

GLOSSARY (DICTIONARY)

Holdings(from the French avoir-property, wealth) -1) assets (cash, checks, bills, transfers, letters of credit), which make payments and repay obligations; 2) funds of the bank in foreign currency, which are on its accounts in foreign correspondent banks. Foreign holdings - the totality of funds belonging to a country, are subject to the jurisdiction of the country where they are located and by whose government they can be seized or confiscated.

Agent- in a broad sense - a person acting for another person (principal) and under his control; in a narrower sense - a person authorized to conclude transactions and to perform other actions on behalf of the represented person and at his expense or to mediate between the parties when concluding transactions by themselves. The legal practice of the United States and England has regulated the position of certain types of agents, whose services are widely used. These agents include: 1) a consignment agent, or factor; 2) a delcredere agent; 3) a broker; 4) an agent with exclusive rights; 5) a commission export house; 6) an auctioneer.

Tax agent -a person (individual, enterprise or organization) who, by virtue of an act of tax legislation, is responsible for calculating, withholding from a taxpayer and transferring a tax or fee to the budget (off-budget fund).

Administration- a group of officials of an economic entity, which is fully responsible for managing the activities of the enterprise and achieving the goals of the company. From the point of view of financial activity, such goals are profitability (profitability) and liquidity.

Admonition- presentation of a written obligation to pay the amount of the debt taken.

Act of control- the action of the authorized state body, fixing, in accordance with the law, a certain legal status of an economic entity, on the basis of which its subsequent economic activity should be carried out.

subrogation act- a document on the transfer by the insured of his rights to recover damages from third parties to the insurer after the latter has paid the insurance indemnity to the insured.

Assets- something (monetary, tangible and intangible values) that has value; what a natural or legal person has.

Non-current assets(English long-term assets or fixed assets) - funds of an enterprise that: 1) have a useful life of more than one year; 2) are used in the activities of the enterprise; 3) are not subject to resale. This group does not include land intended for sale, as well as buildings that are no longer in use.

during the production process. Such objects are classified as long-term investments (investments). If any valuables are intended for resale to buyers, they must be attributed to inventories, i. working capital. Non-current assets have a functional utility and are used in production activities for several years. In essence, they represent long-term deferred expenses (advanced funds). The accounting problem is how to allocate the costs of acquiring and operating non-current assets over their useful lives. Non-current assets are divided into the following categories: a) tangible assets: land, buildings, structures, equipment, fixed assets); natural resources; b) intangible assets.

Material assets- a variety of assets of the enterprise, which include: land (if it is owned by the enterprise) or the right to use it, buildings and structures for non-production purposes; administrative, recreational and other buildings, housing, children's, educational and other buildings and premises that are on the balance sheet of the enterprise; production equipment; movable property for non-production purposes; stocks of raw materials, fuel, semi-finished products (in warehouses, workshops and on the road), finished products; property. Fixed assets, buildings or structures, leased land plots; affiliates belonging to the enterprise, subsidiaries, if they do not have the status of a legal entity, and their balance sheets are not separated from the balance sheet of this enterprise.

Liquid assets(English short-term liquid assets) - assets of the enterprise, which include cash, short-term investments, account and bills receivable. This type of assets is characterized by

the fact that they can be quickly used to pay current liabilities.

Main assets-property that has value and is acquired by the company for the purpose of producing goods, performing work or providing services, and not for ordinary resale.

Enterprise assets-property of the enterprise, which includes fixed assets, other long-term investments (including intangible assets), working capital, financial assets.

Current assetscash and other funds which, during a normal running production cycle, or within a period of one year, if the cycle is shorter than one year, must return to cash. Deferred expenses such as prepaid rent, insurance, goods bought for use, not for sale (low value and wearing items) should also qualify as current assets. To decide whether assets are current or non-current, the idea of "reasonable guess" is important.

financial assets-assets that provide the ability to directly make payments, or can be easily transformed into a means of payment.

