

## Current Challenges In Revenue Lization Improving Tax

The United States annually spends over \$300 billion on public elementary and secondary education. As the nation enters the 21st century, it faces a major challenge: how best to tie this financial investment to the goal of high levels of achievement for all students. In addition, policymakers want assurance that education dollars are being raised and used in the most efficient and effective possible ways. The book covers such topics as: Legal and legislative efforts to reduce spending and achievement gaps. The shift from "equity" to "adequacy" as a new standard for determining fairness in education spending. The debate and the evidence over the productivity of American schools. Strategies for using school finance in support of broader reforms aimed at raising student achievement. This book contains a comprehensive review of the theory and practice of financing public schools by federal, state, and local governments in the United States. It distills the best available knowledge about the fairness and productivity of expenditures on education and assesses options for changing the finance system.

The Fund has long played a lead role in supporting developing countries' efforts to improve their revenue mobilization. This paper draws on that experience to review issues and good practice, and to assess prospects in this key area. Revenue mobilization is a key constraint to economic development in the Republic of Guinea. The government's five-year development plan (2016-2020) aims at fostering higher and more inclusive growth through public investments that require financing beyond current fiscal capacity. In this context, Guinea is seeking to efficiently raise additional domestic revenues and external investment financing. Development partners are supporting Guinea with technical assistance for revenue mobilization. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the European Union are supporting authorities with direct tax policy, non-tax revenue, and administration issues. The objective of this report is to shed light on indirect taxes, particularly value-added tax (VAT) and excise taxes. The report provides an overview of the main features of tax policy and administration in Guinea, followed by a more detailed analysis of VAT and excise taxes. The focus on indirect taxation is a result of both its significant revenue potential and coordination with other development partners. The analysis presented fills an important gap in the understanding of how Guinea can increase its tax revenues. On VAT, the study finds that addressing policy and administrative constraints can mobilize additional revenues while improving the business climate. On excise taxation, the study finds that existing excise rates are unevenly applied, with scope for raising rates in the future, to systematically address its revenue challenges across all tax types, Guinea should also consider development of a medium-term revenue strategy (MTRS). The report is structured as follows: in the first section, an overview of the evolution and composition of domestic revenues in Guinea is presented. In the second section, VAT is analyzed. The final section reviews excise tax policy and its implementation on international goods and domestic goods.

Current Challenges in Revenue Mobilization - Improving Tax ComplianceInternational Monetary Fund

International Revenue Service Challenges, Recent Legislative Developments

Sustaining the States

Value-Added Tax and Excise Taxes

The Future of Tax

Contemporary Issues in Business

Making Money Matter

Using Extractive Revenues for Sustainable Development

*This paper aims to provide an overview of the current state of taxation in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region, and its main reform needs and options. It reviews the findings of recent studies prepared or commissioned by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for its forthcoming flagship publication More than Revenue: Taxation as a Development Tool in the -Development in the Americas- series. Reflecting fiscal consolidation imperatives, the main objective of fiscal policies in the region in recent decades has been revenue mobilization, often at the expense of efficiency and equity objectives. This paper analyzes the region's taxation in regard to revenue adequacy, efficiency, vertical and horizontal equity, ease of administration and compliance, and degree of fiscal decentralization, concluding that there is significant scope for reforms that would result in simultaneous improvement on several of these fronts. Although the paper does not provide a specific blueprint for reforms, which would need to be designed on a country-by-country basis, it identifies directions for reform that are relevant for most of the region.*

*In recent years, domestic revenue mobilisation in developing countries gained increasing prominence in the policy debate. Several factors explain this, including the potential benefits of taxation for statebuilding ; independence from foreign aid ; the fiscal effects of trade liberalisation ; the financial and debt crisis in the "West" ; and the acute financial needs of developing countries. Governments in developing countries face great challenges in mobilising tax revenues, which result in a gap between what they could collect and what they actually collect. Tax gaps are hard to quantify for reasons that are discussed in the report. However we know that significant contributors to tax gaps include tax evasion and avoidance, tax exemptions, and inequitable rent-sharing in the extractive sector, amongst others. The report discussed European and international actions to improve revenue mobilisation in developing countries and it suggests some recommendations for the future.*

*In November 1997, the first oil was extracted as a result of joint exploration activities conditioned by the "Contract of the Century" and a bit later Azerbaijan started to get her profit oil, and subsequently oil dollars, from those activities. But even before the oil money entered the country, IMF and World Bank were among the first involved in the long-term discussion for the efficient and transparent use of those monetary resources with the Government of Azerbaijan. The suggestion was to create a separate non-budgetary fund which would make it easier to monitor the entrance and management of the revenues. At the beginning the revenues from oil contracts were collected in the accounts of the National Bank (now Central Bank) and that made the public supervision of the revenues almost impossible.*

