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BUDGETARY INSTRUMENTS TO SUPPORT PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

Makashina Olga Vladilenovna,
Professor of the Department of Public Finance, Faculty of Finance,
D.Sc.in Economics, Professor

The effective and transparent management of public finances is a prerequisite for achieving Russia's strategic goals for socio-economic development. The complexity of such management is due, among other things, to the substantial size of the country's budget system, which necessitates the activation of tools that contribute to the sustainability of regional budgets. These tools include preferential regimes. Both in Russia and in foreign practice, preferential regimes offer tax incentives, exemption from customs duties and tariffs, simplification of administrative procedures, and ensuring access to infrastructure and necessary production factors [1; 2; 3].

Due to the limited availability of budget resources, special attention should currently be paid to the assessment of preferential regimes, not only in terms of attracting investment and creating a comfortable environment for business activities, but also in terms of the effectiveness of spending budget funds allocated for their support. Preferential regimes are undoubtedly tools for spatial development of the economy, but there are different perspectives on the desired outcome of these tools and, consequently, on their effectiveness [4; 5; 6]. Due to the spatial unevenness of the location of special economic zones and other preferential regimes, which serve as investment platforms, there is a high probability of spatial unevenness in the economic development of the Russian Federation. According to some authors [7; 8], the regional significance of special economic zones has been underestimated, resulting in low efficiency of their activities. In turn, the low efficiency of implementing preferential regimes has not contributed to significant returns from using various budgetary instruments.

In this study, budgetary support instruments are understood as actions (measures, activities, and tools) that contribute to the development of industries and individual organizations. These measures are funded from the budgets of all levels of the country's budgetary system. Currently, there is a wide variety of such instruments in domestic practice. Let's consider some types of budgetary financial support tools.

The most common form of budgetary support is subsidies. This tool involves the direct payment of funds from the federal, regional, and local budgets to economic entities in order to provide them with financial support. Subsidies can

be direct or indirect. Direct subsidies are provided to enterprises engaged in fundamental research and development, as well as to organizations involved in personnel retraining. Indirect subsidies are provided through the implementation of appropriate monetary and tax policies.

The next measure of budgetary support is subsidies. These are funds allocated from the budgets to provide financial support for manufacturers of essential goods and those engaged in providing public services. Often, such enterprises are unable to cover their costs, as the revenue from selling their products is lower than the costs of production and sales, and the revenue from providing socially significant services is lower than the costs of providing these services. Subsidies are provided to such economic entities in order to compensate for increased costs and cover losses. This allows for the preservation of prices for essential goods and services, ensuring the survival of these enterprises. These include agricultural producers, companies in the housing and utilities sector, research organizations, and cultural and social institutions. However, it is worth noting that only large enterprises in these sectors can receive subsidies to cover losses. For small and medium-sized enterprises, special support tools are provided, such as preferential loans, IT support, tax holidays and benefits, parallel imports, preferential leasing, and certain industry-specific support measures.

As for the support of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the Russian Federation, tools have been used for quite a long time to promote their development. Since 2025, new tools have been planned and are already being implemented. For example, since 2025, an intermediate category called SME+ has been introduced. This category includes companies that are no longer eligible for SME support but have not yet grown into large enterprises with an annual revenue of less than 10 billion rubles and a workforce of no more than 1,500 employees.

In the current conditions of sanctions pressure on the Russian economy, it is important to classify support tools into internal and external. Internal support measures include compensating a portion of the interest payments of domestic enterprises in order to reduce their debt burden during ongoing activities; compensating credit institutions for the loss of income from providing preferential loans; and compensating expenses for the creation of new production facilities, modernization, and research and development. External support measures include: compensating costs for facilitating the entry of products into new foreign markets (markets of friendly countries); and providing financial support for export operations.

Thus, the study of budgetary support tools for preferential regimes has shown that the preferential regime of special economic zones has received the most development. The budgetary costs of supporting this preferential regime have been recouped. For residents of special economic zones, budgetary tools are more important than tax preferences. However, the disadvantage of this preferential regime is that some of the funds allocated from the budget system

have not been spent. Most of the support tools for priority economic zones are related to taxation, while budgetary tools are less diverse. Existing and potential residents of priority economic zones pay special attention to the budgetary support tool of insurance premium benefits. The preferential regimes of Arctic zones and special economic zones are highly territorial in nature. The budgetary support tools largely duplicate those of special economic zones and priority economic zones.

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MOLIYAVIY SAVODXONLIKNI OSHIRISH – INVESTITSION FAOLLIK VA FISKAL BARQARORLIKNI TA'MINLASH VOSITASI

Zafarova Azizaxon Shuxrat qizi

Toshkent davlat iqtisodiyot universiteti talabasi

Zamonaviy iqtisodiy sharoitda aholining moliyaviy savodxonligi darajasi nafaqat shaxsiy farovonlikning, balki butun mamlakat makroiqtisodiy barqarorligining fundamental omillaridan biri hisoblanadi. Moliyaviy