



Halyna Vasylevska

Ternopil National Economic University
Department of Taxes and Fiscal Policy
Faculty of Finance
kadilyak@yahoo.com

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF FORMATION OF THE UKRAINIAN FISCAL SPACE

Summary: Divergences of economic development of Ukraine negatively affect the quality of life of citizens and impede the processes of social improvement. The state is obliged in short time to create a favorable climate and to introduce effective mechanisms for the formation of a promising fiscal space in order to ensure a high level of social welfare. It's important to carry out a thorough study of key aspects of divergent economic development in order to create the proper conditions for the formation of a effective fiscal space of Ukraine they will meet modern needs and contribute to the achievement of a high level of social welfare.

Keywords: fiscal policy, fiscal space, optimal fiscal space, fiscal environment.

JEL Classification: C62, F62, H30.

Introduction

The dynamic development of modern life under the influence of reproductive economic processes has a significant impact on the formation of the world market situation, while acquiring similar features and distinctive characteristics are trends that will undoubtedly transform the “global landscape and global development in the coming decades” [Czempas, 2017, s. 157-162]; and, together with this, cause “an exacerbation of contradictions between cosmopolitanism of capital and state sovereignty, as a form of organization of society; between the processes of globalization, the basis of which is the liberalization of both social and economic development, their harmonization and unification on the principles of globalization, and political power, which is still concentrated at the state level” [Czempas, 2017, s. 157-162]. As a result, there are certain asymmetries of

economic development, imbalances between the classical forms of state institutions in decision-making and modern global centers that control the resources and economic processes that are important for their implementation. The world becomes, on the one hand, homogeneous and interconnected, and on the other hand – heterogeneous and divided. Some countries react quickly to appropriate transformations, quickly adapt to change, take responsibility for critical moments, predict and prevent potential risks, thus expanding their own sphere of influence. Others, because of the delay in responding to certain problems, failing to take into account certain aspects of divergent economic development, on the contrary fall under external pressure, lose their previously acquired positions and become less competitive.

The tendencies of the development of the world economy, formed as a result of the synergistic effect of globalization, have caused economic asymmetries of the Ukrainian fiscal space, that is, the disparities inherent in the uneven development of all spheres of society's life that can be used by the state during the formation of fiscal policy in order to correct the social and economic situation, development, business regulation, changes in the quality of life of citizens.

An important aspect in the study of this issue is the need for the perception of a comprehensive research of the problem, but not only its local causes and consequences. Proceeding author's interpretation of the definition of fiscal space as a combination of economic, political, financial and social relationships that arise between the state and society in order to ensure the protection of their own interests in the process of implementation of fiscal policy for the purpose of distribution and redistribution of gross domestic product, balancing of budgetary resources, as well the formation of stable sources of funding for the main activities of the state, determined by the relevant goals and objectives, the government must in a short time to create a favorable climate and introduce effective mechanisms for formation of fiscal space in Ukraine, its modernization in order to ensure a high level of social welfare. Consequently, modern divergences of the economic development of domestic fiscal space, manifested by the corresponding political, social, legal transformations, as well as financial imbalances, usually negatively affect the quality of life of citizens and hinder the processes of social improvement.

Thus, the purpose of the article is to study key aspects of divergent economic development in order to create the right conditions for the formation of an optimal fiscal space in Ukraine that will meet modern needs and contribute to the achievement of a high level of social welfare.

Scientists and economists such as: T. Yefemenko, N. Kravchuk, A. Krysovaty, P. Kulawczuk, S. Owsiak, E. Reinert, P. Heller, J. Czempas devoted a lot of scientific works to the analysis of theoretical and practical questions of the formation and development of fiscal space together with the subjective experience of the functioning and evolution of national economies. However, the challenges of divergent economic development confirm the importance of their careful study. Moreover, the current transformations of the global economy give rise to new demands on the state and society, which undoubtedly causes certain peculiarities of the formation of the fiscal space of Ukraine, are governed by the symbiosis of market mechanisms and archaic social institutions that have only been partially adapted to economic conditions.

