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TAX POLICY AS A FACTOR OF THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF UKRAINE

The socio-economic development of Ukraine is the subject of the regulatory influence of the tax policy of the state, whose fiscal and incentive aspects balance, depending on the current socio-economic status and social needs, which results in its regulatory function. Compliance with the balance of interests of society, the state and business entities in the field of taxation directly shapes the effectiveness of tax policy.

However, the practice of implementing tax policy demonstrates the existence of a closed circle to maintain the balance of these interests, in particular: increasing the level of tax pressure causes a decrease in the level of economic development and the simultaneous increase of social development due to the growth of social expenditures, and, conversely, lowering the level of tax pressure leads to an increase in the level economic development and simultaneous reduction of social development. This dependency is due to the fact that social development, in general, is based on mechanisms of state support and assurance, rather than on the principles of self-organization and self-development, as implemented in the EU. As long as the social development system in Ukraine is based on state support, tax regulatory instruments will be ineffective in maintaining a balance of interests of all parties.

the study of tax policy should be carried out in the context of an analysis of the relevance of the results of the implementation of its functions to the level of socio-economic situation of the state. In this case, the results of the functioning of the fiscal function, namely the level of tax revenues, should correspond to the level of social security needs, provided that the economic development trends of the country are not deteriorated [1, p. 106–109].

In general, the implementation of tax policy is investigated through the prism of the category of efficiency, resulting in a level of its social and economic component. Social efficiency of tax policy is characterized by the level of formation of favorable tax conditions for the fulfillment of the duty of each for the payment of taxes and other mandatory payments. These favorable conditions are characterized by such a method of taxation, which takes into account aspects of "depressiveness" of the territories, promotes employment and self-employment of the population, ensures the availability of socially important goods and services in the market, takes into account the ratio of consumption and savings of the population, etc.

In the social effectiveness of tax policy both society and the state are interested. That is why her research is carried out in the context of not only assessing tax revenues from individuals, but also taking into account the level of social expenditures of the state, which makes it possible to assert that the nature of paid taxes is reversible or irreversible. The social effect of tax policy is assessed in two ways: through the effects of using the tax system of social development regulation and through the ratio of the level of paid taxes to the level of social expenditures of the state [2, p. 72–73].

In turn, the economic efficiency of tax policy is characterized by the level of formation of the appropriate tax environment, which contributes to the attraction and growth of capital of economic entities. That is, in order to increase the effectiveness of the tax policy of the state it is expedient to form an appropriate tax space, the tax elements of which will be facilitated by: raising the level of economic development of economic entities, their healthy competition, establishing the appropriate ratio of supply and demand in the market, sectoral structure, investment and innovation activity, and reduction of price risks, etc. Indicators of social and economic efficiency of tax policy are presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Indicators of socio-economic efficiency of the state tax policy

Name of indicators of social and economic efficiency of the tax policy of the state	Characteristic
Level of conscious payment of taxes	number of tax declarations to the number of registered taxpayers
Level of tax burden	the ratio of the aggregate of paid taxes and other mandatory contributions to the economic results of the business entities
Level of financial awareness of the population	the share of the informed population in the financial sector to the total population
Tax culture level	the presence of a duty to pay taxes in the aggregate of material and spiritual values of the entity or society as a whole
Level of tax preferences	socio-economic direction of the share of expenses on tax preferences of socio-economic guidance in the total amount of state expenditures
The level of expenses for the administration of taxes and other mandatory contributions	the share of expenses for the administration of taxes and other mandatory contributions in the total amount of expenses of economic entities or persons
Saves time on taxation	the rate of growth of the indicator of time spent on administering taxes and compulsory payments
Social returns of taxes and other mandatory contributions	the ratio of social expenditures to tax
Economic returns of taxes and other mandatory contributions	receipts for all levels of the state budget

Formed on a basis [1, 2, 3]

The considered indicators of social and economic efficiency of tax policy are direct, but consider indirect indicators, which are also conditioned by the results of the influence of the tax policy of the state, in particular the level of income, employment, consumption and savings of the population, the level of foreign investments, the volume of social goods and services on the market, etc.

Consequently, the study of direct and indirect indicators of the effectiveness of the tax policy of the state allows to identify the priority directions of its adjustment or improvement. Note that the economic effect of tax policy is also manifested through the effects of using the system of tax instruments for regulation of economic development and through the ratio of the level of paid taxes and other mandatory payments to the economic results of economic entities.

In order to achieve the effectiveness of tax policy, a system of tax regulators is used, namely: the general structure of taxes; the level of tax returns; alternative systems and special tax regimes; adjusting the composition of taxpayers, tax rates and tax bases; tax preferences, tax principles. The proper use of instruments-tax regulators allows for the formation of a sufficient level of tax revenues and a decent level of socio-economic development of the state [3].

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