Paying Taxes Questionnaire - «Survey_Economy»

www.doingbusiness.org

Dear Contributor,

We would like to thank you for your participation in the *Doing Business* project. Your expertise in the field of taxation is essential to the success of the *Doing Business* report, one of the flagship publications of the World Bank Group that benchmarks business regulations in 190 economies worldwide. The paying taxes indicator, which measures the taxes and mandatory contributions that a standardized case study firm pays in its second year of operation, as well as new measures of the efficiency of postfiling processes is one of the 11 indicator sets published by the *Doing Business* report.

The report attracts much attention around the world. The latest edition, *Doing Business 2017: Equal Opportunity for All*, introduced improvements in the paying taxes and protecting minority investors indicators, and included a gender component in 3 of 11 *Doing Business* indicator sets. It received over 7,000 media citations within just a week of its publication on October 25, 2016 and the report was downloaded almost 40,000 times within that same period. A record 137 economies implemented a total of 283 reforms. Low and middle income countries carried out more than 75% of these reforms, with Sub-Saharan Africa accounting for 80 of them.

Governments worldwide read the report with interest every year, and your contribution makes it possible for the *Doing Business* project to disseminate the regulatory best practices that continue to inspire their regulatory reform efforts. Since *Doing Business 2006*, economies worldwide have implemented 443 reforms making it easier to pay taxes. In 2015, 46 economies implemented such reforms with the introduction or enhancement of electronic systems for filing and paying taxes as the most popular reform.

We are honored to be able to count on your expertise for *Doing Business 2018*. Please do the following in completing the questionnaire:

- Review the assumptions of the case study before updating last year's information in the questionnaire.
- Describe in detail any reform that has affected paying taxes, obtaining a VAT refund and tax audits in **calendar year 2016**.
- Be sure to update your name and address if necessary, so that we can mail you a complimentary copy of the report.
- As of last year, we cover questions on postfiling processes (VAT refund, tax audit). We urge you to provide us with answers to these questions. We included last year's consolidated answers for ease of reference.
- We included this year new questions on childcare services and tax benefits under section C6.
- Kindly return the questionnaire to the following address: **dbtaxes@worldbankgroup.org**.

We thank you again for your invaluable contribution to the work of the World Bank Group.

Sincerely,

Ms. Joanna Nasr
Phone: +1(202) 458 0893
Fax: (202) 473-5758
Email: **jnasr@worldbank.org**

Ms. Parvina Rakhimova
Fax: (202) 473-5758
Phone: +1 (202) 458 2126
Email: **prakhimova@worldbank.org**

Primary Contributor Information: Please check the box next to information you **do not** want us to **publish**.

	Name			
Do not publish ☐	Title (Mr., Ms., Dr.)	«Title»	[ ]	
	First Name	«FirstName»	[ ]	
	Last Name	«LastName»	[ ]	
Never Published	Position *(e.g. manager, associate, partner)*	«Position»	[ ]	
	Profession *(e.g. tax consultant, lawyer, auditor)*	«Profession»	[ ]	
	Contact details			
Do not publish ☐	Firm name	«CompanyName»	[ ]	
	Website	«Website»	[ ]	
Do not publish ☒	E-mail address	«EmailAddress»	[ ]	
Do not publish ☐	Phone	«PhoneNumber»	[ ]	
Never Published	Fax	«FaxNumber»	[ ]	
	Mobile phone	«MobileNumber»	[ ]	
Do not publish ☐	**Firm Address**			

Street	«Street»	[ ]	P.O. Box	«POBOX»	[ ]
City	«City»	[ ]	State/ Province	«State»	[ ]
Zip/Postal code	«ZipPostalCode»	[ ]	Country	«Country»	[ ]

Additional Contributor(s): If there are more people whom you would like us to acknowledge, kindly send us an e-mail.

Name	Occupation	Email	Phone	Address
[title] [first name] [last name]	[firm] [position] [profession]	[ ]	[phone] [mobile]	[street] [state/province] [city/country]
[title] [first name] [last name]	[firm] [position] [profession]	[ ]	[phone] [mobile]	[street] [state/province] [city/country]
[title] [first name] [last name]	[firm] [position] [profession]	[ ]	[phone] [mobile]	[street] [state/province] [city/country]

🍃Paperless Option for Complimentary Report and Certificate

Last year *Doing Business* contributors saved nearly half a million pieces of paper by selecting the paperless report option. We welcome you to join us in conserving resources:

☐ Please e-mail me an electronic copy of the report and my certificate of appreciation, rather than mailing me a paper copy.

Referrals: Please help us expand our list of contributors by referring us to other experts in the private or public sector (lawyers, notaries, public officials or any expert on this field) who can respond to the questionnaire.

First name	Last name	Position	Firm	Address	Phone	E-mail
[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]
[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]	[ ]

A. Case Study Assumptions

The paying taxes indicators record the taxes and mandatory contributions that a standardized case study firm (a medium-size company) must pay in a given year and also measure the administrative burden of paying taxes and contributions. There are 4 indicators: payments, time, total tax rate and postfiling index. The number of payments indicates the different types of taxes and contributions which the company has to file and pay, adjusted for the way in which those payments are made. The time indicator captures the number of hours it takes to prepare, file and pay 3 major types of taxes: profit taxes, consumption taxes, and labor taxes and mandatory contributions. The total tax rate measures the tax cost borne by the case study firm. The postfiling index captures the time to comply with a VAT refund, time to obtain a VAT refund, time to comply with a corporate income tax audit and time to complete a corporate income tax audit.

The standardized case study was developed to ensure comparability of responses across countries. Therefore, in completing the questionnaire, please keep in mind the following key assumptions about the standardized company, called "TaxpayerCo."

	General Description of the Company
1	**Start of operations:** The company (TaxpayerCo.) started operations 2 years ago, on January 1, 2015. On that date, the company bought all its assets and hired all its employees.
2	**Year of assessment:** January 1, 2016–December 31, 2016.
3	**Type and location:** TaxpayerCo. is a taxable corporation and operates in a typical manufacturing location in the **«DB_tax_Location_survey»** business city in the country – in **«DB_tax_DB_City».** The company is liable for taxes levied at the local, state/provincial and national levels. Please consider taxes at all levels when completing the questionnaire. TaxpayerCo. does not qualify for investment incentives or any special benefits apart from those related to the age or size of the company.
4	**Ownership:** The company is 100% domestically and privately owned; that is, it has no foreign or state ownership. The company has 5 owners, none of whom is a legal entity.
5	**Sales: «DB_tax_LCU» «DB_tax_Sales»**
6	**Capital:** The company's capital has not changed since the company was created.
7	**Accounting rules:** Accounting is compliant with generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP (local or international, depending on your national laws). This includes, for example, the International Financial Reporting Standards/International Accounting Standards (IAS/IFRS) regime, if applicable to your country.
8	**Type of operation:** TaxpayerCo. performs general manufacturing and commercial activities: it produces ceramic flowerpots and sells them at retail. All its transactions are purely domestic, and it does not handle any products subject to a special tax regime, such as liquor or tobacco.
	Specific Assumptions and Definitions
9	**Mandatory tax books and records:** In the course of the financial year, companies are required to maintain various books and records for accounting and audit purposes. These books are often also used for preparing tax computations and completing tax returns. In some cases, tax laws or tax authorities may also require companies to keep additional books and records specifically for tax purposes—books and records that are over and above those kept for the accounting and audit processes and that are not required for the financial reporting processes. The questionnaire's sections on compliance time include an entry under each of the 3 tax categories for time related to maintaining mandatory tax books and records. Please disregard in those entries any time spent on books and records that are also used for financial accounting or audit purposes. Please only include time associated with additional books and records specifically required for tax purposes.
10	**Employees:** The company has 60 employees: 4 managers, 8 assistants and 48 workers. All the employees were hired on the same day: January 1, 2015. No employee has left the company and no new employee has joined the company since January 1, 2015. One of the managers is also an owner. All employees at any given level earn the same wage as others at their level. All employees are nationals and male. Each employee is married with 2 pre-teen children and has no other significant source of income. Each is a single wage earner (spouse has no income).
11	**Social security contributions and payroll taxes:** Please include all social security contributions and payroll taxes paid by the

12	**Other labor taxes or mandatory contributions:** In this category include all other labor taxes and social contributions paid by the company, withheld by the company from employees' pay or paid directly by the employees. Please keep in mind that these can be collected by different levels of government. Please include all government-mandated contributions even if paid to nongovernment entities (e.g., compulsory guarantees and insurance paid to third-party agencies).
13	**Land:** On January 1, 2015, the company began operations owning 2 plots of land, each with an area of 557.4 square meters (6,000 square feet). In early January 2016, plot number 2 was sold. Any property transfer tax due on the sale needs to be listed in Section C.1. If there is a stamp duty or any other taxes/fees payable on the sale contract, please include these taxes/fees as well.
14	**Building:** The building where production and storage take place, located on land plot 1, was originally 929 square meters (10,000 square feet). It was expanded in 2016 with half the proceeds from the sale of land plot 2.
15	**Truck:** The company owns a truck that is used to ship products to customers and is classified as a nonluxury, medium-size unit. This truck covers on average 80,000 km (50,000 miles) a year and weighs 15,300 kilos (34,000 pounds) when loaded. In addition to this, the company also leases one truck.
16	**Capital gains:** At the beginning of the second year of operation (2016), the company sells a plot of land (land plot 2) that it had owned for 12 months at a price 20% higher than the original cost of the land plot. Please indicate whether there is a capital gains tax separate from corporate income tax by including the tax in Section C.1. Please note that half of the proceeds from this sale are reinvested in assets (by expanding the existing building).
17	**Dividends:** In the second year of operation (2016), the company distributes 50% of its profits to its owners. The dividends are paid in cash. The other 50% of profits are kept as retained earnings. Please provide any dividend tax borne by the company in this transaction. If the company merely withholds tax on paying shareholders, EXCLUDE this withheld dividend tax.
18	**Fuel expenses:** TaxpayerCo. purchases vehicle fuel and therefore should pay fuel tax (if applicable). Fuel tax may be embedded in the price of fuel paid at the pump.
19	**Environmental duties:** TaxpayerCo. produces 2 tons of nontoxic waste a month and therefore must pay the tax or other duties (if any) associated with waste production.

Would TaxpayerCo. be considered a micro, small, medium-size or large company in your country? Please specify the criteria for classification.

B. Reform Update

Please update us of any tax reforms that occurred in your country in **calendar year 2016** or that are planned for this year. These could include new tax codes, a change in rates, a change in the frequency of payment of taxes, unification of tax agencies into one administration, elimination or merging of taxes, introduction or improvement of online filing systems, or new rules related to audit or VAT cash refunds, among others.

		If yes, please explain:
1. Between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016, were there any **major changes** to the tax laws, regulations or administration in your country?	-Click to Select-	
2. Between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016, were any new taxes **introduced**?	-Click to Select-	
2.1 Between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016, were any taxes **eliminated or merged** with other taxes?	-Click to Select-	

3. Between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016, did any of the following **tax rates or tax bases change**?

	If yes, please explain the changes:

a. Corporate income tax	-Click to Select-	
b. Labor taxes and mandatory contributions	-Click to Select-	
c. Sales tax, value added tax (VAT), goods and service tax (GST) or other consumption tax	-Click to Select-	
d. Any other taxes	-Click to Select-	

4. Between January 1, 2016 and December 31, 2016, did the tax **payment or filing schedules change** for any of the following taxes?

		If yes, please explain the changes:
a. Corporate income tax	-Click to Select-	
b. Labor taxes and mandatory contributions	-Click to Select-	
c. Sales tax, value added tax (VAT), goods and service tax (GST) or other consumption tax	-Click to Select-	
d. Any other taxes	-Click to Select-	

5. Between January 1, 2016, and December 31, 2016, were there **any legal or regulatory changes that increased or reduced the time** for preparing, filing or paying any of the following taxes?

		If yes, please explain the changes:
a. Corporate income tax	-Click to Select-	
b. Labor taxes and mandatory contributions	-Click to Select-	
c. Sales tax, value added tax (VAT), goods and service tax (GST) or other consumption tax	-Click to Select-	

6. Between January 1, 2016, and December 31, 2016, were there any **changes to the method** (e.g., electronic capabilities) of preparing, filing or paying any of the following taxes that **increased or reduced** the time required?

		If yes, please explain the changes:
a. Corporate income tax	-Click to Select-	
b. Labor taxes and mandatory contributions	-Click to Select-	
c. Sales tax, value added tax (VAT), goods and service tax (GST) or other consumption tax	-Click to Select-	

		If yes, please explain the changes:
7. Between January 1, 2016, and December 31, 2016, were there **any legal or regulatory changes** that affected the **audit procedure** for direct and/or indirect taxes in your economy (e.g. introduce time limits, introduce a risk-based audit selection system, apply single issue audit, increase number of tax auditors)?	-Click to Select-	
8. Between January 1, 2016, and December 31, 2016, were there **any legal or regulatory changes** that affected the process of claiming and obtaining a VAT refund in your economy (e.g. introduce time limits, payment of interest for late VAT refunds, introduce VAT refund for cases of capital purchase, fast-track process for specific type of taxpayers)?	-Click to Select-	

9. Have any changes to tax rates, associated rules or tax administration become effective or are expected to become effective **between January 1, 2017 and June 1, 2017**? Please note that these reforms will not affect the data in this year's report.

		If yes, please explain the changes:
a. Corporate income tax	-Click to Select-	
b. Labor taxes and mandatory contributions	-Click to Select-	
c. Sales tax, value added tax (VAT), goods and service tax (GST) or other consumption tax	-Click to Select-	
d. Any other taxes	-Click to Select-	

C. Data Update

In the following pages, please consider taxes paid to all levels of government by TaxpayerCo. during the **calendar year ending December 31, 2016**. For your convenience, parts of the questionnaire are already populated with the aggregate answers obtained last year for 2015. You only need to update those figures for 2016. Please keep in mind that last year's answers provided here represent a unified response based on all the answers we received from various contributors.

When answering the questions, always use the method for computing the taxes that is most favorable for the company in the second year of operation, i.e. minimize taxes within legal constraints and make reasonable assumptions where necessary. Please state any such assumptions clearly in the comments corresponding to the relevant data input cell. The information provided should be based on a typical or normal business in your country of a size similar to TaxpayerCo.

If you feel that a unified answer reported in the subsequent sections does not reflect the reality in your country, kindly provide your own answer and clearly indicate why you disagree.

C.1 List of Taxes

In the table below, please update the information for each tax, taking into account the detailed assumptions of the case study described in section A. If you make any changes to last year's data, please explain the change and advise why you think the data for this year should be different:

- **Correction** (our unified answer is wrong and does not reflect the current and previous reality in your country), OR
- **Reform** (the different answer resulted from a modification in practice or by law that occurred as of January 1, 2016).

«Survey_Economy_FullName» - «DB_tax_DB_City»

Number of taxes: «DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TOTAL_PROCEDURES_NUMBER»

	Tax	Number of payments and filings required in one year (monthly = 12, quarterly = 4, annual = 1). Please include any final payments or filings that need to be made.		Can this tax be paid and filed online?		Can this tax be paid and filed jointly with another tax? *'Jointly filed and paid' means taxes are reported in the same return and paid in one slip.*		Statutory tax rate		Tax base		Explain any changes to the data and provide the legal basis when applicable. Indicate when the change took effect.
		Last year	Update	Last Year	Update	Last Year	Update	Last Year	Update	Last Year	Update	
1.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_1»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_1»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_1»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_1»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_1»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_1»		
2.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_2»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_2»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_2»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_2»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_2»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_2»		
3.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_3»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_3»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_3»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_3»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_3»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_3»		
4.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_4»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_4»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_4»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_4»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_4»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_4»		
5.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_5»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_5»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_5»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_5»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_5»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_5»		
6.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_c	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_r		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_O		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxB		

	Tax	Number of payments and filings required in one year (monthly = 12, quarterly = 4, annual = 1). Please include any final payments or filings that need to be made.		Can this tax be paid and filed online?		Can this tax be paid and filed jointly with another tax? *'Jointly filed and paid' means taxes are reported in the same return and paid in one slip.*		Statutory tax rate		Tax base		Explain any changes to the data and provide the legal basis when applicable. Indicate when the change took effect.
	ounter_6»	equired_by_law_number_counter_6»		nline_counter_6»		paid jointly?_counter_6»		Statutory_tax_rate_counter_6»		ase_counter_6»		
7.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_7»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_7»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_7»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_7»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_7»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_7»		
8.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_8»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_8»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_8»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_8»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_8»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_8»		
9.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_9»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_9»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_9»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_9»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_9»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_9»		
10.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_10»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_10»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_10»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_10»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_10»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_10»		
11.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_11»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_11»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_11»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_11»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_11»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_11»		
12.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_12»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_12»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_cou		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_co		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_12»		

	Tax	Number of payments and filings required in one year (monthly = 12, quarterly = 4, annual = 1). Please include any final payments or filings that need to be made.	Can this tax be paid and filed online?	Can this tax be paid and filed jointly with another tax? *'Jointly filed and paid' means taxes are reported in the same return and paid in one slip.*	Statutory tax rate	Tax base	Explain any changes to the data and provide the legal basis when applicable. Indicate when the change took effect.
	_12»			nter_12»	unter_12»		
13.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_13»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_13»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_13»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_13»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_13»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_13»	
14.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_14»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_14»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_14»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_14»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_14»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_14»	
15.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_15»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_15»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_15»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_15»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_15»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_15»	
16.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_16»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_16»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_16»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_16»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_16»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_16»	
17.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_17»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_17»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_17»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_17»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_17»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_17»	
18.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_18»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_18»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_18»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_18»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_18»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_18»	
1	«DB_tax_DBPTTa	«DB_tax_DBPTTa	«DB_tax_DB	«DB_tax_D	«DB_tax_D	«DB_tax_DBP	

	Tax	Number of payments and filings required in one year (monthly = 12, quarterly = 4, annual = 1). Please include any final payments or filings that need to be made.		Can this tax be paid and filed online?		Can this tax be paid and filed jointly with another tax? *'Jointly filed and paid' means taxes are reported in the same return and paid in one slip.*		Statutory tax rate		Tax base		Explain any changes to the data and provide the legal basis when applicable. Indicate when the change took effect.
9.	xList_TaxName_counter_19»	xList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_19»		PTTaxList_Online_counter_19»		BPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_19»		BPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_19»		TTaxList_TaxBase_counter_19»		
20.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_20»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_20»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_20»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_20»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_20»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_20»		
21.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_21»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_21»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_21»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_21»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_21»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_21»		
22.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_22»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_22»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_22»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_22»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_22»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_22»		
23.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_23»	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Payments_required_by_law_number_counter_23»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Online_counter_23»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_paid jointly?_counter_23»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_Statutory_tax_rate_counter_23»		«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxBase_counter_23»		

If there are any taxes or contributions, which the case study company would be required to pay, and which are not listed in the table above, please list them in the table below:

Tax	Number of payments and filings required in one year (monthly = 12, quarterly = 4, annual = 1). Please include any final payments or filings that need to be made.	Can this tax be paid and filed online?	Can this tax be paid and filed jointly with another tax?	Statutory tax rate	Tax Base	Please provide details (respective law, any special rules, etc.)

NEW QUESTIONS: Personal Income Tax (PIT)

1.1 In your national tax system, is there an obligation on the case study company to deduct PIT from employee wages?	-Click to Select-
1.2 Please specify the number of filings and payments of PIT that the case study company must complete in a year (e.g. monthly =12, quarterly = 4)?	
1.2.a Please specify how the majority of companies similar to the case study company **file** PIT (electronically, by mail, in person at tax office)?	-Click to Select-
1.2.b Please specify how the majority of companies similar to the case study company **pay** PIT (electronically, by mail/cheque, at a bank, in person at tax office)?	-Click to Select-
1.3 Is PIT filed and paid jointly with any of the taxes or mandatory contributions reported in the table above?	-Click to Select-
1.3a If yes, please specify which tax.	
1.4 How much time out of the total hours spent to comply with labor taxes (including mandatory contributions reported in section C.4) is dedicated to the preparation, filing and payment of PIT?	

C.2 Deductions and Depreciation

2.1 Deduction of Taxes

In the table below please complete the information on deductibility of each tax when calculating corporate profit subject to tax, taking into account the detailed assumptions of the case study described in section A.

Note: use "Not Applicable" for taxes that shall not be deductible by nature (e.g . corporate income tax, VAT, etc.).

	Tax	Deductible in 2016?	% deductible
1.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_1»	-Click to Select-	
2.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_2»	-Click to Select-	
3.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_3»	-Click to Select-	
4.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_4»	-Click to Select-	
5.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_5»	-Click to Select-	
6.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_6»	-Click to Select-	
7.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_7»	-Click to Select-	
8.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_8»	-Click to Select-	
9.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_9»	-Click to Select-	
10.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_10»	-Click to Select-	
11.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_11»	-Click to Select-	
12.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_12»	-Click to Select-	
13.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_13»	-Click to Select-	
14.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_14»	-Click to Select-	
15.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_15»	-Click to Select-	
16.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_16»	-Click to Select-	
17.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_17»	-Click to Select-	
18.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_18»	-Click to Select-	
19.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_19»	-Click to Select-	
20.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_20»	-Click to Select-	
21.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_21»	-Click to Select-	
22.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_22»	-Click to Select-	
23.	«DB_tax_DBPTTaxList_TaxName_counter_23»	-Click to Select-	

2.2 Tax-Deductible Expenses

Please indicate if the following expenses are deductible in computing corporate profit subject to tax and note the total amount of deductions allowed per year.

Kindly provide information **for calendar year 2016** based on the law in your country.

	Deductible in 2016?	% deductible
Start-up expenses: Official and attorney fees paid at the time of incorporation. If the company can deduct these expenses only in the first year of operation, then input zero as this year's deductible expense. If the tax law allows companies to assign these expenses to future years, please allow the maximum possible deduction this year (the second year of operation). Please note that these expenses are not capitalized and they are different from the business development expenses indicated in section 2.4.	-Click to Select-	
Advertising expenses: The company engages the services of an advertising company to promote its ceramic products at an annual cost of 1% of its sales revenue.	-Click to Select-	
Leasing expenses: The company leases a new truck for 3 years. This truck is used for business purposes, covers on average 80,000 km (50,000 miles) a year and weighs 15,300 kilos (34,000 pounds) when loaded.	-Click to Select-	
Medical insurance premium for employees: The company pays part of the medical insurance premium for its employees. This medical insurance is an extra benefit for the workers and goes beyond what may be mandated by law. It amounts to 1% of total salaries.	-Click to Select-	
Building insurance premium: The company insures the building against fire and theft at a cost of 1% of the building's value.	-Click to Select-	
Business travel expenses: The company managers travel for business purposes (e.g., to meet customers and suppliers).	-Click to Select-	
Accountancy fees: The company hires an accountancy firm to manage its books.	-Click to Select-	
Legal fees: The company hires a law firm for writing contracts with its suppliers and customers and for other legal services.	-Click to Select-	
Machinery repair expenses: The company has to repair some of its machinery. These repairs do not add value to the machinery. The cost of the repairs is NOT capitalized in the company's books.	-Click to Select-	
Patent royalties: The company pays royalties to another domestic company for a patented industrial process that the company uses in its operations.	-Click to Select-	
Owner's expenses: These are expenses made by the owner who is also a manager: 60% are expenses on business travel, 20% are expenses on entertaining customers (e.g., meal with customers) and 20% are purely private expenses.	-Click to Select-	
Loss carry forward: The company made tax losses in the first year of operations (2% of capital). If these tax losses can be brought forward to the year of assessment, please use the maximum losses that can be utilized in this financial year.	-Click to Select-	

2.3 General Provisions

Please indicate if the following general provisions are deductible in computing corporate profit subject to tax and note the total amount of deductions allowed per year.

Kindly provide information for **calendar year 2016** based on the law in your country.

	Deductible in 2016?	% deductible
Bad debt: Assume that TaxPayerCo estimates 10% of its account receivables will not be collected. These 10% of account receivables are overdue for at least 6 months and are not guaranteed debt. The company knows the actual debtor accounts which will probably not be paid and sets aside this provision.	-Click to Select-	

	Deductible in 2016?	% deductible
Pension contribution: The company puts aside every year 1% of total paid wages in an internal pension fund for its employees. This is a provision, not an actual expense. No funds leave the company.	-Click to Select-	
Machinery expenses: The company puts aside every year 1% of the net value of machinery to pay for future machinery repairs. This is a provision, not an actual expense. No funds leave the company.	-Click to Select-	

2.4 Annual Depreciation of Fixed Assets

Please carefully read the assumptions indicated in the table below and provide the tax depreciation rate and method for **calendar year 2016** for each type of asset.

	Tax depreciation rate in 2016	Depreciation method in 2016	Please specify if accelerated depreciation or any other special rules apply
Land: On January 1, 2015, the company began operations owning 2 plots of land. Each plot has an area of 557.4 square meters (6,000 square feet). In early January 2016, plot number 2 is sold.		-Click to Select-	
Building: The building where production and storage take place, located on land plot 1, was originally 929 square meters (10,000 square feet). In 2016 the building was expanded with half the proceeds from the sale of land plot 2.		-Click to Select-	
If the **building expansion** (the new part added to the building) would be depreciated at a different rate, please specify the rate.		-Click to Select-	
Machinery: Light machinery for tax purposes.		-Click to Select-	
Truck: The truck is used to ship products to customers and is classified as a nonluxury, medium-size unit. This truck covers on average 80,000 km (50,000 miles) a year and weighs 15,300 kilos (34,000 pounds) when loaded.		-Click to Select-	
Computers: The company has 10 computers.		-Click to Select-	
Office equipment: Includes standard office tables, chairs, one copier, one fax machine, one scanner and 10 phones.		-Click to Select-	
Business development expenses: These are expenses that the company incurred when starting operations and which were capitalized (e.g., research and development expenses). Please note that these are different from the start-up expenses indicated in section 2.2.		-Click to Select-	

C.3 Labor Taxes and Mandatory Contributions

Please use the following assumptions when answering the questions below:

- The company has 60 employees: 4 managers, 8 assistants and 48 workers.
- All the employees were hired on the same day: January 1, 2015. No employee has left the company and no new employee has joined the company since January 1, 2015.
- All employees at the same level earn the same wage as others at their level.

15

- All employees are nationals, male and married with 2 pre-teen children and have no other significant source of income.
- Each employee is a single wage earner (spouse has no income).

➢ Please provide calculations per employee.

➢ For each category of employee, please include all mandatory contributions and taxes paid on the salaries, or on the number of employees. These taxes may be referred to by different terms in your country.

➢ Please differentiate between taxes that are a cost to the employer, those that are withheld by the employer on behalf of the employee and those paid directly by the employee.

➢ In the tax base column, please provide actual tax base used in calculations, considering minimum and maximum amount for the contribution, deductibles, etc. For example, if the gross salary is used as the tax base, insert the amount of gross salary. If the contribution is capped at the maximum amount as envisaged in legislation, please provide this ceiling as the tax base. If the fixed contribution is levied per employee, the tax base shall be 1 (as calculations are done per employee) and the tax rate shall be the amount of fixed fee.

3.3 Manager

Annual salary of each manager: **«DB_tax_LCU» «DB_tax_managers_sal_ann»**
Please note that one of the managers is also an owner. If different taxation applies, please clarify in comments.

Labor tax or contribution	Tax base	Tax rate	Tax amount
Social security contribution – paid by employer			
Social security contribution – withheld by employer			
Social security contribution – paid by employee directly			
Health care contribution – paid by employer			
Health care contribution – withheld by employer			
Health care contribution – paid by employee directly			
Unemployment insurance contribution – paid by employer			
Unemployment insurance contribution – withheld by employer			
Unemployment insurance contribution – paid by employee directly			
Payroll tax – paid by employer			
Payroll tax – withheld by employer			
Payroll tax – paid by employee directly			
Fringe benefit tax – paid by employer			
Fringe benefit tax – withheld by employer			
Fringe benefit tax – paid by employee directly			
Personal income tax – paid by employer			
Personal income tax – withheld by			

Labor tax or contribution	Tax base	Tax rate	Tax amount
employer			
Personal income tax – paid by employee directly			

If there are any other labor taxes and/or contributions, please provide details below:

Name of tax or contribution	Tax base	Tax rate	Tax amount

Comments (if any):

3.4 Assistant

Annual salary of each assistant: **«Survey_Currency_Code» «DB_tax_assistants_sal_ann»**

Labor tax or contribution	Tax base	Tax rate	Tax amount
Social security contribution – paid by employer			
Social security contribution – withheld by employer			
Social security contribution – paid by employee directly			
Health care contribution – paid by employer			
Health care contribution – withheld by employer			
Health care contribution – paid by employee directly			
Unemployment insurance contribution – paid by employer			
Unemployment insurance contribution – withheld by employer			
Unemployment insurance contribution – paid by employee directly			
Payroll tax – paid by employer			
Payroll tax – withheld by employer			
Payroll tax – paid by employee directly			
Fringe benefit tax – paid by employer			
Fringe benefit tax – withheld by employer			
Fringe benefit tax – paid by employee directly			

Labor tax or contribution	Tax base	Tax rate	Tax amount
Personal income tax – paid by employer			
Personal income tax – withheld by employer			
Personal income tax – paid by employee directly			

If there are any other labor taxes and/or contributions, please provide the details below:

Name of tax or contribution	Tax base	Tax rate	Tax amount

Comments (if any):

3.5 Worker

Annual salary of each worker: **«Survey_Currency_Code» «DB_tax_workers_sal_ann»**

Labor tax or contribution	Tax base	Tax rate	Tax amount
Social security contribution – paid by employer			
Social security contribution – withheld by employer			
Social security contribution – paid by employee directly			
Health care contribution – paid by employer			
Health care contribution – withheld by employer			
Health care contribution – paid by employee directly			
Unemployment insurance contribution – paid by employer			
Unemployment insurance contribution – withheld by employer			
Unemployment insurance contribution – paid by employee directly			
Payroll tax – paid by employer			
Payroll tax – withheld by employer			
Payroll tax – paid by employee directly			
Fringe benefit tax – paid by employer			
Fringe benefit tax – withheld by employer			

Labor tax or contribution	Tax base	Tax rate	Tax amount
Fringe benefit tax – paid by employee directly			
Personal income tax – paid by employer			
Personal income tax – withheld by employer			
Personal income tax – paid by employee directly			

If there are any other labor taxes and/or contributions, please provide the details below:

Name of tax or contribution	Tax base	Tax rate	Tax amount

Comments (if any):

3.6 Please indicate which taxes or contributions paid by employer are filed and paid jointly with those withheld on behalf of employees:

3.7 Please indicate if any taxes or contributions cannot be paid at the moment of filing (i.e. there is a mandatory waiting period between the moment of filing the return and paying the tax liability).

C.4 Time to Prepare, File and Pay 3 Major Taxes

4.1 Was the total time required to prepare, file and pay profit tax, labor tax and mandatory contributions, or consumption taxes different 5 years ago?
-Click to Select-

If yes, was the process to comply with these 3 major taxes faster or slower? Please explain:

Please update the following sections for **calendar year 2016 (January 1, 2016–December 31, 2016)**, taking into account the detailed case study assumptions about the company TaxpayerCo. (see section A). The information on compliance time should include all time spent calculating the tax liability for inclusion in the tax returns, except where accounting records are acceptable for tax purposes. However, if special or additional accounting records or books are maintained for tax purposes, the time required for this should be included.

The information you provide on compliance time will directly affect the time indicator. We would greatly appreciate if you would take the time to break down the compliance time among the different tax compliance activities in the cells below to assist our analysis.

4.2 Compliance Time for Profit Taxes

4.2.1 Is last year's information provided in the tables below for preparation, filing and payment of profit taxes accurate and up to date for 2016?

☐ Yes.

☐ No. If no, please update the tables below.
☐ NA. Profit tax does not exist in my country.

PREPARATION — Profit taxes

	Time last year: Hours per year (2015)	Updated time if applicable: Hours per year (2016)	Please briefly outline the main steps and tasks for each time entry.
1. Data gathering from internal sources (for example, accounting records)	«DB_tax_CIT_Prep_Gathering»		
2. Additional analysis of accounting information to highlight tax-sensitive items	«DB_tax_CIT_Prep_Additional»		
3. Actual calculation of tax liability, including inputting of data into software/spreadsheets or hard-copy records	«DB_tax_CIT_Prep_calc»		
4. Time spent maintaining/updating accounting systems for changes in tax rates and rules	«DB_tax_CIT_Prep_Update»		
5. Preparation and maintenance of mandatory tax records if required (see section A for definition of mandatory tax records)	«DB_tax_CIT_Prep_Mandatory»		
6. Other activities undertaken for preparation of profit taxes in your country (please specify)	«DB_tax_CIT_Prep_Other»		
Total preparation time for profit taxes	«DB_tax_CIT_Prep_Total»		

FILING — Profit taxes

	Time last year: Hours per year (2015)	Updated time if applicable: Hours per year (2016)	Please briefly outline the main steps and tasks for each time entry.
7. Completion of tax return forms	«DB_tax_CIT_File_Complete»		
8. Time spent submitting forms to tax authority, which may include time for electronic filing, waiting time at tax authority, etc.	«DB_tax_CIT_File_Submit»		
9. Other activities undertaken for filing of profit taxes in your country (please specify)	«DB_tax_CIT_File_Other»		
Total filing time for profit taxes	«DB_tax_CIT_File_Total»		

PAYMENT — Profit taxes

	Time last year: Hours per year (2015)	Updated time if applicable: Hours per year (2016)	Please briefly outline the main steps and tasks for each time entry.
10. Calculations of tax payments required, including if necessary the extraction of data from accounting records	«DB_tax_CIT_Pay_Calc»		
11. Analysis of forecast data and associated calculations if advance payments are required (for example, quarterly installment payments based on estimates of expected tax liability)	«DB_tax_CIT_Pay_Forecast»		

12. Time to make the necessary tax payments, either online or at the tax authority (including time for waiting in line and travel if necessary)	«DB_tax_CIT_Pay_Pay»		
13. Other activities undertaken for payment of profit taxes in your country (please specify)	«DB_tax_CIT_Pay_Other»		
Total payment time for profit taxes	«DB_tax_CIT_Pay_Total»		
Total compliance time (preparation, filing and payment) for profit taxes	«DB_tax_CIT_Time_Total»		

4.3 Compliance Time for Labor Taxes and Mandatory Contributions

Please note that according to the case study assumptions, TaxpayerCo. has 60 employees.

4.3.1 Is last year's information provided in the tables below for preparation, filing and payment of labor taxes and mandatory contributions accurate and up to date for 2016?

☐ Yes.
☐ No. If no, please update the tables below.
☐ NA. Labor taxes or contributions do not exist in my country.

PREPARATION — Labor taxes and mandatory contributions

	Time last year: Hours per year (2015)	Updated time if applicable: Hours per year (2016)	Please briefly outline the main steps and tasks for each time entry.
1. Data gathering from internal sources (for example, accounting records)	«DB_tax_Labor_Prep_Gathering»		
2. Additional analysis of accounting information to highlight tax-sensitive items	«DB_tax_Labor_Prep_Additional»		
3. Actual calculation of tax liability, including inputting of data into software/spreadsheets or hard-copy records	«DB_tax_Labor_Prep_calc»		
4. Time spent maintaining/updating accounting systems for changes in tax rates and rules	«DB_tax_Labor_Prep_Update»		
5. Preparation and maintenance of mandatory tax records if required (see section A for definition of mandatory tax records)	«DB_tax_Labor_Prep_Mandatory»		
6. Other activities undertaken for preparation of labor taxes and mandatory contributions in your country (please specify)	«DB_tax_Labor_Prep_Other»		
Total preparation time for labor taxes and mandatory contributions	«DB_tax_Labor_Prep_Total»		

FILING — Labor taxes and mandatory contributions

	Time last year: Hours per year (2015)	Updated time if applicable: Hours per year (2016)	Please briefly outline the main steps and tasks for each time entry.

	Time last year: Hours per year (2015)	Updated time if applicable: Hours per year (2016)	Please briefly outline the main steps and tasks for each time entry.
7. Completion of tax return forms	«DB_tax_Labor_File_Complete»		
8. Time spent submitting forms to tax authority, which may include time for electronic filing, waiting time at tax authority, etc.	«DB_tax_Labor_File_Submit»		
9. Other activities undertaken for filing of labor taxes and mandatory contributions in your country (please specify)	«DB_tax_Labor_File_Other»		
Total filing time for labor taxes and mandatory contributions	«DB_tax_Labor_File_Total»		

PAYMENT — Labor taxes and mandatory contributions

	Time last year: Hours per year (2015)	Updated time if applicable: Hours per year (2016)	Please briefly outline the main steps and tasks for each time entry.
10. Calculations of tax payments required, including if necessary the extraction of data from accounting records	«DB_tax_Labor_Pay_Calc»		
11. Analysis of forecast data and associated calculations if advance payments are required (for example, quarterly installment payments based on estimates of expected tax liability)	«DB_tax_Labor_Pay_Forecast»		
12. Time to make the necessary tax payments, either online or at the tax authority (including time for waiting in line and travel if necessary)	«DB_tax_Labor_Pay_Pay»		
13. Other activities undertaken for payment of labor taxes and mandatory contributions in your country (please specify)	«DB_tax_Labor_Pay_Other»		
Total payment time for labor taxes and mandatory contributions	«DB_tax_Labor_Pay_Total»		
Total compliance time (preparation, filing and payment) for labor taxes and mandatory contributions	«DB_tax_Labor_Time_Total»		

4.4 Compliance Time for Consumption Taxes

4.4.1 Is last year's information provided in the tables below for preparation, filing and payment of VAT, sales tax and/or GST accurate and up to date for 2016, considering that TaxpayerCo. has annual turnover of **«Survey_Currency_Code» «DB_tax_Sales»**?

☐ Yes.
☐ No. If no, please update the tables below.
☐ NA. VAT/sales tax/GST do not exist in my country.

PREPARATION — VAT, sales tax and/or GST

	Time last year: Hours per year (2015)	Updated time if applicable: Hours per year (2016)	Please briefly outline the main steps and tasks for each time entry.
1. Data gathering from internal sources (for example, accounting records)	«DB_tax_VAT_Prep_Gathering»		

	Time last year: Hours per year (2015)	Updated time if applicable: Hours per year (2016)	Please briefly outline the main steps and tasks for each time entry.
2. Additional analysis of accounting information to highlight tax-sensitive items	«DB_tax_VAT_Prep_Additional»		
3. Actual calculation of tax liability, including inputting of data into software/spreadsheets or hard-copy records	«DB_tax_VAT_Prep_calc»		
4. Time spent maintaining/updating accounting systems for changes in tax rates and rules	«DB_tax_VAT_Prep_Update»		
5. Preparation and maintenance of mandatory tax records if required (see section A for definition of mandatory tax records)	«DB_tax_VAT_Prep_Mandatory»		
6. Other activities undertaken for preparation of VAT/sales tax/GST in your country (please specify)	«DB_tax_VAT_Prep_Other»		
Total preparation time for VAT/sales tax/GST	«DB_tax_VAT_Prep_Total»		

FILING — **VAT, sales tax and/or GST**

	Time last year: Hours per year (2015)	Updated time if applicable: Hours per year (2016)	Please briefly outline the main steps and tasks for each time entry.
7. Completion of tax return forms	«DB_tax_VAT_File_Complete»		
8. Time spent submitting forms to tax authority, which may include time for electronic filing, waiting time at tax authority, etc.	«DB_tax_VAT_File_Submit»		
9. Other activities undertaken for filing of VAT/sales tax/GST in your country (please specify)	«DB_tax_VAT_File_Other»		
Total filing time for VAT/sales tax/GST	«DB_tax_VAT_File_Total»		

PAYMENT — **VAT, sales tax and/or GST**

	Time last year: Hours per year (2015)	Updated time if applicable: Hours per year (2016)	Please briefly outline the main steps and tasks for each time entry.
10. Calculations of tax payments required, including if necessary the extraction of data from accounting records	«DB_tax_VAT_Pay_Calc»		
11. Analysis of forecast data and associated calculations if advance payments are required (for example, quarterly installment payments based on estimates of expected tax liability)	«DB_tax_VAT_Pay_Forecast»		
12. Time to make the necessary tax payments, either online or at the tax authority office (including time for waiting in line and travel if necessary)	«DB_tax_VAT_Pay_Pay»		
13. Other activities undertaken for payment of VAT/sales tax/GST in your country (please specify)	«DB_tax_VAT_Pay_Other»		
Total payment time for VAT/sales tax/GST	«DB_tax_VAT_Pay_Total»		

Total compliance time (preparation, filing and payment) for VAT/sales tax/GST	«DB_tax_VAT_Time_Total»		

4.4.2 Is TaxpayerCo. required to submit invoices or schedule of invoices to support the figures reported in the VAT/sales tax/GST returns? -Click to Select-

4.4.3 If yes, how much time (in hours) does it take TaxpayerCo. to collate and submit these invoices or schedule of invoices? Please also indicate UNDER WHICH STEPS in (1) preparation, (2) filing or (3) payment you have included any required time for collating and submitting these invoices/schedule of invoices.

C.5 Postfiling procedures

In this section, please consider the same case study company TaxpayerCo. as described in section A. "Case Study Assumptions". We present below additional specific assumptions that are important for answering the postfiling questions.

5.1. VAT Cash Refund

- Please consider the following scenario for a VAT refund: **In June 2016**, TaxpayerCo. makes a large capital purchase. TaxpayerCo. buys one additional machine for manufacturing pots. The value of the machine is: **«DB_tax_LCU» «DB_tax_PostFiling_Input_Machinery»**.

- The machine is manufactured domestically. It is not imported.

- The additional capital purchase is **only** considered for the postfiling process.

- Assume management of TaxpayerCo. prefers to claim cash VAT refund instead of carrying forward excess input VAT if both options are available.

- The seller of the machinery is registered for VAT.

- If carried forward, excess input VAT incurred in June will be fully recovered after four (4) consecutive months.

5.1.1 Please indicate whether any of the following applies to your country:	Last year's response: calendar year 2015 (January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015)	Updated response: calendar year 2016 (January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016)	Please explain:
There is no VAT or General Sales Tax.	«DB_tax_NoVat»	-Click to Select-	
Consumption taxes (e.g. Retail Sales Tax) are levied only at the point of final sale (i.e. tax is not levied on the purchase of the machine by TaxpayerCo, but is due on final sales by TaxpayerCo to its customers).	«DB_tax_Consumption taxes»	-Click to Select-	
The purchase of a machine for use in manufacturing is not subject to VAT.	«DB_tax_VAT exemptions»	-Click to Select-	
VAT paid on the purchase of the machine is not recoverable.	«DB_tax_VAT on machinery not recoverable»	-Click to Select-	
There is no cash refund mechanism in place.	«DB_tax_No VAT refund mechanism»	-Click to Select-	
VAT cash refunds are never applied in practice.	«DB_tax_No Vat in practice»	-Click to Select-	
The law mandates the excess input VAT to be carried forward for a specified period of time before a cash refund can be requested.	«DB_tax_Carry forward mechanism»	-Click to Select-	

Please indicate the mandatory carry forward period (e.g. 3 months).	«DB_tax_Carry forward mechanism (details)»		

5.1.2 Please indicate whether the following applies to your country:	Last year's response: calendar year 2015 (January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015)	Updated response: calendar year 2016 (January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016)	Please explain:
Taking into consideration the parameters of the case study company, are VAT cash refunds restricted to specific type of taxpayers or to specific conditions e.g., only exporters, company must be less than two years old? Please state the reasons that apply.	«DB_tax_VAT special conditions»		

5.1.3 For calendar year 2015, the following VAT rate was used for the table below: «DB_tax_VAT rate»%
If the VAT rate(s) is different for calendar year 2016, please provide *details of the VAT rate(s) you used for the table below (specify the rate and explain why you used that rate):*

Input VAT will exceed Output VAT in June 2016 as shown in the table below:

	Output VAT	Input VAT
Sales = «DB_tax_LCU» «DB_tax_PostFiling_Output»	VAT rate * «DB_tax_PostFiling_Output»	
Capital purchase = «DB_tax_LCU» «DB_tax_PostFiling_Input_Machinery»		VAT rate * «DB_tax_PostFiling_Input_Machinery»
Raw material expenses = «DB_tax_LCU» «DB_tax_PostFiling_Input»		VAT rate * «DB_tax_PostFiling_Input»
VAT refund		VAT rate * ((«DB_tax_PostFiling_Input_Machinery» + «DB_tax_PostFiling_Input») - «DB_tax_PostFiling_Output»)

- *If TaxpayerCo. must first carry forward the excess credit for a period of 4 months or more, please answer the next questions on VAT refunds <u>assuming hypothetically</u> that after the end of the mandatory period to carry forward the excess input VAT, an amount of excess credit remains to be recovered by TaxpayerCo.*

- *If TaxpayerCo. must first carry forward the excess credit for a specified period of time that is <u>less than 4 months</u>, please answer the next questions on VAT refunds considering that TaxpayerCo. will request a refund for the amount of excess credit that remains to be recovered.*

- *If there is no VAT or General Sales Tax in your country, please proceed to section 5.2.*

- *If VAT refunds are not applicable to the VAT case study scenario described above, please proceed to section 5.2.*

General Questions on VAT refunds
Please provide answers in respect to **calendar year 2016** (January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016). If the answers are the same as last year's response (calendar year 2015), please insert 'no change' in respect to calendar year 2016 or chose the same answer as last year's response.

	Last year's response: calendar year 2015 (January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015)	Updated response: calendar year 2016 (January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016)
5.1.4 Does the law in your country prescribe a time limit (from the moment of submission of refund claim) for the tax authority **to pay a VAT refund claim**?	«DB_tax_RefundVAT_DecisionTimeLimit»	-Click to Select-
5.1.4a If yes, please provide the time limit.	«DB_tax_RefundVAT_TimeLimit»	
5.1.4b Please provide legal basis (name of legislation and article):	«DB_tax_RefundVAT_DecisionTImeLimit_legalbase»	
5.1.4c If yes to **5.1.4**, please indicate the extent to which the time limit is applied in practice.	«DB_tax_RefundVAT_TimeLimit_practice»	-Click to Select-
5.1.5 Does the tax authority in your country impose a minimum amount for a VAT refund claim in order for taxpayers to be eligible for a VAT refund?	-Click to Select-	-Click to Select-
5.1.5a If yes to **5.1.5**, please specify the minimum amount needed for a claim to be made.		

Time to comply with requesting a VAT cash refund

*For questions **5.1.7 – 5.1.15** you should only include time that is in addition to the time captured in the main questionnaire for preparing and filing the standard VAT return. Please answer questions **5.1.7 – 5.1.15** based on the VAT case scenario described above.*

Please provide answers in respect to **calendar year 2016** (January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016). If the answers are the same as last year's response (calendar year 2015), please insert 'no change' in respect to calendar year 2016 or chose the same answer as last year's response.

	Last year's response: calendar year 2015 (January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015)	Updated response: calendar year 2016 (January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016)
5.1.7 Please explain in detail how TaxpayerCo. would request a VAT refund (e.g. submit a specific VAT refund form, complete a section of the standard VAT return, tick a box in the standard VAT return, etc.).	«DB_tax_RefundVAT_MethodFiling»	
5.1.8 Please estimate the time in **business hours** spent by TaxpayerCo. on gathering VAT information from internal sources, including time spent on any additional analysis of accounting information and calculating the VAT refund amount.	«DB_tax_RefundVAT_Time_Gathering»	
5.1.9 Please estimate the time in **business hours** spent by TaxpayerCo. on preparing the VAT refund claim.	«DB_tax_RefundVAT_Time_PrepClaim»	
5.1.10 List all documents that TaxpayerCo. would need to prepare and submit to the tax authority to substantiate the claim for a VAT refund.	«DB_tax_RefundVAT_Documents»	
5.1.11 Please estimate the time in business hours spent on preparing all additional documents that are needed to substantiate the claim for the VAT refund. Please include all documents that are routinely requested by the tax office after submission of the claim, but before audit, if any.	«DB_tax_RefundVAT_Time_PrepDoc»	
5.1.12 Are both (i) the standard VAT return and (ii) the claim for the VAT refund (along with the additional documents) submitted	-Click to Select-	-Click to Select-

	Last year's response: calendar year 2015 (January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015)	Updated response: calendar year 2016 (January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016)
at the same time?		
5.1.12a If separately, please explain how does the majority of companies – such as the one considered in the case study – submit these documents?	-Click to Select-	-Click to Select-
5.1.12b If **separately**, please estimate the time **in business hours** TaxpayerCo. would spend in submitting the VAT refund claim and all additional documents. If in person at the tax office, please include waiting time to submit all necessary information.		
5.1.13 Would TaxpayerCo. be required to make representation in person at the tax office after submitting the claim?	«DB_tax_RefundVAT_Return_representation»	-Click to Select-
5.1.13a If yes and this time estimate is not included in 5.1.12b, please estimate the time in **business hours** spent at the tax office including waiting in line and travel if necessary.	«DB_tax_RefundVAT_Time_Representation»	
5.1.14 Please describe any other mandatory activities/tasks associated with the VAT refund.	«DB_tax_RefundVAT_Return_MandatoryRequirements»	
5.1.15 Please estimate time in **business hours** spent on each of them (e.g. obtaining internal or external advice).	«DB_tax_RefundVAT_Time_Other»	

Time to obtain a VAT cash refund

Please answer questions 5.1.15 – 5.1.28 based on the VAT case scenario described above.

Please provide answers in respect to **calendar year 2016** (January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016). If the answers are the same as last year's responses (calendar year 2015), please insert 'no change' in respect to calendar year 2016 or chose the same answer as last year's response.

Please consider the following definition of **tax audit**: an examination of taxpayer's financial records and dealings by the tax authority to verify whether such taxpayer has correctly assessed and reported their tax liability and fulfilled other obligations. We are only considering tax audits that require interactions between TaxpayerCo. and the Tax Authority and which are often more detailed and extensive than other types of examination, such as general desk checks, compliance visits/reviews or document matching programs.

	Last year's response: calendar year 2015 (January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015)	Updated response: calendar year 2016 (January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016)
5.1.15 In the absence of the VAT cash refund case scenario, how often would you expect the case study company to be subject to a VAT audit?	-Click to Select-	-Click to Select-
5.1.16 What percentage of companies with a similar case of excess input VAT resulting from a large capital purchase would be audited by the tax authority as a result of requesting a cash VAT refund? *Please only consider tax audits that require interactions between TaxpayerCo. and the Tax Authority.*	-Click to Select-	-Click to Select-
5.1.17 Based on your experience, what is the most common type of audit that the scenario described above would trigger?	«DB_tax_Audit_VAT_Type»	-Click to Select-
5.1.17a Please explain:	«DB_tax_Audit_VAT_Type Notes»	

	Last year's response: calendar year 2015 (January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015)	Updated response: calendar year 2016 (January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016)
5.1.18 How would the most common type of audit indicated in **5.1.17** and applied to the given scenario be conducted in your country?	«DB_tax_Audit_VAT_Audit Method»	-Click to Select-
If 50% or more cases would be audited by the tax authority, please respond to questions 5.1.19 - 5.1.27, if less than 50% please respond to questions 5.1.28 - 5.1.30. *If in <u>question 5.1.15</u>, you responded that the company would be audited every year as a matter of course and even if the VAT cash refund case scenario described above would not trigger an audit by the tax authority, please still provide answers to questions 5.1.19– 5.1.27.*		
5.1.19 Please indicate the time **(in calendar days)** it takes the tax authority to start an audit from the moment of **submitting** the claim for a VAT refund and all necessary documents to the tax authority.		
5.1.20 Please specify the time **(in business hours)** TaxpayerCo. would spend in gathering information and preparing any additional documentation (information such as receipts, financial statements, pay stubs) as required by the tax auditor. If various rounds of interactions occur between TaxpayerCo. and the auditor, please estimate the total time for all these interactions.	«DB_tax_Audit_VAT_Time _PrepDoc»	
5.1.21 Please list the documents TaxpayerCo. would most typically have to prepare for an auditor.	«DB_tax_Audit_VAT_Docu ments»	
5.1.22 Please explain how does the majority of companies – such as the one considered in the case study – submit these documents (electronically, by email, by mail, at the tax office, at the taxpayer's premises).	«DB_tax_Audit_VAT_Meth odFiling»	-Click to Select-
5.1.23 Please estimate the time **(in business hours)** TaxpayerCo. would spend in submitting the documents requested by the auditor. **If in person, at the tax office**, please estimate time in **business hours** spent at the tax office including waiting time. **If in person and at the taxpayer's premises,** please put zero.	«DB_tax_Audit_VAT_Time _DocSubmission»	
5.1.24 Please estimate the total time **(in calendar days)** from the moment an audit starts until there are no further interactions between TaxpayerCo. and the auditor (this estimate would include the various rounds of interactions between TaxpayerCo. and the auditor).	«DB_tax_Audit_VAT_Audit Time»	
5.1.25 Please estimate the total time (**in calendar weeks),** it takes for TaxpayerCo. to receive the final report from the auditor from the moment TaxpayerCo. has submitted all relevant information and documents, and there are no further interactions between TaxpayerCo. and auditor.	«DB_tax_Audit_VAT_Time _FinalReport»	
5.1.26 Please indicate the time **(in calendar weeks)** it takes to receive the VAT refund from the moment the final audit report or decision is issued (assuming the decision is an approval of the VAT refund claim).		
5.1.27 How are the majority of VAT refunds released (online, at a bank, by mail, at the tax office, other)?	«DB_tax_Audit_VAT_Time _RefundMethodPayment»	-Click to Select-

	Last year's response: calendar year 2015 *(January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015)*	Updated response: calendar year 2016 *(January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016)*
If less than 50% cases would be audited by the tax authority, please respond to questions 5.1.26 – 5.1.28.		
5.1.28 If the answer to **5.1.15** is less than 50% of cases, please assume that an audit will **not** take place. In this case, please indicate the time **(in calendar days)** it takes to receive the VAT refund from the moment of **submitting** the claim for a VAT refund and all necessary documents to the tax authority.	«DB_tax_Audit_VAT_Time _RefundNoAudit_claim»	
5.1.29 If the answer to **5.1.15** is less than 50% of cases, please assume that an audit will **not** take place. In this case, please indicate the time **(in calendar days)** it takes to receive the VAT refund from the moment of **approving** the claim for the VAT refund by the tax authority.	«DB_tax_Audit_VAT_Time _RefundNoAuditPayment»	
5.1.30 How are the majority of VAT refunds released (online, at a bank, by mail, at the tax office, other)?	«DB_tax_Audit_VAT_Time _RefundMethodPayment»	-Click to Select-

5.2   Corporate income tax (CIT) underpayment

Please answer the questions in this section based on the CIT error and underpayment scenario described below.

> *Please consider the following scenario for corporate income tax: an error in the calculation of the income tax liability (e.g. use of incorrect tax depreciation rates, or incorrectly treating an expense as tax deductible) leads to an incorrect income tax return and consequently an underpayment of corporate income tax.*

> *Please consider that TaxpayerCo. itself discovered the error and **voluntarily notified** the tax authority of the error in the corporate income tax return (if it is possible in your country to notify the authorities).*

> *Please consider that the value of the underpaid income tax liability is 5% of the corporate income tax liability due.*

> *Please consider that TaxpayerCo. submits the corrected information after the deadline for submitting the annual tax return, but within the tax assessment period, if applicable.*

Please provide answers in respect to **calendar year 2016** (January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016). If the answers are the same as last year's responses (calendar year 2015), please insert 'no change' in respect to calendar year 2016 or chose the same answer as last year's response.

	Last year's response: calendar year 2015 *(January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015)*	Updated response: calendar year 2016 *(January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016)*
5.2.1. Can TaxpayerCo. voluntary notify the tax authority of an unintentional CIT error of the type described in the assumptions above?	«DB_tax_Underp_CIT_Noti fication»	-Click to Select-
If you answer Yes to 5.2.1, please provide answers to questions 5.2.1a – 5.2.4. If you answer No, please proceed to section 5.3		
5.2.1a Please explain how TaxpayerCo. would notify the tax authority?	«DB_tax_Underp_CIT_Met hodNotify»	-Click to Select-
5.2.1b Please list all documents TaxpayerCo. has to provide to the tax authority to correct and substantiate the error in the income tax return.	«DB_tax_Underp_CIT_Doc uments»	

	Last year's response: calendar year 2015 *(January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015)*	Updated response: calendar year 2016 *(January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016)*
5.2.1c Please estimate the time **(in business hours)** TaxpayerCo. would spend gathering information and preparing the documents required to notify the tax authority.	«DB_tax_Underp_CIT_Time_PrepDoc»	
5.2.1d Please explain how does the majority of companies – such as the one considered in the case study - submit these documents.	«DB_tax_Underp_CIT_DocSubmission»	-Click to Select-
5.2.1e Please estimate the time **(in business hours)** TaxpayerCo. would spend in submitting the documents.	«DB_tax_Underp_CIT_Time_Payment»	
5.2.1f Is the payment of the additional CIT liability and the submission of the amended return (along with the additional documents) done at the same time?	-Click to Select-	-Click to Select-
5.2.1g If **separately,** please estimate the time **(in business hours)** TaxpayerCo. would spend in making the additional tax payment.		
5.2.1h Please explain how that payment is processed (electronically, through a bank, at the tax office)?	«DB_tax_Underp_CIT_PaymentMethod»	-Click to Select-
5.2.2 Please indicate whether or not TaxpayerCo. is allowed at that stage to make additional payments.	-Click to Select-	-Click to Select-
5.2.3 If TaxpayerCo. is **NOT** allowed to make additional payments at that stage, please explain how long does TaxpayerCo. have to wait (**in calendar days**) until a tax notice/reassessment is issued?		
5.2.4. Please explain if this tax notice/reassessment is dependent of an audit taking place.		

5.3 *Corporate income tax audit*

Please provide answers based on the CIT case scenario described above.

Please provide answers in respect to **calendar year 2016** (January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016). If the answers are the same as last year's responses (calendar year 2015), please insert 'no change' in respect to calendar year 2016 or chose the same answer as last year's response.

Please consider the following definition of **tax audit**: an examination of taxpayer's financial records and dealings by the tax authority to verify whether such taxpayer has correctly assessed and reported their tax liability and fulfilled other obligations. We are only considering tax audits that require interactions between TaxpayerCo. and the Tax Authority and which are often more detailed and extensive than other types of examination, such as general desk checks, compliance visits/reviews or document matching programs.

	Last year's response: calendar year 2015 *(January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015)*	Updated response: calendar year 2016 *(January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016)*
5.3.1 In the absence of the CIT error, how often would you expect the case study company to be subject to a corporate income tax audit?	-Click to Select-	-Click to Select-
5.3.2. Based on your experience, what percentage of similar cases of self-reporting a CIT error and underpayment of CIT liability as described in the case study scenario above would trigger an audit by the tax authority? *Please only consider audits which require interactions between*	-Click to Select-	-Click to Select-

	Last year's response: calendar year 2015 *(January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2015)*	Updated response: calendar year 2016 *(January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016)*
the TaxpayerCo. and the Tax Authority.		
5.3.3 Based on your experience, what is the most common type of audit that the scenario described above would trigger?	«DB_tax_Audit_CIT_Type»	-Click to Select-
5.3.3a Please explain:	«DB_tax_Audit_CIT_TypeNotes»	
5.3.4 How would the most common type of audit indicated in **5.3.2** and applied to the case scenario described above would be conducted in your country?	«DB_tax_Audit_CIT_Audit Method»	-Click to Select-
If 50% or more of cases would be audited by the tax authority, please respond to questions 5.3.5 – 5.3.10. **If less than 50%, please proceed to section 5.4.** *If in* <u>question 5.3.1</u>*, you responded that the company would be audited every year as a matter of course and even if the CIT case scenario described above would not trigger an audit by the tax authority, please still provide answers to questions 5.3.5 – 5.3.10.*		
5.3.5 Please indicate the time **(in calendar days)** it takes the tax authority to start an audit from the moment of **submitting** an amended CIT return and making the payment of the additional CIT liability due.		
5.3.6 Please specify the time **(in business hours)** TaxpayerCo. would spend in gathering information and preparing any additional documentation (information such as receipts, financial statements, pay stubs) as required by the tax auditor. If various rounds of interactions occur between TaxpayerCo. and the auditor, please estimate the total time for all these interactions.	«DB_tax_Audit_CIT_Time_PrepDoc»	
5.3.7 Please list the documents TaxpayerCo. would most typically have to prepare for an auditor.	«DB_tax_Audit_CIT_Doc4Audit»	
5.3.7a Please explain how does the majority of companies – such as the one considered in the case study -submit all these documents?	«DB_tax_Audit_CIT_MethodFiling»	-Click to Select-
5.3.8 Please estimate the time **(in business hours)** TaxpayerCo. would spend in submitting the documents requested by the auditor.	«DB_tax_Audit_CIT_Time_DocSubmission»	
5.3.9 Please estimate the total time **(in calendar days)** from the moment the audit starts until there are no further interactions between TaxpayerCo. and the auditor (this estimate would include the various rounds of interactions between TaxpayerCo. and the auditor).	«DB_tax_Audit_CIT_Time_Payment»	
5.3.10 Please estimate the total time (in calendar weeks), it takes for TaxpayerCo. to receive the final report from the auditor from the moment TaxpayerCo. has submitted all relevant information and documents, and there are no further interactions between TaxpayerCo. and auditor. Please assume the final decision of the audit is an agreement with the self-assessed tax liability of TaxpayerCo.	«DB_tax_Audit_CIT_Time_FinalLetter»	

5.4 Overall Time variance

VAT cash refund case scenario

Please verify the overall time required to obtain a VAT cash refund.

Question	Time (in weeks)	Please explain:
Last year, the overall time in **calendar weeks** to obtain a VAT cash refund per the case study scenario in «DB_tax_DB_City» from the moment of submitting the claim for a VAT cash refund– was estimated at:	«DB_tax_Overall Time variance_VAT»	
This year, based on your experience and referring to the parameters of the case study of a large capital purchase, what is the overall time in **calendar weeks** to obtain a VAT cash refund from the moment of submitting the claim for a VAT refund?		
Based on your experience and the same case study assumptions, what can be **the fastest time** (calendar weeks) in practice to obtain the VAT cash refund?		
Based on your experience and the same case study assumptions, what can be **the slowest time** (calendar weeks) in practice to obtain the VAT cash refund?		
If there is a difference in time, what is the main reason behind it?		

Corporate Income Tax (CIT) audit case scenario

Please verify the overall time required to complete a corporate income tax audit

Question	Time (in weeks)	Please explain:
Last year, the overall time in **calendar weeks** to complete a CIT audit per the case study scenario in «DB_tax_DB_City» from the moment the audit starts – was estimated at:	«DB_tax_Overall Time variance_CIT»	
This year, based on your experience and referring to the parameters of the case study scenario of self-reporting an error in the CIT return and underpayment of liability due, what is the overall time in **calendar weeks** to complete the CIT audit from the moment the audit starts?		
Based on your experience and the same case study assumptions, what can be **the fastest time** (calendar weeks) in practice to complete the CIT audit?		
Based on your experience and the same case study assumptions, what can be **the slowest time** (calendar weeks) in practice to complete the CIT audit?		
If there is a difference in time, what is the main reason behind it?		

5.5 General Questions on tax audit by tax authorities

5.5.1 Is there a comprehensive audit manual (documented material on audit policies and procedures) that is readily accessible to all audit staff and/or general public?

5.5.2 Does the audit manual or any relevant guidelines explain the types (and numbers) of audits to be conducted, and the circumstances in which specific types of audits are to be carried out?

5.5.3 Do tax auditors in your country often carry out computer-assisted tax audits (e-audits) where they utilize the company's electronic transaction data as much as possible?

5.5.4 Do most companies similar to the case study company in your country maintain and share their accounting records with the tax authority in electronic format? If yes, does the tax authority use a remote online connection to the companies' financial systems to access their archives of invoices, general ledger and other data?

6. NEW QUESTIONS: Childcare services and tax benefits to employers, private stand-alone childcare centers and parents

This year we are collecting data on tax benefits associated with childcare services applying to private-sector employers, private stand-alone childcare centers and parents. This data will be used by the *Women, Business, and the Law* unit of the World Bank Group.

This section measures services provided by private businesses to children under the age of 6 years old, which may be regulated differently depending on the age of the child. Please indicate responses based on the legislation applicable to each age group.

In this section, all information listed under 'Last Cycle' refers to the laws and regulations effective up to **April 30, 2015**. In columns 'This Cycle', please provide your answers and legal citations referring to the laws and regulations that are currently effective. If you disagree with the information provided for the last cycle, you may note a **correction** (the data presented is incorrect) or a **reform** (a modification in the law or the enactment of new legislation after **30 April 2015).**

Assumptions:
> Assume that the employee (a man or a woman):
- Resides in «Survey_City» (the economy's main business city).
- Has reached the legal age of majority and is capable of making decisions as an adult. If there is no legal age of majority, the employee is assumed to be 30 years old.
- Is sane, competent, in good health, has no criminal record, and is a lawful citizen of «Survey_Economy».
- Is employed full-time under a permanent contract in a privately-owned, limited liability company.
- Is not a member of a union, unless membership is mandatory.
- Has been working long enough to accrue all benefits measured in this section.
- Has one child and is currently legally married.

6.1. GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES TO EMPLOYERS

This section measures government tax and non-tax incentives for private limited liability companies that provide and/or support childcare services. Benefits are granted directly to employers for (a) directly establishing childcare centers or financing childcare services by granting employees allowances for the use of childcare; or (b) by financing pre-existing childcare centers to be used by employees. In your response, please explain if different provisions apply to (a) and (b) above.

6.1.1   Do employers receive tax benefits for providing or supporting childcare services for children under 6 years?
Tax benefits are tax credits or deductions on the company's income. This does not include VAT benefits or tax benefits on social security payments or other contributions paid by the employer.

Age of Child	This cycle	Legal Basis (please cite law and article)
1 year old	-Click to Select-	
2 years old	-Click to Select-	
3 years old	-Click to Select-	
4 years old	-Click to Select-	
5 years old	-Click to Select-	

6.1.2   Do employers receive non-tax benefits for providing or supporting childcare for children under 6 years?

Age of Child	This cycle	Legal Basis (please cite law and article)
1 year old	-Click to Select-	
2 years old	-Click to Select-	
3 years old	-Click to Select-	
4 years old	-Click to Select-	
5 years old	-Click to Select-	

6.1.3   Please include any additional comments and links to laws relevant to this section:

6.2 GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES TO STAND-ALONE CHILDCARE CENTERS

This section measures government tax and non-tax benefits for private stand-alone for-profit childcare centers (i.e., benefits that are granted directly to the childcare provider). Benefits included under this section are of a general nature and are not linked to a specific child.

6.2.1 Do private childcare centers receive tax benefits for providing childcare services for children under 6 years?

Tax benefits are tax credits or deductions on the center's income. This does not include VAT benefits for services provided by the childcare center.

Age of Child	This cycle	Legal Basis (please cite law and article)
1 year old	-Click to Select-	
2 years old	-Click to Select-	
3 years old	-Click to Select-	
4 years old	-Click to Select-	
5 years old	-Click to Select-	

6.2.2 Do private childcare centers receive subsidies or other non-tax benefits for providing childcare services for children under 6 years?

Non-tax benefits include monetary and non-monetary support, such as technical support, property or financial incentives.

Age of Child	This cycle	Legal Basis (please cite law and article)
1 year old	-Click to Select-	
2 years old	-Click to Select-	
3 years old	-Click to Select-	
4 years old	-Click to Select-	
5 years old	-Click to Select-	

6.2.3 Does the government directly provide childcare services for children under 6 years?

Public childcare services are provided directly by the government for all children universally. These services may be provided at no cost or for a small fee. If these services are available only for low-income families, please indicate so in the legal basis field.

Age of Child	This cycle	Legal Basis (please cite law and article)
1 year old	-Click to Select-	
2 years old	-Click to Select-	
3 years old	-Click to Select-	
4 years old	-Click to Select-	
5 years old	-Click to Select-	

6.2.4 Please include any additional comments and links to laws relevant to this section:

6.3 GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES TO PARENTS (EMPLOYEES)

This section measures government tax and non-tax benefits for parents employed in the private sector. Non-tax benefits are monetary benefits granted to the parent or directly to the childcare provider for the benefit of a certain parent (employee). This section does not cover unemployment benefits.

6.3.1 Are there any gender-specific tax deductions or tax credits that are only applicable to:

Answer and Legal Basis (please cite law and article)				
	Last cycle	This cycle	Last cycle	This cycle
Men	«DB_tax_Men Specific Tax»	-Click to Select-	«DB_tax_Men Specific Tax-Legal Basis»	
Women	«DB_tax_Women Specific Tax»	-Click to Select-	«DB_tax_Women Specific Tax-Legal Basis»	

6.3.2 Are childcare payments tax deductible for parents of children under 6 years?

Childcare payments are payments made by the parent to a childcare provider. This question captures tax deductibility of payments paid by a parent specifically for childcare services.

Age of Child	This cycle	Legal Basis (please cite law and article)
1 year old	-Click to Select-	

Age of Child	This cycle	Legal Basis (please cite law and article)
2 year old	-Click to Select-	
3 year old	-Click to Select-	
4 year old	-Click to Select-	
5 year old	-Click to Select-	

6.3.3 **Does the government provide employed parents with children under the age of 6 years with non-tax benefits specifically for the use of childcare?**

Non-tax benefits include allowances or financial support granted by the government to parents employed in the private sector specifically for childcare services. The payment can be granted to one or both parents or directly to the childcare provider to benefit a certain child. Please specify if the payment is granted to one parent only and if so which parent.

Age of Child	This cycle	Legal Basis (please cite law and article)
1 year old	-Click to Select-	
2 year old	-Click to Select-	
3 year old	-Click to Select-	
4 year old	-Click to Select-	
5 year old	-Click to Select-	

6.3.4 **If 6.3.3 is yes, is it based on income?**

Age of Child	This cycle	Legal Basis (please cite law and article)
1 year old	-Click to Select-	
2 year old	-Click to Select-	
3 year old	-Click to Select-	
4 year old	-Click to Select-	
5 year old	-Click to Select-	

6.3.5 **Do parents receive tax benefits (not specific to childcare services) for children under 6 years?**

Tax benefits include tax deductions and/or credits that are granted to one or both parents. If the payment is granted to a specific parent, please indicate so in the legal basis field and if so which parent.

Age of Child	This cycle	Legal Basis (please cite law and article)
1 year old	-Click to Select-	
2 year old	-Click to Select-	
3 year old	-Click to Select-	
4 year old	-Click to Select-	
5 year old	-Click to Select-	

6.3.6 **If 6.3.5 is yes, is it based on income?**

Age of Child	This cycle	Legal Basis (please cite law and article)
1 year old	-Click to Select-	
2 year old	-Click to Select-	
3 year old	-Click to Select-	
4 year old	-Click to Select-	
5 year old	-Click to Select-	

6.3.7 **Do parents receive non-tax benefits (not specific to childcare services) for children under 6 years?** *Non-tax benefits include allowances or financial support granted by the government to parents employed in the private sector specifically for childcare services. This payment is not specific for the use of childcare services). Please indicate if the benefit is granted based on income.*

Age of Child	This cycle	Legal Basis (please cite law and article)
1 year old	-Click to Select-	
2 years old	-Click to Select-	
3 years old	-Click to Select-	
4 years old	-Click to Select-	
5 years old	-Click to Select-	

6.3.8   Does the tax law require married couples to file personal income taxes jointly?

If the answer depends on the matrimonial regime, please provide details for each regime in the legal basis field.

Answer	Legal Basis (please cite law and article)
-Click to Select-	

6.3.9   Please include any additional comments and links to laws relevant to this section:

6.4.   REFORMS AND PENDING LEGISLATION

6.4.1. Have there been any reforms in the laws and regulations relating to the childcare services and associated taxes and incentives since 30 April, 2015?   -Click to Select-

6.4.2 If Yes, please describe in detail and, if possible, provide a citation to the new legislation or regulation (you can also email us a copy of the new legislation or regulation as an attachment to WBLIncentives@worldbank.org).

6.4.3 Are there currently any draft laws or regulations going through the legislative process or pending approval related to childcare services and associated taxes and incentives? *The answer is yes if a new law or regulation or amendment to the existing laws and regulations is currently going through the legislative process to be adopted by the legislative body.*   -Click to Select-

6.4.4 If Yes, please describe in detail and, if possible, provide a link to the draft legislation or regulation (you can also email us a copy of the draft legislation or regulation to WBLIncentives@worldbank.org).