

UDK 338.242.4(477) LESSONS OF MORTGAGE CRISIS FOR MACROECONOMIC ADJUSTING AND FORMING OF THE SYSTEM OF TAXATION IN UKRAINE.

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Going out from experience of the USA of the price adjusting of macroeconomic proportions at unjustified the real economy jumps of prices on raw material (oil or other power mediums) due to prices agricultural the sector of economy, to consider possibility due to government control through market structures (exchanges, commercial Banks, Government orders, transport tariffs and other) to soften negative influence on the economy of Ukraine of high prices on a power medium.

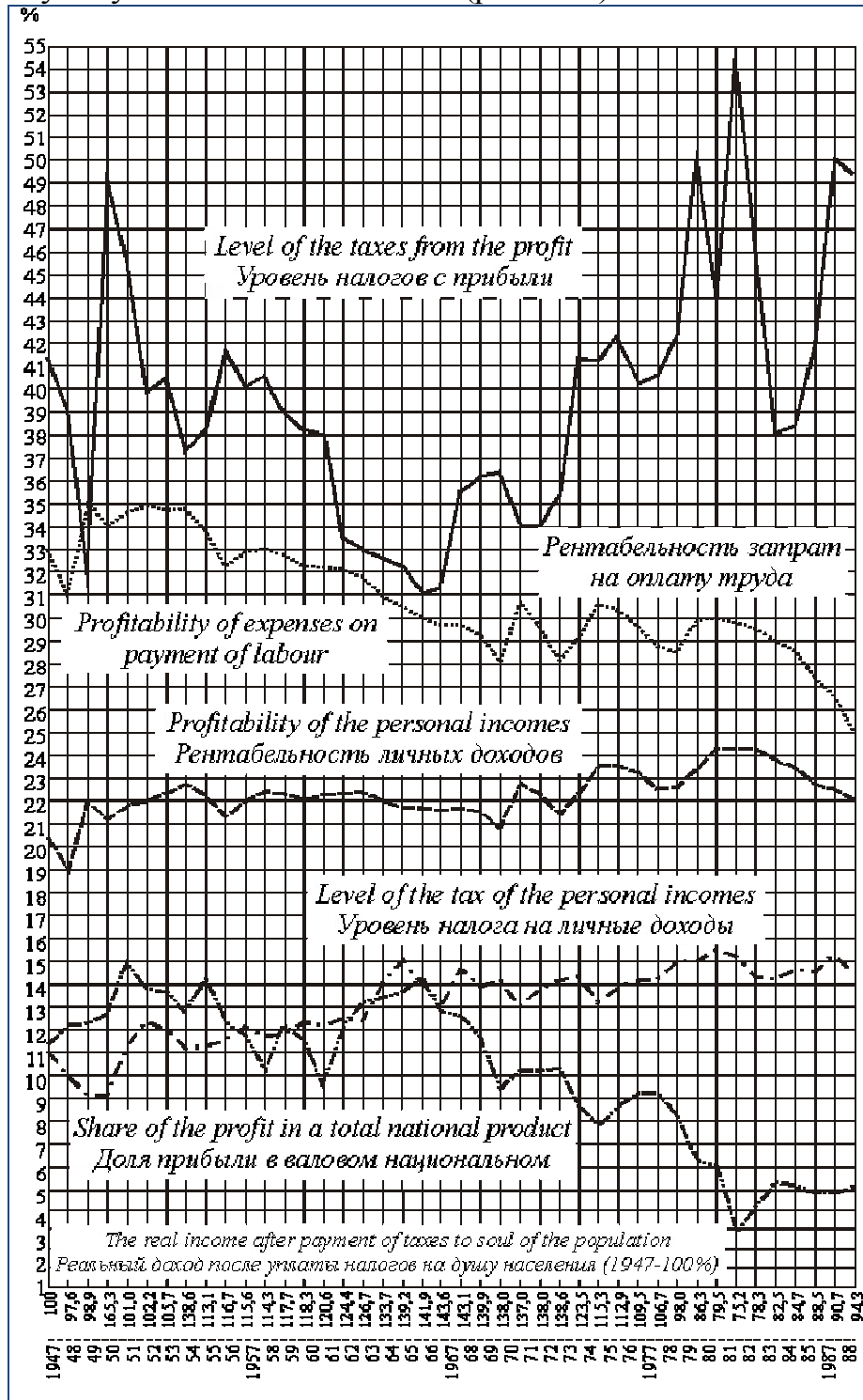
Raising of problem. The world expects the new coil of crisis and Ukraine in these terms wishes to break forth from promissory bog, which frightens the not so much sizes, how by not possibility while to avoid it for the decision of questions of not development, but pay attention, simple providing of pensions through pension a fund (!).

