

**TAX ARREARSNING MACROECONOMIC THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS
AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH STATE BUDGET STABILITY**

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Abstract

This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the macroeconomic theoretical foundations of tax arrears and their relationship with government budget stability. Tax arrears are examined as a significant fiscal risk factor, and their interactions with macroeconomic cycles, public debt dynamics, and fiscal sustainability mechanisms are theoretically justified. The study discusses the concept of fiscal sustainability, theories on the impact of debt on macroeconomic stability, institutional features of tax policy that encourage debt accumulation, and the concept of revenue sustainability. Furthermore, the paper highlights the role of tax arrears in weakening the government revenue base, widening fiscal gaps, and increasing vulnerability to macroeconomic shocks.

The findings of the research contribute to the development of theoretical conclusions and policy implications aimed at improving tax debt management mechanisms and strengthening budgetary stability.

Keywords Tax arrears, fiscal sustainability, macroeconomic stability, government budget, fiscal risks, public debt, tax policy.

Introduction

The main scientific hypothesis of this study is that the increase in tax arrears reduces the stability of state budget revenues, widens the fiscal gap, and creates systemic risks to macroeconomic stability. In particular, tax arrears manifest themselves as a factor that limits the stabilization function of fiscal policy during economic cycles and intensifies the dynamics of public debt.

In recent years, under conditions of global economic instability, the consequences of the pandemic, geopolitical shocks, and the intensification of economic cycles, the issue of ensuring state budget stability has become one of the priority directions of economic policy. In this process, the stability of tax revenues constitutes the main pillar of the fiscal system, and the growth of tax arrears is regarded as an important factor weakening the revenue base of the budget[1].

In macroeconomic theory, fiscal stability is explained by the state's ability to fulfill its long-term obligations, maintain a balance between revenues and expenditures, and keep public debt at a manageable level. From this point of view, tax arrears are interpreted as an important component of fiscal risks, increasing the sensitivity of the budget system to shocks and reducing the effectiveness of macroeconomic policy.

Although the micro-level factors of tax arrears have been widely studied in the scientific literature, their relationship with macroeconomic mechanisms, fiscal stability, and state

budget stability has not been analyzed systematically enough. In particular, providing a theoretical basis for the mechanisms through which tax arrears affect economic cycles, public debt dynamics, and the stabilization function of fiscal policy constitutes an urgent scientific problem[2].

In this regard, the purpose of this article is to reveal the macroeconomic theoretical foundations of tax arrears, to substantiate scientifically and theoretically the mechanisms of their impact on state budget stability, and to formulate conceptual approaches to the management of fiscal risks.

Literature Review and Methods

The issue of tax arrears has been examined as an important scientific problem in numerous foreign and domestic studies in the context of ensuring the stability of public finance. T.A. Aushev interprets tax arrears as a fiscal obligation representing the amount of unfulfilled liabilities for taxes and charges established by legislation, including fines and penalties. This definition makes it possible to assess tax arrears as an important component of fiscal risks[3]. T. Andreyeva, analyzing the reasons why taxpayers fail to comply with tax discipline, substantiates the need to increase tax culture and to develop tax authorities as institutional partners providing services to taxpayers. In the studies of O.A. Bondar and S.L. Osipov, the concept of tax arrears is expanded through the introduction of the category of “total tax arrears,” which includes overdue taxes, penalties, and fines[4].

The concept developed by A. Laffer regarding the relationship between tax rates and budget revenues theoretically substantiates that an excessive increase in the tax burden may reduce tax collection efficiency and lead to a growth of tax arrears. M. Brostek emphasizes the need to reduce the tax burden and improve debt recovery strategies in order to decrease tax arrears[5].

S.N. Alikhin and D.A. Levacheva argue for the application of a differentiated approach in developing tax arrears recovery mechanisms, taking into account the financial condition of taxpayers. I.G. Vinokhodova notes the effectiveness of property seizure mechanisms in the recovery of tax arrears, while also emphasizing that such measures may have a negative impact on economic activity. Margherita Ebraico substantiates the need not only to encourage the collection of taxes and charges, but also to apply strict control measures with respect to delinquent taxpayers[7].

Among domestic researchers, U. Berdiyeva demonstrates that the level of tax collection directly affects the volume of tax arrears. A. G‘iyosov identifies the low level of taxpayers’ knowledge regarding their tax obligations as one of the important factors behind tax arrears. Sh. Toshmatov scientifically substantiates that tax arrears can be reduced through strengthening taxpayers’ payment discipline. I. Niyazmetov emphasizes that the regular monitoring of the objective causes of tax arrears is important for optimizing tax policy[6].

In addition, S. Elmirzayev substantiated the need to strengthen information exchange between banks and state authorities in combating tax evasion. U. Hakimov emphasizes that reducing tax rates and supporting business entities constitute important fiscal instruments for decreasing tax arrears.

