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**FISCAL POLICY IN ROMANIA IN THE CONTEXT OF
GLOBALIZATION**

PHD THESIS SUMMARY

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CONTENT

SUMMARY.....	2
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.....	5
INDEX OF TABLES.....	6
INDEX OF GRAPHIC REPRESENTATIONS.....	9
INTRODUCTION.....	13
Part I	20
CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES AND THE STAGE OF KNOWLEDGE.....	20
CHAPTER 1.....	20
GLOBAL FISCAL POLICY IN THE CURRENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONTEXT	20
1.1. Fiscal policy and the sustainable development of the contemporary economy	21
1.2. Local government policy and its role in the tax system.....	27
1.3. Fiscal policy and local and regional macroeconomic balance.....	32
1.4. Fiscal mechanisms and instruments - determinants of fiscal policy performance....	40
CHAPTER 2.....	46
FISCAL SYSTEM AND FISCAL BEHAVIOR - OVERALL PERSPECTIVES.....	46
2.1. The tax system in the contemporary economy.....	47
2.2. Current structures and boundaries of the tax system.....	50
2.3. Tax behavior of taxpayers in the light of changes specific to fiscal policy.....	59
Part II.....	70
APPLICABLE APPROACHES TO EU Member States' FISCAL POLICIES.....	70
CHAPTER 3.....	70
FISCAL POLICY IN ROMANIA AND OTHER MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION	70

3.1 Realities and perspectives of fiscal policy in Romania and other EU Member States in the current global context.....	71
3.2 Evolution of the main benchmarks on fiscal policies in Romania and other EU Member States.....	77
CHAPTER 4.....	120
IMPACT OF FISCAL POLICIES ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN EU MEMBER STATES.....	120
4.1. Research methodology.....	121
4.2. Analysis of the impact of fiscal policies on economic growth.....	123
CONCLUSIONS, PROPOSALS AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.....	156
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	163

This PhD Thesis is split in two main parts and its starting point has been represented by the various conceptual approaches to fiscal policies, in the current global economic context. Thus, we have identified issues related to the fiscal policy and the sustainable development of the contemporary economy, its role in the fiscal system, fiscal mechanisms and instruments that determine the performance of a fiscal policy, as well as issues related to the fiscal behaviour of taxpayers, regarded from the perspective of the changes occurred in the global fiscal policy.

The second part of the thesis includes a series of applied approaches, related to the fiscal policies used in the Member States of the European Union and in Romania. Thus, assessments have been performed to identify the levels and trends of the main variables, that have an impact on the fiscal policy, based on data provided by Eurostat for the 2009-2019 period of time (Eurostat, 2021). The main purpose of this scientific approach was to identify the influence of the selected variables, on the economic performance of each country in the European Union, which is extremely important considering that, the reconsideration of the complex set of fiscal rules imposed at EU level, has been invoked more and more often, in view of reforming the European space.

This research has led to pertinent conclusions, with all EU Member States seeking to achieve a balanced budget and a fiscal optimisation; their mission has been further complicated by the COVID-19 outbreak, which has caused major shocks in the global economy, as well as in the national economies. It is also clear that Romania urgently needs to take firm measures, to increase public revenues and to reduce public spending and it needs to impose a stricter fiscal discipline to support sustainable economic development.

Keywords

- Fiscal policies
- EU Member States
- Fiscal performance
- Fiscal instruments
- European fiscal systems
- Common fiscal policy
- Economic growth
- Fiscality
- Direct taxes
- Indirect taxes
- Fiscality
- Taxation
- Public policies
- Durable development
- Fiscal behaviour
- Fiscal structures
- Product Tax
- Income Tax
- Profit Tax
- Value-Added Tax

INTRODUCTION

Topicality and importance of the topic

The sustainable development of the economy is currently a cause but also an effect of the way in which governments and tax bodies ensure the growth and competitiveness of companies, society as a whole. Based on this consideration, I appreciate the fact that any nation must identify and implement coherent fiscal strategies that support society, the economy, in the context in which we highlight pressures on the environment, with an obvious impact on the existence of society.

Fiscal policy and sustainable development are now considered to be interdependent, as fiscal policy must be sustainable, directly contributing to the feasibility of medium- and long-term projects, as well as increasing the added value of the economy and its sectors of activity, regardless of the geographical region or country to which we refer.

On the other hand, regional or global rules on fiscal policy have a direct impact on decision-makers, which is why a sustainable approach to fiscal policy must be seen as a necessity for all, all states of the world for sustainable development. This is because rapid, long-term sustainable growth attracts foreign / international investment and is a major force in coping with environmental, economic and social change.

