

CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE CONTENTS AND APPLICABILITY OF FISCAL MECHANISMS INFLUENCING THE ECONOMY IN THE MODERN SOCIETY

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Abstract:

Having the character of exogenous variables under the incidence of the fiscal policies promoted by the groups that hold the power in the state, the fiscal mechanisms influencing the economy stand out by their complex contents, given in principle by the high degree of diversity of the use of fiscal instruments within them. By organizing and adjusting the fiscal flows, in the modern society they are also attributed the capacity of correcting the dysfunctionalities and derangements generated by the manifestation of phenomena with negative impact, including the ones induced by the cyclic character of the economic activity. Their action is essentially comprised in the wider sphere of the use of taxes and public expenses.

From this point of view, in the modern society, the diversity manifested as regards the existence of several main variants (types) of the same, among which the ones centered on influencing the demand, is admissible. Particularly, the latter were the ones that - after remaining in the shadow for the last three decades of the past century - found broad applicability in the contemporaneous society. Their objective support was the context of the strong decrease in the aggregate demand and in which some monetary mechanisms froze.

In principle, the applicability of the fiscal mechanisms of keynesian type was marked, from one country to another and even in the same county, as shown by the empiric data, by a set of references, which left their mark to different degrees on them, influencing the global economic performances.

Keywords: fiscal mechanism, fiscal system, fiscal policy, incorporated stabilizers, taxes

JEL Classification: E 62, H 30

1 INTRODUCTION

The main objective of this study is first to point out and delimitate conceptually the contents of the fiscal mechanisms influencing the economy and their main variants (types).

As regards the applicability of some of the variants (types) of fiscal mechanisms influencing the economy in the contemporary society, our research focuses, in the second part, on the fiscal mechanisms centered on influencing the demand.

The motivation of the chosen topic resides in the fact that, currently, the manifestation of some deeply deranging, negative phenomena for the entire society brings to the attention of the public decision-making factors from different countries that face them especially the issues approached in this study, particularly the one regarding the applicability of the Keynesian fiscal mechanisms.

And as for the latter, we intend, based on the analysis of statistical data from a series of countries of the world, to emphasize a multitude of *milestones* on which it is based, as well as its *results* and *perspectives* in the near future.

2 CONTENTS OF THE FISCAL MECHANISMS INFLUENCING THE ECONOMY AND THEIR MAIN VARIANTS (TYPES)

2.1 CONCEPTUAL DELIMITATIONS

The objective support of the pointing out and conceptual delimitation of the contents of the fiscal mechanisms is the approaches in the specialized literature regarding the economic

significances - including the financial component - of the mechanism notion (see V c rel, 2007, p. 106; Filip, 2001, p. 69).

On this background, we consider that the fiscal mechanisms, as integrant part of the financial mechanisms, focus on the assembly of fiscal flows in the national economy, having in their structure processes, techniques and instruments necessary to achieve and adjust them, aiming at responding to the requirements of the normal development of the real flows and processes. As assemblies of processes and instruments for the management and adjustment of the fiscal flows, the fiscal mechanisms are influenced by the social-economic system in which they work, and the actions of creating and applying them are - in principle - under the incidence of the tax policy promoted by the groups that hold the power in the state. On this line, the fiscal mechanisms are, in their turn, the result of the decisions of integrated fiscal policy, in the assembly of the monetary-financial policy decisions, which focuses "naturally, both on the issue of the taxes (tax collection) and on the one of public expenses" (Filip, 2002, p. 89).

As regards the latter aspect, we mention that, *in a broad sense*, the fiscal mechanisms focus both on the assembly of the tax flows (tax collection) and on the flows of public expenses, thus justifying the connected approach tendency and the use of the fiscal-budgetary mechanisms to designate a major component of the financial mechanism. On the other hand, *in a narrow sense*, the fiscal mechanisms focus only on the assembly of tax flows (tax collection). Nevertheless, in both senses, the fiscal mechanisms include in their structure processes, techniques and instruments used to achieve and adjust the fiscal flows in question, aiming at responding to the requirements of the normal development of the real flows and processes, involving, in their functionality, structure elements of the fiscal system (the system of direct and indirect taxes and fees, which function in the economy; the legislative regulations regarding taxes; the methods, techniques and procedures that allow the settlement, pursuit and collection of the incomes corresponding to the state; the entire fiscal system, with its specific structures, organized with the purpose of monitoring, controlling and analyzing the manner of enforcement of the tax legislation).