Although the existing scientific literature extensively covers the micro and institutional factors of tax arrears, the issue of their impact on state budget stability through macroeconomic mechanisms has not been sufficiently analyzed in a systematic and conceptual manner. Therefore, providing a scientific and theoretical basis for the mechanisms through which tax arrears affect macroeconomic stability constitutes an urgent scientific task.

In this study, the macroeconomic theoretical foundations of tax arrears and their impact on state budget stability were examined on the basis of scientific and theoretical analysis. During the research process, methods of system analysis, comparative analysis, deductive reasoning, and inductive logical inference were used. In addition, the relationship between tax arrears, fiscal stability, and macroeconomic shocks was analyzed on the basis of a conceptual model.

Results

The results of this study made it possible to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the factors causing tax arrears, the mechanisms for eliminating them, and the system of institutional measures aimed at ensuring the stability of public finance. During the course of the research, it was determined that tax arrears constitute a multifactorial fiscal problem formed under the influence of economic, institutional, and external shocks[8].

First, the instability of the financial condition of хозяйствующих субъектов was assessed as one of the main economic determinants of tax arrears, together with the growth of accounts receivable and payable, the sharp decline in demand, and incorrect managerial decisions. Second, the low level of taxpayers' knowledge regarding their tax obligations and the weakness of tax culture were considered institutional factors, and it was determined that they directly affect tax collectability. Third, external shocks such as the pandemic, socio-economic crises, and natural conditions were classified as important macroeconomic factors leading to a sharp increase in tax arrears[9].

According to the research results, an excessive increase in the tax burden may reduce tax collectability and cause the growth of tax arrears. For this reason, conducting tax policy at an optimal level is considered an important factor in ensuring fiscal stability. At the same time, such fiscal instruments as tax incentives, deferment of payments, the temporary suspension of penalty accrual, and the extension of declaration deadlines were assessed as effective mechanisms for reducing tax arrears[10].

The formation of tax arrears occurs under the influence of complex, multifactorial, and gradually developing macroeconomic processes. In economic theory, it is noted that macroeconomic shocks — including global and national economic crises, pandemics, disruptions in energy markets, external trade shocks, inflationary pressure, and factors of financial instability — significantly affect the production volume, income flows, and financial stability of business entities. Under such shocks, enterprises experience a decline in profitability, a contraction of cash flows, and limitations in their ability to fulfill financial obligations. A decrease in revenues worsens the liquidity position of enterprises and reduces their ability to pay taxes and other mandatory payments within the established deadlines[11]. As a result, cases of failure to meet tax obligations become more widespread, leading to an increase in the volume of tax arrears. The growth of tax arrears, in turn, weakens the stability

of the state budget revenue base, widens the fiscal gap, and intensifies the need for public debt. This process, consequently, limits the stabilization function of fiscal policy and creates systemic risks for macroeconomic stability. (Figure 1)

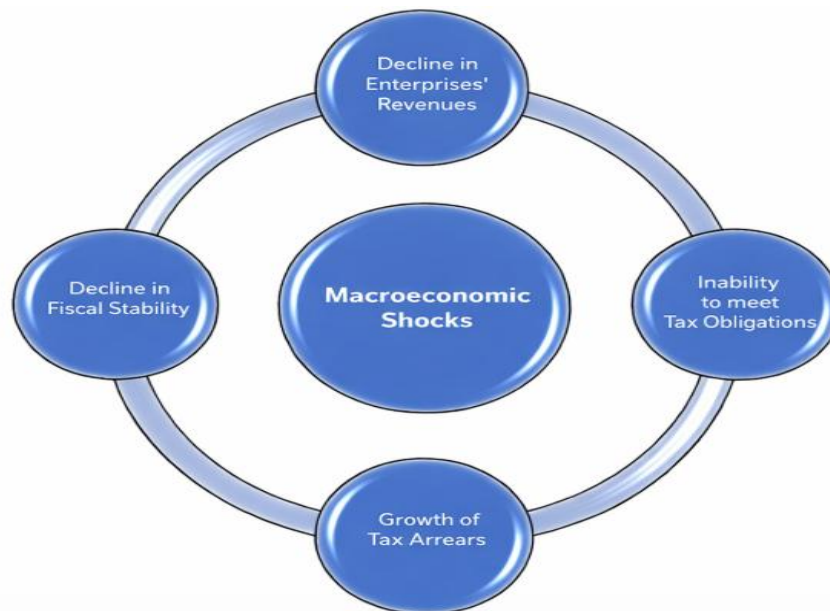


Figure 1. Conceptual Model of the Macroeconomic Formation Mechanism of Tax Arrears

The research results demonstrated that there is a close interrelationship between tax arrears and the stability of the state budget. Tax arrears reduce the stability of budget revenues, widen the fiscal gap, and intensify the dynamics of public debt. At the same time, they limit the countercyclical function of fiscal policy and increase sensitivity to macroeconomic shocks.

