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**PRIVILEGES AND PREFERENCES GIVEN TO ENTREPRENEURS
ENGAGED IN EXPORT ACTIVITIES AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT
OF THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY**

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ABSTRACT

The article is designed to create favorable conditions and opportunities for businesses by improving tax administration without taking measures to mitigate the negative impact on the economy of Uzbekistan and the implementation of fiscal policy to support taxpayers. Improving the tax administration of the country is mainly aimed at improving the efficiency and quality of tax relations between taxpayers and the state, which is one of the main directions of our tax policy.

KEYWORDS: *Budget policy, Crisis, budget, Tax benefits, Tax administration, Business entities, Tax reporting, Tax revenues, Tax benefits, Taxes, Tax rates, Taxes.*

INTRODUCTION

Today, a number of laws at the government level are being adopted to support business entities. At the same time, the tax authorities are working to ensure the implementation of these laws and provide tax legislation and business entities with practical assistance in the export of manufactured goods and the further development of the electrical industry.

Improving the tax administration of the country is mainly aimed at improving the efficiency and quality of tax relations between taxpayers and the state, which is one of the main directions of our tax policy.

For this reason, the President considers the increase in the level of tax administration as an important direction of tax policy by reducing the tax burden, ensuring equal competition between honest taxpayers and reducing the costs associated with the operation of the tax system.

The Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides benefits to exporting businesses:

- 1) in Article 284, the sale of excisable goods for export (under customs procedures for export) is not subject to taxation;
- 2) in Article 260, the value-added tax with a zero rate shall be applied to the sale of goods exported from the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the export customs procedure;
- 3) in Article 337, the income tax from the sale of goods (works) for export is applied at "0" percent;
- 4) In Article 464, income from the export of goods (services) is not included in the tax base for turnover tax.

First, from 2020, not only exporting enterprises but also all business entities that have a negative difference in the calculation of the amount of VAT will have the right to a refund (refund) of value added tax. This exemption was established by the new Tax Code and came into force on July 1 this year.

In particular, 9,014.6 billion soums of taxes were returned in 5,847 cases this year, which is 5 times more than in 2019 (1,697.7 billion soums were returned to exporters in 739 cases).

Due to these funds, opportunities have been created for the development of entrepreneurial activity and expansion of the production base.

Second, in order to improve the system of taxpayer services, the task of VAT reimbursement was transferred to each regional state tax administration, and VAT administration departments were established in the tax system.

Third, an accelerated procedure for VAT reimbursement (7 days) was introduced, and in August-December this year, a total of 2,788.0 billion soums were reimbursed in 1,168 cases.

Also, by the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 2, 2021 "On additional measures to further develop the electrical industry and increase the competitiveness of domestic products" PR-5011, the development of the electrical industry and the creation of new types of modern electrical and household appliances , was adopted in order to increase export potential.

Paragraph 4 of this resolution provides for the introduction of the following measures to support the enterprises of the electrical industry by the Export Promotion Agency. Until January 1, 2024, the export of electrical and electrical products to all countries, including neighboring countries, will not exceed 50% of the cost of transportation by road, rail and air, but not more than 15% of the export value (excluding transportation costs) by road and 20% by rail. as collateral for providing subsidies for reimbursement and making advance payments (refunds) in the framework of tenders, regardless of the source of funding, compliance with the terms of the contract in foreign currency and guarantees from local commercial banks for goods (works, services) up to 50 percent of the guarantee amount, but not more than \$ 3 million.

In addition, paragraph 5 of the resolution provides tax benefits to enterprises of the electrical industry for the period from April 1, 2021 to January 1, 2024 at a rate of not less than 80% of total revenue from sales of electrical products at the end of the reporting period in the form of

income tax and property tax rates funds released in connection with the granting of tax benefits provided for in this paragraph:

not distributed by enterprises in the form of dividends;

the creation of new production facilities and the modernization of existing facilities.

Also, in paragraph 6, when placing a copper cathode produced by JSC "Almalyk MMC" on the exchange, its starting price is reduced by 8% from April 1, 2021, 6% in 2022 and 4% in 2023 from the price of the London Metal Exchange without VAT. , From January 1, 2024 at the London Metal Exchange price (export price), and from April 1, 2021, 25% of the payment will be made in advance and the remaining 75% will be paid by industry enterprises that have introduced high-tech production processes in the purchase of copper raw materials through exchange trading. introduced the procedure of implementation in equal shares every month within 90 working days after the receipt of copper raw materials.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The level of utilization of its potential and resources in the development of industry, including its processing industries, remains low, the tax burden on the economy remains relatively high, which reduces the competitiveness of industrial products sold in domestic and foreign markets.

It is necessary to improve the existing mechanisms in the form of tax reductions and exemptions, depending on the priorities of socio-economic development of the country, the acceptability of the results of the assessment of their direct and indirect impact on the economy, social sphere.

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