Fiscal policy is an extremely important factor, as it is a real barometer of whether or not sustainable economic growth is possible, both economically and socially. Therefore, fiscal policy directly influences the sustainable economy, especially the one that is dependent on natural resources and which often generates high investment in technology and low investment in human capital, education and health.

Therefore, the current period traversed by all the states of the world, as well as their experiences over time, indicates that giving greater importance to fiscal policies, the conditions, factors and contextual challenges in which tax systems have recently evolved, becomes a global, regional and local.

Based on these personal considerations, the topic of this doctoral thesis "FISCAL POLICY IN ROMANIA IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION" highlights the way in which fiscal policy is anchored to global changes of any kind, economic, social, political, but especially those related to changes of the environment, of the climate changes that make their mark on society.

The importance of the theme and the issue also derives from the importance of the impact of budget expenditures on aggregate demand for goods and services at global, regional and local level, an impact that directly influences the size of GDP. For this reason, there are multiple concerns in determining the causes that influence the level of devolution of decisions and the distribution of fiscal powers within a country. Therefore, policies to stabilize the various situations that may arise must be the responsibility of governments because market "self-regulation" cannot

take place. Free economies also tend to compete perfectly, even if government decisions can distort a country's economic and fiscal policies regardless of its level of development.

The topicality of the topic of this doctoral thesis is justified by the fact that, in recent years, we identify new phenomena manifested under the umbrella of globalization, a phenomenon, moreover, more and more obvious in all forms in all countries of the world. Therefore, the process of globalization creates new dimensions of fiscal policy as well as changes in the tax system in all countries.

In this context, the governments of all states must constantly act to improve fiscal policy so that it is competitive in the global market, competitiveness justified by: tax cuts, stimulating foreign investment, restructuring public spending for the performance and quality of public institutions . The sustainability of global equities today is focused on the sustainability of fiscal policies by creating favorable conditions for stimulating the sustainable economy, which in turn has a direct impact on the financial performance of all states.

On the other hand, the development of long-term support infrastructure for economic growth and social progress is another basic condition for the overall sustainability of fiscal policies, with the reduction of fiscal obligations, the support of the competitive advantages of all economies regardless of their type and nature.

The fiscal policy of the Member States of the European Union in the context of globalization is one of the issues that must be constantly analyzed and researched, as it is the only way to generate a long-term sustainable investment climate, even if governments continue to play a key role in stabilizing the economy. dynamic growth and strengthening the financial system.

Research objectives

The general objective of this doctoral thesis is to conduct a complex research on the concepts, theories and practical aspects specific to global fiscal policy, especially those existing in the Member States of the European Union and Romania. The theoretical-methodological elements of the doctoral thesis are complemented by good practice models as well as applied research on the impact of fiscal policies in the Member States of the European Union.

In order to meet the general objective of the research in this doctoral thesis, a number of important specific objectives have been identified from the point of view of global fiscal policy, such as:

- fiscal policy and the sustainable development of the contemporary economy;
- local government policy and its role in the tax system;
- fiscal policy and local and regional macroeconomic balance;
- fiscal mechanisms and instruments - determinants of fiscal policy performance;

- the fiscal system in the contemporary economy;
- current structures and delimitations of the fiscal system;
- the fiscal behavior of the taxpayers from the perspective of the changes specific to the fiscal policy;
- realities and perspectives of the fiscal policy in Romania and other EU member states in the current global context;
- the impact of fiscal policies on economic growth

In order to obtain an overview of the fiscal policy and budgetary situation of the EU countries, we set out to analyze the dynamic evolution of the main components of the fiscal policy of the EU Member States, namely the share of the main categories of direct and indirect taxes in GDP. Following the analysis of the importance of the share of each of the components of direct and indirect taxes in GDP, the first two most important components were selected, so as not to overburden the proposed analysis.

Indirect taxes selected the share of VAT revenues in GDP and the share of revenues from taxes on products other than VAT and import duties in GDP. With regard to direct taxes, the share of personal income tax revenues in GDP and the share of corporate income or income taxes in companies in GDP were selected for analysis.

In order to identify the levels and trends of the main variables with an impact on fiscal policy, based on data provided by Eurostat for the period 2009-2019, (Eurostat, 2021), we analyzed the evolutionary trend as well as the situation in the last year available for analysis (2019) for each of the 27 EU Member States.

Also, in order to expand the research undertaken and generate more knowledge, we decided to include in the regression analysis the two most important components of each tax category, namely the share of personal income tax revenues in GDP, revenue share from corporate income or income taxes to GDP, the share of value added tax revenues in GDP and the share of revenues from taxes on products other than VAT and import duties in GDP. The dependent variable in this research is the GDP growth rate.

