

People’s Republic Revenue Authority (PRRA) Analysis and Transformation Strategy

LEONARDO JAVIER BELÉN

leobelen@gmail.com

September 7, 2025

Abstract

This report provides a comprehensive analysis and transformation strategy for a hypothetical Tax Administration that we will call People’s Republic Revenue Authority (PRRA), addressing the People’s Republic’s urgent fiscal and institutional challenges. Using international best practices and diagnostic frameworks, the document identifies the root causes of PRRA’s poor performance, including unmotivated staff, operational uncertainty, poor data quality, and inadequate taxpayer services. The analysis shows how low wages, unclear job descriptions, arbitrary decision-making, and poorly defined performance indicators create cycles of inefficiency that undermine public trust in tax administration.

This report addresses a frequent challenge faced by small states and developing countries. Because few publications cover this topic, each administration often “reinvents the wheel” when tackling similar problems.

In response, the report presents a new vision for PRRA as a modern, efficient, and taxpayer-focused organization, built on three pillars: people-centered excellence, process-driven efficiency, and digital transformation. The report proposes a sample implementation plan that emphasizes change management, system modernization, professional development, and improved taxpayer engagement. It also includes a list of required Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) for reference. The report concludes with a call to action for leadership, resource mobilization, and stakeholder collaboration, arguing that fundamental transformation is essential for PRRA to fulfill its mandate and contribute to the People’s Republic’s sustainable economic development.

CONTENTS		VII	Call to Action	15
		VII	Conclusion	17
I	Introduction	2		
II	The Case	2	ACRONYMS	
III	Understanding the Current State	3	AEOI	Automatic Exchange of Information. 3, 8
IV	Defining the New Vision	7	APRG	Automatic Exchange of Information Peer Review Group. 2
V	Focusing on the KPIs	10	CATA	Commonwealth Association of Tax Administrators. 15
VI	Implementation Plan	13	CIT	Corporation Income Tax. 10

DPO Days To Payment Outstanding. 11

FCDO Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office. 16

GDP Gross Domestic Product. 2, 3, 12

GoPR Government of the People’s Republic. 3

HR Human Resources. 13

IMF International Monetary Fund. 2, 3, 16

ITAS Integrated Tax Administration System. 4, 10, 14, 15

KPI Key Performance Indicator. 6, 8, 10

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2, 5, 7

PIT Personal Income Tax. 10

PRRA People’s Republic Revenue Authority. 1–3, 7, 8, 10, 13–17

SoP Standard Operating Procedures. 5

SWOT Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. 2, 3, 8

TADAT Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool. 2–5, 8–10, 14, 15

TIN Tax Administration Number. 4

VAT Value Added Tax. 4, 10

LIST OF TABLES

1	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats (SWOT) Analysis for PRRA	8
---	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

LIST OF FIGURES

1	The situation at PRRA as explained by the case definition .	23
2	Status report main concepts . .	24
3	Revenue Collection Impact Model	25
4	Pillars map of concepts	26

I. INTRODUCTION

This report examines the underlying causes of underperformance in a hypothetical tax administration and explores potential solutions. All findings are theoretical, based on the author’s professional experience, and do not reflect the policies of any specific government.

The author has utilized artificial intelligence, to assist in compiling certain references and enhancing clarity, due to the limited time available. While these references have not yet been subjected to comprehensive analysis, they have been incorporated into the document to support and reinforce the overall theoretical framework presented

II. THE CASE

II.a. Definition

The Government of People’s Republic, normally a tourism based economy, has recently concluded an International Monetary Fund (IMF) structural adjustment program. Saddled with high international debt and rising unemployment, cash flow and income generating activities are high priority areas on the government’s agenda. There has been a recent upsurge in criminal activity that may negatively impact revenue from touristic activities. The Governor of the Central Bank of People’s Republic has reported a dip in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), largely as a result of declining tax revenue. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and other external agencies have been very active and the country is scheduled for a peer review from the Automatic Exchange of Information Peer Review Group (APRG). A Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT) review is also scheduled for this year. The tax laws in People’s Republic are similar to those in found in micronations.

II.b. Analysis

We begin by establishing an assessment framework to inform our analysis. Initially, the overall situation, while not particularly promising,

closely resembles that of other jurisdictions. The analysis must distinguish between issues pertaining to People's Republic as a whole and those specific to the PRRA, as illustrated in Figure 1.

II.b.1. Country or Systemic

Economic Context and Fiscal Pressures: High sovereign debt and a falling GDP limit the government's ability to repay loans from institutions like the IMF, especially now that the recent pandemic-era IMF program has ended. This is particularly consequential following the recent conclusion of an IMF stabilization program initiated during the pandemic. Consequently, the Treasury faces dual fiscal pressures: uncollected revenue and the termination of loan disbursements.

Socioeconomic Implications: These conditions likely diminish the Government of the People's Republic (GoPR) capacity for public investment, driving unemployment higher. Elevated unemployment correlates with increased criminal activity - a linkage attributable to idle labor forces. This dynamic is especially detrimental to a tourism-dependent economy, as security concerns deter visitors, creating a self-reinforcing cycle of economic decline.

Donor Interventions and Institutional Frameworks: International donors, including the IMF, are implementing both stabilization measures and long-term institutional reforms. Key initiatives include:

- The TADAT assessment[1], which benchmarks the PRRA against global tax administration standards;
- Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI)[2] protocols to enhance transnational tax transparency.

While preliminary TADAT assessments have not yet yielded published reports for PRRA, initial evaluations typically identify multiple operational gaps requiring remediation.

II.b.2. Internal to PRRA

In addition to systemic elements, several factors — such as employee dissatisfaction, inefficiency, and overall demotivation — directly impair productivity and hinder PRRA's capacity to achieve its vision and mission.

III. UNDERSTANDING THE CURRENT STATE

In this section, we aim to analyze the underlying causes that have resulted in the situation described in Section II. It should be emphasized that this is a purely theoretical exercise, and certain liberties have been taken to enhance the case study. Table 1 presents a simplified SWOT analysis, while Figure 2 provides a mind map illustrating the main concepts discussed.

Low wages, job uncertainty, and poor work environments represent fundamental threats to effective tax administration, undermining revenue collection efficiency, promoting corruption, and eroding public trust in fiscal institutions. Extensive international research demonstrates that these factors create cascading negative effects that compromise the core functions of tax authorities and impose significant costs on national economies.

III.a. Low wages

Tax administrations are fundamentally personnel - dependent organizations where human capital represents the primary operational resource. The IMF emphasizes that most tax administrations allocate over 70% of their budgets to staff salaries, making personnel the most significant asset in successful tax collection operations[3]. This substantial investment underscores the critical importance of maintaining favorable working conditions to protect this investment and ensure optimal performance outcomes.

III.a.1. Low Wages as a Primary Driver of Poor Performance

1. **Corruption and Ethical Compromises:** Low wages constitute the most signifi-

cant risk factor for corruption in tax administration systems. A comprehensive World Bank survey conducted in Bulgaria identified low compensation as the leading driver of corrupt behavior among tax officials, with more than half of surveyed officers citing inadequate wages as a primary motivation for engaging in unethical practices [4, 5].

When wages are too low to support employees and their families, the temptation to engage in corrupt practices grows significantly. Academic research confirms this relationship through efficiency wage theory, which demonstrates that higher wages reduce corruption in countries with relatively compressed public sector wage distributions [6].

2. **Staff Turnover and Institutional Knowledge Loss:** Inadequate compensation drives high employee turnover, particularly among highly educated staff who possess the specialized skills essential for complex tax administration functions [7]. This pattern creates a vicious cycle where tax authorities lose their most capable personnel to private sector opportunities, leaving less qualified staff to manage increasingly complex tax systems.

The financial costs of turnover extend beyond replacement expenses to include training investments, lost institutional knowledge, and reduced operational efficiency during transition periods. Research indicates that staff turnover can reduce organizational performance by up to 25% in affected departments.

3. **Reduced Investment in Professional Development:** Job uncertainty creates significant barriers to human capital development within tax administrations.

When employees lack confidence in long-term employment prospects, both individuals and organizations reduce investments in specialized training and skill development [7].

This phenomenon is particularly problematic in tax administration, where technical expertise requires continuous updating to address evolving tax laws, digital technologies, and compliance strategies. This uncertainty undermines the

development of specialized expertise essential for effective tax administration in increasingly complex economic environments.

III.b. Unceirtanty

Inaccurate data in the Integrated Tax Administration System (ITAS) system and unpredictable procedures often trigger a cascade of inefficiencies, as detailed below.

1. **Low data quality:** Data quality represents one of the most widespread and significant challenges facing modern tax administrations worldwide[8]. These issues manifest in multiple forms, including incorrect dates, fields containing illegal characters, duplicate taxpayer identification numbers (Tax Administration Number (TIN)), taxpayers holding multiple TINs, and outdated economic classification identifiers that compromise the fundamental integrity of taxpayer databases[9]. The scope of these problems extends beyond simple administrative inconvenience, as data quality issues range from inaccurate reporting and compliance risks to erroneous Value Added Tax (VAT) calculations that directly undermine audit effectiveness and increase revenue leakage[8].

