

Theoretical Appropriateness of Turnover Tax in the Taxation of Small Enterprises in Our Country

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Abstract. For small business enterprises, the turnover tax is one of the main tax types. Theoretical information about turnover tax is presented.

Key words. small business, enterprise, turnover, payer, bank, benefit, tax, system, budget, tax policy, system.

The transition to the innovative development of the economy and its modernization in the modern conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan is one of the main factors in the activation of economic growth. The introduction of new, advanced technologies, forms of organization and management of labor, based on the achievements of scientific and technological progress, is especially relevant in the field of small business, since these are small enterprises that act as a link between science and production. The role of small businesses in the main parameters of the development of our country is much lower than in industrialized countries.

The above allows us to emphasize that state support for small businesses in Uzbekistan is not always carried out purposefully and therefore is not effective enough. In Uzbekistan, there are many problems of a financial and economic and organizational nature in the path of economic development of small businesses, which can be solved by the state through the effective use of all types of regulatory instruments, including tax policies. In this regard, it is very important to study the experience of taxing small business entities of foreign countries developed in the conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The increase in the role of small businesses in industrialized countries at the present stage is not a spontaneous one, but a necessary legislation that arose in the process of the development of scientific and technical progress.

An important aspect of small business taxation is the criterion for recognizing an enterprise as small. In developed countries, there are no general principles for determining such a criterion, so it differs between countries. The main criteria for classifying enterprises as small are the volume of economic turnover and the number of workers. In France, for example, small ones include firms of 10 to 50 people, while the total annual turnover of the enterprise should not exceed 3.5 million euros for firms selling goods and 1 million euros for service providers. Firms with employment in the UK of up to 24 people, as well as businesses with an annual turnover of no more than £ 400 million (which is 96% of the total number of private companies). In the US, the category of small enterprises includes enterprises with an employee population of up to 500 people, annual income

from 3 million to 12 million dollars, and the value of assets does not exceed 5 million dollars (such firms make up 99% of All American companies)

Table 1

Criteria for including enterprises in foreign countries as small business entities

Countries	Number of workers, max	Annual turnover, no more
Great Britain	24-99 people (up to 250 people)	400 thousand pounds
Belgium	100 people	145 million francs
France	200 people	3,5 million francs
Germaniya	500 people	Up to 11.5 million euros
Luxembourg City	100 people	60 thousand lux. Francs
Japan	100 (not more than 300 in industry)	30 million yen (up to 100 million)
USA	500 people	3-12 million dollars
Canada	100 people	2-20 million dollars
China	100 people	300thousand yuan Renminbi

As a matter of fact, the regimes of taxation of small business entities differ depending on the country, the purposes and conditions applied to them. Due to these large differences in the tax systems of developed countries, the absolute figures for a number of countries are not at all comparable, and it is difficult to distinguish common features. Small businesses in the US and EU countries use multiple tax systems. These are special tax regimes (due to national economic policy priorities), general regime (corporate income tax) and income tax for private entrepreneurs. But it is wrong to compare the tax role of small business of Uzbekistan and foreign countries due to the fact that the terms of small business are the same. Unlike in Uzbekistan, individual investors in the US who invest in small innovative businesses also have significant income tax benefits. Special attention should be paid to the establishment of a small innovative enterprise in our country. It should also be noted that despite the reduction of benefits and their optimization in industrially developed countries, the benefits that encourage the formation of new joint-stock companies in fields requiring science have remained. In contrast to Uzbekistan, developed countries pay special attention to the development of small innovative enterprises. A number of objective and subjective factors affect the implementation of active innovative activities in the field of small business in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The main factors that prevent the implementation of innovations are the following: the absence of a law regulating the innovative activities of small enterprises in the Republic of Uzbekistan; insufficient financial support from the state; high cost of innovation; low ability to pay for new products; high economic risk and a long period of innovation return; low demand for small innovative business; difficulties in obtaining bank loans; difficulties in obtaining premises and high rental rates; lack of qualified personnel-managers and accountants, as well as lack of effective tax incentives for innovative activities.

Table 2

Comparative characteristics of indicators of development of small innovative enterprises (SMEs) in developed countries

Indicators	In developed countries
Share of KIC among small enterprises %	80
Volume of KIK scientific research and development %	30
Volume of all news generated %	20
Share of KIK in manufacturing industry %	15
Number of KIK developments sufficient for implementation	60

If we look at the special tax regimes in international practice, their characteristics and the level of tax burden compared to the special regimes of Uzbekistan, since a number of countries provide comprehensive support to small businesses, several options for taxation are used (as in Uzbekistan), they can be divided only conditionally.

In industrialized countries such as Austria, Great Britain, Hungary, Greece, Spain, Canada, Malta, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, USA, France, the Czech Republic, tax incentives or special tax regimes are provided for certain types of activities mainly carried out by small enterprises. . Thus, they tend to support areas of national interest, which are mainly carried out by small firms.

In international practice, VAT is paid by almost all enterprises, regardless of their status. If a single tax (within the simplified tax system) or a small amount of income (turnover) allows exemption from the obligation to calculate and pay VAT, voluntary registration as a payer of this tax is carried out, and for such companies All benefits are provided. In some countries, unlike Uzbekistan, reduced VAT rates are used for priority areas of activity.

In the tax practice of developed countries, simplified taxation is used more often. The simplified regime of taxation is primarily aimed at stimulating the development of small business entities. In accordance with this regime, individual entrepreneurs may be exempted from certain types of taxes (often, in international practice, such a tax is VAT). In addition, the total amount of several taxes can be replaced by the payment of a single tax.

With the adoption of the new tax code of 2020, according to the change in the tax system, a turnover tax was introduced for small businesses. The only criterion for switching to the payment of turnover tax is an annual turnover of 1 billion. Entered legal entities up to soums.

The analysis of the necessary conditions for the formation of a strong small business in foreign practice shows that the secret of the high importance of this sector in the economy of developed countries is an effective state policy aimed at the development and support of small business. Tax incentives and special regimes help to strengthen, take their place in the market, raise small enterprises to the middle level and become a full participant in tax relations.

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