The quantification of the influence of the selected variables on the economic performance of the Member States of the European Union was carried out using the econometric instrument specific to linear regression, applied for each Member State. Using this method we can estimate the relationship between one or more independent variables and a dependent variable. Otherwise, the method estimates the relationship by minimizing the sum of the squares in the difference between the observed and predicted values of the dependent variable configured as a straight line. The source of the analyzed data was the existing reports for the period 2009-2019, as published by the Directorate General of the European Commission - Eurostat (Eurostat, 2021) and the Directorate General of the European Commission - Taxation and Customs Union (Taxation and Customs Union, 2021) .

The limits of research

The specific approach to the research undertaken in carrying out this scientific paper is directly influenced by the existence of limits generated by exogenous or endogenous factors specific to the investigative process.

Mainly, the limitations of the research are imposed by the availability of data used for analysis, availability manifested both in terms of when the data are published and the sources that are taken into account.

It should be noted that the results published by researchers on the subject, especially on such a hotly debated topic as fiscal policy, offer a multitude of approaches and views, which can sometimes be even contradictory. During this thesis we have highlighted such differences of opinion between established researchers. However, I believe that these very inconsistent views offer the possibility of generating new studies and research that can contribute to the provision of new information, such as those contained in this thesis, which come to add more knowledge to this field.

It is also necessary to emphasize the complexity of the investigative approach carried out in connection with the subject approached, through the analysis carried out on several lines, at the level of the EU Member States. Due to a higher level of complexity of the research, I tried to offer a broad perspective on the subject, but this approach also brings a number of limitations, especially related to the level of depth of the analysis. However, the major advantage of a broader approach is that it can open up new investigative horizons for future research, for specific topics of interest.

Original

The interdisciplinary approach of this doctoral thesis generates a high degree of originality, because we identify a special importance today, globally, of fiscal policy and how it is reflected in fiscal policy at the level of regions and countries.

The reflection of the newest existing practices at European level from the point of view of fiscal policy, as well as the analysis through an advanced econometric research of the way in which they influence the economic growth, generate for the present thesis a high character of uniqueness but also of originality.

In the context in which in the specialized literature there are a multitude of points of view that refer to the fiscal policy, we have realized an original approach of the researches, using the exploratory method. Through this approach we have offered a complex, unique perspective, compared to other specialized works, thus generating new directions of research on fiscal policies in the present and future global context.

Even if there is a published series of researches in the field of fiscal policies, the originality of this thesis lies in a complex approach to the investigative approach, both qualitatively and quantitatively. In a first stage of the research we analyzed the dynamic evolution of the main components of the fiscal policy of Romania and of the 27 EU member states. In the second stage of the analysis, in order to quantify the influence of the selected variables on the economic performance of the Member States, we decided to include in a regression analysis the two most important components of each tax category, direct and indirect.

Thus, the results of the research conducted in the second part of the thesis, come to confirm that fiscal policies are influenced by economic, political and social phenomena existing globally, at European level but also in Romania, aspects that justify the research conducted.

Research methodology

In approaching the investigative approach necessary for the realization of this scientific paper, we used the entire instrumentation specific to a complex research. Among the established methods of analysis specific to the realization of a scientific work of such magnitude, we used mainly analysis, synthesis, observation, comparison, statistical methods and econometric methods. All these methods contribute, through the specific tools, to the formation of an overview of the topic, the identification of existing alternatives highlighted by the literature and their own value judgments, outlining the main working hypotheses, collecting data necessary for the investigative process, processing available data by methods and specific tools, as well as the extraction of significant results and their discussion in the context of the paper.

To begin with, we conducted a general exploratory approach to the topic, by studying in extenso the available literature, we consulted the legislation specific to the field, we investigated the available data sources and we analyzed the main approaches, conclusions and points of view published by recognized researchers. from national and international literature.

In the next stage, we made a selection of the relevant bibliography for the investigated subject, based on which we extracted and investigated the main elements that became the theoretical foundation of the investigative approach. From the point of view of the exploratory component and the personal contribution to the creation of new knowledge in the field, we decided to use a variety of specific tools. Thus, in a first stage we conducted a research on the evolution of the main variables of fiscal policy, based on the analysis of trends and dynamic indices, followed in a second stage by the use of econometric instruments to determine the influence of the main variables of fiscal policy on economic growth. .

For a clear, concise highlighting of the theoretical - methodological and practical aspects of fiscal policies, the doctoral thesis is structured in two parts with four chapters that converge towards the general objective and the specific objectives highlighted above.

Reflecting the way in which the research objectives of this doctoral thesis were achieved, "FISCAL POLICY IN ROMANIA IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION", I will highlight in the following the main specific aspects of each chapter, thus reflecting the theoretical and methodological sequence of general and specific objectives defined. from the beginning.

