

Economics of Taxation

Gerard McGuinness
Fiscal Analysis Unit, Economics Division
IPA Certificate in Economics

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Lecture Outline



- 1. Key concepts
- 2. Functions of the tax system
- 3. Taxation revenue in Ireland
- 4. Principles of taxation
- 5. Hierarchy of taxation
- 6. Ireland's tax structure in comparative context

1. Key concepts



A tax can be defined as a compulsory payment to Government

- > levied on certain types of activities
- > no benefit received

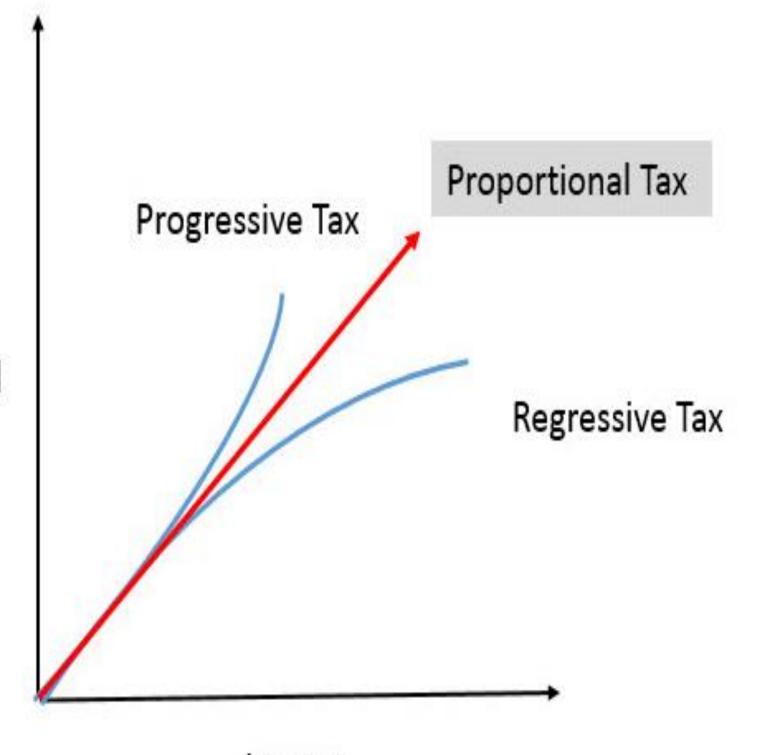
Provision of services funded via revenue obtained from taxing three principal economic 'bases'

- income
- consumption
- wealth

1. Key concepts...(cont'd)

Incidence - 'where' the tax liability falls; formal (legal) Vs effective (actual)

- Progressive tax where average tax rate increases as tax base increases Tax Paid
- Proportional tax average tax rate is invariant to changes in tax base
- Regressive tax average tax rate falls as tax base increases



Income

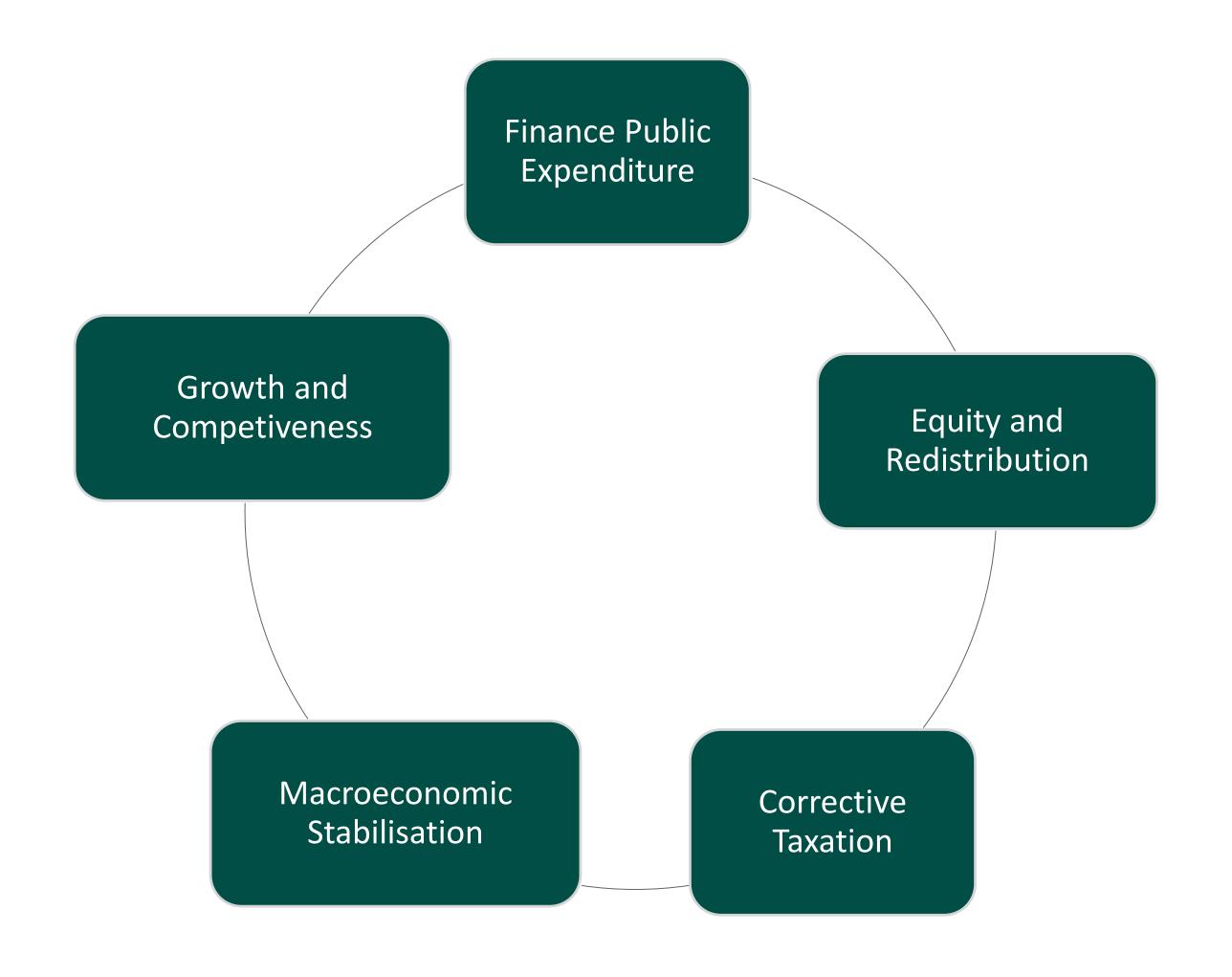
Externality - an indirect impact on third parties which arises as an effect of another party's actions

Tax Expenditures – losses of tax revenue due to reliefs, exemptions, etc

Deadweight – amount of activity that would have occurred anyway (i.e. in the absence of a tax, scheme or incentive).

