Stock Market And Tax Revenue As Determinants Of Economic

Over the past twenty-two years, Mr. Mazorra has helped literally hundreds of investors design and maintain their long-term portfolios, and in the process has discovered the secret to long-term investment success. And you won't find it in a financial magazine, at a seminar, or on one of the popular financial news networks. The beauty of this secret is its simplicity. It's not some groundbreaking concept or complicated strategy, in a word it's behavior. How investors behave when it comes to their money, will inevitably determine their degree of investment success. Inspired by the hopes, fears, dreams and aspirations of his clients, this little book is a compilation of client newsletters and newspaper articles on the subjects of investing and the economy that Mr. Mazorra has authored over the years. These brief essays, written during times of euphoria and times of despair, will illustrate for you how becoming a successful long-term investor may just be one of the easiest things you'll ever do.

American corporations earn a large and growing share of their profits from their foreign operations. This paper evaluates the effect of foreign earnings on dividend payments by American corporations. The results suggest that the effect may be rather dramatic: that, all other things equal, U.S. corporations pay dividends out of foreign earnings at rates that are three times higher than their payout rates from domestic earnings. Why firms do so is unclear, though this behavior may be consistent with a signaling view of dividends. There is a curious tax consequence of this high payout rate on foreign earnings: the tax system, which grants foreign tax credits to U.S. corporations for the foreign taxes they pay, may receive more revenue from taxing the dividends of U.S. shareholders than from the corporate tax on foreign earnings.

In this paper potential financial linkages between liquidity and bank solvency measures in advanced economies and emerging market (EM) bond and stock markets are analyzedduring the latest crisis. A multivariate GARCH model is estimated in order to gauge the extent of co-movements of these financial variables across markets. The findings indicate that the notion of possible de-coupling (in the financial markets) had been misplaced. While EM stock markets reached their peak in the last quarter of 2007, interlinkages between funding stress and equity markets in advanced economies and EM financial indicators were highly correlated and have seen sharp increases during specific crisis moments.

Making Lemonade

Local Government Finance and Bond Markets

Evidence from Cointegration and Causality Tests

The Role in the Economy

Japan's Corporate Income Tax - Overview and Challenges

Including Federal Capital Stock Tax, Federal Estate Tax, and Supplement to Excess Profits Tax Procedure, 1921

The must-read summary of William Bonner and Addison Wiggin's book: Empire of Debt: The Rise of an Epic Financial Crisis. This complete summary of "Empire of Debt" by William Bonner and Addison Wiggin, two bestselling financial authors, presents the writers' in-depth look at the economic position of the US and explain

what led to the situation where government control of the economy, deficit spending and fearless military adventurism have replaced the successful American traditions and values. Added-value of this summary: • Save time • Understand what led to the financial crisis and how to manage your personal spending • Expand your knowledge of American society and global economics To learn more, read "Empire of Debt" and discover how politics and economics are closely intertwined, particularly in the wake of a serious financial crisis.
United States tax law distinguishes between short-term and long-term capital gains. By taxing long-term gains at a lower rate the law creates an incentive for investors to postpone the realization of short-term gains. This study examines the lock-in effect induced by the differential tax treatment of long- and short-term gains. Analysis of data on corporate stock transactions from 1973 suggests that the lock-in effect is large and, thus, causes investors to alter their investment portfolios. The existence of such an effect is inefficient and results in a reduction in capital market efficiency. The inefficiency might be justified if there were convincing reasons which supported the existence of the holding period distinction. It is commonly argued, for instance, that eliminating the distinction would encourage short-term speculation at the expense of long-term commitment to capital. It is also claimed that this would result in a loss of revenue to the government. This study relies on IRS data and simulations using the NBER-TAXSIM file to examine the validity of these arguments. The results of this study suggest that the holding period distinction is not very effective in deterring speculation and does not increase government revenues; in fact, it may decrease them.
The relationship between the financial system (specifically stock market development) and economic growth has been an important issue of debate. A well-functioning financial system can affect economic growth through the improvement of capital productivity and the efficient allocation of resources. The role of taxation as a major determinant of an active financial system and strong economic growth also becomes of interest to the researcher. Taxation through policy and revenue collection seems to play a pivotal role in fostering economic growth and promoting the financial system. However, both taxation and the financial system jointly affect economic growth performance. In this respect, not many empirical studies have been devoted to observing this issue and none exist for Asian economies. Thus, the main objective of this study is to empirically examine the impact of both the financial system and taxation on economic growth performance in the Malaysian context for the period of 1980-2008. As an introduction, Chapter 1 provides the background, motivation and outline of this thesis. Chapter 2 then provides an overview of the Malaysian economy throughout the study period. In this chapter, the performance of all the key macroeconomic indicators that have been used in this study are highlighted. Chapter 3 provides a survey of the relevant literature and discusses the motivations behind the development of the key research questions addressed in

