

Тасдик шакли		
I was reading it.	You were reading it.	We were reading it.
He was reading it. She was reading it.		They were reading it.
Сўроқ шакли		
Was I reading it?		Were we reading it?
Was he/she reading it?	Were you reading it?	Were they reading it ?
Инкор шакли		
I was not reading it.	You were not reading it.	We were not reading it.
He/she was not reading it		They were not reading it.

• **Use the verbs in Past Continuous and translate the sentences:**

I (*to write*) something when he came in.

While he (*to study*) the table the other students (*to discuss*) the graph.

What he (*to do*) when you returned home?

What rules the teacher (*to explain*) when the bell rang?

When they (*to build*) this factory they found some strange relics.

**Ex1. Answer the following questions:**

1. How many kinds economists are there?
2. What is the difference between them?
3. Where do business economists work?
4. Who hires government economists?
5. What do government economists do?
6. Which degrees are there in academic economists?
7. What do faculty members do
8. What do economists in non-profit sector do?

**Ex.2. Read and check the following sentences.**

1. There are three types of economists.
2. Business economists work in consulting organizations.
3. Academic economists are hired by government.
4. Government economists serve in analyzing and political sphere.
5. A graduate degree in economics is a good qualification for entry position.

6. Non-profit sector needs the experience of professional economists.

**Ex.3. Find the definitions of following terms:**

Business economists	is an economic degree to teach at a college level.
Government economists	are bankers, traders, brokers and others who earn money by their prudence.
Academic economists	is a higher level to go on scientific works.
Bachelor's degree	is starting level to make a career for academic economists.
Graduate degree	are policy makers, analysts, and others who are hired by government.
Non-profit sector	are doctors, scientists, teachers and others who work with theory of economics.
Ph.D.	is one of the economic sectors that its main aim is not taking profit.

**Ex.4. Make up situations and sentences with the help of following words.**

1. Economists, apply, make, decision.
2. Business economists, most, work, organizations.
3. To teach, college level, Ph.D., economies.
4. Faculty, members, teach, conduct, responsibilities.
5. Economists, analyze, simple way, average citizens.
6. Higher position, obtain, graduate degree.

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**Unit 13.**

**TAXATION SYSTEM**

**a) Read and translate the text into Uzbek. b) Answer the comprehension questions.**

## TAXES

Taxes are compulsory financial contribution by a person or body of person towards the expenditure of a public authority.

The government has a choice of taxing income, wealth or consumption to finance its expenditure on defense, social services, municipal services etc.

The form of direct tax are income tax paid by individuals and corporation tax paid by businesses. Corporation tax is mostly used in foreign countries. Nevertheless, it is called in Uzbekistan “profit tax on legal entities’ income”. Income tax in Great Britain dates from the 1790s and has until recently been the major source to generate tax revenue. Income tax can be progressive, proportional or regressive. The idea of a progressive tax is to take more from those who earn more.

Indirect taxes are imposed on certain products or services that people buy. The main ones are value added tax and excise duties. Pressure to increase government expenditure may lead to search of new taxes.

Some people argue for a more direct link between specific taxes and particular items of government expenditure. For example, taxes from motorists could be spent on roads and the transport system while the tax from alcohol and tobacco could be spent on the National Health Service. But it is impossible for the government to match all individual taxes with particular spending programs.

The major principles of tax system are that it should be equitable and reasonable. Then the incentive to avoid and evade tax would be less. The system of tax collection should not be costly and should not contain a lot of tax allowances and exemptions.

### Vocabulary List

tax (n) – солиқ	pressure – босим
tax (v) – солиққа тортмоқ	link – алоқа
duty – бож	specific – аниқ (алоҳида)
compulsory – мажбурий	particular – хусусан
contribution – бадал	motorist – автотранспорт эгаси
finance (n) – молия	tobacco – тамаки
finance (v) – молиялаштирмақ	health service – соғлиқни сақлаш
financial – молиявий	match – мувофиқ келмоқ
defence – мудофаа	principle – тамойил
direct taxes – бевосита солиқлар	equitable – адолатли/ҳаққоний
indirect taxes – билвосита солиқлар	incentive – имтиёз/рағбат
physical persons – жисмоний шахслар	avoid taxes – солиқ тўлашдан қочиш
progressive – прогрессив (ўсувчи)	legal entities – юридик шахслар
proportional – пропорционал	evade taxes – солиқ тўлашдан қочиш

regressive – регрессив	tax allowance – солиқ имтиёзи
impose – ундирмоқ	tax exemption – солиқдан озод
source – манба	revenue – тушум