1. Theoretical explanations of fiscal space functioning of the state

Today, the productivity of the national economy comparing to the background of the implementation of structural and organizational reforms remains low. Among the range of discussion issues, the priority solution requires urgent problems related to the improvement of mechanisms for the formation of the optimal fiscal space of the state, as well as the use of appropriate tools for their effective implementation. Due to the author's point of view, optimal fiscal space is the best form of functioning of a modernized fiscal environment that can ensure the development of such interactions between the subjects of the relevant relations that contribute to increasing the efficiency of taxation, rational distribution and redistribution of gross domestic product, balanced economic development, balanced budget, improvement public welfare. While the fiscal environment in this context, the objective basis for the formation of the fiscal space, as a certain foundation for its construction, is at the same time a source of formation and the cause of the emergence of the corresponding asymmetries of this space, which is ensured and outlined, first of all, by legislative and regulatory norms. Thus, the fiscal environment is a system of interconnections and circumstances that arise in the context of fiscal policy implementation within the organizational and legal relations of tax entities aimed at the formation and development of the fiscal space of the state. Thus, in order to ensure the formation of the optimal fiscal space of the state, structural changes in the organization and restoration of economic opportunities of Ukraine should take place, which, in their turn, should be based on the use of not only resource but also intellectual potential. A rational approach to determining the key relationships within the frame-

work of the functioning of the optimal fiscal space is the quest of the role of the state policy in regulating the corresponding transformations, in combination with the stabilization measures of political, economic and social reforms with a view to further development of Ukraine in all directions. In general, this determines the need for a coherent macroeconomic view of the course of change and determines the relevance of the study of major structural transformations, their dynamics, contradictions and the impact on the development of the fiscal space of the country.

It should be noted that the presence of a certain fiscal space is formally conditioned by the functioning of any state, but in fact, it is a subject of strategic guidelines for its development and the expected results planned by the government in the future. It exactly depends on tactics provision for the construction and development of the fiscal space, the definition of the structure and tasks. However, the quality of their implementation, above all, should be based on the professionalism and political will of the authorities. In addition, it should be mentioned that the formation of the optimal fiscal space of the state implies the presence of certain components (Fig. 1).

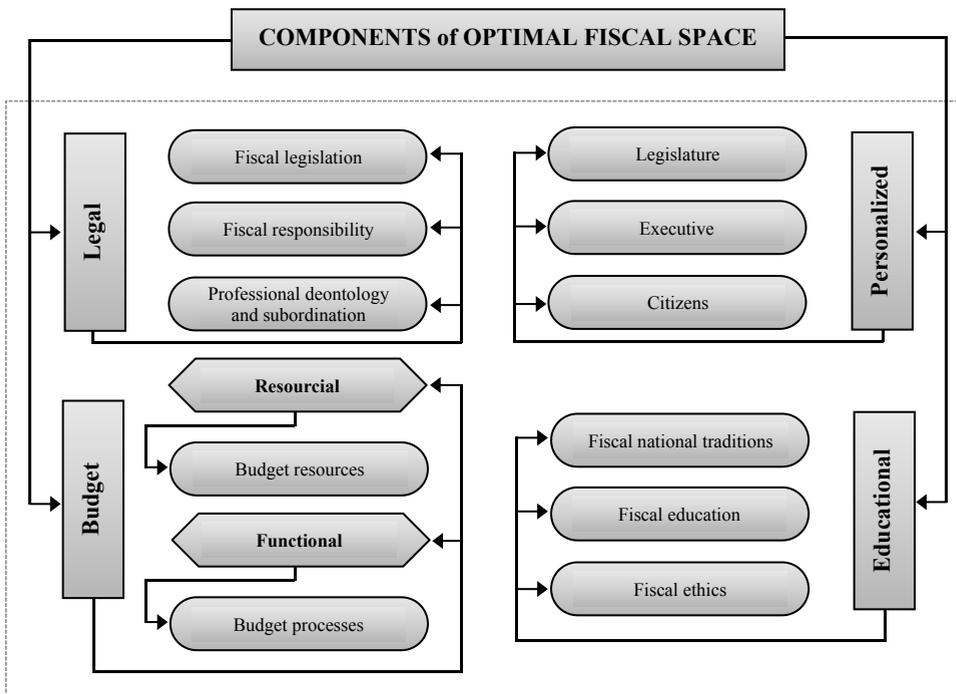


Fig. 1. Interaction of the components of state optimal fiscal space

Source: Compiled by the author based on: Kravchuk [2012]; Krysovaty [2016].

