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INFLUENCE OF TAX STIMULATION ON THE INCREASE OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY OF DOMESTIC METALLURGICAL ENTERPRISES

Enterprises of metallurgical industry are oriented to the export and carry out their activity in the conditions of hard competition. For maintenance of competitiveness in the world market, enterprise requires modernization of production, bringing in of financial resources. Partly this task can be solved through state support as tax stimulation. The grant of privileges will allow activating innovative activity of domestic producers, investing in scientific developments which will allow reducing power-hungriness of metallurgical products.

Research of international experience of reduction of power-hungriness of production reflects the increases of indexes of power efficiency, direct dependence on the effective system of tax stimulation.

World practice accumulated rich experience of application of various indirect methods. For example, in Great Britain there is possibility of attributing costs to the prime price of scientific developments in any amount, as well as investment tax credit in amount of 50—100% from the cost of the inculcated technologies; for starting innovative companies an income tax is reduces

from 20 to 1%. For middle enterprises in the case of exceeding previous maximal level of charges on scientific developments either taxation on an income tax goes down by 20%, or tax payments diminish by 6% from the size of expenses on research-and-development.

Success and transformations to the Chinese economy is promoted by row of measures regarding tax stimulation, namely, the imported equipment which is not produced in the country is exempted of customs duties and VAT. If equipment is created by an enterprise, it is exempted of 50% of an income tax or the speed-up method of extra charge depreciation is applied. If new technology is created, 100% exemption of taxes is provided. The same situation takes place with creation of objects of intellectual property used in the Czech Republic and Malaysia.

In some countries there are privileges for the developers of intangible assets. Thus, in China a budget compensates charges on education of workers participating in scientific developments; reduction of tax rate is provided in Holland and Belgium; in Russia, such privileg-

es are provided only in condition of exportation of the software.

In Spain, Taiwan, Russia, Portugal, Mexico, France, Ireland, Canada, China and Australia, it is common to take into account the sum of charges on scientific developments both in current and future periods.

In Finland, municipal budgets subsidize rent in technological parks and compensate credits to their owners.

In India, except for a privilege on taxation of income of enterprises, which is used in motor industry, the legislation stipulates tax vacations within 10 years. Thus, foreign experience shows that stimulation

of taxation positively influences the competitiveness of products of enterprises, increases energy efficiency of production and reduces expenses on power.

In Ukraine, there also exist a number of legislative acts which would have to influence unstable economic situation in metallurgical industry. Foremost, for achievement of certain indexes of competitiveness, it is necessary to modernize industry. The expenses make up about 40 billion of UAH.

Taking into account world experience, it is expedient to systematize state approaches to support of the domestic export-oriented industrial producer.