Fiscal policy during the transition period in the CR

- Main characteristics of socialist fiscal policy
- 2. Fiscal policy between 1990 1992
- 3. Fiscal policy under conservative governments
- 4. Fiscal policy since 1998
- 5. First fiscal reform
- 6. Second fiscal reform and present fiscal policy

Socialist fiscal policy scheme

- complicated tax system
- tax burden as much as 80 % for state corporations
- personal income taxation 15 to 55 %
- state budget more or less a redistribution instrument
- state budget instrument of political power and illusion of paternalistic state

Socialist tax system – state corporation taxation

- Levy on (concerned banks and corp. of foreign trade): profits, payrolls, capital depreciations, profit remainders, regulatory and price levies
- Income tax on (concerned all other corporations): profits, payrolls
- Agricultural tax on (concerned farms): profits, payrolls, lands, exceeds of payrolls, social contributions
- 4. Turnover tax: was negative in fact a subsidy

Socialist tax system – personal taxation

- 1. Wage tax progressive, max. 20 %
- 2. Tax on literary and artistic activity income– progressive, max. 33 %
- 3. Income tax all other incomes, progressive, max. 55 %
- 4. House tax tax on family houses

In fact there was a twin taxation of wages: corporate levies on payrolls + personal wage tax

Fiscal policy between 1990 – 1992

- main goal to decrease inflation pressures – fiscal restriction
- specific measures:
- reduction of the redistribution process + the aim to decrease the role of state in the national economy
- decrease expenditures on defense and safety, bureaucracy, subsidies
- total state budget of Czechoslovakia split into 3 sections: federal (35 %), Czech (40%), and Slovak budget (25 %)

Fiscal policy between 1990 – 1992

State budget 1990 – 1992 (mn. CZK, current prices)

	Federal	Czech Rep.	Slovak Rep.	CSFR total
1990 revenues expenditures balance	92 017 88 002 4 015	127 800 127 568 232	76 378 76 846 -468	296 195 292 416 3 779
1991 revenues expenditures balance	124 034 117 645 6 389	156 412 170 029 -13 617	108 902 119 130 -10 228	389 348 406 804 -17 456
1992 revenues expenditures balance	119 015 126 015 - 7 000	217 693 219 390 -1 697	115 190 123 123 - 7 933	451 898 468 528 -16 630

Source: CZSO Statistical Yearbook (1993)

Fiscal policy under conservative governments (1993 – 1997)

- tax reform in 1993 one of the most important steps in the sphere of fiscal policy
- other aims: to follow the reduction of the role of state in the national economy
- fiscal policy in 1996 and 1997 under the impact of parliamentary elections and monetary crisis

Tax reform in 1993

- modern and market economy compatible tax system
- simplification of tax system
- two basic groups of taxes: direct + indirect
- direct taxes: income taxes (corporate + personal), property taxes
- indirect taxes: VAT, concise tax
- newly introduced the system of social and health contributions (employee's + employer's)

Impact of the 1997 monetary crisis

- state budget for 1997 constructed as even
- in April 1997 deficit 14,4 bn. CZK (cca 2,5 % of total SB expenditures)
- first "parcel of economic measures" cut of SB expenditures by 25,5 bn. CZK
- second "parcel" in May 1997 cut of another 18 bn. CZK
- total cut of SB expenditures cca 43 bn.
 CZK, but insufficient SB deficit reached cca 15 bn. CZK in 1997

