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Rewarding Taxes on the Economy (The Theory of Cycle of Money)

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Abstract

This paper is about the comparison of the cycle of money with the rewarding taxes and without the impact factor of the rest rewarding impact factors. The impact factor of the rest rewarding taxes is about the structural economic characteristics of each economy which support the uncontrolled transactions. Then, in this work have extracted conclusions about the importance of this impact factor. For this analysis, the Q.E. method has been applied.

Keywords: *Rewarding Taxes; Economic Policy*

Introduction

This paper analyzes the case of the cycle of money with all and without all the impact factors of rewarding taxes. Regarding taxes, the theory of the cycle of money considered the taxes which enhance the quality and the quantity characteristics of the economy e.g. the education level of employees as a quality factor, and the productivity as a quantity factor.

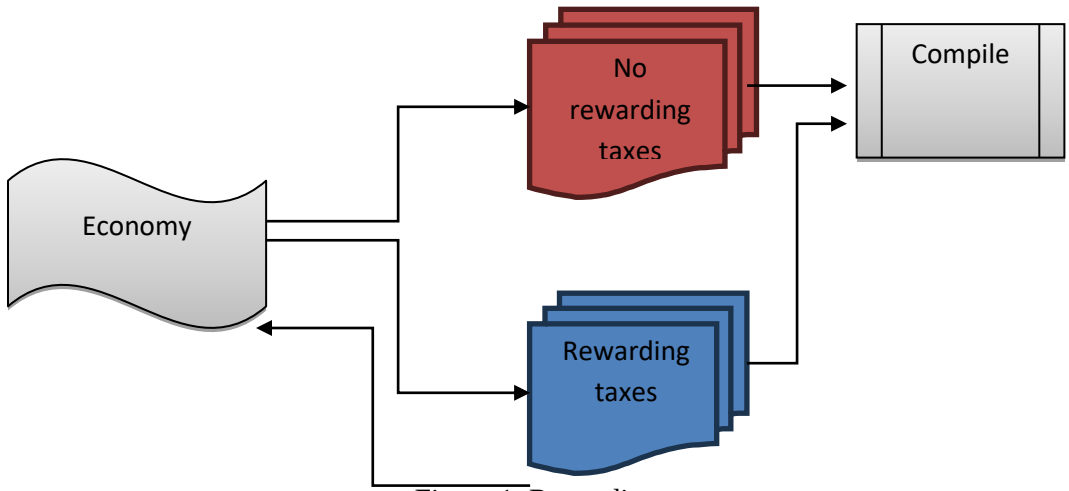

Figure 1: Rewarding taxes

Then, in this scrutiny, one case has used the impact factor of the rest rewarding taxes, and in the other case has avoided. Thence, using the Q.E. method extracted conclusions, about the importance of this impact factor in the economy (Challoumis, 2019c, 2019b, 2020a, 2020c, 2020d, 2021c, 2021j, 2021a, 2022a). Moreover, this impact factor is about the administration of the public sector to the private sector and the returns of taxes to the market. The contracts and the agreements between the participants of control transactions are those that determine the allocation of profits and losses. To the agreements should be mentioned the changes in the contracts. This is the reason why the tax authorities should make periodic inspections. The periodic specification of contracts is important for comparability analysis (Bartels, 2005; Herrington, 2015; Holcombe, 1998; Khan & Liu, 2019; Maxwell, 2020; Montenegro Martínez, Carmona Montoya, & Franco Giraldo, 2020; Mueller, 2020; Nowicki, 2019; OECD, 2020a; Rashid, Warsame, & Khan, 2020; Ruiz, Jurado, Moral, Uclés, & Viruel, 2017; Russo Rafael et al., 2020; Scholvin & Malamud, 2020; Snow, 1988). These periodic inspections of the companies that participate in controlled transactions are crucial for the arm's length principle. Then, the determination of the cost-sharing depends on the periodic check of companies that are tested parties (Anguera-Torrell, Aznar-Alarcón, & Vives-Perez, 2020; Azar, Maldonado, Castillo, & Atria, 2018; Bhuiyan & Farazmand, 2020; Bredas Andreas, 2021; Burstein, 2020; Carfora, Pansini, & Scandurra, 2021; Castro & Scartascini, 2019; Corti, Roldán, & Benito, 2020; Engström et al., 2020; Kroth, Geremia, & Mussio, 2020; Menguy, 2020; OECD, 2020b; Torres & Riaño-Casallas, 2018; Trischler & Charles, 2019; Wangsness, Proost, & Rødseth, 2020). The scope of the companies of controlled transactions is to face the issues that relate to the taxation of their activities. Therefore, the requirements for the companies of controlled transactions with the tax authorities should be in the range of the arm's length principle. Thereupon, the appropriate agreement of the companies of controlled transactions is that which permits them the maximization of their profits in tax environments with low tax rates, and the maximization of costs in economic environments with high tax rates.