*The Institute of Medicine study Crossing the Quality Chasm (2001) recommended that an interdisciplinary summit be held to further reform of health professions education in order to enhance quality and patient safety. Health Professions Education: A Bridge to Quality is the follow up to that summit, held in June 2002, where 150 participants across disciplines and occupations developed ideas about how to integrate a core set of competencies into health professions education. These core competencies include patient-centered care, interdisciplinary teams, evidence-based practice, quality improvement, and informatics. This book recommends a mix of approaches to health education improvement, including those related to oversight processes, the training environment, research, public reporting, and leadership. Educators, administrators, and health professionals can use this book to help achieve an approach to education that better prepares clinicians to meet both the needs of patients and the requirements of a changing health care system.*

Guinea - Opportunities for Enhanced Domestic Revenue Mobilization

Fiscal Multipliers in Ukraine

Driving Value in the Digital Economy

Selected Issues and Statistical Appendix

Evidence from the Software Industry (SOP 97-2)

Taxing Immovable Property Revenue Potential and Implementation Challenges

Management Challenges Facing IRS

*The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), commonly called Obamacare or the federal health care law, is a United States federal statute signed into law by President Barack Obama on March 23, 2010. Together with the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act, it represents the most significant regulatory overhaul of the U.S. healthcare system since the passage of Medicare and Medicaid in 1965. PPACA is aimed primarily at decreasing the number of uninsured Americans and reducing the overall costs of health care. It provides a number of mechanisms--including mandates, subsidies, and tax credits to employers and individuals in order to increase the coverage rate, Additional reforms are aimed at improving healthcare outcomes and streamlining the delivery of health care. PPACA requires insurance companies to cover all applicants and offer the same rates regardless of pre-existing conditions or gender. The Affordable Care Act will increase spending in the United States slowly over the next year and a half, but then accelerate in 2014. The initial concern about millions of uninsured Americans and the rising cost of healthcare is an ongoing debate about healthcare reform that increasingly reflects the recognition that the gaps in quality and unrestrained cost are the result of a delivery system that is failing. Under the current system, quantity of care is rewarded instead of the quality of care. Infrastructure will have to be in place as healthcare providers closely track patient's health outcomes. Organizations will have to be strategically aligned to ensure the integration between clinical and administrative systems is in place to effectively monitor the cost components for reporting and accountability. Systems will have to do more by removing the touching of records across systems, efficiently processing large volumes of data, in effect, do more with fewer resources without compromising the quality of care and the collection of revenues. Efficient tools and workflows will have to be in place and synergies will have to exist between IT and other operational departments, driving down labor cost and allowing systems to handle process and procedures to provide quality care at a reasonable cost. Clinical operations have recognized the need to reduce human error, now there is a shift to apply the same rigor to administrative processes to reduce the impact on the revenue cycle. Based on performance, hospitals must reduce costs and improve revenue to satisfy patients in a new health care world. As new healthcare models emerge from Pay for performance, more emphasis will have to be given to turning paper into electronic forms, point to point integration of care, augmenting 3rd party systems and driving down cost of rework. Using scanning tools to remove paper, making information usable as part of tool set instead of looking at files, streamlining functions together from scheduling of patient, analyzing all the labor touch points and mapping the entire workflow stream, optimizing from care to zero balance in a patient account. The perfect storm for a new model is already underway. Leadership must engage in development of new transactions and update current transactions to drive more work, Hospitals and insurers must be aligned in moving the new model forward and support this model just as they supported the EMR model. There is a great sense of urgency in assessing what initiatives to undertake and measure their efficacy. Making revenue cycle effective requires multi stakeholder participation in order for health systems sustainability. We are at a critical juncture in our country's history in terms of healthcare reform and changes to IT initiatives are critical to the long-term sustainability for the health of the organization. In moving forward with Epic's integration of Clinical and Administrative Systems, the organization undertook a significant capital investment. It is crucial that over time this capital investment results in a delivery system that maximizes its return on investment (ROI), as the organization strategically aligns itself to meet the demands of the Accountable Care Organization and allows University of California Davis Medical Center to be well positioned in the market place to meet the current and foreseeable challenges of the health care industry.*

*Most tax revenue and tax policy research papers discuss historical developments and the current challenges of raising tax revenue. This paper takes a long term view and addresses the possible futures of tax revenue using the Three Horizons model. With the help of this model, it outlines possible futures for raising tax revenue in an environment of rapidly evolving technology, automation, globalization, the rising power of powerful interest groups, and the trend of increased accumulation of wealth in the hands of fewer taxpayers. By analyzing possible futures, the assumptions of key stakeholders are tested.*

