

SPECIAL TAX REGIMES AS A TOOL FOR ENSURING ECONOMIC SECURITY

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Abstract

The subject of this article is the study of special tax regimes as a tool for ensuring economic security. In the course of scientific research, the authors used general scientific methods. The types of special tax regimes, as well as the procedure for their establishment, are considered, on the basis of the method of observation. Using the method of synthesis and analysis, the calculation of individual indicators (specific gravity, growth rate) was carried out. Using the statistical method, the dynamics of such indicators as: the number of business entities is analyzed; revenues to the budget system from the payment of special tax regimes. The comparative method made it possible to identify the distinctive features of the conditions of their use. Researchers have identified the advantages and disadvantages of special tax regimes operating in modern realities, based on the method of scientific abstraction. When using the generalization method, the authors have made relevant conclusions and recommendations for improving the application of special tax regimes in order to ensure economic security. Among them: improvement of tax legislation in terms of certain elements of the regimes under consideration and conditions for their application; exemption from tax payments of newly created business entities until they receive profits; creation of comfortable conditions with counterparties. The authors emphasize that the main purpose of applying the regimes is the strengthening and further development of business entities, as well as ensuring economic security.

Keywords: business entities, small and medium-sized businesses, special tax regimes.

I. Introduction

Special tax regimes are recognized as a serious instrument of the state regulating the tax activities of economic entities in order to ensure economic security.

Special tax regimes are established by tax legislation and are applied in those cases and in such a manner as are provided for by the legislation on taxes and fees for small and medium-sized businesses.

As is known, special tax regimes imply a special procedure for determining the elements of taxation. They exempt from the obligation to pay certain taxes and fees (depending on the subject). These include: unified agricultural tax; simplified taxation system; taxation system for the implementation of production sharing agreements; patent taxation system; professional income tax; automated simplified taxation system. The last two special tax regimes were introduced in the strand of the experiment.

They differ from the general taxation regime in that the former means a regime in which payers pay all taxes and fees provided for by Russian legislation in full, and there is also an obligation to keep full accounting and tax records.

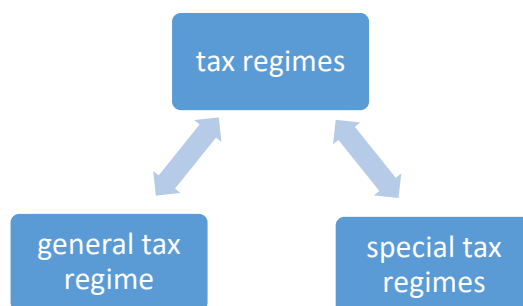


Fig. 1: *Tax regimes in the Russian Federation*

Of course, the main purpose of introducing special tax regimes into Russian tax practice is to support business entities (SMB) by reducing the tax burden.

II. Methods

The formation and development of new business entities is an effective engine of the economy, new jobs are created, the revenue part of the budget is expanding due to tax payments, the range of goods and services on the market is increasing, competitiveness is growing, the investment attractiveness of the region is increasing. It is important to note that business is considered the most vulnerable element of the economy and needs government support for further sustainable development.

The use of special tax regimes allows entrepreneurs to pay only one tax, reducing the tax burden and thereby ensuring economic security.

Organizations and individual entrepreneurs have the right to voluntarily switch to paying any special tax regime. Payers applying several special tax regimes must keep separate records of income and expenses for each regime.

It is important to note that the largest number of payers is available under the simplified taxation system. A smaller number apply the patent taxation system, as well as the unified agricultural tax. Only two payers are registered under a special tax regime in the form of a taxation system when implementing production sharing agreements. The number of payers under special tax regimes introduced as an experiment (the professional income tax and the automated simplified taxation system) is slowly growing, but so far they occupy the last positions. For example, as of 01.01.2023, the number of payers applying the professional income tax is 6561 thousand taxpayers in the Russian Federation.

In 2020-2022, the number of business entities decreased by 50,203 units, and if there is a decline in 2021, then in 2022 the same indicator increased from 568,4561 units to 5866,703 units. Of the eight federal districts, six showed a decreasing trend. Only two federal districts have positive dynamics. Thus, the number of business entities increased in the central Federal District by 36,202 units, in the North Caucasus Federal District by 4,794 units, but in Russia as a whole, the number of entities tends to decline (in 2022, there are 50,203 fewer SMB than in 2020).

III. Results

Table 1 shows the number of small and medium-sized businesses in the Russian Federation for 2020-2022.

Table 1: The number of small and medium-sized businesses in the Russian Federation for 2020-2022.

