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**G20 Research Group**  
at Trinity College at the Munk School of Global Affairs in the University of Toronto  
with the  
**International Organisations Research Institute**  
at the National Research University Higher School of Economics, Moscow  
present the

## **2014 Brisbane G20 Summit Final Compliance Report**

17 November 2014 to 1 October 2015

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“The University of Toronto ... produced a detailed analysis to the extent of which each G20 country has met its commitments since the last summit ... I think this is important; we come to these summits, we make these commitments, we say we are going to do these things and it is important that there is an organisation that checks up on who has done what.”

— *David Cameron, Prime Minister, United Kingdom, at the 2012 Los Cabos Summit*

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## 15. Development: Tax Administration

2014-55: We will work with them [developing countries] to build their tax administration capacity.

*G20 Brisbane Summit Leader's Communiqué*

### Assessment

Country	No Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Argentina			+1
Australia		0	
Brazil			+1
Canada			+1
China		0	
France		0	
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia			+1
Italy	-1		
Japan		0	
Korea			+1
Mexico			+1
Russia		0	
Saudi Arabia	-1		
South Africa	-1		
Turkey			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States		0	
European Union			+1
Average		+0.40	

### Background

The G20 launched its development agenda during 2010 Seoul summit with the adoption of the Multi-Year Action Plan on Development (MYAP). The MYAP established nine pillars where G20 action was identified as necessary to resolve the most significant challenges facing developing countries with respect to inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth. The eighth pillar, domestic resources mobilization, stressed the importance of strengthening “tax regimes and fiscal policies in developing countries to provide a sustainable revenue base for inclusive growth and social equity, as well as to enhance the transparency and accountability of public finances.”<sup>2230</sup> The Action Plan also calls for international organizations such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), United Nations, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank to support the development of more effective tax systems in developing countries.<sup>2231</sup>

According to a report published by the OECD, IMF, UN and World Bank for the G20 Development Working Group (DWG), taxation provides governments with the necessary funds needed to invest in development, relieve poverty, and deliver public services.<sup>2232</sup> It also allows developing countries to reduce their dependency on foreign aid. Moreover, according to the report, tax system design is closely linked to

<sup>2230</sup> Annex II: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, The Seoul Summit Document (Seoul) 12 November 2010. Access: 19 February 2014. <http://www.g20dwg.org/documents/pdf/view/323/>.

<sup>2231</sup> Annex II: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, The Seoul Summit Document (Seoul) 12 November 2010. Access: 19 February 2014. <http://www.g20dwg.org/documents/pdf/view/323/>.

<sup>2232</sup> Supporting the Development of More Effective Tax System, A Report to the G20 Development Working Group by the IMF, OECD, UN, and World Bank 2011. Access: 19 February 2014. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/g20/pdf/110311.pdf>.

domestic and international investment decisions, including in terms of transparency and fairness. Thus, a strong tax administration is essential to strengthening domestic resource mobilization. Despite this, half of the sub Saharan African countries still mobilize less than 17% of their GDP in tax revenues, which is well below the 20% minimum level considered by the UN as necessary to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Therefore, the G20 needs to take greater action in assisting developing countries in building capacity with respect to their tax administrations.

### **Commitment Features**

The commitment requires G20 members to assist developing countries in building capacity in the area of tax administration. The report to the G20 DWG focused on supporting the development of more effective tax systems identified two main ways in which G20 countries can better assist developing countries to strengthen their tax systems and support their revenue mobilization efforts: leading by example in addressing common issues and furthering common interests, and acting as shareholders or members of the international organizations most closely concerned with taxation and development.<sup>2233</sup>

In order to fulfill these two mandates the report developed several recommendations for G20 Leaders on capacity building:<sup>2234</sup>

#### *Common issues, common interests — leading by example and developing partnerships*

1. Estimate and publish tax expenditures, and the cost of special provisions, in regular tax expenditure and budgets. G20 countries could lead and encourage a more rigorous assessment of the costs and benefits of such provisions.
2. Develop analytical frameworks, suitable to the varying needs and circumstances of different countries, to assess the costs and benefits of preferential tax treatments, including in particular tax incentives aimed at FDI, and provide guidelines for countries which use such incentives.
3. Disclose and consider reducing the scope of tax exemptions required by G20 countries from country recipients of aid-funded projects.
4. Undertake “spillover” analyses of proposed changes to tax law in G20 countries, for example in trade and international taxation — which could have effects on the fiscal circumstances of developing countries.

#### *Acting as shareholders or members in international organizations*

1. Encourage international organizations to more thoroughly assess and act upon linkages of tax and expenditure policies in their technical assistance to developing countries.
2. Encourage the IMF and World Bank, working with other international and regional organizations as appropriate, to further develop and make publicly available consistent and detailed revenue data sets for the developing countries.
3. Encourage the international organizations, including the Forum on Tax Administrations, to develop a tool kit of measures to counter tax evasion and avoidance, based on best practices and guidelines adapted to the needs of developing countries.
4. Promote the Multilateral Convention on Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters.

Given the important role which international organizations play in enhancing tax capacity of developing countries, the implementation of this commitment will be assessed through monitoring national actions on a bilateral basis and actions through and in partnership with international institutions (OECD, IMF, UN, World Bank, among others). In order to receive full compliance G20 members must take actions to assist

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<sup>2233</sup> Supporting the Development of More Effective Tax System, A Report to the G20 Development Working Group by the IMF, OECD, UN, and World Bank 2011. Access: 19 February 2014. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/g20/pdf/110311.pdf>.

<sup>2234</sup> Supporting the Development of More Effective Tax System, A Report to the G20 Development Working Group by the IMF, OECD, UN, and World Bank 2011. Access: 19 February 2014. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/g20/pdf/110311.pdf>.

developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common concerns and as stakeholders or member of international organizations.

**Scoring Guidelines**

-1	Member does not assist developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common interests or as stakeholders or members of international organizations.
0	Member assists developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common interests OR as stakeholders or members of international organizations, but not both.
+1	Member assists developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common concerns AND as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

**Argentina: +1**

Argentina has fully complied with the commitment on building tax administration capacity in developing countries.

Argentina has assisted developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common interests.

