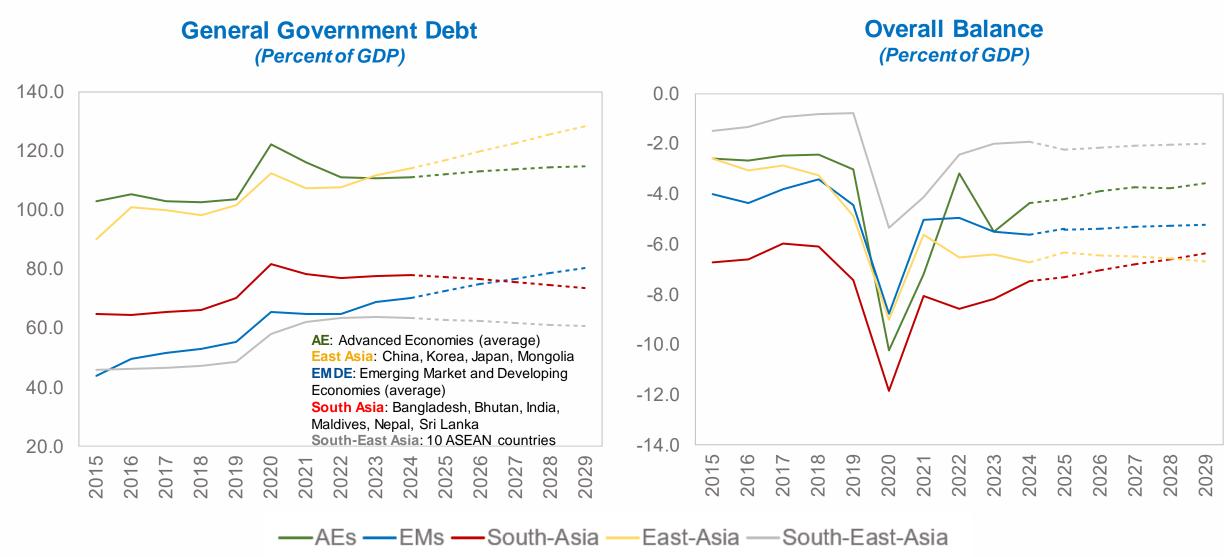


13th IMF-Japan High-Level Tax Conference for Asian Countries

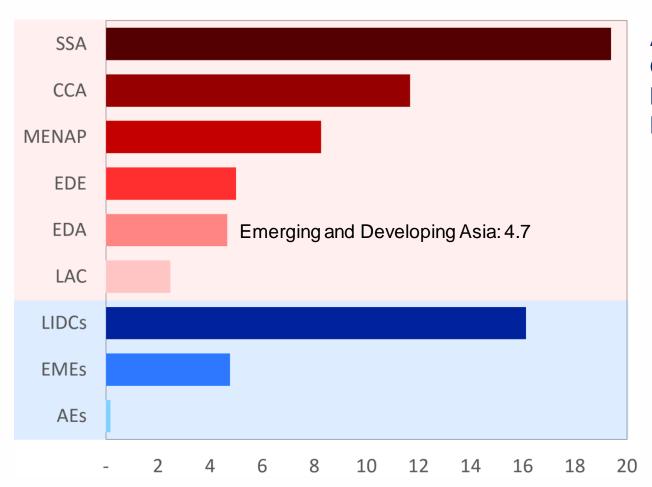
Tax Trends in Asia

April 25, 2024 Ruud de Mooij Deputy Director, Fiscal Affairs Department

Debt and Deficits in Asia



High revenue needs to achieve the SDGs



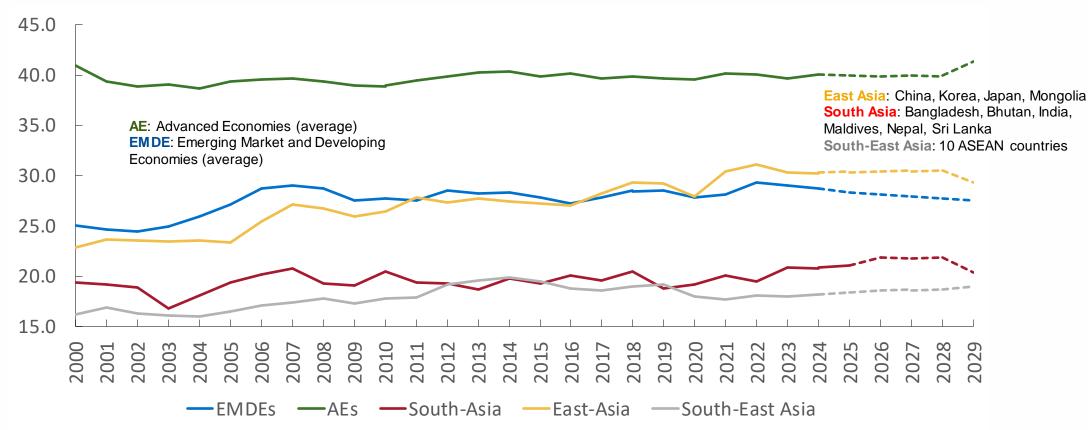