At the same time exit of country from the crisis state and increase of competitive on world markets production it is not possible to carry out without the modern tax system which must provide, in the first turn, observance in society of principles of social justice. Everybody must see in a country, that taxes pay all, that they less than for little of well-to-do layers of population and more high for well-to-do layers, that the standard of living of guidance of the state and business does not differ from the standard of living of specialists of enterprises and organizations in ten one times. Coming from widespread looks to the category of «tax» from the side of classics of economic opinion of A.Smita, D.Rikardo, Zh.Simond de Sismondi, Dzh. Keynes, A. Laffera, and also modern specialists of V.M.Fedosova, M.P.Kucheryavenko, A.N. Podderegina, O.M. Desyatnyuka, P.V.Mel'nika, it is impossible not to mark the high level of understanding of role of taxes. They are the «built-in mechanisms of flexibility», which amortize the crisis phenomena and show by itself the factors of economic development and adjusting.

But as do World Leaders maintain crisis calls? What levers balanced macroeconomic indexes, when grow a jump price on that or other a product is

needed, raw material? At the same time, how do the tax systems of the developed countries react on these calls? These questions are modern enough .

Analysis of modern methods of macroadjusting and stimulant activity of the systems of taxation. Most successes in the observance of macroeconomic proportions obtained in a World Economy the United States of America, that for anybody does not cause a doubt (picture 1).



Picture 1. An analysis of indexes of economy of the USA is for 42 years (calculations of academician of New York Academy of sciences, doctor V.A.Vasiljev)

Dynamics of macro-indexes, which was driven yet to 90th by the professor of CIE of University «Ukraine», Dr Valery Alexandrovich Vasiljev, is a very model and informative for researchers. It testifies that in the USA economy, indeed, living organism which is sense to study and analyses, because almost all of layers of capable of working population have maximally possible in the conditions of fifth and sixth technological modes degrees of freedom. Namely they must on own discretion expect the necessity of the active actions independently, work out plans of development of the enterprises and corporations, find the interested sponsors, creditors and users. And that does provide such high activity from the side of businessmen ? Above all things, relative stability of level of tax on the personal incomes, and also insignificant changes in the level of profitability of the personal incomes (picture 1).

And all of it because exactly in the USA fiscal-budgetary aspects of studies about a public choice (a new word is in the theory of state finances), when taxation is determined not alone economic, but also social, political, cultural and by other uneconomical motivations, enabled William Vikri (1914-1996), laureate of Prime of Memory of Alfred Nobel from an economy, to develop conception of optimum income-tax in a calculation on the long-term period of life of payer [9]. And today individual income-tax (personal income tax), provides in the USA an about 49% tax entering Federal Budget (its volume in 2002/2003 fiscal years attained 2 trillions of dollars). Interestingly, that the maximal rates of individual income-tax have a tendency to the decline: 1954-1961 - 91%; 1962-1981 - 70%; from 1982 - 50%; in 1986 - 39,6%; in 2001 - 30,1%; in 2002 - 38,6%. And the today set is set sixsedate scale of taxation. By the way, considerable specific gravity in the profits of Federal Budget (approximately 34%) is made by having a special purpose social taxes or payments (obligatory payments) in the funds of social security. And an income tax corporations (corporate income tax) makes about 10% profits of Federal Budget and its is collected after 8th the bit scale of taxation.

Such fiscal system and provided perception of XX century in the USA, as to «time of worker». Therefore we, as well as specialists of the USA mark that a «XX century was momentous sometimes the American worker, because an settlings was increased, concomitant advantages had grown and the terms of labour were improved [7 - 10].

The question of study of experience of macroadjusting and taxation becomes the urgent requirement of specialists-analysts in the economic block of modern government of Ukraine. Другими словами

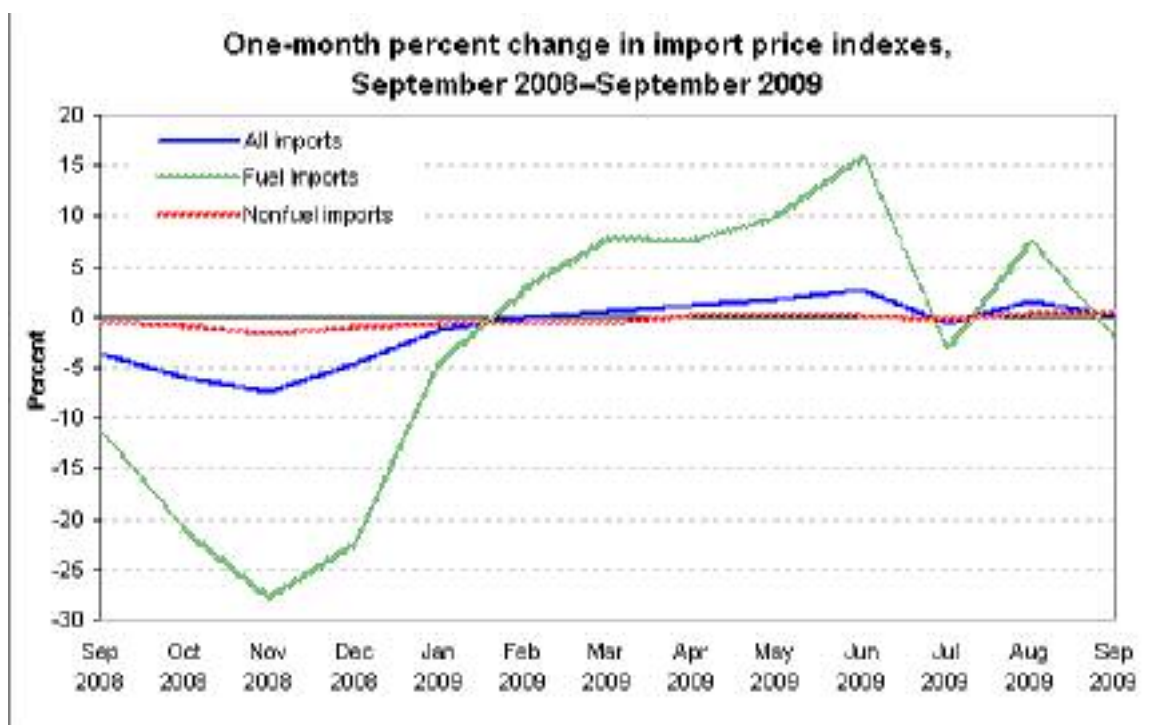
Research purpose. To analyze the methods of the corrections pricing in the economy of the USA under act of unjustified jumps of prices on raw material (in other words - fuel factor). And also to find such optimizing correlation in the system taxations which would allow to reduce negative influence of speed-up growth of profits of separate groups on social stability of society.