Thus, the components of the optimal fiscal space can be divided into certain interconnected groups:

1. Legal:

- the fiscal legislation of the state (legal regulation and measures related to the regulation of incomes and expenditures and balancing of budget asymmetries; international and domestic legislation, as well as subordinate acts that ensure the processes of fiscal regulation, administration, control, etc.);
- fiscal responsibility (financial, administrative and criminal);
- professional deontology and subordination (norms of behavior and business communication of employees, official submission based on the rules of service discipline, conflict resolution, including measures to prevent corruption, fixed and agreed upon by the current legislation of the state).

2. Budget:

- budget processes (formation of state, local and individual budgets, as well as household budgets, distribution and redistribution of income, formation of savings, execution of debt obligations and use of borrowed funds);
- budget resources (a certain part of financial resources of the state, territorial communities, a large part of which constitute tax revenues).

3. Personalized:

- public authorities (legislative, executive, judicial);
- taxpayers (natural and legal persons: formal or actual taxpayers and obligatory payments);
- carriers of taxes (citizens of the state – end consumers of goods and services, as well as public goods).

4. Educational:

- fiscal national traditions (fiscal space should be based on national traditions of conscious patriotism and historical and cultural values of the people, taking into account its mental features: intellect, thinking, mental arrangement, as well as ethnic identity of the individual);
- fiscal education (educational institutions, including specialized ones; social advertising; local trainings for specialists: seminars, webinars, trainings; stimulation of effective work of fiscal bodies by conducting sociological surveys of taxpayers and selecting the best of them on a competitive basis; educational work among youth);
- fiscal ethics (formal and informal norms and rules of conduct, mutual communication and cooperation between employees of fiscal authorities

and taxpayers determined not only by the current legislation, but also by the level of cultural development, professional competence, mutual respect, and awareness of the functional purpose of the fiscal service as a provider of quality service on the basis of partnership relations).

All these components are interconnected and interdependent from each other and interact within the framework of fiscal space formation under the conditions of the implementation of the fiscal policy of the state.

In the process of formation and development, the fiscal space under the influence of certain external and internal factors, gets the corresponding features: self-reproducibility (the ability of the system to maintain the balance of the spatial structure by the optimal combination of the formal and informal component), inhomogeneity (the presence of nonlinear processes occurring in the economic space, or predetermine different degree of attraction of fiscus objects into the system of interaction and their concentration), fractality (the ability of one space, speaking independently simultaneously enter into other forms of space and contain the smaller ones in themselves, thus providing spatial unity), synchronous correction (the permanent process of coordinating the individual and common interests of participants of the fiscal space with the interests of its other subjects, followed by the correction of behavior based on the assessment the level of transaction costs, time and effort used to meet needs, access to wealth and resources), hierarchy (a higher hierarchical level is carried out by the regulator and the regulator influence on the lower levels in accordance with the general principles of construction and principles of operation) [Kravchuk, 2013]. At the same time, the interaction of these components of the optimal fiscal space, in the context of defending own interests and the needs of society and the state, which in this context always serve as competing elements, provides a search for rational ways of formation and full development of optimal fiscal space with corresponding characteristics and features. That's why, to the features of optimal fiscal space we can distinguish:

- legal constraint – the optimal fiscal space can function only within the framework of certain current legislation; intervention at the fiscal space of other systemic formations and their interaction, including fiscal space, requires their subordination to the legislative norms and peculiarities of the implementation of fiscal policy of the state, both locally and globally;
- dynamism – optimal fiscal space has the ability to move, develop and change, in other words, to form, expand, narrow and improve (self-perfection) in accordance with the needs and requirements of the present;

-
- cyclicity – optimal fiscal space is transformed simultaneously with the frequency of alternating phases of the economic cycle; this process takes place systematically and synchronously, any deviation from this process from one side or another, leads to qualitative changes in the optimal fiscal space (positive or negative);
 - relativity – the optimal fiscal space is determined in comparison with alternative or similar formations and measures on the organization and use of finance to ensure social and economic development, improvement of public welfare and quality of life of citizens;
 - elasticity – a change in the fiscal space under the influence of economic and social factors in the country, which usually leads to positive effects in a balanced social and economic development, or its stable functioning, but it depends on the competence of the authorities;
 - periodicity – the regular repetition of certain events in fiscal practice that affect the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of the optimal fiscal space (tax payments, form and timing of tax reporting, fiscal control, budget expenditures, government debt service, etc.) and depends on periodic changes;
 - efficiency – rational allocation of fiscal load leads to efficient use of financial resources of the budget, which results in positive economic dynamics and improvement of the quality of life of citizens, etc.

