

RandomData Revenue Administration Primer

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1 Cover

This is a dummy version of a reporting system in R I made. This version to share the code.
None of the data is real, it is all randomly generated.

1.1 Notes on Data

This section aims to list resources that staff can find additional resources for research.

Additional internal resources for data:

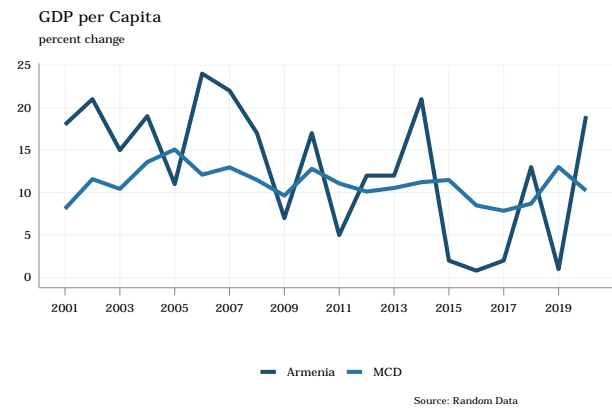
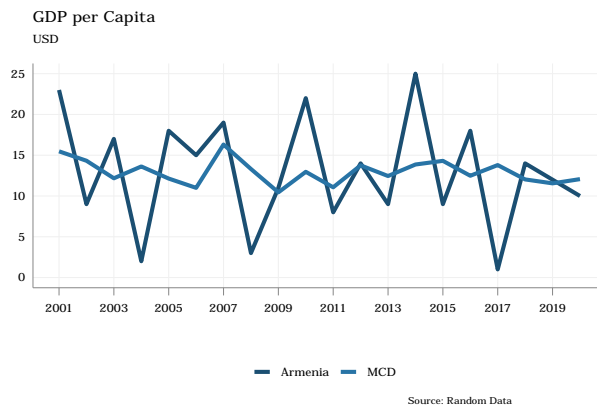
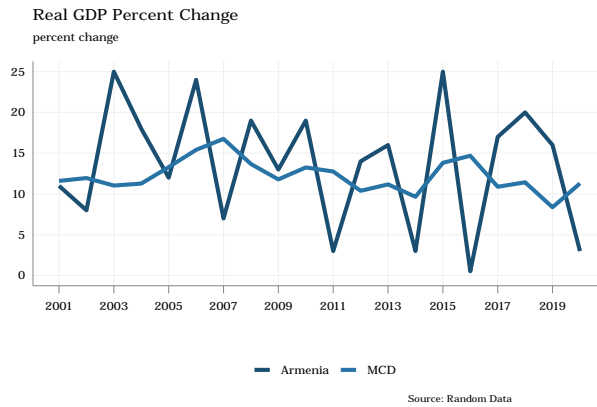
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External Sources:

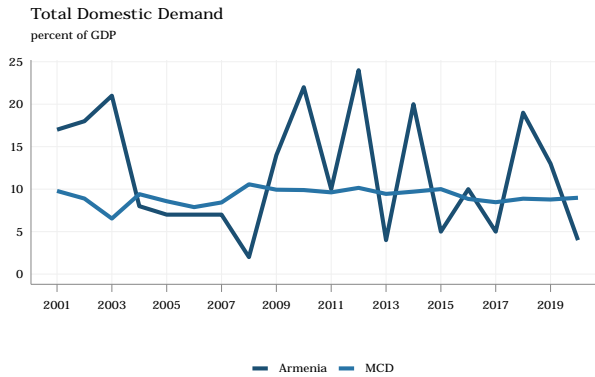
- Country Macro-Overview Dashboard
- World Integrated Trade Solution Website for world trade and tariff data visualizations
- EUR Truck and Sea Crossing Time Map
Only free during COVID
- NowCast Trade API

