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TAX MANAGEMENT POLICIES OF INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES OF THE UZBEKISTAN

Submission Date: April 10, 2023, Accepted Date: April 15, 2023,

Published Date: April 20, 2023

Crossref doi: <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijmef/Volume03Issue04-03>

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ABSTRACT

Ensuring the necessary level of collection of taxes and other mandatory payments in the Republic of Uzbekistan, organizing the activities of large taxpayers, implementing tax administration of taxpayers and mutual cooperation on fulfilling tax obligations special attention is being paid to the fundamental improvement of service and technical service. In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis on December 28, 2018, "One should be interested in paying taxes on time, not evading them." The new version of the Tax Code should encourage honest and honest taxpayers, who are the backbone of the country's development, and punish those who work in secret. "It is necessary to introduce the same fair tax regime for everyone at the expense of reducing the tax burden, it is necessary to gradually cancel tax benefits" as one of the important tasks in this regard.

KEYWORDS

budget policy, budget, tax benefits, tax administration, business entities, tax revenues, tax, tax rate, preferences, large taxpayers, state tax inspection.

INTRODUCTION

In our country, special attention is being paid to the foundation of completely new sectors of the economy,

especially to the modernization of their management methods, that is, to the introduction of the principles

of conducting international business. The development of enterprises undergoing large-scale reforms in our national economy, ensuring their access to the foreign capital market, and the effective use of advanced foreign experiences in this regard make it an urgent task.

In addition, the number of economic entities of almost all large enterprises in our republic is increasing day by day. This will serve the rapid development of our economy, the increase of industrial potential, the development of high-tech industries, in other words, the competitiveness of our country.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The concept of "large enterprise" is not mentioned in legal documents. In practice, an enterprise that is not included in the category of a small business entity is considered a large enterprise. The following are considered small business entities (defined in Article 5 of the Law "On Guarantees of Freedom of Business Activity"):

- individual entrepreneurs;
- in the service and other non-manufacturing sectors, the average annual number of employees of which is employed in the production sector does not exceed 20 people
- micro-firms with no more than 10 people, in wholesale, retail trade and public catering - with no more than 5 people;
- small enterprises whose average annual number of employees is determined by industry (Classifier, Annex

1 to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers dated August 24, 2016 No. 275).

If the average annual number of employees determined by micro-firms and small enterprises is increased, they will be deprived of the benefits, preferences, guarantees and rights provided for by the legislation during the period when the number of employees is allowed to increase.

For example, fixed assets are revalued by small business entities 1 time in 3 years, other entities submit year-end financial statements (only forms 1 and 2) annually, and others quarterly (all forms of financial statements).

The criteria for including legal entities in the category of large taxpayers are defined in the Regulation (registered by the Ministry of Justice on 12.07.2019 with No. 3172) and are used for the purposes of tax administration. Taxpayers included in the category of large taxpayers submit tax reports and pay taxes (fees) centrally, taking into account separate divisions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The following are included in the category of large tax payers

According to the Regulation No. 3172 on setting the criteria for inclusion of legal entities in the category of large taxpayers registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 12, 2019, the criteria for inclusion of legal entities in the category of large taxpayers are as follows are included in the category of large taxpayers:

a) enterprises producing excise goods and providing excise services;

b) commercial banks, commodity, stock and currency exchanges;

c) Lukoil JSC, British tobacco JSC and their affiliated organizations; Tax marks, stamps, and banderoles are alternative ways of indicating, through marks on the packet, that tobacco taxes have been paid. Simultaneous with its negotiations on the detailed tax reforms described above, BAT had begun to press for the collection and policing of taxes on imports and suggested systems to ensure that imported cigarettes were taxed.

d) organizations participating in the performance of work on the agreement on product distribution;

Legal entities whose net income from sales exceeded 100.0 billion soums at the end of the previous calendar year or exceeded this amount at the end of a consecutive twelve-month period, O of a foreign legal entity Permanent institutions (subdivisions) in the Republic of Uzbekistan;

e) legal entities that extract, process, supply and sell hydrocarbon raw materials and mineral resources, as well as generate and supply electricity, and permanent establishments in the Republic of Uzbekistan of foreign legal entities that supply goods (work and services) to them (bo linmali), with the exception of gas stations for cars;

f) Legal entities that use the airspace of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the purpose of transporting

passengers, perform international air communications and are part of them.

g) foreign legal entities that implement the implementation of services in electronic form, the place of implementation of which is the Republic of Uzbekistan. Pursuant to Clause 4 of the Regulation, legal entities are determined based on their indicators in the tax and financial reports submitted to the tax authorities for the end of the previous calendar year or for the following twelve-month period. if they do not meet the specified criteria, these economic entities will remain in the category of large taxpayers for the next three years.

Legal entities included in or removed from the list of large taxpayers are notified in writing within five days from the date of the relevant decision by the State Tax Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including through the personal office of the taxpayer.

When studying the experience of foreign countries, the following was determined.

Determining the category of large taxpayers in the Russian Federation is carried out by the order of the Federal Service of Russia No. MM-3-06/308 of May 16, 2007. Non-profit organizations and individual entrepreneurs are not included in the prosecution of large taxpayers.

In 2020, organizations that meet the following criteria will be included in the category of large taxpayers:

annual income for federal level organizations is from 35 billion rubles, for regional level organizations from 10 to 35 billion rubles.

interdependence with other large taxpayers, i.e. if there is an impact on the results of its economic activity;

if the organization has submitted an application for tax monitoring;

if the decision to join the ranks of large taxpayers was made by the Federal Tax Service.

Tax authorities notify taxpayers themselves. According to Article 83 of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation has the authority to determine the specifics of accounting for large taxpayers.

The procedure for keeping accounts and determining the category of large taxpayers in the Kyrgyz Republic According to Article 102 of the Tax Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, the category of large taxpayers is defined in accordance with the criteria established by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In accordance with the decision of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic dated April 7, 2011 "On the approval of the rules and procedure of the tax administration", the Regulation "On the criteria and procedure for determining large tax payers" was approved.

Taxpayers who meet one of the following conditions are included in the group of large taxpayers. Including:

- funds from the sale of goods, works, services in accordance with the selected accounting method and established standards in the last 12 months:

a) taxpayers with sales income of 50.0 million soums and above

b) Taxpayers with an income of 20.0 million soums and above for taxpayers other than item "a".

- taxpayers whose amount of taxes and mandatory payments withheld and paid in the last 12 months exceeds 2.5 million soums;

- includes taxpayers whose net assets (excluding liabilities) exceed 5.0 million soums.

CONCLUSION

1. In order to improve the efficiency of the tax administration and taking into account the increase of the minimum wage, to ensure the balance of the inflation rate and to take into account the high total amount of income of large taxpayers, the net income from the sale of products (goods, work and services) it is necessary to determine the amount higher than 150.0 billion soums at the end of the previous calendar year.

2. If the legal entities included in the category of large taxpayers do not meet the specified criteria by the end of the calendar year, these economic entities are large tax payers and these economic entities are subject to large tax during the next year. It would be appropriate to leave it in the category of passengers.

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