Chapters 4 through 6.Chapter 4 focuses on the examination of the nexus between taxation revenue and the financial system. The main objective here is to identify the nature of the relationship between taxation revenue and the financial system - does taxation matter for financial system activities or does the financial system contribute to high revenue collection. In this chapter, we analyse the relationship in the multivariate model applying Autoregressive Distributed Lag utilising the monthly data for direct taxation, the Kuala Lumpur Composite Index (stock market proxy), investment bank loans to the private sector, commercial bank loans to the private sector, and the outstanding private sector bond market for the period of 1997 to 2008. From the analysis conducted, no significant results are reported for the stock market variable, however, investment bank credit negatively affects the revenue collection. While chapter 4 provides novel evidence on the nexus between the financial system and taxation in Malaysia, our empirical work can also be viewed as addressing the issue of whether the existing government policy is capable of explaining the influence on the financial system performance in Malaysia.Chapter 5 employs the Vector Error Correction model and variance decomposition analysis to explain the impact of both the stock market and taxation on the economic growth performance of Malaysia over the common sample period of 1980 to 2008. Consistent with Levine's (1991) endogenous growth model, we found that taxation and the stock market jointly affect the growth rate. However, these results were only found in the short-run while in the long-rung we failed to identify any significant results concerning the impact of the financial system and taxation on economic growth. While in Chapter 5 we found that the financial system and taxation does matter for economic growth in the Malaysian context in the short-run, in Chapter 6 we then expand our analysis to cover ten developing Asia countries - Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, and Thailand - utilizing monthly data from 1990 to 2008. In this analysis we conduct panel unit roots, panel cointegration, and panel Granger causality tests to see the nature of the relationship. The panel analysis results reveal that while tax revenue does not matter for economic growth, the stock market does play a pivotal role in determining short-run growth performance in the Asian region. Chapter 7 summarizes the key findings of this thesis along with some recommendations for future research. We finally conclude this thesis by offering some general guidelines, which might be useful for future empirical research on the nexus between the financial system, taxation and economic growth.

Revenue Act of 1938

Some Unsubtle Foreign Influences

Report of the Special Task Force on Taxation to the Council on the Economy of New York