Promotion- a security issued by a joint-stock company and giving its owner the right to receive a certain (dividend) from the profits of the joint-stock company.

Anti-dumping duty- An additional import duty imposed on goods exported at prices below the "normal" world market prices or domestic prices of the importing country. The decision to levy an anti-dumping duty is made by the courts (anti-dumping tribunals), which determine the "normal" price level, establish the fact of dumping, assess the damage caused to national producers of similar goods, determine the amount of the anti-dumping duty and the procedure for its payment. Litigation is opened at the request of national producers and sellers of similar goods, who use anti-dumping procedures as an effective method of competition. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GAAT) adopted an anti-dumping code in 1967,

Law analogy-determining the rights and obligations of the parties based on the civil law governing similar relations. It is applied in the absence of regulation of relations by legislation, agreement of the parties and business practice.

Law analogy-determining the rights and obligations of the parties based on the general principles and meaning of civil law and the requirements of good faith, reasonableness and justice. It is used when it is impossible to apply the analogy of the law.

Anticipation of taxes-premature, often forced collection of taxes by the state or the placement of a short-term loan, the bonds of which are accepted to pay off a certain tax. A typical example of tax anticipation is the legal establishment of the obligation of enterprises to make advance payments of income tax based on the expected (but not actually received) profit of the upcoming reporting period. Tax anticipation is unjustified from the point of view of fairness, it contradicts the principle of encouraging and supporting entrepreneurial activity, which is normatively established in the Russian Federation. Anticipation of taxes is usually used in conditions of economic crises to quickly cover or reduce the budget deficit.

Arrest of property- the action of the tax authority to restrict the property right of the obligated person in relation to his property. The seizure of property may be total or conditional. Transactions made by the obligated person in relation to the seized property are recognized as void.

full seizure of property- the action of the tax authority to restrict the property right of the obligated person in relation to his property, in which this person is not entitled to dispose of this property, and the possession or use of this property is carried out exclusively under the control or with the permission of the tax authority.

Arrest of property conditional- the action of the tax authority to restrict the right of ownership of the obligated person in relation to his property, in which the possession, use and disposal of this property is carried out exclusively under the control or permission of the tax authority.

Audit- entrepreneurial activities of auditors (auditing firms) to carry out independent non-departmental audits of accounting (financial) statements. Payment and settlement documentation, tax declarations, other financial obligations and requirements of economic entities, as well as for the provision of other audit services.

Balance- a financial statement that summarizes the balance of the assets and liabilities of the enterprise. The balance sheet makes it possible to trace the movement of funds. It is a reflection of the financial situation of the enterprise at one time or another.

Balance sheet profit (loss) -is the final financial result identified on the basis of the accounting of all business operations of the enterprise and the assessment of balance sheet items and represents the amount of profit (loss) from the sale of products (works, services), fixed assets, other property of the enterprise and income from non-sales operations, reduced by the cost of these transactions. Profit (loss) from the sale of products (works, services) and goods is defined as the difference between the proceeds from the sale of products (works, services) in current prices without value added tax, excises, export duties, other deductions provided for by law, and the cost of its production and distribution. Revenue from the sale of products (works, services) is determined either as it is paid (for non-cash payments - upon receipt of funds for goods (works,

Bank-1) an institution that conducts lending to the activities of enterprises, organizations and individuals and finances capital investments in various sectors of the economy; 2) an enterprise that conducts the movement of loan capital, an intermediary in a loan. The main functions of the bank are the accumulation of funds, the provision of loans, cash settlements, the issuance of securities, etc. There are the following types of banks: guarantor bank, correspondent banks, commercial central bank, issuing bank.

Commercial banks-the main link of banking institutions in most countries; commercial banks may be private or public. The operations of commercial banks are divided into three groups: passive (raising funds), active (placement of funds), intermediary (execution of customer orders on a commission basis).