2 National Accounts

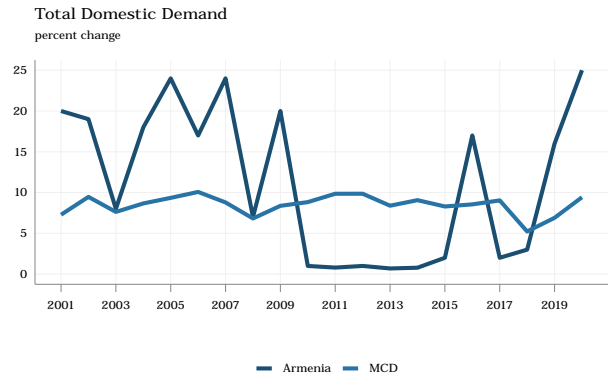
2.1 National Accounts - Output



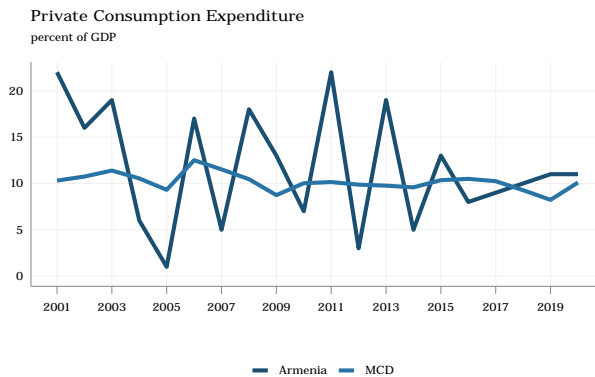
2.2 National Accounts - Demand



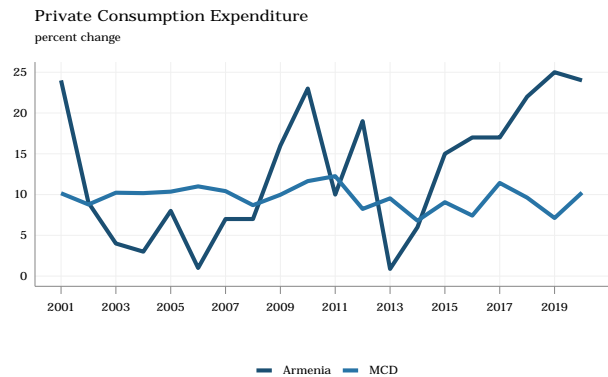
Source: Random Data



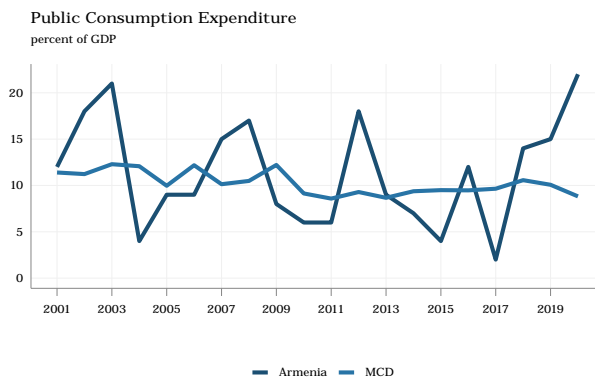
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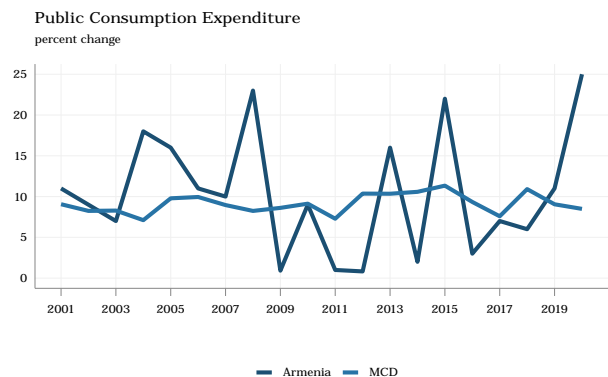
Source: Random Data