Additional Spending to Achieve Good Performance in SDGs for Human and Physical Capital Development (Percent of GDP)

Source: Carapella, Mogues, Pico-Mejia, and Soto (2023).

Revenue Trends in Asia

Total Revenue (2000 – 2029)

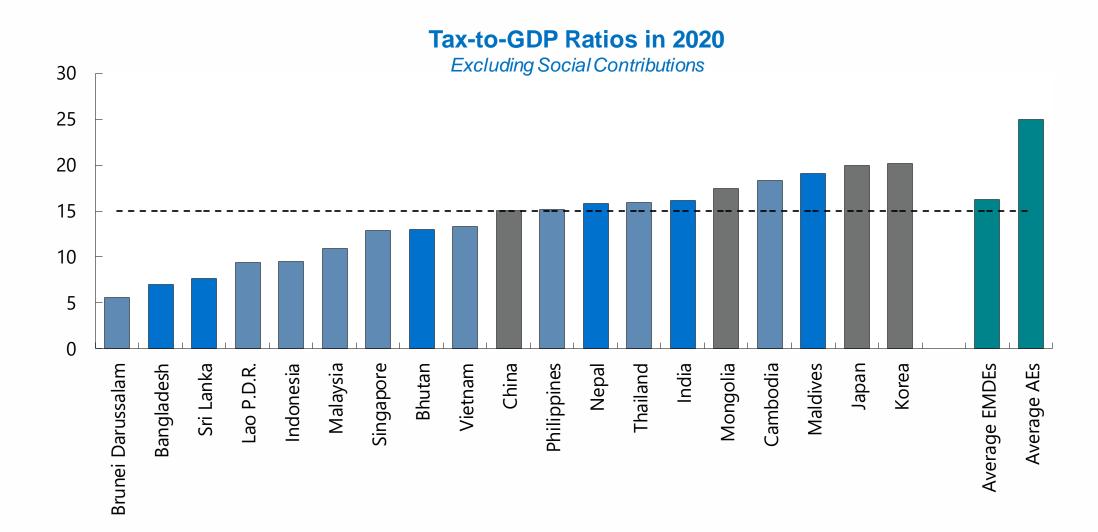
In percent of GDP



Source: World Economic Outlook.

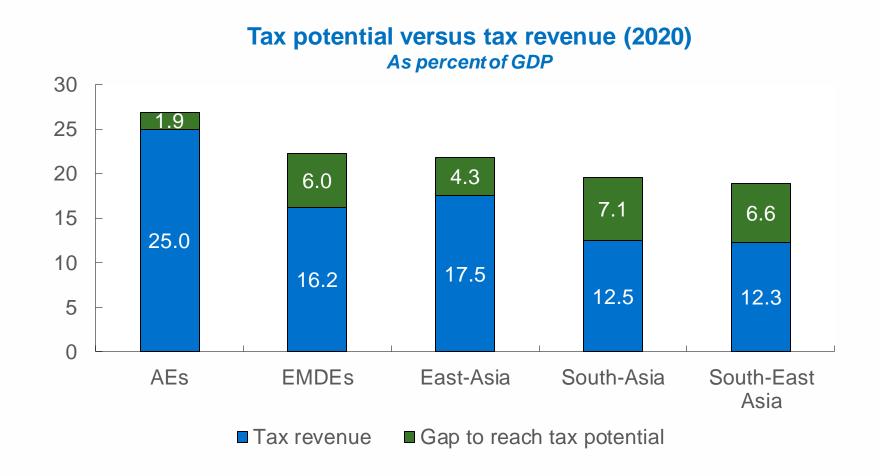
Note: Dotted lines are forecasts. South-East Asia excludes Brunei and Timor-Leste.

