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TAX REGULATION OF INNOVATION ACTIVITIES AS A COMPONENT OF THE SYSTEM OF STATE SUPPORT FOR THE INDUSTRY OF UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation
In this article, the issue of the fact that the management of innovative activities through taxes is the basis of state support for industrial enterprises in Uzbekistan is discussed in detail.

Keywords: direct methods, indirect methods, standards, prices, quotas, licenses, limits.

The methods of state regulation are understood as ways of influencing the state through the executive and legislative bodies on the market infrastructure, non-commercial sector of the economy, business areas in order to provide and create conditions for their work, taking into account the peculiarities of the national economic policy.
The structure of the methods used depends on the configuration of the property of the objects of regulation. Direct methods are more widely used in the management of state ¬and municipal property. Indirect methods are applied mainly to objects of non-state forms of ownership.
Imagine the methods of implementation of state regulation ¬ according to the forms of influence. Rice .1. Methods of implementation of state regulation -by forms of influence.

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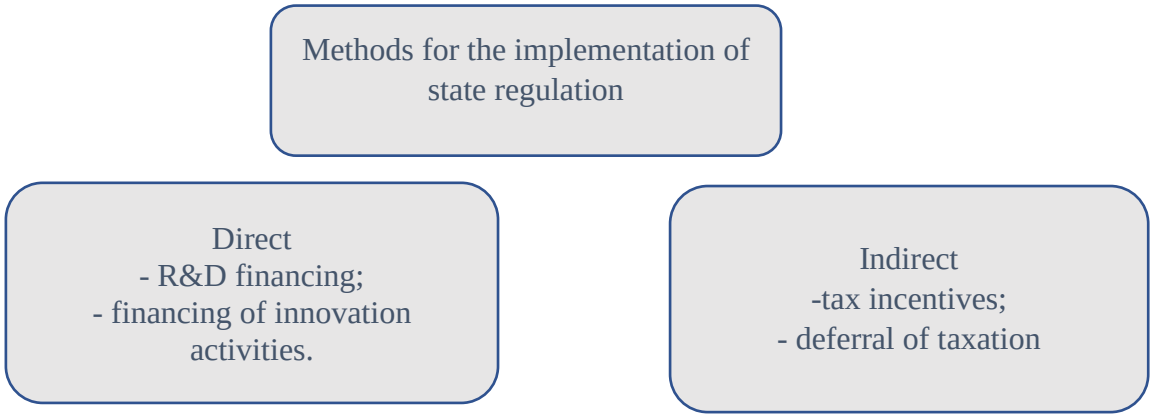

Rice 1. Methods of direct state regulation of the economy

Methods of direct state regulation of the economy ¬directly affect the activities of market entities. Direct impact is carried out with the support of economic instruments of direct impact and administrative and legal instruments that regulate the activities of business entities. The main instruments of direct state regulation can include: activities of targeted integrated projects and macroeconomic plans, regulatory legal acts and government orders, standards, centrally set prices, quotas, licenses, limits, state budget expenditures, etc. [1]

As methods of state direct influence, it is possible to ¬use:

government contracts and applications for the performance of work, the supply of specific types of products, the provision of services;

setting strategic goals for the formation of the economy and their presentation in indicative and other projects, targeted programs;

management of state-owned enterprises;

state support for orders, projects and contracts;

licensing of operations according to the import and export of products, i.e. foreign trade activities;

regulatory conditions for certification and quality of products and technologies ¬;

investment in real capital growth;

managerial and legal restrictions and prohibitions according to the release of specific ¬types of product, etc.

Methods of direct influence also include regulation of the use ¬of state resources and state property. The objects of direct impact are considered primarily as a whole state institution, state enterprises, budget funds. Replenishment of public financial resources is carried out mainly through the use of tax policy.

Tax policy is also used to increase the competitiveness ¬of domestic manufacturers, implement structural reforms, and stimulate scientific and technological progress. As

part of the tax policy, 2 key areas are being implemented: firstly, this formation of tax rates and the establishment of types of taxes and, secondly, in order to influence the investment climate and the degree of monetary income of the population, the provision of tax benefits to individual persons (subjects).

Indirect methods of state regulation of the economy may ¬include methods that regulate the behavior of market entities as well as indirectly (indirectly), through the development of a specific economic environment, forcing them to function in the direction necessary for the state. It is possible to refer to such methods of regulation the instruments of budgetary, fiscal, investment, monetary ¬, innovative, depreciation and other areas of financial ¬policy .