Source: Random Data

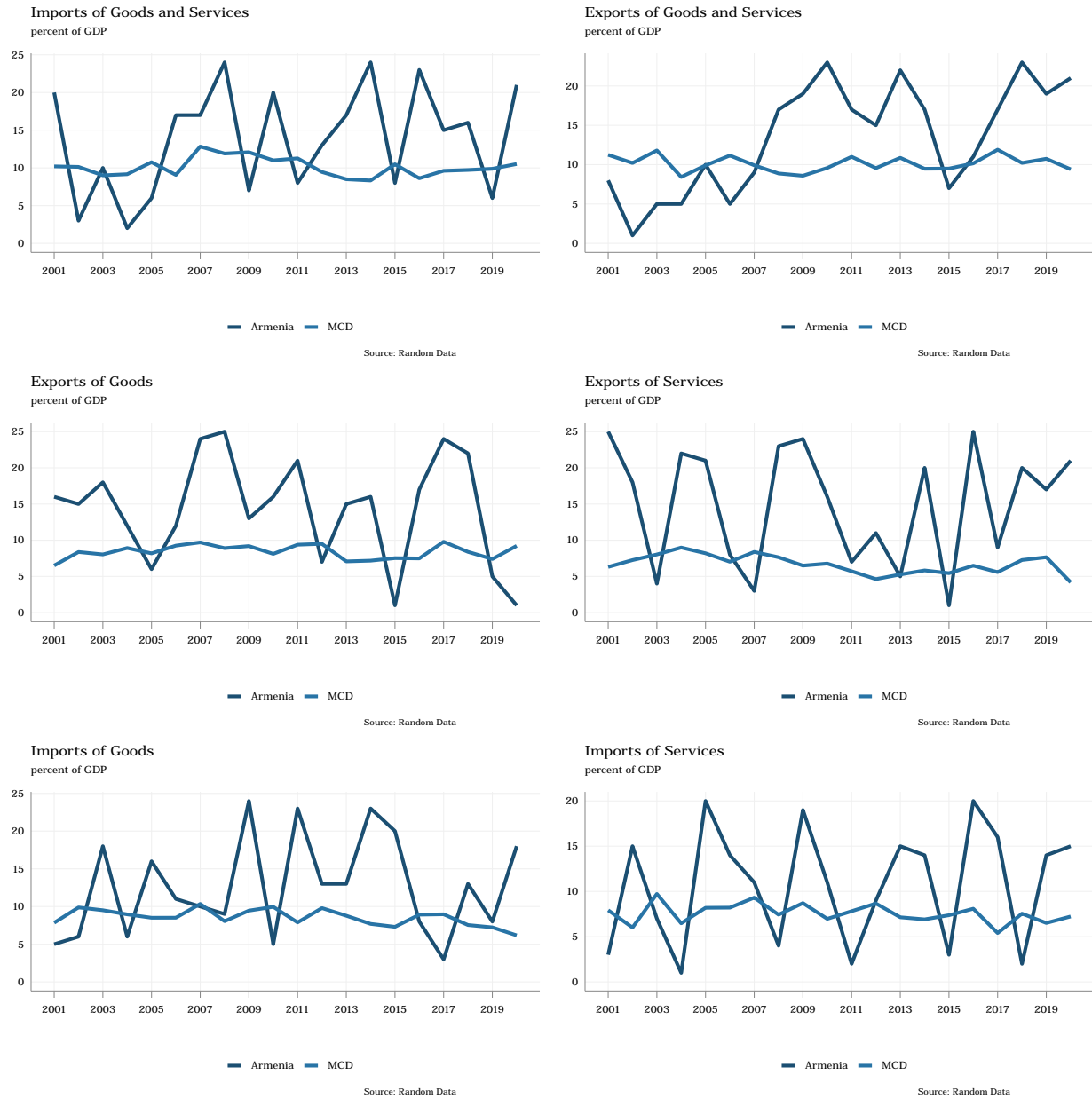


Source: Random Data



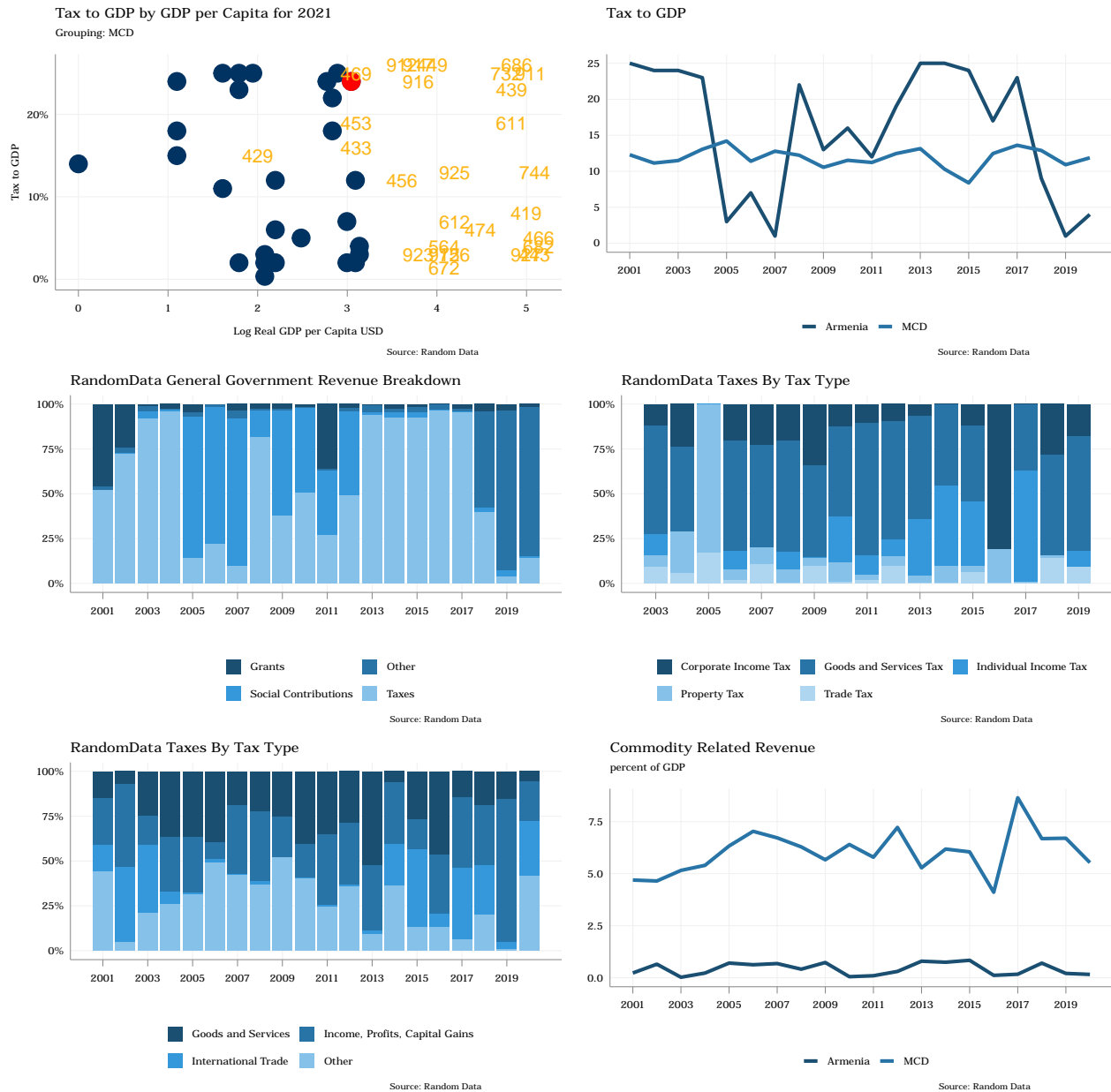
Source: Random Data

