

На основі проведеного аналізу, ми можемо впевнено сказати, що імпортна складова експорту у межах 40%, є надвеликим показником, і на 2019 рік зменшити собівартість експортно-орієнтовних виробництв можна, дозволивши їм витратити кошти податкового кредиту, при розмитненні товарів на компенсацію ПДВ при сплаті імпортних платежів. Вирішення цієї проблеми забезпечить більш ефективну роботу українських підприємств, і як слідство виконанням митною службою частини її цілей. Таким чином можна буде спрямувати митну політику на зменшення навантаження на експортерів в умовах глобалізації, для збільшення прибутковості українських підприємств та економіки в цілому.

Література:

1. Дугар Т.Є. Проблема адміністрування податку на додану вартість на сучасному етапі. ЕКОНОМІКА І СУСПІЛЬСТВО. 2016. № 2. С. 689-693.
2. Простобанк. URL: <https://www.prostobank.ua/> (дата звернення: 15.09.2019).
3. Інститут податкових реформ. URL: <https://ngoipr.org.ua/> (дата звернення: 05.06.2019).

NECESSITY TO IMPLEMENT PENSION SAVINGS IN UKRAINE

PETRUSHKA O. V.

Ph.D. in Economics,

Associate Professor of Department of Finance named after S.I. Yuriy

Ternopil National Economic University

Ternopil, Ukraine

SHULIUK B. S.

Ph.D. in Economics,

Associate Professor of Department of Finance named after S.I. Yuriy

Ternopil National Economic University

Ternopil, Ukraine

In Ukraine, the existing pension insurance system is not performing its main task properly, since the size of pensions for the most part does not make it possible to maintain a minimum standard of living. It is time to analyze and review the structure of the current pension system seriously. Among the main problems of the national pension system are the following ones: low level of pensions of most people who have reached retirement age, deficient budget of the Pension Fund of Ukraine, constant increasing expenditures on pensions (in 2018 – 18.2% of GDP), etc.

The main factors in the poor functioning of the pension system are the complex demographic situation and the negative prospects for its development; macroeconomic state of the state (inflation, unemployment, economic crises); significant «shadowing» of payments to employees [1].

It should be noted that today the pension system of Ukraine is in a very difficult financial situation and does not provide pensioners with the necessary amount of income (pension) to maintain an acceptable standard of living. In the future, the

problem of an aging population may exacerbate the crisis in the pension system. Effective ways to overcome this situation are increasing the retirement age and introducing funded pension systems.

Among the main tasks that would solve the problems of the pension system functioning, it is advisable to feature:

- reducing unemployment by creating new jobs;
- increase in the amount of wages and other incomes of the population;
- the economic education of young people and the working-age population to introduce compulsory funded pension insurance, to determine its benefits for each citizen;
- improvement of the methods of control over the receipt of contributions to social insurance funds;
- the introduction of a multi-level pension system.

To prevent a future pension crisis, Ukrainian citizens should focus on forming retirement savings. The purpose of the non-governmental pension system is to supplement the state-level compulsory state pension insurance system (Level 1), and thus to ensure a decent standard of living after retirement. In Ukraine, the net replacement rate of the solidarity-based net median wage (after tax) from which pension contributions have been paid was only 42% in 2018 (against 40% in 2017), and is likely to decline in pre-existing demographic trends for the next 10-15 years. Therefore, the government should offer good incentives to encourage people to save for retirement, while at the same time taking action to address the current shortcomings and ensure macroeconomic stability and growth. The system of individual retirement savings can only be implemented if certain prerequisites are accepted. Firstly, the public needs to be well-understood and trusted by non-governmental financial institutions and instruments. Secondly, there must be reliable financial instruments and financial markets to stimulate internal investment and job creation. Thirdly, taking into account the high administrative requirements of the cumulative system, the private sector must have considerable administrative capacity. Nowadays, the non-state pension system (Level 3) does not encourage the population to retire effectively. It is too expensive and does not provide adequate investment income. The participation of the population is negligible, the perception of the majority of citizens is negative.

Overseas experience in developed countries shows that the development of retirement savings systems should be based on five elements:

1. Mild coercion in the form of automatic enrolment and increasing contribution volumes can enlarge the number of defined contribution pension systems and help participants achieve an acceptable contribution rate.

2. Well-designed automatic «default» options (for passive investors) help people who are unable or unwilling to choose a contribution, a pension fund, an investment strategy or a retirement product.

3. Simplification of information and choice forces the population to make the best choice. This can be achieved through web applications, reduced investment options, improved disclosure, or by facilitating comparisons of available options.

4. In order to facilitate participation in private retirement provision, it is advisable to expand the use of financial incentives, since their strength is based on human characteristics to respond to immediate benefits.

5. Pay attention to the payment to financial intermediaries that reduce real investment income from retirement investments. Voluntary and quasi-mandatory pension plans should focus on controlling the costs of services and creating the cheapest savings mechanisms – for example, investing in S&P 500 or Dow Jones, international mutual funds or stock index funds and others. stock indices of developed countries [2].

6. The government needs to pay more attention to the urgent need to raise citizens' financial awareness by providing them with adequate financial information and education so that they know about retirement savings and options for enhancing their financial well-being in retirement.

References:

1. The current state and problems of the pension system in Ukraine. URL: <http://kor-rada.gov.ua/informuye-pensijnij-fond-ukrayini/suchasnyj-stan-ta-problemy-systemy-pensijnogo-zabezpechennya-v-ukrayini> (accessed 05.09.2019).
2. Kotyun Y. A. Ishchuk L. I. The current state and problems of pension provision in Ukraine. URL: <http://ukr.vipreshebnik.ru/finans/4540-suchasnij-stan-ta-problemi-pensijnogo-zabezpechennya-v-ukrajini.html> (accessed 10.09.2019).