Synthesizing, we express our opinion that the fiscal mechanisms - having as an object the organization and adjustment of the tax flows - may be defined as *assemblies of structures and forms of achievement of the financial-fiscal activity with relations, methods, instruments, decision-making bodies, models and techniques of sizing and guiding these flows, also including the regulations concerning the achievement of the money operations*.

2.2 MAIN VARIANTS (TYPES) OF FISCAL MECHANISMS INFLUENCING THE ECONOMY

The capacity of the fiscal mechanisms of correcting the dysfunctionalities and derangements generated by the manifestation of phenomena with negative impact in the society, including the ones induced by the cyclic character of the economic activity is attributed to them taking into account their character of exogenous variables under the incidence of the fiscal policies promoted by the groups that hold the power in the state. On this line, we should note that the role of fiscal mechanisms is to act on the quantitative and qualitative dimensions of economy, namely to contribute, finally, to the increase in the production achieved by the economic agents and implicitly in the gross domestic product.

On this background and taking into consideration that the action of the fiscal mechanisms is essentially appropriate for the use of taxes and public expenses with the purpose of influencing and first of all stabilizing the market economy, the main variants (types) of fiscal mechanisms influencing the economy are delimited.

The *system of incorporated stabilizers* created by P. A. Samuelson is representative on this line, having the taxes and public expenses as main stabilizers incorporated through the fiscal policy

in the mechanism of the market economy, together with other components of financial essence, such as the contributions to the social securities and unemployment benefits. This, in its turn, is based on the concept regarding the construction and functioning of the mechanisms centered on the use of the taxes and public expenses with the purpose of influencing economy and, first of all, of stabilizing it, which are underlain by A. Hansen, namely: *the flexibility mechanism, the compensation programme (mechanism) and the stabilizing system (of stabilizers)* (see Filip, 2002, pp. 238-241).

In the circumstances of the modern society, the high degree of diversity manifested as regards the use of fiscal instruments translates the existence of several variants (types) of fiscal mechanisms influencing the economy, as regards their creation and application. For their delimitation, we consider useful to refer to a series of self-contained criteria.

Hence, according to a first criterion, as regards *the nature of their action*, there are:

- *Fiscal mechanisms with discretionary action;*
- *Fiscal mechanisms with automatic action.*

According to the second criterion, as regards *the primacy corresponding to the demand or the supply* (in the activities of creation and application of fiscal mechanisms), there are:

- *Fiscal mechanisms centered on influencing the demand (of Keynesian type);*
- *Fiscal mechanisms centered on influencing the supply (of neo-liberal type).*

According to the third criterion, as regards *the purpose (objectives) based on which they are created (built)*, the fiscal mechanisms influencing the economy are under the shape of several basic variants (types), namely:

- *Fiscal mechanisms oriented towards stimulating investments and re-launching the economic activities facing the recession and unemployment phenomena;*
- *Fiscal mechanisms oriented towards the correction of social inequities;*
- *Fiscal mechanisms oriented towards influencing the evolution of the economic structures, including the adaptation of the production to the demands of the internal and external market.* These aim mainly at stimulating certain activity fields, economic branches or sub-branches, as a support in the development of the society.
- *Fiscal mechanisms oriented towards the development of the international economic exchanges.* These aim especially at the stimulation of exports and protection of the development of indigenous production for a better valorification of the national resources.

A more complex variant of the fiscal mechanisms influencing the economy is, in our opinion, *the fiscal mechanisms oriented towards the counteraction against macroeconomic unbalances and providing sustainable global development.*

The main components of these variants (types) of fiscal mechanisms influencing the economy seem to be particularly tax exemptions and discounts and generally tax facilities, together with a special programme for the granting of exemptions and discounts and the technical manners of applying tax rates on taxable matter.

