Lessons for Turkey (Mirrlees Review)

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Mirrlees perspective on indirect taxation

- direct v. indirect taxation in Turkey
- ▶ Total tax revenues as % of GDP:

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Before VAT (1985) = 15.4%

After VAT (in 1999) = 31.3%

in 2011 = 32.2% (OECD median = 30.7%)

(ca. USD 200 billion)

"Shadow economy" decreased from 32.2% of GDP in 2003 to 27.2% of GDP in 2012 (Schneider Report)
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Who bears the tax burden in Turkey?

Allocation of taxes as % of total tax take (2011):

- Special Consumption Taxes (inc. excise) = 25.3%
- Income taxes (predominantly payroll tax) = 19%
 (4.7% in 1999)
- Value Added Tax = 11.8% (4% in 1999)
- Corporation Tax = 10% (1.5% in 1999)

Allocation as % of GDP (2011):

Corporation tax = 1.9% (OECD median=2.9%)

Individual income tax = 3.7% (OECD median=2.6%)

Improved accruals or tighter collection by Turkish Revenue?

Increase in % from 2012 to 2013:

- Taxes accrued (declared) = 7%
- Taxes collected (including by enforcement) = 11%

Drastic increase in Revenue's spending for tax audit and enforcement (number of tax inspectors will go up from 5'000 to 12'000 until 2015) – However, while numbers of *ex officio* tax assessments go up, their quality suffers: In 2012, 95% of all tax assessments were settled pre-litigation. In tax courts, more than 70% were eliminated in favor of the taxpayer.

Outlook for tax design by Mirrlees Review

- 1) Uniform (single rate) VAT with fewer exemptions
- Targeted excise duties only (e.g. on fuel, congestion, carbon emissions)
 - In 2009, the SCT rate on use of communication services has been reduced from 15% to 5%.
- In the long run, *flat rate* income tax no longer exceeding the 20% *flat rate* corporation tax

By way of evidence-based policy & law making ? (Further collaboration with IFS)

- ▶ Place for *comparative legal analysis* ?
- Do not read much into high-level descriptive statistics (ex post)
- Country-specific scoping study (determine the research parameters, e.g. sensitivity of household income or the Gini Coefficient to VAT rate differentiation)
- Scenario and sensitivity analysis, micro-simulation models (ex ante)