2.3 National Accounts - Trade



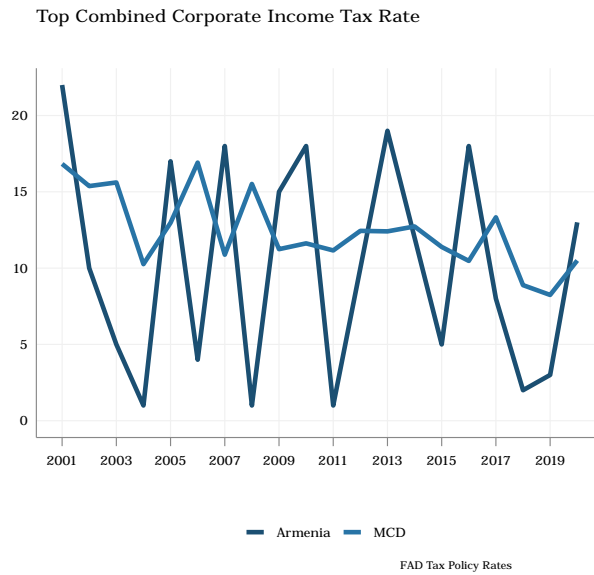
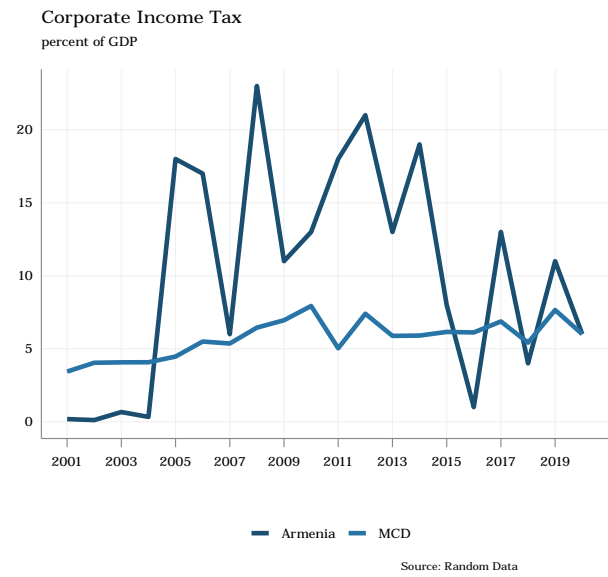
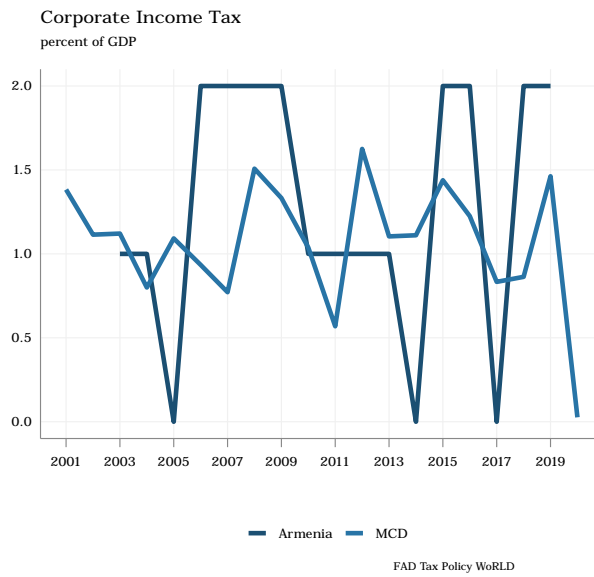
3 Revenue Data