Exposition of basic material of research. What does give society the up-diffused responsibility? We brightly will see it from analyses Bureau of Statistics of Labour of the USA of consequences of the last World's mortgage crisis.

So analysing the changes of price of import (picture 2) index during 12 months, beginning from September in 2008 for September in 2009, it is impossible not to see that price decline on a fuel import in November in 2008 and their hasty growth to March in 2009, and then and to June in 2009, all of import reacted on these vibrations, but not coming to the price decline more than 8% and not growing more than 4%, already not speaking about a not fuel import which was almost irresponsive on all of jumps of prices on a fuel (!). выделяющий шрифт

By the way, in the analysis of these dependences of Bureau of Statistics of Labour of the USA marked, that the «September rise followed a 1.6-percent increase in August and continues results in which the price index for overall imports has only declined once since January. Despite the recent upward trend, import prices fell 12.0 percent for the year ended in September because of the **sharp drop in the index at the end of 2008** (selecting font is our – A.V.-M. & V.V.A.). The price index for fuel imports decreased 1.8 percent in September, following a 7.1-percent increase in August. The decrease was driven by a 2.1-percent decline in crude prices...»

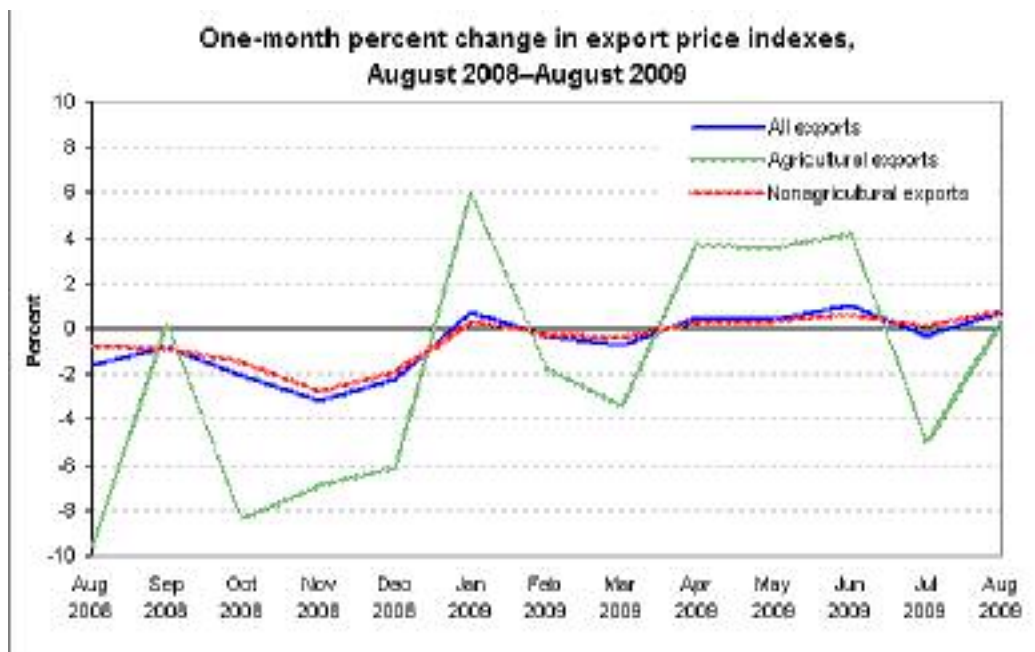
Picture 2.



The analysis of reacting of agricultural export comes into the special notice on the imported costs of fuel (picture 3). It is not needed to be an experimental mathematician, to see that dependence is between these price-waves, actually agro-sector of the USA expressly reacts on a price-wave on a fuel, softening negative

influence on the economy of the USA of all of conjuncture ambitions of suppliers of fuel to the world markets.