Bank deposit- (deposit) is regulated by a bank deposit agreement, according to which - a bank or other credit organization that has accepted a sum of money (deposit) placed on the account of another party-depositor undertakes to return this amount to the depositor and pay interest or income on it in another form to conditions and in the manner prescribed by the contract. A bank deposit agreement in which a citizen is a depositor is recognized as a public agreement.

Cashless payments- payments for goods (services, works) without the use of cash (transfer of stipulated amounts is carried out by transferring them from the payer's account to the seller's account by a banking institution).

Duty free import- the passage through the customs border of goods of foreign origin without imposing import duties on them.

Business- economic activity (business) that generates income or provides other benefits.

Businessman- a merchant, an entrepreneur engaged in any legal type of economic activity that brings profit or other benefits.

Exchange- an institution designed to conclude financial and commercial transactions, a form of regular and organized market. The exchanges carry out wholesale trade in goods (commodity exchange), securities (stock exchange) that are not on the market itself, but are subject to delivery by the seller to the buyer after a certain period, and other operations.

Exchange duty- a fee that the exchange committee receives from the buyer of securities for the right to make exchange transactions (usually 2% of the sale price).

exchange price- the price of exchange values sold in the course of exchange trading. Exchange price data are provided in systematic publications, exchange bulletins, and are reported in periodicals (daily, hourly), etc. quotes. The exchange price is an important and fairly reliable source of information about the price dynamics of the relevant exchange values.

Currency-a monetary unit used to measure the magnitude of the value of goods. The concept of currency is used in three meanings: 1) the monetary unit of a given country (for example, the US dollar, Russian ruble, etc.) and one or another of its types (gold, silver, paper); 2) banknotes of foreign states, as well as credit and means of payment expressed in foreign monetary units and used in international settlements, foreign currency; 3) international (regional)

monetary unit of account and means of payment (for example, SDR, ECU).

Account management- work with accounts from their registration to the receipt of the final result (accounting): 1) accounting for the movement of funds on accounting accounts; 2) accounting for the movement of funds on their accounts (settlement, current, personal, currency, etc.) in banking institution; 3) accounting for funds on the accounts of its customers opened in any institution that carries out settlements.

Hot money- temporarily free funds of banks, legal entities and individual investors of capital, spontaneously moving from one country to another in order to preserve value or extract speculative income. As a rule, they are generated by the instability of the development of the country's economy, the mismatch between supply and demand for goods and services. Hot money in the national currency can be thrown into the country's market in a short time, thereby increasing the instability of the economic situation. Hot money in international currency can be quickly transferred by their owners from one country to another to benefit from changes in the political and economic situation in the country of their former residence.

public office- a position in federal state authorities, state authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation, as well as in other state bodies formed in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation, with an established range of duties for the execution and provision of the powers of this state body, pay and responsibility for the performance of these duties .

state treasury- according to the legislation of the Russian Federation, state budget funds and other state property not assigned to state enterprises and institutions constitute, respectively: the state treasury of the Russian Federation, the state treasury of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation. The treasury receives taxes, duties and other state revenues, as well as other property acquired by the Russian Federation , its subject in accordance with the law.

State Tax Service- a unified system of control over compliance with tax legislation, over the correctness of the calculation, completeness and timeliness of making taxes and other obligatory payments to the appropriate budget established by the legislation of the Russian Federation and its constituent entities.