Argentina continues to publish data on taxes collected on a monthly basis.<sup>2235</sup>

On 11 December 2015, Officials from the National Customs and Tax Administration (SUNAT) of Peru came to Argentina to participate in the internship that gave the Argentinian Federal Administration of Public Revenue (AFIP). SUNAT agents and their Argentine counterparts discussed the conceptual models, and technological and application architecture that supports Tax Accounting.<sup>2236</sup>

On 23 February 2015, it was reported that the Federal Administration of Public Revenue of Argentina held a meeting with the ambassador of Azerbaijan to continue strengthening cooperation in tax and customs spheres.<sup>2237</sup>

On 17 March 2015, a delegation of officials from the Argentinian Federal Administration of Public Revenue visited Morocco, where they conducted seminars and shares successful experiences in online submission of affidavits, electronic payment, registration system, current accounts and other tax-oriented issues such as electronic monitoring and control tax data.<sup>2238</sup>

Argentina has assisted developing countries in capacity building as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

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<sup>2235</sup> Recaudación de Septiembre, El Diario de la AFIP. 1 October 2015. Access: 11 October 2015. <http://www.dialogofiscal.gob.ar/panoramaFiscal/recaudacion/septiembre2015.aspx>.

<sup>2236</sup> La AFIP brindó una pasantía sobre el Sistema de Cuentas Tributarias a su par de Perú, El Diario de la AFIP. 11 December 2014. Access: 7 April 2015. <http://www.dialogofiscal.gob.ar/internacionales/sistemaCuentasTributarias.aspx>.

<sup>2237</sup> Argentina y Azerbaiyán continúan reforzando sus lazos aduaneros y tributarios, El Diario de la AFIP. 23 February 2015. Access: 7 April 2015. <http://www.dialogofiscal.gob.ar/internacionales/lazosAduaneros.aspx>.

<sup>2238</sup> La AFIP brinda asistencia técnica a la DGI de Marruecos, El Diario de la AFIP. 17 March 2015. Access: 7 April 2015. <http://www.dialogofiscal.gob.ar/internacionales/dgiMarruecos.aspx>.

According to the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes report delivered to G20 Finance Ministers, Argentina has been largely compliant with the international standard of transparency and exchange of information on request.<sup>2239</sup>

On 11-14 December 2015, Argentina organized a workshop “Mega data in Precise Agriculture,” attended by the representatives of Inter-American Centre of Tax Administrations, EMBRAPA Brazil and researchers from the USA, Uruguay, etc. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange techniques on data analysis in agriculture. The initiative was supported by the participants, and the next meeting is to take place in August in Colombia.<sup>2240</sup>

On 22-26 March 2015, the Argentinean Federal Administration of Public Revenue organized a course “The tax administration against global taxpayer” in close collaboration with the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). This course provided a solid introduction to the technical aspects of international taxation, as well as the theoretical approach, based on the most updated information.<sup>2241</sup>

On 15 June 2015, Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos (AFIP) of Argentina provided technical assistance to the Subsecretaría de Estado de Tributación of Paraguay. The AFIP provided specialized technical assistance to its counterpart as part of the cooperation project between tax administrations.<sup>2242</sup>

On 6 July 2015, tax administrations of Argentina and Colombia have agreed to strengthen their ties of cooperation. According to the source, Administración Federal de Ingresos Públicos (AFIP) of Argentina provided training on electronic methods in taxation to the Tax and Customs of Colombia (DIAN), under the EUR OsociAL Programme for Social Cohesion in Latin America Control.<sup>2243</sup>

Argentina has assisted developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common concerns and as stakeholders or members of international organizations. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Anton Markov*

## **Australia: 0**

Australia has partially complied with the commitment on assisting developing countries to build their tax administration capacity.

Australia has taken actions to assist developing countries in capacity building through national actions.

Since 2009, Australia has been providing broad governance assistance to Nauru, aimed at helping the country’s government to improve fiscal management, strengthen public financial management, improve government communications and enhance data collection. To this end Australia is funding the recruitment and salaries of three Deputy Secretaries within the Department of Finance, responsible for revenue collection

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<sup>2239</sup> Tax Transparency 2014: Report on Progress, Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes. Access: 7 April 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/GFannualreport2014.pdf>.

<sup>2240</sup> El CIAT estuvo presente en taller sobre agricultura de precisión en Argentina, CIAT Blog. 10 January 2015. Access: 7 April 2015. <http://www.ciatnews.cgiar.org/es/2015/01/10/el-ciat-estuvo-presente-en-taller-sobre-agricultura-de-precision-en-argentina/>.

<sup>2241</sup> Echegaray presentó el curso internacional “La administración tributaria frente el contribuyente global”, El Diario de la AFIP. 23 March 2015. Access: 7 April 2015. <http://www.dialogofiscal.gob.ar/gestion/bariloche.aspx>.

<sup>2242</sup> La AFIP brindó asistencia técnica a la Subsecretaría de Estado de Tributación de Paraguay, El Diario de la AFIP. 15 June 2015. Access: 11 October 2015. <http://www.dialogofiscal.gob.ar/internacionales/tributacionParaguay.aspx>.

<sup>2243</sup> Las administraciones tributarias de Argentina y Colombia refuerzan sus vínculos de cooperación, El Diario de la AFIP. 6 July 2015. Access: 11 October 2015. <http://www.dialogofiscal.gob.ar/internacionales/cooperacionColombia.aspx>.

including customs revenue, debt management, public expenditure policy, as well as broad fiscal management.<sup>2244</sup>

No Australian actions to assist developing countries in tax administration capacity building within the international institutions have been registered.

During the compliance period Australia has taken steps aimed at assisting developing countries in building their tax administration capacity through national actions but not as a member of international organization. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Andrei Sakharov*

### **Brazil: +1**

Brazil has fully complied with the commitment on building tax administration capacity in developing countries.

Brazil has assisted developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common interests.

On 26 November 2014, the Ministry of Justice of Brazil participated in the Launch Workshop Asset Recovery Network for West Africa. The Brazilian participation in the forum aims to expand the partnership of cooperation in asset recovery and tax evasions fighting with the African continent. The Arin-WA Network is an informal platform to assist in locating, identifying, freezing and confiscation of assets in the West African region. Brazil also participates in other forums and networks on the subject, such as the Asset Recovery Network of Financial Action Task Force of South America (RRAG) and the Asset Recovery Network (StAR Interpol).<sup>2245</sup>

Brazil has assisted developing countries in capacity building as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

On 22 December, the Administrative Council for Economic Defence (CADE) of the Federative Republic of Brazil and the Integrity Vice Presidency of the World Bank Group signed a memorandum of understanding. Under the memorandum the parties create transparent information exchange system by providing each other with relevant for financial frauds detection and prevention data which can facilitate elimination of tax evasions.<sup>2246</sup>

On 6 January 2015, the CADE and the Inter-American Development Bank signed an agreement for cooperation and information sharing. It involves information exchange in spheres of such financial frauds as tax evasions, money laundering and corruption.<sup>2247</sup>

As of March 2015, Brazil is admitted to be largely compliant with the international standard of transparency and exchange of information in both phase 1 and phase 2.<sup>2248</sup>

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<sup>2244</sup> Governance assistance in Nauru, Australian Government. Access 14 May 2015. <http://dfat.gov.au/geo/nauru/development-assistance/Pages/governance-assistance-nauru.aspx>.