Hedging Corporate Income Tax Revenue in Finnish Municipalities

Revenue Projections and the Stock Market

The Holding Period Distinction of the Capital Gains Tax

A Comprehensive 5 Stage Business Plan for Reviving the Economic prosperity of Black Communities in America Like my Hometown of Flint MichiganBlack Americans are Taxed everyday of our lives and most of that tax revenue does not return to aid our communities in any positive way. Payroll, state, county, city, property, retail taxes and more... are paid by Black Americans on a yearly basis.This story paints a dark portrait of our economic conditions currently and suggests limitations for our future revival. However, like many things in life..." the darkness actually aids us ....in finding the light in the room".What if we can use A Black Tax...in a positive way? Yes...I am proposing a Self imposed - tax ....offered by a Nation that demonstrates a love for others and community... above individual attainment! "Let's rebuild our own communities"!My humble suggestion to immediately change the economic conditions of the Black Community ....is to Tax Ourselves. We must create the revenue needed for Macro -economic change to Black Communities across America and eventually to the world!Useless political rallies and political Rhetoric will never change our condition!To think that one day..another race of people, is going to have a reversal of direction and give us what we need thru Politics or Government benefits is insane.Insane because..how many times do we have to keep trying the same old plan, and expecting a different outcome? It's not as if we don't want to do something different. The truth is...nobody has a concrete Macro-economic plan to achieve our goals! If u don't believe me, then do as I've done, and research it for yourself. Set appointments to meet local leaders, politicians, Pastors, organizations and others..to ask them about a plan.It's easy to point fingers at others, and blame them for our lack of progress today. Again....Our unique history has been well documented by many authors, yet where are the detailed action plans for moving forward? Black Tax is not a new concept entirely! But then again...the Bible says that there are "No New Things under the Sun".. What once was..will be again.I have researched many investment groups around the country. It is So exciting to see .....the dawning of the Collective Awakening taking place in our communities!My personal view of these groups is that though the concept of Group Economics is "the Solution" for our Community Economic Revival, it must be simple enough for the participants to understand and affordable for all who want to help.Black Tax is a simple plan that allows individuals to invest as low as $100 in a needed community project, yet have equal power within the investment groups!Many times when considering a project involving investments, the poor and disadvantaged have no ability to participate! For black Tax...you may only buy one share of stock per project. So No-One has any power over anyone else and stock options may only be transferred via family inheritance.What do you think the Stock Market is? What do you think Mutual Funds are? What do you think foreign investment groups are? What do you think Communities like "Tulsa Black Wall Street" and "The Ninth Street Business District" here in Arkansas were building ....before their destruction by angry White Terrorist Mobs?Why were white people so mad, and why did they have to destroy these communities in the late 1800's? Because they saw that Black America had finally figured it out...that the only true social right respected in this country is Capitalism!Black buying power has surpassed Trillions of dollars in 2018, yet what good is that if we aren't on the receiving end of that revenue.In fact our contribution to Economies both here and around the world greatly outweigh our percentage of the population racially.Think about it......just by investing an amount that most of us freely Spent this past weekend..... we have the opportunity to demonstrate the Depth of our love for each other and community!

The major sources of federal tax revenue are individual income taxes, Social Security and other payroll taxes, corporate income taxes, excise taxes, and estate and gift taxes. This report describes the federal tax structure, provides some statistics on the tax system as a whole, and presents analysis of selected tax concepts. The federal income tax is levied on an individual's taxable income, which is adjusted gross income (AGI) less deductions and exemptions. Tax rates, based on filing status (e.g., married filing jointly or single individual) determine the level of tax liability. Tax rates in the United States are progressive, such that higher levels of income are taxed at higher rates. Once tax liability is calculated, tax credits can be used to reduce tax liability. Tax deductions and tax credits are tools available to policymakers to increase or decrease the after-tax price of undertaking specific activities. Individuals with high levels of exemptions, deductions, and credits relative to income may be required to file under the alternative minimum tax (AMT). Corporate taxable income is also subject to varying rates, where those with higher levels of income pay higher levels of taxes. Social Security and Medicare tax rates are, respectively, 12.4% and 2.9%. In 2014, Social Security taxes are levied on the first $117,000 of wages. In 2015, the Social Security wage base is inflation-adjusted to $118,500, reflecting increases in average wages in the economy. Medicare taxes are assessed against all wage income. Federal excise taxes are levied on specific goods, such as transportation fuels, alcohol, tobacco, and telephones. In FY2013, individual income taxes accounted for 47% of total federal revenue. Social Security taxes accounted for 34%. Corporate income taxes accounted for 10% while excise taxes accounted for 3%. Estate and gift, customs, and miscellaneous taxes accounted for the remaining 6% of total revenue. Over time, the corporate income tax has become much less important as a revenue source while Social Security taxes have provided a larger share of total revenues. Analysis of tax statistics from the federal tax system as a whole leads to three conclusions: (1) federal revenue as a percentage of GDP is in line with historical trends; (2) the U.S. fiscal position is in line with the fiscal position of other industrialized nations (revenues and expenditures as a percentage of GDP are relatively low); and (3) over the past decade, average tax rates have fallen for individuals at all income levels, but have fallen more for lower-income individuals, reducing their share of overall tax liabilities. The final sections of this report analyze a number of tax concepts. Tax expenditures are revenue losses from special tax deductions, credits, and other benefits. Capital gains warrant special attention, as there is debate about their being taxed at a lower rate. Marriage tax penalties and bonuses, while reduced following legislation enacted in 2001 and 2003, still pose an inequity in the tax system. Tax deferral, or the timing of taxes, poses problems related to the timing of taxation, specifically with respect to capital gains. Depreciation is important, as accelerated depreciation schemes or expensing can influence firm behavior. Tax liability also depends on form of business organization. Finally, the issue of whether taxes can influence firms' competitiveness is reviewed.

