

Taxation for Development: A Reform Agenda

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To collect revenue is essential but not enough

Main reform objectives for the region

- Increase revenues
- Improve horizontal and vertical equity
- Promote efficiency and productivity

There are trade-offs, but also scope for synergies

Several recommendations can achieve more than one objective

No one-size-fits-all prescription

 Reform strategies need to be tailored to countries' economic, institutional and socio-political context





Personal income tax reform options

Main recommendations

- Reduce the personal income exemption level
- Cap deductions that rise with income
- Broaden the tax base
- Adopt a dual income tax

These reforms would

- Increase revenue
- Improve horizontal equity and efficiency
- Increase the redistributive capacity of the tax
- Facilitate tax administration and enforcement





Corporate income tax and natural resources

Corporate income tax

- Reduce pervasive tax incentives
- Combat tax avoidance, especially through transfer pricing
- Possibly utilize increased revenues to reduce corporate tax rates

Natural resource taxes

Shift from royalties to more efficient profit taxes



VAT reform options

Main recommendations

- Eliminate pervasive exemptions
- Unify rates
- Use part of additional revenues to compensate poor households
- Use the rest to reduce payroll taxes

These reforms would

- Reduce informality
- Improve productivity and external competitiveness
- Facilitate tax administration
- Not hurt the poor





Taxing "bads" to protect "goods"

Main recommendations

- Focus excises on a few goods whose consumption is to be discouraged (notably alcohol and tobacco)
- Strengthen environmentally-related taxes
- Eliminate significant energy subsidies in some countries
- Consider the introduction of taxes on carbon emissions

Such reforms would

- Mobilize revenue
- Promote efficiency in the use of scarce resources
- Improve vertical equity





Phasing out "heterodox taxes"

Main recommendations

- Eliminate financial transactions and export taxes
- Progressively reduce presumptive tax regimes (including special regimes for SMEs), as tax administration improves
- Such reforms would improve efficiency, including by reducing disincentives for SMEs to outgrow special regimes
- They would need to be combined with other recommended reforms to offset potential revenue losses

Local taxes for local development

 Sub-national governments in LAC have limited sources of own revenues (except states in Brazil), hampering political accountability, fiscal responsibility, and improved provision of goods and services

Potential new sub-national tax handles

- Regional income tax (or surcharge on national income tax)
- Regional VAT (Problem: complexity of taxing interstate trade)
- Regional or local excise taxes (or surcharge on national excises)

Better utilization of existing sub-national revenues

- Property taxes (with improvements in property cadasters)
- User fees
- Tax administration





Obstacles to tax reform: Mainly political economy

- Dependence on revenues from non-renewable natural resources, which discourages domestic revenue mobilization
- Resistance of economically and politically powerful interest groups that benefit from tax concessions
- Poor perception by the median voter of
 - The value of public goods and services
 - The link between revenues and the fiscal space for improving the provision of such goods and services
 - The effectiveness and fairness of the tax administration
 - The cost of tax expenditures
 - Soft budget constraints that discourage sub-national tax effort





How to overcome these obstacles?

Increased budget transparency and communication

 Estimate and disseminate the distribution of costs and benefits of tax expenditures

Institutional reforms

- Save part of resource revenues
- Harden the sub-national budget constraint
- Increase autonomy and transparency of tax administration