International standards require that tax administrations maintain accurate and reliable information about registered taxpayers to provide effective services that support voluntary compliance and to take decisive action against non-compliance, making data quality fundamental to building an effective tax administration system[9]. The TADAT specifically identifies the integrity of the taxpayer database as the first performance outcome area to assess, emphasizing that without complete and accurate taxpayer information, it becomes impossible to understand compliance profiles and deliver targeted interventions[9].

The operational and financial consequences of poor data quality in tax administrations are both immediate and long-term, with estimates suggesting

that organizations typically spend between 10-30% of their revenue addressing data quality issues[10]. Poor data quality directly impacts core tax administration functions, including taxpayer service actions such as outreach campaigns that fail due to inaccurate contact details, compliance risk management assessments that become unreliable when based on flawed taxpayer characteristics data, and tax audits that lack proper information on ownership structures[9]. These deficiencies create cascading effects throughout the tax system, where inaccurate data leads to weakened evidence, damaged institutional trust, and ultimately poor decision-making that can result in suboptimal policy outcomes[10].

Furthermore, data quality problems hinder the implementation of advanced analytics and automation initiatives essential for Tax Administration 3.0[11], as machine learning and business intelligence tools require high-quality data to function effectively and produce meaningful insights for compliance risk management[8]. The cumulative impact extends to reduced taxpayer confidence in the system's fairness and efficiency, potentially undermining voluntary compliance rates and creating additional enforcement burdens for already resource-constrained tax administrations.

2. **Lack of standardization:** The absence of updated standardization - in the form of updated regulations and Standard Operating Procedures (SoP) - in tax administration processes is a significant barrier to operational efficiency, transparency, and taxpayer confidence[12, 13]. In many jurisdictions, inconsistent procedures and fragmented organizational structures result in uneven application of tax laws, excessive discretion for tax officers, and unpredictable enforcement outcomes[14]. This lack of uniformity is further compounded by unclear job descriptions, non-standardized decision-making processes, and poorly defined performance indicators, all of which hinder specialization, accountability, and effective performance management[15]. The resulting uncertainty not only complicates compli-

ance for taxpayers, but also increases the risk of errors, disputes, and loopholes that can be exploited by both taxpayers and officials.

Standardization is especially critical in the context of digital transformation and the move toward Tax Administration 3.0[11], where consistent data formats, business processes, and regulatory frameworks are prerequisites for automation, interoperability, and effective use of analytics[13, 16]. International best practices, such as those promoted by the OECD and TADAT, emphasize the importance of standardized methodologies for performance assessment and continuous improvement[12, 15]. Without such standards, tax administrations face persistent inefficiencies, higher operational costs, and diminished public trust, ultimately undermining their ability to achieve policy objectives and deliver high-quality services to taxpayers.

3. **Unclear job descriptions:** Vague job descriptions pose a major organizational challenge in tax administrations, where precise roles and clear accountability are essential for success. When roles and responsibilities are not clearly defined, employees may experience confusion regarding their duties, reporting lines, and performance expectations[17, 18]. This ambiguity can lead to overlapping tasks, duplicated efforts, and gaps in essential functions, ultimately reducing overall efficiency and effectiveness[19, 20]. Furthermore, unclear job descriptions hinder specialization and professional development, as staff are unable to focus on building expertise in specific areas of tax administration[21]. The resulting role ambiguity is also associated with lower job satisfaction, diminished motivation, and increased turnover, all of which undermine the tax authority's ability to achieve its mandate[22].

Additionally, this lack of clarity creates a sense of purposelessness among tax officers, leading to disinterest and weakening their commitment to the organization's mission. This directly undermines the fundamental objectives of effective tax administration. Therefore, effective

human resource management is essential to achieving the tax administration's goals.

From a management perspective, the absence of clear job descriptions complicates performance evaluation and accountability. Without well-defined roles, managers struggle to set measurable objectives or fairly assess employee contributions[17]. This can result in arbitrary or inconsistent performance appraisals, further demotivating staff and eroding trust within the organization[19]. Moreover, unclear job descriptions can create opportunities for miscommunication and conflict, as employees may receive conflicting instructions from different supervisors or departments[18]. In the context of tax administration, where compliance and integrity are paramount, these challenges can have far-reaching consequences for both internal operations and public trust.

4. **Discretionary decisions:** Excessive discretionary decision-making in tax administrations poses serious risks to fairness, consistency, and institutional integrity. When tax officials are granted broad discretion without clear guidelines or oversight, there is a heightened risk of arbitrary enforcement and unequal treatment of taxpayers[23, 24]. Such discretion can also open the door to corrupt practices, as officials may exploit their authority for personal gain or to provide favorable outcomes in exchange for bribes[4]. The absence of standardized procedures means that similar cases may be handled differently depending on the individual officer, undermining the principle of equal treatment under the law and eroding taxpayer confidence in the system[25].

Institutionally, unchecked discretionary powers can lead to a lack of transparency and accountability in decision-making. When decisions are not properly documented or justified, it becomes difficult to review or challenge administrative actions, reducing opportunities for learning and improvement[26]. This lack of clarity also complicates compliance for taxpayers, who may be unable to predict how rules will be applied in their spe-

cific circumstances[25]. Over time, these issues can create a culture of uncertainty and mistrust, making it more difficult for tax administrations to enforce compliance and achieve their revenue collection objectives[23].

5. **Poorly defined Key Performance Indicator (KPI):** Poorly defined KPIs are a common pitfall in tax administrations, often leading to misguided priorities and sub-optimal outcomes, as they normally are the key to track success. When KPIs are not clearly aligned with organizational goals or are based on incomplete or irrelevant metrics, they can incentivize behavior that is counterproductive to effective tax administration[27, 28].

For instance, focusing solely on the number of audits conducted or the amount of penalties assessed may encourage staff to prioritize quantity over quality, resulting in superficial audits or unnecessary penalties that do not improve overall compliance[29]. Inadequate KPIs also make it difficult for managers to assess true performance or identify areas needing improvement, as they may not capture the complexity of tax administration work[30].

The consequences of poorly defined KPIs extend beyond internal management to impact public perception and policy effectiveness. When performance measures do not reflect the actual value delivered by the tax administration, they can create a false sense of accomplishment or mask underlying problems[27]. This can lead to misallocation of resources, missed opportunities for reform, and diminished public trust in the institution[28]. Effective KPI design requires a comprehensive understanding of the tax administration's objectives, processes, and external environment, as well as ongoing review and adaptation to ensure that performance measurement supports continuous improvement[31].

III.c. Poor Work Environment

1. **Erosion of Professional Standards:** Poor work environments contribute to the de-

terioration of professional standards and ethical norms within tax administrations. Research on corruption in tax administration identifies inadequate working conditions as a key factor that enables the spread of unethical behavior throughout organizations [4, 32].

When basic workplace needs are unmet, employees become more susceptible to external pressures and more likely to compromise professional standards. The absence of proper supervision, accountability mechanisms, and performance management systems creates environments where corruption can flourish unchecked [33].

Poor work environments often lack the institutional safeguards necessary to maintain professional integrity, such as merit-based promotion procedures, regular staff rotation schemes, and ethical training programs.

2. **Impact on Taxpayer Relations and Service Quality:** Poor internal work environments directly translate to diminished taxpayer service quality and reduced public trust in tax institutions, having the potential to damage in great measure the revenue. The OECD's behavioral insights research demonstrates that employee attitudes and behaviors significantly influence taxpayer perceptions and compliance decisions [34].

When tax officials operate in poor conditions, their interactions with taxpayers reflect these circumstances through reduced responsiveness, lower service quality, and potentially antagonistic relationships. Studies measuring citizens' perceptions of tax authorities confirm that trust in tax departments significantly determines both VAT efficiency and corporate income tax productivity[35].

Poor work environments undermine this trust through visible deterioration in service standards and increased perception of institutional dysfunction.

III.d. Interconnected Effects and Systemic Consequences

The three factors - low wages, uncertainty, and poor work environment - create reinforcing cycles that amplify their individual negative effects. Low wages contribute to job uncertainty by signaling organizational devaluation of employees, while poor work environments exacerbate the impact of both low compensation and uncertain prospects.

Research demonstrates how multiple organizational factors simultaneously influence job performance through their combined impact on employee satisfaction[36]. The study reveals that perceived ease of use, IT background, incentives, and social influence all significantly affect performance, but their effects are mediated through overall job satisfaction levels.

IV. DEFINING THE NEW VISION

The transformation of the PRRA requires a fundamental shift from the current operational paradigm to a modern, taxpayer-centric, digitally-enabled tax administration. Drawing from international best practices and the specific challenges identified in the current analysis, PRRA must embrace a new vision that positions it as a catalyst for economic growth rather than merely a revenue collection entity[37, 38].