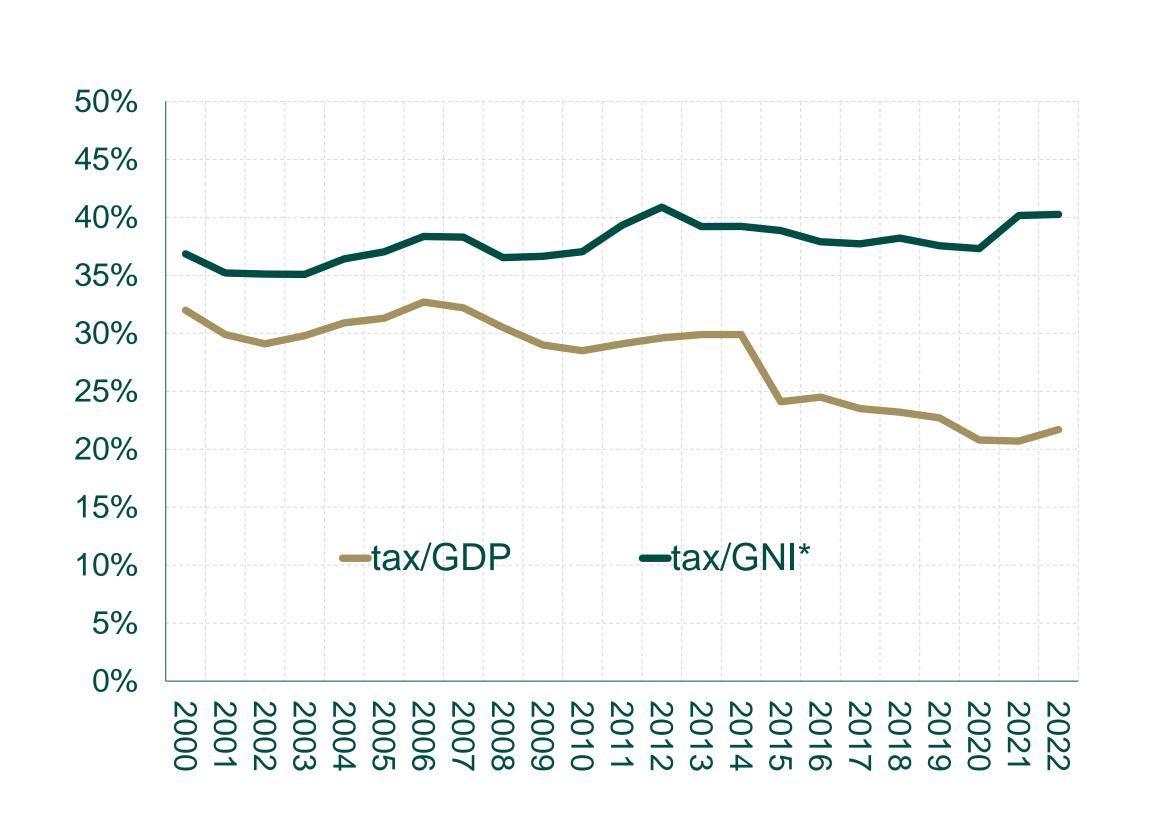
2. Functions of the tax system

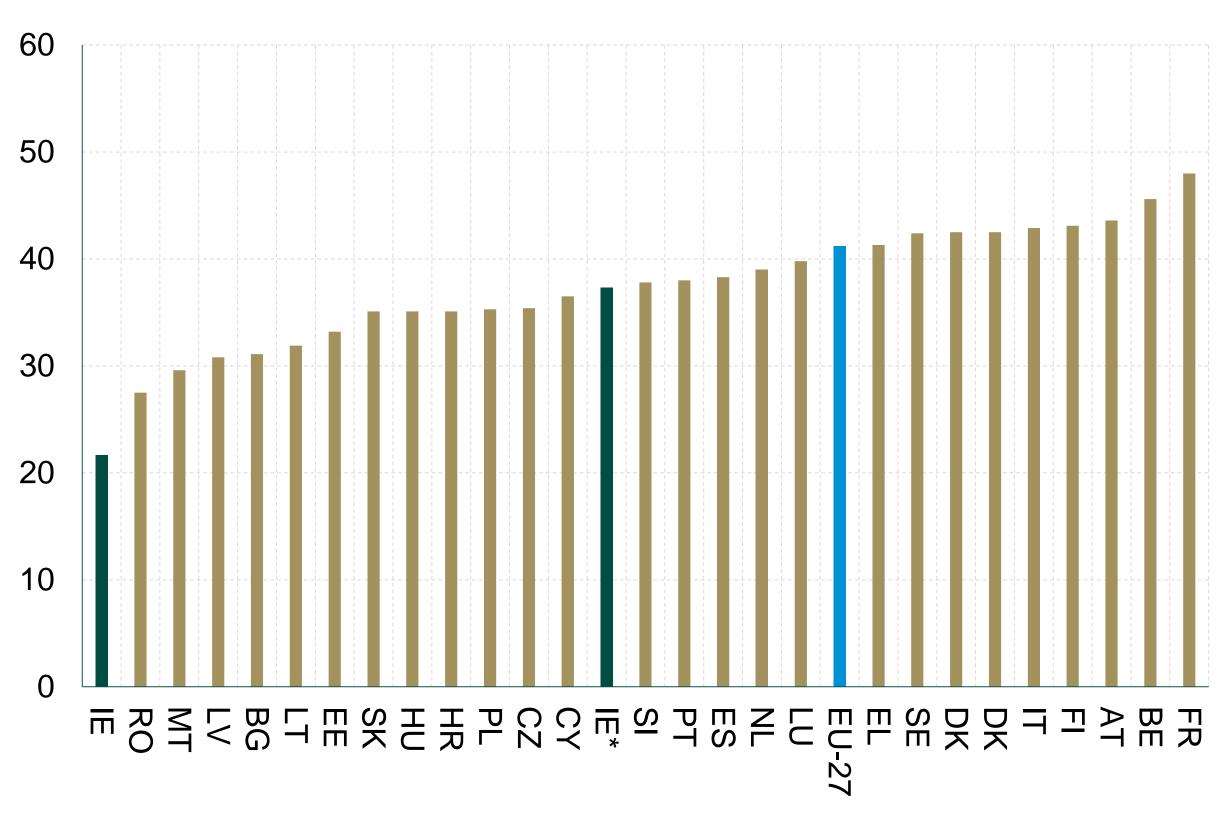