In the contemporary world, there are several ways of using fiscal mechanisms influencing the economy, relatively differentiated between the developed countries and the developing countries. Nevertheless, the recent manifestation of certain deeply deranging, negative phenomena for the entire society and for both groups of countries, even if to different degrees, created the premises necessary to bring back to the attention of public decision-making factors of variants (types) of fiscal mechanisms influencing the economy. Namely, the fiscal mechanisms centered on influencing the demand (of Keynesian type), situated in the shadow for the last three decades of the past century.

3 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE APPLICATION OF FISCAL MECHANISMS CENTERED ON INFLUENCING THE DEMAND

The applicability of such fiscal mechanisms influencing the economy found its objective support on the background of the recent world economic-financial crisis leading to a strong obvious decrease in the aggregate demand, and the signally financial nature of this deeply deranging phenomenon was able to weaken and even block the monetary mechanisms (see Spilimbergo et al., 2009, p. 3).

In such a context, as for the amplitude of the application of the fiscal mechanisms centered on the influencing of the demand, especially of the ones with discretionary action, it is notable that "the world economy has been injected with the biggest Keynesian cocktail yet seen in peacetime" (*The Economist*, Feb. 11th, 2010).

In relation to these considerations, we need to mention the fact that the applicability, from one country to another, of such fiscal mechanisms influencing the economy was set out, beyond the felt amplitude of the effects of the economic-financial crisis, by a series of objective references, of which: the existent *initial conditions*, the *size* of the made effort, its *structure* and *evening out in time*.

The *initial conditions* existing in each country, namely the levels of public debt and of the budget balance, set their mark from the very beginning on the applicability of such fiscal mechanisms of Keynesian type, even though they have not infringed it in all cases.

On this line, it is worthy of noting that in a series of countries (United Kingdom, India, United States, Japan), the initial conditions hid the worryingly high levels of the budget deficits of over 3% of the GDP from 2008. On the other hand, in other countries (Saudi Arabia, Russian Federation, Southern Korea), the registered budget surpluses seemed to ensure the full applicability of these fiscal mechanisms (see **Table no. 1**).

Table no. 1. Initial conditions and the fiscal effort in a series of countries

Country	Initial conditions		2009 fiscal effort			2008-2010 fiscal effort		
	Public debt (%) ^{a)}	Budget balance (%) ^{a)}	USD (bb.)	(%) ^{a)}	Decreases of taxes (%)	USD (bb.)	(%) ^{a)}	Decreases of taxes (%)
United States	60.8	-3.2	268.0	1.9	44.0	841.2	5.9	34.8
Japan	170.4	-3.1	66.1	1.4	30.0	104.4	2.2	30.0
China	15.7	+0.4	90.1	2.1	0.0	204.3	4.8	0.0
United Kingdom	47.2	-4.8	37.9	1.4	73.0	40.8	1.5	73.0
Canada	62.3	+0.1	23.2	1.5	40.4	43.6	2.8	45.4
France	64.4	-2.9	20.5	0.7	6.5	20.5	0.7	6.5
Germany	62.6	+0.9	55.8	1.5	68.0	130.4	3.4	68.0
Italy	103.7	-2.7	4.7	0.2	0.0	7.0	0.3	0.0
Spain	38.5	-2.4	18.2	1.1	36.7	75.3	4.5	36.7
Russian Federation	6.8	+6.2	30.0	1.7	100.0	30.0	1.7	100.0
Turkey	37.1	-1.5	0.0	0.0	n/a	0.0	0.0	n/a
Australia	15.4	+0.3	8.5	0.8	47.9	19.3	1.8	41.2
India	59.0	-4.2	6.5	0.5	0.0	6.5	0.5	0.0
Indonesia	30.1	-1.3	6.7	1.3	79.0	12.5	2.5	79.0
Southern Korea	27.2	+0.9	13.7	1.4	17.0	26.1	2.7	17.0
Argentina	51.0	+1.7	4.4	1.3	0.0	4.4	1.3	0.0
Brazil	40.7	n/a	5.1	0.3	100.0	8.6	0.5	100.0
Mexico	20.3	0.0	11.4	1.0	0.0	11.4	1.0	0.0
Saudi Arabia	17.7	+11.2	17.6	3.3	0.0	49.6	9.4	0.0
South Africa	29.9	+0.2	4.0	1.3	0.0	7.9	2.6	0.0

^{a)} of the GDP from 2008.

