Foreword

This report provides an overview of the tax measures introduced during the COVID-19 crisis since the outbreak of the pandemic. It is an update to the report that was presented at the G20 Finance Ministers' Meeting held on 15 April 2020. The aim of the report is to provide an overview of how tax measures have evolved since last year and identify the key tax policy trends across countries.

The report is primarily based on countries' responses to a questionnaire that was circulated in January 2021 by the OECD to all members of the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting.¹ The questionnaire requested information on countries' tax responses to the COVID-19 crisis across corporate income taxes (CIT) and other business taxes, personal income taxes (PIT) and social security contributions (SSC), value added taxes (VAT) and excise duties, environmentally related taxes and property taxes. Data was collected from 66 countries, including all OECD and G20 countries, and 21 additional Inclusive Framework members that replied to the OECD questionnaire.²

The report also offers some policy guidance as to how tax policy responses could be adapted to address short term challenges. It identifies guiding principles on how countries can improve the targeting of emergency relief and carefully withdraw it as they emerge from the grip of the pandemic and loosen mobility and other restrictions. It also provides some guidance on how to design and implement effective stimulus-oriented tax measures.

The report contains three chapters: Chapter 1 provides an overview of the macroeconomic background and forecast across OECD and G20 countries. Chapter 2 gives an update on the tax measures introduced by countries in response to the COVID-19 crisis. Chapter 3 provides some forward-looking guidance on ways to address tax policy challenges in the short run and a brief overview of the work that the OECD will be undertaking in the future to help countries reassess their tax and spending policies in the longer run.

This report was produced by the Tax Policy and Statistics Division of the OECD's Centre for Tax Policy and Administration. It was led by Sarah Perret and written jointly by Patrice Ollivaud (Economics Department), Gioia De Melo, Daniel Fichmann, Sarah Perret and Richard Clarke (Centre for Tax Policy and Administration), with inputs and supervision from Bert Brys. The authors would like to thank the delegates of Working Party No.2 on Tax Policy Analysis and Tax Statistics for their inputs. The authors would also like to thank David Bradbury for his guidance and acknowledge the helpful contributions and comments received from Piet Battiau, Sveinbjorn Blondal, Luisa Dressler, Peter Green, Tibor Hanappi, Sebastian Königs, Nigel Pain, Jonas Teusch, and Sébastien Turban. The authors are also grateful to Erwan Cherfaoui, Hiroko Matsui and Michael Sharratt for their help with the database of tax measures and to Karena Garnier, Hazel Healy and Carrie Tyler for their assistance with formatting and communication.

Table of contents

Foreword	3
Executive summary Notes	6 10
 Macroeconomic background 1.1. The COVID-19 crisis has been large and widespread 1.2. The recovery has been rapid in some sectors but lagged behind in others 1.3. The labour market has shown some resilience but could be affected in the longer term 1.4. Fiscal policy has played a major role during the crisis 1.5. The outlook highlights the risk of divergence across economies 1.6. Prospects for a full recovery depend on restoring consumer confidence 1.7. Headline inflation receded during the crisis but cost pressures have recently increased References 	11 13 15 18 21 23 24 26
 2 Update on the tax measures introduced during the COVID-19 crisis 2.1. Overview of tax measures during the COVID-19 pandemic 2.2. Corporate income tax and other business tax measures sought to provide relief to businesses and encourage investment 2.3. Personal income taxes and social security contributions were used to provide relief to households and employers, but several countries also raised tax rates on high earners 2.4. Value added tax measures and other consumption tax changes were primarily aimed at easing liquidity pressures on businesses and encouraging consumption 2.5. Environmentally related taxes continued to be raised in a number of countries, but were lowered in some 2.6. Property taxes were reduced in some countries to address liquidity concerns, while others increased them to meet growing revenue needs References Notes 	27 27 36 45 50 56 58 60 61
3 Way forward 3.1. In the short run, a careful approach to tax relief and stimulus is needed 3.2. In the medium run, tax and spending policies should be reassessed References	62 63 71 73
FIGURES	

Figure 1.1. The COVID-19 crisis was deeper than the global financial crisis

12

30

55

Figure 1.2. The estimated output loss from the COVID-19 crisis is large and widespread	12
Figure 1.3. Industrial activity and trade are rebounding but service sectors have lost momentum	13
Figure 1.4. Output remains depressed for sectors directly facing restrictions	14
Figure 1.5. The recovery in gross fixed capital formation has been mixed	15
Figure 1.6. The increase in unemployment has been contained	16
Figure 1.7. The increase in female unemployment has been relatively sharp	16
Figure 1.8. Part of changes in the labour market could become permanent	17
Figure 1.9. Labour compensation fell across the OECD	18
Figure 1.10. Public finances deteriorated quickly in 2020	19
Figure 1.11. The GDP impact of the American Rescue Plan will be sizeable	20
Figure 1.12. Accommodative monetary policies pushed down 10-year government bond yields during 2020	21
Figure 1.13. Economies are projected to rebound at different rates	22
Figure 1.14. The pace of COVID-19 vaccination deployment differs substantially across countries	23
Figure 1.15. Higher household saving can translate into higher future demand if confidence rises	24
Figure 1.16. Headline inflation decreased through 2020	25
Figure 1.17. Cost pressures have recently begun to increase	25
Figure 2.1. The use of job retention schemes was very high in some countries	29
Figure 2.2. Most common tax measures across groups of countries	31
Figure 2.3. Most common tax measures in selected regions	32
Figure 2.4. Tax-to-GDP ratios in the OECD, G20 and other surveyed countries and jurisdictions (2018)	33
Figure 2.5. Most common measures across countries with different tax-to-GDP ratios	34
Figure 2.6. Reported tax rate increases and new taxes across all countries	35
Figure 2.7. Main CIT measures across groups of countries	36
Figure 2.8. Main PIT and SSC measures across groups of countries	45
Figure 2.9. Main VAT/GST measures across groups of countries	51
TARI ES	

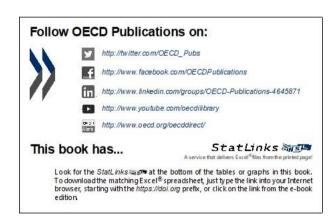


Table 2.1. Typology of tax measures introduced in response to the COVID-19 crisis

Table 2.2. Temporary VAT/GST rate reductions and exemptions in OECD and G20 countries



From:

Tax Policy Reforms 2021

Special Edition on Tax Policy during the COVID-19 Pandemic

Access the complete publication at:

https://doi.org/10.1787/427d2616-en

Please cite this chapter as:

OECD (2021), "Foreword", in *Tax Policy Reforms 2021: Special Edition on Tax Policy during the COVID-19 Pandemic*, OECD Publishing, Paris.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1787/407e4d8f-en

This work is published under the responsibility of the Secretary-General of the OECD. The opinions expressed and arguments employed herein do not necessarily reflect the official views of OECD member countries.

This document, as well as any data and map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area. Extracts from publications may be subject to additional disclaimers, which are set out in the complete version of the publication, available at the link provided.

The use of this work, whether digital or print, is governed by the Terms and Conditions to be found at http://www.oecd.org/termsandconditions.

