



THE WORLD BANK

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#### Fact sheet

### ***Paying Taxes 2014: The Global Picture – Central America & the Caribbean***

The Paying Taxes report is an annual joint publication by PwC, the World Bank and IFC. This year marks the eighth year of publication. The report is built on the World Bank and IFC's global *Doing Business* project and the paying taxes indicator with an analysis by PwC.

The Paying Taxes indicator measures tax systems from the point of view of a domestic company complying with the different tax laws and regulations in 189 economies around the world. The case study company is a small to medium-size manufacturer and retailer, deliberately chosen to ensure that its business can be compared on a like for like basis worldwide.

The *Doing Business* project, a joint World Bank and IFC annual publication which measures business regulations in 189 economies, has collected data on paying taxes for nine years. Besides paying taxes, the *Doing Business* project provides quantitative measures of regulations in nine other areas: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting investors, trading across borders, enforcing contracts, and resolving insolvency. It also looks at regulations on employing workers.

The paying taxes indicator covers the cost of taxes borne by the case study company and the administrative burden of tax compliance for the company. Both are important for business. They are measured using three sub-indicators: the Total Tax Rate (the cost of all taxes borne), the time needed to comply with the major taxes (corporate income taxes, labor taxes and mandatory contributions, and consumption taxes), and the number of tax payments.

The paying taxes indicator measures all taxes and contributions mandated by government at any level (federal, state, or local) as they apply to the standardized business. The Total Tax Rate sub-indicator measures the impact of taxes and contributions that are borne by the company which impact the company's financial statements. It includes the corporate income tax, labor taxes, social contributions and other mandatory contributions paid by the employer, property taxes, property transfer taxes, dividend tax, capital gains tax, financial transactions tax, waste collection taxes, and vehicle and road taxes. The other two sub-indicators, on the time to comply and number of payments measure taxes borne and taxes collected, and so include taxes and contributions withheld or collected, such as sales tax or value added tax (VAT).

The results include:

On average in 2012, it took the case study company 268 hours to comply with its taxes. It made 26.7 payments and paid an average Total Tax Rate of 43.1%.

Reforms in business tax systems continue around the world. The number of economies reforming increased from 31 last year to 32 in the most recent study. The focus continues to be on reducing the administrative burden of the tax system.

In 2012, the Total Tax Rate has continued to fall by 1.1%, while the average time to comply has fallen by only 1 hour between 2011 and 2012. The number of payments has fallen by 0.6 in the most recent period.

In 2012 the average rate for labor taxes has remained flat while the rate for profit taxes increased by 0.1 percentage points and for 'other' taxes fell by 1.2 percentage points.

While the global average Total Tax Rate has continued to fall in 2012, 14 economies have significantly increased their Total Tax Rate while 14 have reduced it.

If the exceptional rate reductions which arise from replacing cascading sales tax with VAT are excluded, the global average Total Tax Rate has started to rise in 2012 (0.2 percentage points).

The study continues to show that corporate income tax is only part of the picture when looking at the contribution made by business to public finances. Corporate income tax accounts for only 13% of payments, 26% of time and 37% of the Total Tax Rate.

The time to comply and the number of payments have continued to fall in 2012, but the rate of decline has slowed.

The range for each sub-indicator in 2012 is very wide:

- a. The number of payments ranges from 3 in Hong Kong SAR, China and Saudi Arabia to 71 in República Bolivariana de Venezuela. .
  - b. Time to comply is lowest in the United Arab Emirates where it takes 12 hours to deal with the taxes that apply which are all labor taxes. The highest number of hours is still taken by Brazil. It takes 2,600 hours, or more than a year for a full time person, with more than half of this time being spent on consumption taxes.
  - c. The lowest Total Tax Rate is found in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with most of its 8.2% generated by profit taxes, the highest is in The Gambia closely followed by Comoros, these being the last two remaining economies where a cascading sales tax still existed in 2012.
- All three paying taxes indicators have fallen consistently over the period of the study reflecting the reforms that governments have implemented with a view to making paying taxes easier and so easing the burden for business and government.
  - On average across the nine years of the study the cost of tax, the Total Tax Rate, has fallen by 9 percentage points, or 1 percentage point for each year; the time to comply has fallen by 55 hours (almost 7 days); and the number of payments has fallen by 7.
  - The global average Total Tax Rate for each type of tax (all of which are taxes borne by our case study company) has fallen over the nine years of the study. 'Other' taxes have recorded the largest fall (5.9 percentage points), followed by corporate income taxes (2.7 percentage points) and labor taxes with the smallest fall (0.5 percentage points).
  - Over the nine years of the study the Total Tax Rate attributable to profit taxes has fallen faster than that for labor taxes so that since 2010 labor taxes are now the largest element of the Total Tax Rate. They account for almost 38% of the total in 2012 compared with 32% in 2004 and profit taxes are now 37% of the total.
  - Over the nine years of the study the compliance sub-indicators have improved most for labor taxes.
  - Consumption taxes have consistently been the most time consuming tax with time spent on labor taxes and social contributions not far behind. Profit taxes have always taken the least amount of time. Labor taxes improved the most by 23 hours. The number of hours has fallen by 19 for consumption taxes and by 13 for profit taxes.
  - 'Other' taxes have consistently had the greatest number of payments with profit taxes always having had by far the smallest number of payments. The great improvement has been seen for labor taxes (reduced by

3.5) followed by other taxes (reduced by 2.7) while profit taxes have seen the smallest improvement (reduced only by 0.8).

- Central Asia & Eastern Europe is the region that has seen most reform over the nine years of the study, with the largest fall in the average for both the time to comply (by 220 hours) and the number of payments (by 25).
- The highest average tax cost is in Africa, amounting to 52.9%, the lowest is in the Middle East where the average is 23.7%. Over the last nine years the largest falls in the Total Tax Rate have been in Africa (by 16.0 percentage points), Central Asia & Eastern Europe (by 15.7 percentage points) and the Middle East (by 15.6 percentage points).
- The highest number of hours to comply is found in South America with 618 hours, the lowest is in the Middle East with 159 hours.
- The most payments made are in Africa amounting to 36.1 followed by Central America & the Caribbean with 33.7. The fewest payments are made in the North America where the company has to comply with only 8.3 payments. This is largely due to the ability of companies to file and pay taxes online.
- The Middle East has the least demanding tax system but in Asia Pacific, EU & EFTA, and North America all three indicators are also below the world average.

#### **Regional details – Central America & the Caribbean<sup>1</sup>**

- The case study company has an average Total Tax Rate of 42.8% in the Central America & the Caribbean region. It takes 217 hours to comply with its tax affairs and makes 33.7 payments. The trend data shows small reductions for each of the indicators over the nine years.
- The average Total Tax Rate for the region at 42.8% is slightly below the world average of 43.1%. It has fallen by 1.9 percentage points over the nine years of the study, the smallest for any of our regions.
- Profit taxes are the most significant element of the Total Tax Rate for this region and consistently represent around 55% of the region's average Total Tax Rate.
- Since 2004, the profit tax element of the Total Tax Rate has fallen on average while the labor tax element has risen marginally.
- The average time to comply across the region (217 hours) is below the global average of 268 hours. This sub-indicator has remained relatively stable in the most recent study.
- Most time is spent complying with labor taxes and mandatory contributions. But these taxes have also shown the greatest improvement since 2004.
- The average time to comply has declined by 20 hours over the nine years of the study, the smallest fall apart from the Middle East. Labor taxes and social contributions are the only type of tax to show a significant reduction in the time to comply, falling 15% since 2004. The time required for corporate income tax has risen marginally.
- The average number of payments (33.7) is higher than the world average and second only to Africa. A lack of e-filing coupled with numerous taxes is the key reason.
- The number of payments has dropped by nine in the nine year period. This is slightly larger than the fall in the world average, but still leaves the region with an average significantly above the world average.

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<sup>1</sup> The following economies are included in our analysis of Central America & the Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda; The Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Costa Rica; Dominica; Dominican Republic; El Salvador; Grenada; Guatemala; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Nicaragua; Panama; Puerto Rico; St. Kitts and Nevis; St. Lucia; St. Vincent and the Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago.

- The fall in the average number of labor tax payments has driven the reduction in the indicator for this region – it has fallen by more than five payments across the region since 2004.

For more information about the *Doing Business* report series, visit [www.doingbusiness.org](http://www.doingbusiness.org).

For more information about *Paying Taxes*, visit [www.pwc.com/payingtaxes](http://www.pwc.com/payingtaxes)

### **About the *Doing Business* report series**

The joint World Bank and IFC flagship *Doing Business* report analyzes regulations that apply to an economy's businesses during their life cycle, including start-up and operations, trading across borders, paying taxes, and resolving insolvency. The aggregate ease of doing business rankings are based on 10 indicators and cover 189 economies. *Doing Business* does not measure all aspects of the business environment that matter to firms and investors. For example, it does not measure the quality of fiscal management, other aspects of macroeconomic stability, the level of skills in the labor force, or the resilience of financial systems. Its findings have stimulated policy debates worldwide and enabled a growing body of research on how firm-level regulation relates to economic outcomes across economies. This year's report marks the 11<sup>th</sup> edition of the global *Doing Business* report series and covers 189 economies. For more information about the *Doing Business* reports, please visit [doingbusiness.org](http://doingbusiness.org) and join us on [doingbusiness.org/Facebook](http://doingbusiness.org/Facebook).

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The World Bank Group is one of the world's largest sources of funding and knowledge for developing countries. It comprises five closely associated institutions: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC); the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA); and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Each institution plays a distinct role in the mission to fight poverty and improve living standards for people in the developing world. For more information, please visit [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org), [www.miga.org](http://www.miga.org), and [www.ifc.org](http://www.ifc.org).