Picture 3.



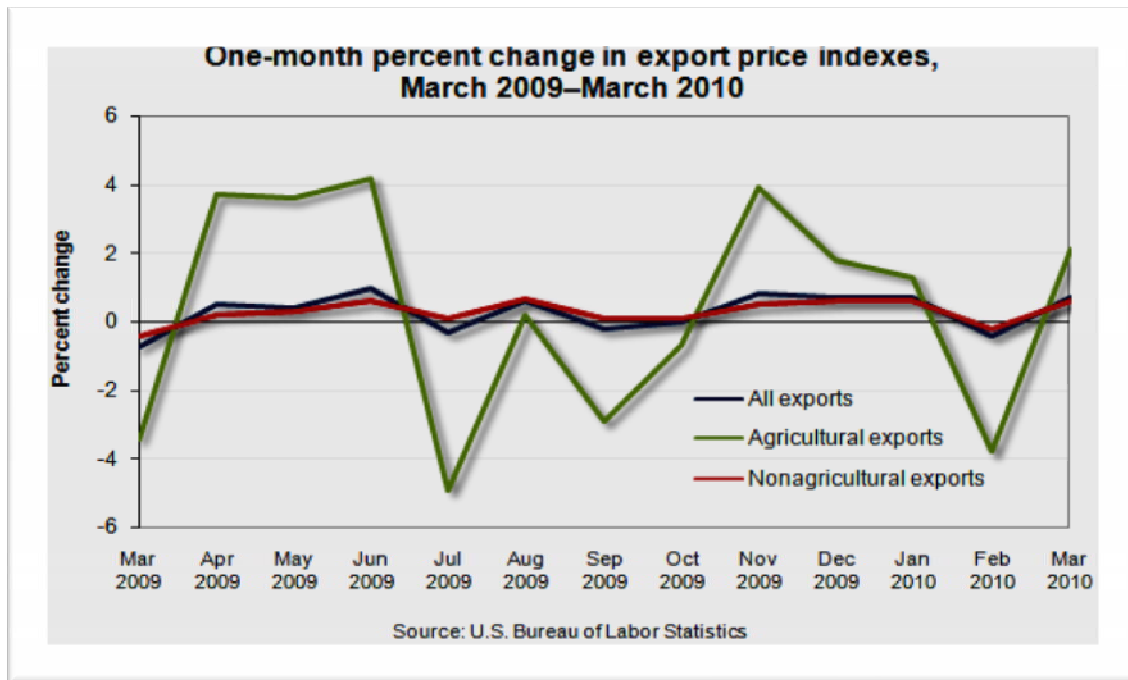
By the way, it was underlined in the analysis of Bureau of Statistics of Labour of the USA, that a «increase in August had followed after a 0,3% decline in July, and it revived the directed tendency, which had a display in April, May and June. Price index for an export not agricultural a sector rose on 08% in August, but this most monthly growth of index, beginning from his growth on 0,9% in June in 2008 ... Agricultural prices grew on 0,2% in September after their 4,9% falling in July».

As confirmation of connection of prices agricultural a sector with the dynamics of price change on the imported fuel will consider dependence for monthly change of export price index from March in 2009 for March in 2010 (picture 4), and also the imported prices for the that interval of time (picture 5).

As expressly the agricultural sector of the USA leads by ambitions of suppliers of fuel, constantly inducing them to the price-cutting on raw material, and actually not to existence (*and very comfort existence which is not begun to work*) due to control above the booty of natural resources which in the wide understanding belong to all humanity, but to joining of associations of countries, where obtain a fuel, to the newest technologies (*even to their use*).