Source: Prasad and Sorkin, 2009, p. 5.

At the same time, in a number of countries (Japan, Italy), the initial conditions hid the excessively high levels of the public debt of over 100% of the GDP from 2008, which could create the premises for the inapplicability even of these fiscal mechanisms.

It is worth noticing in this context the initial position of Japan, marked by the pressure of the public debt, by a significant budget deficit and by the pressures exercised as regards the population ageing phenomenon, as this country has the most aged population of the member countries of OECD.

As regards the *size* of the effort made, it is noticeable that in most countries in which fiscal mechanisms centered on influencing the demand were created and applied, a tendency of continuous review of this size was registered during 2009, in principle.

As regards the absolute size of the total effort made, the USA is by far at the top, followed by China, Germany and Japan, all of them having over 100 billion USD. As for the relative size of this effort, as a percentage from the GDP from 2008, the first place is occupied still by the USA, followed by Southern Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, all with levels of over 4%.

The *structure* of the effort made masks, in principle, different perceptions of the political decision-making factors in charge with the fiscal policy, from one country to another, on the relative efficiency in stimulating the aggregate demand for measures centered on decreases of taxes and on increases in the public expenses, taking into account the multiplying effect on the domestic product triggered by each measure and by the factors influencing it.

In this context, we must mention that on the background of the continuous review of the effort, during the year 2009, most countries registered the tendency of focusing more and more on the increase in the public expenses to the detriment of the decrease of taxes. This can be explained on the one hand by the fact that the multiplying effect, drawn on the domestic product, of the increase in the public expenses is stronger, in absolute amounts, than that of tax decrease. On the other hand, we consider that such a tendency can be explained also by the increase in the propensity of households and businesses to save, which can reduce the multiplying effect of the tax decrease.

Besides these considerations, it is remarkable that some countries (Brazil, Russian Federation) created and applied in their effort the Keynesian fiscal mechanisms centered exclusively on decreasing taxes, while others (Argentina, China, India, Italy, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa) created and applied fiscal mechanisms of the same type but centered exclusively on increases in the public expenses. Nonetheless, most countries, counting on the cumulated effect of the taxes and the public expenses, resorted to intermediary variants (types) of fiscal mechanisms centered on influencing demand, the primacy corresponding, nevertheless, from case to case, either to the decreases of taxes (United Kingdom, Indonesia, Germany), or to the increase in the public expenses (Southern Korea, Canada, Japan, United States) (see **Table no. 2**).

In the same context, we should mention that the decreases of taxes, in most countries, referred mainly to the taxes on personal incomes and, to a small extent, to the taxes on businesses incomes, except for United Kingdom, which temporarily decreased the VAT generally. The increases in the public expenses also referred to in most countries to the public investment programmes, some countries even assigning approximately 1% or more from the GDP from 2008 (Australia, Poland, Canada and Mexico). Larger amounts of money were also assigned for the transfer to households, especially to those with lower incomes, or for the sustained subsidies for the public sector (Czech Republic, Japan, Southern Korea, Portugal, Mexico and Slovak Republic).

Last but not least, the *evening out in time* of the effort made reflected different attitudes concerning the duration or extension of the recession, or the difficulties anticipated in the rapid implementation of public expenses, especially the ones regarding infrastructure and other investment projects. In this context, it is worth noting that, recognizing on time the signs of the crisis, some countries created and applied, starting even from 2008, the fiscal mechanisms centered

on the stimulation of the demand (Australia, Canada, Japan, Southern Korea, Spain, United Kingdom, United States). In exchange, a number of countries (Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Sweden, Switzerland) evened out their effort in a balanced way, generally for the following two years.

Set out by these four references, the applicability of these fiscal mechanisms centered on the stimulation of demand should be in principles on a short term, and oriented towards the macroeconomic stabilization and accompanied by the applicability of other variants (types) of fiscal mechanisms influencing the economy, especially the ones centered on supporting the long-term economic growth and social objectives.

