

THE FISCAL MECHANISM. INFLUENCES.

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Summary. Fiscal mechanism is part of the financial one , mechanism that refers to a large and difficult domain, namely the financial one. Fiscal mechanism' functionality is defined by two components, namely by the level of conception that outlines the structure of the mechanism and on the other side, by the influences of the environment in which it exists. Technical procedures , the instruments and the modalities of taxes administration, fiscal charge itself and the human action marked by ideologies, customs and subjective compulsions are fluctuations that determine the functionality of fiscal mechanism.

Key- words: mechanism, functionality of mechanism, fiscal charge.

Fiscal mechanism, as any other functional entity, is defined through its content and its working capacity. Modalities, procedures, rules, the legislative, technical , political, civic compulsions, instruments of the mechanism' endowing , fiscal politics, even ideologies are component parts of fiscal mechanism. Methods, technical instruments are outlined by the fiscal politics which reflects more or less the objective regularities, and also reflects the subjective wish of the executive power of those who propose the conception of mechanism. The influences from real economy , from society are important quantitatively but also important in content and even wasting sometimes.

Fiscal methods, modalities of taxes' administration, practices established along the time, social morality , ideologies are fluctuations of the fiscal mechanism and in the same time they are instruments or levers handled by those who direct and control the functionality of mechanism.

Fiscal technology is a special part of the budgetary process, a subject outlined as part of budgetary science or, fully, of public finances. Taxes and fiscal process improved in time, but not enough for this important source of incomes for public budget not to generate administration problems of those, namely: not cashing the taxes in time, defalcation from paying the taxes, syncopes in the relation between fiscal organ and the payer, problems of evidence and of following the payer , the absence of a beautiful and efficient relation between fiscal organ and payers and also concrete issues of informative evidence of taxes on their elements.

This subject has a scientific importance that is justified by the affiliation of this theme to financial science and especially to public finances, and by the need of the domain's improvement.

Administration of taxes is a well outlined issue , conceptually speaking , but also practically. Fiscal science and technique were outlined and delimited in time by specialists' effort and experience in domain. Nowadays, fiscal technique improves itself continuously under the influence of informatic applications and of the literature of speciality at which we have access in present.

However, fiscal efficiency is generally low and we think that there are two reasons on the basis of this phenomenon, namely: gaps in general fiscal legislation and gaps of procedure and secondly, the management of taxes' administration. This last cause proposed to be examined by us, considering that this issue still hides more reserves and being analyzed , corrected it may praise the real capacities of fiscal mechanism and of taxes of our fiscal system.

The relations between taxes are of conceptual, technical and practical nature. All the taxes that function at a given moment in an economy and the relations between them make up the fiscal system.

Taxes established on settlements specific to fiscal domain generate, beside the relations between them, other influences on social environment.

Taxes, working of fiscal system, its relations with payers and the influences on economy are settled by juridic, subjective, specific laws.

Working of fiscal mechanism is influenced by the working of each submechanism for each tax partly.

Modern methods of calculation the taxes suppose a permanent relation with payer directly, at pay-office, on the phone, electronically, relations that are cultivated by fiscal organ who collaborates with the payers, giving up at his position of oppressing organ to an efficient relation's advantage.

If nowadays the decrease of fiscal pressure was realized both by deduction of taxes' level and by promotion of fiscal advantages, it seems that the last method is more performant from the viewpoint of effects on payer. Grouping together the fiscal advantages in deductions from subject of taxation and deductions from calculated taxes, these seem to be the main methods of deduction of the fiscal charge.

The main aim of scientific process in this domain is to discover and to delimitate the connections which generate organizational potential and efficiency from taxes that make up the actual fiscal system and connections between the components of fiscal organ and between this and the payers.

Choosing the most efficient relations and realization of a functional table would justify its forming in order for the specialists to chose easier the alternatives that generate organizational potential and fiscal efficiency.

Such a model could be capitalized twice, namely: practically for modernization of organizing the informational tide within fiscal organ and in his relation with payers, and theoretically, by putting at students and specialists' disposal the models and the proposed structures.

Fiscal charge aims the efforts of all the persons and releases unexpected reactions even from some so-called non-payers of taxes, but who stands the effort under the effect of fiscal charge' impact.

It is known that taxes are a necessary evil, being indispensable a state form of social organization and that's why fiscal charge is accepted by payers till a certain level without too big oppositions.

From the moment when fiscal charge grows from different reasons, such as covering the budgetary deficit, this fact releases unexpected social interactions and still undiscovered totally.

If persons and collectivities have reasons of joy when it is contracted a public credit with destinations that bring social benefits, on the other hand, when it is time to reimburse these credits, when big taxes are asked, their reaction is reverse to the initial one, such budgetary measures suppose many changes within financial politics and implicitly on some indicators such as: rate of interest, of inflation, of consumption, etc.

If we are interested by the growing effects of budgetary incomes from taxes and implicitly from public expenses, growths which, if they are accompanied by growths in rates of interest, then they will generate a smaller growth in relative and absolute numbers in gross intern product, then we have to follow at least the following judgments.

It seems that this growth is influenced by the way of using the public resources, which are partly directed to unproductive sections and are generally fructified with a smaller rate than the medium interest rate. It results from these judgments that state will always spend worse its sources, in comparison with private sectors and that public sector should be divided such as to generate more rarely or at all such situation, such needs of financing by taxes' growth.

The benefic effects of incitations by taxes will have to be combined with suitable currency measures, which to generate an economic re-launching in conditions of maintaining the rate of interest under control or till a certain level.