3.1 General Government Revenue Overview



3.2 Revenue Data - Direct Taxes

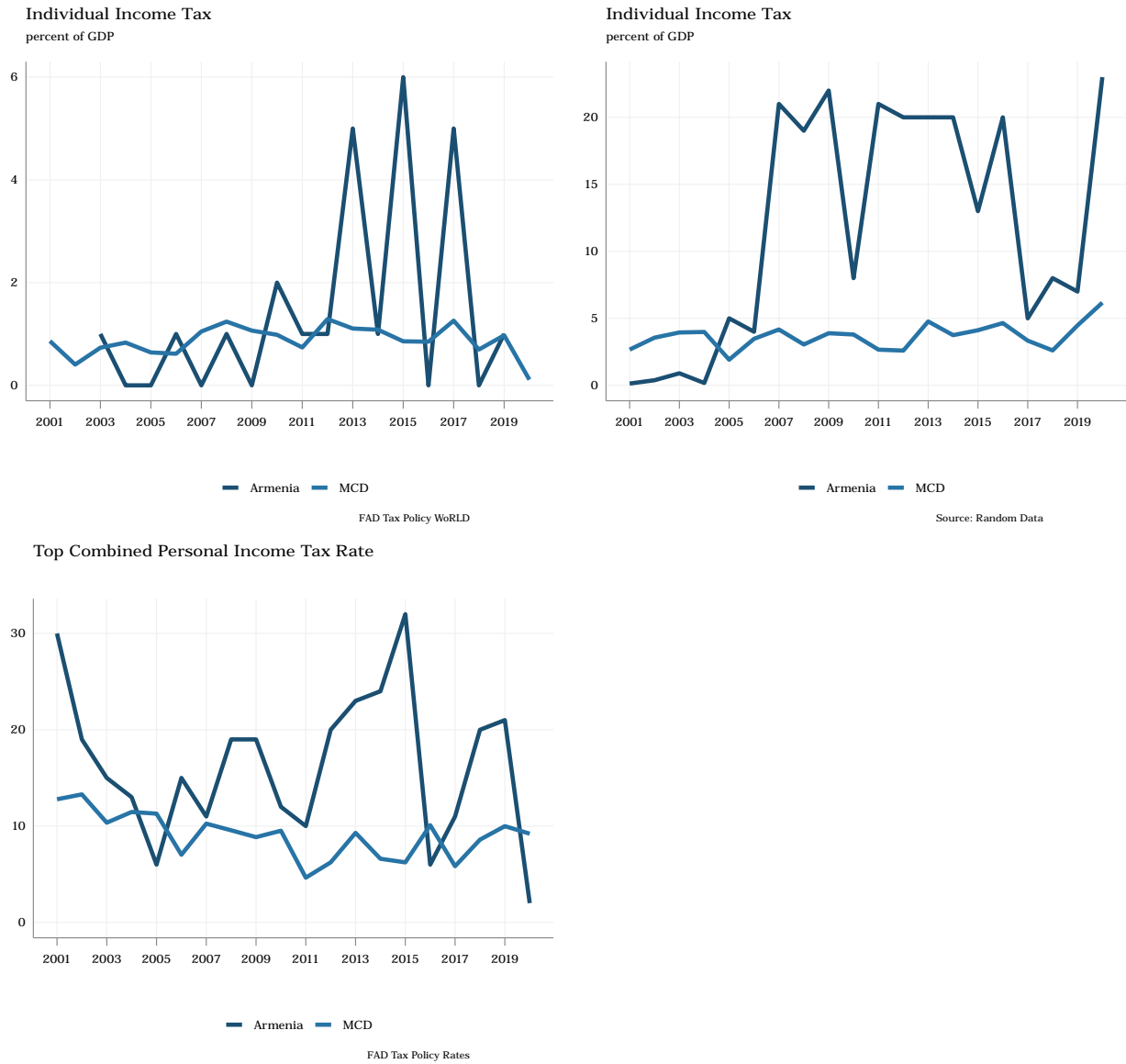
3.2.1 Revenue Data - Direct Taxes - CIT



3.2.1.1 Revenue Data - Direct Taxes - CIT - BvD Orbis Firm Level Financial Data removed

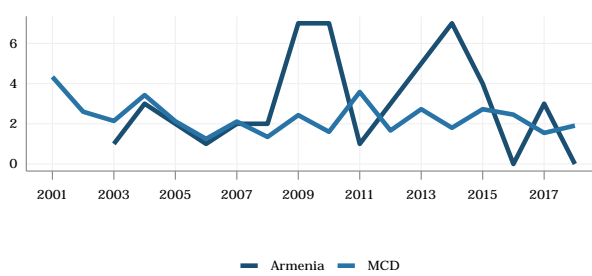
3.2.1.2 Revenue Data - Direct Taxes - CIT - Orbis Risk Differentiation Framework removed