*This book presents 15 original papers and commentaries by a distinguished group of tax policy and tax administration experts. Using international examples, they highlight the state of knowledge of tax reform, present new thinking about the issue, and analyze useful policy options. The book's general goal is to examine the current and emerging challenges facing tax reformers and to assess possible directions future reforms are likely to take. More specific themes include distributional issues, how to tax capital income, how to design specific taxes (e.g., the income tax, the value-added tax, the property tax), how to consider the politics and administrative aspects of tax reform, and how to combine the separate insights into comprehensive tax reform.*

*Recent years have seen unprecedented public scrutiny over the tax practices of Multinational Enterprise (MNE) groups. Tax policy and administration concerning international transactions, aggressive tax planning, and tax avoidance have become an issue of extensive national and international debate in developed and developing countries alike. Within this context, transfer pricing, historically a subject of limited specialist interest, has attained name recognition amongst a broader global audience that is concerned with equitable fiscal policy and sustainable development. Abusive transfer pricing practices are considered to pose major risk to the direct tax base of many countries and developing countries are particularly vulnerable because corporate tax tends to account for a larger share of their revenue. This handbook is part of the wider WBG engagement in supporting countries with Domestic Resource Mobilization (DRM) by protecting their tax base and aims to cover all relevant aspects that have to be considered when introducing or strengthening transfer pricing regimes. The handbook provides guidance on analytical steps that can be taken to understand a country's potential exposure to inappropriate transfer pricing (transfer mispricing) and outlines the main areas that require attention in the design and implementation of transfer pricing regimes. A discussion of relevant aspects of the legislative process, including the formulation of a transfer pricing policy, and the role and content of administrative guidance, is combined with the presentation of country examples on the practical application and implementation of the arm's length principle and on running an effective transfer pricing audit program. Recognizing the importance of transfer pricing regulation and administration for the business environment and investor confidence, this handbook aims to balance the general objective of protecting a country's tax base and raising additional revenue with investment climate considerations wherever appropriate.*

Issues and Challenges : Study

Current Challenges and Future Prospects

Options and Challenges

Financing America's Schools

The Role of Telehealth in an Evolving Health Care Environment

U. S. Postal Service: Financial Challenges Continue, with Relatively Limited Results from Recent Revenue-Generation Efforts

Hunting for Airport Revenue Optimization

*This paper provides an overview of the key economic factors that shape tax policy reform in many high-income countries, developing countries, and/or transition economies. The paper describes and evaluates global and regional developments with respect to tax rates and revenue ratios over the last some 20 years, and discusses selected structural reform initiatives that have been high on the policy agenda over this period. In particular, it focuses on developments relating to experiments with the restructuring of corporate tax, the impact of corporate taxes on FDI, key reform initiatives including dual income taxes and flat taxes, as well as the worldwide spread of the VAT and policy developments associated with climate change and natural resource taxation.*

*Transforming natural finite assets into human, social and physical capital is a key challenge for natural resource-rich countries. This report distills related lessons from the OECD Policy Dialogue on Natural Resource-based Development on natural resource revenue management and spending for sustainable development. This includes a guide on how natural resource-rich countries can ensure budget sustainability to support consistent spending over time. Further analysis focuses on the management of spending versus saving and the effectiveness of different spending mechanisms for sustainable development, making recommendations to address current challenges.*

*State fiscal decisions have a significant impact on the US economy. Taken together, subnational governments employ more than one out of every eight workers and provide the bulk of all basic governmental services consumed by individuals and businesses. Sustaining the States: The Fiscal Viability of American State Governments will give you a basic understanding of trends in, current status of, and future prospects for the fiscal sustainability of state governments. After reading this book, you should have a great appreciation for the reach and multiple contributions of state governments to individuals and communities across the nation. The book examines the broad range and depth of state revenues, responsibilities, and activities. It begins with an assessment of executive budgeting in the states, then presents the experiences of states with strong executive-driven systems and the various rules and institutions that impact state government budget discipline. The book goes on to examine state revenue sources, debt, pensions, and spending, honing in on vital state functions including education, transportation, health services and public safety. It concludes with an assessment of the challenges that will test the fiscal vibrancy of US state governments going forward: vulnerability to future economic downturns, growing dependence on an increasingly austere federal government, the obsolescence of state tax systems and an ever more coercive system of federalism. Edited by experts, with a hand-picked panel of contributors, the book delineates the resources that states generate and use to conduct the business of government. The chapters outline the very real and significant constraints on the ability of the states to fulfill their responsibilities and introduce several challenges that state governments face and are actively addressing as they strive for fiscal sustainability. These features provide a clear, realistic understanding of state operations and financing in the United States, today. The book should also leave you with a sense of optimism for the capacity of state governments to advance forward.*