2. Macroeconomic trends of fiscal space formation in Ukraine and their analysis

For many years, the national economy has been in a lingering period of stagnation. The implementation by the government of the state of economic reforms is reduced to banal populist measures demonstrated by the authorities in order to improve their own ratings in the pre-election period.

The basic macroeconomic indicator for the study of fiscal space of the state is the gross domestic product (GDP). The tendency of the development of the national fiscal space can determine by detailing its indicators (Table 1).

Table 1. Dynamics of GDP of Ukraine in 2002-2018

Years	Nominal GDP at current prices	Real GDP, in the prices of the previous year	The difference between real GDP and nominal GDP		Nominal GDP in US dollars	Difference		Number of population, thousand of people	GDP per person		Difference	
			+/-	%		+/-	%		UAH	US dollars	+/-	%
2002	225 810	222 451	-3359	-1,49	42 393	-	-	48 230	4681,9	879	-	-
2003	267 344	256 420	-10 924	-4,09	50 133	7740	18,3	47 813	5591,5	1048,5	169,6	19,3
2004	345 113	310 070	-35 043	-10,15	64 883	14 750	29,4	47 452	7272,9	1367,4	318,8	30,4
2005	441 452	368 525	-72 927	-16,52	86 142	21 259	32,8	47 105	9371,6	1828,7	461,4	33,7
2006	544 153	491 951	-52 202	-9,59	107 753	21 611	25,1	46 788	11 630,2	2303	474,3	25,9
2007	720 731	611 439	-109 292	-15,16	142 719	34 966	32,5	46 509	15 496,5	3068,6	765,6	33,2
2008	948 056	767 957	-180 099	-19,00	179 992	37 273	26,1	46 258	20 494,9	3891	822,4	26,8
2009	913 345	840 844	-72 501	-7,94	117 228	-62 765	-34,9	46 053	19 832,3	2545,5	-1345,6	-34,6
2010	1 082 569	949 619	-132 950	-12,28	136 419	19 192	16,4	45 871	23 600,4	2974	428,5	16,8
2011	1 316 600	1 138 338	-178 262	-13,54	163 160	26 740	19,6	45 693	28 813,9	3570,8	596,8	20,1
2012	1 408 889	1 303 094	-105 795	-7,51	175 781	12 622	7,7	45 577	30 912,5	3856,8	286,1	8,0
2013	1 454 931	1 404 243	-50 688	-3,48	183 310	7529	4,3	45 483	31 988,7	4030,3	173,5	4,5
2014	1 566 728	1 369 190	-197 538	-12,61	131 805	-51 505	-28,1	43 722	35 834	3014,6	-1015,7	-25,2
2015	1 979 458	1 431 826	-547 632	-27,67	90 615	-41 190	-31,3	42 836	46 210,2	2115,4	-899,2	-29,8
2016	2 383 182	2 037 084	-346 098	-14,52	93 270	2655	2,9	42 668	55 853,5	2185,9	70,5	3,3
2017	2 982 920	2 445 587	-537 333	-18,01	112 154	18 884	20,2	42 477	70 224,3	2640,3	454,4	20,8
2018 Iquar	700 431	642 205	-58 226	-8,31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Compiled by the author on the basis of statistical data: Gross Domestic Product [2018]; Projects & Operations [2018].

As we can see from the Table 1, the dynamics of Ukraine's GDP is quite controversial with regard to the construction of an optimal fiscal space of the state, especially when separate indicators are not considered in the national currency. The negative difference between nominal and real GDP shows a high level of inflation in the state. The same problem is indicated by the dynamics of GDP per person in US dollars with systematic rapid reduction of the population of Ukraine. There is a complex of interrelated causes of this phenomenon: first of all, economic, social, psychological and cultural. And the basis of the demographic crisis is precisely economic factors. In recent years, the average income of the population has fallen dramatically, which has led to an increase in migration, first of all, labor. According to research results, young people of 20-35 [Kulawczuk, 2004] with higher or specialized education, who, in the case of dissatisfaction with the state's social needs, only maximize the tendency of educated citizens to emigrate. A knowledge-based strategy succeeds only when combined with the industrial policy of the state, which provides jobs and, there-