Government duty- special fees paid by legal entities and individuals in whose interests specially authorized bodies perform actions and issue documents of legal significance. State duty is levied: on statements of claim filed with the court, on statements on pre-contractual disputes, on statements (complaints) in cases of special proceedings, on cassation complaints, as well as on the issuance of copies (duplicates) of documents by the court; from statements of claim filed with the arbitration court, as well as from applications for reconsideration of decisions of the arbitration court; for the performance of any notarial acts in authorized institutions, as well as for the issuance of copies (duplicates) of notarized documents; for the registration of acts of civil status, as well as for the issuance of repeated certificates of registration of acts of civil status and certificates in connection with the change, addition, correction and restoration of civil status records; for processing documents for the right to travel abroad and for inviting persons from other states to the Russian Federation, for making changes to these documents; for the issuance or renewal of a residence permit; for issuing a visa to the passports of foreign citizens or substituting documents for the right to leave the Russian Federation and enter the Russian Federation; with applications for admission to citizenship and for renunciation of citizenship; for registration of a place of residence; for the issuance of permits for the right to hunt and for other objects determined by legislative acts. for making changes to these documents; for the issuance or renewal of a residence permit; for issuing a visa to the passports of foreign citizens or substituting documents for the right to leave the Russian Federation and enter the Russian Federation; with applications for admission to citizenship and for renunciation of citizenship; for registration of a place of residence; for the issuance of permits for the right to hunt and for other objects determined by legislative acts. for making changes to these documents; for the issuance or renewal of a residence permit; for issuing a visa to the passports of foreign citizens or substituting documents for the right to leave the Russian Federation and enter the Russian

Federation; with applications for admission to citizenship and for renunciation of citizenship; for registration of a place of residence; for the issuance of permits for the right to hunt and for other objects determined by legislative acts.

financial group- a structural subdivision of the accounting department of large enterprises, whose employees keep records of funds and settlements with enterprises, organizations and individuals.

Double taxation- the situation in which a person carrying out business activities abroad may find himself due to the fact that income from his activities or property belonging to him may be taxed both in the country where they originated or where the property of this person is located, and in the country of his permanent residence; residence or registration. To avoid such situations, treaties are concluded between states that establish the procedure for taxing entrepreneurs operating abroad. They specify the types of taxes that fall under the treaty regime, the mechanism for levying taxes and other regulations related to this issue.

Debit an accounting term used to refer to the left side of an account. Debit characterizes an increase in the accounted funds of active accounts and a decrease for passive ones. Business transactions carried out by legal entities are recorded in the debit of one and the credit of another account. For example, the movement of inventory items is recorded in active property accounts, while the debit takes into account the presence of such assets at the beginning of the year and its subsequent increase.

Debtor- a natural or legal person who owes money to an enterprise.

The money supply is the entire volume of metal coins and paper money (treasury and bank notes) put into circulation. The total amount of money in economic circulation, in addition to cash, also includes money in current bank accounts. However, the mass of cash is always allocated from the total turnover.

Money turnover- continuous movement of money in the process of buying and selling goods (works, services). Money circulation takes place within the framework of the monetary system of each individual country.

Enterprise cash- the amount of cash in the cash desk of the enterprise, free cash kept on settlement, currency and other bank accounts, as well as securities (shares, bonds, certificates, bills, etc.) and other cash of the enterprise.

Money- specific object of civil legal relations. Money mediates the exchange of commodities, its use value lies in its exchange value, it must be capable of being exchanged for commodities. Services and banknotes of other states; money should be as circulating as possible.

Deposit(goods and services) -1) deposits in banks; 2) securities deposited with credit institutions; 3) contributions for payment of customs duties, fees, taxes; 4) contributions of monetary amounts to judicial and administrative institutions to secure a claim, court appearances.

Duty- giving a certain amount of money to another person for a certain period of time, during which certain interest must be paid for the use of this amount.

Debt book- book (document), which takes into account the debt obligations of debtors and buyers. It is used, as a rule, in retail trade and at small enterprises.

offset- a method of termination of an obligation, with the help of which mutual homogeneous claims between two persons can be repaid. If one of the claims presented for offset exceeds the other in size, this will lead to the termination of only one, smaller obligation; the counter obligation will only decrease by the corresponding value. In practice, the offset is used in relation to monetary obligations, mainly in banking transactions.

Costs- costs that generate profit only during one reporting period (usually one year).

Calculation inventory- a set of measures that provides for the identification of balances according to the relevant documents and a thorough check of the validity of the amounts on the accounts of settlements with banks on loans, with the budget, buyers, suppliers, accountable persons, workers and employees, depositors and other debtors and creditors.