Many countries have tax-to-GDP ratios < 15%



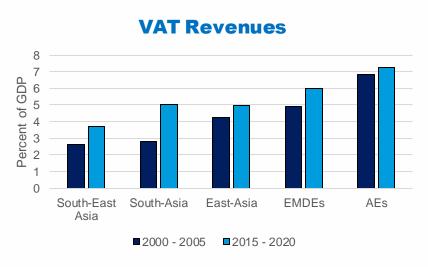
Source: IMF WoRLD Database.

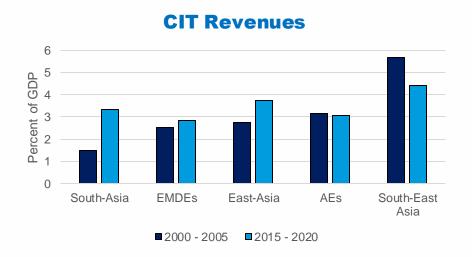
Significant scope for increasing tax effort



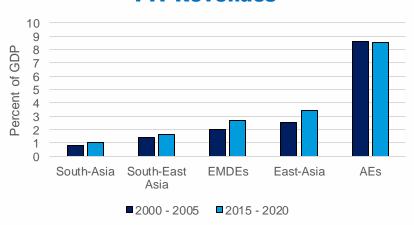
Source: IMF staff estimations based on Benitez et al (2023)

Components of the tax mix differ

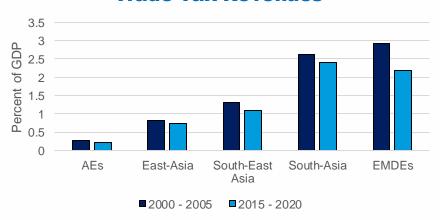




PIT Revenues



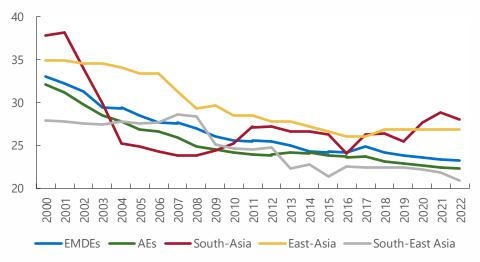
Trade Tax Revenues



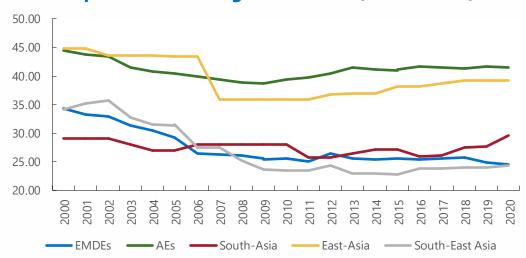
Source: IMF WoRLD Database.

Trends in tax rates and C-efficiency

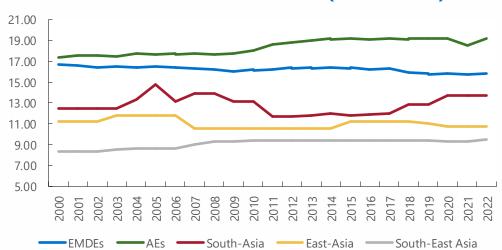
Top Combined CIT Rate (2000 - 2022)



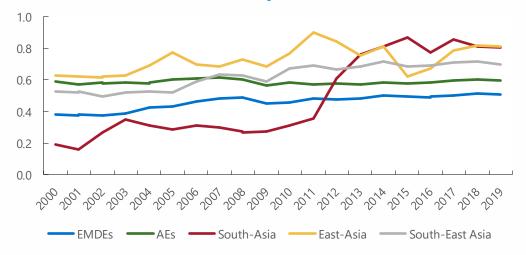
Top Combined Marginal PIT Rate (2000 - 2020)