The companies of controlled transactions and the same time the inspections of tax authorities are done under the condition of proportional adjustments. The interpretation of the condition of the proportional adjustments is that the companies that participate in controlled transactions many times don't have the appropriate data and uncontrolled transactions of similar circumstances to compare and therefore they proportionally adjust their data. This means that if the companies that are tested parties conclude that the profits and losses of companies from uncontrolled transactions are much higher or much fewer, they make a proportional analogy to compare them with their data. Thereupon, with the fixed length principle the enterprises of controlled transactions can tackle issues that come from the allocation of the profits and losses (Challoumis, 2021f, 2021h, 2021d, 2021b, 2021g, 2021c, 2021e, 2022b, 2023g, 2023f, 2023h). Therefore, the tax authorities can face the transfer pricing effects on the global tax revenue. The fixed length principle permits the recovery of the tax losses of the global tax revenue from the controlled transactions of the transfer pricing. The next scheme illustrates the procedure that companies of controlled transactions follow for their allocations of profits and losses, the proportional adjustments of data, and the fixed length principle.

Literature Review

The tax revenues correspond to the savings that the companies could have if the taxes were avoided. The way that these savings are administrated is different from case to case (Abate, Christidis, & Purwanto, 2020; Challoumis, 2020b; Ginsburgh & Weber, 2020; Maier, 2012; Marenco, Strohschoen, & Joner, 2017; Omrani et al., 2021; Rumayya, Rammohan, Purwono, & Harymawan, 2020; Urwannachotima, Hanvoravongchai, Ansah, Prasertsom, & Koh, 2020; Woody & Viney, 2017; Zamudio & Cama, 2020; Παπακωνσταντίνου, Κανάββας, & Ντόκας, 2013). Then the benefits of the companies could be managed in a completely different way, as could be saved or could be taxed (Challoumis, 2018b, 2022c, 2023b, 2023d, 2023i, 2023c, 2023a, 2024a, 2024b, 2024c). The theory of the cycle of money shows when the savings robust the economy and when the taxes robust the economy. It is crucial for this

determination to be a separation of savings into the non-returned savings (or escaped savings) and the returned savings (or enforcement savings). For the scope of this analysis below are demonstrated the equations which are:

$$\alpha = \alpha_s + \alpha_t \text{ or } \frac{1}{v} + \alpha_t \quad (1)$$

$$x_m = m - a \quad (2)$$

$$m = \mu + \alpha_p \quad (3)$$

$$\mu = \sum_{\iota=0}^{n} \mu_\iota \quad (4)$$

$$\alpha_p = \sum_{j=0}^{m} \alpha_{pj} \quad (5)$$

$$c_m = \frac{dx_m}{dm} \quad (6)$$

$$c_\alpha = \frac{dx_m}{da} \quad (7)$$

$$c_y = c_m - c_\alpha \quad (8)$$

The variable of α symbolizes the case of the escaped savings. This means that there are savings that are not returning to the economy or come back after a long-term period. The variable of α_s symbolizes the case that there are escaped savings that come from transfer pricing activities. The variable of α_t symbolizes the case that there are escaped savings not from transfer pricing activities but from any other commercial activity. For instance, α_t could refer to the commercial activities that come from uncontrolled transactions. The variable of m symbolizes the financial liquidity in an economy. The variable of μ symbolizes the consumption in an economy. The variable of α_p symbolizes the enforcement savings, which come from the citizens and small and medium-sized enterprises. The variable of x_m symbolizes the condition of financial liquidity in an economy. The variable of c_m symbolizes the velocity of financial liquidity increases or decreases. The variable of c_α symbolizes the velocity of escaped savings. Therefore, the variable of c_y symbolizes the term of the cycle of money (Challoumis, 2018a, 2019a, 2020c, 2020d, 2021i, 2021a, 2021j, 2022c, 2022a, 2023e). The citizens, the small and the middle-sized enterprises substitute the services and the property of the companies which save their money and not invest them or consume it proportionally in the economy. Thereupon, the companies of the controlled transactions are the main cause of the escape savings. The escaped savings are responsible for the decline of the economic dynamic of the economy. The key point of escape savings is that the companies of controlled transactions of transfer pricing are responsible for not reentering these amounts of money in the market. This situation causes a lack of financial liquidity in an economy. The substitution-controlled transactions are not substituted from the citizens and the small and middle-sized companies when it is not plausible to offer the same added value to the products and the services. This case happens especially in the instance of factories, in the research centers, etc. Therefore, these cases in the appropriate tax policy should taxed as uncontrolled transactions independently if they participate in controlled transactions (using the fixed length principle). The enforcement savings are responsible for the high economic dynamic of the economy. Therefore, investments and consumption are elements that come from the