### Comprehension Questions

1. What definition of taxes is given in the text?
2. What can be taxed to raise money to finance the expenditure on defence, social services etc.?
3. How are taxes classified?
4. What tax in the UK has been the major source to generate tax revenue for years?
5. How can income tax be charged?
6. How do people want governments to spend the money collected in taxes?
7. What should be the major principles of a tax system?

### Exercises

**Ex.1. Find English equivalents for the following Uzbek words and phrases:**

- солиқлар – бу мажбурий тўловлардир;
- давлат харажатлари ва даромадлари;
- солиқ тушуми;
- истеъмол солиғи;
- мудофаа ва ижтимоий хизматлар харажатларини молиялаштириш;
- барқарор давлат бюджети;
- бевосита ва билвосита солиқ турлари;
- даромад ва фойда солиғи;
- солиқ объекти ва солиқ базаси;
- солиқ ставкаси ва солиқ юки;
- солиқларни жорий қилиш;
- қўшилган қиймат солиғи;
- солиқ тизимининг асосий тамойиллари;
- солиқ имтиёзлари ва солиқдан озод этиш;
- солиқ тўлашдан бош тортиш;
- маҳаллий солиқлар ва божлар;
- молия йили;
- солиқларни камайтириш режаси (лойиҳаси);
- солиқ-бюджет ва кредит сиёсатини амалга оширмоқ;
- халқаро валюта фонди;
- давлат даромадлари ва харажатлари прогнози;
- бюджет харажатлари ва даромадлари бўйича таклифни тақдим этмоқ;
- солиқ соҳасидаги сўнгги янгиликлар;

- макроиқтисодий кўрсаткичлар;
- давлат бюджети параметрлари;
- миллий суғурта бадаллари;
- жаҳон молиявий-иқтисодий инқирози;
- хазначилик ва божхона бождлари;

• **Study sentence patternce!**

- I have never seen this newspaper.
- Neither have I.

- **Translate the following pairs of the sentences into Uzbek and make a few similar ones:**

I have never read this newspaper.

- **Neither have I.**

I did not read any newspapers yesterday.

- **Neither did I.**

I shall not read this book.

- **Neither shall I.**

I haven't completed the work.

- **Neither have I.**

I cannot speak French.

- **Neither can I.**

I shall not be able to learn these terms.

- **Neither shall I.**

**Ex.2.Match the infinitives in A with the nouns in B.**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>
to tax	a) allowances and exemptions
to finance	b) income
to impose	c) defence
to generate	d) expenditure
to increase	e) money
to spend	f) taxes
to contain	g) tax revenues

**Ex.3. Put the articles where necessary.**

1. .... money collected from taxes is .... main source of revenue.
2. .... money .... government requires depends on its political philosophy.
3. Governments on .... left tend to help .... disadvantaged sections of .... society.
4. Governments on .... right are minimally involved in .... lives of .... individuals.
5. At .... same time Swedes have one of .... highest standards of living in .... world.
6. In .... most Western countries .... tax burden on .... individual has fallen in the past decade.
7. .... way in which .... taxes are collected may have changed.
8. ....high level of .... tax imposed on .... smoking and .... drinking may discourage them.
9. .... taxes are not popular, but .... most people understand that they are necessary.
10. Communal projects for .... common good must be paid for.

**Ex.4. Choose the right prepositions.**

It is the main source **of /from** revenue for the state.

Money is raised **out of/from** the issue of government bonds.

The amount of money depends **on/from** the government's political philosophy.

Parties **on/at** the right tend to help some sections of society.

Right-wing parties are minimally involved **in/to** the lives of individuals.

Swedes have one of the heaviest levels of taxation **of/in** the world.

