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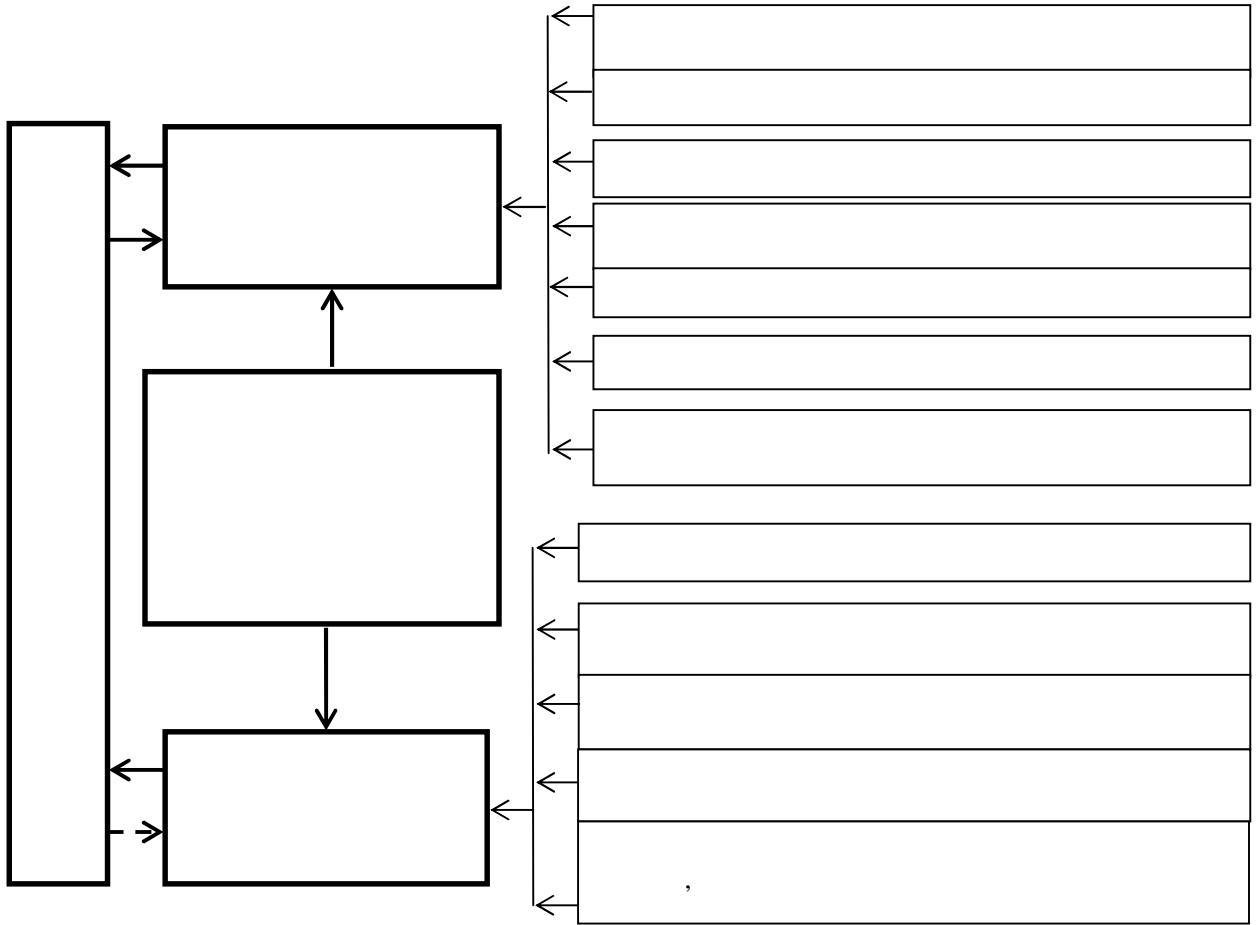
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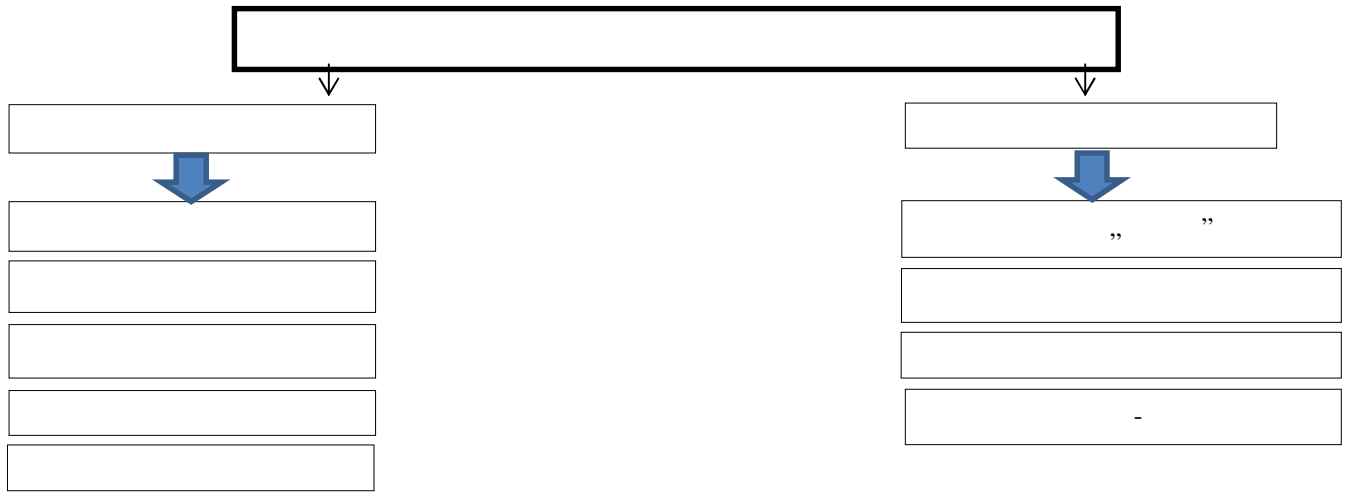
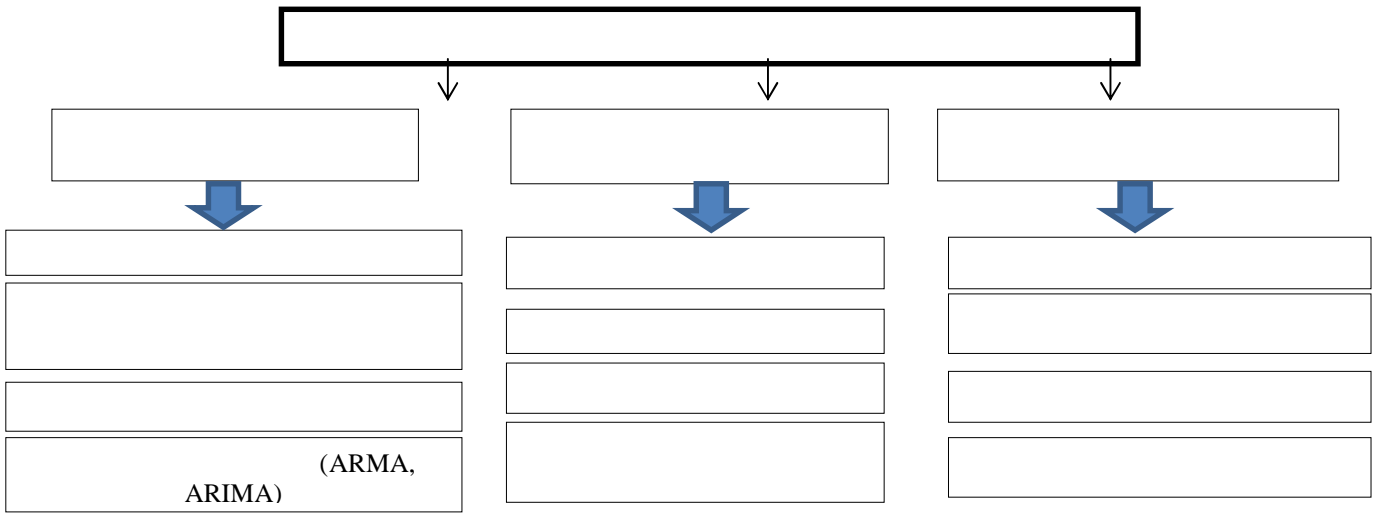
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2013–2015 . ()