Fiscal policy since 1998

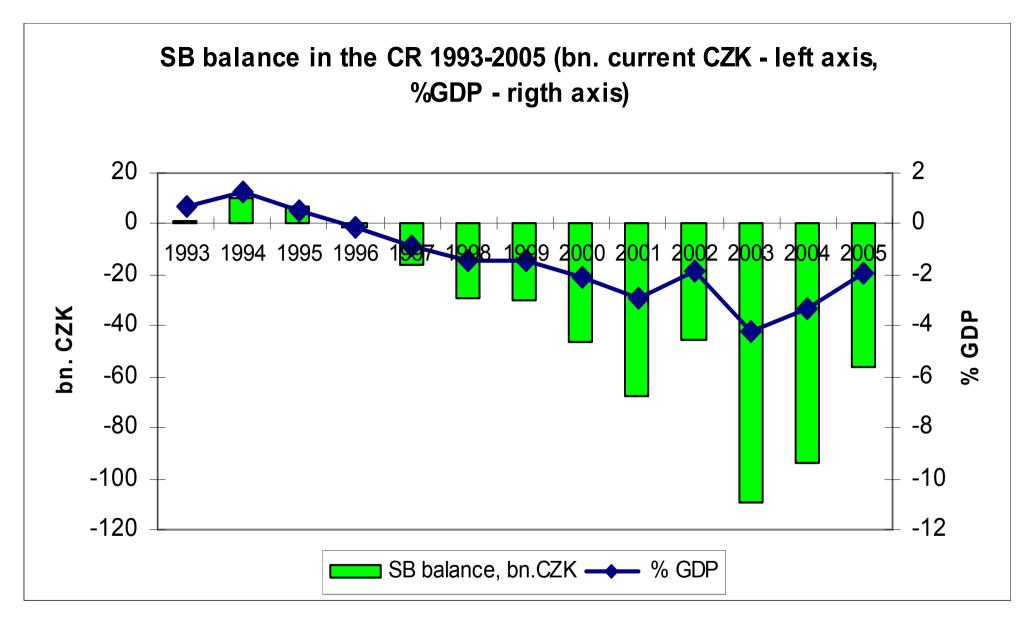
- governmental switch → fiscal policy switch
- economic recession
- government followed the Keynesian economic policy – to stimulate AD and economic performance
- introduction of investment incentives system ("tax vacation", subsidies, etc.)
- deepening the fiscal imbalance
- state and public debt growth

First fiscal reform

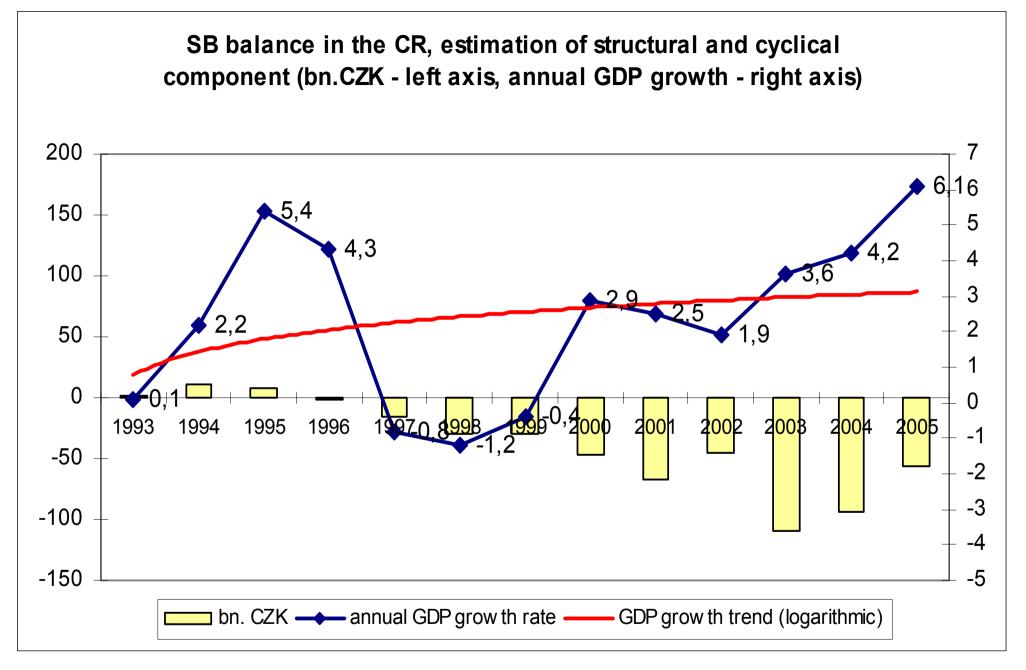
- fiscal imbalance became a serious problem by 2002 – prediction of SB deficits for 2003 and 2004 (6,4 and 7,5 % of GDP)
- need of fiscal reform introduced in 2004
- the aim: to reach the SB deficit 4 % of GDP by 2006
- accepted measures should save cca 270 bn.
 CZK
- reality: corruption scandal of prime minister fiscal reform unfinished
- 2006 popular steps in fiscal policy before the elections – fiscal reform practically stopped