At present, the creation of a national innovation infrastructure in the -Republic is a key task not only for the scientific and technical sphere and for increasing the competitiveness of the domestic economy, but also a necessary factor for creating state sovereignty in the face of sanctions and other economic obstacles. The commercialization of technologies is part of a holistic mechanism for the creation and implementation of innovations within the framework of the national innovation infrastructure.

The formation of an innovation infrastructure is considered an important element ¬for the development and promotion of innovations in the economy. Innovation and ¬technology centers (ITCs) are understood as companies that not only ensure the optimal functioning and formation of the ¬subjects of innovation work, but also contribute to the commercialization of the results of their scientific and technical work. The main task of forming the ITC is to support and form the regional scientific and technical potential, primarily in general, by providing high-tech enterprises that have passed the initial stage and are in the formation stage with the opportunity to use research and production areas. Such firms are ready to improve even without state economic support for their plans, but the funds they have do not allow them to carry out new construction or transform existing production areas. [2]

Technological parks are a complex, organizational model for the implementation of activities in accordance with the formation and commercialization of the latest technologies, goods and services, including the conditional general ¬activities of academic and market agents: scientific and research universities ¬, manufacturing enterprises, consulting, educational and a number of other institutions.

The main goal facing the technopark is considered to be a strategic, long-term goal - the modern formation of regions and the state based on the renewal of industrial sectors, accelerating practical efficiency from research and development with the help of innovative institutions. University ¬technoparks or technoparks at research

institutes contribute to the conclusion of these tasks in general, for industries and regions.

Scientific and technological development (STP) is the main condition now w - significant financial increase. The share of the latest knowledge, implemented in technologies, equipment, education of employees, in developed ¬countries requires from 70 to 90% of GDP growth. The rooting of innovations has become the main condition for market competition, allowing leading companies to achieve super profits for the result of appropriating the intellectual rent that arises from the monopoly application of the most efficient ¬technologies. The saturation of R&D and the quality of human potential mainly determine today the competitive potential of the state economy - ¬those states that guarantee suitable requirements for the purpose of scientific and technological progress win in global financial competition. A very large role of state incentives for scientific and technical progress in ensuring The current financial increase is due to the impartial qualities of innovation processes, ¬which form formidable barriers to the goal of individual business: significant risk, connection from the degree of formation of a unified scientific sphere and information infrastructure.

The main characteristic feature of the current financial increase has been ¬the transition to a constant innovation process in management practice. The implementation of R&D captures an increasing weight in investments, exceeding the costs of obtaining equipment and construction in the science-intensive sectors of the economy ¬. In an advanced way, R&D spending is increasing, seeking 4% of GDP from advanced states, more than a third of which is financed by the government. The ability of the national economy to continuously update its own scientific and technical base, increase the technological level of companies is considered the main condition for increasing and implementing its competitive ¬potential. Countries that are at the “forefront” of scientific and technical progress realize their own scientific and technical advantage in establishing ¬profitable price ratios, standards, and other generally recognized measures of international financial partnership, which guarantee them the appropriation of intellectual rent on a global scale. Overcoming the regularly reproduced scientific and technical gap between the center and periphery of the world financial concept requires ¬developing countries to implement an active scientific, technical and innovation ¬policy.

Technological change is characterized by a non-linear relationship among costs and results of the introduction of innovations. The development of any technology implies overcoming the threshold of simultaneous costs, after which the ¬return on investment is achieved. At the same time, the value of these costs increases in

accordance with the goal of increasing the scientific and technical backwardness, and the result is achieved only after reaching the advanced industrial ¬level. Investments in the development of breakthrough areas of scientific and technical progress at the premature phases of their deployment provide a non-linear result and make it possible to acquire super profits from the exclusive use of the latest technologies. As they spread and improve ¬, the scale and capital intensity of production grows, cooperative relationships are created, employees are trained, and a market is organized.

Entry into it is becoming more and more expensive. For this reason, the delay ¬in the development of the latest technologies entails a non-linear increase in the cost of their reproduction, which creates insurmountable obstacles for the lagging states. The standard model is considered to be an increase in the scale of investment in the formation of nanocircuit fabrication, which ¬has increased by an order of magnitude since the beginning of the study of nanotechnology. At the same time, each transition to a new technological level leads to an abrupt increase in the financial productivity of manufacturing. Over the course of the period, the “entry fee” into the innovation trajectory increases non-linearly, and overcoming the backlog becomes more and more expensive. For this reason, in order to get ahead of the competition, a rather strong activating push is needed to study ¬the latest technology in the early phase of its current cycle. If the investments are insufficient or belated, they have every chance of falling in price due to the loss of competitiveness and the growing scientific and ¬technical backwardness. In order to break through the lagging states into the rest of the developed ones, ¬it is necessary to concentrate resources on studying promising trends in scientific and technological progress. This should be the focus of a country's financial strategy, including its structural, fiscal, and monetary components. It must take into account the laws of technical and ¬economic formation, its changeable and non-equilibrium nature, a significant degree of uncertainty in the development of the latest scientific ¬and technical trajectories.