The process of eliminating tax arrears should not rely solely on compulsory collection measures, but should be implemented through a system of comprehensive institutional mechanisms. These mechanisms are considered as an integrated approach that includes preventive measures, compulsory collection instruments, and flexible fiscal instruments.

First, preventive measures constitute the main institutional direction aimed at preventing tax arrears. Within this framework, increasing tax culture, optimizing the tax burden, and introducing digital tax administration are of particular importance. Enhancing tax culture serves to strengthen taxpayers' legal awareness and increase voluntary compliance by explaining the economic and social significance of taxes. Optimizing the tax burden, in turn, is aimed at reducing the risks of tax evasion and arrears arising from excessively high tax rates [12]. Digital tax administration makes it possible to strengthen tax discipline by simplifying interaction with taxpayers, submitting reports electronically, and conducting real-time monitoring.

Second, compulsory collection measures include institutional mechanisms aimed at recovering tax arrears in the short term once they have arisen. In particular, collection from bank accounts, seizure of property, and directing tax debt toward debtors are regarded as the main instruments for compulsory settlement of tax arrears. Collection from bank accounts

directly affects the taxpayer's cash flows and enables rapid recovery of arrears. Property seizure serves to ensure budget revenues through the realization of assets belonging to indebted entities. The mechanism of directing tax debt toward debtors creates an opportunity to settle arrears using funds receivable by business entities from third parties [13].

Third, flexible fiscal instruments are considered an important component of countercyclical fiscal policy in reducing tax arrears. These instruments include granting tax incentives, deferring tax payment deadlines, and temporarily abolishing penalties and fines. Tax incentives support business entities facing economic difficulties, helping them restore their operations and improve their capacity to fulfill tax obligations in the future. The mechanism of deferred tax payments alleviates liquidity problems and prevents a sharp increase in tax arrears. Temporary abolition of penalties and fines reduces fiscal pressure on taxpayers during crisis periods and strengthens their confidence in the tax system [14].

Thus, the institutional mechanism for eliminating tax arrears appears as an interconnected system of preventive measures, compulsory collection mechanisms, and flexible fiscal instruments, playing an important role in ensuring the stability of state budget revenues and strengthening macroeconomic stability. This integrated approach scientifically substantiates the necessity of managing tax arrears not only through repressive measures but also through incentive-based and flexible fiscal policy instruments. (Figure 2)

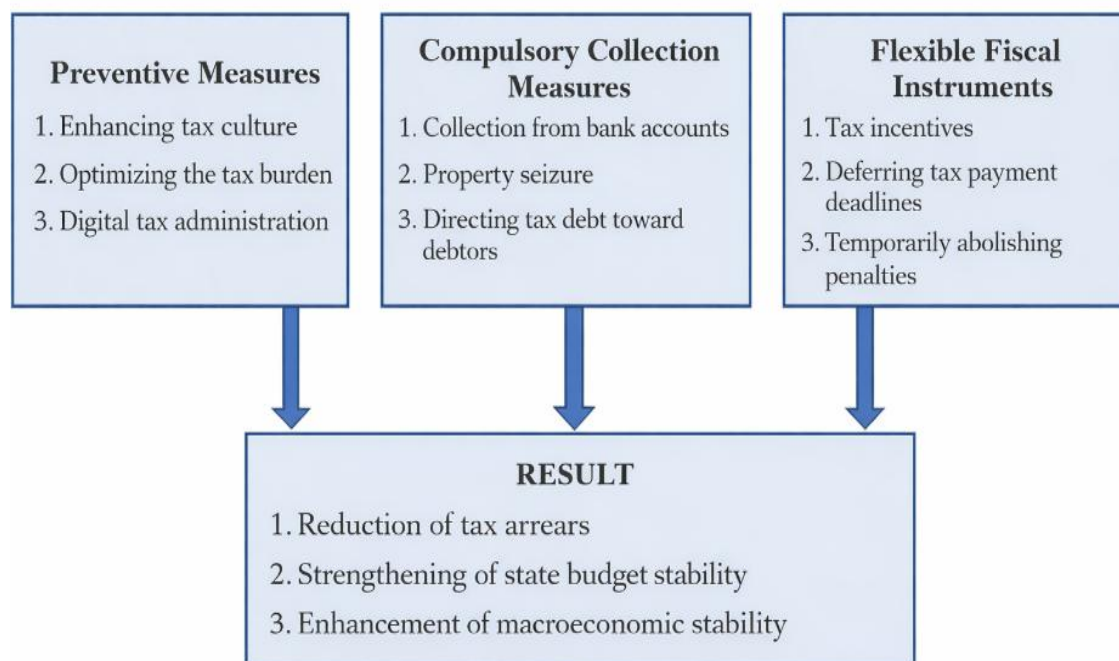


Figure 2. Mechanisms for Eliminating Tax Arrears

The results of the theoretical analysis confirmed that the process of eliminating tax arrears requires a comprehensive institutional approach. During the research, it was determined that the integration of preventive measures, compulsory collection instruments, and flexible fiscal policy tools plays an important role in reducing tax arrears. The coordinated application of

these mechanisms serves to strengthen tax discipline, ensure the stability of tax revenues, and reduce fiscal risks.

