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REGULATION AND CONTROL OF VALUE ADDED TAX IN UKRAINE

Annotation: The article considers the issues of regulation and control of value added tax by auditing activities and state tax control. The shortcomings of VAT collection and the importance of establishing an effective regulatory system are outlined.

Key words: value added tax, financial sanctions, controlling bodies, budget, regulation, control.

Value added tax (VAT) is an indirect tax that included in the price of goods, works or services and paid by the buyer, and his accounting and transfer to the state budget is the responsibility of the seller. VAT is available national tax, which is the main source of content the country's budget (41.9% as of November 1, 2021) [1].

However, VAT collection in Ukraine has a number of shortcomings, in particular imperfection of legislative regulation and compensation mechanism tax payments from the budget, unreasonably large number of benefits from

VAT, the emergence of shadow schemes of tax evasion, a high level tax rates. Therefore, the control of VAT calculations is important with positions of assessment of compliance with current legislation and avoidance established financial sanctions for incorrect accrual and untimely transfer of tax to the budget, which can be difficult financial condition of the enterprise.

Normative regulation of organizational and methodological aspects of accounting and control of value added tax is represented by a wide range regulations, the requirements of which must be taken into account in their activities as accountants of enterprises and persons exercising control over accrual and payment of tax. All this leads to the existence of enough complex system of VAT accounting and its electronic administration.

The main characteristics and rules of VAT accrual are contained in Section V "Value Added Tax" of the Tax Code of Ukraine [2]. From the side state tax control is exercised by fiscal controllers bodies within their powers.

The main tasks of control of VAT calculations are: verification the correctness of the definition of the object of taxation, taking into account the law requirements and benefits; assessment of the procedure for calculating the tax and its timeliness payments to the budget; checking the correctness of the display of VAT calculations in financial and tax reporting. The effectiveness of control VAT calculations are determined by the validity of the application of the relevant control procedures and techniques.

Regulators pay special attention to this tax because Improperly accrued and paid financial penalties can lead to difficult financial situation for the taxpayer. Also an assessment of reliability of VAT reflection in accounting and reporting in the system taxation and completeness of payment to the budget of VAT amounts can do audit firms by conducting a tax audit that will allow minimize financial sanctions by fiscal authorities.

The main methods and techniques of control of VAT payments are:

- arithmetic verification of the amount of tax credit and tax obligations;
- verification of documents in the form and content of documentation VAT calculations and their systematization in the current and consolidated system accounting;
- cross-check of settlements with buyers, customers, suppliers, contractors for the recognition of components for settlements with VAT;
- checks on the merits of entries in the accounts of display of VAT calculations;
- analysis and evaluation of VAT calculations.

Thus, ensuring an effective system of regulation and control collection of value added tax will avoid shortcomings mechanism of VAT refund from the budget, reduce the number and duration inspections of enterprises, to receive additional funds to budget through the payment of taxes by audit firms, effectively manage human resources, stimulate tax increases revenues, ensure compliance with the balance of interests of the state and payers tax.

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