

Introduction

Currently, the World Bank is providing assistance to the Government of Uzbekistan in order to improve the operational efficiency and effectiveness of tax administration in Uzbekistan and expand the tax base (to include, among other things, the informal sector), which is consistent with improving the efficiency of the public sector and promoting the growth of the private sector - two of the three priority areas, defined in the Country Partnership Framework. Effective tax administration reduces the burden of compliance with tax legislation and contributes to improving the overall business environment. Proper tax policy and tax and administrative reforms contribute not only to the expansion of the tax base, but also to the creation of a fair

and transparent tax system, which will lead to the reduction of the informal sector, the creation of new jobs and the improvement of the quality of services provided. The proposed project is a five-year operation for financing investment projects (FIP). The proposed budget is $60 million.[1]
The purpose of this component is to increase the operational efficiency of the GNC. This will be done by:
1) simplification and reorganization of the main business processes underlying the functions of tax collection and control of the GNC;
2) modernization of ICT strategy and systems. The component will finance the development of software for the automation of business processes, where possible.

Literature Review
Currently, the use of the term "tax potential" is associated with the use of the definitions "tax gap" and "tax limit". The use of this term is primarily associated with the development of the theory of the tax burden in the 70s of the last century and, in particular, with the study of the relationship between the value of tax rates and the volume of tax revenues.Illustrated by Laffer. A.Smith, studying the principles of tax justice[2], E.Pfeiffer developed the theory of a single tax on expenses, F.Edgeworth reflected in his research work on minimizing taxpayers' expenses on public financing, supporters of the statistical theory of determining the tax burden (A. Wagner, I. Gorlov, E. Seligman) developed methods for calculating the tax burden, studied the optimal level of the tax burden, within the framework of Keynesian theory, tax was considered as an "internal stabilizer", as a means of withdrawing excess savings of the population, the value of which depends on economic cycles, L. Erhard considered it necessary to reduce the tax burden in a socially oriented tax policy, the representative of economic theory A.Laffer determined the relationship between tax rates, budget revenues and the tax base.
In particular, a number of economists engaged in research and development, each of whom is the administration of an independent body dealing with the professional development of kerak bulgan in general, as well as an economist of sammalaring.underline the lidar.
The main task of any state is to ensure stable economic growth in the country. At the same time, the tax mechanism plays a primary role, since it solves such important state tasks as: replenishment of the state budget with tax revenues, redistribution of budget funds between different levels of the budget system, influencing the production process, ensuring stable and dynamic economic development.
Tax revenues provide 60-70% of all budget revenues, therefore, it is important for the state to find reserves for increasing the level of tax revenues to achieve its goals and objectives. One of the most important directions in this process is the qualitative determination of the tax potential indicator. In this regard, the issues related to the concept and assessment of tax potential are becoming particularly relevant in modern conditions.
In the existing world practice, tax potential is understood as the ability of taxable resources that are within the competence of the authorities of a certain territory to generate income in the form of tax payments [3]. From the point of view of the final recipient of tax revenues, the tax potential is considered as a potential budget income per capita received by public authorities for a certain period of time (usually a fiscal year) under uniform taxation conditions [4]

Table 1 Systematizes scientific approaches to the disclosure of the essence of the category "tax potential"

№	Scientific approach	Author	The concept of tax potential
1	Fiscal	V.G.Panskov	Tax potential is the maximum possible amount of tax revenue in a certain territory for a certain period of time (usually a fiscal year) under the current tax legislation.
		O.V.Bogacheva	Tax potential is the potential budget income per capita that can be received by the authorities for a certain period of time (usually a fiscal year) when applying uniform taxation conditions throughout the country (that is, by standardizing tax bases and rates).
2	Resource	N.D.Matrosova	Tax potential is a set of financial resources that can be effectively mobilized through taxation in the "population – economy – territory" system, in the coordinates of which the main processes of society's vital activity take place within the borders of the region.
		T.F.Yutkina	Tax potential is the total monetary revenue of all producers of goods, works, and services, reduced by the costs of production and circulation.
3	Institutional	M.R.Dzagoeva	The tax potential is a fundamental institution allocated within the framework of the formation of tax policy, in which the interaction of power and property is displayed in a specific way.
		F.F.Hanafeeva	Tax potential is the capabilities and abilities of the economic system that can provide: the formation of sources at the expense of taxes and tax payments, and the rational use of resources for the effective development of this system.
4		E.V.Lyatina	Tax potential is a calculated value that gives a qualitative characteristic of the state of the economy of a country or region and changes due to the application of a certain fiscal policy in terms of actual taxation to sources and objects existing and interacting within the economic complex.

The above list of scientific approaches to the interpretation of the concept of "tax potential" is not exhaustive. The different content of this scientific category is due to different research goals and objectives, as well as an understanding of the essence of economic processes.