3. Tax revenue in Ireland - evolution of tax burden

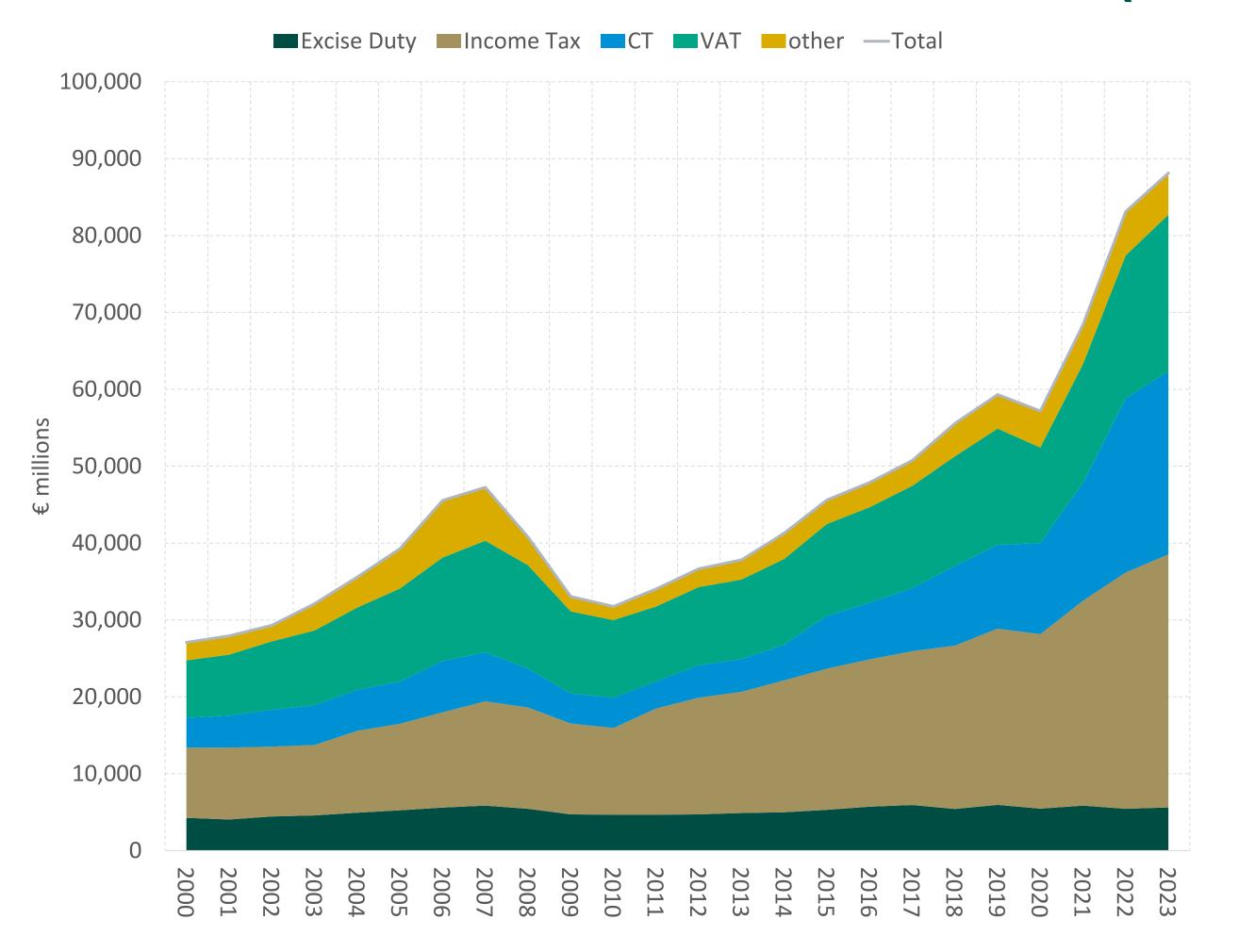
Tax to income ratio - receipts as share of GDP or GNI*