Second fiscal reform

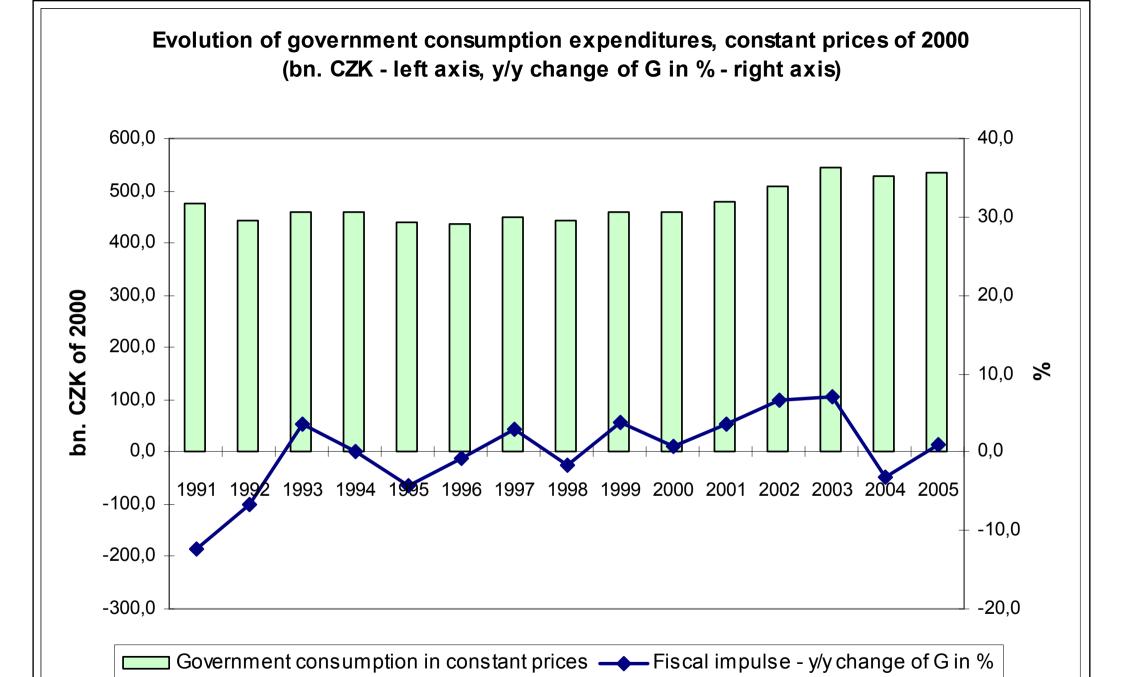
- introduced by the current coalition (conservatives, Christian democrats, greens) government – since 2006
- main features: flat tax, health care system reform, social system reform; → step by step alterations
- main goals: to make the SB even within 10 years, to decrease the share of mandatory expenditures, to strengthen the economic activity