IV.a. Vision Statement

To be a modern, efficient, and trusted revenue authority that facilitates voluntary compliance through innovative digital services, transparent processes, and professional excellence, contributing to People's Republic's economic prosperity and sustainable development.

This vision represents a transformational shift from the current state, emphasizing three core pillars that directly address the identified challenges and align with the strategic axes as they can be seen in table 4.

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scheduled for TADAT and AEOI reviews, providing a framework for improvement.• International donor support for modernization.• Staff with baseline experience in tax administration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demotivated and disengaged staff; low morale and high turnover.• Low wages, poor work environment, and lack of professional development.• Uncertainty: poor data quality, unclear job descriptions, non-standardized processes, and excessive discretion.• Poorly defined KPIs and lack of performance management.• Inefficient systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Digital transformation (Tax Administration 3.0[11]) and automation of KPIs.• Online education and professional development programs.• Modernization of legal framework and unification of legislation.• Enhanced taxpayer relations through digital services and education.• Improved stakeholder trust and compliance through transparency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High sovereign debt and economic instability.• Rising unemployment and social unrest.• Persistent revenue leakage and tax non-compliance.• Erosion of public trust due to poor service and perceived corruption.• Increased competition for skilled personnel from private sector.• External shocks impacting tourism and economic base.

Table 1: SWOT Analysis for PRRA

IV.b. Foundational Transformation Pillars

IV.b.1. People-Centered Excellence

PRRA will shift from a demotivated, insecure workforce to a professional, skilled, and empowered team. We will tackle low pay, vague roles, and poor working conditions through a thorough change-management program.[39, 40]. The organization will implement merit-based career progression, competitive compensation aligned with market standards, and continuous professional development programs[4, 41].

IV.b.2. Process-Driven Efficiency

The authority will transition from discretionary, inconsistent operations to standardized, automated, and transparent processes. This pillar directly tackles the uncertainty challenges through comprehensive system modernization, data quality enhancement, and legal framework clarification[42, 13]. Automated KPIs will replace subjective

performance measures, ensuring objective evaluation and healthy competition among officers[27, 30].

IV.b.3. Taxpayer-Centric Service Delivery

PRRA will evolve from a compliance-enforcement focused organization to one that facilitates voluntary compliance through education, digital services, and proactive support[43, 44]. This transformation includes implementing searchable legislative databases, online tax education portals, and streamlined third-party reporting mechanisms[45].

IV.c. Strategic Positioning

The new PRRA will position itself as:

1. A **Digital-First Organization**: Leveraging technology to streamline processes and enhance taxpayer experience
2. A **Learning Institution**: Continuously adapting to international best practices and emerging challenges

3. A **Transparent Partner**: Building trust through open communication and predictable processes
4. A **Economic Enabler**: Supporting business growth and investment through efficient tax administration

This vision aligns with the Tax Administration 3.0 concept, where taxation becomes embedded in taxpayers' natural business processes, reducing compliance burdens while ensuring accurate revenue collection[11, 37, 46].

IV.d. Tax Administration Principles

Associated to the vision, the author Leonardo Belén, in his book *Principios de Administración Tributaria* [47] defines, to guide the structure, operation, and evaluation of tax administrations a set of fundamental principles reflect international best practices (for example, TADAT) and aim to ensure efficient, impartial, and taxpayer-focused management[48]. A selection of these principles are:

- **Legality**: All actions of the administration must be based on clear and predictable legal provisions, so that taxpayers know their rights and obligations with certainty.
- **Equity**: Taxpayers in substantially similar situations must receive identical treatment proportional to their ability to pay.
- **Efficiency**: The administration should collect the correct amount of taxes at the lowest possible cost to both the treasury and taxpayers, optimizing processes and resources.
- **Transparency**: Procedures, risk-management criteria, and results must be made publicly accessible, promoting accountability and public trust.
- **Integrity and Impartiality**: Personnel must adhere to a strict code of ethical and professional conduct, applying rules without favoritism or conflicts of interest.
- **Taxpayer Orientation**: Processes should be simplified and proactive services provided to make compliance easy and voluntary.

- **Risk-Based Management**: Audit and enforcement activities must be prioritized according to the level of non-compliance risk, optimizing the impact of available resources.
- **Innovation and Technology Use**: Promote digitalization of processes and the adoption of data-analysis tools to improve non-compliance detection and operational efficiency.

IV.e. Operational Rules for Tax Administrations

In the same line as the principles (that generally affect all actors of the Tax function), we can define rules that generally define the tax administration operation[47, 48]. Among those, some of the most important include:

- **Fairness and Equity**: Tax burdens must be distributed based on taxpayers' ability to pay, with similar treatment for similar taxpayers (horizontal equity) and proportional treatment across income levels (vertical equity). This promotes voluntary compliance and trust.
- **Simplicity**: Procedures and rules should be clear and straightforward to minimize taxpayer confusion, reduce errors, and lower compliance costs for both taxpayers and the administration.
- **Efficiency and Productivity**: Systems must maximize revenue collection while minimizing administrative costs, ensuring that the greatest portion of collected taxes funds public services and supports economic growth.
- **Flexibility**: Frameworks and processes should adapt rapidly to changing economic conditions, technological advances, and evolving policy priorities to maintain long-term effectiveness.
- **Administrative Ease**: Operations ought to leverage streamlined workflows and appropriate technologies to facilitate efficient return processing, enforcement, and taxpayer services, reducing delays and overhead.
- **Non-compliance Deterrence**: Robust audit capabilities and fair penalty mechanisms must exist to detect and discourage non-compliance, while balancing en-

forcement with efforts to maintain trust and encourage voluntary compliance.

V. FOCUSING ON THE KPIS

It is important to note that the effective operation of PRRA cannot be managed by a single individual, nor solely by the Revenue Commissioner. Accordingly, the most effective method for tracking organizational progress is through the use of KPIS. Indeed, these indicators serve as the lens through which management observes and navigates the complexities of the organization.

With this in mind, the following non-exhaustive enumeration presents KPIS organized according to international best practices for tax administration, drawing from the TADAT framework [49], international experience, and modern tax administration standards [47]. As demonstrated, these KPIS are heavily dependent on information from the ITAS, underscoring the importance of maintaining the ITAS database in alignment with actual operations. None of the KPIS should be compiled manually or using spreadsheet software, as this practice undermines data integrity and efficiency. Ideally, a tax administration should implement both the indicators utilized by TADAT and those tailored to its specific needs.

V.a. Core Administrative Performance Areas

V.a.1. Taxpayer Registration and Database Integrity

- 1. **Taxpayer Registration Completeness Rate** - The percentage of eligible taxpayers who are correctly registered in the system[49]
- 2. **Database Accuracy Rate** - Percentage of taxpayer records with complete and accurate information
- 3. **Duplicate Registration Detection Rate** - Percentage of duplicate taxpayer identification numbers identified and resolved

- 4. **Registration Update Timeliness** - Average time to process registration applications and updates
- 5. **Taxpayer Contact Information Accuracy** - Percentage of taxpayers with current and valid contact information

V.a.2. Risk Management and Compliance

- 1. **Compliance Risk Assessment Coverage** - Percentage of taxpayer base covered by systematic risk assessment[50]
- 2. **Risk Mitigation Plan Implementation Rate** - Percentage of identified risks with active mitigation strategies
- 3. **Audit Case Selection Accuracy** - Percentage of audits that result in material adjustments

V.a.3. Filing and Declaration Processing

- 1. **On-Time Filing Rate - Corporation Income Tax (CIT)** - Percentage of CIT declarations filed by statutory due date[51]
- 2. **On-Time Filing Rate - Personal Income Tax (PIT)** - Percentage of PIT declarations filed by statutory due date
- 3. **On-Time Filing Rate - VAT** - Percentage of VAT declarations filed by statutory due date
- 4. **Electronic Filing Adoption Rate** - Percentage of declarations filed electronically
- 5. **Non-Filer Follow-up Effectiveness** - Percentage of non-filers brought into compliance within specified timeframes
- 6. **Declaration Processing Time** - Average time to process filed declarations
- 7. **Return Accuracy Rate** - Percentage of returns filed without errors or requiring correction[52]

V.a.4. Payment and Collection

1. **On-Time Payment Rate** - Percentage of tax payments made by statutory due date
2. **Electronic Payment Adoption Rate** - Percentage of payments made through electronic channels
3. **Tax Arrears as Percentage of Revenue** - Total arrears as percentage of annual tax revenue[49]
4. **Collectible Arrears Ratio** - Collectible arrears as percentage of total arrears
5. **Arrears Resolution Rate** - Percentage of arrears cases resolved within 12 months
6. **Collection Efficiency Rate** - Ratio of taxes collected to taxes assessed
7. **Days To Payment Outstanding (DPO)** - Average days to collect tax payments[53]