Thus, the first chapter of the thesis, "GLOBAL FISCAL POLICY IN THE CURRENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONTEXT", will scientifically identify the points of view of specialists in the field of fiscal policies. I justify this approach by the way in which the local and regional economy must respond to the current challenges of resource sustainability regardless of the economy we are referring to, regardless of the level of development of the economies we are analyzing. In this context of the sustainability of resources and savings, fiscal policy is of major importance, on the basis of which medium and long-term development objectives are or are not financially / fiscally sustainable.

Moreover, the approach of fiscal policy from the point of view of sustainability starts from the fact that it represents a set of fiscal decisions belonging to decision makers, respectively public sector management, which aims to ensure the financial resources needed to finance public needs and achieve objectives of an economic-social and environmental nature, taking into account the factors that act permanently in any type of economy, real and objective factors.

The presentation of these aspects will contribute to the substantiation of some important conclusions regarding the performance of the fiscal policies at the level of each country, especially in Romania.

The second chapter of the paper, "FISCAL SYSTEM AND FISCAL BEHAVIOR - OVERALL PERSPECTIVES" has a major contribution to the conclusions drawn at the end of the doctoral thesis that the development of the tax system in the contemporary period considers the implementation of a dynamic system national economies, according to the characteristics of each stage of development, so that they are adapted to any type of phase in the evolution of the economy. I support the idea of implementing a new fiscal system through the very current state of the global economy, characterized by a national and regional fiscal pressure generated by the COVID-19 pandemic.

To all this I add the fact that the current model of tax relations existing at the level of any country presupposes a correct fiscal behavior on the part of both taxpayers and tax authorities. This is because the patterns of fiscal behavior are largely based on a certain level of culture but also on that behavior of fiscal morality, which is the result of a set of objective and subjective factors. Therefore, the tax culture of taxpayers, the behavior but also the fiscal discipline, as well as the process of interaction between governments and taxpayers directly determine the degree of protection of local, regional and global objectives.

I justify this by the fact that taxes paid by taxpayers are an absolutely necessary social and economic phenomenon, being the only financial mechanism necessary for the development of the economy and society, on the one hand, and the most important tool for the progress of society. In fact, the tax system achieves a balance between public economic interests, corporate interests and personal interests.

The third chapter of the thesis, “FISCAL POLICY IN ROMANIA AND OTHER MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION” has as a starting point the fact that the prospects for economic and social development that the economies of all countries of the world have are closely related to the way global and regional policies are correctly anchored to local realities, to the specifics of each nation, to the level of development they have and last but not least to their type of economy. Thus, the permanent adaptation of regional and national policies to the trends that the global economy registers, are moreover premises on which the development of all nations is based, regardless of the level of development achieved, the type of government or the regional specifics.

In this context, I will address fiscal policies as key benchmarks of global policies, with a major role in supporting and promoting economic growth, eliminating existing economic and social disparities at regional and local level, and bridging the gap between nations and countries. brings a major increase in knowledge from this point of view.

In order to get an overview of the evolution and perspectives on fiscal policy in the European Union, I will perform a statistical analysis on the dynamic evolution of the main components of fiscal policy, namely the share of the main categories of direct and indirect taxes in GDP.

From indirect taxes, I will select the share of VAT revenues in GDP and the share of revenues from taxes on products other than VAT and import duties in GDP. With regard to direct taxes, I will select for analysis the share of personal income tax revenues in GDP and the share of corporate income or income taxes in GDP.

The fundamental research of the doctoral topic will be carried out through research, analysis and econometric studies that will be included in the fourth chapter of the thesis, "IMPACT OF FISCAL POLICIES ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN EU MEMBER STATES" chapter that will aim to identify the impact of policies on the development of EU Member States and in Romania.

The quantification of the influence of the selected variables on the economic performance of the Member States of the European Union will be carried out using the econometric instrument specific to linear regression, applied for each Member State. Using this method we can estimate the relationship between one or more independent variables and a dependent variable. Otherwise, the method estimates the relationship by minimizing the sum of the squares in the difference between the observed and predicted values of the dependent variable configured as a straight line.

As no clear consensus has been reached in the literature on the nature and significance of such a relationship, I am not surprised that this is not surprising, given that the global dimension of the public sector has two opposite effects. In fact, higher taxes cause large imbalances and have negative effects on economic activity and growth. On the other hand, higher taxes imply higher levels of public spending, some of which can stimulate economic growth.

Therefore, starting from these general findings, but also to achieve the purpose of this research, through the analysis conducted at the level of each state of the European Union, I will

want to identify the influence on the growth rate of GDP of the two most important components of each category of taxes, direct (the share of personal income tax revenues in GDP, the share of corporate tax revenues or corporate income in GDP) and indirect (the share of value added tax revenues in GDP and the share of revenues in GDP taxes on products other than VAT and import duties).