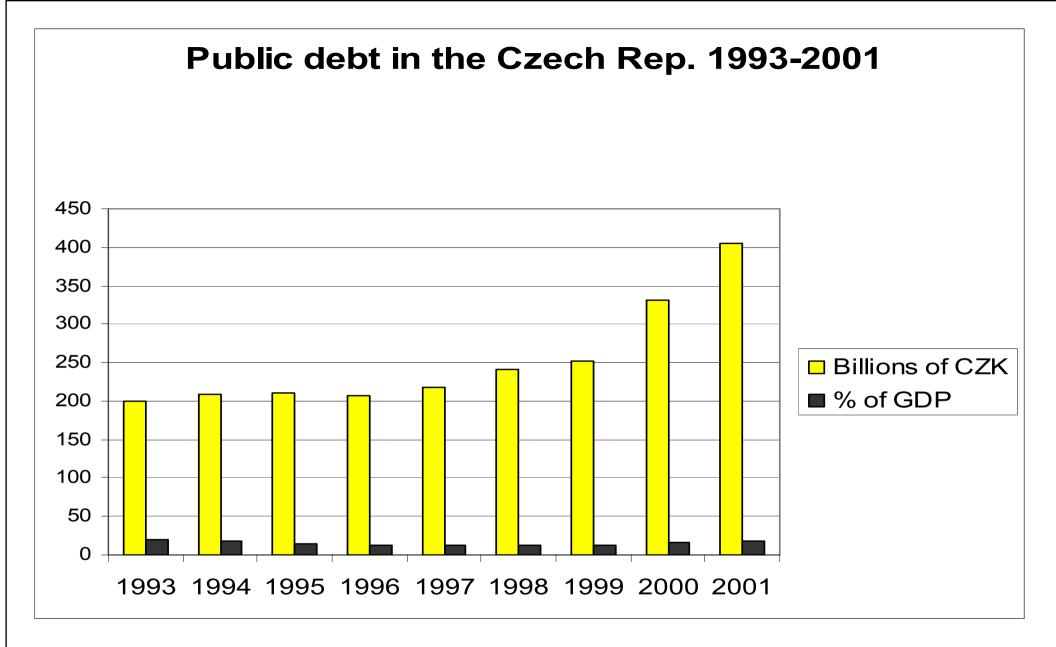
Source: OECD (2007), own calculations



Source: OECD (2007), own calculations



Source: OECD (2007), own calculations

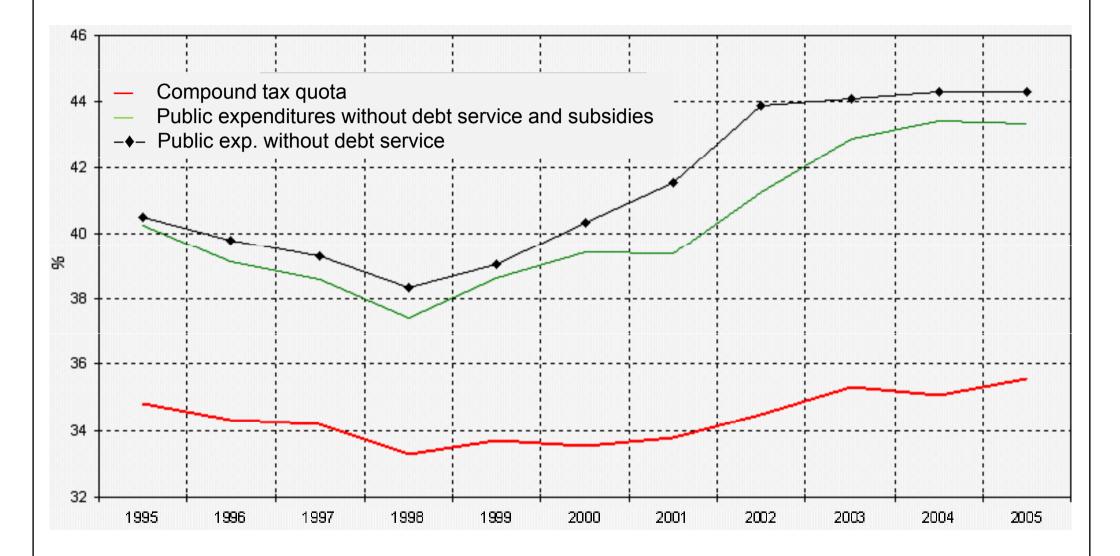


Source: Statistical Yearbook of HN 2000, 2002, Patria Finance web pages

Prime minister/time period	Klaus		Zeman		Spidla/Gross/Paroubek	
	1993	1997	1998	2002	2003	2006
State debt (bn.CZK)	158,8	172,2	193,6	395,9	493,2	827,7
Change of state debt (bn. CZK)	13,4		223,7		334,5	
State debt/GDP (%)	15,6	10,3	10,5	17,4	21,6	28,9