The name of the indicator	2020 year		2021 year		2022 year		Deviation +,- 2022 to 2020, units
	units	specific gravity, %	units	specific gravity, %	units	specific gravity, %	
Central Federal District	1821752	30,8	1764883	31,0	1857954	31,7	+36202
Northwest Federal District	692465	11,7	661265	11,6	678810	11,6	-13655
South Federal District	694492	11,7	665412	11,7	678129	11,6	-16363
North Caucasian Federal District	200256	3,4	192451	3,4	205050	3,5	+4794
Privolzhsky Federal District	1058398	17,9	1008260	17,8	1035009	17,6	-23389
Uralsky Federal District	510075	8,6	487874	8,6	494768	8,4	-15307
Siberian Federal District	628271	10,6	601227	10,6	610050	10,4	-18221
Far Eastern Federal District	311197	5,3	303189	5,3	306933	5,2	-4264
Total subjects of small and medium-sized enterprises in the Russian Federation	5916906	100,0	5684561	100,0	5866703	100,0	-50203

A source: <https://rmsp.nalog.ru/>

The largest number of small and medium-sized businesses is observed in the central Federal District: 30.8%; 31.0%; 31.7%, respectively. The Volga Federal District is in second place, although the number of subjects is decreasing: 17.9%; 17.8%; 17.6%, respectively. The situation is approximately similar in three federal districts: North-Western; Southern; Siberian. In them, the number of SMB is 10-12% of the total. Despite the positive dynamics, the smallest number of business entities is observed in the North Caucasus Federal District: 3.4%; 3.4%; 3.5%, respectively.

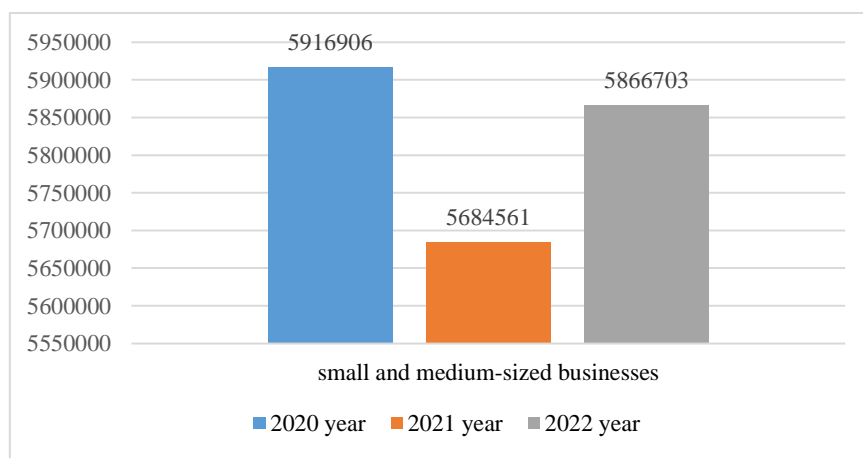


Fig. 2: Dynamics of the number of small and medium-sized businesses in the Russian Federation for 2020-2022 (units)

Figure 2 shows the dynamics of the number of small and medium-sized businesses in the Russian Federation for 2020-2022. The most favorable period is 2020 (the number of SMB - 5916906 units), the least favorable is 2021 (the number of SMB - 5684561 units).

In the current realities, the development of small and medium-sized businesses is a priority task of state policy, since the creation of business entities helps to reduce the unemployment rate, the production of new types of goods and services, the increment of the revenue component of budgets, which ensures economic security and economic growth.

It is important to take into account that the state as a whole, as well as economic entities and individuals, in particular, are interested in ensuring the economic security of the institute of entrepreneurship. This is due to the fact that business development has an impact on all spheres of society.

Under small and medium-sized enterprises, it is customary to understand the economic activity of a subject in a market economy aimed at obtaining maximum profit by creating and selling certain products (goods, works, services) at minimal cost.

In practice, any business entity is exposed to external and internal threats, for example, conducting illegal activities in the face of competitors, crisis phenomena (external), illiteracy of employees, rising inflation (internal). The economic security of a business should protect it from any threats. Therefore, it is quite reasonable to develop a set of measures for a long-term period for each region, taking into account the features that would prevent threats and losses, as well as contribute to the sustainable development of the economic entity.

Thus, the economic security of small and medium-sized businesses is understood as the creation by the state of conditions, opportunities, factors that ensure the competitiveness, independence of an economic entity, stable participation in market relations, regular improvement, growth of economic indicators.

In order to ensure the economic security of small and medium-sized businesses, Russian legislation provides for the application of special tax regimes. Undoubtedly, state support is important for the development and security of business, since on the basis of the creation of business entities, the state of the economy as a whole is improving (new jobs, production, provision of services, replenishment of tax revenues, etc.). In this regard, the faster the number of small and medium-sized businesses starts to grow, the more favorable the state of the economy will be.

We will analyze the indicators of small and medium-sized businesses in the Russian Federation for 2020-2022 (Table 2)

Table 2: Analysis of indicators of small and medium-sized businesses in the Russian Federation for 2020-2022

(units)

The name of the indicator	2020 year	2021 year	2022 year	Deviation 2022 to 2020 +,-
Employees (employed)	15321788	15491144	14662197	-659591
Products	6081	8160	9291	+3210
Total subjects of small and medium-sized enterprises of them:	5916906	5684561	5866703	-50203
legal entities	2528711	2371915	2314058	-214653
individual entrepreneurs	3388195	3312646	3552645	+164450

A source: <https://rmsp.nalog.ru>

According to Table 2, it can be seen that for 2020-2022 in the Russian Federation, the number of people employed in small and medium-sized enterprises is reduced by 659591 units. (that is, 659,591 people lost their jobs). However, the number of manufactured products produced by small and medium-sized businesses is steadily increasing. Over the entire period under review, there has been an increase of 3210 units. The number of business entities is dominated by individual entrepreneurs, their number is growing. During the analyzed period, the increase in them amounted to 164450 units. As for legal entities, their number is smaller and tends to decline. During the analyzed period, it decreased by 214,653 units.