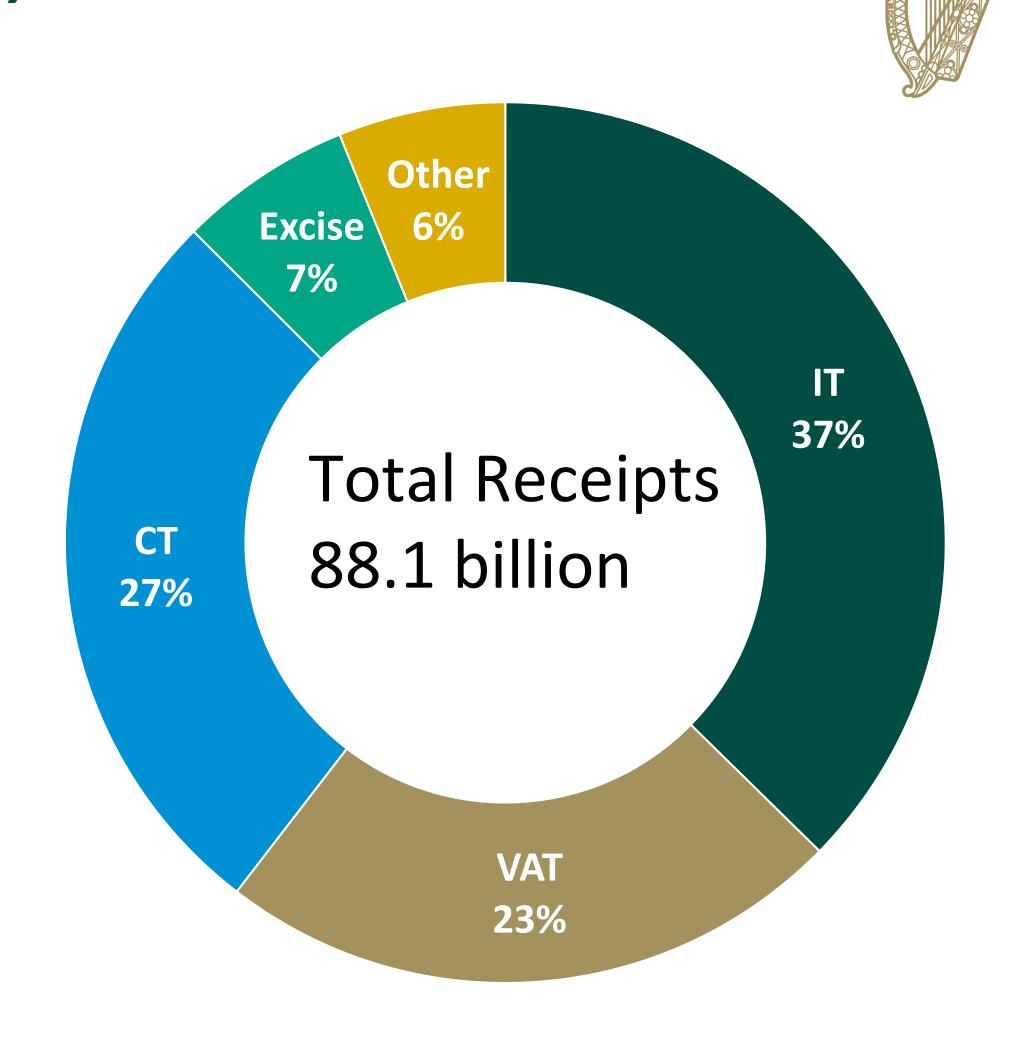




Note: Eurostat data, includes social contributions * Receipts as a share of GNI*

3. Tax revenue in Ireland - sources (€bn)

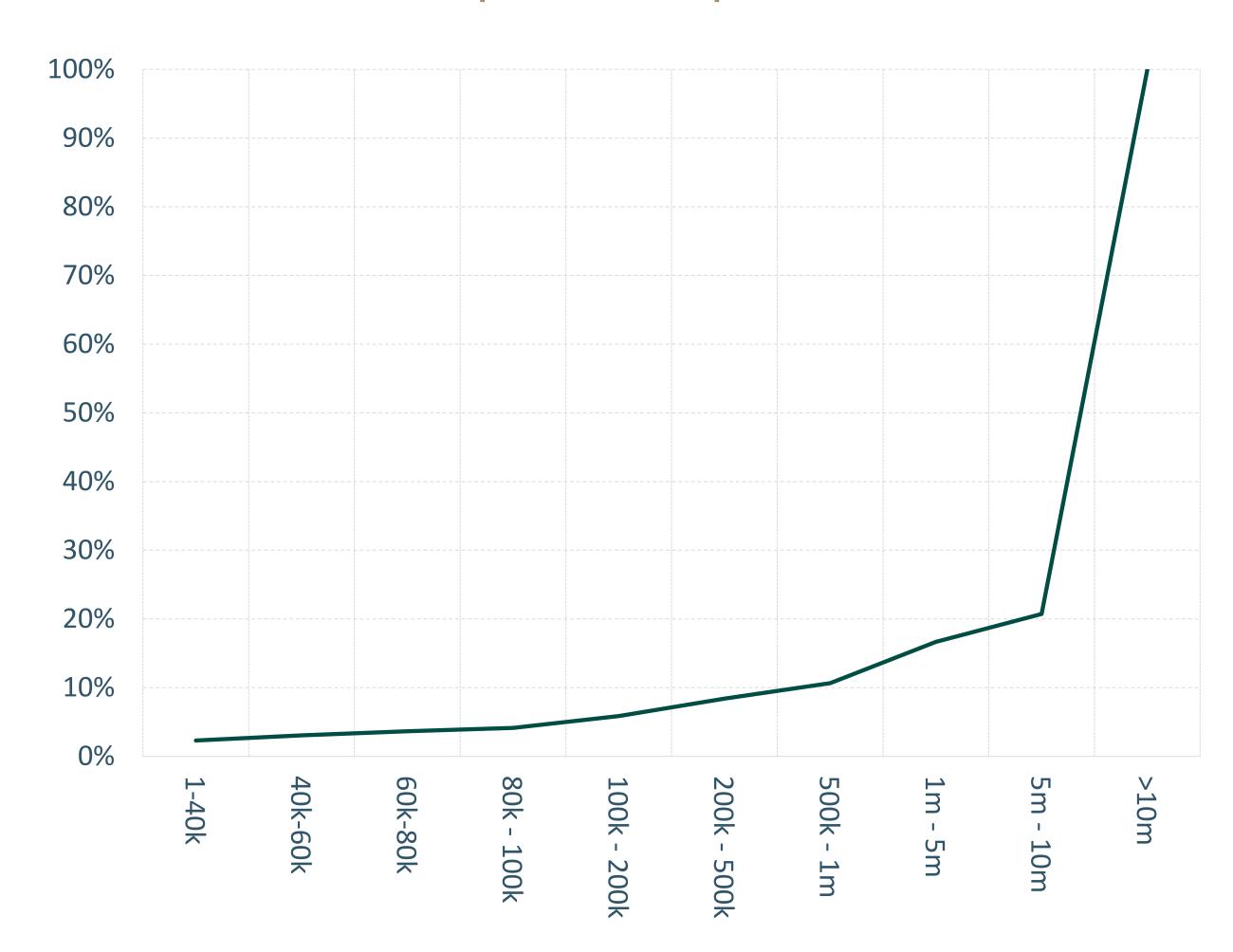


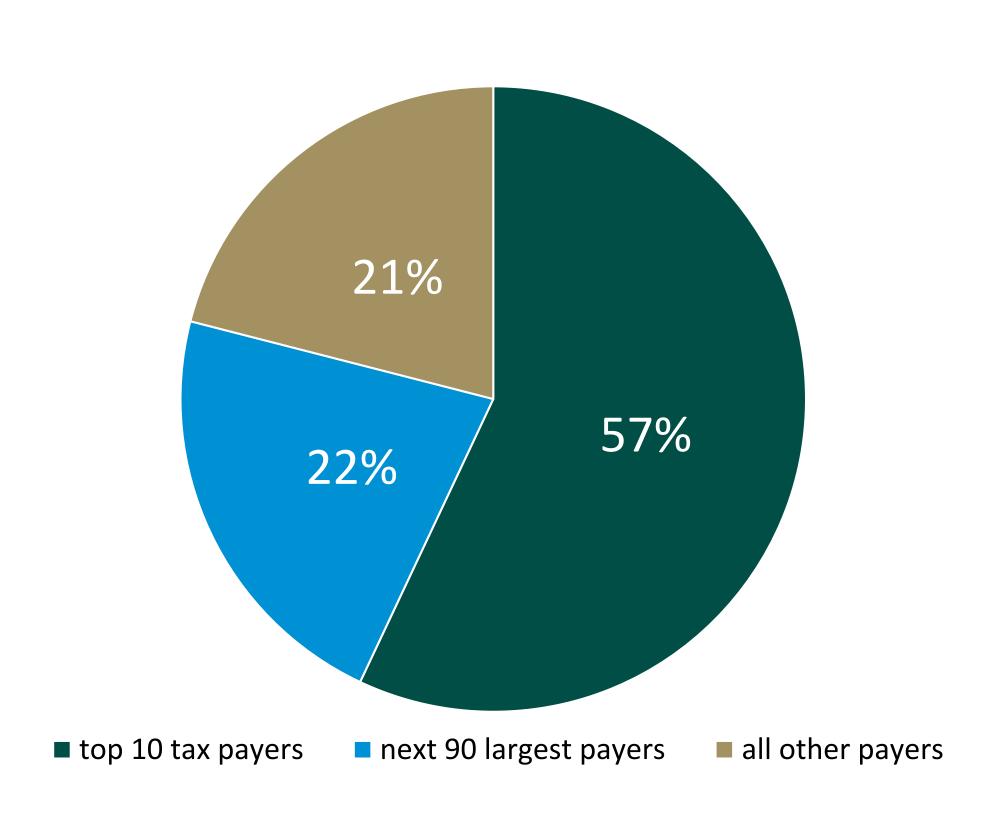


3. Tax Revenue in Ireland – corporate tax concentration risk

Distribution of corporate tax, per cent

Distribution of corporate tax payments, per cent





4. Principles of taxation



Efficiency

- Tax system should support efficient allocation of resources
- Avoid distorting economic behaviours (*fiscal neutrality*) creating least distortion possible
