

receive – қабул қилмоқ	herein – бу ерда (хужжатда)
proposals – таклифлар	tax policy – солиқ сиёсати
regarding – ...боғлиқ	affect – таъсир қилмоқ
tax law – солиқ сиёсати	pending – ҳал қилинишини кутиш
reflected – акс этган	occur – юз бермоқ
<u>–Internal Revenue Service (IRS) - солиқ бошқармаси (АҚШда)</u>	

**Read the text and translate it into Uzbek.**

### **Why do we need to pay taxes? How did our tax system evolve?**

Oliver Wendell Holmes, former Justice of the United States Supreme Court, once said, "Taxes are what we pay for a civilized society." Although people work hard to meet their needs and the needs of their families, there are some things they cannot purchase themselves. For example, the taxes paid to state and local jurisdictions help pay for police and fire protection. These taxes also pay for the operation of the local governments, and for local recreation areas such as parks and other public facilities. On the national level, Federal income taxes help pay for defense for the country. They also pay for capital facilities such as highways and other transportation services and for help for those who are poor or ill. These are all services that individual citizens cannot purchase the way they can buy food and clothing and the other necessities of life. When people live together in a society, all of its citizens must bear the cost of providing such services. Taxes are the means by which the society raises the money to cover these public costs. We have created a series of fact sheets that were excerpted from an Internal Revenue Service publication. [Economics of Taxation](#) explains how taxes support government services and benefit our citizens. [Writing and Enacting Tax Legislation](#) explains the process for developing and passing legislation into law. We have other information available off-line that we will gladly mail to you upon request. These will help you to understand our Federal tax system, along with taxes imposed by [State and local](#) jurisdictions. We believe this information will provide you with a better understanding of the various taxes imposed in the United States.

### **Do you know these words?**

Supreme Court – олий суд

civilized society – ривожланган жамият

needs – эҳтиёжлар

purchase – харид қилмоқ

taxes paid – солиқ тўланади

recreation areas – истироҳат жойлари

**•REVISE GRAMMAR! Use the verbs in Present Indefinite Active or Passive and translate the sentences:**

The diagram (*to show*) fluctuations in the level of economic activity.

The business cycle (*to alternate*) between depression and boom.

It (*to characterize*) by four stages.

Depression usually (*to accompany*) by low output and unemployment.

In boom conditions aggregate demand (*to exceed*) substantial output level.

During this period full employment (*to reach*).

**•Read and translate the text into Uzbek.**

**UNIT 14.**

**TAXATION POLICY**

There are many tax regimes in the world, with the rules for individuals and companies tailored to meet local conditions. Taxation is extremely complex, and here we can only outline the most general principles.

The money gathered in from taxes is usually a government's main source of revenue. Money is also raised from the issue of government securities and national saving schemes. The amount of money the government requires depends on its policy. In broad terms, governments on the left tend to help the disadvantaged sections of the society. Governments on the right are little involved in the lives of individuals and free market predominates in this situation. In consequence, left-wing governments generally need higher revenues than those on the right.

Sweden, for example, has one of the highest levels of social security, protecting its citizens in many areas of life. At the same time Swedes have one of the highest standards of living in the world, though they face one of the heaviest levels of taxation. The tax burden on the individual in most Western countries appears to have fallen in the past decade, but it is important to recognize that some cuts are more apparent than real. In the UK, for instance, direct taxes on income have been cut substantially, but indirect taxes on spending, such as Value Added Tax (VAT), have risen to compensate it. Thus, the way in which the taxes are collected may have changed but the government's overall tax take has not been reduced.

Taxation policy may also reflect socially desirable and undesirable priorities in society. Interest on savings may be tax-free to encourage thrift. Contributions to charity may also be tax-free while other transfers of capital may be subject to tax. Smoking and drinking may be discouraged by having high levels of tax imposed on them. Car ownership may be restricted by high sales taxes or duties on petrol. Each country has its own priorities.

Тасдиқ шакли I had read it	You had read it.	We had read it.
He had read it.		They had read it.
Сўроқ шакли Had you read it?		
Инкор шакли I had not read it.		

No taxes are popular, but most people agree that they are necessary. By transferring some resources to a central pool, communal projects for the common good can be paid for. Ideally, individuals and companies contribute according to their ability and collect according to their need.

The main kinds of tax can be divided roughly into four groups: direct taxes on incomes; indirect spending taxes on individuals; taxes on wealth and company taxes.

### Active vocabulary you may need

taxation policy – солиқ сиёсати	reduce – қисқартирмоқ, камайтирмоқ
meet – мос келмоқ	desirable - ихтиёрый
source of revenue – тушум манбаи	priorities – бирламчи, истиқболли
raise – йиғмоқ	savings - жамғарма
scheme – дастур, схема	charity – хайр-эҳсон
require – талаб қилмоқ	transfer - ўтказиш
be involved – аралашмоқ	be subject – солиққа тортиш
encourage - рағбатлантирмоқ	wealth - бойлик

#### • GRAMMAR REVISION: The Past Perfect Tense

#### • Translate into Uzbek:

The prices had decreased by that time.

They did not increase sales because the production had dropped by 1 per cent.

We managed to maintain the demand as we had studied the market thoroughly.

The revenue grew as the exports had increased significantly.

I wanted to read this journal. I had never read an American journal or magazine.

I planned to visit this town last June. I had never been there before.

#### Ex 1. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Why is taxation so complex and different in different countries?
2. Why are taxes imposed?
3. What are the sources of a state revenue?
4. What kind of governments usually require more money?
5. What country in EU has one of the highest levels of social security and the heaviest level of taxation?
6. What does this country have as a result of it?
7. Why have indirect taxes on spending risen in EU in the past decade?
8. Has the government's overall tax take changed in the UK in the past decade?
9. What can taxation policy reflect?
10. How are things encouraged and discouraged by taxation policy?
11. Why are the resources transferred to the central pool?
12. What is the ideal regime of taxation?

**Ex 2. Who's who in tax and taxation. Match each job title on the left with the correct definition on the right.**

1. collector of taxes	a. provides professional advice on taxation matters
2. tax inspector	b. studies tax matters
3. tax payer	c. prepares accounts and tax returns
4. tax adviser	d. examines tax returns and determines the amount of tax payable
5. tax accountant	e. collects taxes
6. tax manager	f. pays income tax
7. tax analyst	g. a human being; individual
8. legal person	h. is responsible for tax planning and tax policy
9. dependents	i. members of the family supported by a tax payer
10. natural person	j. a person or group of persons recognized by law; corporation
11. tax dodger	k. a person who avoids paying taxes

**Ex 3. Choose and put the suitable form of the verb *rise/raise*.**

1. Sweden's level of social security ... highly after the Second World War and now is one of the highest in the world.
2. Governments usually ... tax rates to gather in more money.
3. Indirect taxes on spending ... to compensate the reduction of direct taxes.
4. Local authorities ... tax on sales to increase the local budget.
5. The rate of taxes levied ... and it made the government's policy unpopular.
6. The war began and prices ....