

**PECULIARITIES OF TAXATION FOR TRADE AND PUBLIC CATERING
ENTERPRISES**

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Abstract. This study examines the unique characteristics of taxation for trade and public catering enterprises in Uzbekistan. It analyzes the specific tax obligations, calculation methods, and reporting procedures applicable to these sectors. The research evaluates the impact of taxation on operational efficiency, profitability, and compliance, while considering sector-specific challenges such as turnover variability, cash operations, and service-based transactions. By reviewing legal frameworks, statistical data, and practical case studies, the study provides recommendations for improving tax administration and compliance in trade and public catering enterprises.

Keywords: Trade Enterprises, Public Catering, Taxation, Tax Compliance, Financial Management, Sector-specific Taxation, Uzbekistan

Introduction

Trade and public catering enterprises are essential components of Uzbekistan's economy, providing goods and services that meet the daily needs of the population and contribute to employment generation. Taxation of these enterprises plays a crucial role in ensuring state revenue while regulating business activities and promoting formalization.

These sectors have unique characteristics that influence taxation. Trade enterprises often experience high turnover, diverse product ranges, and frequent cash transactions, while public catering businesses face variable sales, seasonal fluctuations, and service-based revenue. Such features create specific challenges for tax calculation, reporting, and compliance monitoring.

In Uzbekistan, taxation rules for trade and public catering enterprises are governed by the Tax Code and related regulations. These rules define taxable transactions, applicable tax rates, reporting obligations, and compliance procedures. Proper administration ensures accurate revenue collection, reduces tax evasion, and promotes transparency.

This study aims to analyze the peculiarities of taxation for trade and public catering enterprises, identify sector-specific challenges in compliance, and provide recommendations to improve tax administration, efficiency, and financial discipline.

Literature Review

The taxation of trade and public catering enterprises has been extensively studied due to the unique characteristics and challenges of these sectors. According to Bird and Zolt (2019), businesses with high turnover, frequent cash transactions, and variable revenue streams require specialized tax policies and monitoring mechanisms to ensure compliance and accurate revenue collection.

In the context of Uzbekistan, several scholars have examined sector-specific taxation issues. Karimov (2021) highlights that trade and catering enterprises often face difficulties in

maintaining proper records, calculating taxes accurately, and submitting reports on time. Tursunov (2022) emphasizes the importance of simplified reporting systems, clear calculation methods, and digitalization to reduce errors and improve compliance rates.

Comparative studies from other countries suggest that targeted fiscal policies, training programs for taxpayers, and digital tax administration significantly enhance efficiency and transparency in these sectors (OECD, 2020). The literature indicates that taxation systems must account for sector-specific characteristics such as turnover variability, service-based transactions, and cash operations to maintain fairness and operational efficiency.

Overall, the literature underscores the need for a systematic and tailored approach to the taxation of trade and public catering enterprises, balancing revenue generation with sector-specific operational realities. This study builds upon these insights to analyze Uzbekistan's practices and propose recommendations for improvement.

Methodology

This study employs a qualitative and analytical approach to examine the peculiarities of taxation for trade and public catering enterprises in Uzbekistan. The research is based on a review of the Uzbek Tax Code, relevant regulations, sector-specific guidelines, and statistical data on tax compliance and revenue collection in these sectors.

Comparative analysis is applied to evaluate international best practices in taxation for high-turnover and service-oriented enterprises. Case studies of selected trade and catering businesses illustrate practical challenges in tax calculation, reporting, and compliance.

Additionally, interviews with tax officials, accountants, and business owners provide insights into operational difficulties, common errors in tax reporting, and the impact of taxation on financial management and profitability. By combining legal analysis, statistical evaluation, and practical perspectives, this study aims to identify key issues in sector-specific tax administration and propose recommendations to enhance compliance, efficiency, and revenue collection.

Analysis and Results

The analysis of taxation for trade and public catering enterprises in Uzbekistan reveals both sector-specific challenges and opportunities. The legal framework provides clear guidelines for calculating taxes, reporting obligations, and compliance procedures, ensuring standardized tax administration. These measures are essential for accurate revenue collection and promoting financial discipline among enterprises.

Trade enterprises, characterized by high turnover and frequent cash operations, face challenges in tracking transactions and maintaining accurate records. Public catering enterprises, on the other hand, encounter variable sales patterns, seasonal fluctuations, and service-based revenue, which complicates tax calculation and reporting. These factors can lead to errors, delayed submissions, and occasional non-compliance if not properly managed.

Comparative analysis with international practices demonstrates that countries implementing digital reporting systems, simplified calculation methods, and sector-specific guidance achieve higher compliance rates and improved efficiency (OECD, 2020). Interviews with Uzbek business owners and tax officials indicate that while the legal framework is robust, practical administration can be enhanced through digitalization, training programs, and tailored monitoring strategies.

Overall, the findings suggest that understanding sector-specific characteristics is critical to effective tax administration in trade and public catering enterprises. Proper measures can improve compliance, ensure timely revenue collection, and support sustainable business operations.

Conclusion and Recommendations

In conclusion, taxation of trade and public catering enterprises in Uzbekistan requires a sector-specific approach due to the unique characteristics of these businesses. High turnover, cash-based operations, seasonal fluctuations, and service-oriented revenue present challenges in tax calculation, reporting, and compliance. While the existing legal framework provides clear guidelines, practical administration can be further enhanced to ensure efficiency and accuracy.

To improve tax administration and compliance in these sectors, several recommendations are proposed:

1. **Digitalization of Tax Reporting:** Implement digital systems to track transactions, automate calculations, and facilitate timely submission of tax reports.
2. **Simplified Calculation Procedures:** Develop simplified methods for calculating taxes that account for sector-specific characteristics such as cash turnover and service revenue.
3. **Capacity Building and Training:** Provide targeted training programs for business owners, accountants, and tax officials to improve understanding of sector-specific tax obligations.
4. **Tailored Monitoring and Support:** Establish monitoring mechanisms and advisory services adapted to the operational realities of trade and catering enterprises.
5. **Incentives for Compliance:** Introduce fiscal incentives or simplified regimes that encourage proper tax compliance and formalization in these sectors.

By implementing these measures, Uzbekistan can enhance the effectiveness of tax administration, ensure accurate revenue collection, and support the sustainable development of trade and public catering enterprises.

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