<sup>2245</sup> Ministério da Justiça Busca Intensificar Cooperação Jurídica com Gana e Paraguai, Brazilian Ministério da Justiça 26 November 2014. Access: 4 April 2015. <http://www.justica.gov.br/noticias/ministerio-da-justica-busca-intensificar-cooperacao-juridica-com-gana-e-paraguai>

<sup>2246</sup> The Administrative Council for Economic Defence 22 December 2014. Access: 4 April 2015. [http://www.cade.gov.br/upload/MoU%20CAD E%20-%20INT%20\(English\).pdf](http://www.cade.gov.br/upload/MoU%20CAD E%20-%20INT%20(English).pdf)

<sup>2247</sup> The Administrative Council for Economic Defence of Brazil 6 January 2015. Access: 4 April 2015. <http://www.cade.gov.br/upload/Conv%C3%AAnio%20CAD E-BID.pdf>

<sup>2248</sup> Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes, Phase 1 and Phase 2 Reviews, OECD. Access: 4 April 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/GFratings.pdf>

Brazil has assisted developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common concerns and as stakeholders or members of international organizations. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Sergey Burok*

### **Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with the commitment on tax administration.

The Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) is committed to take advantage of emerging opportunities and to address the realities of the current global environment for reinforcing strategic partnerships with key countries and organizations and leveraging new networks of influence with developing and emerging economies.<sup>2249</sup>

Canada participates in the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters to tackle tax evasion and avoidance especially in developing countries.<sup>2250</sup>

Canada supports the Addis Tax Initiative aimed at helping developing countries to collect more in the form of taxes and non-tax revenues from their own citizens and businesses.<sup>2251</sup>

Canada has assisted developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common concerns, and as stakeholders or members of international organizations during the compliance period. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov*

### **China: 0**

China has partially complied with the commitment on tax administration.

China has assisted developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common concerns.

On 26 March 2015, President of the Republic of Indonesia Joko Widodo visited the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference in China. During the visit China and Indonesia agreed to improve taxation cooperation, combat international tax evasion, help developing countries and low-income countries increase capabilities related taxation, develop favourable taxation environment for investment, economic cooperation and trade between the two countries. China and Indonesia signed the Protocol to and Memorandum of Understanding on the Agreement between the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income.<sup>2252</sup>

No facts of China's assistance to developing countries in capacity building as stakeholders or members of international organizations have been registered during the compliance period. China has assisted developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common concerns,

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<sup>2249</sup> Offshoring Canadian Taxes. Access: 4 April 2015. <http://www.cra-arc.gc.ca/gncy/cmplnc/crprttxvdcn/menu-eng.html>

<sup>2250</sup> Jurisdictions Participating in the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters. Status –8 April 2015. Access: 10 April 2015. [http://www.oecd.org/tax/exchange-of-tax-information/Status\\_of\\_convention.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/tax/exchange-of-tax-information/Status_of_convention.pdf)

<sup>2251</sup> About the Addis Tax Initiative. Participating countries, International Tax Compact. Access: 20 October 2015. <http://www.taxcompact.net/activities-events/addis-tax-initiative.html>

<sup>2252</sup> Joint Statement on Strengthening Comprehensive Strategic Partnership between the People's Republic of China and The Republic of Indonesia, Embassy of the People's Republic of China in the Kingdom of Norway 26 March 2015. Access: 25 April 2015. [http://wza.fmprc.gov.cn/yxsm/index.php?m=proxy&a=show&q\\_url=http%3A%2F%2Fno.china-embassy.org%2Feng%2F.%2Fzyxw%2Ft1249201.htm](http://wza.fmprc.gov.cn/yxsm/index.php?m=proxy&a=show&q_url=http%3A%2F%2Fno.china-embassy.org%2Feng%2F.%2Fzyxw%2Ft1249201.htm)



but they do not assisted developing countries in capacity building as stakeholders or members of international organizations. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Svetlana Nikitina*

### **France: 0**

France has partially complied with the commitment on tax administration.

France is generally paying little attention to specific solutions that will benefit developing countries and has expressed no intention to undertake impact assessments of its international tax policies or its tax treaties to analyse the spillover effects on developing countries.

France supports the Addis Tax Initiative aimed at helping developing countries to collect more in the form of taxes and non-tax revenues from their own citizens and businesses.<sup>2253</sup>

France has assisted developing countries in tax capacity building as stakeholders or members of international organizations, but failed to do the same through national actions that address common issues and common concerns. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with the commitment on building tax administration capacity in developing countries.

Germany has assisted developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common interests.

On 16, 17 February 2015, the participants of the Executive Master's in Taxation Programme attended an expert meeting with the Bavarian Tax Administration at the Tax Office in Munich.<sup>2254</sup> Among the topics under discussion were "Base Erosion and Profit Shifting," the taxation on e-commerce, the standards of „Automatic Exchange of Information" (AEOI) and other highly relevant subjects. The main objective of the meeting was to provide practical exchange of experiences in the field of taxation. The event is a part of the Executive Master's in Taxation Programme launched on 17 October 2014 by Thomas Silberhorn, Parliamentary State Secretary at Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany. The above mentioned participants are the first cohort of 27 employees of revenue authorities and ministries of finance from across sub-Saharan Africa accepted for the new Master of Arts in Tax Policy and Tax Administration.<sup>2255</sup> The programme was developed jointly by GIZ's Good Financial Governance (GFG) in Africa Programme<sup>2256</sup> [Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit is a federal enterprise that supports the German Government in achieving its objectives in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development<sup>2257</sup>], the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF) and the Berlin School of

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<sup>2253</sup> About the Addis Tax Initiative. Participating countries, International Tax Compact. Access: 20 October 2015.