*Start-ups and other entrepreneurial ventures make a significant contribution to the US economy, particularly in the tech sector, where they comprise some of the largest and most influential companies. Yet for every high-profile, high-growth company like Apple, Facebook, Microsoft, and Google, many more fail. This enormous heterogeneity poses conceptual and measurement challenges for economists concerned with understanding their precise impact on economic growth.*

*Measuring Entrepreneurial Businesses brings together economists and data analysts to discuss the most recent research covering three broad themes. The first chapters isolate high- and low-performing entrepreneurial ventures and analyze their roles in creating jobs and driving innovation and productivity. The next chapters turn the focus on specific challenges entrepreneurs face and how they have varied over time, including over business cycles. The final chapters explore core measurement issues, with a focus on new data projects under development that may improve our understanding of this dynamic part of the economy.*

Tax Policy and Administration

Current Challenges in Revenue Mobilization - Improving Tax Compliance

Main Challenges for Taxation in Latin America and the Caribbean

More Than Revenue

Nigeria

Transfer Pricing and Developing Economies

Congressional Testimony

Take control of revenue management in the new hotel economy Hotel Pricing in a Social World: How to Drive Value in the New Hotel Economy is an insightful resource that provides guidance on improving organizational decision making to keep your hotel relevant, from a pricing standpoint, in the often chaotic hotel landscape. This groundbreaking book clearly showcases the current environment of the hotel industry, and describes new and emerging trends that can impact your revenue management tactics. This essential text prepares you to survive and thrive in today's highly competitive market, and outlines the best approach to building profitable pricing strategies that follow both tactical and strategic best practices. Revenue management has become a key activity in the highly social environment of today's hotel industry, thanks to mobile technology and social media. Though relatively new, revenue management is a quickly-evolving discipline that requires precision if you want to maintain your hotel's relevance in the market. Leverage original research, case studies, and industry examples to understand the practical application of key concepts Explore current market conditions that have an impact on revenue management Consider how advances in data management, analytics, and data visualization can impact revenue management practices Identify how revenue management can help you take advantage of market opportunities and overcome challenges Hotel Pricing in a Social World: How to Drive Value in the New Hotel Economy is an essential text for hotel CFOs, CMOs, revenue managers, and operations managers who want to leverage revenue management techniques to keep their hotel competitive.

Recoge: 1. Introduction - 2. Structure and taxation in the European Union - 3. Recent trends and reforms - 4. The challenges ahead - 5. Conclusions.

Among potential tax reforms under discussion by Congress is revising the tax treatment of foreign source income of U.S. multinational corporations. Some business leaders have been urging a movement toward a territorial tax, which would eliminate some U.S. income taxes on active foreign source income. Under a territorial tax, only the country where the income is earned imposes a tax. Territorial proposals include the Grubert-Mutti proposal (included in President Bush's Advisory Panel on Tax Reform proposal in 2005) and, more recently, a draft Ways and Means Committee proposal and a Senate bill, S. 2091.

The Fiscal Commission also proposed a territorial tax. Proposals have, however, also been made to increase the taxation of foreign source income, including S. 727, and proposals by President Obama. Although the United States has a worldwide system that includes foreign earnings in U.S. taxable income, two provisions cause the current system to resemble a territorial tax in that very little tax is collected. Deferral delays paying taxes until income is repatriated (paid as a dividend by the foreign subsidiary to its U.S. parent). When income is repatriated, credits for foreign taxes paid offset the U.S. tax due. Under cross-crediting, unused foreign tax credits from high tax countries or on highly taxed income can be used to offset U.S. tax on income in low tax countries. Some proponents of a territorial tax urge such a system on the grounds that the current system discourages repatriations. Economic evidence suggests that effect is small, in part because in normal circumstances a large share of income is retained for permanent reinvestment. Amounts held abroad may have increased, however, as firms lobbied for another repatriation holiday (similar to that adopted in 2004) that allowed firms to