fore, decent remuneration for work, educated people [Owsiak, 2017]. In Ukraine, this process is too slow, its vector is oriented towards regress rather than progress. In addition, the impact of inflation, the spread of excessive fiscal pressure on entrepreneurship, high unemployment and the attraction of international loans that are used not for the development of the economy, but for the satisfaction of the needs of a potential electorate (payment of pensions, social assistance, subsidies, etc.) deprives the society and every citizen in the possibilities for self-perfection, evolution and competitiveness, but also the desire to find ways of their restoration and use in their own state.

Thus, the difficult economic situation affects the creation of appropriate distortions of the national fiscal space, which forces Ukrainians to migrate in search of better living conditions, work and social protection. According to the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU), only in 2017, our compatriots transferred to Ukraine more than 9.3 billion US dollars of personal remittances, which is in 5 times higher than the annual volume of all foreign direct investment in our state [*Pererahunik danyh...*, 2018]. According to the same data, only from Poland to Ukraine came almost 4 million US dollars [*Pererahunik danyh...*, 2018]. According to forecasts of experts of the NBU, the sum of transferred funds, expected in 2018, will be 11.6 billion US dollars and in 2019 – more than 12 billion US dollars. This situation could be treated positively, as the improvement of the balance of payments is being fixed, which in turn affects the restoration of the stability of the national currency, improves business activity; instead, the growth of inflation and all its negative manifestations is the dominant factor. Obviously, the funds invested in supporting the individual budgets of individual households are used primarily for consumption (Table 2) rather than for the development of the economy. At the same time, the efforts of persons employed abroad to help their families create a number of social problems: the reluctance of Ukrainians, especially young people, to earn their own funds, lack of self-development, lack of quality education, inability to make decisions, low level of consciousness, self-denial, etc.

Thus, the priority vector of GDP distribution is consumer expenditures, which reflects the consequences of the above-mentioned trends, as evidenced by the dynamics of the structure of this indicator in Ukraine (see Table 2) in 2005-2017.

Table 2. Structure of Ukraine's GDP by end-use at the period form 2005 to 2017

Years	Nominal GDP per year, UAH mln	Consumer expenditures, UAH mln	Consumer expenditures in % of GDP	Gross accumulation, UAH mln	Gross accumulation, % GDP	Exports of goods and services, UAH mln	Exports of goods and services, % GDP	Imports of goods and services, UAH mln	Imports of goods and services, % GDP
2005	441 452	337 879	76,5	99 876	22,6	227 252	51,5	-223 555	-50,6
2006	544 153	424 060	77,9	134 740	24,8	253 707	46,6	-269 200	-49,5
2007	720 731	558 581	77,5	203 318	28,2	323 205	44,8	-364 373	-50,6
2008	948 056	758 902	80,0	264 883	27,9	444 859	46,9	-520 588	-54,9
2009	913 345	772 826	84,6	155 815	17,1	423 564	46,4	-438 860	-48,0
2010	1 082 569	914 230	84,5	199 918	18,5	549 365	50,7	-580 944	-53,7
2011	1 316 600	1 105 201	83,9	282 474	21,5	707 953	53,8	-779 028	-59,2
2012	1 408 889	1 269 601	90,1	257 335	18,3	717 347	50,9	-835 394	-59,3
2013	1 454 931	1 350 220	92,8	228 474	15,7	681 899	46,9	-805 662	-55,4
2014	1 566 728	1 409 772	90,0	220 968	14,1	770 121	49,2	-834 133	-53,2
2015	1 979 458	1 715 636	86,7	303 297	15,3	1 044 541	52,8	-1 084 016	-54,8
2016	2 383 182	2 018 854	84,7	512 830	21,5	1 174 625	49,3	-1 323 127	-55,5
2017	2 982 920	2 552 525	85,6	618 914	20,7	1 430 230	47,9	-1 618 749	-54,3

Source: Compiled by the author on the basis of statistical data: Gross Domestic Product [2018].