3.2.2 Revenue Data - Direct Taxes - Individual Income Tax

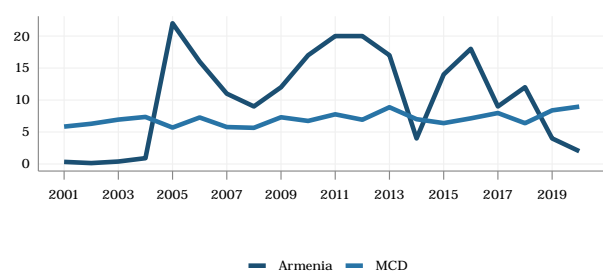


3.3 Revenue Data - Indirect Taxes

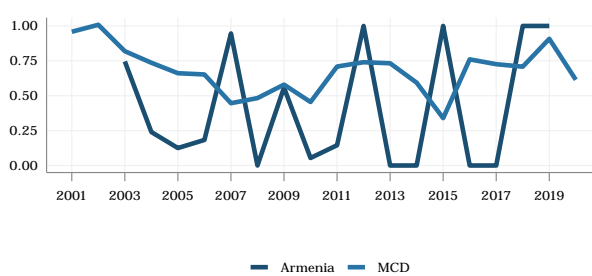
VAT Revenue
percent of GDP



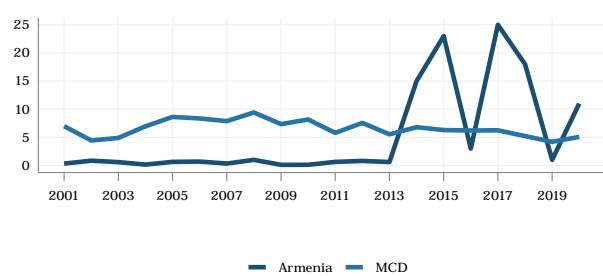
Goods and Services Tax
percent of GDP



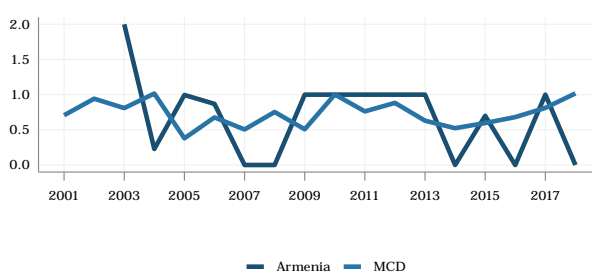
Trade Tax Revenue
percent of GDP



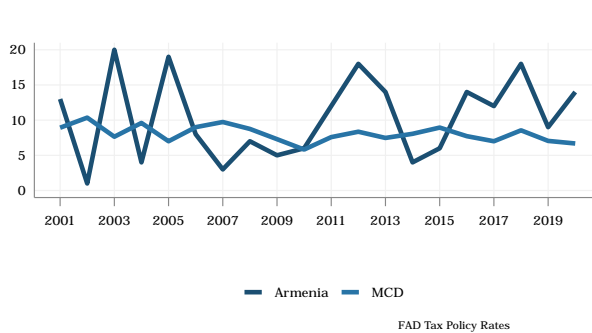
International Trade Tax
percent of GDP



Excise Tax Revenue
percent of GDP



Combined Standard VAT rate



4 International Survey on Revenue Administrations (ISORA)

The IMF has collaboratively developed this survey along with the Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations (CIAT), the Intra-European Organisation of Tax Administrations (IOTA), and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Accordingly, it is the IMF's vision to:

- Assist revenue administrations globally to improve their focus performance measurement and reporting
- Provide a larger set of revenue administration data to improve advice and analysis
- Develop data and analyses that can improve cross-country comparisons

Provided Links:

- ISORA Website

4.1 Return Filing

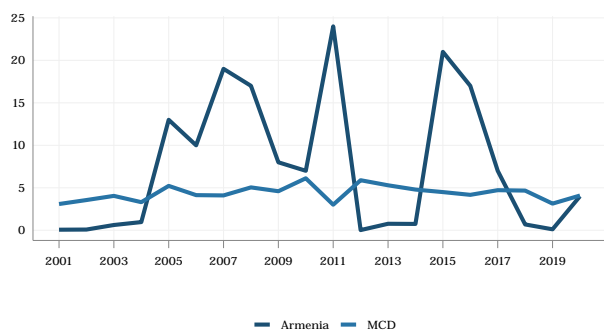
removed

4.2 Human Resources

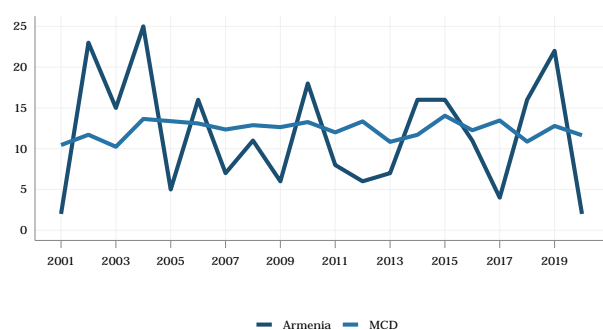
removed

5 Fiscal Position

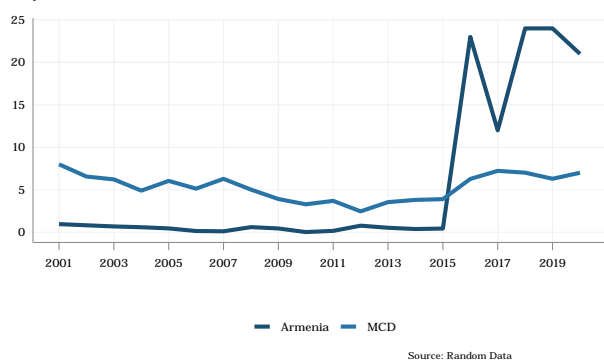
General Government Overall Fiscal Balance
percent of fiscal year GDP



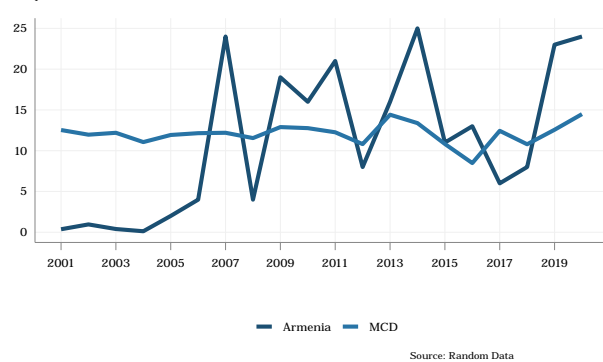
General Government Gross Debt
percent fiscal year GDP