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2013, .	90982,28	90951,35	90966,81	87643,26	3,81%	3,77%	3,79%	7,02%	4,62%	3,28%
2013, .	91584,75	90478,72	91031,73	86555,45	5,81%	4,53%	5,17%			
2013, .	102218,50	80159,21	91188,85	88178,31	15,92%	-9,09%	3,41%			
2013, IV .	89258,33	92564,41	90911,37	91591,11	-2,55%	1,06%	-0,74%			
2014, I .	98597,68	88627,72	93612,70	83519,73	18,05%	6,12%	12,08%	14%	10,65%	12,33%
2014, II .	86710,91	80829,72	83770,32	90452,25	-4,14%	-10,64%	-7,39%			
2014, III .	109950,99	92348,99	101149,99	87020,88	26,35%	6,12%	16,24%			
2014, IV .	98555,59	85515,25	92035,42	106519,1	-7,48%	-19,72%	-13,60%			
2015, I .	103065,19	102627,38	102846,28	112631,1	-8,49%	-8,88%	-8,69%	8,16%	7,29%	5,87%
2015, II .	115185,37	115869,52	115527,44	119085,7	-3,28%	-2,70%	-2,99%			
2015, III .	137094,40	115039,40	126066,90	127619,6	7,42%	-9,86%	-1,22%			
2015, IV .	128348,18	136843,06	132595,62	148299,5	-13,45%	-7,73%	-10,6%			

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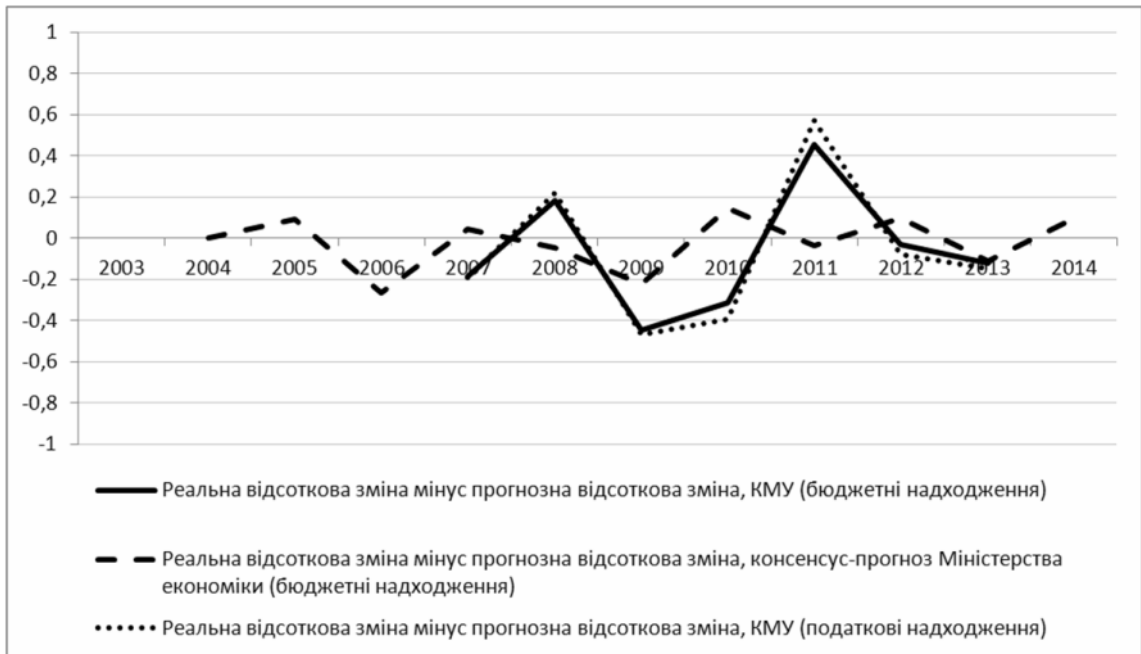
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$$y_{it} = \alpha + \tau y_{it-1} + \rho \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} + \sum_{k=1}^K x_{itk} \beta_k + \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} x_{itk} \theta_k + \mu_i + \gamma_t + v_{it}, \quad (1)$$

$$v_{it} = \lambda \sum_{j=1}^n m_{ij} v_{it} + \dots \quad i=1, \dots, n \quad t=1, \dots, T. \quad (2)$$

$$y_{it} = \alpha + \tau_1 y_{it-1} + \tau_2 y_{it-2} + \mu_i + \gamma_t + v_{it}.$$

$$y_{it} = \alpha + \tau y_{it-1} + \rho \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} + \sum_{k=1}^K x_{itk} \beta_k + \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^n w_{ij} x_{itk} \theta_k + \mu_i + \gamma_t + v_{it}, \quad (1)$$

$$v_{it} = \lambda \sum_{j=1}^n m_{ij} v_{it} + \dots \quad i=1, \dots, n \quad t=1, \dots, T. \quad (2)$$

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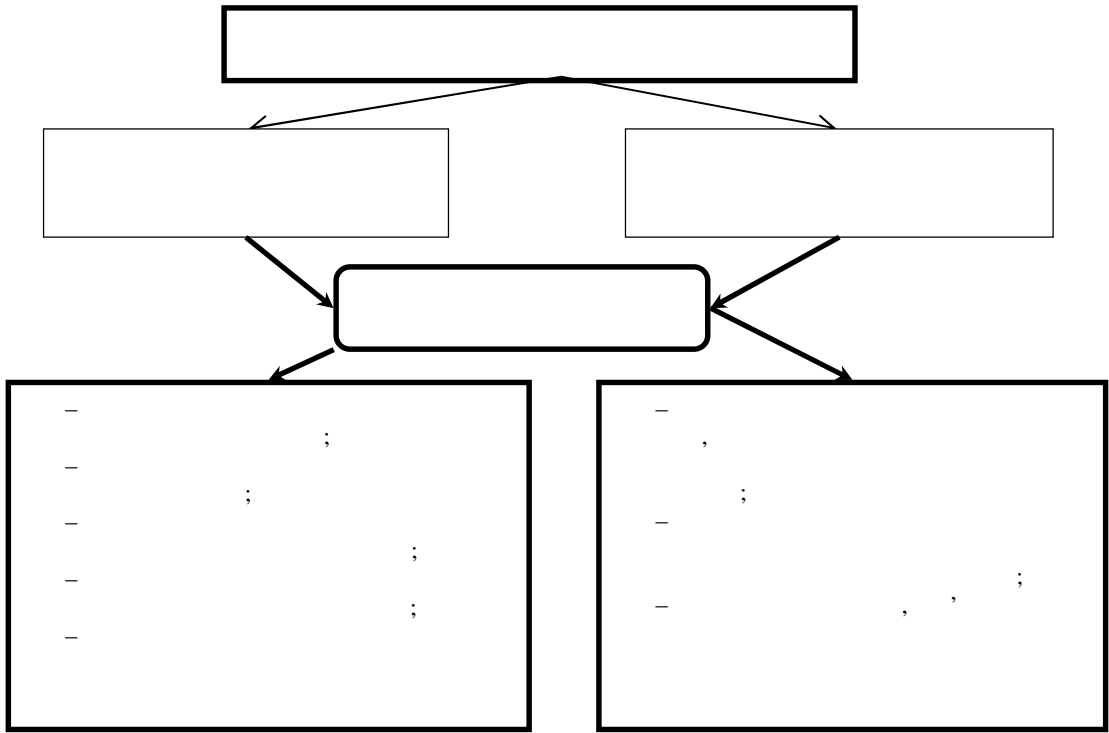
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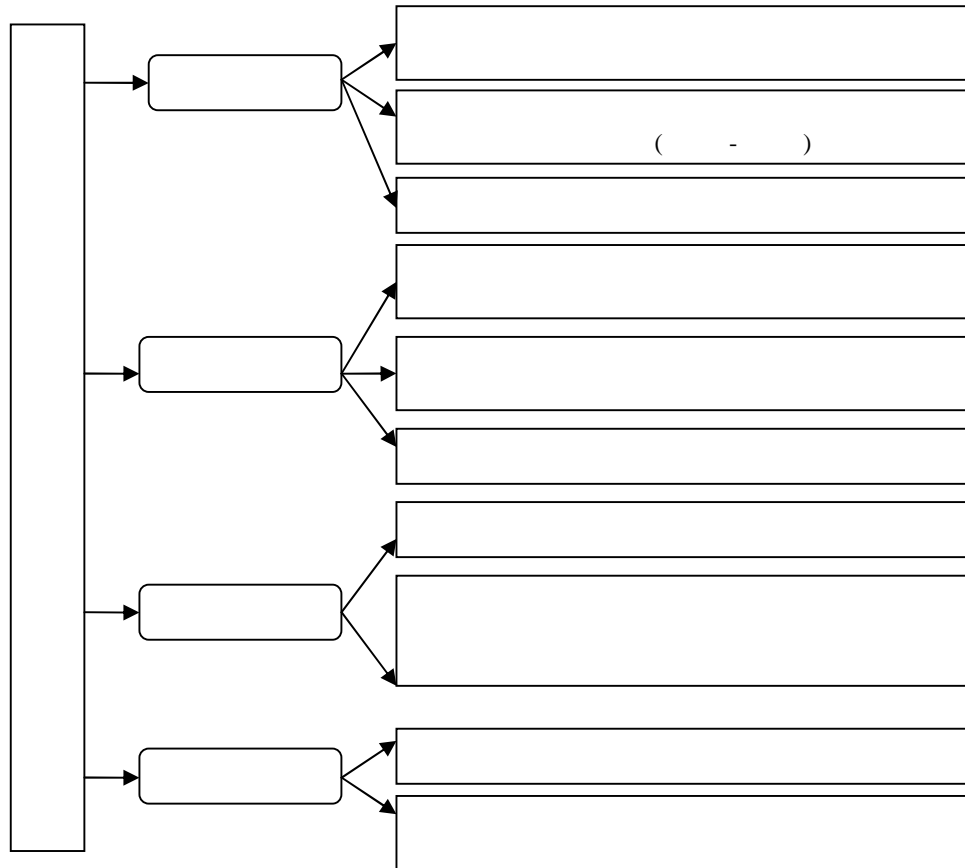
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ANNOTATION

Dedusheva M. V. The transformation of tax revenues forecasting system in Ukraine. – Manuscript.

The dissertation for gaining scientific degree of the candidate of economic science in specialty 08.00.08 – money, finance and credit. – University of State Fiscal Service of Ukraine, Irpin, 2016.

The dissertation is devoted to developing methodological and institutional foundations of transformation forecasting tax revenue system in Ukraine. In this work were researched the macroeconomic fundamentals of forecasting tax revenues. Were analyzed modern methods of forecasting tax revenues in order to highlight the most common and adequate for conditions of Ukraine's economy. It deals with the legislative framework and practical aspects of the system of forecasting tax revenue in Ukraine. Provided the definition of „revenue forecasting system”. The authors evaluated the degree of rationality and efficiency of tax revenue forecasts in Ukraine. The results showed that in the case of Ukraine the hypothesis that tax revenue forecasts are unbiased and effective can be confidently rejected. The statement of tax revenues inefficiency necessitated statistical analysis of the approaches that can be used in Ukraine, taking into account characteristics of the domestic economy. The author analyzed the current methods of time series analysis and demonstrated the results of their use for tax revenues to the consolidated budget of Ukraine. In addition, it was investigated the phenomenon of errors annihilation for different methods and showed that it really helps to improve the quality of forecasting on the example of Ukraine. It was researched the influence of the domestic economy features on the formation of prognostic models. The fact that Ukraine's economy is small and open set task of verification of the hypothesis that tax revenues are largely determined by external terms of trade and global economic dynamics. The use of economic-mathematical instrument allowed confirming this hypothesis. The author also proved the feasibility of using space-regional approach to forecasting tax revenue in Ukraine. In the dissertation was studied the world experience of

forecasting tax revenues in the context of its use for the formation of modern forecasting system in Ukraine. Were determined the determinants of tax revenues forecasting accuracy in different types of economic systems. Were worked out the reasonable directions and improvements of forecasting tax revenue in Ukraine.

Keywords: system of tax forecasting, forecast accuracy, forecast efficiency, forecast rationality, annihilation of forecast errors, forecasting methods, macroeconomic forecasting, space-regional forecasting model.

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