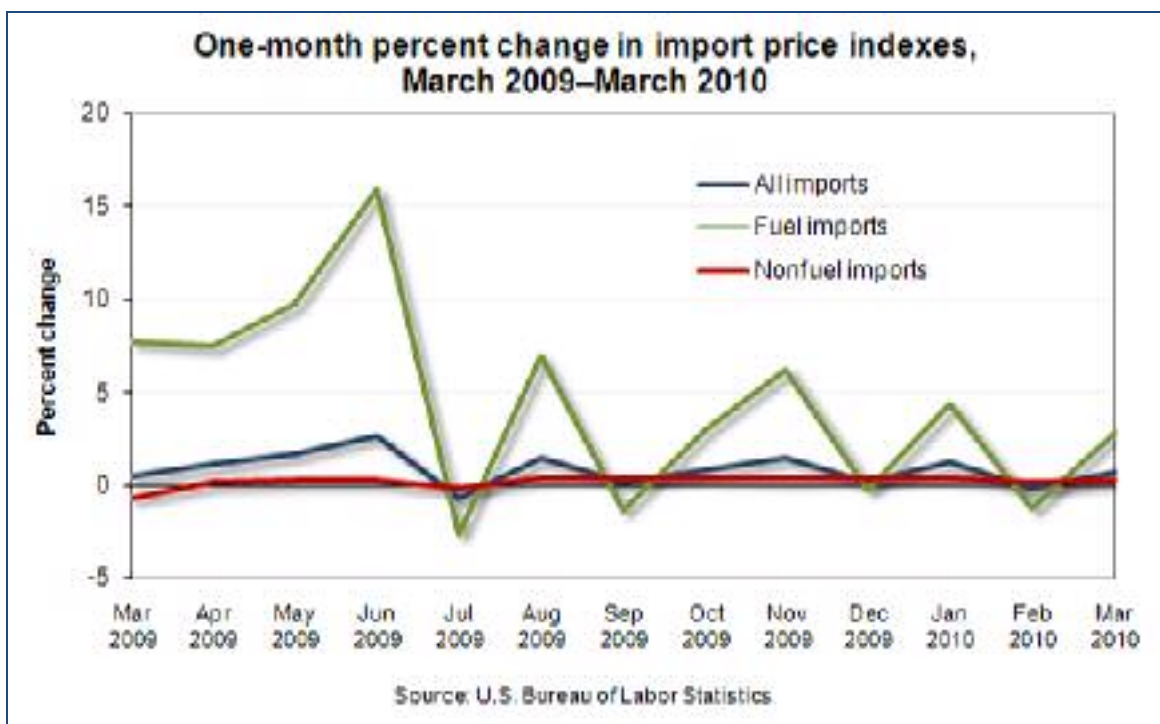
It is very not simple work which is conducted constantly. When it is needed expressly to react on the state of affairs of world prices on a fuel, especially, on the state of affairs of costs of importers to the markets of USA. Namely main to react thus, to provide a world price decline on a fuel for an assistance development of the real economy in the countries of United Nations, which keep and diffuse the up-diffused responsibility (market economy), but not to the speculative sectors.

Picture 4.



Interestingly what description is given the resulted dependences in Bureau of Statistics of Labour of the USA. In the analysis of these dependences (for a picture 3) marked, that «The price index for agricultural exports rose 2.1 percent in March, following a 3.8-percent decline in February. Higher prices for cotton, soybeans, corn, meat, and wheat all contributed to the upturn in agricultural prices. Nonagricultural prices resumed an upward trend in March following a 0.2-percent downturn in February, increasing 0.6 percent.

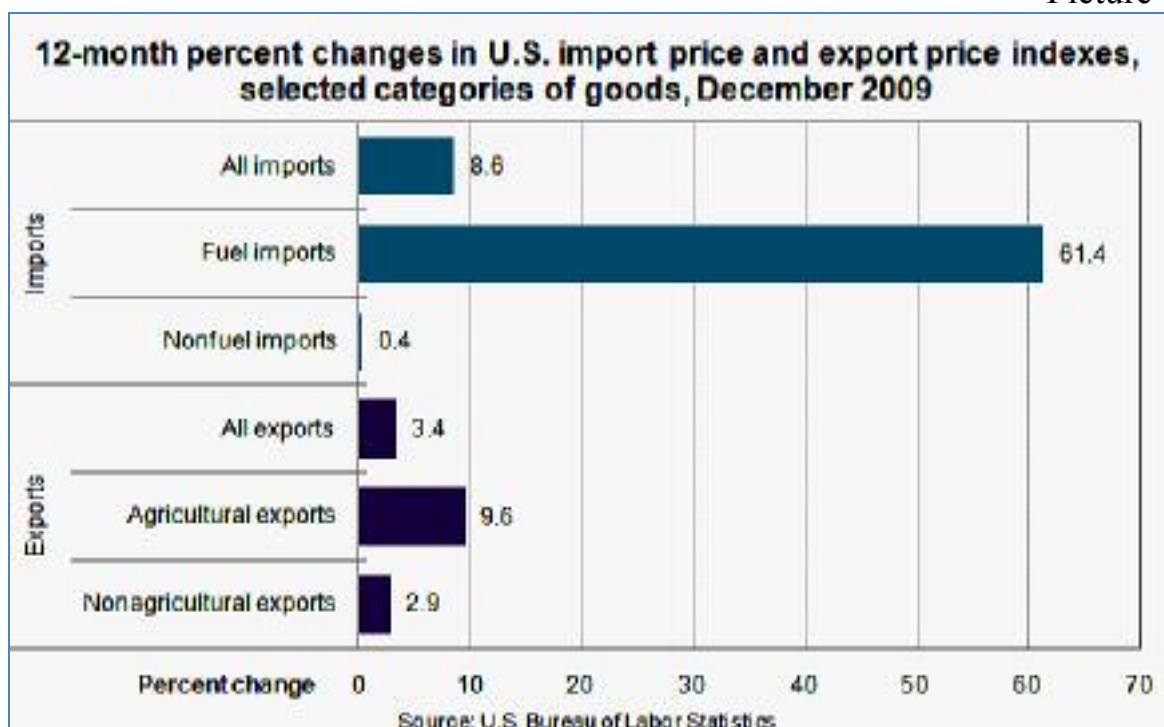
Picture 5.