Interest Paid
percent of GDP in USD

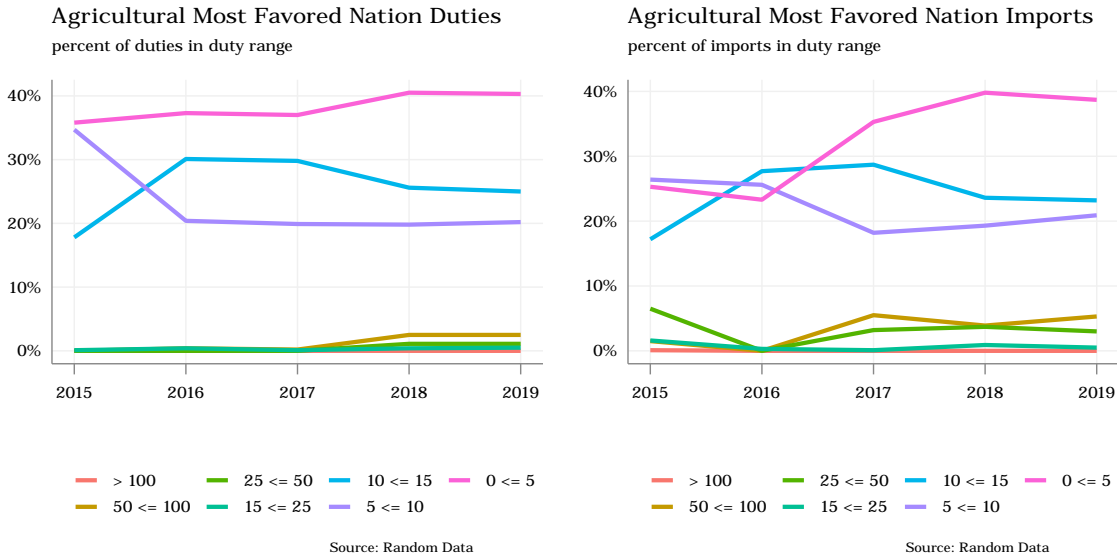


General Government Expense
percent of GDP



6 Duties

6.1 Duties - Agricultural Duties



6.3 Duty Definitions

Bound tariffs are specific commitments made by individual WTO member governments. The bound tariff is the maximum MFN tariff level for a given commodity line. When countries join the WTO or when WTO members negotiate tariff levels with each other during trade rounds, they make agreements about bound tariff rates, rather than actually applied rates.

Bound tariffs are not necessarily the rate that a WTO member applies in practice to other WTO members' products. Members have the flexibility increase or decrease their tariffs (on a non-discriminatory basis) so long as they didn't raise them above their bound levels. If one WTO member raises applied tariffs above their bound level, other WTO members can take the country to dispute settlement. If the country did not reduced applied tariffs below their bound levels, other countries could request compensation in the form of higher tariffs of their own. In other words, the applied tariff is less than or equal to the bound tariff in practice for any particular product.

The gap between the bound and applied MFN rates is called the binding overhang. Trade economists argue that a large binding overhang makes a country's trade policies less predictable. This gap tends to be small on average in industrial countries and often fairly large in developing countries.

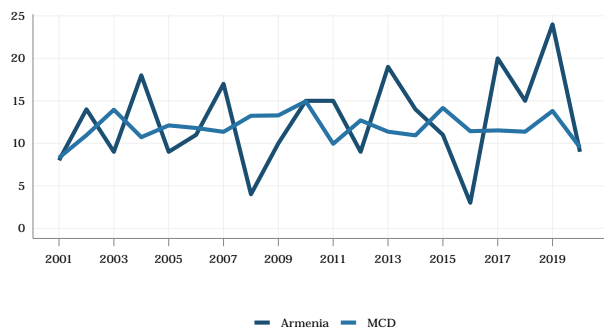
Text Citation World Bank

Most Favoured Nation (MFN) tariffs are a tariff level that a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of the WTO charges on a good to other members, i.e. a country with a most favoured nation status (see UNCTAD, 2018) It applies to imports from trading partners-members of the World Trade Organization (WTO), unless the country has a preferential trade agreement. It is the lowest possible tariff a country can assess on another country.

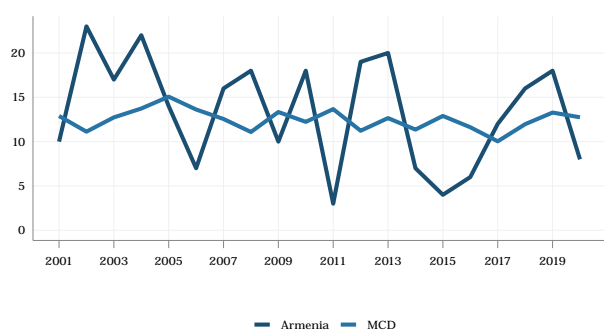
Text Citation UNCTAD

7 Balance of Payments

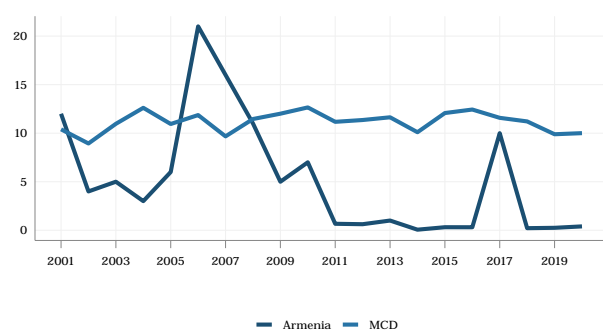
Balance on Current Account
percent of GDP