In conclusion, the present thesis highlights the specific problems of fiscal policies, both from the perspective of current research, conducted globally, in Europe and in Romania. The present research has started from the idea of identifying the way and the stage in which the fiscal policies of the Member States of the European Union are adapted to the era of globalization.

The economic and social development prospects that the economies of all the countries of the world have are closely linked to the way in which global and regional policies are correctly anchored to local realities, to the specifics of each nation, to the level of development they have and not in last but not least their type of economy. The constant adaptation of regional and national policies to the trends of the global economy is a premise on which the development of all nations is based, regardless of the level of development achieved, the type of government or regional specifics.

In this context, we emphasize that fiscal policies as essential benchmarks of global policies, with a major role in supporting and promoting economic growth, in eliminating existing economic and social disparities at regional and local level, and in bridging the gap between nations.

Like many other economies in various stages of global development, the states of the European Union have faced a significant accumulation of public debt over the past 30 years. The ratio of public debt to GDP as a whole has risen by one level average less than 60% of GDP in 1990, to over 95% of GDP in 2020. Debt growth has been particularly pronounced since the economic and financial crisis of 2007-2008. Thus, it is all the more important to be able to identify the most appropriate fiscal policy instruments to ensure the sustainable economic development of the economy.

Current developments at European level in harmonizing Member States' fiscal policies, accelerated by the Covid-19 pandemic, suggest that there are many concerns in this direction. In the near future, steps will certainly be taken to harmonize and optimize fiscal policies, with a view to a more judicious and equitable use of available resources to achieve maximum effects, namely to support sustainable economic development at European level.

With the concerns that the European Union wants, it can become a source of inspiration and good practices worldwide, so that more and more countries can optimize their fiscal policy to ensure the sustainability of economic development.

It is also becoming clear that all Member States are seeking to achieve a balanced budget and fiscal optimum, which is further complicated by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, which has caused major shocks to the global economy as well as national. In this context, Romania must urgently adopt firm measures to increase public revenues and reduce public spending, but

also to impose greater fiscal discipline to support economic development, otherwise there is the possibility of major imbalances with significant effects. in the medium and long term.

CONCLUSIONS, PROPOSALS AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS

The doctoral thesis entitled “FISCAL POLICY IN ROMANIA IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION” presents a series of specific aspects of fiscal policies in the member states of the European Union and Romania.

The research was structured in two stages, namely the analysis of concepts, theories and methodological aspects related to global and European fiscal policies in a first part of the thesis and a research on the impact of fiscal policies on economic growth in each Member State of the European Union and Romania.

The topic of the doctoral thesis had an interdisciplinary approach and included several fields of activity because fiscal policies are a result of the dynamics of governmental, economic, social and environmental policies.

The conclusions of these complex, interdisciplinary studies mainly highlight the fact that current and future financial policies are extremely sensitive and fluid, as we also identify in the global and regional economy.

Thus, the present thesis aims to identify fiscal policies in Romania in the context of globalization, knowing that the contemporary economy is fully global, which is reflected in any type of action of a governmental, economic, public and private, human nature. and the environment.

Therefore, the theoretical research addressed a number of issues that generated realistic conclusions on: fiscal policy and the sustainable development of the contemporary economy; local government policy and its role in the tax system; fiscal policy and local and regional macroeconomic balance; fiscal mechanisms and instruments - determinants of fiscal policy performance; the tax system in the contemporary economy; current structures and delimitations of the fiscal system; the fiscal behavior of the taxpayers from the perspective of the changes specific to the fiscal policy; realities and perspectives of fiscal policy in Romania and other EU Member States in the current global context; the impact of fiscal policies on economic growth.

The present research is based on the idea of identifying how and when the fiscal policies of the Member States of the European Union are adapted to the era of globalization. The economic and social development prospects that the economies of all the countries of the world have are closely linked to the way in which global and regional policies are correctly anchored to local realities, to the specifics of each nation, to the level of development they have and not in last but not least their type of economy. The constant adaptation of regional and national policies to the trends of the global economy is a premise on which the development of all nations is based, regardless of the level of development achieved, the type of government or regional specifics.

In this context, we describe fiscal policies as key benchmarks of global policies, with a major role in supporting and promoting economic growth, eliminating economic and social disparities at regional and local level, and bridging the gap between nations.

For a clear highlight of the main results of the studies and research carried out in this doctoral thesis, I will further present the results of each chapter, as they are the basis for the recommendations that can be relevant starting points for all decision makers, political and economic .