**Ex.5. Put the necessary words due to the meaning of the following sentences.**

heavy	high	priorities	interest
reduce	spending	discourage	

1. The level of taxation in Sweden is .... .
2. The standard of living in Sweden is .... .
3. Indirect taxes on .... , such as VAT, have risen.
4. The government did not .... the overall tax-take.
5. Every country has socially desirable and undesirable .... .
6. Tax-free .... on savings may encourage thrift.
7. High levels of tax on drinking and smoking .... them.

**Ex.1. a) Read the text and translate it into Uzbek . b) Say what you know about taxes and duties in Uzbekistan.**

## **Formation of Taxes and Duties in the Republic of Uzbekistan**

The formation of taxes and duties in the Republic of Uzbekistan has been started after the state independence obtaining, by the Decree of Islam Karimov, first President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and by the Decision of Oliy Majlis of 31 August, 1991.

Uzbekistan has adopted a Law “On taxes levied on enterprises (micro and macro-firms), organizations and unions” of 15 January 1991, changes and amendments to this Law were introduced later.

During the soviet period of economic development in the Republic the prices have been established by the state, centralized, for all types of goods owned by the state (over 90% of property) and the prices for the farming cooperative products had been controlled by the state, too.

Therefore, two types of payments to the budget had been successfully used during this period: turnover and income taxes. These payments with some modifications had remained in the Law of 1991.

According to this Law all income earlier paid to to the Union’s budget had been reoriented to the Republican state budget.

But such a situation had acted as a brake in the Uzbek economy in transition to market economy. The transition from the administrative command method of economy running to the market economy in Uzbekistan had been about for the first time without experience of setting up a taxation system.

The old system of economy management had never used in taxation. The payments to the budget had been directly deducted by installments paid by command.

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 14 January 1992 the taxes and payments aimed at the market economy development in the Republic had been introduced. After that large modifications had been brought by a Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 30 1994 “On major guidelines aimed at strengthening of the stimulating role of taxed in the Republic of Uzbekistan”.

### **Comprehension Questions**

1. When the tax and duties system of the Republic of Uzbekistan had been formed?
2. What was the main reason of a new tax system formation?
3. When the direct and indirect taxes had been introduced?
4. What types of taxes do direct and indirect taxes include
5. When the profit tax and property tax have been introduced?
6. What kinds of Presidential Decrees or legal documents do you know about tax sphere of Uzbekistan?
7. What is excise tax?
8. Do you know anything about changes and amendments of Tax Code?

## Ex.2. What is a Value Added Tax?

an indirect tax goods and services finished goods burden	the price a zero rate output tax	input tax consumer value added	20 percent the supplier output tax
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Complete the sentences with the appropriate words from the box.

VAT is (1) \_\_\_\_\_. VAT is collected at each stage in the production and distribution of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ by taxable persons. The final tax is paid by the (3) \_\_\_\_\_. VAT is included in (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of goods and services. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ sells raw materials and pays a tax on a its (6) \_\_\_\_\_ which is the supplier's (7) \_\_\_\_\_. A company purchases raw materials and produces (8) \_\_\_\_\_. The company also pays VAT which is its (9) \_\_\_\_\_. The customers buy goods and services from the company-producer and pay VAT which is the company's (10) \_\_\_\_\_. Most of the (11) \_\_\_\_\_ of this tax falls on the consumer. VAT is used in many countries. It is chargeable at (12) \_\_\_\_\_ in Uzbekistan. Some export goods and services such as mineral fertilizers, fuels, lubricants which are supplied to agricultural companies are charged at (13) \_\_\_\_\_

## Ex.3. Common abbreviations.

Find out the meanings of the following abbreviations and fill the spaces with missing letters.

- |         |                           |
|---------|---------------------------|
| 1. IRS  | Internal R.....S.....     |
| 2. STC  | State T.....C.....        |
| 3. INT  | I.....N.....of a Taxpayer |
| 4. VAT  | Value A.....T.....        |
| 5. PAYE | Pay A. Y....E.....        |
| 6. FIFO | First I. First.....O..... |
| 7. LIFO | Last I. F.....O.....      |
| 8. GGT  | Capital G.....T.....      |
| 9. PRT  | Petroleum R.....T.....    |
| 10. HS  | H.....System              |
| 11. GDP | G.....Domestic P.....     |
| 12. NIT | N.....I.....Tax           |
| 13. IHT | I.....Tax                 |
| 14. CT  | C.....Tax                 |
| 15. ACT | A.....Corporation T.....  |



16. IRA	Individual R.....A.....
17. IT	I.....T.....
18. Tessa	T....E....S...Savings Account
19. TPI	T...and P...Index
20. EBIT	Earnings before I.....and T.....