- Best achieved with a broad tax base applying low tax rates

Equity

Burden of taxation should be distributed 'fairly'

Horizontal equity – those in same circumstances - treated equally for tax purposes

<u>Vertical equity</u> – those in differing circumstances should be treated differently, well off pay more ('progressivity')

4. Principles of taxation...(cont'd)



Tax system should be characterised by:

Flexibility

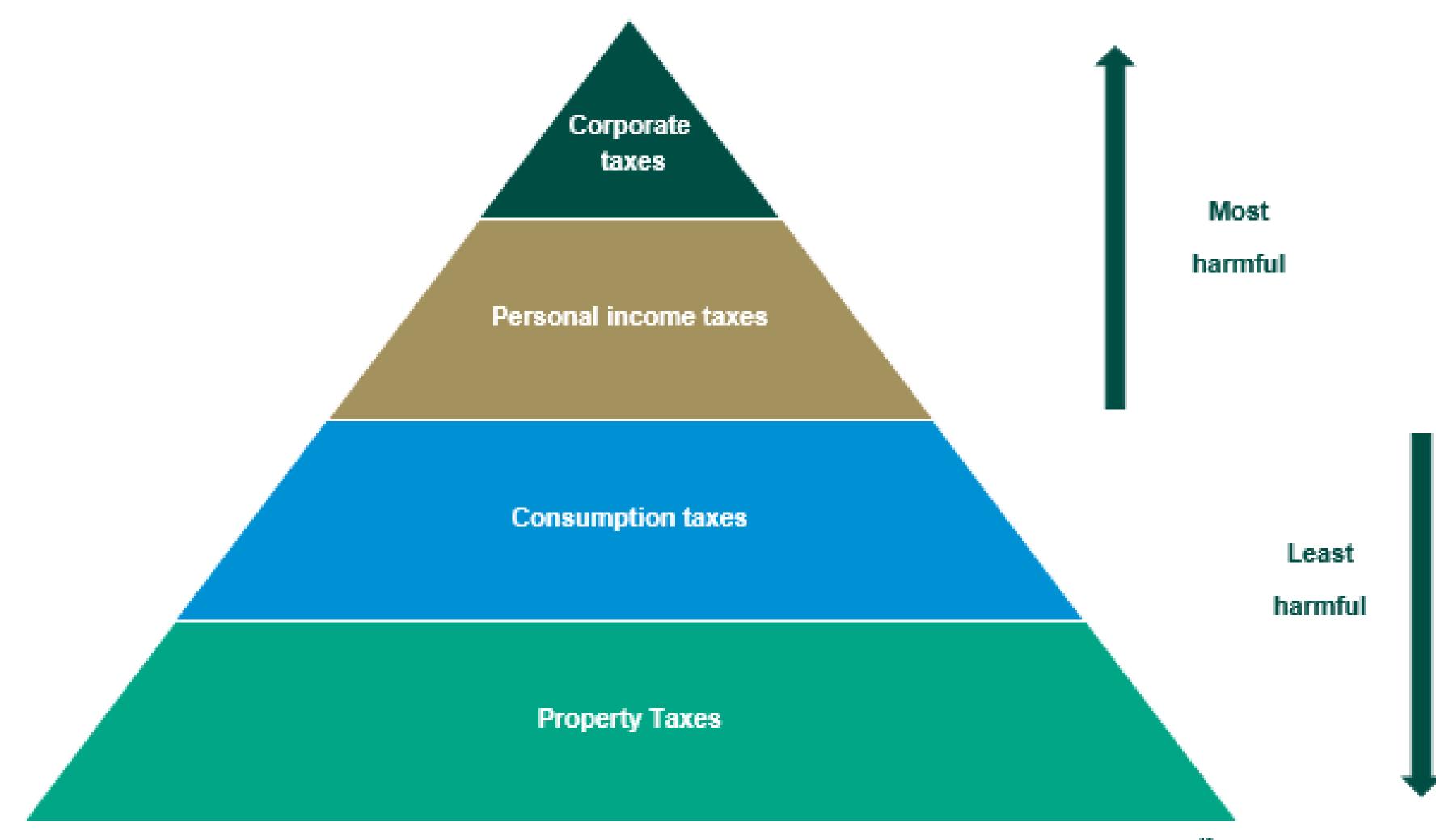
 sufficiently flexible to respond to changes in wider economic circumstances (e.g. ad valorem taxes like VAT or LPT).