V.a.5. Audit and Verification

1. **Audit Coverage Rate** - Percentage of taxpayer base subject to audit verification
2. **Audit Yield Ratio** - Additional revenue generated per audit conducted
3. **Audit Completion Timeliness** - Percentage of audits completed within target timeframes
4. **Data Matching System Effectiveness** - Percentage of discrepancies detected through automated cross-checking
5. **Voluntary Disclosure Rate** - Number of voluntary corrections following audit announcements

V.b. Operational Efficiency Indicators

V.b.1. Service Delivery and Taxpayer Support

1. **Taxpayer Query Response Time** - Average time to respond to taxpayer information requests[51]

2. **Service Channel Accessibility** - Availability of multiple taxpayer service channels (online, phone, in-person)
3. **Educational Program Effectiveness** - Reach and impact of taxpayer education initiatives

V.b.2. Dispute Resolution and Appeals

1. **Objection Review Timeliness** - Average time to complete objection reviews[49]
2. **Dispute Resolution Independence Index** - Measure of independence from audit process in dispute resolution
3. **Appeal Success Rate** - Percentage of appeals upheld in favor of taxpayers

V.b.3. Revenue Management and Accounting

1. **Revenue Forecasting Accuracy** - Variance between forecasted and actual revenue collections
2. **Refund Processing Timeliness** - Average time to process legitimate tax refunds[49]
3. **Refund Accuracy Rate** - Percentage of refunds processed without errors

V.c. Financial Performance Indicators

V.c.1. Cost Management and Efficiency

1. **Administrative Cost Ratio** - Administrative costs as percentage of revenue collected[54]
2. **Cost per Taxpayer Served** - Total operational costs divided by number of active taxpayers
3. **Revenue Collection Cost Efficiency** - Cost to collect each unit of revenue
4. **Staff Productivity Index** - Revenue collected per full-time equivalent employee

V.c.2. Revenue Performance

- 1. **Revenue Growth Rate** - Year-over-year growth in tax revenue collections[55]
- 2. **Tax-to-GDP Ratio** - Tax revenue as percentage of gross domestic product
- 3. **Voluntary Compliance Rate** - Percentage of taxes paid without enforcement action
- 4. **Revenue Leakage Rate** - Estimated revenue loss due to non-compliance and inefficiencies
- 5. **Collection Effectiveness Index** - Comprehensive measure of collection performance

V.d. Organizational and Human Capital Indicators

V.d.1. Staff Performance and Development

- 1. **Employee Satisfaction Index** - Measured satisfaction and engagement of tax administration staff[56]
- 2. **Staff Turnover Rate** - Annual percentage of staff leaving the organization
- 3. **Training Hours per Employee** - Average annual training hours per staff member
- 4. **Professional Certification Rate** - Percentage of staff with relevant professional certifications
- 5. **Internal Promotion Rate** - Percentage of senior positions filled through internal promotion
- 6. **Absenteeism Rate** - Staff absence rate as indicator of workplace conditions

V.d.2. Accountability and Transparency

- 1. **Internal Audit Coverage** - Percentage of operations subject to internal audit review[49]
- 2. **Public Reporting Timeliness** - Timeliness of publication of annual reports and performance data

- 3. **Transparency Index** - Comprehensive measure of information disclosure and accessibility
- 4. **Ethics and Integrity Incidents** - Number and resolution of ethics violations

V.e. Digital Transformation and Innovation

V.e.1. Technology Adoption and Performance

- 1. **System Uptime Reliability** - Percentage of time critical systems are operational
- 2. **Digital Channel Usage Rate** - Percentage of taxpayer interactions conducted digitally
- 3. **Data Quality Index** - Comprehensive measure of data accuracy and completeness
- 4. **Automated Process Ratio** - Percentage of routine processes handled automatically
- 5. **Cybersecurity Incident Rate** - Number and severity of security breaches
- 6. **System Integration Effectiveness** - Degree of integration between different IT systems

V.e.2. Innovation and Continuous Improvement

- 1. **Process Improvement Implementation Rate** - Percentage of identified improvements actually implemented
- 2. **Innovation Project Success Rate** - Success rate of new technology and process initiatives
- 3. **Best Practice Adoption Index** - Adoption of international best practices
- 4. **Change Management Effectiveness** - Success rate of organizational change initiatives

V.f. External Relations and Stakeholder Management

1. **Stakeholder Satisfaction Index** - Satisfaction of key stakeholders (government, taxpayers, intermediaries)
2. **Media Coverage Perception** - Analysis of media coverage tone and content
3. **International Cooperation Effectiveness** - Success in international tax cooperation initiatives
4. **Public Trust Index** - Measured public confidence in the tax administration
5. **Professional Community Engagement** - Participation in professional tax administration networks

VI. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The transformation of PRRA requires a carefully orchestrated approach that delivers quick wins while establishing the foundation for long-term success. Based on international best practices in tax administration reform, this plan prioritizes high-impact, achievable initiatives that address the most critical operational challenges[57, 58, 59].

For this exercise we will not assign timeframes or costs due to the lack of information and fictional nature. In real life, this plan is heavily dependent on officer commitment and financial resources.

We are proposing this high level exercise as a demonstration as an implementation plan should be only be created taking into consideration all sources, and approved at the highest level of command, since it will probably shift priorities in other Administrations or Gubernamental Entities.

VI.a. Help Concepts

Before developing an implementation plan, the author considers it important to clarify several key concepts, including the following:

VI.a.1. The Relation between Human Resources, IT Systems and Legal Framework

It is important to understand that a tax administration can conceptually be divided into three distinct pillars: Human Resources (HR), which governs staff relations; the Legal Framework, which defines the rules applicable to both taxpayers and officers; and IT Systems, which support HR in ensuring compliance with the Legal Framework. However, since IT Systems are often the only pillar that can be measured effectively - for example, by determining whether systems are online - there is a tendency to focus solely on measuring this aspect and to assume that the other elements will naturally follow. This is not the case; all three pillars must be measured and monitored independently, with careful attention paid to their interactions in order to inform appropriate actions.

Measuring the effectiveness of changes in the legal framework or the impact of organizational culture initiatives is inherently challenging. Nevertheless, these elements are critical for sustainable transformation. A balanced approach requires the development of both qualitative and quantitative indicators for all three pillars - Human Resources, IT Systems, and Legal Framework - to ensure that progress is tracked comprehensively and that corrective actions can be taken as necessary.

VI.a.2. Common Pitfalls to Avoid

In their book *If We Can Put a Man on the Moon*, Eggers and O'Leary [60] identify seven critical traps that are highly relevant to the formulation of an effective strategy for PRRA:

- **The Tolstoy Trap (Tolstoy Syndrome):** Seeing only what you want to see and ignoring inconvenient facts.
- **The Design-Free Design Trap:** Designing policies for legislative passage, not for real-world implementation.
- **The Stargate Trap (Partial Map Trap):** Fumbling handoffs and lacking clear execution plans throughout project delivery.
- **The Overconfidence Trap:** Creating unrealistic budgets and timelines due to excessive optimism.

- The **Sisyphus Trap**: Repeatedly pushing the same initiative without learning from past failures.
- The **Complacency Trap**: Failing to recognize when a program needs change or improvement.
- The **Silo Trap**: Allowing organizational silos to block information flow and collaboration.

Associated with these pitfalls is one that directly affects the tax administration function, which can be referred to as the **Early Tax Introduction Trap**. This trap is characterized by the introduction of a new tax, or an increase in the rate of an existing tax, before fully exhausting the tax base - in other words, before ensuring that all taxpayers who are required to declare and pay taxes have been properly registered and accounted for.

Similarly, another pitfall is what the author calls the **Missing Documentation Trap**. This occurs when relevant events affecting a taxpayer's accounting status are not registered in the ITAS. Due to discretionary practices, such documents may be set aside, undermining the consistency of the system and making it nearly impossible to analyze those accounts in the future. For example, if a taxpayer receives a pardon from any government authority that impacts an account, this action should be recorded in the ITAS to enable proper future analysis.

VI.a.3. Structural Issues to Address

As demonstrated in the assessment section III, the primary challenges facing PRRA arise from a lack of motivation among officers and insufficient confidence in the ITAS. While an outdated legal framework may also contribute to these difficulties, this cannot be conclusively determined from the case study alone.

It is essential to emphasize that investment in PRRA is now critical to safeguarding the future well-being of the citizens of People's Republic. As the adage suggests, one must spend money to make money. Allocating resources to strengthen PRRA is a necessary step toward achieving long-term fiscal and social stability. Ideally, the sooner a core

group of dedicated officers is established—individuals who are mindful and committed to fulfilling their responsibilities—the lower the overall investment required will be.

Moreover, the proposed strategy envisions a medium- to long-term objective of cultivating a core group of officers who are able to:

1. Achieve self-sufficiency, enabling them to perform complex tasks independently without significant reliance on external consultants or international firms;
2. Contribute meaningfully to the well-being of the population;
3. Provide future leadership not only within PRRA, but also across other public entities as needed.

