

TAX REASONABILITY AND BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Feasibility of taxation in business development is one of the key dilemmas for financial policies pursuing different countries and governments. Taxes are intended to collect the funds needed to implement public spending. They are different from time to time and from a country to country, they are numerous and varied strategically involving all classes of society. The importance of taxes has increased more and more in their historical development; and as a result they are expressed in the permanent expansion of taxpayers, the number of tax types and the increase of tax burden. The characteristic of the tax liability implies that the tax payer is obliged to pay the tax, otherwise if they do not pay compulsory tax, collection is done violently. The question is: Is there enough reason to force tax businesses? Tax liability arises when a person realizes income when he becomes a property owner or makes payments, which is subject to tax legislation. Taxed money is used by states and their functional equivalents throughout history to perform many functions. Some of these include the costs of warfare, law enforcement and public order, property protection, economic infrastructure (roads, legal tender, contract enforcement, etc.), public works, subsidies, the functioning of government itself and direct business support. Taxes have a fundamental role in building a business reform and strategy, and as such are essential to the overall business climate. The Kosovo Government has taken a number of measures related to the business environment by eliminating a number of bureaucratic hurdles but has not significantly affected the tax base and has not properly targeted the business climate, in an environment such as us, in the process of creating and building the state and its institutions.

Keywords: SME, EU, Kosovo, tax, government, business, strategy

INTRODUCTION

Definition and the development of tax

Taxes are the main source of public revenue collection with which the state meets that public expenditures that are its competencies. The importance of taxation has always increased in their historical development. Taxes at the beginning of their appearance were as exceptional secondary entries for state, which are collected from a narrow group of people, which were collected from a narrow group of people, by which were meet the needs of state. While today are permanent entries, significant entries which are collected from natural persons (citizens) and legal entities, and which serve to finance large, numerous and diverse state costs. In the ancient state tax is explained as the giving of the submissive people to victorious people, and so the tax is identified with the submission. The tax is justified as the right of victorious people again submissive people. In early feudalism tax, initially was considered as gift later as aid, but it was with class character because has exacerbated more poor classes. In the capitalist system taxes experience a rapid development and are understood as regular income for the state. Different authors have given different definitions to the meaning of the tax, because taxes have changed depending on the existing conditions.

CHARACTERISTICS OF TAX

The main features of the tax are:

Taxes are derivative entries

Upon payment of the tax, the state realizes revenues, and for that amount of revenue, state decreases the wealth of individuals and legal entities. State by taxing business entities, he simultaneously reduces their economic power, in order to create economic force for himself and to secure its many financing costs.

Income taxes are mandatory

By paying taxes its reduced economic power of those who pay the tax. The state does this in order to collect funds to meet the needs of the general public. Tax obligation cannot get away by subjects.(Nimani,Dr. A.:2010:15) Paying taxes is an obligation, which does not depend on the wishes of individuals and legal entities, but is based on the financial sovereignty of the state and legal force.

Taxes are collected to finance public spending

With funds raised through tax expenditures state meets state expenditures.

Taxes represent the provision, without direct counter remuneration

There is no direct recompense, the state offers tax payers indirect benefits. This means that the person who pays tax is not entitled to seek direct counter remuneration. The funds collected from the tax are used to finance the duties of the state, i.e. expenses covers the costs of education, science, culture, health, sports, construction and maintenance of roads, railways, water supply, sewerage, National Defense, administration, courts, museums, theaters, internal security and integrity of borders, protection of water, air and land from pollution etc..

Taxes do not have character for specific purpose

The purpose of the tax is not determined previously. State income taxes are deposited to the state budget and serve to meet common needs (coverage of expenditures of the state).

Taxes are collected in money

Tax liability in modern states is determined with money, and completed in cash. In exceptional and rarely cases care covered in natural form or with work. Also, payment of tax is final and no refund provision, unlike some revenue (foreign), which are not final and they are returnable.

Taxes are not linked with citizenship

Characteristic of taxes is that they are not related to the citizenship, which belongs the subjects of tax. The tax is mandatory for all persons in state territory and is based on financial sovereignty, taxes are mandatory obligation regardless of whether they are citizens of that state or not.

TAX PURPOSES

The purpose of taxation is to collect funds for the state and other public authorities, which are needed to finance their functions; this is the purpose of tax evasion.

In the slave states and the feudal states, the main purpose of the tax was to collect funds to meet the needs of the state, mainly the needs of the kings and the people of the royal court.

In capitalist countries tax purposes are not only fiscal, but also non-fiscal goals which are achieved through multiple goals of financial policy. So the task is not exclusively tax on realization of state funds, but now with the increasing number of taxpayers and increasing the number of types of tax, it has become possible to use taxes as a financial instrument for more efficient and flexible implementation of multiple goals of economic and social state. (Bogt, H 2001:2:193)

In practice we can find the so-called restrictive and expansive tax policy. If the overall demand in the market is greater than the overall supply, is caused market disorder, so in these cases the restrictive tax policy measures influence in reducing the purchasing power of tributary tax, it also reduce the overall demand, so this tax policy is called restrictive tax policy. Conversely, if the overall market supply is greater than the overall demand. (Nimani, Dr. Artan. "Politikat Financiare" 2010)

In that case should be taken measures to settle the spoiled balance and economic stability. In these cases with expansive tax policy measures affected the overall growth of the power that is directed towards increasing the purchasing power of tax tributary, and with it also to increase overall demand that is called expansive tax policy (*Easterly 1999*), Through tax policy can be implemented micro-economic-policies goals of the state and social goals.