exempt most dividends from income on a one-time basis. Opponents are concerned about encouraging investment abroad. A territorial tax is generally not viewed as efficient because it favors foreign investment, but that increased outflow of investment is likely to have a small effect relative to the U.S. economy. Artificial shifting of profits into tax havens or low tax countries is a current problem that could be worsened under some territorial tax designs, and proposals have included measures to address this problem. Proposals also address the transitional issue of the treatment of the existing stock of unrepatriated earnings. The Ways and Means proposal would tax this stock of earnings, but at a lower rate, and use the revenues to offset losses from other parts of the plan, which would lead to a long-run revenue loss. S. 2091 has a similar approach. The Grubert-Mutti proposal does not have a specific transitional tax, but would raise revenue largely due to its disallowance of parent overhead expenses aimed at reducing profit shifting. The other two proposals also contain provisions to address profit shifting. In addition there are complicated issues in the design of a territorial tax, such as how to treat branches and dividends of firms in which the corporation is only partially owned. A number of issues arise from the ending of foreign tax credits, with perhaps the most significant one being the increased tax on royalties, which are currently subject to tax, have low or no foreign taxes, and would lose the shield of excess credits. The final section of the report briefly discusses some alternative options, including those in S.727 and in the Administration proposals. It also discusses hybrid approaches that combine territorial and worldwide systems in a more efficient way, including eliminating the disincentive to repatriate. One such approach is a minimum tax on foreign source income, which is proposed by the President in the context of current rules, but could be combined with a territorial system.

Master's Thesis from the year 2014 in the subject Business economics – Miscellaneous, grade: 1,0, University of Applied Sciences Wildau (Wildau Institute of Technology), course: AVIMA 12 – Airport Management, language: English, comment: Master's thesis for the acquisition of the academic degree Master of Aviation Management at Wildau Institute of Technology of University of Applied Sciences Wildau, abstract: The aim of this thesis is to investigate the latest challenges and trends in airport retail using the practical example of Copenhagen Airport. Driven by the steadily increasing cost pressure on European airports, operators need to develop new sources of revenue. The greatest po-tential in generating additional revenue to combine reasonable income with high profitability can be found in the non-aviation sector, particularly in the travel retail segment. The re-search, however, revealed that airport retail is not always a fast-selling item. The market experiences extensive challenges driven by advanced airline retail activities or online sales developments. In order to face the recent challenges, the importance of commercial revenues for airport operators needs to be evaluated firstly. Moreover, characteristics and specialties of travel retail have to be analyzed. Based on that, the thesis explores some of the key factors, such as market trends, economical changes and technical developments, which are leading to an ever-challenging environment for airport retail managers. Finally, the research paper aims at elaborating resulting challenges and future opportunities by providing new ideas and solutions in optimizing airport retail for European airports in general and Copenhagen Airport in particular. To conclude the master's thesis, a summary is presented reviewing all findings. The overall research results reveal that Copenhagen Airport's retail philosophy has adapted to the dynamic changes in the airport retail segment. However, there remains significant room for

A Global Source Book on Taxpayer Education, Second Edition  
Tax Revenues in the European Union  
Tax Policy  
Revenue Mobilization in Developing Countries  
Anybody Out There?  
Building Tax Culture, Compliance and Citizenship A Global Source Book on Taxpayer Education, Second Edition  
Overview of Current Court Challenges to Proposition 13 and Its Implementing Laws

**The main premise underlying this book entitled Contemporary Issues in Business provides a comprehensive account of different aspects encountered for business practices in Tanzania and elsewhere around the world. In the dawn of the twenty first century, there are several challenges which confront businesses. These challenges include the management of human resources, operations and production, finances and marketing issues surrounding the success of of business entity and the organization as whole. At the same time, businesses are facing multiple challenges about ethical and legal issues confronting business activities. Moreover, the drastic changes in technological especially artificial intelligence have reconfigured the whole fabric of business endeavors in the world today especially in Tanzania. In light of these challenges confronting business, it is therefore important to research with the sole objectives to meet the rising demand of the business activities. These researchers should solely focus on contemporary issues which threaten the survival and prosperity of business activities in this era. These studies provide a new insight and perspective in confronting today business challenges and provide a blueprint to forge a clear path forward. In this case, this book provides the current and up-to-date issue surrounding business activities and operations. But at the same time, provide clear recommendations and suggestions in efforts to solve the underlying problems in business activities.**

**How can Low-Income Countries (LICs) enhance tax revenue collection to finance their vast development needs? We address this question by analyzing seven tax reform experiences in LICs (Burkina Faso, The Gambia, Maldives, Mauritania, Rwanda, Senegal, and Uganda). Three lessons stand out, although reforms must be tailored to individual circumstances: (i) Tax reforms require first and foremost political commitment and buy-in from key stakeholders; (ii) Countries that pursue both revenue administration and tax policy reforms tend to see much larger and persistent gains; and (iii) A successful strategy often starts with fiscal reform measures with immediate effect to build momentum. These can include: simplifying the tax system; curbing exemptions; reforming indirect taxes on goods and services (e.g., excises); and better managing compliance risks through strengthening taxpayer segmentation (often beginning with strengthening the Large Taxpayers Office). A comprehensive reform strategy (e.g., a medium-term revenue strategy) can help to properly sequence reform measures and facilitate their implementation.**