VI.b. Step 1: Foundation and Assessment

VI.b.1. Leadership and Governance

- Establish the PRRA Transformation Office reporting directly to the Revenue Commissioner
- Create cross-functional transformation teams for each strategic axis
- Conduct comprehensive baseline assessment using TADAT framework methodology[15]
- Initiate stakeholder mapping and engagement strategy[39]

VI.b.2. Immediate Stabilization

- Establish temporary decision-making frameworks to reduce uncertainty
- Launch employee communication campaign explaining the transformation vision
- Conduct skills inventory and competency assessment of current staff[7]
- Begin comprehensive registration data cleansing project for taxpayer registration database starting with the most significant taxpayers down
- Start the data cleansing effort
- Review and prioritize the outstanding tickets with the ITAS provider

VI.c. Step 2: Quick Wins and System Foundation

VI.c.1. Work Environment Improvements

- Launch online learning platform with initial courses on tax law fundamentals and taxpayer service¹[45]
- Begin salary benchmarking study for key positions
- Implement basic automated KPI dashboard for core performance metrics[61]
- Introduce clear job descriptions for 100% positions, starting with taxpayer - facing roles

VI.c.2. System Modernization Initiation

- Begin comprehensive ledger data cleansing project for taxpayer registration database starting with the most significant taxpayers down
- Improve online taxpayer portal with account inquiry functionality[62]
- Establish data quality monitoring protocols[10]
- Begin third-party information reporting system
- Determine the path to allow IT officers to act on ITAS' tickets without the intervention of the ITAS provider.

VI.d. Step 3: Service Enhancement and Process Optimization

VI.d.1. Taxpayer Service Transformation

- Launch searchable tax legislation database on PRRA website[63]
- Implement online tax education modules for common compliance issues
- Deploy improved third-party information reporting system
- Review taxpayer feedback mechanism and complaint resolution process[64]

VI.d.2. Process Standardization

- Start the publication of standardized procedural guidelines

¹There are several options either free or at a very low cost

- Implement the improvement of risk-based audit selection system to reduce discretionary decisions[4]
- Establish performance monitoring dashboard with real-time KPI tracking
- Complete the knowledge transfer between the ITAS provider and the IT officers.

VI.e. Expected Outcomes in the first year

- TADAT assessment level C or above.
- 30% improvement in data quality metrics
- 50% reduction in taxpayer complaint resolution time
- 25% increase in voluntary compliance rates for routine filings
- 40% improvement in staff satisfaction scores
- Basic digital infrastructure supporting 70% of common taxpayer interactions

VI.f. Mid-long term steps: Long-term improvement

- Collaboration with Accounting Professionals
- Improvement on the collaboration with international bodies, such as Commonwealth Association of Tax Administrators (CATA), and regional tax administrations.
- Collaboration with the University of West Indies to create education programs for the accountants in the economy.

These targets are based on international benchmarks and represent achievable milestones that will demonstrate tangible progress while building momentum for the broader transformation[38, 65].

VII. CALL TO ACTION

The transformation of PRRA represents a critical juncture in People's Republic's fiscal and economic development. The path forward requires decisive action, unwavering commitment, and collaborative effort from all stakeholders. The time for incremental change

has passed; PRRA must embrace fundamental transformation to meet the challenges of the 21st century and serve as a catalyst for national prosperity[66, 67].

VII.a. Immediate Actions Required

VII.a.1. Leadership Commitment

This transformation should be placed at the highest organizational priority, ensuring that all senior managers understand their roles in driving change[39]. This includes establishing clear accountability mechanisms, allocating necessary resources, and communicating the urgency and importance of the transformation to all staff levels[40].

VII.a.2. Resource Mobilization

PRRA must secure dedicated funding for transformation—covering technology upgrades, staff training, and outside expertise. The organization should explore partnerships with international development agencies such as IMF or Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO) and leverage available technical assistance programs[58]. Investment in transformation is not optional - it is essential for organizational survival and effectiveness.

VII.a.3. Stakeholder Engagement

Immediate engagement with key stakeholders is crucial, including the Ministry of Finance, taxpayer representatives, and international partners. The transformation strategy must be communicated clearly, with regular updates on progress and challenges[15]. Building stakeholder confidence early will ensure sustained support throughout the transformation journey.

VII.b. Critical Success Factors

VII.b.1. Change Management Excellence

Success depends on effective change management that addresses both technical and human aspects of transformation. PRRA must

invest in change management capabilities, ensuring that staff understand the benefits of transformation and are equipped with necessary skills[39, 40]. Resistance to change is natural and must be addressed through transparent communication and inclusive decision-making processes.

VII.b.2. Technology as an Enabler

While technology alone cannot solve PRRA's challenges, it is essential for achieving the scale and efficiency required for modern tax administration. The organization must embrace digital transformation not as an end in itself, but as a means to improve service delivery and operational effectiveness[42, 46].

VII.b.3. Professional Development

The transformation of PRRA is fundamentally about transforming its people. Continuous learning, skills development, and professional growth must become organizational imperatives[7]. Staff must be viewed as valuable assets requiring investment rather than cost centers to be minimized.

VII.c. The Imperative for Action

The current situation at PRRA is unsustainable. Continued operation under the existing paradigm will result in:

- Further deterioration of staff morale and capability
- Increasing taxpayer dissatisfaction and non-compliance
- Greater revenue leakage and administrative inefficiency
- Negative impact on People's Republic's economic development prospects

Conversely, successful transformation will position PRRA as a modern, efficient organization that:

- Facilitates economic growth through improved tax administration
- Enhances government revenue collection capacity

- Builds public trust in government institutions
- Serves as a model for other public sector organizations

VIII. CONCLUSION

People's Republic stands at a pivotal moment. From what we saw in the pages above, the biggest issues are mostly related to lack of motivation on the officers and lack of data quality on the ITAS. The PRRA comprehensive diagnostic has identified critical challenges - low staff morale, data quality deficits, discretionary processes, and unclear performance metrics - yet also laid out a clear, internationally benchmarked transformation roadmap. The articulated vision is to establish PRRA as *"a modern, efficient, and trusted revenue authority that facilitates voluntary compliance through innovative digital services, transparent processes, and professional excellence, contributing to People's Republic's economic prosperity and sustainable development."*

The **Call to Action** demands immediate leadership commitment, resource mobilization, and stakeholder engagement. It emphasizes:

- Establishing a *Transformation Office* directly under the Revenue Commissioner to oversee governance and cross-functional teams.
- Securing dedicated funding and technical assistance from international partners.
- Engaging the Ministry of Finance, taxpayer groups, and development agencies through transparent, regular communication.

Critical success hinges on exemplary change management, leveraging technology as an enabler rather than a panacea, and treating PRRA's people as its most valuable asset through continuous professional development.

Appointing a visionary Revenue Commissioner - with the mandate, expertise, and unwavering commitment to implement this strategy - is essential. Leadership must:

1. Demonstrate personal accountability by driving the detailed implementation plan and stabilizing the work environment.
2. Mobilize resources and secure partnerships that underwrite both quick-win improvements and long-term modernization.
3. Embed rigorous performance measurement, data governance, and risk-based management to ensure transparency and build public trust.

Under such leadership, PRRA will deliver on its promise: closing revenue gaps, improving taxpayer satisfaction, and setting a global standard for digital, professional tax administration. The moment for incremental change has passed. With the right Commissioner at the helm, PRRA can - and will - fulfill its mandate and secure People's Republic's fiscal future.

REFERENCES

- [1] TADAT, "Tadat framework webpage." [Online]. Available: <https://www.tadat.org/en/what-is-tadat/tadat-framework.html>
- [2] OECD, "Automatic exchange of information: Guide on promoting and assessing compliance by financial institutions." [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.1787/7655bed0-en>
- [3] Vitara, "Human resource management," <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/downloadpdf/display/book/9798400275449/9798400275449.pdf>, accessed: 2025-06-26.
- [4] M. C. Purohit, "Corruption in tax administration," 2007. [Online]. Available: https://www.cabri-sbo.org/uploads/files/Documents/seminar_paper_2007_purohit_capable_finance_ministries strengthening_budget_offices_english_7_day_3_session_2_purohit.pdf
- [5] K. Y. et al, "Optimization of tax collection and administration efficiency in less developed regions of western china." [Online]. Available: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1155/2022/7771216>

