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 "The Influence of Optimal Tax Burden on Economic Activity and Produc-


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"Abstract. That the modern state couldn't exist without taxes is something that doesn't need to be argued to society. It is also acknowledged that tax burden influences not only the budget revenues, but investments, demand and supply, prices and others. All this has direct as well as indirect influence on the economic activity and production capacity. In the concept of tax burden the important fact is the connection of tax burden with the economic activity and production capacity. The influence of tax burden on budget tax revenues and production capacity can be realized in two different ways. On the one hand, tax burden influences production technologies,effective usage of resources that accordingly will be depicted on the production capacity and, on the other hand, the change of tax burden influences budget tax revenues that will be depicted on the economic activity.

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"3. Survey. In respect to taxation pressure, peculiarities of economic activeness and output may be explained by means of the balancing of positive and negative effects. Hereinafter the effects promoting growth of economic activeness and output in case of increase of taxation pressure and those preventing such growth in case of decrease of taxation pressure is called "positive", and vice versa: the effects preventing growth of economic activeness and output in case of increase of taxation pressure and those promoting such growth in case of decrease of taxation pressure is called "negative."

The group of positive effects may include the effect of creation of economic environment (or economic ability of state) and the effect of benefits. The effect of creation of economic environment supposes that the growing of taxation pressure up to the optimal level - $38,2 \%$ (Abuselidze, 2005) $\boldsymbol{-}$ - extends the financial abilities of the state and performs its economic function better (please see the Abuselidze curve).

This effect is positive for output, as in conditions of growing tax revenues, first of all supply from the public sector itself grows by means of creation of more public wealth and services, and, secondly, the state the improves business environment, which is very important for promotion of growth of economic activeness in private sector. The effect of benefits
defines direct influence of taxes on individuals' behaviour. So, the effect of benefits promotes economic activeness in case of growing of taxation pressure up to the optimal level.

The group of negative effects includes the effect of replacement and financial effect. Existence of the effect of tax replacement is provided with that some kinds of business are not taxable, besides those taxable are liable to various rate taxes. When tax rates grows over the optimal pressure, the result is the effect of the replacement of business transfers from taxable spheres to tax-free spheres or from the spheres of heavy taxes to the spheres of lower taxes. Individuals actively seek and often find ways to avoid taxes partly or wholly. Such ways of avoiding taxation lead to reduction of budget revenues (Abuselidze, 2005). The same result is received resulted financial effect. This effect originates when the same business may be compensated in various forms and correspondingly the rate may vary. A classic example of the influence of this effect is the case when for the purpose of avoiding grown tax the business entities shift taxes onto each other and transfer to shadow economy.















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"Let us assume that at the initial stage balance of output and economic activeness is at point $F$ and it is corresponded with tax rate $t$.

Let us say that due to some circumstances state charge grew to some value. In other equal conditions this change will cause growing of economic activeness and correspondingly curve moves to the new position. In such situation, for the purpose of achieving the new balance, simultaneously with grown expenses state has to rise $t$ value up to $t_{2}$. The matter is that at F point of the initial balance economy is on the ascending part of the curve of aggregate supply. In such case, among the effects originated resulted rise of the $t$ gum of the effect of creation of output promoting environment and the effect of revenues prevail. That is why, ironically enough, rise of taxes up to $t_{2}$ will promote growing of recourses supply. In circumstances of grown quantity of using recourses available the aggregate output will grow and balance will be achieved at point $F_{1}$ (Fig. 3).


The different situation takes place, when the initial balance point is at E. This latter is on the descending part of output and aggregate supply, where prevailing role belongs to negative effects of taxes (effect of replacement and financial effect). Certainly, in such conditions lowering of taxation pressure is a natural way of economic activeness atimulation and growth of output. That is why, in this hypothetic situation, if state reduces $t$ value from $t_{1}$ to $t_{4}$, then economy will manage to transfer to the new balance at $\mathrm{E}_{1}$ and satisfy the grown aggregate demand (Fig. 4).











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"In spite of curves shifting fiscal points $t_{1}$ and $t_{2}$ remain unchanged, although maximum values of output and economic activeness determined by these points do change (Fig. 5). So, the level of balance of economic activeness and output depends on optimal taxation pressure $t_{2}=38,2 \%$.










Figure 5. Tax burden curves - compliance with Laper and Abuselidze ${ }^{3 \prime \prime}$.

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