From this perspective, currently the applicability of these fiscal mechanisms centered on the influencing of demand, corroborated with the applicability of other mechanisms influencing the economy, generated, at least in some cases, the anticipated *results*.

The great emerging economies (India, Brazil, China) are particularly in this situation, their better situation being generated, in principle, by a strong increase in the domestic demand, as well as in the existing great production capacities.

Table no. 2. The structure and the evening out in time of fiscal effort in a series of countries

Country	Total fiscal effort (2008-2010) (%) ^{a)}							The evening out in time of fiscal effort (%)		
	Total	Public expenses	Taxes				2008	2009	2010	
			Total	on personal incomes	on businesses incomes	on consumption				social contributions
United States	-5.6	-2.4	-3.2	-2.4	-0.8	0.0	0.0	21	37	42
Japan	-2.0	-1.5	-0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	4	73	24
United Kingdom	-1.4	0.0	-1.5	-0.6	-0.1	-0.7	0.0	15	93	-8
Canada	-4.1	-1.7	-2.4	-0.8	-0.3	-1.1	-0.1	12	41	47
Austria	-1.1	-0.3	-0.8	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0	84	16
Belgium	-1.6	-0.6	-1.0	-0.3	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	0	60	40
France	-0.6	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0	75	25
Germany	-3.0	-1.4	-1.6	-0.6	-0.3	0.0	-0.7	0	46	54
Greece	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Italy	0.0	-0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0	15	85
Netherlands	-1.5	-0.1	-1.4	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.8	0	51	49
Spain	-3.5	-1.9	-1.6	-1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	31	46	23
Czech Republic	-3.0	-0.5	-2.5	0.0	-0.4	-0.1	-2.0	0	66	34
Denmark	-2.5	-1.9	-0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	33	67
Hungary	4.4	4.4	0.0	-0.1	-1.5	1.6	0.0	0	58	42
Norway	-0.8	-0.7	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0	100	n/a
Poland	-1.0	-0.6	-0.4	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0	77	23
Sweden	-2.8	-0.9	-1.8	-1.5	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0	52	48
Switzerland	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	68	32
Australia	-4.6	-3.3	-1.3	-1.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0	15	54	31
Southern Korea	-4.9	-1.7	-3.2	-1.4	-1.2	-0.2	0.0	23	49	28
Mexico	-1.3	-2.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0	100	n/a
Iceland	9.4	n/a	n/a	1.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	33	67
Ireland	4.4	0.9	3.5	2.0	-0.2	0.5	1.2	15	44	41
Portugal	-0.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	100	0

^{a)} of the GDP from 2008.

Source: (2009) *OECD Economic Outlook - Interim Report*, March, pp. 110-111.

By comparison, as regards the economically developed countries, some of them manifest signs of sustained increase of the domestic demand and the dependence of others in Europe, still, to a great extent, of the economic growth on governmental stimuli. The developed countries also experiment an increase in the budget deficits (even their quadruplication, on an average around 9% of the GDP), accompanied by the explosion of the public debt (see **Table no. 3**).

Table no. 3. The gross domestic product and the budget balance in a series of countries

Country	Gross domestic product (%) ^{a)}	Budget balance (%) ^{b)}
United States	+5.9	-11.1
Japan	+3.8	-7.8
China	n/a	-3.3
United Kingdom	+1.1	-13.5
Canada	+5.0	-3.6
Austria	+1.4	-5.0
Belgium	+1.2	-6.6
France	+2.4	-8.6
Germany	n/a	-5.6
Greece	-3.1	-9.5
Italy	-1.2	-5.0
Netherlands	+0.9	-6.2
Spain	-0.6	-11.6
Czech Republic	+3.0	-5.2
Denmark	+0.9	-5.8
Hungary	-1.7	-4.0
Norway	+0.4	9.3
Poland	n/a	-2.8
Russian Federation	n/a	-4.0
Sweden	-2.2	-3.0
Switzerland	+3.0	-1.3
Turkey	n/a	-5.2
Australia	+3.7	-3.1
India	n/a	-6.4
Indonesia	n/a	-2.1
Southern Korea	+0.7	-4.1
Argentina	+7.9	-1.5
Brazil	+8.4	-3.0
Mexico	+8.4	-1.6
Saudi Arabia	n/a	1.7
South Africa	+3.2	-6.6
Iceland	n/a	-11.0
Ireland	n/a	-12.5
Portugal	n/a	-8.5

a) annual rate, 2009.

b) of the GDP from 2010, estimates/forecasts.