<http://www.taxcompact.net/activities-events/addis-tax-initiative.html>

<sup>2254</sup> News, Executive Master's In Taxation 16 February 2015. Access: 22 April 2015. <http://www.emtaxation.org/News.aspx>

<sup>2255</sup> Current Cohort, Executive Master's In Taxation 16 February 2015. Access: 22 April

2015. <http://www.emtaxation.org/TheProgramme/CurrentCohort.aspx>

<sup>2256</sup> Transparente Und Verantwortungsvolle Nutzung Öffentlicher Finanzen, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit. Access: 22 April 2015. <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/17668.html>

<sup>2257</sup> Profil, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit. Access: 21 April 2015.

<http://www.giz.de/en/aboutgiz/profile.html>

Economics and Law on the basis of partner needs of African tax officials, policy-makers and tax practitioners to help them expand their expertise in tax policy and tax administration.<sup>2258</sup>

Germany has assisted developing countries in capacity building as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

In February 2015, a draft Field Guide of the Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT) was issued.<sup>2259</sup> It contains a structured methodology of this new initiative of the International Monetary Fund. The purpose of the organization is to provide measures to strengthen tax administration effectiveness and ensure fair, efficient, and transparent tax collection through assessing relative strengths and weaknesses of tax administrations. Germany actively participates in the affairs of the organization. German representatives hold places in most of its organs. For example, Marion Fleuth-Leferink is a member of the Steering Committee, the main directive body in TADAT, which also means that Germany is among the Contributors to the TADAT sub-account.<sup>2260</sup> Apart from that, Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany is also one the TADAT international partners.<sup>2261</sup> TADAT carries out its assessment not only in advanced countries, but all over the world. Developing countries are widely engaged into the activities of the organization. The African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF) is a member of the Technical Advisory Group, whose aim is to support the technical development and maintenance of the diagnostic tool. Maimbo Nyanga, the Director for Research and Planning of the Zambian Revenue Authority (ZRA), speaking at the kick-off event, explained that the TADAT assessment was particularly useful to the ZRA in gaining a better understanding of reform needs and priorities.<sup>2262</sup> It is also worth mentioning that all current pilot missions of the organization take place in developing countries.<sup>2263</sup>

On 15 July 2015, the Addis Tax Initiative was launched on the basis of International Tax Compact (ITC) in the course of the 3rd Financing for Development Conference in Addis Ababa in 2015.<sup>2264</sup> ITC is an informal platform collaborating with interested countries and regional institutions in promoting effective, fair and transparent tax systems and fighting tax evasion and avoidance on a global scale. Germany is a participating country to the initiative and German government was the one who originally proposed it. Among other participants are developing countries of Sub-Saharan Africa and the abovementioned ATAF. The initiative is aimed at intensification of international cooperation in the area of taxation and improvement of the participating states' tax systems.<sup>2265</sup>

In July 2015, a study „Information Technology in Tax Administration in Developing Countries” was published. It provides an overview on the experience in 13 diverse developing countries with IT-based tax reforms as well as activities of major donors specializing in this area. The study was commissioned by KfW in partnership with the GIZ Sector Programme for Good Financial Governance and was funded by the German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). Several members of the International

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<sup>2258</sup> New International Degree To Strengthen Tax Administrations In Africa, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit. Access: 22 April 2015. <http://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/27232.html>

<sup>2259</sup> Draft Field Guide, TADAT February 2015. Access: 22 April 2015. [http://www.tadat.org/files/TADAT\\_FieldGuide\\_V5.pdf](http://www.tadat.org/files/TADAT_FieldGuide_V5.pdf)

<sup>2260</sup> Steering Committee, TADAT. Access: 22 April 2015. <http://tadat.org/overview/SteeringCommittee%20.html>

<sup>2261</sup> TADAT Partners, TADAT. Access: 22 April 2015. [http://tadat.org/overview/tadat\\_partner.html](http://tadat.org/overview/tadat_partner.html)

<sup>2262</sup> New Tool to Improve Tax Administration, IMF 5 March 2014. Access: 22 April 2015. <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/survey/so/2014/NEW030314A.htm>

<sup>2263</sup> New, Pilot Missions, TADAT. Access: 22 April 2015. [http://tadat.org/news\\_events/PilotMissions.html](http://tadat.org/news_events/PilotMissions.html)

<sup>2264</sup> Addis Tax Initiative Background, International Tax Compact. Access: 14 October 2015. <http://www.taxcompact.net/activities-events/addis-tax-initiative.html>

<sup>2265</sup> ITC Factsheet, International Tax Compact. Access: 14 October 2015. <http://www.taxcompact.net/documents/ITC-Factsheet.pdf>

Tax Compact (ITC), in particular CIAT and the IMF, contributed with valuable comments on the terms and reference and shared their experience.<sup>2266</sup>

Germany has assisted developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common concerns and as stakeholders or members of international organizations. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Sergei Titov*

### **India: +1**

India has fully complied with the commitment on building tax administration capacity in developing countries.

India has assisted developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common interests.

On 23-24 December 2014, the SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka) Standing Committee approved the Report on Avoidance and Double Taxation and Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters.<sup>2267</sup> All the member-countries are referred to developing economies according to the definition given by the World Bank,<sup>2268</sup> which means that the collaboration in the sphere of taxes might be seen as the assistance provided by India to developing countries.

On 1 July 2015, Mauritius and India came to an understanding about the Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement. The existing DTAA had already contributed to the development of the country's financial services sector<sup>2269</sup>, as the Minister of Finance and Economic Development of the Republic of Mauritius, Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo, noted; and the amended one would assist in fighting the activities of a shadow economy.<sup>2270</sup>

India has assisted developing countries in capacity building as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

As of 21 October 2015, India participates in the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters.<sup>2271</sup>

On 9 February 2015, OECD Secretary-General in his Report to G20 Finance Ministers stated that as of February 2015, the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax purposes finished the second phase of evaluating jurisdictions' compliance with the international standard of transparency and exchange of information on request. India has received the rating of "compliant." Moreover, the report notices that India took the obligation to put into effect the new AEI (Automatic Exchange of Information)

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<sup>2266</sup> Information Technology in Tax Administration in Developing Countries, International Tax Compact September 2015. Access: 14 October 2015. <http://www.taxcompact.net/documents/IT-Tax-Administration-Study.pdf>.

