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RESOURCE TAXATION PRACTICES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

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Abstract:
In recent years, countries around the world, when developing short- and long-term budget and tax policy strategies, have been paying special attention to the introduction of various mechanisms to prevent and reduce tax evasion by taxpayers. At the same time, areas have been studied, foreign experience has been studied, and scientific and practical conclusions and proposals have been formulated on its application in our country.

Keywords: tax revenues, risk analysis, risks, efficiency, digital platform, methods and tools, advanced information and communication technologies, analysis, optimization, tax incentives, tax rate.

Introduction

As one of the important areas of administrative, economic, and tax system reforms in our republic, today the tax system is being improved, aimed at ensuring the effective use of water resources in our republic, the widespread introduction of water-saving technologies in the cultivation of agricultural crops, further improving the taxation of existing land plots and property, introducing modern methods for their assessment and accounting, and increasing the efficiency of the use of land and water resources, minerals extracted from the subsoil. “The water shortages that have been periodically observed in recent years as a result of global climate change and the fact that most of the internal irrigation networks have become unusable have led to the deterioration of the reclamation condition of irrigated arable lands and their abandonment over the years, which in recent years has led to further improvement of the procedure for calculating taxes on subsoil users, taking into account advanced foreign experience and involving experts,”

Based on the analysis of economic scientific and educational literature and the legislation of countries related to the tax system, and their comparative comparison, it can be noted that in world practice, in the process of taxing resources, the priority directions of the economy of countries are determined depending on the purpose for which they are taxed, or vice versa, that is, the tactical directions of tax policy are determined based on the economic directions of the state. For example, in the USA, as a priority direction of economic policy, the issues of taxing resource taxes, like other taxes, are resolved based on the principle of "preserving the share of future generations" from the natural resources available within the country. In Russia, the main part of the country's state budget is allocated to natural resources, mainly oil and gas products, while the priority policy is considered an important factor in determining the directions of economic policy in other directions.

In some countries, based on the policy aimed at ensuring the balance of resources, the state changes the tactical directions of taxing resources. For example, Israel differentiates tax rates on water use based on the time of year and the level of water consumption, with a higher tax rate (on average 0.7 euros) in winter, and a tax based on water consumption in the rest of the year. If water consumption exceeds the established norm, a tax of five times the current rate is levied. This shows that resource taxes in this country primarily prioritize the function of resource efficiency and are based on progressive taxation regimes.

It is known that in European countries such as Italy, Portugal, France, Germany, and Poland, in recent years, drought has intensified, and special emphasis is being placed on tax policies aimed at further enhancing the use of water resources and encouraging their economical consumption.

In particular, in Poland, the collection, application of rates, and granting of benefits for water use are carried out depending on the source, quality, area of water consumption, and place of consumption, while in countries such as Finland and Italy, just like in Israel and Denmark, the amount of tax for water use and consumption is applied separately from the amount within the established norm, and a separate (increased) tax regime is applied for the amount of water consumption exceeding the norm.

Germany, like the Uzbek tax system, levies a tax on water consumption based on the source of water resources: groundwater and surface water, as well as the level of water use (for example, business or agricultural, municipal, etc.), with tax rates approved by local municipalities and federal states (from 0.31 to 0.0003 euros per cubic meter).

"In the UK, there are a number of taxes and levies closely related to the use of natural resources: a landfill tax of 13 pounds per ton of waste, with a minimum rate of 2 pounds per ton of inert waste. A climate change levy of 0.43 pounds per kWh applies to electricity at sea, 0.15 pounds per kWh for gas, and 0.96 pounds per kWh for climate change. kWh per kilogram of LPG and £1.17 per kilogram of solid fuel[1]

If we pay attention to the process of resource taxation in Europe, they, like the Uzbek tax system, are based on the collection of mandatory payments for the benefit of society in exchange for the use of limited and unlimited resources considered national wealth, on the one hand, establishing social criteria through a mechanism for fairly distributing high marginal benefits of resource users (consumers), and on the other hand, the practice of transferring part of the damage caused to society, nature and people in exchange for the use of such important strategic resources to these taxpayers is used.

A study of foreign experience in resource taxation shows that some countries focus on the main source of income in the formation of state budget revenues, that is, on the progressive taxation of oil revenues, and also form their own "budget rules" for this. For example, while the African countries of Angola and Nigeria, and Asian countries such as Malaysia and the United Arab Emirates focus on this, similar budget and tax policies can be seen in the United States, Norway, China and Russia. While in countries such as Russia, a large share of state budget revenues is accounted for by resource taxes, in the United States it is 2-4 percent, in Canada it is 7-8 percent, and in England and France it is slightly more, i.e. 10-12 percent. As we saw in the previous chapter of our study, in Uzbekistan the share of resource taxes in the state budget is around 2-3 percent, which is slightly lower than in most countries in the world.

[1] Марин Е.В. Зарубежный опыт правового регулирования платежей за ползование недрами // Вопросы российского и международного права. 2019. Том 9. № 1В. С. 317-323.