- [6] A. D.-K. et al, "Effects of public sector wages on corruption: Wage inequality matters." [Online]. Available: <https://www.cgdev.org/sites/default/files/effects-public-sector-wages-corruption-wage-inequality-matters.pdf>
- [7] T. A. of the Republic of Croatia, "Training strategy of the tax administration for the period 2012 - 2015." [Online]. Available: https://porezna-uprava.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/arhiva/en/EN_publikacije/Documents/Strategija_osposobljavanje_eng.pdf
- [8] J. A. et al, "Essential analytics for compliance risk management." [Online]. Available: <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/downloadpdf/view/journals/005/2024/001/005.2024.issue-001-en.pdf>
- [9] T. F. T. E. D. R. Mobilization, "Taxpayer registration." [Online]. Available: https://www.dai.com/uploads/Taxpayer%20Registration_The%20Foundation%20to%20Effective%20Domestic%20Revenue%20Mobilization.pdf
- [10] G. D. Q. Hub, "Hidden costs of poor data quality." [Online]. Available: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/hidden-costs-of-poor-data-quality>
- [11] OECD, "Tax administration 3.0: The digital transformation of tax administration." [Online]. Available: <https://doi.org/10.1787/ca274cc5-en>
- [12] "Tax administration in oecd and selected non-oecd countries: Comparative information series (2006)," 2007. [Online]. Available: <https://www.oecd.org/tax/forum-on-tax-administration/publications-and-products/comparative/CIS-2006.pdf>
- [13] S. B. Dhaliwal, D. Sohail, K. Hafer, S. Azam, and B. Hafer, "Digitalization of tax administration: A review of the oecd guidelines," *Accounting & Taxation*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 55–81, 2023. [Online]. Available: https://econpapers.repec.org/article/ibfacttax/v_3a15_3ay_3a2023_3ai_3a1_3ap_3a55-81.htm
- [14] A. Lees, J. Mascagni, S. Yimam, G. Gebretsadik, and M. Ndajiwo, "Research within tax administration: from monitoring revenue to influencing policy," *ICTD Working Paper 204, Institute of Development Studies*, 2024. [Online]. Available: https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/articles/report/Research_within_Tax_Administration_from_Monitoring_Revenue_to_Influencing_Policy/26326084
- [15] E. Dabla-Norris, F. Misch, D. Cleary, and M. Khwaja, "Tax administration and firm performance: New data and evidence for emerging market and developing economies," *IMF Working Paper WP/17/95*, 2017. [Online]. Available: <https://www.imf.org/-/media/Files/Publications/WP/2017/wp1795.ashx>
- [16] J.-V. et al, "Digital transformation of tax and customs administrations," 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099448206302236597/pdf/IDU0e1ffd10c0c208047a30926c08259ec3064e4.pdf>
- [17] M. Kidd, "Revenue administration: Functionally organized tax administration," *IMF Technical Notes and Manuals*, vol. TNM/10/10, 2010. [Online]. Available: <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/tnm/2010/tnm1010.pdf>
- [18] Mosh JD Team, "The critical role job descriptions play in organizational success," 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://www.moshjd.com/post/the-impact-of-accurate-job-descriptions/>
- [19] ProfitLeap Team, "Organizational efficiency: The importance of clear job descriptions," 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://profitleap.com/organizational-efficiency-the-importance-of-clear-job-descriptions/>
- [20] Behavior Leader, "Job descriptions are key to a growing organization's success," 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://www.behaviorleader.com/articles/job-descriptions-are-key-to-a-growing-organizations-success/>
- [21] E. A. Daribi, "Assessing the effects of job description on employees' performance: The case of university college of management studies (ucoms)," *Global Journal of Human Resource Management*,

- vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 1–14, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://ejournals.org/gjhrm/wp-content/uploads/sites/34/2024/04/Assessing-the-Effects-of-Job-Description-on-Employees-Performance.pdf>
- [22] Candor Team, “Understanding the impact of role ambiguity in the workplace,” *Candor Blog*, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.joincandor.com/blog/posts/understanding-the-impact-of-role-ambiguity-in-the-workplace>
- [23] “The delicate balance: Tax, discretion and the rule of law,” 2021. [Online]. Available: https://www.ibfd.org/sites/default/files/2021-08/14_085_The%20Delicate%20Balance%20Tax,%20Discretion%20and%20the%20Rule%20of%20Law_final_web.pdf
- [24] A. Name, “Discretion in tax law,” *SSRN Electronic Journal*, 2017. [Online]. Available: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2945965
- [25] K. Walker and R. Kreklewetz, “The demands of fairness and the cra’s discretionary power,” *Canadian Bar Association*, 2017. [Online]. Available: <https://www.cba.org/sections/commodity-tax-customs-and-trade/member-articles/the-demands-of-fairness-and-the-cra-s-discretionary-power/>
- [26] International Monetary Fund, “Current challenges in revenue mobilization: Improving tax compliance,” 2015. [Online]. Available: <https://www.imf.org/external/np/pp/eng/2015/020215a.pdf>
- [27] W. Crandall, “Performance measurement in tax administration,” International Monetary Fund, Tech. Rep., 2010. [Online]. Available: <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/tnm/2010/tnm1011.pdf>
- [28] —, “Revenue administration: Performance measurement in tax administration,” *IMF eLibrary*, 2010. [Online]. Available: <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/journals/005/2010/011/article-A001-en.xml>
- [29] “Performance measures in tax administration: Chile as a case study,” 2015. [Online]. Available: <https://gsdrc.org/document-library/performance-measures-in-tax-administration-chile-as-a-case-study/>
- [30] D. Mihaiu, “Measuring performance in the public sector: Between necessity and difficulty,” *Studies in Business and Economics*, 2010. [Online]. Available: <https://scispace.com/pdf/measuring-performance-in-the-public-sector-between-necessity-2aerd4fy0w.pdf>
- [31] “A study on the criteria of internal transparency, efficiency and effectiveness in measuring local government performance,” 2018. [Online]. Available: https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3196023
- [32] M. C. Matthias Morgner, “Opportunities for corruption.” [Online]. Available: <https://knowledgehub.transparency.org/guide/topic-guide-on-tax-administration/5042>
- [33] M. Purohit, “Corruption in tax administration.” [Online]. Available: https://www.cabri-sbo.org/uploads/files/Documents/seminar_paper_2007_purohit_capable_finance_ministries_strengthening_budget_offices_english_7_day_3_session_2_purohit.pdf
- [34] O. F. O. T. ADMINISTRATION, “Behavioural insights for better tax administration.” [Online]. Available: https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2021/09/behavioural-insights-for-better-tax-administration_e2c6901a/582c283e-en.pdf
- [35] K. C. Telma Yamou, Alun H. Thomas, “Citizens perceptions of tax authorities and tax efficiency.” [Online]. Available: <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/journals/001/2024/234/article-A001-en.xml>
- [36] T. P. T. Mac Thi Hai Yen, Tran Thi Cuong, “The impact of job satisfaction on job performance of tax officials: An empirical study in vietnam.” [Online]. Available: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/descarga/articulo/9178563.pdf>

- [37] "Tax administration 3.0: From vision to strategy," OECD Forum on Tax Administration, Tech. Rep., 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/topics/policy-issues/tax-administration/tax-administration-3-0-from-vision-to-strategy.pdf>
- [38] Kenya Revenue Authority, "Kra commences organizational reforms to enhance efficiency and personalized customer centric service," *Press Release*, February 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://www.kra.go.ke/news-center/press-release/2165-kra-commences-organizational-reforms-to-enhance-efficiency-and-personalized-customer-centric-service>
- [39] International Monetary Fund, *VI-TARA Reference Guide: Chapter 3. Change Management*. IMF eLibrary, 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/book/9798400264627/CH003.xml>
- [40] "Change management in tax administration." Center of Excellence in Finance, 2016. [Online]. Available: <https://www.cef-see.org/change-management-in-tax-administration-1464681272>
- [41] S. Chalim and F. Rizani, "Motivation and commitment as influential factors in a taxation department and the way they affect employee performance: A survey study in a taxation department in indonesia," *The Open Psychology Journal*, vol. 11, pp. 261–270, 2018. [Online]. Available: <https://openpsychologyjournal.com/contents/volumes/V11/TOPSYJ-11-261/TOPSYJ-11-261.pdf>
- [42] OECD, "Tax administration digitalisation and digital transformation initiatives," 2024. [Online]. Available: https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/tax-administration-digitalisation-and-digital-transformation-initiatives_c076d776-en.html
- [43] Internal Revenue Service, "Irs continues to expand taxpayer services and online tools, key milestones reached with inflation reduction act funding," *News Release IR-2024-196*, July 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/irs-continues-to-expand-taxpayer-services-and-online-tools-key-milestones-reached-with-inflation-reduction-act-funding>
- [44] "Enhancing taxpayer experience through digital solutions," 2020. [Online]. Available: <https://www.nto.tax/news/enhancing-taxpayer-experience-through-digital-solutions>
- [45] "Digitalization of tax administration in latin america and the caribbean: Best practice framework for improving e-services to taxpayers," Inter-American Development Bank, Tech. Rep., 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://publications.iadb.org/publications/english/document/Digitalization-of-Tax-Administration-in-Latin-America-and-the-Caribbean-Best-Practice-Framework-for-Improving-E-Services-to-Taxpayers.pdf>
- [46] National Tax Agency of Japan, "Digital transformation for tax administration: Future vision of tax administration 2023," 2024. [Online]. Available: https://www.nta.go.jp/english/Report_pdf/2024e_05.pdf
- [47] L. J. Belen, *Principios de Administración Tributaria*. Thompson Reuters - La Ley, 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://tienda.thomsonreuters.com.ar/principios-de-administracion-tributaria-ebook-2022/p>
- [48] L. Belen. Leonardo belen's blog. [Online]. Available: <https://leobelen.github.io>
- [49] TADAT Secretariat, *TADAT Field Guide*, 2019. [Online]. Available: <https://www.tadat.org/content/dam/tadat/en/assessments/TADAT%20Field%20Guide%202019%20-%20English.pdf>
- [50] H. Adan, J.-M. B. Atsebi, N. Gueorguiev, J. Honda, and M. Nose, "Quantifying the revenue yields from tax administration reforms," 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/journals/001/2023/231/001.2023.issue-231-en.xml>
- [51] BearingPoint Caribbean, "Tadat: Assessing the performance of tax administrations," 2022. [Online]. Available:

