Abstract

In this thesis we compare the tax systems of the Czech Republic and Italy. At first we provide the major characteristics of their tax systems and then we assess the development of the tax burden, tax revenues and tax rates in both countries. Based on data from the period 1995-2009 we developed the regression models of tax revenues from four main types of taxes – corporate income taxes, personal income taxes, social security contributions and value added taxes. The models are designed to indicate the most important factors to determine these revenues and to explore which influences are the strongest. We address variables directly linked to the tax setting, e.g. the statutory tax rates or implicit tax rates, as well as the indicators linked to the country's performance and the economic cycle, e.g. GDP per capita, GDP growth or unemployment. As the major contribution of our work, we consider the final conclusions provided at the end of the sixth chapter. Based on our models we were able to indicate the opportunities to increase the tax revenues from different types of taxes and also to define the potential excessive tax burden and cases where further increases in tax rates are inconvenient.