Annex B

Survey Questionnaire

As an information input to the study, a questionnaire was sent to representatives from 33 organisations – 19 bilateral agencies, 10 multilateral organisations, 2 regional tax organisations (CIAT and ATAF), and 2 non-government organisations (the Tax Justice Network, and the International Centre for Tax and Development). In consultation with KfW and the OECD (sponsors for this study), 20 of these organisations were identified as priorities for a direct interview, based on their involvement with tax and development issues. In the end, 17 interviews were completed, using the questionnaire as a framework for discussion; one other respondent replied in writing rather than doing an interview. For the organisations that were not targeted for interview, the study team invited designated representatives to respond by email, especially when only quick answers were required. For this group the response rate was very low, with 4 questionnaires received.

The full questionnaire is reproduced below.

Survey questionnaire for donor organisation interviews

This questionnaire is part of a study on Aid Modalities for Supporting Tax Systems, which is being conducted on behalf of the International Tax Compact (ITC) organised by KfW German Development Bank, and the OECD/DAC Tax and Governance Task Force (GOVNET). The purpose of the study is to identify efficient aid modalities to strengthen tax systems and promote good governance, as cornerstones for sustainable development. (For this purpose, "tax systems" include customs and local government financing.)

To this end, we seek your assistance in providing information on five issues:

- The scope of your organisation's involvement with programmes to strengthen tax systems in developing countries (to supplement work on the Tax Mapping conducted by the ITC).
- Lessons from experience with various modalities for supporting tax systems, including insights on the design of the modalities, particularly where multiple donors are involved in one country.
- Insights on how tax programmes can yield dividends or create externalities for governance and state-building.
- Insights on conditions for success or failure of programmes to strengthen tax systems and promote good governance.
- Related considerations such as the role of regional and international entities and priorities for further dialogue or research.

This information will be a major source of evidence leading to practical recommendations for donors and partner countries on appropriate aid modalities and linkages between taxation and governance. The results and recommendations will be presented to the OECD/GOVNET as well as to the ITC in 2011.

The interview should take about 45 to 60 minutes. To expedite the discussion, questions marked ** may be completed and returned in advance. (For questions with boxes to check, it is easy to replace the boxes with an "x" as appropriate.)

Please be assured that responses will be fully confidential. Interviews outside Washington, DC will be conducted by phone. We will contact you by email or phone to arrange a suitable date and time. Kindly let us know in advance, though, if someone else from your organisation is in a better position to discuss these questions.

We welcome your assistance with this study, as a contribution to the international dialogue on improving aid effectiveness in the areas of taxation and governance. Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

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Survey questionnaire on aid modalities for supporting tax systems

Questions marked ** may be completed and returned in advance, to expedite the interview.

1.									
	Nai Titl Pho								
Section A. Involvement in supporting tax systems									
2.	**	Within the overall scope of your organisation's development agenda today:							
	a.	How would you rate the priority of concern with the development of tax systems							
		High priority – substantial support in many countries							
		Moderate concern – substantial support in some countries							
		Low priority – minor aspect of most programmes							
		Comments:							
	b.	If taxation is a high or moderate priority, is this a relatively recent or a long-standing priority?	t development						

c. Is your organisation planning to expand its support for tax programmes, either in

funding or country coverage? If so, please explain briefly.

	inc	ner bilateral or multilateral programmer bilateral or multilateral programmer lude cases of budget support, in icators.						
			2010 <u>also</u> :	2005	2	015	(est.)	
		Less than 5]	
		5 to 10]	
		10 to 20]	
		More than 20]	
4.	yea Ag	Approximately how much finance in either bilateral or multilateral ain, please include budget supporticators.	al programmes v	vith signi	ficant	tax	com	ponents'
			2010 <u>also</u> :	2005	2	015	(est.)	
		Less than \$10 million]	
		\$10 - \$50 million						
		\$50 - \$100 million					-	
		\$100 - \$500 million More than \$500 million						
		wore than \$500 mmon				_		
5. ** How do you rate each of the following <u>areas</u> of assistance in terms programmatic focus for your organisation? Please rate each option on an asca scale where: 1 = none/negligible; 2 = some involvement; 3 = often involved; 4 = focus.						scending = majo		
	a.	Comprehensive tax reform prog	rammes		1 	$\frac{2}{\Box}$	3 □	4 □
	b.	Tax policy/tax law						
	c.	Tax administration process re-e	ngineering					
	d.	Tax administration organisation	al reform					
	e.	Information systems/e-taxation						
	f.	Taxpayer services/public inform	nation					
	g.	Customs reform						
	h.	Local government fiscal system	s					
	i.	Accountability/anti-corruption						
	j.	Judicial reform/strengthening						
	k.	Fiduciary oversight (Parliament	, audit)					
	1.	Strengthening stakeholder or me	edia organisation	S				
	m.	Other focus areas? Please specif	iy:					

3. ** In approximately how many developing countries does your organisation support