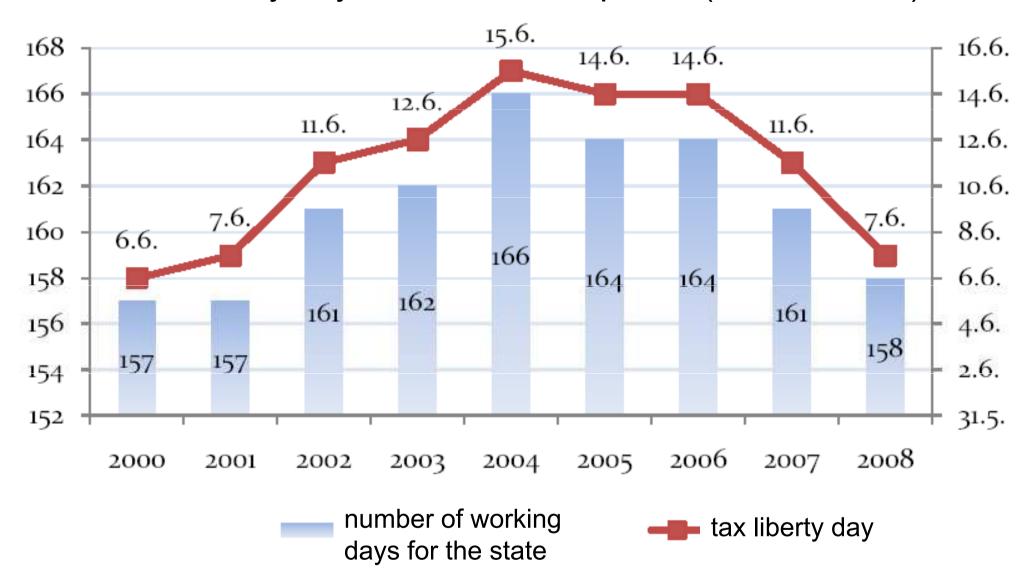
Source: Centre for Economics and Politics 2003, www.patria.cz (2007)

Public sector revenues and expenditures in % of GDP in the Czech Republic

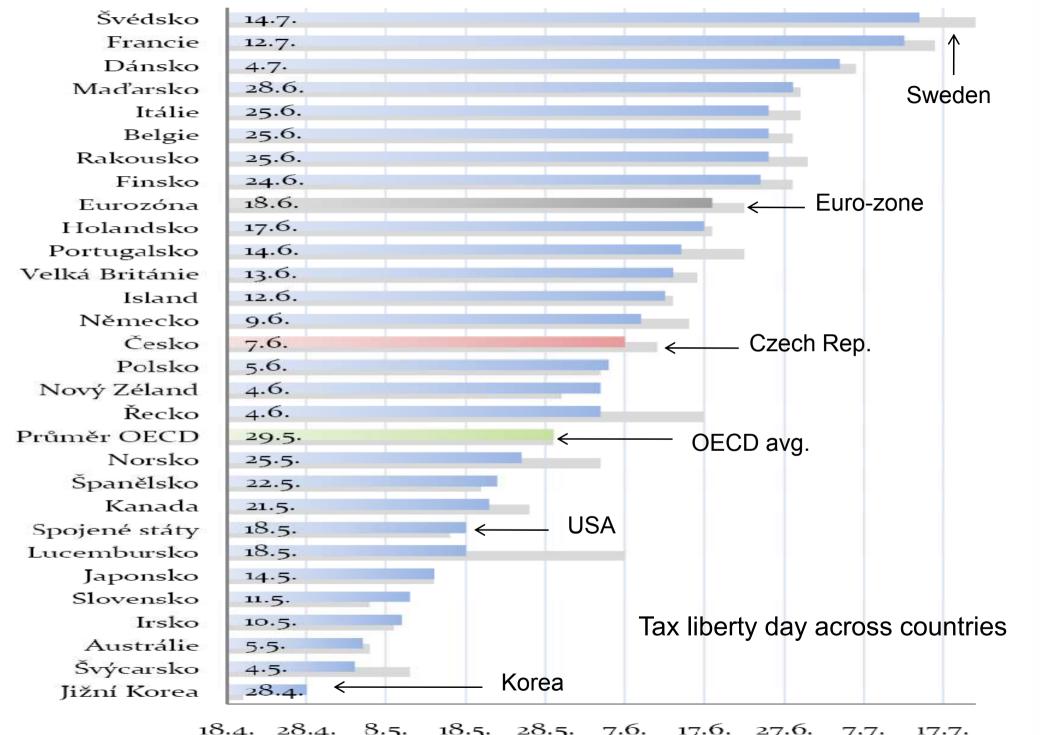


Source: Czech Ministry of Finance http://www.mfcr.cz/cps/rde/xchg/mfcr/xsl/makro_pre_10303.html?year=PRESENT (2008)

Tax liberty day in the Czech republic (2000 – 2008)



Source: www.danova-svoboda.cz (2008)



18.4. 28.4. 8.5. 18.5. 28.5. 7.6. 17.6. 27.6. 7.7. 17.7.