<sup>2267</sup> Note by the Secretariat of Economic and Financial Cooperation, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation 22 January 2015. Access: 7 April 2015. [http://www.saarc-sec.org/uploads/document/Note%20on%20Eco%20and%20Fin%20Coop%20-%2022%20January%202015\\_20150122045846.doc](http://www.saarc-sec.org/uploads/document/Note%20on%20Eco%20and%20Fin%20Coop%20-%2022%20January%202015_20150122045846.doc).

<sup>2268</sup> Country and Lending Groups, the World Bank. Access: 7 April 2015. <http://data.worldbank.org/about/country-and-lending-groups>.

<sup>2269</sup> India and Mauritius reach consensus on Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement, Government of the Republic of Mauritius 1 July 2015. Access: 11 October 2015. <http://www.govmu.org/English/News/Pages/India-and-Mauritius-reach-consensus-on-Double-Taxation-Avoidance-Agreement.aspx>.

<sup>2270</sup> Mauritius joins global tax convention to fight black money, The Economic Times 24 June 2015. Access: 11 October 2015. [http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2015-06-24/news/63782762\\_1\\_india-and-mauritius-india-mauritius-tax-treaty](http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2015-06-24/news/63782762_1_india-and-mauritius-india-mauritius-tax-treaty).

<sup>2271</sup> Jurisdiction Participating in the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters Status - 4 March 2015, OECD 4 March 2015. Access: 21 October 2015. [http://www.oecd.org/tax/exchange-of-tax-information/Status\\_of\\_convention.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/tax/exchange-of-tax-information/Status_of_convention.pdf).

Standard in 2018. As the member of the Global Forum, India is committed to provide technical assistance to developing countries to implement the new Standard.<sup>2272</sup>

As of 10 October 2015, India is a party to CATA, — Commonwealth Association of Tax Administrations. The organization including 47 member-countries, among which virtually all are developing countries, aims at promoting efficient tax administrations through conferences, training programmes, publications and knowledge sharing.<sup>2273</sup>

India has assisted developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common concerns and as stakeholders or members of international organizations. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Anastasiia Matiukhina*

### **Indonesia: +1**

Indonesia has fully complied with the commitment on building tax administration capacity in developing countries.

Indonesia has assisted developing countries in capacity building as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

On 12 February 2015, Indonesian ministry of finance informed that at the meeting of the G20 finance ministers and central bank governors that had taken place in Istanbul on 9-10 February, the country had encouraged the implementation of the agreement to address Base Erosion and Profit Shifting issue. Additionally, Indonesian side expected international taxation cooperation agenda in the form of taxation information exchange among countries to be realized immediately.<sup>2274</sup>

Indonesia has assisted developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common interests.

Since 2011 Indonesia has been engaged in capacity-building program in the area of taxation in Palestine.<sup>2275</sup>

Indonesia has assisted developing countries in capacity building as stakeholders or members of international organizations and on a bilateral basis. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Andrey Shelepon*

### **Italy: -1**

Italy has failed to comply with the commitment on assisting developing countries to build their tax administration capacity.

No facts of Italy's national actions to assist developing countries in tax administration capacity building have been registered during the monitoring period.

No facts of Italy's involvement into international institutions' efforts to assist developing countries in tax administration capacity building have been registered.

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<sup>2272</sup> OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers, OECD 9 February 2015. Access: 7 April 2015.

<http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/2015-Feb-GF-report-G20.pdf>.

<sup>2273</sup> Commonwealth Association on Tax Administration. Access: 11 October 2015. <http://www.catatax.org/about/>.

<sup>2274</sup> Indonesia Encourages Implementation of MGM Agreement in G20, Ministry of Finance of Indonesia 12 February 2015. Access date: 17 April 2015. <http://www.kemenkeu.go.id/en/Berita/indonesia-encourages-implementation-mgm-agreement-g20>.

<sup>2275</sup> Land and Building Tax Training for Palestine, Ministry of Finance of Indonesia 28 November 2011. Access date: 13 October 2015. <http://www.bppk.kemenkeu.go.id/publikasi/konten/arsip-berita/8-berita-setban/14993-land-and-building-tax-training-for-palestine>.

During the compliance period Italy has failed to take steps aimed at assisting developing countries in building their tax administration capacity through national actions and as a member of international organization. Thus, it has been awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Andrei Sakharov*

### **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with the commitment on tax administration.

Japan has assisted developing countries in capacity building as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

On 7- 9 April 2015, Japanese Ministry of Finance and the IMF co-hosted the Sixth IMF-Japan High-Level Tax Conference for Asian Countries in Tokyo. The workshop will be financed by the Japan Administered Account for Selected IMF Activities (JSA). This Conference aimed to build an effective tax system and tax administration in developing countries by exchanging their own experience.<sup>2276</sup>

Japan promotes mobilization of public resources throw Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT) that is designed to provide an assessment of key components of developing countries' systems of tax administration.<sup>2277</sup>

Japan has assisted developing countries in capacity building as stakeholders or members of international organizations, but has not assisted developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common concerns. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov*

### **Korea: +1**

Korea has fully complied with the commitment on assisting developing countries in building their tax administration capacity.

From 23 to 29 November 2014, Korean International Cooperation Agency was conducting a Capacity Development of Tax Administration program for the participants from Myanmar. The program was aimed at assisting Myanmar officials in developing "long term and short term plan for building taxation capacity in line with the country's economic development plan."<sup>2278</sup>

On 6 May 2015, KOICA announced a Program to develop tax integrated system for 15 participants from Ecuador as part of the Korean government's grant aid and technical cooperation in 2015. The 16-days program aims to share Korea's experiences and strategies in tax administration, providing response to current challenges in tax administration sphere, and to assist Ecuador in building master plan for the generation of a system for integrated control of HR processes.<sup>2279</sup>

Korea has assisted developing countries in capacity building as members of international organizations have been registered.

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<sup>2276</sup> The Sixth IMF-Japan High-Level Tax Conference for Asian Countries, "Emerging Tax Issues in Asia", Tokyo, Japan, April 7-9. Access: 22 April 2015. <http://www.imf.org/external/np/seminars/eng/2015/asiatax/>

<sup>2277</sup> The Tax administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT). Access: 20 October 2015. [http://www.tadat.org/news\\_events/NewsAndEvents.html](http://www.tadat.org/news_events/NewsAndEvents.html).

<sup>2278</sup> Capacity Development of Tax Administration (Myanmar), Korea International Cooperation Agency 21 November 2014. Date of assess: 16 June 2015. [http://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/whats\\_new/1318746\\_3545.html](http://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/whats_new/1318746_3545.html).