The must-read summary of Arthur B. Laffer, Stephen Moore and Peter J. Tanous's book: "The End of Prosperity: How Higher Taxes Will Doom the Economy if We Let it Happen". This complete summary of "The End of Prosperity" presents the authors' argument that the US is moving away from the very growth policies it invented and that led to its high standard of living. They believe that if taxes continue to rise, the prosperity of the US is seriously at risk. Added-value of this summary: • Save time • Understand taxation rates in the US and their implications for economic growth Expand your knowledge of economics and American politics To learn more, read "The End of Prosperity" and discover how higher taxes pose a threat to economic growth and prosperity.

Federal Income Tax

Income Tax - Revenue Act of 1936

Yields and Tax Rates on Corporate, Municipal and Industrial Revenue Bonds

Stocks, Bonds & Taxes: Textbook Edition

Overview of the Federal Tax System

Basis of Assets

This paper attempts to help explain the unforecasted, excess' personal income tax revenues of the last several years. Using panel data on executive compensation in the 1990s, it argues that because the gains on most stock options are treated as ordinary income for tax purposes, rising stock market valuations are directly tied to non-capital gains income. This blurred line between capital and wage income for has affected tax revenue in three ways, at least for these high-income people. First, stock performance has directly affected the amount of ordinary income that people report by influencing their stock option exercise decisions. Second, the presence of options gives executives more flexibility in changing the timing of their reported income and appears to make them much more sensitive to the short-run timing of tax changes, even accounting for the stock market changes of the period. Third, because of the tax rules on options, changing the capital gains tax rate, as the U.S. did in the late 1990s, can lead individuals to exercise their options early to convert the expected future gains into lower-taxed forms. The data show significant evidence of each of these effects and in all three cases, executives working in the new' economy and high-technology sectors.

This book is a study of municipalities' possibilities to hedge corporate income tax revenues with stock market instruments. Four case municipalities Finland are considered in more detail. The hedging instruments are based on the S&P 500, Nasdaq 100 and OMX Helsinki indices. It is also looked at whether consolidation of municipalities would reduce the volatility of the tax revenues. The results show that the stock market based hedging strategy does not give trustworthy results that could be used to determine optimal strategies for the future. Even though theoretically the link between corporate revenues and stock markets should be significant, the tax revenues have been affected greatly by political decisions and legislation changes in the past, and thus determining optimal hedge ratios is not possible. Consolidation of the municipalities would have reduced the volatility of individual municipalities's tax revenues in the regions studied. The study concludes the process of consolidating municipalities to be an interesting topic for *future research and a possible mean to reduce the volatility of the tax revenues in practice.*

In Freer Markets within the USA, the author evaluates present tax system and other tax proposals. He suggests gradual, practical, free-market changes that reduce specialized tax breaks and level the playing field for the working person. Instead of having specialized tax breaks for nearly every type of income in which actual work is not involved, a free-market approach suggests moving toward taxing different types of income the same. The author suggests ways to make social security and Medicare more solvent, health care more affordable, the federal government more financially sound, and the economy more stable and efficient. Topics such as monetary policy, market bubbles, trade agreements, immigration, unions, employment, national debt, spending, and voting are also discussed.