Higher prices for nonagricultural industrial supplies and materials and capital goods contributed to the overall increase ». In general export and imported indexes rose on 0,7% in March. It is underlined that the «increase in the Import Price Index was attributable to higher prices for both fuel and nonfuel imports». Analysis of the graphs on a picture 5 give such conclusions - «The March upturn followed a 0.2-percent decline in February and was largely driven by a turnaround in fuel prices, which accounted for approximately 80 percent of the increase. Import fuel prices resumed an upward trend in March, rising 2.9 percent following a 1.2-percent drop in February. A 4.0-percent increase in petroleum prices was slightly offset by a 12.4-percent decline in natural gas prices, which decreased for the first time in six months.». For us with you interestingly that underlining that «prices for nonfuel imports rose for the eighth consecutive month, advancing 0.2 percent », Bureau of Statistics of Labour of the USA underlines only, that «growth was due to high prices on nonfuel industrial deliveries of materials, consumer goods, products, made a drunk, and lower prices are on capital goods, vehicles were partly instrumental in a recreation». We see expressly, that a price increase on a fuel promotes prices for to all of groups of commodities of consumption, and at the same time rationalization of production is instrumental in a price-cutting on the commodities of industrial industries, that actually and the specialists of Bureau of Statistics of Labour of the USA mark.

But interestingly to estimate on how many however economy of softened structural price increases on a fuel and on how many was to lift prices agricultural a sector, to point prices at a fuel to the decline. This information is also given by Bureau of Statistics of Labour, showing the change of indexes of import and export of the chosen category of commodities for 12 months in the USA to December in 2009 (picture 6).

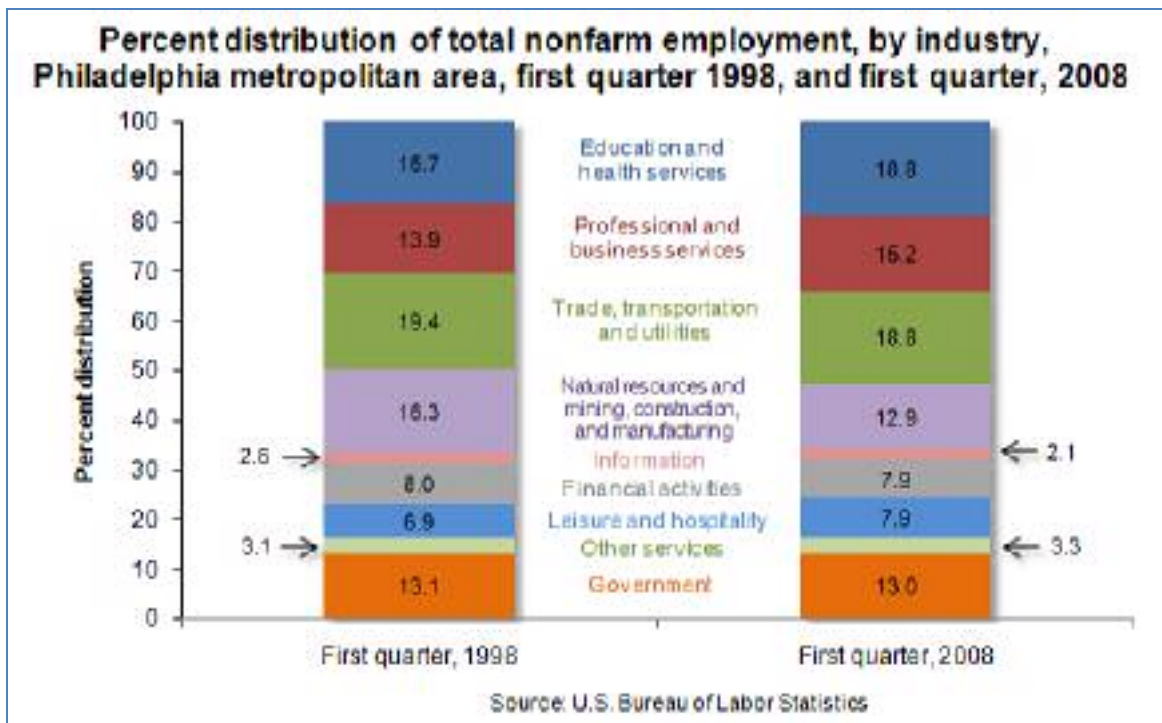
Picture 6.



Without regard to a price of import of fuel advance on 61,4%, an imported price advance on the whole did not rise higher 8,6%, and export prices rose only on 3,4%. It is a very insignificant increase. The Bureau of Statistics of Labour marks that «oil prices grew on 78,4%». It is not useful to comment - all clearly.

What does give such is self-weighted and justified price policy? At first, that an economy develops by law natural J. B. Klarka, and reflects economic indicators and statistician high-quality changes in the structure of employment in society. Especially, it can be fixed in Philadelphia, where the display of positive tendencies for ten years allowed statistically to fix positive changes, when the structure of distributing of all of categories of workers without an account agrarian a sector purchased the expressly directed innovative division (picture 7). So, to the Philadelphian metropolitan area in the first quarter in 1998 in an elucidative sphere and in establishments of health protection it was busy 16,7% from the general amount of workings (without agricultural a sector), and in 2008 - already 18,8%. A change on 2,1% is a large change, taking into account that it is attained in a market economy, where the questions of efficiency appear every day. Also high-quality changes took a place in an amount professionals and businessmen (in 1998 - 13,9%, and in 2008 - 15,2%). The amount of workings grew in hospitals (in 1998 - 6,9%, and in 2008 - 7,9%). A bit shortened administrative vehicle (in 1998 - 13,1%, and in 2008 - 13,0%).