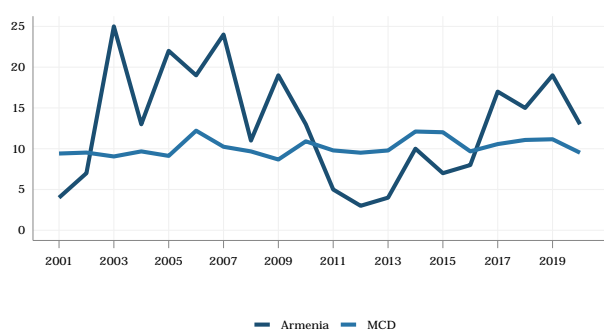
Balance on Goods
percent fiscal year GDP



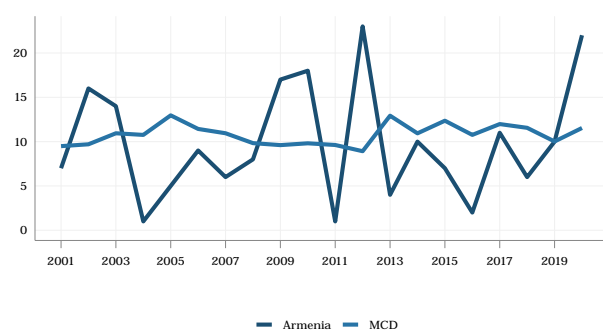
Balance on Services
percent of GDP



Primary Income, net
percent of GDP



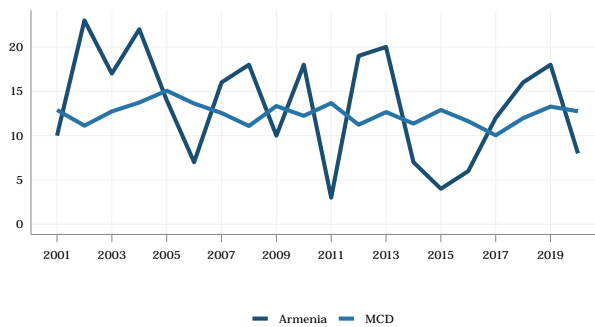
Secondary Income, net
percent of GDP



8 Price, Labor, and Monetary

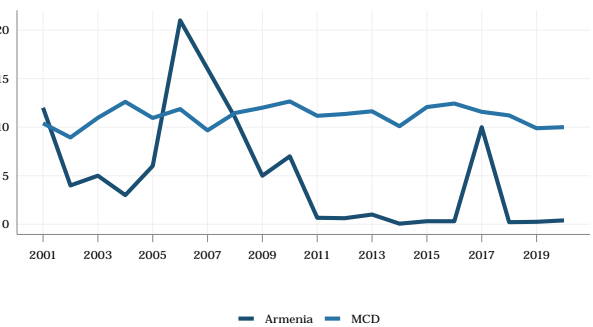
led to make Consumer Prices ch

Balance on Goods
percent fiscal year GDP



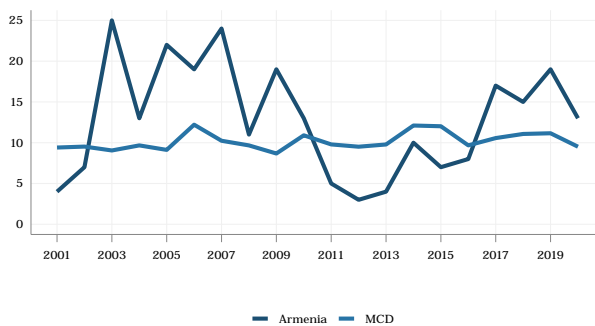
Source: Random Data

Balance on Services
percent of GDP



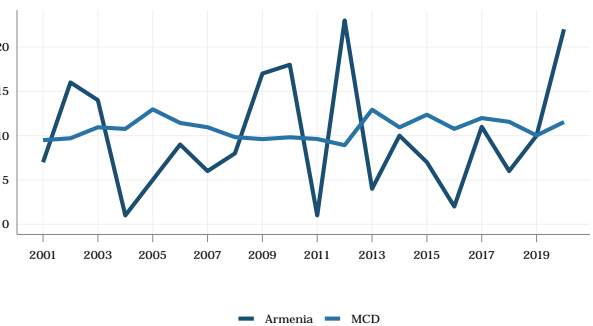
Source: Random Data

Primary Income, net
percent of GDP



Source: Random Data

Secondary Income, net
percent of GDP



Source: Random Data

9 Appendix

removed