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THE UKRAINIAN TAX SYSTEM

Annotation. The tax system of Ukraine as the most effective tool of regulation of economic processes was considered.

Анотація. Розглянуто податкову систему України як найбільш ефективний інструмент регулювання економічних процесів.

Аннотация. Рассмотрена налоговая система Украины как наиболее эффективный инструмент регулирования экономических процессов.

Key words: tax system, main national taxes, local taxes, taxpayers, forms of taxation.

The principles of constructing a system of taxation, taxes, duties and obligatory payments, tax payers, objects of taxation, the order of transfer and distribution of taxes, the procedure for their calculation and payment deadlines, as well as liability for violations of tax laws established by the Law of Ukraine "On Taxation System".

The aim is to study the tax system of Ukraine, analyze the 2004 tax reforms.

The topicality of the topic lies in the fact that without the formation of a rational tax system is impossible to fully transform the economy of Ukraine. They not only preserve the capital of society, but also form a source for a fairly rapid accumulation in order to improve production.

The tax system of Ukraine is a collection of state and local taxes and fees that are charged in accordance with the law.

Control over the observance of tax legislation in Ukraine is the State Tax Administration of Ukraine (STAU). The responsibility for the accuracy of calculation, timely payment of taxes and other obligatory payments and compliance with legislation on the taxation imposed on taxpayers and other payments. In the case of hiding (decreasing) the amount of tax payers or other mandatory payment of the amount they collected additional taxation or other mandatory payments and a fine equivalent to twice the same amount as in the case of a repeat offense within a year after the previous test of the violation – a fine of five times. For failure or untimely filing, accounts and other documents by the tax administrations, as well as failure to supply or late payment instructions for payment of tax agencies of banks – 10 % of the payable tax amounts (payments). Penalties apply to taxpayers who have committed errors in its calculations, or declarations, regardless of whether it is done out of ignorance, negligence or intent.

In Ukraine all taxes or levies are national or local. Tax collection procedures and tax incentives may be established only by law. According to the Tax Code in Ukraine now exist 23 taxes and levies, 18 of which are national and 6 local [1].

In accordance with the provisions of the Law of Ukraine "On taxation system", in Ukraine, the main national and local taxes are as follow: VAT; excise; income tax; income tax on individuals; duty; state duty; tax on immovable property (real estate); fee

propelled machines and mechanisms; tax on fishing; fee for geological prospecting work performed by the state budget; fee for special use of natural resources; fee for environmental pollution; collection on obligatory state pension insurance; collection in the State Innovation Fund; payment for trade patent for certain types of business; fixed agricultural tax.

The major local taxes and levies include: tax on advertising; communal tax; market fee; resort fee; charges for local auction, a competitive sales and lotteries; fee for issuing a permit for the siting of the trade and services [2].

Taxpayers are:

Residents receiving either income originating from the territory of Ukraine or foreign income.

Non-residents receiving income originating from the territory of Ukraine.

A person is a tax resident in Ukraine if she has a place of residence in Ukraine. If a person has a permanent place of residence in Ukraine and another country, a person is deemed to be resident of Ukraine if his centre of vital interests is in Ukraine, or if he stays in Ukraine at least 183 days during the tax year (calendar year). This is the general rule which is subject to any features provided by the Agreement of avoidance of double taxation [3].

Under the legislation there are several forms of taxation in Ukraine:

Total System.

A simplified system is also known as a flat tax.

Fixed Agricultural Tax.

Special trade patent.

We can conclude that the main purpose of the 2004 tax reforms is to decrease the overall tax burden by means of reducing the tax rates while simultaneously widening the tax base. This is a very good step forward.

Business performance will depend on the correctness of the chosen system of taxation. It is not possible based only on the value of tax rates to calculate the efficiency of a system. A finite amount of payment of taxes in Ukraine could affect a large number of factors – tax incentives, forms of payment, the tax system which is used suppliers and customers, and others [4].

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