**The U.S. Postal Service's (USPS) financial condition and outlook deteriorated significantly during FY 2009. USPS was not able to cut costs fast enough to offset declining mail vol. and revenues resulting from the economic downturn and changing mail use. USPS would not be able to make the \$5.4 billion payment to refund postal retiree health benefits that was due by the end of the year. This testimony: (1) updates USPS's financial condition and outlook; (2) describes changes made by the Postal Account. and Enhancement Act of 2006 that provided USPS with greater flexibility to generate revenues; (3) outlines USPS's revenue-generation actions and results using this flexibility; and (4) discusses options to generate increased revenues in the future.**

**The tax on immovable property has been characterized as probably the most unpopular among tax instruments, in part because it is salient and hard to avoid. But economists continue to emphasize the virtues of the property tax owing to its relatively low efficiency costs, benign impact on growth, and high score on fairness. It is, therefore, generally considered to be underutilized in most countries. This paper takes stock of the arguments for using real property taxation, and presents an updated data-set for high-and middle income countries to illustrate its use. It also reflects the renewed and widespread interest in property tax reform globally, and discusses the many policy and administrative issues that must be carefully considered as prerequisites for successful property tax reform.**

**Current Knowledge and Challenges**

**Recent Trends in Energy and Oil Revenue Management Policy in Azerbaijan**

**U.S. Postal Service**

**The Challenges of Tax Reform in a Global Economy**

**Measuring Entrepreneurial Businesses**

**financial challenges continue, with relatively limited results from recent revenue-generation efforts : testimony before the Subcommittee on Federal Workforce, Postal Service, and the District of Columbia,**

**Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, House of Representatives**

*Revenue mobilization is a key constraint to economic development in the Republic of Guinea. The government's five-year development plan (2016-2020) aims at fostering higher and more inclusive growth through public investments that require financing beyond current fiscal capacity. In this context, Guinea is seeking to efficiently raise additional domestic revenues and external investment financing. Development partners are supporting Guinea with technical assistance for revenue mobilization. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the European Union are supporting authorities with direct tax policy, non-tax revenue, and administration issues. The objective of this report is to shed light on indirect taxes, particularly value-added tax (VAT) and excise taxes. The report provides an overview of the main features of tax policy and administration in Guinea, followed by a more detailed analysis of VAT and excise taxes. The focus on indirect taxation is a result of both its significant revenue potential and coordination with other development partners. The analysis presented fills an important gap in the understanding of how Guinea can increase its tax revenues. On VAT, the study finds that addressing policy and administrative constraints can mobilize additional revenues while improving the business climate. On excise taxation, the study finds that existing excise rates are unevenly applied, with scope for raising rates in the future. To systematically address its revenue challenges across all tax types, Guinea should also consider development of a medium-term revenue strategy (MTRS). The report is structured as follows: in the first section, an overview of the evolution and composition of domestic revenues in Guinea is presented. In the second section, VAT is analyzed. The final section reviews excise tax policy and its implementation on international goods and domestic goods.*

*Amid renewed crisis, falling tax revenues, and rising debt, Ukraine faces serious fiscal consolidation needs. Durable fiscal adjustment can support economic confidence and rebuild buffers but what is its overall impact on growth? How effective are revenue versus spending instruments? Does current or capital spending have a larger impact? Applying a structural vector autoregressive model, this paper finds that Ukraine's near-term revenue and spending multipliers are well below one. In the medium-term, the revenue multiplier becomes insignificant (with a wide confidence interval) and the spending multiplier strengthens. Capital and current spending have a similar effect on growth but the capital multiplier remains significant for longer. These results suggest near-term consolidation based on a combination of revenue and spending measures would have a modest impact on growth. At the same time, medium-term policies could minimize the adverse consequences of consolidation on growth by offsetting some current spending cuts with increased capital spending. Given the severe challenges facing the Ukrainian economy, it is important that policymakers apply these results in conjunction with broader considerations such as public debt sustainability, investor confidence, credibility of government policies, and public spending efficiency. Consequently, it may be necessary to rely more on current spending cuts over other types of consolidation measures even though multiplier estimates suggest a more diverse combination of measures.*

*This Selected Issues paper presents the current status of fiscal decentralization in Nigeria; discusses issues in reference to revenue assignment, distribution rules, and expenditure devolution; and analyzes the key challenges posed by the Nigerian model of fiscal decentralization. The paper also provides a statistical report for Nigeria on gross domestic product by sector of origin at current prices, constant 1990 prices, expenditure category at current prices, and constant 1990 prices; consolidated government revenue, finance, and expenditure; federal accounts operations; monetary survey during 1995–2000; summary of the tax system as of March 2001, and so on.*

