

ASSESSING INDICATORS FOR THE TAX BURDEN OF THE ENTERPRISE

Ukraine is experiencing a difficult historical period formatting new socio-economic relations in the context of hostilities and political contradictions. And the transition to new forms of government takes place in a budget deficit and inconsistencies in the regulatory framework governing economic relations[1]. The problem of assessing the level of the tax burden on enterprises is quite complex and not fully understood. Foreign and domestic scholars, such as D. Dropa, V. Kornus, E. Kirova, M. Lytvyn, P. Melnyk, A. Sokolovska, and others, pay attention to the theoretical bases of assessing the level of the tax burden on enterprises. The methods, which are proposed by them, do not have a single approach to calculating and determining the level of the tax burden. The purpose of creating a single methodology for assessing the tax burden is to compare the tax burden on enterprises in different sectors of the national economy[2]. Nowadays, there are existing many approaches for determining the tax burden of an economic entity. At the enterprise level, general and partial indicators of the level of tax burden are calculated, which are systematized and summarized in Table1[3]. The most important issue of the tax burden is the quantity assessing, excess level determination, as well as the effects of the distribution between factors of production and consumption. [4] The comparative cross-sectoral analysis in some countries uses specific tax indicators: tax wedge — a ratio calculated as the ratio of personal income tax and social security contributions of both employer and employee to total labor costs (labor); the marginal rate of personal income tax, which is applied to the highest limit of income per person, the nominal corporate income tax rate applicable to most companies, the average effective corporate income tax rate as a measure of the level of the corporate tax burden[5] [6].

Table 1.

The main indicators of the assessment of the tax burden on the enterprise

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>The procedure for calculating the indicator</i>	<i>The content of the indicator</i>
The total effective tax rate (ETR)	$ETR = T_{csp} / T_b$	Indicates the ratio of total tax deductions (T_{csp}) to the tax base (T_b)
Coefficient of tax capacity of sold products (CSP)	$CSP = T_{csp} / PS$	Specifies the proportion of total tax payments (T_{csp}) the company makes to the budget of the proceeds from the sale (PS)
Income tax return (ITR)	$ITR = T_{csp} / I$	Determines the share of total tax payments (T_{csp}) made by the company in income (I)
Tax expense (TE)	$TE = T_{csp} / C$	Defines the value the total amount of tax payments (T_{csp}) and expenditures (C)

Tax return profit (TRP)	$TRP = T_{csp} / P$	Indicates how many times the amount of taxes (T_{csp}) paid exceeds the company's profit (P)
Tax Return on Assets (TRA)	$TRA = T_{csp} / A$	Specifies the ratio of the total amount of taxes paid (T_{csp}) to the value of assets (A)
Income per 1 hryvnia taxes paid by the enterprise (PE)	$PE = P / T_{csp}$	The indicator is the inverse of the income tax rate, shows the ratio of net profit (P) to the total amount of taxes paid by the enterprise (T_{csp})
Factor income tax (FIT)	$FIT = ITR / I$	indicates the ratio of the relevant type of tax to the tax base
Tax cost ratio (TCR)	$TCR = TE / C$	
Ratio Profit Tax (RPT)	$RPT = TRP / I$	

Source: systematized by the author

As follows, to assess the tax burden using a number of specific indicators calculated for the analysis of the impact of tax payments on the financial condition of the economic entity and across the country shows the effect on revenue growth in the state.

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