Combined Standard VAT Rate (2000 - 2022)

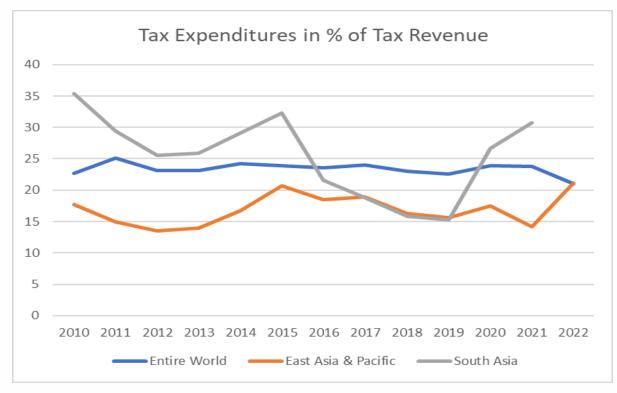


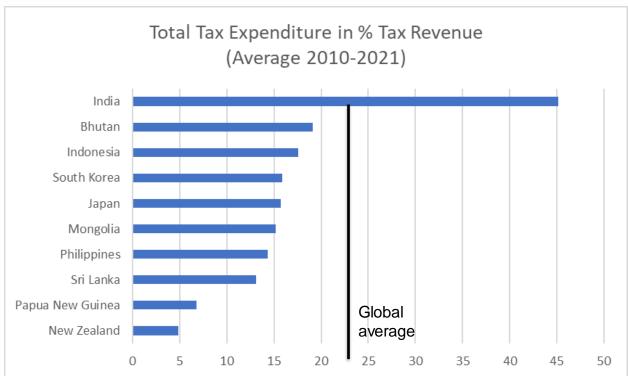
VAT C-efficiency (2000 - 2019)



Sources: Taxes Rates Data, WoRLD, and World Economic Outlook.

How broad is the tax base?

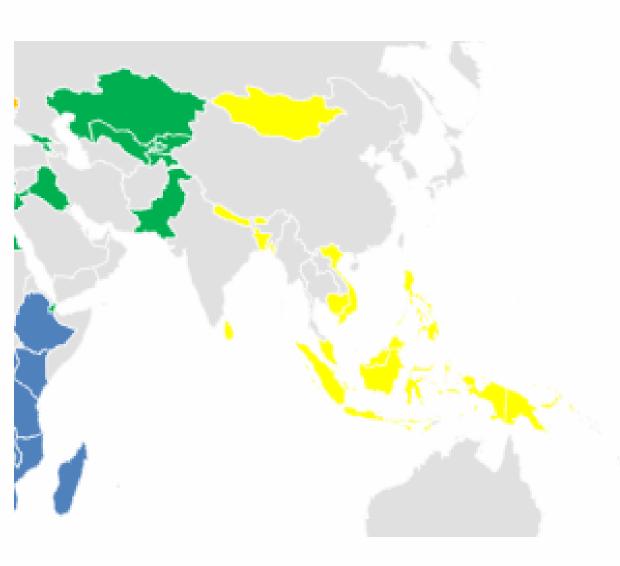




Trends in Tax Administration



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7 TADAT assessed countries in Central Asia:

2016 – Kyrgyz

2018 – Armenia

2019 – Tajikistan

2020 – Georgia

2023 – Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan

14 TADAT assessed countries in Asia Pacific:

2015 – Fiji, Malaysia, The Philippines

2016 - Vietnam

2017 – Bangladesh

2019 – Papua New Guinea

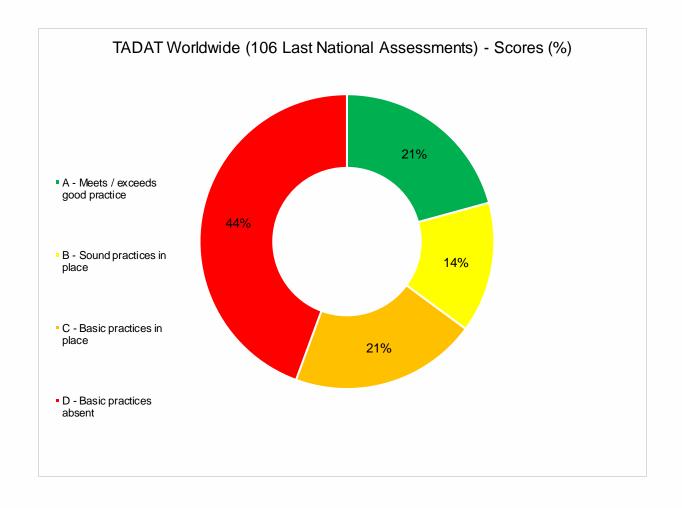
2021 – Tonga, Cambodia

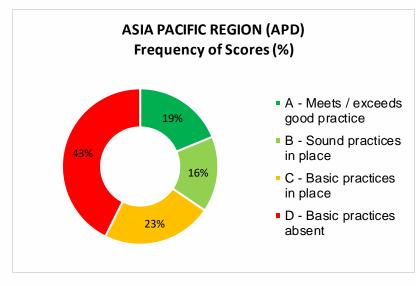
2022 – The Maldives, Mongolia, Bhutan, Nepal

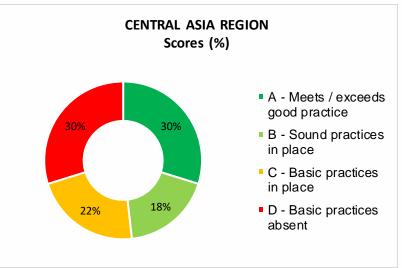
2023 – Sri Lanka, Indonesia

Significant scope to do better in Asia-Pacific









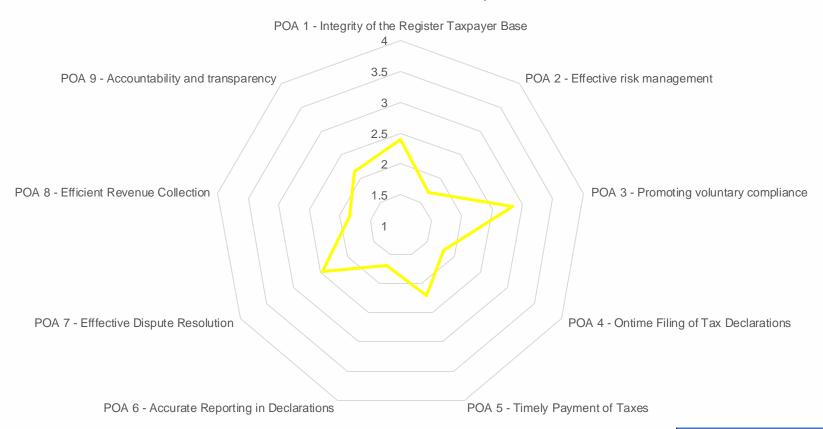
11

11

Especially low in some performance outcome areas (POA)



TADATTRENDS in APD by POA



nterpretation of ranges:	Score ranges
A - meets or exceeds good international tax administration practices	4.00
B - sound tax administration practices that are a rung below good practices	3.00 - < 4.00
C - the fundamental tax administration practices are in place	12.00 - < 3.00
O - the fundamental tax administration practices are not in place	1.00 - < 2.00

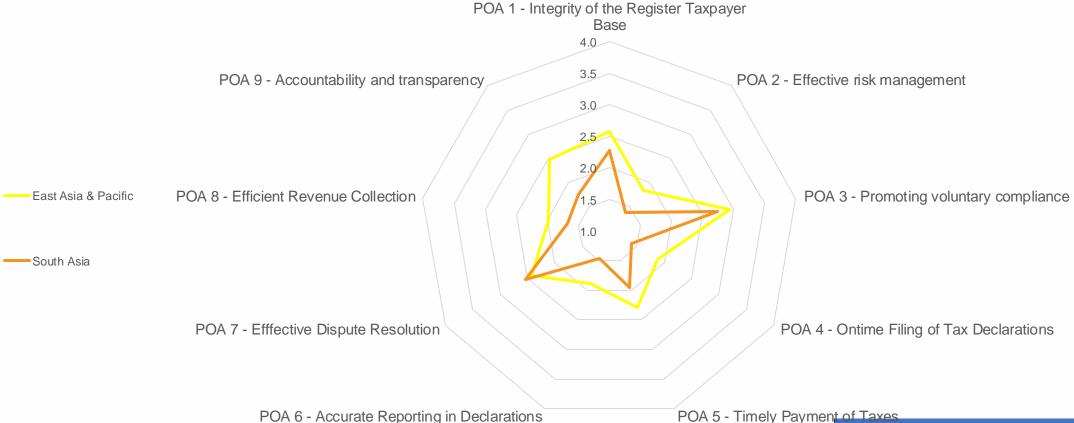
^{*} Only using latest TADAT results, when a repeat TADAT took place.