Investment tax credit- according to the legislation of the Russian Federation, the

deferral of tax payments provided by state bodies to the following enterprises: with an average number of employees not exceeding 200 people (in industry and construction - up to 200 people, in science and scientific services - up to 100 people; in other sectors of the production sector - up to 50 people; in the non-manufacturing and retail sectors - up to 15 people), as well as privatized enterprises.

An investment tax credit is such a change in the deadline for fulfilling a tax obligation, in which an enterprise, if there are appropriate grounds, is given the opportunity, within a certain period and within certain limits, to reduce its payments on federal and (or) regional corporate income tax, followed by a phased payment of the loan amount .

Innovation (innovation) -1) investment in the economy, ensuring the change of generations of equipment and technology; 2) new equipment, technology, which is the result of the achievements of scientific and technological progress. The development of inventions, the emergence of pioneering and major inventions is an essential factor in innovation.

Inflation-depreciation of money, expressed primarily in the growth of prices for goods and services. Inflation is generated by a complex of reasons, the most important of which are: the state budget deficit, to cover which government securities or just paper money are issued; a high level of non-production expenditures of the state, leading to such costs of human labor that do not result in an increase in the production of consumer goods; commodity deficit, leading to a separation of demand from supply and, on this basis, to an increase in prices; the monopoly position of a number of producers, allowing them to raise prices for their products without a corresponding increase in their consumer qualities, or to produce mainly expensive products; separation of wage growth from labor productivity growth, as well as a number of other reasons.

Capital investments- investment of funds by the enterprise in new construction and acquisition, reconstruction, expansion and technical re-equipment of the capacities of existing fixed assets. The procedure for organizing accounting for capital investments is determined by the Regulation on accounting for long-term investments (approved by the Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation of December 30, 1993 No. 160). The Regulation provides for the use of two special accounts: 07 "equipment for installation" and 08 "Capital investments".

Cash register- an account used to register the movement of funds, which is understood as cash and other means of exchange accepted by the bank for deposits at a nominal value. This includes coins, currency, checks, postal money orders, as well as money invested in banks. Cash in the cash register or safe is reflected on the same account.

tax credit- a form of state credit, carried out by granting a deferral of payment of a part of tax payments to the budget. In order to receive a tax credit, taxpayers enter into an agreement with the tax authority at the place of their registration, according to which the date for the beginning of the repayment of the loan and the amount of interest for using it are determined.

Leasing payments- amounts for payment for the use of leased property paid to the lessor. The amount, method, form and frequency of payments are established in the leasing agreement by agreement of the parties. The total amount of lease payments includes: the amount that reimburses the full (or close to it) cost of the leased property; the amount paid to the lessor for credit resources used by him to acquire property under a leasing agreement; commission fee to the lessor; the amount paid for insurance of leased property, if it was insured by the lessor; other expenses of the lessor, stipulated by the leasing agreement. Leasing payments are included in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation in the cost of products (works, services) produced by the lessee.

tax benefits- a tax benefit is recognized as the opportunity provided to the taxpayer, if there are grounds established by tax legislation, to reduce the amount of tax or fee payable. Tax incentives are established in the form of tax deductions and (or) discounts that reduce the tax base or the amount of the tax (fee), or lower than normal tax rates.

Local taxes and fees-taxes and fees established by local self-government bodies independently (Article 1 of the Federal Law "On the general principles of local self-government in the Russian Federation").

Overheads- the costs incurred in the process of manufacturing goods, providing services, which are calculated according to the formula: indirect costs of materials + indirect costs of wages + indirect costs.

Cash, limit- normatively limited by credit institutions the amount of cash in the cash desk of the enterprise in agreement with the latter. In excess of the established norms, cash can be kept at the cash desk only on the days of payment of wages, pensions, allowances, scholarships within three working days, including the day the money is received from a credit institution.