Simplicity

- easily administered with straight-forward compliance obligations
- transparency enabling tax payers directly relate their preferences (e.g. labour supply/consumption/investment decisions) to their tax liability.

5. OECD Hierarchy of taxation

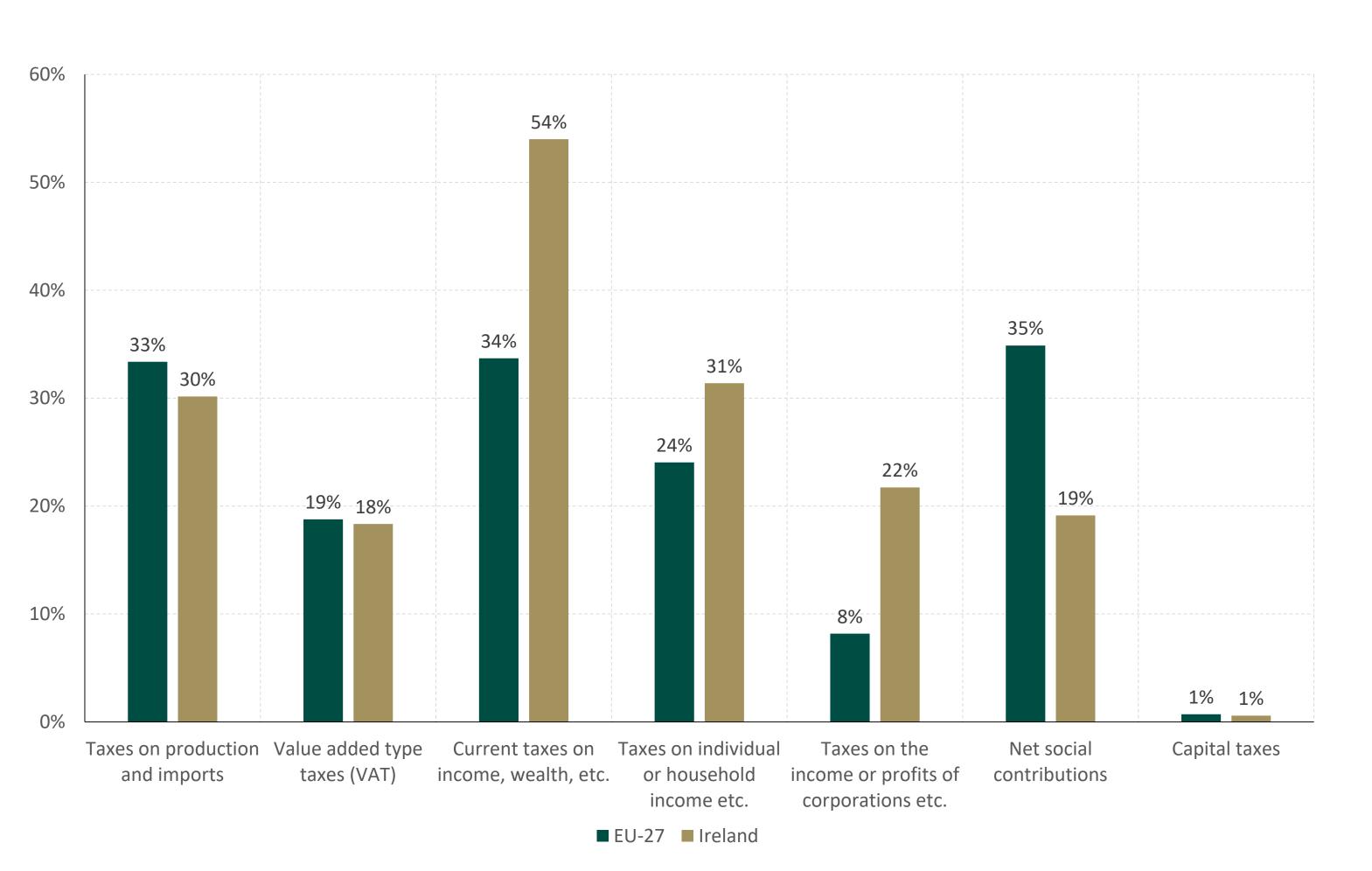




Source: OECD (2010), Tax Policy Reform and Economic Growth, OECD Tax Policy Studies No 20, OECD Publishing. 19