Picture 7.



As see, self-weighted of price policy with addition the fiscal-tax system which will founded a worker from long innings, created terms, that for ten years of statistician fixed such structural changes which show positive development of

society expressly, will underline not made from the representatives of the unique race, but made from the representatives of a few races which was able to find common a language in **general labour** (!).

And all of it, indeed suitable for the use in by a managing adjustment economy in Ukraine, when having to powerful an agrarian sector the state can very influentially soften negative consequences unjustified high price on a power medium. Remains to offer to the specialists for an analysis more grounded system of taxation. *предлагаем*

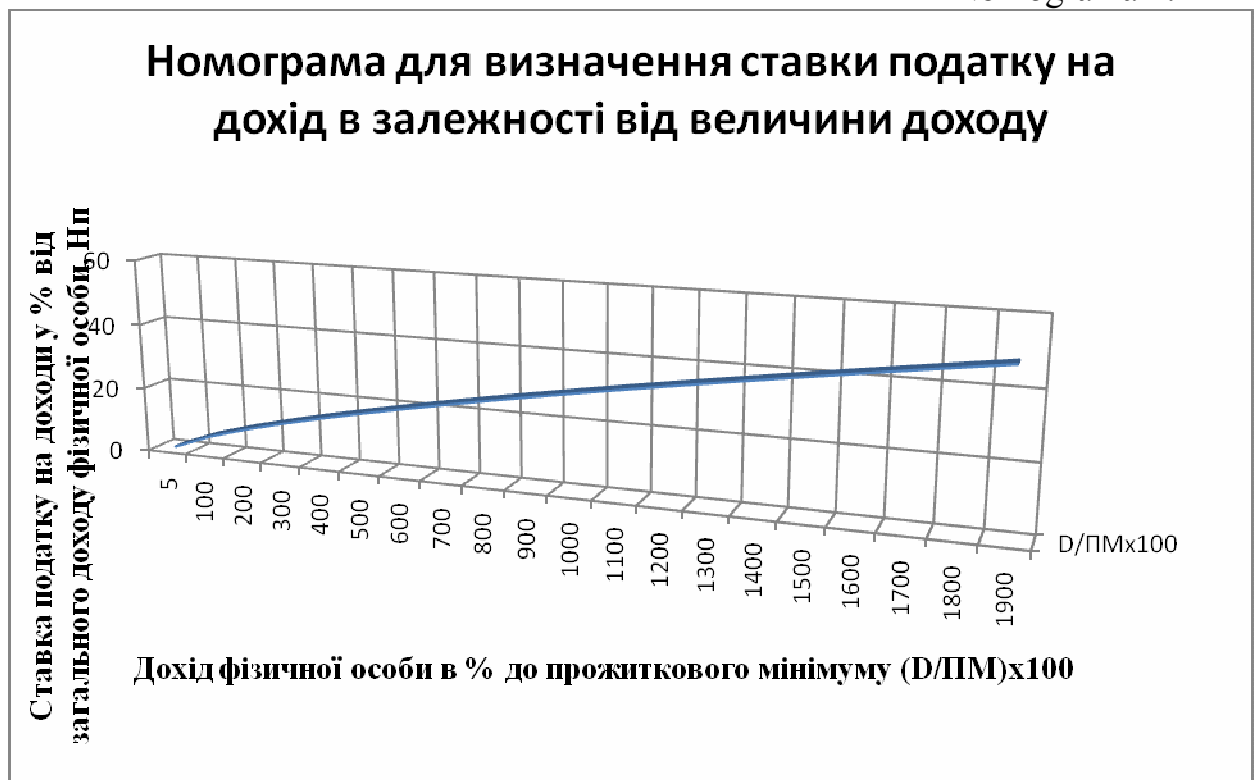
Today we can talk about practice of the industrially developed countries, where income-taxes are differentiated depending on the size of profit at the terms of his receipt in size of 8%, and at an ettlings higher nominal the norm of tax grows, arriving at in separate countries 39% and even 60%.

Therefore we offer for the calculations of rate of income-tax from a physical person formula [1] which links the level of income-tax from a profit with the profit of physical person in percents from a living wage (Nomograma 1).

$$DI_{tax} = 0,75 \times 0167 \times ((DI/LS) \times 100); \quad (1)$$

Where: DI_{tax} is a percent of middling person's tax from a profit;
 DI/LS is a profit of physical person in percents from a living wage
 $(DI/LS) \cdot 100$.

Nomograma 1.



Nomograma for determination of rate of tax on a profit depending on the size of profit

Ordinate - rate of income-tax from a physical person;

Abcissa - the profit of physical person in percents from a living wage.