Tax- a mandatory contribution, which has a non-equivalent nature and is associated with the commission by the authorized body (institution or official) of certain and specific actions for or in relation to the taxpayer who paid this contribution.

Value Added Tax (VAT)- is a form of withdrawal to the budget of a part of the value added created at all stages of production and circulation and defined as the difference between the cost of products (goods), works, services sold and the cost of material costs attributed to production and circulation costs. Tax payers are: enterprises and organizations, regardless of their form of ownership and departmental affiliation, having the status of legal entities, including enterprises with foreign investment, engaged in production and other commercial activities; branches, departments and other separate subdivisions of enterprises located on the territory of the Russian Federation, existing accounts in banking institutions and independently selling goods (works, services) for a fee; international associations and foreign legal entities, carrying out production and other commercial activities on the territory of the Russian Federation. When goods are imported into the territory of the Russian Federation, they are subject to value added tax in accordance with the customs legislation of the Russian Federation. Payers of value added tax in respect of goods imported into the territory of the Russian Federation are enterprises and other persons determined in accordance with the customs legislation. Individuals who carry out entrepreneurial activities without forming a legal entity do not pay tax. determined in accordance with the customs legislation. Individuals who carry out entrepreneurial activities without forming a legal entity do not pay tax. determined in accordance with the customs legislation. Individuals who carry out entrepreneurial activities without forming a legal entity do not pay tax.

Property taxes These are taxes on immovable property—land, buildings, and personal property—inventory and equipment. Property tax is the main source of income for municipal governments. Typically, the amount of tax is determined annually, depending on the size of the taxable property. Because the local government's fiscal year and taxation real estate valuation date rarely coincides with the financial statement date, it is necessary to calculate the amount of property tax for each month.

The tax base- cost, physical or other characteristics of the object of taxation.

Tax system- a set of taxes and fees provided for by the tax legislation, principles, forms and methods for their establishment, change and cancellation, payment and application of measures to ensure their payment, as well as forms and methods of tax control and liability for violation of tax legislation.

Tax law- a set of legislative acts, consisting of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation of regulations adopted by the Government of the Russian Federation or other federal executive body on the basis of and in pursuance of the Tax Code of the Russian Federation, as well as regulations on regional and local taxes and fees adopted by authorized regional authorities and bodies local government in accordance with applicable law.

tax liability- an obligation by virtue of which the taxpayer is obliged to pay a certain tax or fee, and tax or other authorized bodies have the right to require the taxpayer to fulfill this obligation.

Taxable period- the period of time for which the obligations of the taxpayer for a particular tax or fee are determined (keeping records of income and expenses, submission of reports and declarations necessary for tax control, payment of due amounts for a particular tax and fee, and others). Tax period can be divided into several reporting periods for each of which

the taxpayer is obliged to pay advance tax payments.

Tax regulation of export-import - an instrument of state influence on foreign economic activity, is carried out by levying value added tax and excise duty. Established by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of December 22, 1993 No. No. 2270 "On some changes in taxation and in the relationship of budgets of various levels", according to which all exported goods, works and services are exempt from value added taxes, as well as some imported goods: a) goods imported as a contribution to statutory funds of an enterprise with foreign investments; b) technological equipment, spare parts for it, imported to ensure the production of medical immunobiological preparations intended to combat epidemics; c) goods and technological equipment, imported as part of free technical assistance; d) books and periodicals, textbooks for educational institutions.

Taxpayer, individual- an individual who is a tax resident of the Russian Federation; carrying out economic activity in the Russian Federation or receiving income from sources in the Russian Federation; is the owner of property subject to taxation in the Russian Federation; performing operations or actions subject to taxation in the territory of the Russian Federation, becoming a participant in relations, one of the conditions of which is the payment of a duty or other fee.

taxpayer, legal entity- a legal entity (enterprise, organization) if it is a Russian enterprise or organization, or is a tax resident of the Russian Federation, carries out economic activities in the Russian Federation or receives other income from sources in the Russian Federation, is the owner of property subject to taxation in the Russian Federation, performs transactions in the territory of the Russian Federation or actions subject to taxation, becomes a participant in relations, one of the conditions of which is the payment of a state duty or other fee.

accruals-expenses accounted for by the enterprise when invoices were not received for the goods (works, services) received during this reporting period (the salary was accrued, but at the end of this period it had not yet been handed over).

