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## **WAYS OF THE TAX POLICY OPTIMIZATION**

The period of 1991-1997 is characterized as a period of finding ways to optimize government tax policy. The main drawback of this period was that the basic principles of taxation were not involved, even if there were some changes. It would be useful to conduct a theoretical analysis of the compliance of the Ukrainian tax system to these principles.

The first principle is that all income sources can be divided into 3 main groups:

- wages;
- land rent;
- the return on capital.

The main taxes, that are levied on income in Ukraine obtained from these sources, are following:

- the first group – the income taxes of citizens;
- the second group – fee land;
- the third group – taxes on business income and taxation of entrepreneurs-physical entities.

In addition, all three groups are subject to indirect taxes [1, p. 124].

The law of Ukraine, which was valid until 01.01.1997, stated that payment for land was set depending on the fertility of the soil and the location of the site.

The second principle, according to Adam Smith, states that the amount of any tax, the time of its payment and the procedure for its calculation is defined by the legislation and regulations.

At present, in particular activities of Ukraine according to the second principle requires some clarification. We are talking about the untimely certainty of taxes, because significant violations are allowed in our country. Throughout the period of the independence collection of a tax was enforced retroactively from time to time, when the laws were taken quickly and took effect immediately, but their publication was held for a long time [2, p. 236].

The third principle includes convenience, time and method of collection of taxes. These factors contribute to the mechanism of foreclosure, the practice of application of the tax credit and payment terms.

However, taking into account the methods of collecting taxes, it is possible to consider several questions about the individual sectors of the economy, such as agricultural enterprises, for which it is sometimes difficult to pay cash with the budget. This problem occurs because of the seasonality of work.

Setting the level of taxes, the state is guided by its requirements, but in such cases they should be levied in accordance with the capacity, because higher taxes do not satisfy the needs of the state, they only increase [3, p. 253].

Thus, the main problem of the Ukrainian tax system is the equal distribution of the tax burden. Tax policy improvements are necessary because they will help to increase tax revenues and reduce the tax burden on individuals.

### **LITERATURE**

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