In it comparatively outage, but the very not simply found dependence, experience of socio-economic analysis of development and regress of economy of East Europe is actually accumulated the last 40 years, and also sociological socio-economic researches from 1980 to on 1997, which conducted for to the academic and sectarian of industrial plans in PriAzov's Land (V. Vasiljev, G. Dmitriev, P.Golik, A. Shtepa, R. Logua, A. Vasiljev and others) and in many industrial centers of the UIS (Magnitka, Tver, Elektrostal', Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozhia, Liepaya, Orsk, Lvov, Yaroslavl, Alma-Ata, Tbilisi and in other).

Exactly such and there must be character of dependence, and also comparatively moderate rate of increase of the tax loading. By the way, this model of progressive rate of income-tax has practically to reverse character to the dependence of pleasure labour experimentally found by us for PriAzov's Land (from 1977 to on 1994). At the same time necessity necessarily to take into account a living wage, bound him to the profit, for anybody not causes a doubt. Thus we restrain development of destructive processes in society in the layers of population of wage labour.

We consent with suggestion of U.Bayroytera, U.Vaysenburgera, F. Vincenca, A. Gummikh, A. Zidenberga, U.Kestera, Yu.Konrada, Sh. von Kramon-Taubadelya, F.Mellers, U.Tissena, K. von Girshkhauzena, L.Goffmanna, what of them did for an acceleration the change of Ukraine to the market economy [4]. They underlined that it is necessary the «decline of taxes, so it is possible, to avail for stimulation of investments, but not consumption» [4, c.90]. Noticed also, that «especially effective a decline of taxes can be for small and middle enterprises, and it can be attained diminishing of tax rate in the underbody of the tariff adjusting» [4, c.90]. At the same time we support the conclusions of M.Sokolova, that the state, after where what exceptions more rationally disposes of by surplus facilities, especially, when speech goes about small and middle business. Researches show that private individuals on investment aims outlay only 30% the additional profits, and other go to satisfaction of the personal necessities (!).

Clearly, that it is not possible to disagree with the Laureate of Prime of Memory of Alfred Nobelya in an economy in 2001 Dzh. Stiglicom, that the «simple decline of taxes is intended not for stimulation of economy, but for the transmission of money that, for whom them and so much enough» [4].

Therefore we bound a living wage to the profit of physical person (Nomograma 1) which lays higher responsibility on methods, for which this living wage settles accounts. All must work actually, and when a difficult situation (a crisis is financial, or a crisis is a debt, as it already is in Ukraine) must be abbreviated ineffective programs which must come into a question all of society and must be transparent. Why in the USA at their much milliardth annual budgets so substantially does abbreviate optional programs (Table 1), but in Ukraine take credits in IMF for pension a fund?

Table 1.

Financing of the programs in the USA on preparation of workers in 2008-2010

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	Recovery	2010
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			<u>Act</u>	<u>Request</u>
Adult Employment and Training Activities	849,101	861,540	500,000	861,540
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training Activities	1,323,373	1,341,891	1,450,000	1,413,000
Youth Activities	924,069	924,069	1,200,000	924,069
Green Jobs Innovation Fund	0	0	0	50,000
Workforce Data Quality Initiative	0	0	0	15,000
Reintegration of Ex-Offenders	73,493	108,493	0	115,000
Career Pathways Innovation Fund	122,816	125,000	0	135,000
Pilots, Demonstrations and Research	48,508	48,781	0	57,500
Evaluations	4,835	6,918	0	11,600
Women in Apprenticeship	983	1,000	0	1,000
Denali Commission	6,755	3,378	0	0
Indian and Native American Programs	52,758	52,758	0	52,758
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	79,668	82,620	0	82,620
Youth build	58,952	70,000	50,000	114,476
Job Training for Employment in High Growth Industries	0	0	750,000	0
Total Budget Authority	3,545,311	3,626,448	3,950,000	3,833,563

Possibly and in Ukraine is it already needed to shorten the multimillion-dollar charges (which have made in grivn.), even on pensions to the civil servants, which, as a rule, continue to work and get the pensions of many thousands? What is it social justice, when do we do debtors already our grandchildren only in an order to support resort business of Turkey? Something very and very incomprehensible. Государственный

Conclusions. Going out from experience of the USA of the price adjusting of macroeconomic proportions at unjustified the real economy jumps of prices on raw material (oil or other power mediums) due to prices agricultural the sector of economy, to consider possibility due to government control through market structures (exchanges, commercial jars, State's purchasing, transport tariffs and others) to soften negative influence on the economy of Ukraine of high prices on a power medium.

To shorten unjustified the high charges of pension a fund due to establishment of legislatively fastened a maximum of the personal pensions, going out from experience of reduction of the optional programs in the USA in 2010 year.

To inculcate the differentiated income-tax, in obedience to expected an academician Valery Alexandrovich Vasiljev to dependence which links the rate of tax not only with a profit, and with a living wage (Nomograma 1). Necessity necessarily to take into account a living wage, bound him to the profit, for anybody not vizivae a doubt. Thus we restrain development of destructive processes in society in the layers of population of wage labour.

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