*GAO discussed management challenges facing the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), focusing on: (1) trends in the accounts receivable inventory; (2) strategic planning; (3) financial management; (4) compliance initiatives; and (5) tax system modernization efforts. GAO noted that: (1) while IRS made significant strides in developing information on its accounts receivable, the inventory continued to increase while collections decreased; (2) IRS will collect only \$23 million, or one-fourth, of its inventory if it continues its current collection strategies, and another one-fourth will be abated partly due to IRS and taxpayer errors; (3) it could not determine how much additional revenue IRS could collect through additional collection efforts due to insufficient information regarding the validity or collectibility of most of the remaining uncollected accounts; (4) IRS made several improvements to its strategic management process, and made progress in developing clear and measurable performance standards; (5) IRS established financial leadership to address its long-standing financial management problems by designating a chief financial officer, a controller, and an accounts receivable executive officer; (6) an improved budgetary condition at IRS, the prospects for greater stability, and pay reform legislation should permit increased hiring of enforcement staff to ensure taxpayer compliance; (7) IRS was in the process of modernizing its tax processing and information systems; and (8) Congress needs to ensure that IRS addresses its many challenges by questioning whether its efforts effectively address current and future problems.*

*Gambling Policies in European Welfare States*

*Case Studies in Tax Revenue Mobilization in Low-Income Countries*

*Assessment of Similar Properties and Revenue Allocation to Local Agencies*

*Moving to a Territorial Income Tax*

*International Finance Subsidiaries*

*Challenges of Integrating Clinical and Administrative Systems and Its Impact on the Revenue Cycle at the University of California, Davis Health System, an Academic and Medical Institution*

*Recent Trends and Coming Challenges*

This edited book draws on a cross-cultural and historical lens to theoretically and practically analyse gambling regulations and the use of gambling revenue. It takes on a broad spectrum of perspectives, from the origin of the money, to the regulators, operators and beneficiaries of gambling, and looks at the interests, networks and power relations involved. This multidisciplinary collection elicits a shift in analysis, shedding light on a broader societal, historical and economic view of gambling and gambling policies, by its attention to implicit networks of power, influential legislation, gambling provision and infrastructure. Gambling Policies in European Welfare States will be of interest to students and scholars alike who are seeking cross-national and interdisciplinary analyses of welfare, politics, sociology and economics.

This paper addresses core challenges that all tax administrations face in dealing with noncompliance—which are now receiving renewed attention. Long a priority in developing countries, assuring strong compliance has acquired greater priority in countries facing intensified revenue needs, and is critical for fairness and statebuilding. Series: Policy Papers

State tax systems have generally not changed dramatically over the last 50 years, yet they are facing profound challenges. Increased international trade, the advent of electronic commerce, evolving federal-state relations, and interstate competition are just some of the developments that will have a powerful influence on how states collect revenue. This collection of essays from leading tax scholars addresses a wide variety of issues concerning the major sources of state tax revenue and provides insight into what has worked in the past and what will or will not work in the future.

I investigated whether implementing SOP 97-2, the revenue-recognition standard for the software industry, reduces earnings informativeness. This standard is particularly important for two reasons: First, its provisions coincide with provisions of SAB 101, the current general revenue-recognition standard. Second, the software industry provides a laboratory setting for examining multiple-element firms, whose revenue-recognition challenges keep mounting as more and more firms bundle multiple products and services. I found that implementing SOP 97-2 leads to additional revenue deferrals and a decline in earnings informativeness. However, the market prices these deferrals as revenues, as if these amounts had not been deferred. Moreover, the proforma earnings, which I calculated by undoing the revenue deferrals, more strongly correspond with market returns than do the reported earnings. My findings indicate that the accounting numbers calculated using the pre-SOP 97-2 revenue-recognition rules more strongly correspond with market returns than do those calculated using SOP 97-2. My findings should interest FASB in its project on developing a new revenue-recognition standard.

Hotel Pricing in a Social World

Financial Challenges Continue, with Relatively Limited Results from Recent Revenue-Generation Efforts

Recent Trends and Challenges Ahead

Revenue Mobilization for a Resilient and Inclusive Recovery in the Middle East and Central Asia

The Challenges of Improving Revenue-recognition Standard for Multiple-element Firms

