

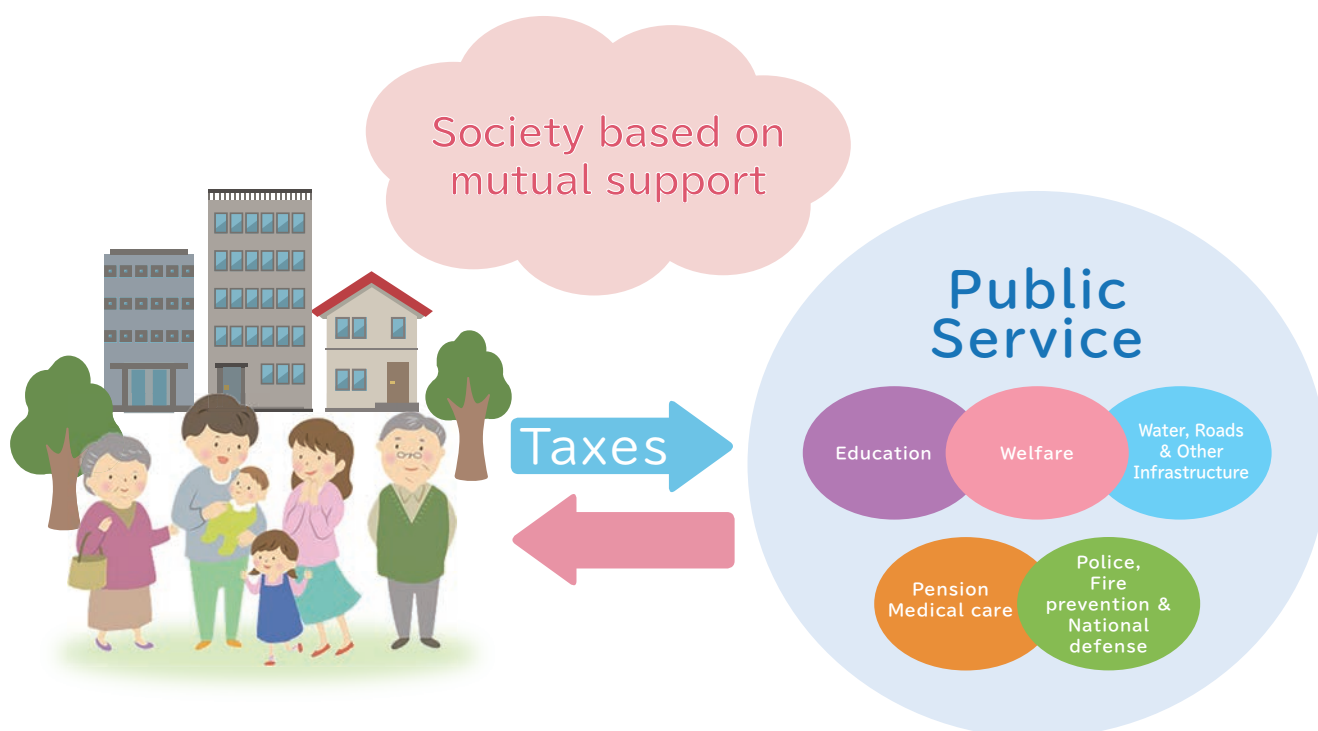
1 “Tax” is a “Society Membership Fee”.

Public services such as social security (e.g. pensions and medical care), infrastructure (e.g. tap water and road), education, police services, fire prevention, and defense services are indispensable for our affluent life. However, their provision costs much money.

It is socially inappropriate to provide social security and education only for people who can afford the costs. It is also difficult to provide police and defense services only for people who need them. If **public services** are left to be provided by the private sector under the market principles, they may fail to be provided in sufficient volume or at sufficient levels.

Thus, **public services** should be implemented in the public sector by using taxes to accommodate the need of public services.

People need widely and fairly share costs of **public services** to support each other and build a better society. Therefore, taxes can be accurately described as a “**society membership fee**”.



2 The Role of “Tax”

1 Fundraising Function

The tax system is positioned as the most direct and important means to raise funds for the **public services** mentioned above.

2 Income Redistribution Function

Income tax and inheritance tax have **progressivity**, which demand a greater burden on people with economic power, and they play a role in **redistributing** income and assets in conjunction with expenditures of social security benefits, etc.

3 Economy-stabilizing Function

The tax automatically limits economic fluctuations and **stabilizes the economy** by holding down total demand through a tax revenue rise during an economic boom and stimulating total demand through a tax revenue decline during a slump .

3 The Three Principles of “Tax”

Principle of Fairness

The “**horizontal fairness**” principle requires people with the same economic capacity to pay the same tax, while the “**vertical fairness**” principle requires people with greater economic capacity to pay higher tax. In recent years, “**fairness across generations**” has become important.

Principle of Neutrality

The principle of **neutrality** means that the tax system should not distort economic activities by individuals and business corporations.

Principle of Simplicity

The principle of **simplicity** means that the tax system should be as simple as possible and made understandable.

In this way, there are various **fairness** indicators, while their implications are not always the same to everyone. It is necessary to consider such factors and build tax systems which adapt to the structured change in the economic society.