<sup>2279</sup> Tax Integrated System Development (Ecuador), Korea International Cooperation Agency 6 May 2015. Date of assess: 25 May 2015. [http://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/whats\\_new/1319712\\_3545.html](http://www.koica.go.kr/english/board/whats_new/1319712_3545.html).

Korea supports the Addis Tax Initiative aimed at helping developing countries to collect more in the form of taxes and non-tax revenues from their own citizens and businesses.<sup>2280</sup>

During the compliance period Korea has taken steps aimed at assisting developing countries in building their tax administration capacity through national actions and multilateral channels. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance.

*Analyst: Vitaly Nagornov*

### **Mexico: +1**

Mexico has fully complied with the commitment on assisting developing countries to build their tax administration capacity.

On 9-13 December 2014, a seminar on exchange of information for tax purposes was held in the Multilateral Tax Centre in Mexico.<sup>2281</sup> Mexican Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit co-sponsored the event. The seminar was aimed to assist the ministries of finance and the tax administrations of Latin America and the Caribbean in the implementation of the appropriate legal and administrative framework for the effective implementation of information exchange. The seminar was attended by the representatives of tax authorities of developing countries such as Antigua and Barbuda, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Jamaica. The expert panel was composed of representatives from the CIAT, the OECD, the Global Forum on Transparency and Information Exchange.<sup>2282</sup>

On 13 March 2015, during President of Guatemala Otto Pérez Molina's visit to Mexico, the Agreement on Double Taxation and Tax Evasion Preventing was signed aimed at boosting bilateral trade and investment and information sharing between countries.<sup>2283</sup>

On 20-22 April 2015, an expert of the Tax Administration Service (SAT) of Mexico visited the General Directorate of Taxation (DGT) of the Ministry of Finance of Costa Rica to share Mexico's experience on tax information exchange with 27 tax administration officials from Costa Rica, mainly the Directorates of Intelligence, Collection, Examination and International Taxation.<sup>2284</sup>

On 22-26 June 2015, the SAT held a specialized training on enforced collection for the General Tax Directorate of Uruguay (DGI) representatives, in particular on risk analysis techniques for debt collection and structural and organizational aspects for the implementation of administrative collection systems. The event

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<sup>2280</sup> About the Addis Tax Initiative. Participating countries, International Tax Compact. Access: 20 October 2015.

<http://www.taxcompact.net/activities-events/addis-tax-initiative.html>

<sup>2281</sup> The LAC Fiscal Initiative. Date of assess: 23 February 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-global/the-lac-fiscal-initiative.htm>.

<sup>2282</sup> The CIAT, OECD, SAT and SHCP of Mexico, AEAT of Spain and Guardia di Finanza of Italy sponsored an activity on information exchange for tax purposes. Date of assess: 23 February 2015. <http://www.ciat.org/index.php/en/news/archived-news/news/3071-el-ciat-junto-con-la-ocde-el-foro-global-sobre-transparencia-e-intercambio-de-informacion-sat-de-mexico-la-secretaria-de-hacienda-y-credito-publico-de-mexico-shcp-aeat-de-espana-y-la-guardia-di-finanza-de-italia-llevaron-a-cabo-una-actividad-sobre-.html>.

<sup>2283</sup> Declaración Conjunta con motivo de la Visita Oficial a México del Presidente de Guatemala, Otto Pérez Molina. Date of assess: 5 April 2015. <http://www.presidencia.gob.mx/declaracion-conjunta-con-motivo-de-la-visita-oficial-a-mexico-del-presidente-de-guatemala-otto-perez-molina/>; México y Guatemala buscan prevenir la evasión fiscal entre ambos países. Date of assess: 5 April 2015. <http://www.jornada.unam.mx/ultimas/2015/03/13/mexico-y-guatemala-firman-acuerdo-para-prevenir-la-evasion-fiscal-entre-ambas-naciones-150.html>.

<sup>2284</sup> The DGT of Costa Rica takes steps toward strengthening tax information exchange management with the support of Eurosocial II, CIAT and SAT of Mexico. Date of assess: 3 October 2015.

<http://www.ciat.org/index.php/en/component/content/article/3730.html>.

was aimed to shared Mexico`s experience and support DGI in reforming of its enforced collection and recovery area.<sup>2285</sup>

On 25-26 August 2015, the Tax Administration Service of Mexico and the Association of Certification Service Providers for Electronic Invoices — AMEXIPAC organized the Digital Taxation Forum CONEXION in Mexico City.<sup>2286</sup> The forum was attended by more than 400 participants. A number of developing countries were invited to the event, including Aruba, Barbados, Bermuda, Curacao, Guyana, Honduras.<sup>2287</sup> During the event the Mexican officials and experts shared with the participants the country`s experience in tax administration, managing digital tax documents, e-tax services, electronic audit etc.<sup>2288</sup>

During the compliance period Mexico has taken steps aimed at assisting developing countries in building their tax administration capacity through national actions and as a member of international organization (the OECD). Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Elizaveta Safonkina*

### **Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with the commitment to assist developing countries in building their tax administration capacity.

Russia is a member of and donor to the Public Expenditure Management Peer-Assisted Learning (PEMPAL) network, which is “a multilateral effort to develop capacity and share reform experiences among countries in Central Asia and Central and Eastern Europe.” PEMPAL supports “the enhancement of domestic capacity in public expenditure and financial management, to play a catalytic role in scaling up aid, and to strengthen institutions and policies.”<sup>2289</sup> Through a trust fund managed by the World Bank, Russia allocated USD 30 million to support PEMPAL in 2010-2014, including USD 4 million in 2014.<sup>2290</sup>

The Steering Committee (SC) which manages PEMPAL is chaired by the representative of the Russian Ministry of Finance<sup>2291</sup> and representatives of the Russian Ministry of Finance actively participate in its work, including by chairing the SC meetings.<sup>2292</sup>

Russia has taken actions to assist developing countries in capacity building as stakeholders of international organizations but no facts of assistance through national actions have been registered. Thus, Russia is awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov*

### **Saudi Arabia: -1**

Saudi Arabia has failed to comply with the commitment on assisting developing countries to build their tax administration capacity.

No facts of Saudi Arabia`s national actions to assist developing countries in tax administration capacity building have been registered during the monitoring period.

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<sup>2285</sup> DGI of Uruguay receives expert advice from SAT Mexico in the framework of the EUR OsociAL II Program. Date of assess: 3 October 2015. <http://www.ciat.org/index.php/en/component/content/article/3837.html>.