Real estate- land, land owned by individuals and legal entities, other real rights to land, as well as any other property attached to land and firmly associated with it.

Real estate and equipment- long-term assets (land, buildings, machinery, equipment) used in the course of economic activity. The cost of these assets (other than land) is depreciated, i.e. it is gradually, depending on the service life, written off to the financial results of the enterprise. The same group includes natural resources owned by the enterprise, such as forest land, oil and gas wells and coal mines.

indirect costsare costs incurred in the process of making a good, providing a service, or running a shop (depending on whether the product, services, or output of a unit is being valued), but which, however, cannot be attributed entirely to the good, service, or shop in question. For example, detergents, executive salaries, premises insurance, etc.

retained earnings- profit left by shareholders within the enterprise, after receiving acceptable dividends.

Non-residents-1) individuals with permanent residence outside the Russian Federation; 2) legal entities established in accordance with the legislation of foreign states, located outside the Russian Federation, as well as their branches and representative offices; 3) foreign diplomatic and other official representative offices located in the Russian Federation.

working capital- a variety of economic means consumed in one act of production and transferring all their value to the products made from them. Working capital includes the remains of raw materials, materials, components, containers, fuel, etc. The group of working capital also includes the remains of work in progress in the structural divisions of the enterprise, the cost of finished products, goods and low-value and wearing items.

Object of taxation- objects of taxation may be property (movable or immovable), income (profit) from economic activity, operations for the sale of goods (works, services), import and export of goods to or from the customs territory of the Russian Federation, certain types of economic activity and other objects established by tax legislation. Each tax or fee has an

independent object of taxation. One and the same object cannot be subject to taxation for several taxes or fees, unless otherwise provided by law. For taxation, it does not matter legally or illegally received income or property that is the object of taxation.

Obligations of the taxpayer- in accordance with the legislation, the taxpayer is obliged to: 1) register in accordance with the established procedure with the tax authority of the State Tax Service of the Russian Federation; 2) keep records of their income and expenses in accordance with the established procedure; 3) submit declarations; 4) fulfill the tax obligation in the manner and under the conditions provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation; 5) submit to the tax authorities (their officials) during tax audits and in other cases provided for by law, the documents necessary for the calculation and payment of taxes and fees; 6) comply with the legal requirements of the tax authority to eliminate the identified violations of tax legislation, as well as not interfere with the lawful activities of an official of the tax authority in the performance of his official duties; 7) inform the tax authority at the place of registration of the enterprise (organization) about the reorganization or liquidation of the enterprise, the opening of subsidiaries, etc.; 8) inform the tax authority at the place of registration of the enterprise (organization) about the reorganization or liquidation of the enterprise, the opening of subsidiaries, etc.; 9) declare the use of tax benefits and provide the tax authority at the place of registration or tax documents confirming the right to such benefits to the agent; 10) ensure the safety of tax, accounting and other documents necessary for the calculation and payment of taxes and fees, as well as documents confirming income received and paid (withheld) taxes and fees (for enterprises and organizations - within five years, and for individuals - within three years); 11) perform other duties established by tax legislation.

Reporting year- the reporting year for all enterprises and institutions is the period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive. The first reporting year for established enterprises, institutions is the period from the date of acquisition of the rights of a legal entity to December 31 inclusive, and for enterprises established after October 1, to December 31 of the next year inclusive.