Thus, the main conclusions highlighted in the first chapter, "GLOBAL FISCAL POLICY IN THE CURRENT ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONTEXT" provide relevant information that the role of fiscal policy is vital in ensuring economic growth in advanced market economies but also in emerging ones because it is closely linked to increasing the role of the state (in general) and public funding (in particular) by regulating social and economic processes, in line with the global changes that society and the environment are undergoing.

The positive influence of fiscal policy on economic development for emerging market economies is also justified by the need to harmonize the fiscal burden and structure at the level of these countries, to improve the use of budgetary funds, to achieve structural optimization of budget expenditures, the development of financial institutions as well as the implementation of fiscal constraints and rules, which are otherwise specific to fiscal policy.

Therefore, from a theoretical perspective but also from the point of view of the mechanisms of formation and realization, fiscal policy is a tool to regulate the process of economic development, because it takes into account all the elements and particularities of the economic, political, social and natural environment.

An eloquent example of this is the experience of advanced states in fiscal policy, the states of northern Europe, Germany, France, Great Britain, etc. where fiscal stimulus measures have a major impact of the budget deficit on real GDP growth (in OECD countries 1981-2017).

Another relevant conclusion is the fact that, along with these ideas / theories, the fiscal policy of any state must be viewed from the point of view of public goods that provide both productive and utility services. Thus, the optimal fiscal policy involves the use of consumer-based instruments, and the increase in government expenditure financed by income taxes should exclude financing by lump sum tax, by replacing the flat tax with the consumption tax.

Therefore, a direct consequence of previous observations is that these results contrast sharply with the literature, where the consumption tax is generally regarded as the least distorted source of public funding.

Equally important is the fact that only a consolidation of fiscal policy and specific instruments can meet the objectives of economic growth. Moreover, a coherent fiscal policy, integrated into long-term development plans, directly contributes to growth, generates capital, stimulates competition and foreign direct investment, aspects that justify the continuous improvement of fiscal policy management processes.

In conclusion, fiscal discipline is a concept that can be applied and promoted at the level of any country, because it can reward good policies and penalize bad ones. Although the disciplinary effect depends directly on countries' fiscal stances on financial integration and international risk-sharing, rising public and private debt in many countries, even in developed ones, is becoming a constant problem, exacerbated even in the current Covid pandemic. 19.

It is therefore necessary for most countries to focus economic and fiscal policy on the need to correct debts that are more difficult to finance or refinance. Thus, I identify a direct correlation between financial integration, fiscal policy and fiscal debt correction, and also the need to strengthen fiscal policy and the stability of public finances by creating macroeconomic frameworks and policies specific to the financial sector.

The second chapter, "FISCAL SYSTEM AND FISCAL BEHAVIOR - OVERALL PERSPECTIVES" leads us to a series of important conclusions in terms of the general objective and the specific ones proposed in this doctoral thesis.

Thus, a main conclusion of this chapter refers to the fact that it is absolutely necessary to apply fiscal policies at the level of all the states of the world based on the use of fiscal incentives, especially for the stimulation of the innovative activity. Therefore, the creation of new strategies to improve tax systems taking into account existing incentives must pursue the "fiscal effectiveness" but also the value of the budget revenue deficit after the introduction of tax benefits.

This argument supports the idea that the proper use of tax incentive-based tax systems generates regional benefits both in terms of taxing the income of companies, especially those producing sustainable goods and services and / or focusing on high-tech technologies.

Financial innovations also play an important role in the financial system, with the aim of identifying and systematizing the underlying problems. The importance of the financial system and financial markets in the economy is also justified by the fact that any change in the elements of the financial system, including at the level of markets, institutions, instruments and regulations, can be considered financial innovations if they are perceived as additional benefits by the end user of innovation.

In this context, the fiscal effort is also responsible for the production of tax revenues and is achieved by paying a share of taxpayers' revenues. At the same time, we identify another situation in the economy of any country, that of fiscal pressure which is determined by the ratio between the tax revenues of the community and the gross domestic product, as a ratio between its fiscal burdens and its revenues.

Therefore, the fiscal effort made by certain countries in view of the heterogeneous contexts in which they operate is different, as we identify different environments and different efficiency measures of the fiscal effort. The transparency index, the income equality index and the importance of taxable income derived from natural resources are the main factors affecting the fiscal effort of countries.

Not to be overlooked is the fact that the tax awareness of taxpayers has a direct link with trust in tax and government authorities, which has a positive and direct influence on the behavior of the taxpayer regardless of the country we refer to.

We also identify relevant differences in attitudes from the point of view of tax-paying occupational groups. Thus, companies have a less favorable attitude in terms of taxes, finding their activity relatively restrictive, compared to employees who aim to pay taxes in terms of benefits from the provision of public goods and services.

