

TAXES IN FRONT OF THE ECONOMIC DECLINE

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Fiscality and taxes, among their role as main source of public incomes, were sometimes invoked as cause in releasing the economic crisis, other times as effect in their quality as object of going out from crisis.

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Fiscal issue is large and complicated in the same time. Along the time it was searched and studied by the specialists and by economic schools which conceived the object of what we call today the fiscal science, as part of financial and economic sciences in their totality.

The evolution of fiscal science followed the evolution of society and of economic sciences, being marked in time by different political and economic trends. Influences from the political, economic and social environment in general, as well as military syncope, different pandemics that decimated the population and not lastly the economic crisis put their stamp on the economies of different countries, states and other social-economic entities.

Periods that follow after the economic crisis are periods of relaying the economic thinking, of adaptation at new social-economic and political conditions, because economic syncope are followed by changes in political spectrum.

Fiscality and taxes, among their role as main source of public incomes, were sometimes invoked as cause in releasing the economic crisis, other times as effect in their quality as object of going out from crisis. Either being considered cause or result of some bad measures for state or for payers, it is obvious that taxes always were reason of adaptation, of correction or even were invoked as representative ways of going out from crisis, anticyclic instruments of reclamation of public economy and others of the same kind.

After all, taxes represent a social rapport that generate many connections between payers and between them and state. When public interest is not counterput to the private one, tax reflects a good part of its content and payers accept it without too much enthusiasm, but also without adverse reactions.

The relation between public authority and payer is administrated depending on fiscal politics and procedures, such as if these are accepted by the society and by payers as individuals, members of the society, then public interest combines with the private one. Public interest is not the interest of an abstract entity, this interest is composed from the citizens' interest in their quality of individuals, sometimes legally associated for some reasons, other times in their quality of payers.

Modern fiscal science studies the modalities of combination between individual interest and the general public one.

"The general interest includes, in an economy based on liberty of initiative, all the problems that cannot be assumed by industries and individuals. These are free actors who defend their selfish interest and are totally incapable to defend the public ones." ¹

Fiscal science is an economic science with deep social, national and psychological roots in the same time. Tax can be a perfecting instrument of the public interest if it respects the rules of democracy and economy in the context in which quantity and rapidity of informations amplify the role and the place of tax as economic and political decision of our contemporary society.

¹,Constantin. I. Tulai - Public finances and fiscality, Science Book House, Cluj-Napoca, 2005
In periods of crisis tax must be handled with more attention, the legislator and the members of fiscal system will have a rational attitude toward the payers.

Repeated relayings of taxes and changes of fiscal technique , sometimes for coercitive reasons release controverse reactions of the constraint ones.

The stability of taxes , fiscal equity, taxes' neutrality and the lack of arbitrary represent not only principles of imposing but also aims to be touched in contemporary fiscal politics.

Fiscal law has to be just the way of laying the tax and less an occasion of affirmation of the coercitive practices in domain.If tax can be correctly applied only with the help of an oppressing fiscal control, then it was badly conceived.

These variables of fiscal politics , together with social variables, in periods of economic crisis get a bigger importance.

When a tax is established, it must be well known all the changes that takes on economic equilibrium in general and on microeconomic and economic equilibrium of family and individ.

In conditions of economic crisis, when sales decline and cashing to public budgets are reduced and thus the executive has to find other sources of public incomes in order to mantain the public sector and eventually " to heat " the economy. This problem , as simple as it seems, in fact is a complicated one , because if they appeals to new taxes or increase the existent ones , real economy will suffer and individs will stand their quality of payers, suplimentary fiscal charge, fact which will deepen more the situation of crisis.

Another option for the executive is to appeal to extern public credit in order not to tax its own society and economy from potential intern resources.

It is known that manifestation of crisis are diverse and its causes are also multiple and some of them mayby unknown. My aim in this study is not to unravel the causes and effects of an economic crisis , but only the role of taxes in front of such a situation.

Tax being both the main way of attracting the incomes to public budget and a way of intervention of state in economy, influences on them can produce perturbations on fiscal mechanism' functionality and on payers' behaviour , beside the risk of reducing their efficiency.

If tax is defalcated from its natural content and it is used only as influencial instrument , then the economic and social distorsions will grow.

Taxes' stability and resilience are features , principles that cannot be given up at, especially in conditions of economic crisis.

To denaturate the objective content of tax, to give up at the imposing principles in the favour of some rapid aims means to give up at the objective scientific approach.

Objective truths must be searched by people and moreover in economy and fiscality. The philosopher D.D. Rosca in his book " Philosophical studies and essays" points out the role of the objective in this way - "the function that real intelligence has to accomplish in general economy of spiritual life of civilised man, is searching the objective truths , namely truths confirmed by practice and thruts that impose themselves through internal compulsion of all good-will spirits." 2 To disemble in fiscal politics means to violate the economic and social stability of a state, means to apply new ideologies , unverified by practice, with unhappy results in the society' welfare.

The scientific, objective, abstract approach in economy as well as in other domains of social life does not let place for disembles. To accept general ideas, sometimes imposed, other times from ignorance, worse from dishonesty represent the sign of degradation for individ and devastating for society.

2.D.D.Rosca - Philophysical studies and essays , Scientific Publishing House , Bucharest , 1970, pag.160

Not to respect the economic regularities, recognised and verified by life, means to create economic and social paradoxes, to create economic and social crisis.In economic reality these are recognised after the existence and proportion of financial blockings.

The economic science puts at the base of scientific approach the economic regularities , depending on which, in time , were elaborated different economic theories; optim equilibrium ,

right repartition of taxes and others. Economic practice was depossessed sometimes by theories verified by economic life, depending on ideologies practiced by political powers and depending on the measures sometimes uncontrolled, taken by the big finance - big banking institutions - of the world, with consequences on economic stability.

If economic science does not go away from the abstract approach and from objective economic regularities, then neither the economic practice, real economy does not detach itself from objectivity and reality, do not appear economic paradoxes and financial blockings, do not appear economic crisis.

The ideological behaviour does not detach from the exercise of economic approach not even in the periods of economic decline, thus being seen the psicho-behaviour component of individs and of decisional system in economy and society. Not respecting the economic regularities and morality in society maybe would exclude the psicho-component influences in periods of economic decline.

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