Source: *The Economist*, Mar. 25th, 2010.

Related to this last aspect, a series of especially complex issues emerge acutely for some countries (Greece, Spain, Portugal), being generated by the inappropriate applicability of the promoted fiscal mechanisms, centered on the influencing of the demand.

On this background and from the perspectives of their *applicability*, we consider that in the near future, notable differentiations may still appear in applying some fiscal mechanisms influencing the economy, including between countries of a close development level.

The opinion of the IMF and of the ministries of finance G-7 according to which the above mentioned emerging countries can and should give up applying fiscal mechanisms centered on influencing the demand or even create and apply fiscal mechanisms centered on the increase in taxes and the decrease in public expenses, as applicable.

According to the same opinion, in the economically developed countries, it is too early for changes such as the above mentioned ones, despite palpable results. It is worth reminding that the danger of repeating the mistakes made by the USA in 1937 and Japan in 1997 - when premature increases in the taxes, among other things, pushed the economy back to recession - are greater than the risk of not taking any measures on this line until 2011.

As opposed, another opinion belonging to ECB that has more and more followers stands out, according to which the budget deficits promoted by creating and applying fiscal mechanisms centered on influencing the demand reached their limits, and the efforts made with the purpose of eliminating them will lead to the increase in confidence, creating the premises, by cutting down governmental expenses, for impelling private demand.

The invoked argument, based on the theory of the Ricardian equivalence, refers to the fact that the governmental expenses cannot influence the private demand, as consumers cut down their own expenses, anticipating a subsequent increase in the taxes. Though this does not mean that households would act this way generally, the empiric obviousness shows that when the fiscal mechanisms centered on influencing demand lose their applicability, the investors and consumers' confidence, in its turn, deteriorates suddenly.

Moreover, the studies in the specialized literature suggest that, on a medium and long term, the high levels of public expenses tend to slow down the economic growth. Thus, it is argued that for each percentage point of increase in the governmental expenses as part of the GDP, the economic growth rate will drop 0.12-0.13 percentage points (see Afonso and Furceri, 2007, p. 5).

As for us, we believe that the inappropriate substitution by the developed countries of the fiscal mechanisms previously promoted with the ones centered on increasing taxes and cutting down public expenses may trigger the negative, deeply harmful phenomena.

In regard to the above exposed facts, we should also mention the atypical situation concerning the applicability of the fiscal mechanisms influencing the economy, manifested in a number of countries (Iceland, Ireland and Hungary) that created and applied inverse fiscal mechanisms, centered on tax increase and decrease of public expenses.

4 CONCLUSIONS

As fiscal mechanisms essentially represent conjunctures made of processes, techniques and instruments for the achievement and adjustment of tax flows that aim at responding to the demands of normal development of real flows and processes, involving in their functioning structure elements of the fiscal system, they focus, in a broad sense, both on the assembly of the flows of tax collection and on the one of public expenses.

Beyond the high degree of diversity as regards the use of fiscal instruments in the modern society, on the background of the recent manifestation of deeply unbalancing and negative phenomena, such as the economic crisis, the fiscal mechanisms influencing the aggregate demand (of Keynesian type) stood out preponderantly, particularly the ones with discretionary action.

Their applicability nonetheless, set out by a series of objective references, had differentiated results, even between countries with similar economic and social development levels, and in the near future will manifest equally different perspectives in the fiscal-budgetary field from a country to another, or even in the same country, in comparison to the near past.

As regards the expansion of researches, we consider it useful to relate, in the same framework of the applicability of some variants (types) of fiscal mechanisms influencing the

economy, to fiscal mechanisms with automatic action, especially taking into account the fact that the applicability of the latter completes considerably the one of the analyzed discretionary action fiscal mechanisms.

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