The main aim of fiscal politics is to cover the budgetary needs and to assure the intervention of state through taxes in economy and society. As any other social environment, the fiscal one is negatively or positively influenced, both inside and outside, generating some secondary wanted or unwanted effects.

If we don't take in consideration some restrictions of fiscal politics such as: its correlation with financial potential of the society, correlation with monetary politics, social politics in general, assuring the standing degree of fiscal pressure, subordination of fiscal politics ' aims to economical politics in general, assuring the working of fiscal system, integration of national fiscality into the international fiscal trends, assuring an efficient informational system and many others of the same kind, then the secondary consequences are multiple and most of them will be negative.

The unwanted effects will be: reduction of the productive effort, amplification of swindle and fiscal evasion , stressing of inflationist process, deterioration of international competition and generally, a deregulation of economical and social values of the system.

If the fiscal rate exceeds a certain limit , this fact will dishearten the efficient work, will dishearten saving and investing. Possibilities of evasion and fiscal frauds will be looked , underground economy will take proportion , both regarding the mastership who wants a reduction of subject of taxation mass for its own incomes and fortune , and regarding the physical persons who will stand raised taxes in conditions of small net incomes in comparison with the level of gross income.

Taxes' increase implicitly generates prices 'increase with effects on inflationist process and on trade union politics who immediately looks salaries' increases and in this way the inflationist spiral goes on.

Such correlative conditions regarding taxes' increase can be identified in time, on longer periods, content in which a morality problem can be put, namely supplementary fiscal charge generated by reimbursing of public credits puts its stamp in time on future generations which , we don't know if they are disposed to such an effort. On the other side, we don't know if we have the right to mortgage a part of our children's incomes for aims considered to be necessary but unaccepted by all persons of the collectivity.

In social reality there are no recipes able to solve such frustrations , all these adding in time and sometimes, as history shows, they reveal as social reactions , even revolutions from time to time. The humanity' s history has such moments.

Many other social resorts can be identified in the relation of payer with the fisc , also in the credit domain, the assurances' domain , on financial market and in all the domains of social life.

Economy is practiced between people with the purpose of obtaining an extra- income which to assure a certain level of living and proceeding the lucrative activities. Such social relations generate ideas, theories, about economical science along the time. Most sciences generate applications, but the economical one has a special practical importance.

Its practical importance puts particular methodological problems , some of them being able to be solved objectively on the account of objectives and economical regularities , others are solved on the account of some ideologies more or less objective. In this context, economists have to chose between objective and subjective. We want to know if objective truths can be expected from the economists. Obviously, personal interests, values and ideology influence all the people , including the economists. We also want to know in what way economical science stands at the basis of political elaboration.

Swedish economist Gunnar Myrdal points in an article about the values of economical science that “ politics is an art circumscribed from reality and possibility, and that's why it can appeal to economical science” .

The politicians can expect from the economists to explain real situations and to reveal the effects of different possible ways of action to initial situation.

Beyond this approach , the scientists don't have to venture. To give up the objective and abstract approach in the favour of some definite aims- reasons but that cannot be realized on the account of politics and some ideologies which rely more or less on economical regularities, this means not to recognize the importance of scientific approach and of objective truth.

The objective truths must be looked in people, all the more in economists. The philosopher D. D. Rosca in his work “ Philosophical studies and essays “ (Scientific Publishing House, Bucharest, 1970, p.160) points the role of the objective in this way: “ the function that real intelligence has to accomplish in general economy of the spirit's life of civilized man is searching the objective truths, that are confirmed truths by practice and truths that impose themselves by interior compulsions of all good-faith spirits ... at many of civilized men , exactly as to primitive men, intelligence can substitute muscles and teeth , with the difference that it learns them to hide, to dissemble” .

To dissemble in politics means to create ideologies which are not checked in reality , to dissemble in economy means to make an attempt on people's well-being.

The scientific approach, objective-abstract in economy doesn't let place to dissemble. To accept general ideas sometimes for fear of unconsideration ,sometimes lucidly, other times unconsciously, represents the degradation sign , sometimes even irreparable for person and devastating for economy.

Not to respect the economic regularities , recognized and checked in life means to create social paradoxes.

Economic science puts at the base of scientific approach the economic regularities depending on which were elaborated in time different economic theories; the best equilibrium, the best demographic, the accurate and just repartition of taxes, etc. But economic practice was sometimes dispossessed by checked theories in economic life , sometimes in time, other times in different parts of the world, depending on the ideologies practiced by politic powers.

If economic science doesn't go away from abstract approach and from objective values, it doesn't have to go away from society too, neither from its rules. To practice objectivity means a normal behaviour.

Objectivity and morality are implicit values in economic sciences.

Social morality can be found analytically in economic life , in relation between economic agents, in relation between generations , between state and payers , morality represents a behaviour modality, an aim, a politic objective, a cause.

The system of social and economic values generally keeps up by practicing the morality and conversely, lack of morality dispossess recognized social values.

Is it moral to transfer fiscal charge from one social level to another, from one person to another, from one generation to another? Is it moral to use instruments of objective economic science in order to promote subjective politics, ideological interests? Morality is practiced in this way too and it is understood also.

If objectivity and morality are implicit values of economic science , by their non-respecting appear paradoxes , blockings of economic mechanisms, implicit calculations with contradictory influences on real economy.

Actually, we practice economy through unfurling relations with our neighbours with only one purpose, namely to obtain a plus-value which to use to preserve our existence and eventually to raise our living level.

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