- <https://www.bearingpointcaribbean.com/blog/tadat-assessing-the-performance-of-tax-administrations/>
- [52] Vintti, "Top 8 kpis to measure tax compliance success in outsourced accounting," 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://www.vintti.com/blog/top-8-kpis-to-measure-tax-compliance-success-in-outsourced-accounting>
- [53] Thomson Reuters Legal, "Five kpis for the collections department," 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/en/insights/articles/the-5-kpis-for-the-collections-department>
- [54] PwC, "Defining success: what kpis are driving the tax function today?" 2017. [Online]. Available: <https://www.pwc.com/sk/en/tax-news/assets/pwc-tax-function-of-the-future-tax-function-kpi-september-2017.pdf>
- [55] FinModelsLab, "How to maximize efficiency with 7 tax kpis," 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://finmodelslab.com/blogs/kpi-metrics/professional-tax-preparation-kpi-metrics>
- [56] Revenue Scotland, "Performance measure," 2021. [Online]. Available: <https://www.revenue.scot/news-publications/publications/corporate-plan/corporate-plan-2021-24/performance-measure>
- [57] McKinsey & Company, "Unlocking tax-revenue collection in rapidly growing markets," Tech. Rep., 2023. [Online]. Available: <https://www.mckinsey.com/~/media/mckinsey/industries/public%20and%20social%20sector/our%20insights/ten%20quick%20steps%20to%20unlocking%20tax%20revenue%20collection%20in%20rapidly%20growing%20markets/unlocking%20tax%20revenue%20collection.pdf>
- [58] "Understanding a tax administration reform and modernization roadmap," World Bank, Amman, Tech. Rep., June 2022. [Online]. Available: <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099043024130031785/pdf/P16664011e17610219fd31cdf223ef3f6e.pdf>
- [59] L. Belen, "Impacto del factor humano en un cambio paradigmático en las administraciones tributarias." [Online]. Available: <https://repositorio.utdt.edu/items/f7b0530d-7050-4873-9fee-cf8e54e8c4f8/full>
- [60] J. O. William D. Eggers, *If We Can Put a Man on the Moon: Getting Big Things Done in Government*, 2009th ed. Harvard Business Press, 2009.
- [61] Insightsoftware, "Best tax kpis and metric examples for 2023 reporting," March 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://insightsoftware.com/blog/best-tax-kpis-and-metric-examples-for-2023-reporting/>
- [62] Internal Revenue Service, "Irs continues to expand taxpayer services and online tools," 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.irs.gov/newsroom/irs-continues-to-expand-taxpayer-services-and-online-tools-key-milestones-reached-with-inflation-reduction-act-funding>
- [63] U.S. Department of the Treasury, "Treasury announces irs integrated modernization business plan promoting cost efficiency, improved taxpayer service and protection," Tech. Rep., April 2019. [Online]. Available: <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm663>
- [64] Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, "Opportunities exist to improve taxpayer service to underserved, underrepresented, and rural communities," Tech. Rep., June 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.tigta.gov/sites/default/files/reports/2024-06/2024ier014fr.pdf>
- [65] Rwanda Revenue Authority, "Rra strategic plan 2024-2029," Tech. Rep., 2024. [Online]. Available: https://www.rra.gov.rw/fileadmin/user_upload/RRA_STRATEGIC_PLAN_2024-2029_Ok.pdf
- [66] L. E. Sofrona, C. J. Waerzeggers, and B. Crowley, "Strengthening tax governance through legal design," *IMF Working Papers*, vol. 2025, no. 017, January 2025. [Online]. Available: <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/journals>

/001/2025/017/001.2025.issue-017-en.
xml

- [67] A. Verma, "Tax leaders: Charting a new course as strategic business partners," *LinkedIn*, March 2024. [Online]. Available: <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/tax-leaders-charting-new-course-strategic-business-partners-verma-yzba/>

[git] • Branch: main @99b98b1 • Release: 1.5 (2025-07-14)

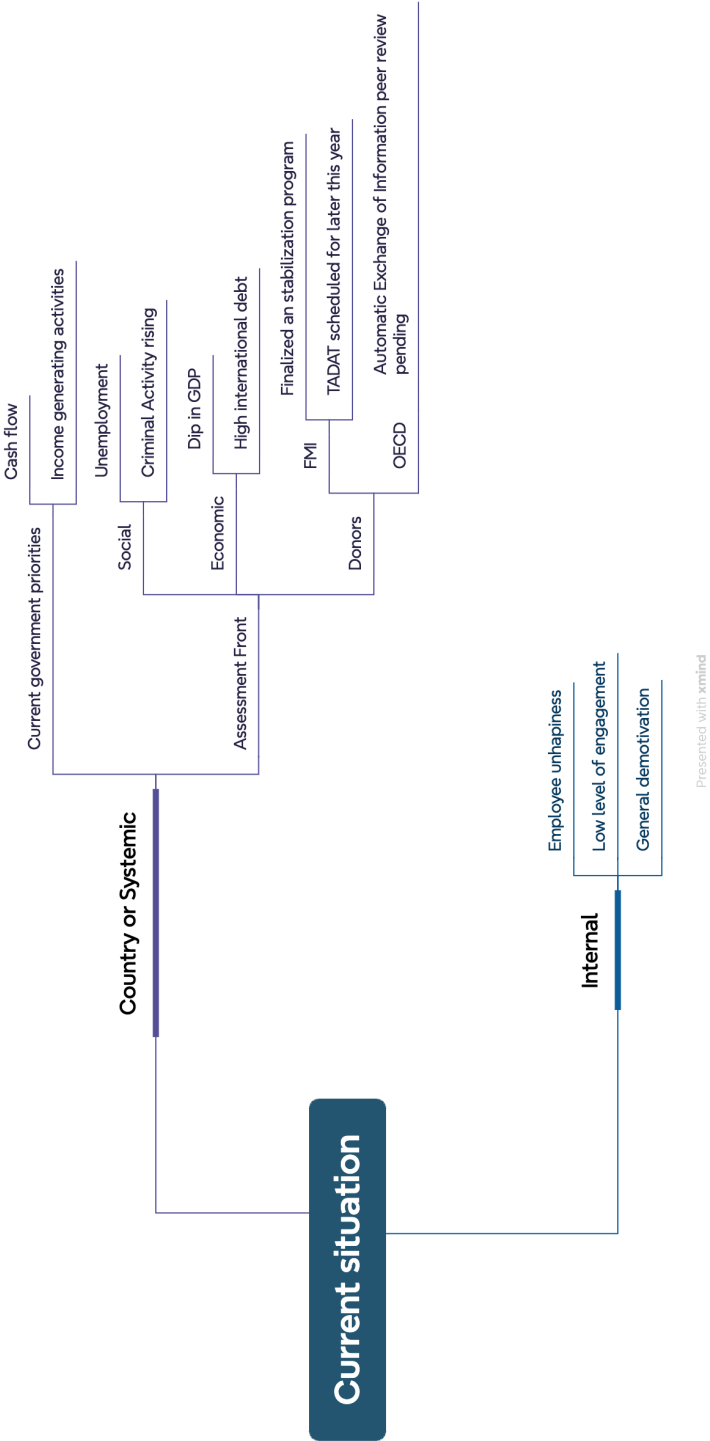
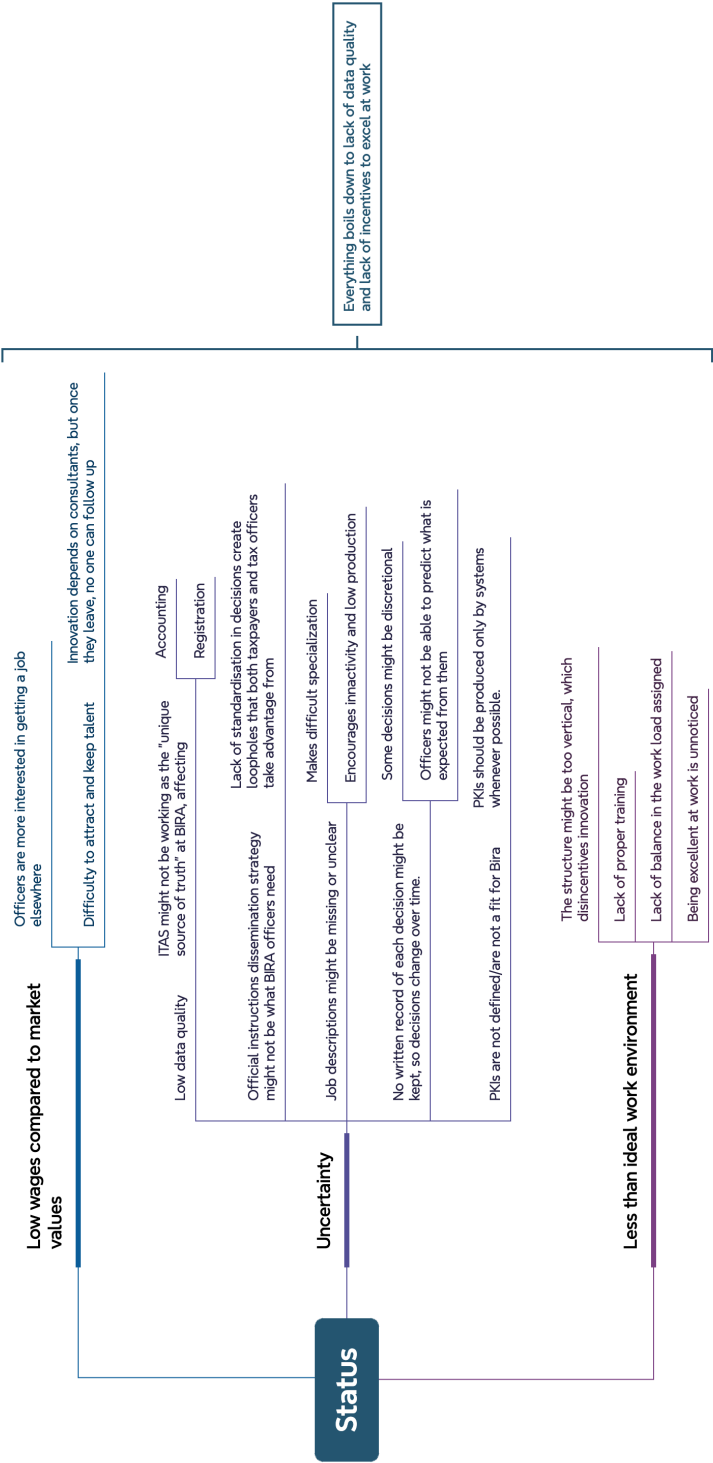