savings of the citizens and the small and the middle-sized companies. The velocity of financial liquidity shows how rapidly the economy's robustness grows or declines accordingly. The velocity of escaped savings shows how rapidly the non-return savings are lost from the market, or by the lack of investments, or by the lack of consumption. The cycle of money represents the condition of the economy. The level of a well-structured tax system, and in general the dynamic of the economy. If this indicator is high, then the economy could have high robustness otherwise has low financial liquidity. Controlled transactions in the theory of the cycle of money are considered not only the cases of transfer pricing, but any kind of administration of profits and losses to avoid taxation. Uncontrolled transactions in the theory of the cycle of money are the case of the commercial activity of citizens, small and medium-sized enterprises, factories, research centers, and any kind of commercial activity that cannot be substituted by the companies of controlled transactions. The fixed length principle tackles issues subjects like the case cycle of money. This doesn't mean that restriction must apply the fixed length principle as the cycle of money is a more widely theory which exceeds the transfer pricing scope.

Therefore, it has been obtained that the cycle of money grows when there is a tax system like the case of fixed length principle which permits the low taxation of uncontrolled transactions and the higher taxation of controlled transactions. Should be mentioned that as uncontrolled transactions are considered the same happens with the cases of the financial liquidity of citizens and the small and middle-sized companies.

Results

For the mathematical approach to the cycle of money:

$$\alpha_p = \alpha_r + \alpha_n * h_n + \alpha_m * h_m \quad (9)$$

$$\alpha_r \geq \alpha_n * h_n \geq \alpha_m * h_m \quad (10)$$

In the prior two equations used some impact factors, which are the α_p which is also demonstrated in eq, (5), moreover the variables α_r, α_n, h_n,α_m and the h_m. The variable $\alpha_r$symbolizes the impact factor of the rest rewarding taxes. The symbol of α_n is the impact factor of education and any technical knowledge. The symbol of α_m is about the impact factor of health anything relevant and supporting of this issue. The symbol of h_n, and of the h_m, are the coefficients of the education and the health impact factor accordingly. Therefore, the prior equations have been applied in the next table for the coefficients of the values of the cycle of money with and without some impact factors of the rewarding taxes.

Table: Compiling coefficients

Factors	*Values*	*Values*
α_s	0.6	0.6
α_t	0.7	0.7
μ	0.9	0.9
α_r	0.4	-
$\alpha_n * h_n$	0.3	0.3
$\alpha_m * h_m$	0.2	0.2

The generator of this procedure used the coefficients which appeared in the previous table. Therefore, the factors have an upper limit of 1, and a lower limit of 0, but s and $\tilde{s}$ are plausible to receive

values greater than one as their mathematical structure allows this. After 461 iterations the following diagram:

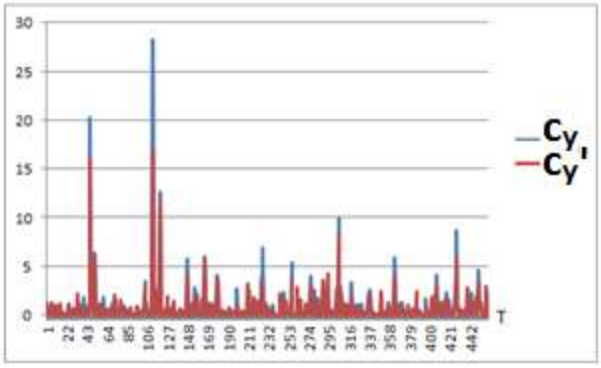

Figure 2: The cycle of money with rewarding taxes and without the rest rewarding taxes

In the previous scheme, it was obtained that the impact factor of rest rewarding taxes has an impact on the cycle of money. An economy with structural problems in the supporting settings of education and health diminishes its economic dynamic. This means that these taxes belong to the supportive taxes for the economy. Therefore, the economy has low bureaucracy (supportive and not extended) and the public administration effectively returns the taxes to the market.

Conclusions

The supportive administration of the public sector to the private sector enforces the economy as it was expected. Then the impact factor of the rest rewarding taxes describes this situation. The effective and low bureaucracy of the public sector supports the market and the economic dynamic of any economic environment. The rewarding taxes enforce the quality and quantity characteristics of any economy. The cycle of money as determined bibliographically supports the concept that an effective economy must have lower taxes on the companies that don't participate in controlled transactions, and higher taxation rates on the companies that are substituting the economic activities of smaller companies. Following this concept, the economy would have a high distribution and reuse of money.

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