<sup>2286</sup> CONEXION: International Forum of Digital Taxation. Date of assess: 3 October 2015.

<http://www.ciat.org/index.php/en/news/archived-news/news/3902--foro-internacional-de-tributacion-digital-conexion.html>.

<sup>2287</sup> Guest Countries. Date of assess: 3 October 2015. <http://english.foroconexion.org/guest-countries.html>.

<sup>2288</sup> Agenda. Date of assess: 3 October 2015. [http://english.foroconexion.org/agenda\\_26.html](http://english.foroconexion.org/agenda_26.html).

<sup>2289</sup> About PEMPAL, PEMPAL. <http://www.pempal.org/about/about-pempal/>.

<sup>2290</sup> Government Directive No 222-r of 26 February 2010, Russian Government 2 March 2010. <http://archive.government.ru/gov/results/9565/>.

<sup>2291</sup> Steering Committee, PEMPAL. <http://www.pempal.org/about/governance/steering-committee/>.

<sup>2292</sup> Steering Committee Meeting, PEMPAL 16 April 2015. <http://www.pempal.org/event/read/146>.

No facts of Saudi Arabia's involvement into international institutions' efforts to assist developing countries in tax administration capacity building have been registered.

During the compliance period Saudi Arabia has failed to take steps aimed at assisting developing countries in building their tax administration capacity through national actions and as a member of international organization. Thus, it has been awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Andrei Sakharov*

### **South Africa: -1**

South Africa has failed to comply with the commitment on tax administration.

No actions taken by South Africa to build developing countries' tax administration capacity have been registered. Thus, it has been awarded a score of -1.

*Analyst: Lyudmila Tarasenko*

### **Turkey: +1**

Turkey has fully complied with its commitment on building tax administration capacity in developing countries.

Turkey has assisted developing countries in capacity building as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

On 9-10 February 2015, Turkey hosted the G20 Finance Ministers meeting in Istanbul, where the Global Forum progress report was delivered. The adopted report provides information on the progress in incorporating beneficial ownership into the Global Forum's standards and on ongoing preparations for monitoring the implementation of the new standard on automatic exchange of information, with a particular focus on helping developing countries build capacities to benefit from the international tax agenda.<sup>2293</sup>

On 6-8 May 2015, Turkey hosted the G20 International Tax Symposium organized by the country's ministry of finance. The main aim of the event was to discuss developments in international taxation related to the key items of the G20 tax agenda and to "ensure that developing and low-income countries benefit from the G20's work on tax and other related matters."<sup>2294</sup>

Turkey assisted developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common interests.

In 2015, the OECD Ankara Multilateral Tax Center co-financed by the Turkish Revenue Administration and the OECD organized several events aimed at strengthening tax administration capacity for more than 100 representatives of developing countries.<sup>2295</sup>

Turkey has assisted developing countries in capacity building both as stakeholders or members of international organizations and through national actions that address common issues and common interests. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Nadezhda Sporysheva*

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<sup>2293</sup> OECD Secretary-General Report to G20 Finance Ministers Istanbul, Turkey February 2015. Part II, OECD 10 February 2015. Access: 27 April 2015. <http://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/2015-Feb-GF-report-G20.pdf>.

<sup>2294</sup> G-20 International Tax Symposium, G20 Turkey 2015 12 January 2015. Access: 27 April 2015. <https://g20.org/g-20-international-tax-symposium/>.

<sup>2295</sup> OECD Ankara Multilateral Tax Center, Turkish Revenue Administration. Access: 18 October 2015. <http://www.gib.gov.tr/en/about-tra/oecd-ankara-multilateral-tax-center>.



## United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with the commitment on building tax administration capacity in developing countries.

The United Kingdom has assisted developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common interests.

In December 2014, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) updated its Operational Plan for 2011-2016. The plan provides for actions to help scale up tax revenue collection in 7 developing countries by 2016-16.<sup>2296</sup>

DFID is currently implementing a project in Afghanistan worth GBP 26 million aimed at increasing its domestic tax revenues, including through capacity building.<sup>2297</sup> Similar project worth about GBP 7 million will have been implemented by 30 June 2016 in Bangladesh.<sup>2298</sup>

DFID is also implementing a project aimed at generating “knowledge that will help developing (particularly low income and fragile) countries to i) mobilise domestic resources efficiently, effectively and equitably; and ii) develop tax systems that promote pro-poor economic growth and good governance.” By end-October 2015, about GBP 2.6 million had been spent to help 7 developing countries in this area.<sup>2299</sup>

On 25 March 2015, DFID launched the project aimed at strengthening tax administration and policy systems for sustainable domestic revenue generation in Ghana. By 21 October 2015, GBP 31,000 out of the total GBP 8.14 million of the project financing have been disbursed.<sup>2300</sup>

The United Kingdom has assisted developing countries in capacity building as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

DFID is currently engaged in tax capacity building in 22 countries and developing tax capacity building work in a further four countries. These actions include indirect support through multilateral organisations. The DFID-funded tax capacity building unit has provided direct peer to peer support in Tanzania, Ghana, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Malawi and Ukraine. Technical assistance to help combat tax avoidance and enhance revenue collection has been provided for Kenya, Uganda, Ghana, Ethiopia, Zambia, Rwanda, South Africa and Liberia through the UK programme of funding to the Global Forum, International Finance Corporation and OECD. The actions were made in the framework of a program aimed at enhancing revenue collection in up to 5 partner countries through tax capacity development by March 2015.<sup>2301</sup>

DFID currently implements the tax administration diagnostic tool development projects worth GBP 1.785 million in partnership with the IMF partner to help tax authorities in developing countries achieve more effective systems to reduce tax evasion, tax avoidance and tax base erosion.<sup>2302</sup> The GBP 6 million project

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<sup>2296</sup> Operational Plan 2011-2016. Governance, Open Societies and Anti-Corruption Department, UK Government 18 December 2015. Access date: 17 April 2015.

[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/389494/GOSAC\\_Operational\\_Plan.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/389494/GOSAC_Operational_Plan.pdf).

<sup>2297</sup> Tax Administration Project, Development Tracker 25 March 2015. Access date: 17 April 2015.

<http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-202311/>.

<sup>2298</sup> Tax Administration - Compliance and Taxpayer Services (TACTS), Development Tracker 18 March 2015. Access date: 17 April 2015. <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-113287/>.

<sup>2299</sup> Effective Tax For Effective States, Development Tracker 28 March 2015. Access date: 21 October 2015.

