

**МЕТОД СААТІ
ДЛЯ АНАЛІЗУ ПОКАЗНИКІВ
ПОДАТКОВОЇ ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ**

... [1].

... [2].

1.

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[1].
 : « ? , ?
 , ?» , , .
 , .1.

1. .

()		
1		- -
3		()
5		() -
7		, , -
9		, , ' -
2, 4, 6, 8		
	(1-9),	,

. 1 , ,

1. / - .

2. « »

3. - ()

4. -

5. -

().

[3].

2. « »

« »

« »

« »

$n(n-1)/2$

$4 \times 5(5-1)/2 = 40$

(- 1, - 2, - 3 - 4)

[4 - 6].

1. « » 38,4 % 2007 43 01.01.2004 19 %.

2007 175 418 2004

2. 2004 1 2005 16 %.

25 16 %, 1,5 3 %, 5 10 %. 2009 () 27 %.

14 % 8 %. 2007 – 2009 89 113.

3. 2007 – 2008 34,9 %. 2008 10 %

2009 17 « »

40 . 2016, 1

4. 2000 « » 21 % 10 81 31 % . 2. . 2

3.

. 2. $n \times n$ - A - λ_A - x_A ,

$$Ax_A = \lambda_A x_A, \sum_{i=1}^n (x_A)_i = 1. \tag{1}$$

2.						1, 2, 3, 4
	1	2	5	3	1/4	1
	1/2	1	5	4	1/5	
	1/5	1/5	1	1/3	1/7	
	1/3	1/4	3	1	1/6	
c	4	5	7	6	1	
						2
	1	4	1/6	1/4	1/5	
	1/4	1	1/7	1/5	1/6	
	6	7	1	5	3	
	4	5	1/5	1	1/3	
	5	6	1/3	3	1	
						3
	1	3	5	7	1	
	1/3	1	3	4	1/2	
	1/5	1/3	1	2	1/4	
	1/7	1/4	1/2	1	1/5	
	1	2	4	5	1	
						4
	1	1/3	5	3	1/2	
	3	1	6	5	1	
	1/5	1/6	1	1/4	1/5	
	1/3	1/5	4	1	1/4	
	2	1	5	4	1	

```

octave-
function [lambda_A x_A] = frobenius(A)
[N M] = size(A);
if N ~= M
error('matrix A is not squared: N= %i M= %i.',
N, M);
stop
end
[V D] = eig(A);
[lambda_A, ind] = max(ones(1,M)*D);
x_A = V(:,ind)/sum(V(:,ind));
endfunction

```

. 3
 ,
 ,
 1, 2, 3, 4
 frobenius.
 $\lambda_{A1} = 5.3419, \lambda_{A2} = 5.4580, \lambda_{A3} = 5.0749, \lambda_{A4} = 5.2321.$
 5,
 5x5- A ($\lambda_A = 5.$
 5)
 . 3 $(\lambda_A - 5)/5.$

3.

	0.384260	0.182020	0.199136	0.070224
	0.174680	0.371929	0.159223	0.035831
	0.076582	0.043358	0.039482	0.488498
	0.049066	0.091288	0.072083	0.144615
	0.315413	0.311406	0.530077	0.260831
	0.01498	0.04642	0.06838	0.0916

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, [5, 6].

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SAATY'S METHOD FOR THE ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS OF THE TAX TRANSFORMATION

The tables of paired comparisons of indicators of the tax systems for Poland, Romania, Bulgaria and Estonia are built. The matrix evaluations of the relative importance of each of the individual parameters are found using the method of analysis of hierarchies. This allows us to select the optimal scenario of tax transformation in Ukraine in the transition to the European standards.

1. , 1993. – 278 .
2. 2- , 2009. – 434 .
3. – :
 , 2002. – 245 .
4. []: Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD. Table 2. Total tax revenue as % of GDP 1965 – 2013. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/table-2-total-tax-revenue--gdp-1965-2013.htm> –
5. *Paying Taxes 2007: The global picture / PricewaterhouseCoopers' research // The World Bank and International Finance Corporation-2007. – W.; 2007. – P. 1 – 51.*
6. *Paying Taxes 2009: The global picture / PricewaterhouseCoopers' research // The World Bank and International Finance Corporation-2009. – W.; – 2009. – P. 1 – 97.*
7. // -
 : (,
 28 – 3 2011). – : , 2011. –
 . 173 – 178.

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