- Price stability
- Full Employment
- Balanced balance of payments.

JUSTIFICATION OF TAX COLLECTION

Paying taxes means reducing economic power of tax tributary, which worsens his financial situation. The most important theories associated with reviewing the problem of introducing the tax obligation and tax collection are:

Theory of power

This theory is based on the understanding that the right of the winner justifies the payment of tax, which forces the weak to pay tax.

Price Theory

According to this theory, taxes are the price for services that are performed by state in benefit of taxpayers. Therefore, by performing these services the state has certain costs, which should be covered with the payment of tax. This theory is presented in many variants, as are:

- a) *The theory of insurance* - according to which tax is the price (premium) which tributary tax, pays the state for their services, which makes for personal and property security.
- b) *Satisfaction theory (the use of a right)* - This theory is based on protecting the state borders and regulating the domestic order (courts, state administration, police), enables and ensures the taxpayers without paying taxes to use they wealth and incomes.

Theory of tax reproduction

This theory departs from the views that the costs of collecting the tax amounts should be sought justification for the existence of tax. The amount of tax to be spent, to carry out those state tasks and measures, that will affect the growth of national income, and increased income tax taxpayers. According to this theory with increasing income tax taxpayers, increase economic power, i.e. their tax power, and with it again grow the amount of tax collected. (Stiglitz, JE 2000)

Organic theory

The justification for the payment of tax by taxpayers, the organic theory seeks in the connection of state and its citizens. The justification of tax this theory finds on the necessity of the existence of the state and in the performance of its functions, so that taxes are the only option to cover the costs of the state and citizens.

Social Theory

Paying tax is the duty of every citizen in socialist countries. Any individual according to economic power - the size of the income and property value must participate in meeting the needs, namely the social outcomes. Largest revenue in socialism economy result from socialism (social sector), while only a small part of the from population gathered.

OVERVIEW OF THE BUSINESS SECTOR IN KOSOVO

Kosovo's economy since 1999 has been largely driven by international aid, remittances and public sector (World Bank, 2010). The role of the private sector, especially the BVM-s has been relatively weak. Nevertheless, Kosovo is still in the transition phase, where entrepreneurship and small business creation is expected to play an important role in the path towards a modern economy and the free market, and therefore to the development and economic growth. Kosovo suffers from an imbalance of payments, where imports dominate exports significantly. This is mainly because of the fact that Kosovo SME are not internationally competitive (SOK 2002: Kosova Labour Force Survey).

SME weak export inhibit further contribution of SME, job creation and economic growth. Exports are dominated by base metals and minerals produced by major accounting companies. Due to the unfavorable environment for business and in the absence of creative entrepreneurial culture, Kosovo lacks innovative firms with rapid growth, which are major contributors to the creation of jobs in the western economies (Riinvest Institute (2013): "Labour market and unemployment in Kosova). Over 50% of all SME operating in the commercial sector characterized by small investments and downtime. This pattern of copying the approach

followed by "I" of new businesses, limiting the ability of SME-s sector to generate jobs. In terms of policy development, the report "SME Policy Index 2009" shows that Kosovo for several different reasons, is still in the stage of completion of basic requirements, institutional, legal and regulatory requirements relating to the policies of SME.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR SME

In EC Progress Report for Kosovo 2010 identified three main barriers faced by businesses in Kosovo. The first barrier is related to the unreliable supply of electricity and water that are especially serious for the BMV-productive. Also, as one of the main barriers to rapid development of SMBs is also given limited access to finance. The third barrier is insufficient rule of law, which affects all citizens of Kosovo.

Ministry of Trade and Industry, SMESA and Government in general have accepted that the removal of barriers for investment in business, growth and job creation needs more effort at all levels of government and the simplification of administration is key to promoting the development of SMBs sector. This is particularly important as regulatory and legislative barriers seem to have the greatest impact on SME than in other businesses. Businesses in our country, there is no institutional support as have other countries in the EU or in the region, but nevertheless there though with a low level of economic operation (Riinvest Institute (2003): "Labour market and unemployment in Kosova).

CONCLUSION

Taxes are the main sources of public revenue collection, in which each country is meeting public expenses. We Can conclude that tax is the price, which every citizen pays to the state, thus increasing of tax represents the reduction of national revenue available for population. Reducing the national income, automatically brings reduction of personal consumption, that reflects the reduction of net national product and inclusion. Through tax policy, the restrictive and expansive, can be achieved economic and political goals of the state. Through tax policy, the restrictive and expansive, can be achieved economic and political goals of the state.

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Given these recommendations, the Government of Kosovo has undertaken a series of measures related to the environment by eliminating bureaucracy barriers, but basically they did

not affected tax base and they were not oriented properly in business climate beznesit, a ambijet as we are, in the process of creation and construction of the state and its institutions. This is particularly important as regulatory and legislative barriers appear to have greater impact on economic development.

Kosovo has not been able yet to create a more friendly business climate, and especially not enough to harmonize fiscal policy and SME developments.

Tax it reduces the taxable economic power. Once the tax is determined by legal provisions, the avoidance of tax represents a legal offense that is punishable. With tax policy measures affected the national economy, in international exchange, balance of payments, the redistribution of national income, accumulation and economic stability.

In the future I consider as key recommendation would be scaling of the tax base and facilities in doing business, in particular by encouraging SME with various subsidies or grants, as our approach to Kosovo in EU development funds, and other institutions is limited.

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