Another relevant conclusion is that taxpayers' tax behavior reflects the way in which people, under the influence of endogenous and exogenous factors, choose to act against tax obligations, react against tax policy and interact with other taxpayers and authorities. tax.

I also believe that inadequate tax education, together with a high tax burden, distrust of tax institutions, lack of transparency and waste of public financial resources, contribute significantly to changing the behavior of taxpayers in a negative way. Therefore, financial education is essential for anyone to find the resources needed to achieve the goals of balancing their budget and justifies the fact that tax education must become essential.

I conclude that tax education must become essential, because otherwise there are direct and indirect repercussions of the tax system on anyone. Equally important is the fact that taxation is the result of a partnership between the state and citizens identified by the relationship between taxpayers and the tax administration.

The third chapter of the doctoral thesis "FISCAL POLICY IN ROMANIA AND OTHER MEMBER STATES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION" reflects the fact that, even if there are multiple similarities and major unitary actions in all economic and geographical regions of the world, we still identify regional particularities and leading us to the idea that globalization is currently manifesting itself more regionally and less globally.

Therefore, we can characterize the global economy as characterized mainly by regionalization and less by globalization. In this context, although the European Union supports globalization through its actions, policies and strategies, current regulations in particular support the protection of Member States, local businesses, local consumers, the European economic and social environment as a whole, even if trade borders are far above the regional ones.

The explanation for this result lies mainly in the fact that economically advanced countries have gone through the current stage of developing countries, which are often affected by serious problems, especially with high levels of corruption and insecurity. Therefore, the specific problems of these countries greatly affect the developing economies, which is in fact the reason why these states must be treated differently, so as to facilitate the effective implementation of fiscal policies that generate stability and economical growth.

From this point of view, we have recently identified an increase in pressure from the most important EU countries to adopt and promote a common fiscal policy, justifying this policy by protecting the single currency that depends directly on the design and implementation of a common budget. and compliance with the convergence criteria.

In conclusion, we point out that there are multiple points of view that a common policy can be detrimental to the poorer countries of Eastern Europe, which through the lower level of tax, gain a comparative advantage in attracting foreign investment, even if economic integration has brought many benefits to citizens, namely the free movement of goods, services, capital and labor. Below we identify countries (Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania) that register a significant difference in the welfare of citizens compared to those in Western countries, as well as those in Western countries compared to those in former communist countries (Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic).).

The analyzes carried out in this chapter also show that there are still differences in the tax system at the level of each EU Member State, even if we identify a constant concern at the level of European and national policy makers on policy uniformity. in order to reduce the significant differences between Member States, between developed and developing countries.

As the analysis shows, we have noticed that the more economically and socially developed European countries (such as Austria, France, Germany, or the Netherlands) have an approach in which the level of taxation and taxation is at a higher level than of the European average.

On the other hand, the analysis shows that economically and socially less developed countries continue to face difficult situations in terms of economic development and an increase in the quality of life, although the level of taxation is generally below the average level equivalent to the European Union. At the same time, the countries of Central and Eastern Europe are, as the statistics show, states that offer real opportunities in terms of tax facilities offered to investors in developed countries.

In conclusion, the idea of a balanced fiscal policy in the EU Member States is still a controversial topic, with supporters and critics of the transformation of national fiscal policies into common tax policies of all Member States into real obstacles. of the sustainable development of the less rich and developed states.

Chapter four, "THE IMPACT OF FISCAL POLICIES ON ECONOMIC GROWTH IN EU MEMBER STATES" started from the premise that even if we want a unified approach to common problems, there are many policy approaches at European level. This is also reflected in developments in EU Member States.

Therefore, I aimed to investigate in more detail, with the help of the econometric instrument, how the effect of fiscal policies (materialized through budget revenues from direct and indirect taxes) is manifested on economic growth (expressed by the GDP growth rate), but also if a generalized model that is applied by EU states can be identified.

This investigation highlighted, once again, the fact that there are a multitude of approaches and effects, as it is not possible to isolate a valid universal model to quantify the influence of selected variables on the growth rate of gross domestic product.

Current developments at European level in harmonizing Member States' fiscal policies, accelerated by the Covid-19 pandemic, suggest that there are many concerns in this direction. In the near future, steps will certainly be taken to harmonize and optimize fiscal policies, with a view

to a more judicious and equitable use of available resources to achieve maximum effects, namely to support sustainable economic development at European level.

Through its concerns, the European Union can become a source of inspiration and good practice worldwide, so that more and more countries can optimize their fiscal policy to ensure the sustainability of economic development.