6.	** Please provide up to three (3) examples of countries in which your organisation has major programmes to support the development of tax systems (including customs and local government finance), either current or recent.						
	Country:						
		Country:					
		Country:					
Sec	ctio	n B. Aid modalities					
7.	** How extensively does your organisation provide each of the following types of assistance? Please rate each option on an ascending scale where: 1 = none/negligible; 2 = sometimes used; 3 = often used; 4 = widely used.						
	a.	Short-term technical assistance	1	2 □	3 □	4 □	
	b.	Long-term technical assistance/cooperation					
	c.	Tax training programmes					
	d.	Provision of hardware/software					
	e.	Other capital investments					
	f.	Analytical work/research					
	g.	Twinning arrangements for training					
	h.	Other major types of assistance? Please specify:					
8.	8. ** How extensively does your organisation use each of the following modalities finance support for tax systems in developing countries? Please rate each option an ascending scale where: 1 = none/negligible; 2 = sometimes used; 3 = often use 4 = widely used – preferred modality.					on	
	0	Pudget support	1	2 □	3 □	4 □	
	a. b.	Budget support Policy/sector/programme based financing				П	
		Basket financing/pooled programmes with other agencies				П	
	c. d.	Funding through multilateral trust funds				П	
	и. е.	Direct bilateral project funding	П	П	П		
	f.	Cash on delivery (C.O.D.) results-based financing				П	
		Other major financing modalities? Please specify:					
	g.	onto major manong modantes: I lease specify.					
9.	Foo	cusing on budget support programmes that involve tax trigg	ers o	r rev	enue	targe	ets:
	a. What do you see as the advantages of and problems with this aid modality for strengthening tax systems?						
	b. In your view, how can this modality be improved as an effective approach for						

- promoting tax reforms, harmonising donor interventions, and aligning aid to partner-country priorities and systems?
- c. What are the preconditions for providing budget support and disbursing such funds?
- 10. Focusing on **policy/sector/programme based financing** to support tax systems:
 - a. What do you see as the advantages of and problems with this aid modality for strengthening tax systems?
 - b. In your view, how can this modality be improved as an effective approach for promoting tax reforms, harmonising donor interventions, and aligning aid to partner-country priorities and systems?
 - c. What are preconditions for financing a sector programme and disbursing such funds?
- 11. Focusing on **basket financing** to support tax systems:
 - a. What do you see as the advantages of and problems with this aid modality for strengthening tax systems?
 - b. In your view, how can this modality be improved as an effective approach for promoting tax reforms, harmonising donor interventions, and aligning aid to partner-country priorities and systems?
 - c. What are the preconditions for basket financing, and disbursing such funds?
- 12. What key indicators for revenue performance have been used as triggers or performance indicators for budget support or sector support programmes? What other revenue indicators might be useful?
- 13. In your experience, what are the most effective practices used by your organisation for harmonising with other donors and aligning efficiently with host government priorities and systems:
 - a. In <u>funding</u> support for tax programmes?
 - b. In planning and designing support for tax programmes?
 - c. In implementing support for tax programmes?
 - d. <u>In monitoring and evaluating</u> support for tax programmes?
- 14. What are the main problems in <u>harmonising</u> your programmes with those of other donors in supporting tax programmes?
- 15. What are the main problems in aligning your programmes with host country priorities, structures and use of country systems?

systems?

- 16. What is the best modality that you have encountered or heard about for donor co-ordination or for a joint donor approach in supporting tax systems in developing countries? Please describe briefly.
- 17. How would your organisation like to contribute to make donor support for tax programmes more effective?

Section C. Taxation and governance

•	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	TO THANKION WITH GOVERNMENT							
18.	** There is increasing awareness of links between strengthening revenue mobilisation and improving governance, in the broad sense of encompassing transparency accountability, integrity and state-building. Based on your agency's experience, how significant in practice are the following governance dividends from tax programmes. Please rate each option on an ascending scale, where: 1 = negligible; 2 = some effect 3 = substantial effect; 4 = strong effect.								
	a.	Strengthening central government accountability	1	2	3				
						Ξ			
	b.	Strengthening central government responsiveness				Ξ			
	c.	Improving transparency in the budget process	Ш	Ц	Ц	L			
	d.	Model for modernising IT systems in other government agencies							
	e.	Modernising human resource management in other agencies							
	f.	Modernising financial management in other agencies							
	g.	Reducing corruption, beyond the revenue departments							
	h.	Improving public-private dialogue on economic issues							
	i.	Strengthening local government capabilities							
	j.	Strengthening Parliamentary oversight of revenue performance							
	k.	Strengthening state audit of revenue performance							
	1.	Strengthening representation, civil society and business associations							
	m.	Strengthening media coverage of revenue issues							
	n.	Improving business registration							
	0.	Improving property registration and assessment							
	p.	Other? Please specify:							
19.	In your view, which of the possible governance dividends listed above should be top priorities in terms of the potential impact from donor programmes to strengthen tax								

20. Do you see any negative consequences for governance from donor-funded programmes aimed at strengthening tax performance? Explain briefly.

21. One major tax issue that is strongly linked to governance is the problem of getting elites to pay taxes fairly. In your view, how can this be done? Explain briefly.

Section D. Conditions for success or failure

- 22. Based on your experience, what are the key factors for successful donor support to strengthen revenue systems?
- 23. What are the key factors for success in fostering governance dividends from programmes to strengthen tax systems?
- 24. What are the key factors for success in supporting programmes to strengthen local government finance?
- 25. In each of the following special situations, should the approach to supporting tax systems differ in any significant way from standard practices? Please explain briefly.
 - a. Fragile or post-conflict conditions?
 - b. States with very high levels of aid dependency
 - c. Resource rich states?
 - d. Authoritarian states?

Section E. Related considerations

- 26. Briefly, what is your assessment of the role for regional organisations and south-south cooperation in strengthening tax systems? How can this support best be linked to donor support for tax programmes?
- 27. What is your view on the idea of establishing an umbrella entity to co-ordinate, guide and evaluate support for strengthening tax systems in developing countries, along the lines of the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) programme or the Global Development Learning Network?
- 28. What priorities would you suggest for further research on links between taxation and governance?
- 29. Finally, do you have any final thoughts on donor modalities and governance dividends from programmes to strengthen tax systems in developing countries?

Thank you very much for your kind assistance with this survey.

If you have any further information or thoughts or suggestions, please contact Bruce Bolnick at BBolnick@Nathaninc.com or Sandra Hadler at shadler@seraconsult.com.



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