**Ex.4. Translate the following sentences into English using the words and word combinations.**

*tax regime, local conditions, to outline, general principles, complex, to reduce, direct income tax, to raise, transfer of capital, subject to tax, charity contributions, tax free, to impose high taxes, to discourage, car ownership, to restrict, high sales taxes, duties on petrol, social programs, common goods*

1. Солиқ тизими одатда мамлакатдаги ҳаёт тарзига мувофиқ келиши керак.
2. Солиқ тизими мураккаб тизим бўлганлиги сабабли биз фақат солиққа тортиш юзасидан умумий тамойилларни таклиф қилишимиз мумкин.
3. Давлат даромад солиғини пасайтириш ҳисобига қўшилган қиймат солиғи ставкасини кўтариши мумкин.
4. Маълум давлатга киритилаётган сармоя солиққа тортилади, бироқ хайр-эҳсонга берилган маблағлар солиққа тортилмайди.
5. Давлат тамаки ва алкоголь маҳсулотлари истеъмолчини қисқартириш мақсадида уларни юқори ставкада солиққа тортади.
6. Автомашиналар миқдорини транспорт ёқилғиси ва автомашиналар сотувиغا қўйиладиган солиқларни ошириш ҳисобига камайтириш мумкин.
7. Солиқ йиғимлари давлатнинг ижтимоий-иқтисодий дастурларида белгиланган вазифаларни бажаришга йўналтирилади.

**Ex.5. Speak about taxation system, tax burden in Uzbekistan. Compare with Great Britain and USA. You may use the following words and expressions in your speech.**

Do you know that .....

It is true that .....

If you are interested I might .....

though, whereas, in consequence, but, for instance, thus, while

*to protect, level of social security, standard of living, heavy level of taxation, tax burden, indirect (direct) taxes, to rise, to reduce (cut), to collect taxes, reflect, socially desirable (understandable) priorities, to encourage, to restrict, to impose high (low) taxes on*

**Ex.6. Open the brackets, using necessary forms of the verbs. Translate the sentences into Uzbek.**

1. Governments usually (to make) the rules of taxation to meet local conditions.
2. Taxation (to become) extremely complex for the past few decades.
3. Taxation principles more and more (to affect) individuals and companies in cross country transactions with every year.
4. Last year Revenue Department (to raise) big enough amounts of money through National Insurance contributions.
5. A year ago the VAT (to rise) to compensate the direct tax which (to be cut) before.
6. There (to be) some cuts in direct taxes and tax burden on the individuals (to fall) in the past decade.
7. The U.K. (to raise) indirect taxes on spending whereas direct taxes on income (to cut) substantially of late.
8. Taxation policy always (to reflect) socially desirable and undesirable priorities in society.
9. Interest on savings (to be) tax-free next year to encourage savings.
10. The government (to impose) high levels of tax on smoking and drinking since last year.

**History of Taxes**

We have compiled the list of questions below based on inquiries that we receive. This information is generic in nature regarding tax policy questions and is not intended to serve as tax advice. We also cannot provide up-to-date information on any Administration or Congressional proposals that may affect the information shown herein. Any questions regarding specific tax situations or for help in filling out your tax return should be directed to your attorney, accountant or other tax professional, or to the [Internal Revenue Service](#). The IRS will not comment, though, on the legislative merits of current tax law, or on pending Congressional action that may change the tax code. Finally, we make every effort to make certain that the information contained here is accurate, but due to the fluid nature of the legislative process, changes in tax laws may occur that are not reflected here at the time of publication. To the best of our knowledge, this information is accurate.

**Words and word combinations you may need**

compile – тўпламоқ, тузмоқ	up-to-date – замонавий
intend – мўлжалламоқ	fluid – суюқлик
based on – асосланган	accurate – аниқ
tax advice – солиқ маслаҳати	accountant – ҳисобчи
inquiries – сўровнамалар	attorney – адвокат, прокурор