The importance of this observation lies in the fact that, first and foremost, there is still no uniform approach in EU Member States to current fiscal policies, even though there is more and more talk about it. Secondly, given the process of globalization and the ways in which the poles of economic power are currently polarizing, we realize that the European Union does not yet seem ready to provide a unitary financial and fiscal response to the new post-pandemic wave of reconfigurations. political-economic beginning worldwide.

On the other hand, fiscal policy is more effective when it is coordinated globally than when it is implemented by an individual government. For example, reducing taxes and increasing spending in one country can create capital losses by stimulating demand and imports, thus reducing the benefits for the country that started the process. The common stimulus, on the other hand, implies that all countries involved see a higher external demand for their products and therefore a country can reap an equivalent benefit for a more modest level of spending, a strong argument when public debt they are big.

This is a goal of the European Union and important steps are being taken to achieve it, but there is a long way to go and fiscal policies will always have to be adapted to successfully cope with the process of globalization.

As we have shown before, despite the fact that there is a constant concern of researchers on the subject of the impact of fiscal policies on economic growth, no clear consensus has been reached on the nature and significance of such a relationship. The analysis of the literature published so far has highlighted the fact that experts have promoted different approaches, based on various econometric models, simpler or more sophisticated, without being able to issue a universally valid theory.

I consider these conclusions to be particularly important in terms of Romania and the options that our country has in terms of adopting and implementing an efficient fiscal policy in the context of globalization, being able to follow a model that corresponds to the needs and particularities of the Romanian economy, in order to sustain a solid and sustainable economic growth.

Starting from the fact that this doctoral thesis had a series of objectives, I consider that all the theoretical and practical research carried out along the way contributed to highlighting relevant conclusions which in turn open the opportunity to substantiate a set of proposals aimed at reconsidering fiscal policy in members of the European Union, and consequently for Romania.

Therefore, I highlight in the following a series of proposals, directions for future development that can change the way of relating the Member States of the European Union and Romania and can contribute to a better balance of the environment of action specific to each nation.

In this sense, a future direction of development is that, although there is a dependence on decision-makers on sometimes pessimistic views, which leads to an adjustment of fiscal policy, I consider that a change of vision based on fiscal consolidation, such as the Covid-19 Pandemic, is one of the viable strategies that any Member State can take into account.

Another priority direction for the future is that the current new visions / views of fiscal policy give greater importance to global fiscal trends that need to be included in regional and local policies, which is why a fundamental overhaul is needed. In the future, giving a more active role to fiscal policy.

Therefore, rules-based fiscal policy is no longer a necessity, on the contrary it is extremely complicated for any state to comply with the basic rules that support the balance of fiscal policies, namely: flexibility and applicability in any economic, political, social context and the environment. Also, even tax policies that tend to become increasingly populist, especially in less developed countries, I believe need to be eliminated and support the application of a tax system based on penalizing costs with direct effects on the reputation of the countries at fault. This measure can contribute to a balance of fiscal policies and support for truly sound and operational ones in any domestic and international economic context.

On the other hand, tax rules with constant parameters cannot be sustainable because they are dependent on government behavior over certain periods of time, so I believe that the application of traditional rules to stabilize public debt on a regular basis, for example, can influence the effectiveness of policies. But does not always give them the character of sustainability. Therefore, a relatively short-term fiscal contraction can often be effective in ensuring the long-term sustainability of fiscal policies.

Another sustainable direction for the future is with regard to tax withholdings, which must be less protective for those active in the labor market and more permissive for vulnerable groups in any EU Member State.

Another proposal relevant to the current economic context of the European Union and implicitly of Romania is the one related to the development of a fiscal policy for the sustainable development of an innovative business ecosystem. I justify this proposal by the fact that innovative companies are able to sustain rapid growth, attract international investment and cope with the environmental, economic and social changes specific to the current century.

Therefore, stimulating sustainable fiscal policy can avoid situations of stagnation in the euro area, an area that has recently been characterized by a slowdown in growth and direct responsibility lies exclusively with each national government and beyond with the European authorities.

Concrete solutions to future stabilization policy are also a constant concern for decision-makers, who are particularly concerned with the means and measures to reduce public deficit and debt levels. Therefore, future policy makers need to be involved in a different way, applying intolerance tactics to budget and policy deficits.

unconventional monetary measures, but also measures to promote sustainable investment and absorb private savings, which are accompanied by measures to increase employment and maintain inflation targets considered sustainable by the European authorities.

Therefore, political interventions are seen as vital tools in cushioning the impact of crises of any kind, especially on inequality and poverty. Thus, a new framework for fiscal policy must take into account as a starting point the assessment of public needs and the need for sustainable public investment, and it is clear that a new fiscal paradigm will be strengthened so that the public debt of the Member States of the European Union and Romania's path of consequence.

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