Let's analyze how much small and medium-sized businesses have paid to the budget system of the Russian Federation for 2020-2022. (Table 3)

Table 3: *Payment by small and medium-sized businesses of special tax regimes to the budget system of the Russian Federation for 2020-2022*

The name of the indicator	2020 year	2021 year	2022 year	Deviation 2022 to 2020 +,-
Special tax regimes (thousand rubles)	586057116	808051107	985967106	+399909990
Number of small and medium- sized businesses (units)	5916906	5684561	5866703	-50203

A sources: <https://rmsp.nalog.ru/> <https://www.nalog.gov.ru>

For 2020-2022, revenues to the budget system of the Russian Federation from the payment of special tax regimes increase in each period: 586057116 thousand rubles; 808051107 thousand rubles; 985967106 thousand rubles, respectively. The increase in general amounted to 399909990 thousand rubles. Moreover, the number of small and medium-sized businesses in 2021 decreased significantly (to 5684561 units from 5916906 units), in 2022, on the contrary, increased (to 5866703 units from 5684561 units). However, it did not exceed the 2020 figure (5916906 units), as their number decreased by 50203 units.

Based on the analysis, the conclusion suggests that the state should create economically sound conditions for attracting the population of the country to create new business entities. It is advisable to interest and stimulate society in order to form business entities, first of all, by providing tax incentives and other similar measures. In addition, it is reasonable to support an existing business from the state, not to exert excessive tax pressure on it.

IV. Discussion

Let's consider the advantages and disadvantages of special tax regimes as an essential tool for ensuring economic security.

The primary advantage of applying special tax regimes should be recognized as reducing the tax burden on the payer. Switching to a special preferential regime allows you to replace several tax payments with one. For example, if an individual entrepreneur previously paid value added tax at a rate of 20%, corporate property tax at a rate of 2.2% and corporate income tax at a rate of 20%, then switching to one of the special tax regimes, the conditions of application of which suit him in accordance with tax legislation, he will pay a single tax at a rate of 6%.

This implies another advantage of applying a special tax regime – a simplified procedure for calculating and accounting. In this case, the entrepreneur calculates one tax payment instead of three and keeps only a book of income and expenses.

In addition, the positive side of the application of special tax regimes by small and medium-sized businesses is the simplicity of tax reporting. So, one declaration is submitted to the tax authorities, instead of several that were previously submitted in separate declarations at different periods (for each tax separately).

It is also advantageous that the size of a particular special regime can be reduced by a fixed amount of insurance payments.

The introduction of special tax regimes into Russian tax practice made it possible to reduce shadow turnover and increase the rate of tax collection by reducing the tax burden, which also refers to the advantages.

Along with the listed advantages, there are a number of disadvantages on the issue under consideration.

The main disadvantage of applying special tax regimes should be recognized that payers are exempt from paying value added tax. Here, the attractiveness of SMB for large counterparties is likely to be lost, since the latter are deprived of receiving tax refunds. It should also be noted that representatives of large businesses do not always agree to cooperate with small and medium-sized businesses due to uncertainty about their reliability.

A serious disadvantage is the deliberate fragmentation of large businesses, so to speak, the legitimate optimization of entrepreneurship. Owners of large companies and shopping malls consciously divide their business in cases when, according to the conditions established by tax legislation, they no longer fall under the preferential criteria used under special tax regimes. For example, when the company's annual income is exceeded or the number of employees is more than provided for by tax legislation. In this case, the budgets of the budgetary system lose the expected financial resources.

It is reasonable to classify some restrictions on the conditions of application of special tax regimes as "minuses". For example, the number of employees cannot exceed 5 people in the AUSN. Moreover, this mode cannot be combined with others, whereas other modes can. We also consider it unreasonable to limit that the company that pays the USN should not have branches.

It should be noted that when choosing the STS, when the base is "income minus expenses", you have to pay a minimum mandatory payment regardless of the results of financial activities. Moreover, the list of expenses for which it is allowed to reduce the tax base is very limited.

Based on our research, we propose to provide measures to improve the application of special tax regimes in tax practice in order to ensure economic security:

1. To improve tax legislation in terms of certain elements of special tax regimes and conditions for their application.
2. Exempt newly created small and medium-sized enterprises from paying tax payments in whole or in part until the period when they receive profits.
3. Create conditions for the provision of VAT refunds in cooperation with large counterparties.
4. Strengthen the measures of tax administration and control in the fragmentation of large businesses.

Thus, the essence of special tax regimes consists in a special procedure for determining the elements of taxation and exemption from payment of certain taxes and fees. The primary purpose of their application is the strengthening and further development of business entities, as well as ensuring economic security.

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