Research Methodology

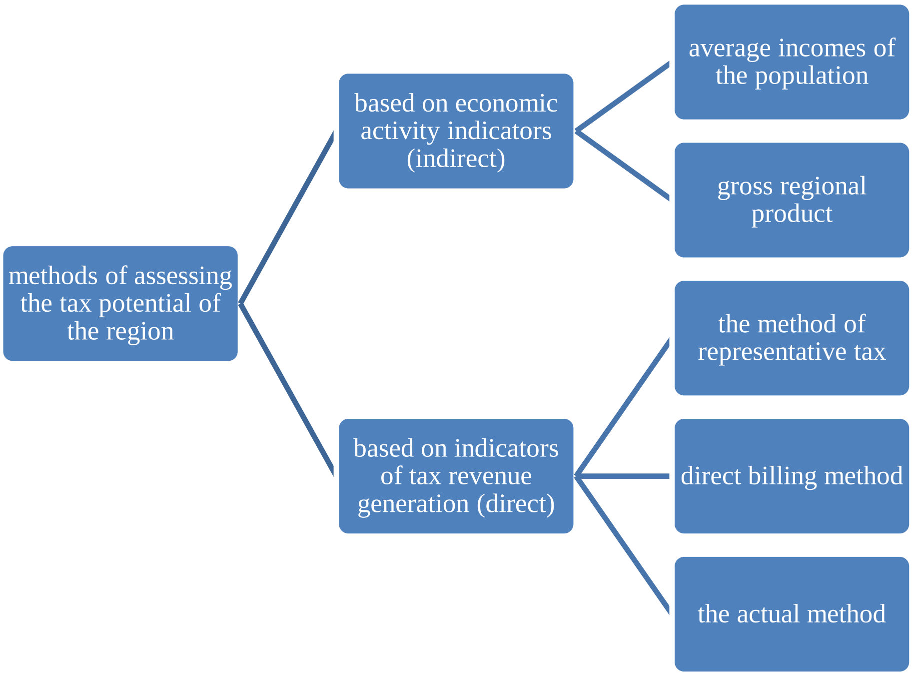
The methodology of this article uses methods of analysis and synthesis, scientific abstraction, generalization, comparative theoretical interpretation. In addition, the scientific basis of the article is international information from the research of scientists in domestic and foreign scientific publications.

Discussions and Results

Conditionally, the tax potential can be defined in two types: the tax potential of the state and the tax potential of the territory (region). The study of the tax potential of the territory becomes particularly relevant in the conditions of deficit budgets and the growth of subsidization of regions, therefore, the use of the tax potential indicator can be considered as a promising task.

It is worth noting that to date there is no single universally recognized methodology for assessing the value of tax potential. At the same time, regional authorities estimate and predict its size taking into account territorial features and the level of availability of information and technological resources, without relying on the accumulated scientific base [5].

Currently, there are various methods for calculating the value of the tax potential of the region (Fig. 1)[6].



There is also a method based on indicators of per capita income of the population. At the same time, its calculation is based on the tax potential index, which characterizes the economic state of the region. If it takes a value greater than one, therefore, the region is a donor and funds from the federal budget are not transferred to it. If its value is less than one, then the region is subsidized.

The tax system, as a rule, is considered effective when it ensures full collection of taxes, promotes the activation of investment activity, increases the level of employment, increases the volume of goods and services produced and improves quality. The implementation of a balanced and unified tax policy in relation to business entities involves reducing corruption risks, improving the efficiency of state regulation of the economy and creating a favorable competitive environment, however, along with the tax reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan and the resulting tax system, the country still continues to use such tax levers that neither contribute to improving the efficiency of tax administration, nor they create the necessary prerequisites and conditions for limiting the scale of shadow activity.[7] The resulting negative phenomena give rise to various problems that do not contribute to the establishment of regulated and transparent relations between the taxpayer and the state and lead to increased corruption risks.

It should be noted that the main factors of economic growth are formed during the activities of individual sectors of the economy and economic entities that can ensure economic progress or regression due to internal and external impulses. Tax policy plays a unique role here, and the regulation of tax relations is of great importance. Consequently, the nature of these factors and

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the study of the extent and directions of their influence on the economic activity of subjects is of fundamental importance and, of course, should be included in every econometric model developed for economic development.

Conclusion

Having studied theoretical and methodological approaches to the assessment of tax potential, it should be said that currently there are no single approaches to the definition, no single methodology for its assessment that would most fully disclose all its aspects and take into account socio-economic differences in the development of each region. Thus, despite the fact that the indicator of tax potential, which determines the potential tax opportunities of the region, is the main criterion of financial independence and independence of the territory, the problem of its assessment and forecasting remains unresolved.

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