Nominal household consumption expenditures increase each year, while relative – fluctuating within the limits: the maximum 92.8%, minimum 76.5%. A substantial part of the funds financed by household consumption expenditures comes to Ukraine in the form of latent investments from labor migrants. Instead, a significant reduction in foreign investment was recorded. Thus, in 2017, this figure was 4 times lower in Ukraine than in neighboring Belarus, a state with an authoritarian regime and 14 times less than in Estonia, a country that is considerably smaller than Ukraine. At the same time, export volumes in 2018 decreased by 4.1%, while import growth slowed to 0.7% [Project & Operations, 2018]. Trade balance of Ukraine has deteriorated in comparison with the same period last year. According to the informative data of the State Statistics Service, Ukraine exported goods for 15.5 billion US dollars, imported for 16.9 billion US dollars. Both indicators increased by more than 10% compared to the same period of the last year. The negative year-on-year balance also increased from 0.97 billion US dollars to 1.42 billion US dollars. At the same time, exports of national goods to Russia decreased by 6% compared to the same period last year, which is 1.19 billion US dollars, instead, imports of Russian goods to Ukraine increased by 31%, which is 2.56 billion US dollars [Radchuk, 2018], which is a very negative phenomenon, especially during the period of the Russian military aggression against Ukraine.

The Ukrainian state is once again in the election process. There are warnings that populist slogans of politicians, calls to support one or another candidate, futile promises and attempts to please as many voters as possible will slow down the process of introducing so-called 'unpopular' reforms by the authorities, which should provide jobs, create a favorable investment climate, promote the development of small and medium-sized businesses, to ensure proper social protection of the population, which should be based on the optimal fiscal space created by the state. Thus, taking into account the words of the famous scholar J. Schumpeter that, first of all, every society's issue and every social issue is a fiscal question [Rajner, 2015], it is worth emphasizing the need to form and develop an optimal fiscal space in the state, based on the maximum adaptation to the dynamic divergences of modern economic development.

Conclusions

To summarize, it should be noted that a thorough study of the structure of the fiscal space is accompanied by the problem of determining the economic nature and the nature of examined phenomenon. In general, the evolution of the world economy is greatly complicated by the multidimensional transformations that generate systemic challenges for the whole set of system sciences and, in particular, economic theory [Schumpeter, 2008]. In the context of this thesis, the formation of the fiscal space of Ukraine, which takes place under conditions of divergent economic development, complicated by the shaky internal (pre-election processes, mistrust of the legislative, executive and judicial power at all levels, social tension, etc.) and external (the threat of international terrorism, the struggle for spheres of influence, the Russian-Ukrainian war, as a result of the annexation of Ukrainian territory and involvement in the military action of some industrial regions of Ukraine) political situation. At the same time, ensuring an effective mechanism for the formation and effective functioning of the fiscal space, as well as finding ways to improve it and optimize it, requires a full resolution of the significant shortcomings of the divergent economic development of Ukraine. The state policy is aimed at raising utility tariffs, reducing budget allocations in the form of tax privileges, transfer payments and subsidies, which should ensure economic growth in the state, in fact, has negative consequences: increased inflation, deteriorating business climate, reducing investment, increasing labor migration, huge losses of the intellectual potential of the national economy, etc. Undoubtedly, the main obstacle in these problems is the struggle to

defend the independence and sovereignty of the country, which for a long time de jure, and later de facto, was subordinated to imperial fanaberries and the ambitions of the neighboring state. However, defending own interests and the requirements of modern Ukrainian society in restoring national unity and improving welfare must be based on finding ways to regulate relations and ensure a compromise of the composition of the state fiscal space in the context of political effective functioning, economic and social fields.