^{**} Only national.

TADAT Scores in East Asia & Pacific and South Asia by POA



Regional aggregated TADAT score by APD subregion and by POA



Interpretation of ranges:

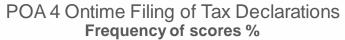
erpretation of ranges:	Score ranges
meets or exceeds good international tax administration practices	4.00
sound tax administration practices that are a rung below good practices	3.00 - < 4.00
the fundamental tax administration practices are in place	₁ 2.00 - < 3.00
the fundamental tax administration practices are not in place	1.00 - < 2.00

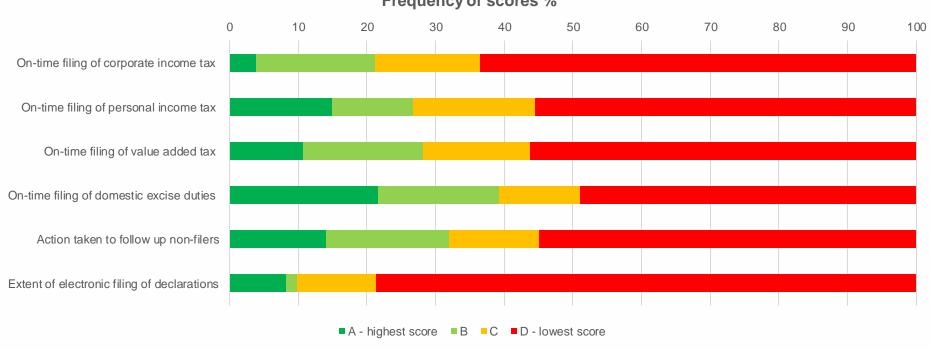
^{*} Only using latest TADAT results, when a repeat TADAT took place.

^{**} Only national.

TADAT results in APD - POA 4

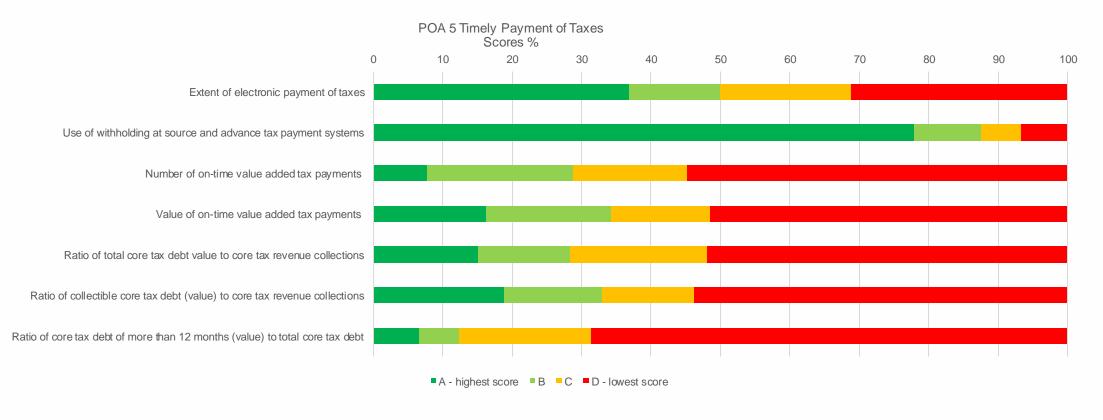






TADAT results in APD - POA 5







Day 1

International tax

Revenue effect and policy response to Pillar 2 Challenges for international tax administration

Taxation of high-income individuals

Wealth and income taxation for inclusive growth

Carbon pricing

Taxation for the energy transition

Day 2

Tax governance and accountability

Building institutions for enhanced tax capacity

Digitalization and artificial intelligence

Opportunities and risks for tax policy and administration