Public Finance in Vietnam and Experience of Other Countries

Summary: Empire of Debt

The Economic Effects of Capital Gains Taxation

Extract from Hearings Before the Committee on Finance, United States Senate, Seventy-fifth Congress, Third Session, on H. R. 9682. An Act to Provide Revenue, Equalize Taxation and for Other Purposes. March 18, 1938

Including Also War Profits, Excess Profits, Stamp, Capital Stock and Child Labor Taxes

Federal Income Tax Reduction and Small Business

Model simulations are run to obtain a range of realistic estimates of the long-run revenue impact of a capital-gains tax-rate cut to a maximum of 15 percent. The basic vehicle for the simulations is a slightly modified version of the Galper-Lucice-Toder (GLT) general equilibrium model. The key behavioral assumptions affecting the estimates are: (1) the portfolio and tangible capital reallocations implicit in the structure of the GLT model, (2) corporate payouts responses based on recent empirical estimates, and (3) illustrative noncorporate recharacterizations of regular income as capital gains. The essential message of this paper is that the strong emphasis in the literation on the realization response to a capital gains tax rate cut has been appropriate. The payout/recharacterization and portfolio redistribution/reallocation effects do not appear to be large. Moreover, the portfolio responses, within the context of the GLT model, act to raise tax revenues (substitution of taxable business capital for tax free household and state and local capital), not lower them as has been conjectured. Thus these responses offset the payout/recharacterization effects, leaving the realization response as basically the total response. Future research could, of course, modify this finding.

Publisher Description

This brief essay explores modes of compromise and how novel approaches can resolve an impasse. The debate on U.S. corporate tax policy is used as an example. Attempts by bitterly divided parties to compromise on ideological issues by “splitting the difference” can prove a fruitless exercise. That has certainly been the case with regard to U.S. federal tax policy in general and, specifically, with respect to the 9.0% of federal revenues derived from taxation of corporate profits. Some parties are inextricably committed to taxing corporate profits more heavily. Others are equally devoted to reducing the corporate profit tax burden. Efforts to have the parties “split the difference” have at best wrestled effective tax rates marginally up or down from time to time. For years, a stalemate unsatisfactory to all has festered. We observe that, when dealing with irreconcilably opposed parties, a compromise that “bridges the gap” holds more promise for progress than one that “splits the difference”. As applied to the U.S. corporate tax rate debate, lashing together proposals to i) raise the federal corporate tax rate to 100% and ii) allow 100% corporate deductibility of dividend payments might span the divide between those who call for higher corporate tax rates and those who call for lower ones. In a way, each side gets 100% of what it wants. A static analysis indicates such a package would increase corporate tax revenue to the federal government by 146.9%; a dynamic analysis indicates it would cut corporate tax revenue to the federal government by 53.1% but bring a host of important, secondary benefits some of which would result in substantial, additional federal tax revenues. Secondary benefits that might reasonably be foreseen include:• A decline in corporate stock buyback activity • Repatriation of overseas profits• Sharply higher U.S. equity capital markets financing activity• Higher after tax return on equity capital for U.S. investors• Improved governance through discouragement of corporate empire building.

Income Tax Procedure, 1922

Freer Markets Within the Usa

A Bright View on Investing, on Financial Markets, and on the Economy

Commissioner of Internal Revenue V. MacDonald

Taxes, High-income Executives, and the Perils of Revenue Estimation in the New Economy

Revenue and Tax Policy Brief

Stock Market and Tax Revenue Collection in MalaysiaEvidence from Cointegration and Causality Tests

Proceedings of workshop on the public finance management in Vietnam.

On October 24 and 25, 1980, the Center for the Study of American Business at Washington University and the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis cosponsored their fifth annual conference, "The Supply-Side Effects of Economic Policy." This volume contains the papers and comments delivered at that conference. Proponents of "supply-side economics" have challenged the policy recommendations that emerge from "Keynesian" macroeconometric models. These models focus on the effects of economic policy on the demand for output. Supply-side economics, in contrast, emphasizes the response of output to changes in the supply of inputs. Decisions affecting the capital stock and employment-in particular, saving and investment decisions and labor force participation and hours decisions-are the focus of the supply-siders' attention. The 1980 conference examined most of the major themes associated with supply-side economics. The papers in Part I of this volume develop the theory underlying various supply-side propositions and present empirical evidence in support of some of these propositions. In Part II, the effect of taxes on capital formation and the effect of increased capital formation on output growth and inflation are examined. The effect of tax and transfer programs on labor supply, employment and unemployment are examined in Part III. The final section contains the special luncheon and dinner presentations.