6. Ireland's tax structure in comparative context 2022





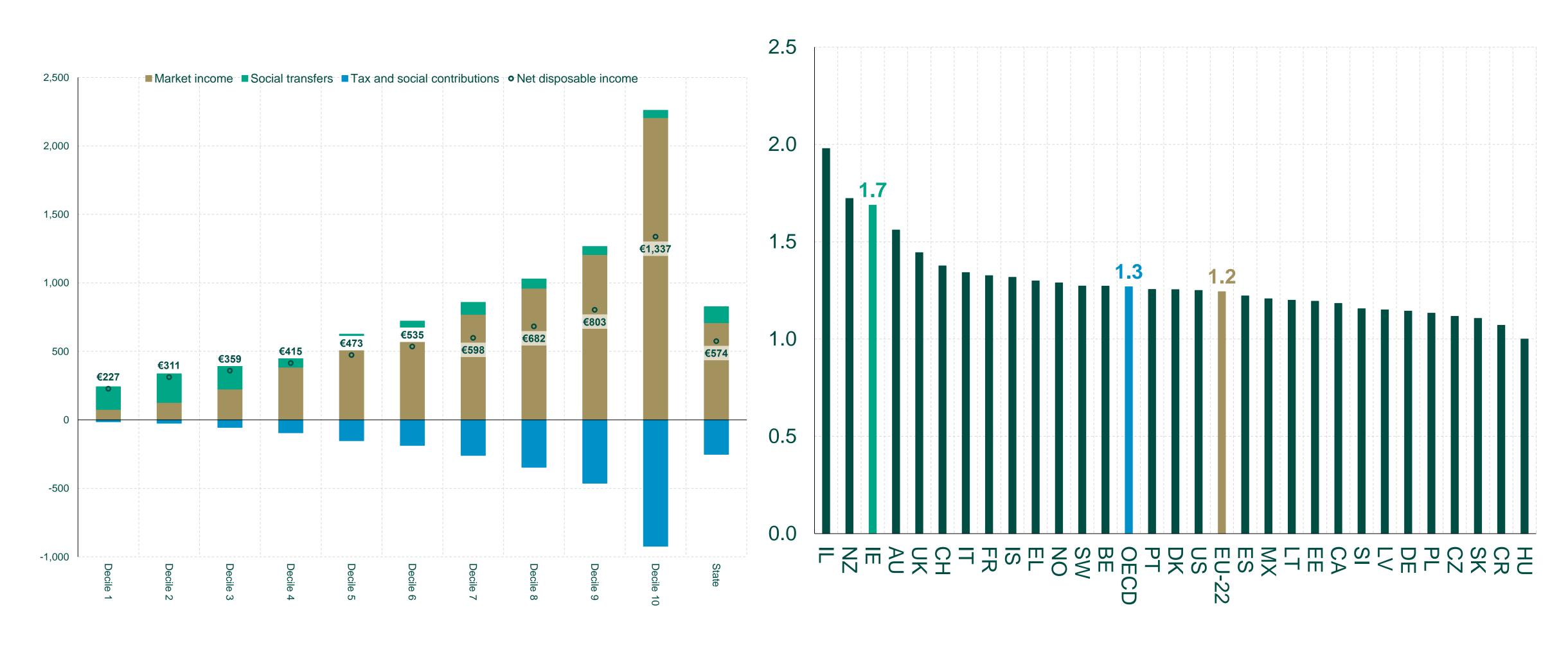
- Greater <u>relative</u> share of total revenue from Personal income and Corporate income
- Comparable contributions from VAT, Goods & services taxes and Property tax
- Lower share of social security contributions.

6. Progressivity of income tax system



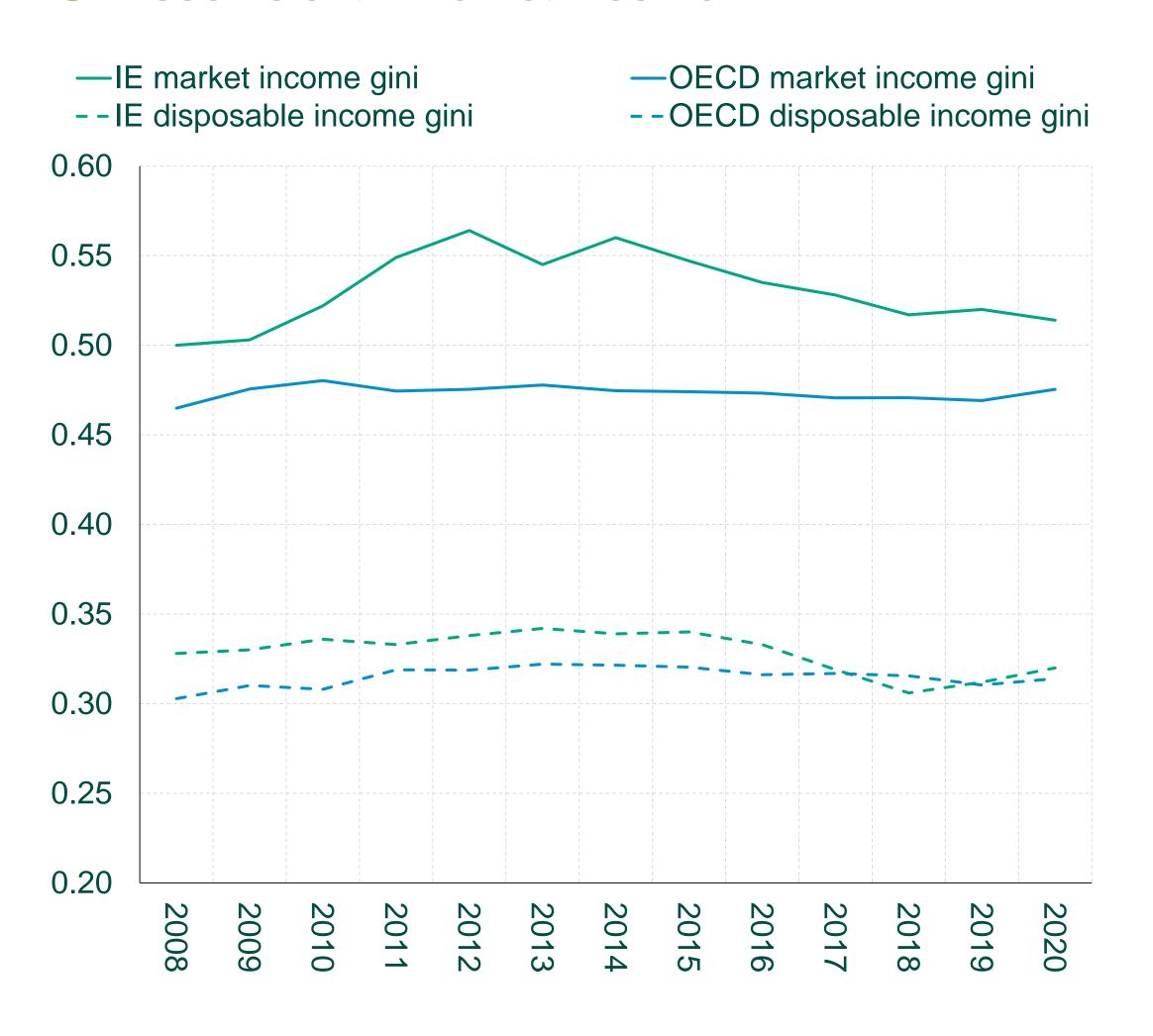
Average weekly equivalised income, by income decile