Literature

- Czempas J. (2017), *The Importance of Agricultural Tax as Source of Rural Communes Income in Poland in 2002-2015* [in:] A. Krysovaty (ed.), *Modern Tendencies of Fiscal Policy in European Economic Space*, TNEU, Ternopil.
- Foreign Trade of Ukraine in January-April 2018* (2018), State Statistics Service of Ukraine, <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/express/expr2018/06/100.pdf> (accessed: 14.06.2018).
- Gross Domestic Product (2018)*, State Statistics Service of Ukraine, http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/operativ/operativ2005/vvp/vvp_ric/vvp_u.htm (accessed: 25.09.2018).
- Kravchuk N. (2012), *Dyvergensia globalnogo rozvytku : suchasna paradygma formuvannia geofinansovogo prostoru* [Дивергенція глобального розвитку: сучасна парадигма геофінансового простору], Kyiv.
- Kravchuk N. (2013), *"Konvergensia – dyvergensia" glibalnogo rozvytku : novi vyklyky i fundamentalna nevyznachenist* [„Конвергенція – дивергенція” глобального розвитку: нові виклики і фундаментальна невизначеність], *Ekonomichnyj I socialnyj rozvytok Ukrainy v XXI stolittii : natsionalna identychnist' ta tendentsii globalizatsii*, Ternopil, www.dspace.tneu.edu.ua/bitstream/316497/20241/1/34-37.pdf (accessed: 27.09.2018).
- Krysovaty A. (2016), *Fiskalnyj prostir stalogo socialno-ekonomichnogo rozvytku derzhavy* [Фіскальний простір сталого соціально-економічного розвитку держави], Ternopil, TNEU.
- Kulawczuk P. (2004), *Efektywność podatkowa małych i średnich przedsiębiorstw*, Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Gdańskiego, Gdańsk.
- Owsiak S. (2017), *Finanse publiczne: współczesne ujęcie*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN, Warszawa.
- Pererahunok danyh shchodo pryvatnyh groshovyh perekaziv v Ukrainy za 2015-2017 roky* (2018) [Перерахунок даних щодо приватних грошових переказів], Natsionalnyj Bank Ukrainy, Departament statystyky ta zvitnosti, Kyiv, <https://bank.gov.ua/doccatalog/document?id=66364144> (accessed: 27.09.2018).
- Projects & Operations* (2018), The World Bank, http://projects.worldbank.org/search?lang=en&searchTerm=&countrycode_exact=UA (accessed: 25.09.2018).

- Radchuk O. (2018), *Kadry na vyjzhd: chym nebezpechna trudova migratsia ukrainsiv za kordon* [Кадри на виїзд : чим небезпечна трудова міграція українців за кордон], <https://www.slovoidilo.ua/2018/08/17/kolonka/aleksandr-radchuk/suspilstvo/kadry-vyjzhd-chym-nebezpechna-trudova-mihracziya-ukrayincziv-kordon> (accessed: 23.09.2018).
- Rajner E. (2015), *Jak bagati zbagatily ... I chomu bidni krajiny zalyshajutsia bidnymy* [Як багаті збагатили... І чому бідні країни залишаються бідними], Темпра, Kyiv.
- Schumpeter J.(2008), *Teoria ekonomicheskogo razvitiia. Kapitalizm, sothializm i demokratia* [Теория экономического развития. Капитализм, социализм и демократия], Эксмо, Moskva.
- U berezni platizhnyj balans zvedeno z neznachnym defycytom* (2018) [У березні платіжний баланс зведено з невеликим дефіцитом], Press Release, Official website National Bank of Ukraine, https://bank.gov.ua/control/uk/publish/printable_article;jsessionid=F990BB50B0521CA3A40671E1A9CE23BC?art_id=68661883&showTitle=true (accessed: 27.04.2018).

ASPEKTY EKONOMICZNE KSZTAŁTOWANIA SIĘ UKRAIŃSKIEJ PRZESTRZENI FISKALNEJ

Streszczenie: Nierówności w rozwoju współczesnej gospodarki ukraińskiej mają negatywny wpływ na poziom jakości życia obywateli oraz hamują procesy doskonalenia systemu społecznego. W takiej sytuacji najważniejszym zobowiązaniem państwa jest stworzenie w krótkim terminie sprzyjającego klimatu i wprowadzenie skutecznych mechanizmów kształtowania efektywnej przestrzeni fiskalnej w państwie w celu zapewnienia wysokiego poziomu dobrobytu społecznego. Jednocześnie ważne jest dokładne przestudiowanie kluczowych aspektów dywergentnego rozwoju gospodarczego w celu stworzenia odpowiednich warunków efektywnej przestrzeni fiskalnej państwa, która spełnia współczesne potrzeby społeczeństwa i jest podstawą osiągnięcia wysokiego poziomu dobrobytu społecznego.

Słowa kluczowe: polityka fiskalna, przestrzeń fiskalna, optymalna przestrzeń fiskalna, otoczenie fiskalne.