<http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-201097/>.

<sup>2300</sup> Ghana Revenue Reform Programme, Development Tracker 24 September 2015. Access date: 21 October 2015.

<http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-204918/>.

<sup>2301</sup> Department for International Development, An official site of the British Prime Minister's Office 9 March 2015. Access date: 17 April 2015. <http://transparency.number10.gov.uk/business-plan-pdf/12>.

<sup>2302</sup> Tax administration diagnostic tool development (TADAT), Development Tracker 27 February 2015. Access date: 17 April 2015. <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-204114/>.

aimed at increasing tax transparency in developing countries is also implemented through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the OECD Development Centre.<sup>2303</sup>

On 10 December 2014 — 31 March 2015, DFID provided GBP 250,000 to the African Tax Administration Forum in order to improve tax policy and administration in Africa and build fiscal sustainability.<sup>2304</sup>

The United Kingdom has assisted developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common concerns and as stakeholders or members of international organizations. Thus, it is awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Andrey Shelepov*

### **United States: 0**

The United States has partially complied with the commitment on tax administration.

On 29 January 2015, in its submission on strengthening international tax cooperation, the U.S. assured the United Nations in its strong support of tax collection and management capacity-building assistance for developing countries. According to this document, during the period under review, the U.S. has continued to provide assistance on tax policy and legislation and to support activities increasing the efficiency of tax regimes in Georgia, Egypt, El Salvador.<sup>2305</sup>

The USAID-funded<sup>2306</sup> Tax Reform Project (TRP) has organized a number of events on taxation in developing countries. On 11 March 2015, TRP together with the Civil Engagement in Local Governance (CELoG) project held a conference on local taxes and taxation reform in Yerevan (Armenia). TRP experts shed light on international practice of sub-national and property taxation for a number of professionals including top officials from central and local governments.<sup>2307</sup>

However, no actions of the US as a stakeholder or a member of international organizations have been registered.

The United States has taken actions to assist developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common interests but failed to do so as a stakeholder or a member of international organizations. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Tatiana Lanshina*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with the commitment on building tax administration capacity in developing countries.

The European Union has assisted developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common concerns.

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<sup>2303</sup> Supporting Tax transparency in developing countries, Development Tracker 28 February 2015. Access date: 17 April 2015. <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-203564/>.

<sup>2304</sup> Support to the African Tax Administration Forum, Development Tracker 12 March 2015. Access date: 17 April 2015. <http://devtracker.dfid.gov.uk/projects/GB-1-204677>.

<sup>2305</sup> U.S. Submission on Strengthening International Tax Cooperation, U.S. Mission to the United Nations 29 January 2015. Access: 27 April 2015. [http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/ICTM2015\\_USA.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/ICTM2015_USA.pdf).

<sup>2306</sup> USAID a U.S. government agency focused at global poverty eradication

<sup>2307</sup> "Local Taxes : Current Issues and Policy Perspectives " Conference Took Place in Yerevan, Tax Reform Project 11 March 2015. Access: 27 April 2015. <http://trp.am/en/events/49-presentations/193-ltconf>.

On 27 November 2014, the European Commission approved 12 projects, for a total amount of USD 133 million, under its new PanAfrican programme, which will foster Africa's integration process and support public finance management in the region among the other tasks.<sup>2308</sup>

On 11 June 2015, the European Union increased its support to Burkina Faso and signed a EUR 120 million agreement for future 18 months. This funding will be used for good public fund management among other purposes.<sup>2309</sup>

On 16 September 2015, the European Union reported its support Rwanda and Uganda on strengthening public financial systems and accountable and transparent use of public resources.<sup>2310</sup>

The European Union has assisted developing countries in capacity building as stakeholders or members of international organizations.

On 10 February 2015, the European Union and its members stated the position on options for further strengthening the work on international tax cooperation. They acknowledged the need to further promote international cooperation in tax matters and decided to continue to engage on this issue. The EU confirmed supporting developing countries in designing efficient and cooperative tax systems as a priority of its development policy along with the commitment to participate actively in the work of international organizations, such as the OECD, including the OECD informal taskforce on tax and development, and to engage in extensive dialogue with developing countries through instruments such as the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information and the Global Forum on development.<sup>2311</sup>

In preparation of the international conference on development finance, taking place in Addis Ababa 13-16 July, the European Parliament is working on "Financing for Development" report which has to be completed by 20 April 2015.<sup>2312</sup> According to this document, the European Parliament is going to encourage the Commission to strengthen the areas of tax administration, financial governance and public financial management through enhanced cooperation and capacity building in developing countries.<sup>2313</sup>

On 25 September 2015, the European Commission stated that it will help developing countries to mobilize more domestic resources and to improve their management of public finances in the framework of realization of the international 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.<sup>2314</sup>

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<sup>2308</sup> EU launches the first projects of the PanAfrican programme, European Commission 27 November 2014. Access: 18 April 2015. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_MEX-14-2202\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEX-14-2202_en.htm)

<sup>2309</sup> The European Union increases its support for the transition in Burkina Faso, 11 June 2015. Access: 10 October 2015. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-15-5158\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-5158_en.htm)

<sup>2310</sup> The EU's work in Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda, European Commission 16 September 2015. Access: 10 October 2015. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_MEMO-15-5655\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-15-5655_en.htm)

<sup>2311</sup> European Union and its members states position on options for further strengthening the work and operational capacity of the committee of experts on international tax cooperation, with an emphasis on better integrating its work into the Programme of work of the council following its reform and effectively contributing to the financing for development process and to the post-2015 development agenda, United Nations 10 February 2015. Access: 18 April 2015. [http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/ICTM2015\\_EuropeanUnion.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/ICTM2015_EuropeanUnion.pdf)

<sup>2312</sup> Committee meeting 20 April: development finance, global health, Structured Dialogue, European Parliament 13 April 2015. Access: 18 April 2015. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/committees/en/deve/home.html>

<sup>2313</sup> Draft Report on Financing for Development, European Parliament 2 March 2015. Access: 18 April 2015. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+COMPARL+PE-549.307+02+DOC+PDF+V0//EN&language=EN>

<sup>2314</sup> Sustainable Development Goals and the Agenda2030, European Commission 25 September 2015. Access: 10 October 2015. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_MEMO-15-5709\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-15-5709_en.htm)

The European Union has assisted developing countries in capacity building through national actions that address common issues and common concerns and as stakeholder or member of international organizations. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov*