


The Platform for Collaboration on Tax

- Joint initiative of the IMF, OECD, UN and WBG to intensify their cooperation on tax issues.
- The Platform aims to: 1) better coordinate tax capacity-building support to developing countries; 2) deliver joint outputs and; 3) strengthen the interactions between standard setting, capacity building and technical assistance.
- Joint report to the G20 Finance Ministers on “*Enhancing the Effectiveness of External Support in Building Tax Capacity in Developing Countries*”.
- The report identifies core elements of successful tax capacity-building programmes and includes a series of recommendations and enabling actions, drawing upon the individual experiences of the four participating organizations.

The background of the slide features a light gray, semi-transparent image of a city skyline with a large gear overlay, suggesting a focus on infrastructure, industry, or economic development.

How to ensure that political commitment to tax reform is promoted and made sustainable and the international tax agenda delivers for developing countries

How to promote political commitment to tax reform and make it sustainable

- Deep country commitment within a supportive political environment is essential.
- The importance of national ownership of reforms is stressed both in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development.
- *Recommendation 1:* G20, the international organizations (IOs) and development partners should encourage political support for tax

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How to ensure that the international tax agenda delivers for developing countries

- The Addis Ababa Action Agenda provides high level political commitment.
- Countries should identify their own national priorities on international tax.
- The international tax landscape is rapidly changing:
 - G20 now includes a developing country focus.
 - 90 members (so far) of BEPS and Inclusive Framework, including more than 40 developing countries.
 - 137 members of Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes.
 - 107 have joined multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters.
 - UN Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters: strengthening effectiveness and operational capacity.
 - IMF and WBG support tax reform through lending and advisory services.
- Regional cooperation is vital to increase voice and participation of developing countries, share of experiences and foster South-South cooperation.



Interactive discussion

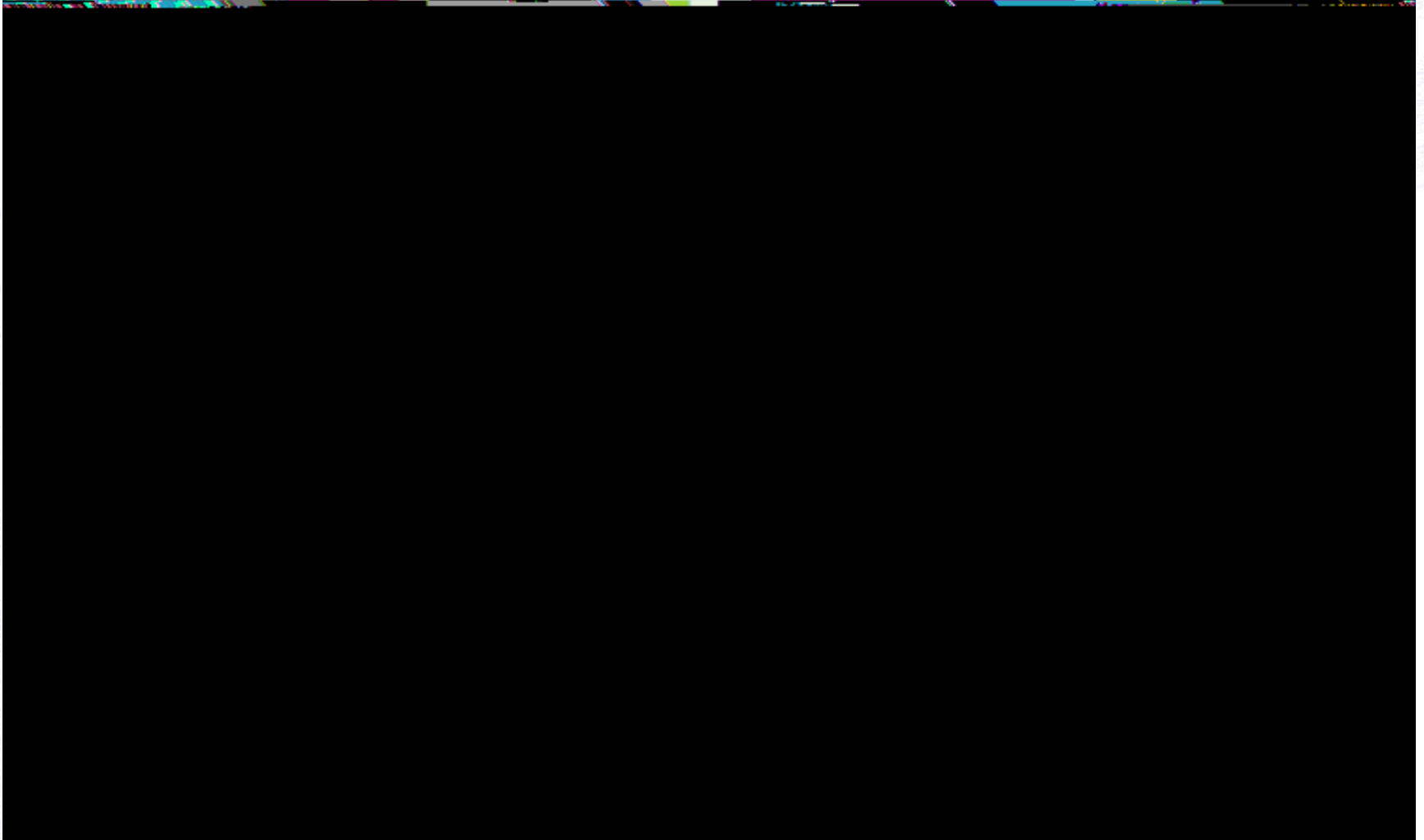
- *What can be done at the country level to generate and sustain political commitment, while working with other stakeholders to build a society-wide consensus on reform? Are there examples of this sustained and participatory type of reform that we can learn from?*
- *How can developing countries best be supported to realize maximum benefit from international tax discussions, standard setting and implementation?*
- *What can be done to work more effectively together on international taxation?*



How to establish medium-term reform strategies and improve and integrate diagnostic tools and strategic thinking

Framework for design, implementation and measurement of MTRs

Diagram 1. IMF Revenue Reform—TA Framework



A coherent revenue strategy as part of a development financing plan

Recommendation 1a: National authorities, with support from IOs who are active in a country, and development partners engaged in support on tax reform, should develop country specific MTRSs, with a view to launching [3 to 5] pilot MTRSs by [July 2017]. Building on this experience, Platform partners should draw and disseminate lessons for the development of further MTRSs, and revenue reform plans more generally.

Recommendation 1b: Donor/G20 countries should encourage and facilitate capacity building of local stakeholders (business, CSOs, media) to engage in reforms and MTRS development.

- *Recommendation 1c:* IOs should develop a diagnostic tool/framework for assessing cross-

Interactive discussion

- *What would be the best approach to tax reforms/MTRSs in developing countries? How could challenges in their implementation be overcome? Any examples?*
- *How can MTRSs be used effectively in the poorest and fragile states? What are the risks and possible approaches?*
- *What tax diagnostic tools have been the most helpful for developing countries? What are the lessons to be learned from existing practices?*
- *What would be the best approach to enhance the use of tax diagnostic tools in developing countries?*
- *How could the IOs effectively use existing or new instruments (loans, TA, advisory) to support implementation of tax reforms within an MTRS framework?*
- *What would be the most effective ways to build and support ownership for the implementation of the tax diagnostic tools?*

1st Platform Global Conference

- Some themes:
 - DRM, fiscal sustainability and good governance
 - Taxing to improve health and human development
 - Sustainable environmental taxation
 - Taxation to reduce inequalities (including gender)
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