The experience of Russia in the experience of resource taxation can be mentioned separately. Because, as mentioned above, one of the main economic levers determining the medium-term forecasts of federal budget revenues and expenditures in this country is the significant role of tax revenues from the use of subsoil, which, depending on the situation on the world market of energy products (oil and gas) and changes in exchange rates, forms the basis of Russia's "budget rules". "Budget rules" are actually widely used in many countries of the world (USA, Chile, Slovakia, Romania, Portugal, Poland, Austria, Ecuador, Colombia, Israel, Russia, etc.), where the sources of income and expenditure of the state treasury and their restrictions (for example, the size of the state debt, the size of the budget deficit, the limitation of budget parameters such as budget revenues and expenditures) and minimum amounts are determined. In this regard, “budget rules” are “an important tool for ensuring the stability of the country's budget and economy, as well as reducing the impact of unpredictable factors in the long term, and are also a mechanism for reducing the dependence of the state budget and domestic economic conditions on energy prices for countries with resource-based economies by sterilizing oil and gas budget revenues and accumulating sovereign funds.”[2]

Today, in world practice, royalty payments are used to tax resources, especially natural resources, especially in most developed countries. In fact, in essence, royalty is a mandatory payment received from the use of natural resources sold by the state, usually this payment is a payment made to the state for permission to develop deposits related to natural resources and determine their reserves, in which the state temporarily transfers the right to dispose of its national resources to others, thereby attracting additional funds to the state budget.

At the same time, royalty payments can pose risks for taxpayers, that is, royalties are collected only during the exploration and development of natural resource deposits, which is likely to become an additional financial burden on a non-paying project, in addition, there is no guarantee of investment profitability for subsoil users, that is, the costs incurred by paying royalties and taking risks may not be reimbursed, in this regard, subsoil users are willing to provide investment discounts on royalty

[2] Сафина Е.С.Зарубежная практика налогообложения природных ресурсов, https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/zarubezhnaya-praktika-nalogooblozheniya-prirodnyh-resursov/viewer.

payments. Based on this, in some countries that have abandoned royalty payments (for example, Mexico, Peru, Sweden, Great Britain and Norway), there is a reduction in taxes based on royalty and a transition from real profits to tax incentives, and in some countries, a high priority is given to the use of tax incentives for investing in the mining industry. For example, the United States can be cited as an example of such countries.

Having identified the issue of resource taxation as the main object, based on the scope of the dissertation work, we could not deeply analyze the issue of taxation of resources such as property, mainly focusing on the process of using (consuming) land and water resources and subsoil in our scientific analysis. However, when viewed from the point of view of the content (as mentioned in the first chapter), property objects are also considered resources, and their taxation is an important issue. Based on this, we considered it necessary to dwell a little on the section of resources in the form of real estate in the comparative study of the advanced experience of foreign countries in resource taxation. In Latvia, the tax is calculated based on the cadastral value of the property. Real estate tax is applied for land and buildings in the amount of 0.2 to 1.5 percent. The local government may set rates from 0.2% to 3%, and if it does not announce tax rates by November 1, the rates established by law shall be adopted. The legislation establishes the real estate tax rates as follows: a standard rate of 1.5% of the cadastral value of land, buildings and engineering structures; a progressive rate for residential buildings, their parts and any parts of a non-residential building that are functionally used for living and not for trade or business:

a) 0.2% of the cadastral value (up to 56,915 euros).

b) 0.4% of the cadastral value (between 56,915 euros and 106,715 euros).

c) 0.6% of the cadastral value (above 106,715 euros).

If the permitted construction period has expired, a rate of 3% is applied to buildings under construction. This procedure applies until the building is put into operation. The rate is based on the cadastral value of the land or the cadastral value of the building (whichever is higher).

In Estonia, on the other hand, the tax is also based on the cadastral value, but only applies to land, and not to apartments and houses. If a private house is located on a

plot of land up to 1,500 sq. m., no land tax is paid. Land is subject to an annual land tax, which is calculated at rates ranging from 0.1% to 2.5% of the assessed value of the land, depending on the local government. The tax is paid by landowners or sometimes land users in two installments by March 31 and October 1 (amounts not exceeding €64 are paid in one installment by March 31). Land on which a house is built is usually exempt from land tax.

In Bulgaria, real estate tax is calculated based on the cadastral value of the property for individuals and the book value of the property for legal entities. In addition, an additional 5% discount is applied if the taxpayer has paid the total annual value of the property tax by April 30 of the tax period. The annual property tax rate is set by each municipality and is subject to change from 0.01% to 0.45% of the taxable value of the property. Individuals and legal entities that own real estate (i.e. land and buildings) are liable for property tax. The taxable base for residential properties of individuals and enterprises is the taxable value determined by the municipality based on certain legal criteria. The taxable base for enterprise properties is the higher of the gross taxable value of the property and the taxable value determined by the relevant municipality.

Conclusions and suggestions

The share of indirect taxes in the formation of state budget revenues is still high. The share of resource taxes, on the other hand, is 2.0-3.0 times lower than that of indirect taxes, because the formation of the tax base of indirect taxes is more dynamic than that of resource taxes, although the amount of tax revenues is nominal, and analyzing their contribution to the base indicator (GDP, state budget) is of great importance in scientific research methodology. The fact that the share of resource taxes in the state budget is not sharply dynamic is primarily due to the limited resources and the level of their use, as well as the static nature of the tax base arising from them.

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