Reporting tax period- a period of time that is part of the tax period for which the taxpayer is obliged to pay advance tax payments.

penalty- a type of penalty applied in cases of delay in contractual and other obligations. As a general rule, the fine is set as a percentage of the amount (price) of the overdue obligation and is charged for each day of delay. The penalty period can be limited to a certain period (usually 30 days), after which a one-time penalty is imposed. The maximum amount of the fine per day (in a fixed amount) or for the entire period of its accrual (as a percentage of the price of the overdue obligation) may also be set.

Payment order- a document registering the enterprise's order to the bank of the corresponding amount from its settlement account to the recipient's settlement account. The payment order is issued in the appropriate number of copies, depending on the branch of the bank where the beneficiary's current account is located. If it is necessary to make several transfers at the same time, a special form of free order is applied.

Taxpayer Rights- the taxpayer has the right: 1) to receive free information from the tax authorities at the place of registration on applicable taxes and fees and regulations governing the procedure and conditions for their payment; 2) to represent their interests in the tax authorities independently or through their representative; 3) choosing the method maintaining tax records for the calculation and payment of taxes and fees, unless otherwise provided by law; 4) use tax benefits; 5) receive deferrals, installments and other loans. The veracity of accounting information is the degree of adequacy of accounting information to the business processes that it reflects.

Profit- the amount of excess of income over expenses of the enterprise received from the beginning of the year to the reporting period, from the sale of products, works, services, material assets, fixed assets, including the excess of non-sales income over expenses.

Profit before taxes- net income before taxes, but less all expenses, including financial expenses not related to the main activity of the enterprise (for example, such as interest on a

bank loan, etc.).

Profit after taxes- net profit remaining in the enterprise after deduction of all expenses on financial operations, as well as taxes. The amount that is intended to be divided into shareholder dividends and retained earnings remaining with the enterprise as reserves.

Regional taxes and fees- taxes and fees established exclusively by authorized regional authorities on the basis of current legislation. Regional taxes and fees are paid by enterprises, organizations and individuals who are taxpayers for this tax (fee), and the funds from this tax (fee) are credited to the relevant regional budget (off-budget fund) and are one of the sources of this budget.

Customs duties- the rates of customs duties and the procedure for their collection are established by the Law of May 21, 1993 No. "About the customs tariff". They are divided into import and export customs duties.

Federal taxes and fees- are established in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation and paid, unless otherwise provided by law, by enterprises, organizations and individuals who are taxpayers for these taxes (fees). Federal taxes and fees are credited to the federal budget or federal extra-budgetary funds and are sources of the federal budget (off-budget fund), unless otherwise provided by the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Net profit- profit, which is equal to gross profit minus expenses of the enterprise, not included in the cost of goods sold. It may also include such non-trade receipts as: a) dividends or interest on investments; b) profit from the sale of fixed assets; c) bad debts written off in the previous reporting period and unexpectedly paid in the current period.

Net income per ruble of sales- an indicator characterizing the profitability of an enterprise is calculated by dividing net profit by the amount of product sales.

Net assets- the value of all assets of the enterprise minus its short-term (and long-term "non-capital") liabilities. Equivalent to the amount of invested capital.

Penalties (fines and penalties) - fines, penalties and forfeits recognized by the debtor or for which decisions of the court, arbitration on their recovery were received, are attributed to the results of economic activity (financing) and, before they are received or paid, are reflected in the accounts of the recipient and payer, respectively, under the items of debtors or creditors.

ECU- a pan-European monetary unit, established in 1979, serving for mutual settlements within the framework of the European Monetary System.

Issuer- the state or legal entity issuing securities.

legal fact- a fact of reality, with which the current legislation connects the emergence, change and termination of civil rights and obligations, i.e. legal fact is the basis for the emergence of civil legal relations.

Entity- an organization that has separate property in ownership, economic management or operational management and is liable for its obligations with this property, can acquire and exercise property and personal non-property rights on its own behalf, incur obligations, be a plaintiff and defendant in court. Legal entities must have an independent balance sheet or estimate.