The Architecture of Compromise

A Black Economics Business Plan

Objectives and Effects

Testing Market Integration and the Miller Hypothesis with Micro-data

Chinese Economic Studies

Review and Analysis of Arthur B. Laffer, Stephen Moore and Peter Tanous's Book

This book focuses on the study of the environment for the survival and development of Chinese private enterprises. It analyzes the historical development and current overall development of private enterprises in China, their number, size structure, contribution to GDP, employment and tax revenue, and size of investment. It summarizes the laws and regulations relating to the development of private enterprises. It assesses their survival environment in comparison with SOEs' and from the perspective of entrepreneurs. The book also addresses the problems with the protection of property rights of private enterprises, their market entry, their capital mobility and their own management. It concludes with the analysis of the main factors hindering the development of private enterprises in China and some policy recommendations for improving the environment for their survival and development. Contents:IntroductionDevelopment of China's Non-State EnterprisesThe Growth of Private Enterprises — An OverviewRegulations and Policies on Growth of Non-State EnterprisesOverall Evaluation of the Non-State Enterprise EcosystemProtection of Non-State Enterprise Property

RightsFinancial Market Entry for Non-State EnterprisesMarket Entry for Non-State EnterprisesDomestic and International Capital Flows of Non-State EnterprisesInternal Governance of Non-State EnterprisesFindingsPolicy Recommendations Readership: Academics, professionals, undergraduate and graduate students interested in history and development of China's private enterprises. Key Features:Includes detailed up-to-date data on private enterprises in ChinaShows the survival and development environment for private enterprises in China, and hindrances to and progress of the private sector development in ChinaContains an in-depth institutional analysis of problems hindering the private enterprise development in ChinaKeywords:China Studies;Private Enterprises;State-Owned Enterprises;Survival Environment;Corporate Finance;Market Entry

The book your stock broker doesn't want you to own. There are many how-to invest books. What a serious investor needs is a book that provides a broad and thorough understanding. This book gives the core information required to invest intelligently. This book isn't simply stock tips for beginners; this book is also for the investor with a solid portfolio. Many investors rely on others for the how and why, even after years in. Knowledge is power and this book gives the investor the knowledge to become a powerful investor. No serious investor should consider buying, selling, or investing before reading this book! Investing How to deal and make money in a declining Stock Market! Find out how professionals and wealthy people trade and invest! Read the pros and cons of every kind of investment strategy! Find out when the IRS makes personal house calls on investors! Investor knowledge is power, this book gives it all to you! How to increase your yield on most investments! Life planning All about living trusts. Probate and estate rules and laws. Cybercurrency How to handle IRS audits. Tax court & the hazards of litigation. How to handle bankruptcy, bad debt, and credit scores. Phillip Bruce Chute, EA has been Enrolled to Practice before the Internal Revenue Service since 1976. He was a Registered Investment Advisor and Registered Securities Principal for 20 years. Please note a standard version without questions exists. This is the textbook edition and which includes textbook questions but not answers. An answer key can be ordered for educators by visiting the author's website.

This study empirically examined the relationship between stock market performance and taxation in Malaysia over the period 1980 to 2008. The Gregory Hansen methodology was utilized to examine which tax collected by Malaysia's Government most impacted stock market performance in Malaysia. The results show that stock market performance contributes most to the changes in company tax revenue as compared to personal taxes and real property gain taxes. In addition, the analysis detects a significance break, which impacts the nature of the relationship between variables. This finding indicates that stock market performance in Malaysia was influenced by strong growth of company tax revenue collection. Thus, fiscal policy authorities in Malaysia should enhance efforts to promote stock market activities, which will subsequently increase the tax revenue collection.

Financial System and Taxation

Federal Income Taxation of Corporations and Shareholders

The Supply-Side Effects of Economic Policy

Review and Analysis of William Bonner and Addison Wiggin's Book

Regulations...on Undistributed Profits of Corporations..., Relating to Credits of Corporations, And...relating to Distributions by Corporations