Of particular importance is the establishment of the values of the state policy ¬of shaping the economy. Mistake devalues public investments, and their correct selection provides a synergistic effect with positive reciprocal relationships and exponential growth of competitive products. The advanced formation of industries of the latest scientific and technological order is becoming the main condition for increasing the competitiveness of the economy. A significant regularity of the current financial actions is their unevenness, due to the periodic course of the successive replacement of entire complexes of technologically related ¬industries - scientific and technical structures.

In the process of any structural ¬crisis of the world economy, which accompanies the process of substitution of technological structures, new opportunities for financial increase open up. In the presence of the required scientific and technical potential, the correct selection of the leading directions for its implementation makes it possible to significantly increase the competitiveness of the economy and make a leap to the forefront of economic development. At present, the formation of the latest scientific and technical order is taking place.

The need for state regulation of innovative actions is due to their growing meaning for the economy of the state and society as a whole. The main device for the implementation of the state innovation policy is the development and improvement of the regulatory framework ¬aimed at :

regulation and formation of innovative work;

development of the state innovation concept;

formation of elements of state direct and indirect stimulation of innovative work;

development of a suitable investment climate to finance ¬innovation activities;

formation of institutional and legal circumstances in order to form venture entrepreneurship in the field of science intensive innovative ¬projects;

- ensuring the effectiveness of state support in ¬accordance with the Budget Code of Uzbekistan. The legal framework for tax incentives for innovation ¬in the Republic is currently at the stage of formation. The whole set of legal norms that regulate innovative relations and ensure the effective economic behavior of its participants ¬forms the legal environment for innovative entrepreneurship.

On the basis of the research carried out, the following conclusions were formed, and the following scientific proposals and practical recommendations were developed.

Often, the budgetary effect of the provision of a particular tax benefit is assessed only at the stage of its introduction; subsequently, the magnitude of the corresponding losses in budget revenues is not monitored, and the effectiveness of achieving the goal for which the benefit was provided is not analyzed.

Another limiting factor for improving the effectiveness of tax incentives is the lack of a mechanism for monitoring the impact of tax incentives on the economy, in particular, on increasing sales volumes, including for export, increasing labor productivity and product quality, etc. The lack of effective monitoring does not allow establishing clear criteria for granting benefits, based on the ratio of economic consequences for the economy and for the budget, which makes it difficult to create a clear, open and transparent mechanism for granting benefits.

Therefore, it is proposed to monitor the results of the benefits provided by responsible employees of the in-house tax control, territorial bodies of state tax services based on an analysis of the financial indicators reflected in the tax statements provided by business entities, and then conducting an analysis based on the necessary information from the relevant departments.

The effectiveness of the provided tax incentives is determined as a percentage, i.e. the ratio of loss of revenues of the territorial budget to the contribution made by the enterprise to the economy of the given territory due to the tax benefits provided. At the same time, as necessary, negative and positive factors affecting the effective operation of the enterprise will be taken into account.

Concessions for modernization should be provided not only for modernization, but with certain conditions in the form of a tax credit, i.e. if there are certain results achieved, the goal of modernization is set, the tax credit will be conditionally considered repaid, and otherwise, at the end of the period of benefits provided, the excess part of the results not achieved is returned to the budget with accrued penalties.

Introduction into the practice of a tax credit, a result-oriented research and investment tax credit, in place of tax incentives in the form of a full exemption provided by separate government decisions. This makes it possible to achieve significant results in increasing the investment activity of enterprises, in stimulating the development of innovative activities, in creating a healthy competitive environment, in ensuring the effectiveness of tax incentives, as well as accurate accounting and preventing unexpected losses in budget revenues due to tax incentives.

It should be noted that in applying the mechanisms of tax incentives for research activities, it is necessary to pay special attention to the very interpretation of the costs of this type of activity, thereby highlighting the object of fiscal incentives. Based on this, it is proposed to introduce a single definition of the concepts of "technological innovation" or "research activity" into the tax legislation. In addition, the further development of stimulation of innovation activity in Uzbekistan should be based on an assessment of the effectiveness of those tools that are most widely used in the practice of developed foreign countries and have a primary impact on the effectiveness of innovation activity, to be carried out in the direction of developing tools that have proven their effectiveness and applying new effective incentive tools.

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