Figure 1: The situation at PRRA as explained by the case definition

[git] • Branch: main @99b98b1 • Release: 1.5 (2025-07-14)



Presented with xmind

Figure 2: Status report main concepts

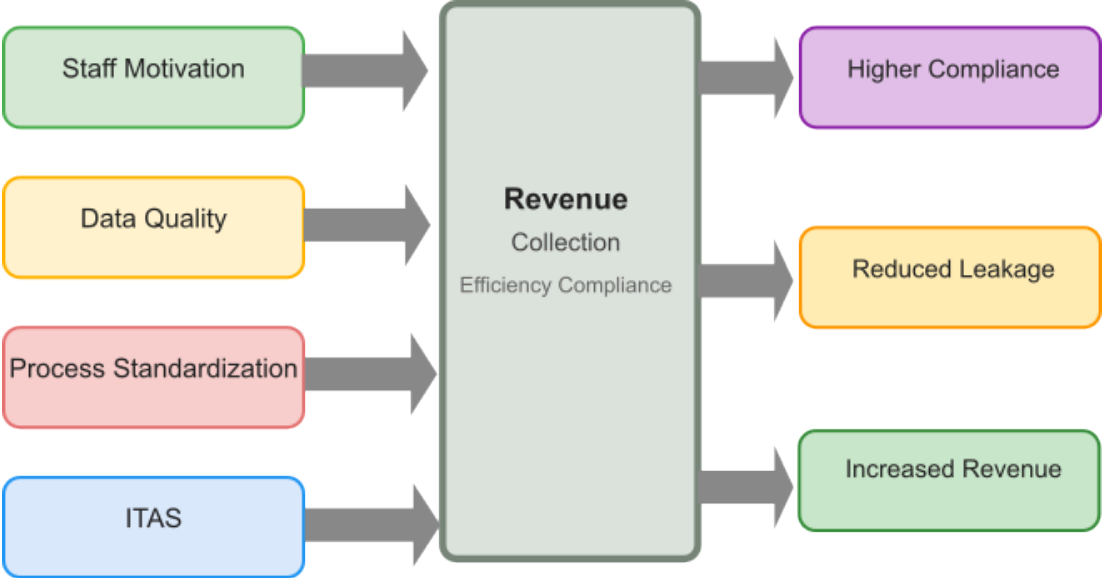
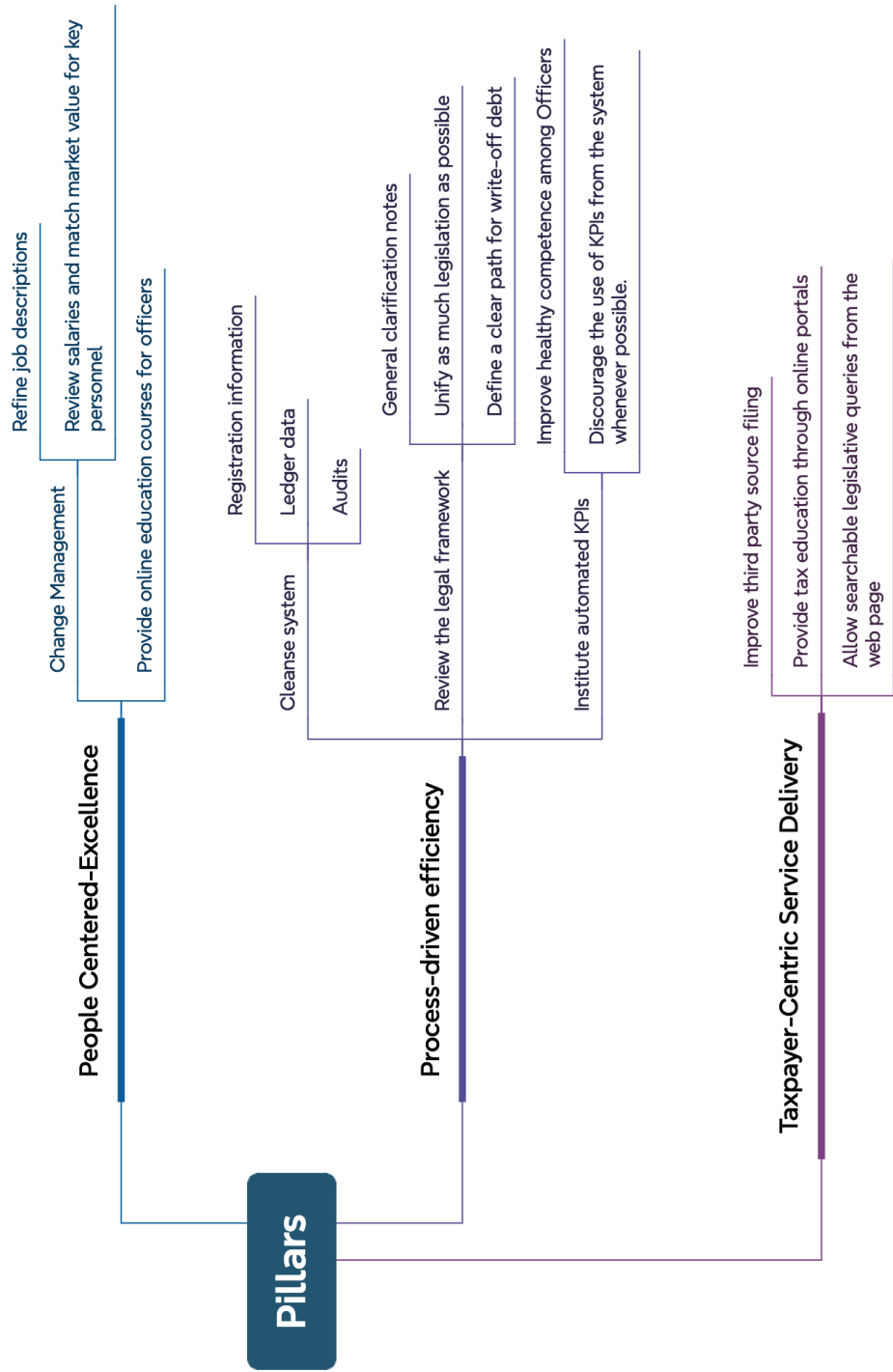


Figure 3: Revenue Collection Impact Model



Presented with xmind

Figure 4: Pillars map of concepts