Health Professions Education

The Fiscal Viability of American State Governments

Domestic revenue mobilization has been a longstanding challenge for countries in the Middle East and Central Asia. Insufficient revenue has often constrained priority social and infrastructure spending, reducing countries' ability to reach the Sustainable Development Goals, improve growth prospects, and address climate related challenges. Moreover, revenue shortfalls have often been compensated by large and sustained debt accumulation, raising vulnerabilities in some countries, and limiting fiscal space to address future shocks. The COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine have compounded challenges to sustainable public finances, underscoring the need for revenue mobilization efforts. The recent global crises have also exacerbated existing societal inequalities and highlighted the importance of raising revenues in an efficient and equitable manner. This paper examines the scope for additional tax revenue mobilization and discusses policies to gradually raise tax revenue while supporting resilient growth and inclusion in the Middle East and Central Asia. The paper's main findings are that excluding hydrocarbon revenues, the region's average tax intake lags those of other regions; the region's fragile and conflict-affected states (FCS) face particular challenges in mobilizing tax revenue; in general, there is considerable scope to raise additional tax revenue; countries have made efforts to raise tax collection, but challenges remain; tax policy design, notably low tax rates and pervasive tax exemptions, is an important factor driving tax revenue shortfalls; weak tax compliance, reflecting both structural features and challenges in revenue administration, also plays a role; and personal income tax systems in the region vary in their progressivity—the extent to which the average tax rate increases with income—and in their ability to redistribute income. These findings provide insights for policy action to raise revenue while supporting resilient growth and inclusion. The paper's analysis points to these priorities for the region to improve both efficiency and equity of tax systems: improving tax policy design to broaden the tax base and increase progressivity and redistributive capacity; strengthening revenue administration to improve compliance; and implementing structural reforms to incentivize tax compliance, formalization, and economic diversification.

U.S. Postal Service: Financial Challenges Continue, with Relatively Limited Results from Recent Revenue-Generation Efforts

In 1996, the Institute of Medicine (IOM) released its report Telemedicine: A Guide to Assessing Telecommunications for Health Care. In that report, the IOM Committee on Evaluating Clinical Applications of Telemedicine found telemedicine is similar in most respects to other technologies for which better evidence of effectiveness is also being demanded. Telemedicine, however, has some special characteristics—shared with information technologies generally—that warrant particular notice from evaluators and decision makers. Since that time, attention to telehealth has continued to grow in both the public and private sectors. Peer-reviewed journals and professional societies are devoted to telehealth, the federal government provides grant funding to promote the use of telehealth, and the private technology industry continues to develop new applications for telehealth. However, barriers remain to the use of telehealth modalities, including issues related to reimbursement, licensure, workforce, and costs. Also, some areas of telehealth have developed a stronger evidence base than others. The Health Resources and Service Administration (HRSA) sponsored the IOM in holding a workshop in Washington, DC, on August 8-9 2012, to examine how the use of telehealth technology can fit into the U.S. health care system. HRSA asked the IOM to focus on the potential for telehealth to serve geographically isolated individuals and extend the reach of scarce resources while also emphasizing the quality and value in the delivery of health care services. This workshop summary discusses the evolution of telehealth since 1996, including the increasing role of the private sector, policies that have promoted or delayed the use of telehealth, and consumer acceptance of telehealth. The Role of Telehealth in an Evolving Health Care Environment: Workshop Summary discusses the current evidence base for telehealth, including available data and gaps in data; discuss how technological developments, including mobile telehealth, electronic intensive care units, remote monitoring, social networking, and wearable devices, in conjunction with the push for electronic health records, is changing the delivery of health care in rural and urban environments. This report also summarizes actions that the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) can undertake to further the use of telehealth to improve health care outcomes while controlling costs in the current health care environment.

Many developing countries have difficulties in mobilising their domestic tax resources. Significant informal sectors pay no taxes at all, and tax administrations struggle to tax the few multinational enterprises (MNEs) represented in their countries. Usually, more than 15% of tax to GDP is considered necessary for sustainable development, a threshold still not met by a significant number of countries. International organisations, backed by the largest economies of the world, support low-income countries in their endeavor to increase tax revenues and mobilise their tax resources. This assistance aims to make the aid recipients independent from direct monetary payments, to support the establishment of stable states, and to fight poverty. For the last decades, transfer pricing (TP) has been considered an important pillar in revenue generation and for making MNEs pay their fair share of taxes in developing countries.

Challenges & Future Scenarios

Workshop Summary

Tax Revenue Mobilisation in Developing Countries

A Bridge to Quality

The Future of State Taxation

A Handbook for Policy Makers and Practitioners

The End of Transfer Pricing? : Current Challenges in Applying the Arm's Length Principle in Low-income Countries

**Widespread voluntary tax compliance plays a significant role in countries' efforts to raise the revenues necessary to achieve Sustainable Development Goals. As part of this process, governments are increasingly reaching out to taxpayers - current and future - to teach, communicate and assist them in order to foster a "culture of compliance" based on rights and responsibilities, in which citizens see paying taxes as an integral aspect of their relationship with their government.**

**Facing New Challenges in Airport Retail Development Using the Example of Copenhagen Airport**

**Executive Summary**