



HOW IMPORTANT INDIVIDUAL TAXES ARE AND HOW THEY AFFECT SOCIAL BENEFITS.

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Annotation. *The issue of taxing the population has always been a relevant topic throughout history, as the development of the state and the well-being and comfort of the population must be harmoniously aligned. This scientific study provides a detailed analysis of the necessity of distributing the tax burden fairly when taxing individuals, taking into account their social conditions.*

Key words: *Social function of taxes, individuals, income tax, property tax, tax deductions, tax privileges.*

In the current state policy of our nation, it is especially important to improve the social functions of taxes and create a system based on fair standards in the taxing process. The importance of social benefits in individual taxes becomes apparent as a useful instrument for accomplishing the social and economic strategic goals of the government. This is one of the most important reforms meant to guarantee society's sustained growth and raise the standard of living for its citizens.

One of the main components of the tax system is social benefits, which are a crucial tool in state tax policy to guarantee equity, social security, and economic stability. At the same time, thorough monitoring, frequent analysis, and appropriate



management are necessary to guarantee the efficacy of these advantages. They can only maximize their favorable effects and reduce any potential harmful ones under these circumstances.

The share of tax types in tax revenues by countries.

Countries	Personal Income Taxes	Corporate Taxes	Social Security Contributions	Property Taxes	Consumption Taxes	Others
Australia	39%	22,5%	0%	10,9%	23,3%	4,3%
Austria	22,3%	7,9%	34%	1,4%	27%	7,4%
Denmark	56%	8%	0%	4%	31%	2%
Finland	30%	7%	28%	3%	32%	0%
France	22%	6%	33%	8%	27%	5%
Germany	27%	6%	37%	3%	27%	0%
Slovenia	14%	6%	43%	2%	35%	0%
Spain	24%	7%	34%	7%	28%	0%
Sweden	28%	8%	21%	2%	29%	12%
Switzerland	31%	12%	25%	8%	20%	4%
United Kingdom	29%	9%	20%	11%	31%	0%

Source: <http://www.oecd.org> Taken from the official website of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

In Table 1 above, the share of different types of taxes in total tax revenues is shown in percentage terms for various countries around the world. This data reveals each nation's fiscal policy priorities and the characteristics of its economic model.



The analysis of the table indicates that the main types of taxes—personal income taxes, corporate taxes, social security contributions, property taxes, consumption taxes, and other taxes—contribute differently to the overall tax revenue structure in each country.

For instance, in Denmark, personal income tax accounts for 56% of total tax revenues, one of the highest figures. This reflects a taxation policy aimed at redistributing high incomes and ensuring social equity. At the same time, Denmark has no social security contributions, which implies that social services are financed directly through the state budget.

In contrast, countries such as France, Germany, and Spain show very high shares of social security contributions—33%, 37%, and 34% respectively. This indicates that both citizens and employers play a major role in financing pension systems, healthcare, and other social programs in these countries.

In nations like Australia and Denmark, the share of corporate taxes is relatively low (22.5% and 8%, respectively), suggesting that these countries aim to attract investment and stimulate business activities by imposing lighter tax burdens on corporations. On the other hand, Austria has a 34% share of social security taxes, emphasizing the importance of public financing of its social systems.

Consumption taxes are prominent across almost all countries, especially in Scandinavian nations such as Finland (32%) and Denmark (31%). This trend reflects a policy approach that seeks to ensure fiscal stability through reliable and broad-based consumption taxation.

Property taxes, by contrast, hold a smaller share in most countries, indicating that they are considered secondary compared to income and consumption-based taxes. In the United Kingdom, however, property taxes account for 11% of tax revenues, which is relatively high compared to other countries.

The importance of taxes paid by individuals and the associated social exemptions is one of the key aspects of modern tax policy. This study demonstrates



that when the tax burden is distributed fairly and takes into account the social and economic conditions of the population, it contributes to social stability and economic development.

As seen in the reviewed international practices, each country tailors its tax policy according to national needs, the effectiveness of its social protection system, and its level of economic development. Social benefits play a crucial role in easing the tax burden on citizens, promoting social equity, and ensuring financial stability.

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