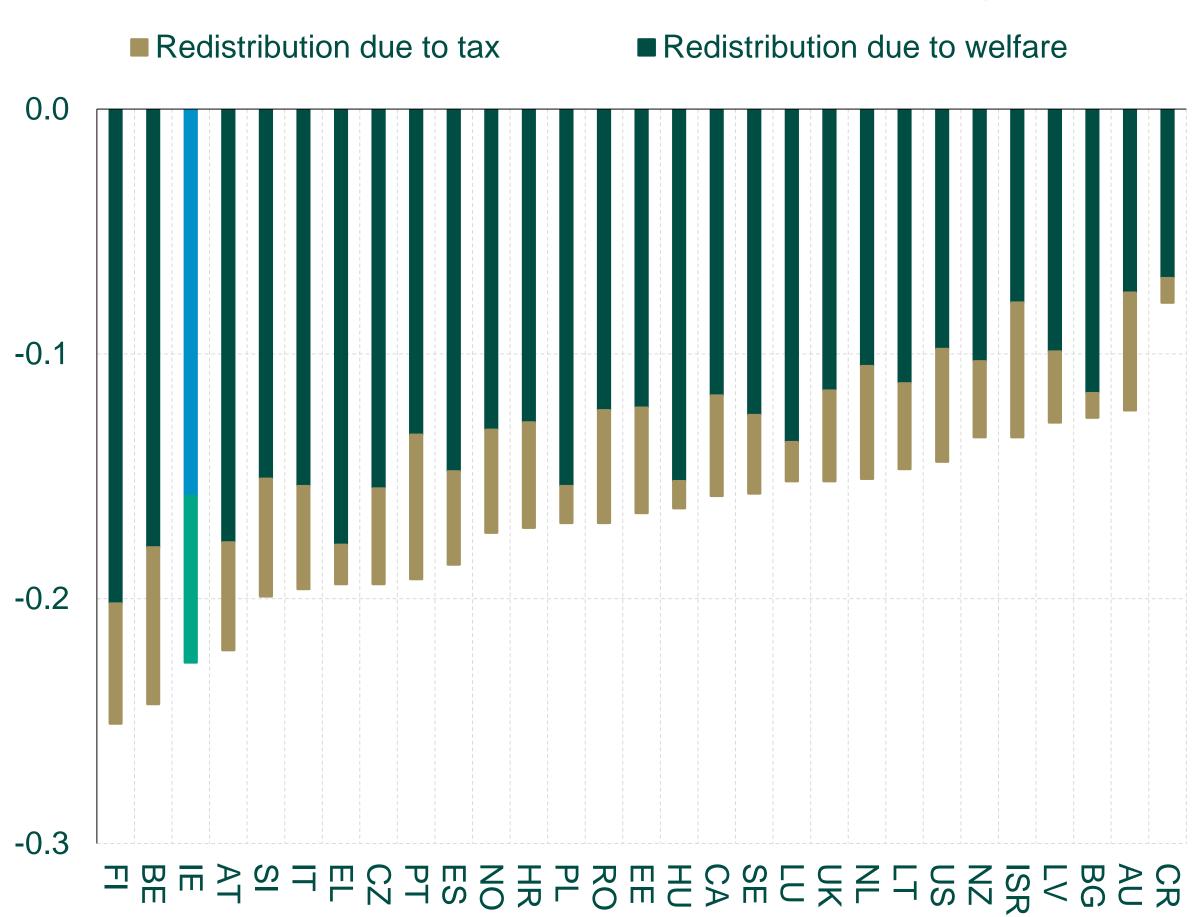
6. Role of tax system in reducing inequality

Gini coefficient – market income



Reduction in Gini coefficient







Any Questions?

Dept. of Finance *Beyond GDP*gov - Budget 2024: Beyond GDP - Quality of Life Assessment (www.gov.ie)

Dept. of Finance Submission to Commission on Tax and Welfare:

https://www.gov.ie/en/publication/fe5e8-department-of-finance-submission-to-the-commission-on-taxation-and-welfare/

Dept. of Finance Tax Strategy Group Paper: https://assets.gov.ie/231218/1290b2b7-ac4a-4127-ac46-a21b8e22549c.pdf



Department of Finance
Government Buildings
Upper Merrion Street
Dublin 2, D02 R583
Ireland
www.finance.gov.ie
@IRLDeptFinance

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