According to the research findings, increasing tax culture and introducing digital tax administration emerge as the main institutional factors that strengthen voluntary tax compliance. At the same time, compulsory collection mechanisms such as collection from bank accounts, seizure of property, and directing claims toward debtors were identified as effective fiscal instruments that enable the reduction of tax arrears in the short term. Flexible fiscal measures, including deferred tax payments, tax incentives, and the temporary abolition of penalties and fines, serve to ensure long-term fiscal stability by improving the liquidity position of taxpayers during periods of economic crisis [15].

In general, the research results scientifically substantiated that the integrated institutional model of tax arrears management plays an important role in strengthening the stability of state budget revenues, limiting public debt dynamics, and ensuring macroeconomic stability. This approach confirms the necessity of managing tax arrears not only through repressive measures, but also through preventive and flexible fiscal policy instruments.

Discussion

The obtained research results showed that the issue of tax arrears management should not be limited only to compulsory collection mechanisms, but must be considered on the basis of a comprehensive institutional approach. The integrated application of preventive measures, compulsory collection instruments, and flexible fiscal policy tools emerged as an important factor in ensuring the stability of tax revenues and reducing fiscal risks.

First, within the framework of preventive measures, increasing tax culture and introducing digital tax administration can significantly strengthen the level of voluntary compliance among taxpayers. Scientific literature also identifies transparency of information, digitalization, and taxpayer-oriented services as important institutional determinants in strengthening tax discipline. At the same time, optimizing the tax burden is considered an important fiscal instrument for preventing tax arrears by broadening the tax base and reducing the motivation for tax evasion [16].

Second, although compulsory collection measures are effective tools for reducing tax arrears in the short term, their excessively strict application may worsen the liquidity position of business entities and reduce economic activity. Therefore, it is advisable to introduce a risk-based approach when applying mechanisms such as collection from bank accounts, seizure of property, and directing claims toward debtors, taking into account the financial condition of taxpayers and implementing collection measures gradually.

Third, flexible fiscal instruments, including tax incentives, deferred payments, and the temporary abolition of penalties and fines, help ease liquidity constraints of taxpayers during economic crises and contribute to long-term fiscal stability. Such countercyclical fiscal measures not only prevent a sharp increase in tax arrears, but also stimulate the restoration of the tax base in the future.

The research results indicate that the integrated institutional model of tax arrears management plays an important role in strengthening state budget revenue stability, reducing the fiscal gap,

and ensuring macroeconomic stability [17]. From this perspective, managing tax arrears not only through repressive mechanisms, but also in combination with preventive and flexible fiscal policy instruments, is assessed as an important strategic direction for increasing the effectiveness of fiscal policy.

Conclusion

This study scientifically and theoretically analyzed the macroeconomic foundations of tax arrears and their impact on state budget stability. The results of the conducted analysis confirmed that tax arrears are one of the important fiscal risks that disrupt the stability of public finance and demonstrated that their management requires integrated institutional mechanisms.

According to the research findings, the coordinated application of preventive measures, compulsory collection instruments, and flexible fiscal policy tools is of significant importance in reducing tax arrears. In particular, increasing tax culture, optimizing the tax burden, and introducing digital tax administration were assessed as important institutional factors that strengthen the voluntary compliance of taxpayers and help prevent tax arrears. At the same time, compulsory collection mechanisms such as collection from bank accounts, seizure of property, and directing claims toward debtors were identified as effective fiscal instruments that contribute to reducing tax arrears in the short term.

During the research, it was scientifically substantiated that flexible fiscal measures, including deferred tax payments, tax incentives, and the temporary abolition of penalties and fines, serve to ensure long-term fiscal stability by improving the liquidity position of taxpayers during economic crises. Such countercyclical fiscal policy instruments stimulate the restoration of the tax base and create opportunities for ensuring stable growth of budget revenues in the future.

Overall, the research results showed that the integrated institutional model of tax arrears management plays an important role in strengthening state budget stability, reducing the fiscal gap, and ensuring macroeconomic stability. Therefore, in managing tax arrears, it is necessary not to limit policy only to repressive measures, but to combine preventive and flexible fiscal policy instruments as a priority strategic direction for ensuring the stability of public finance.

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