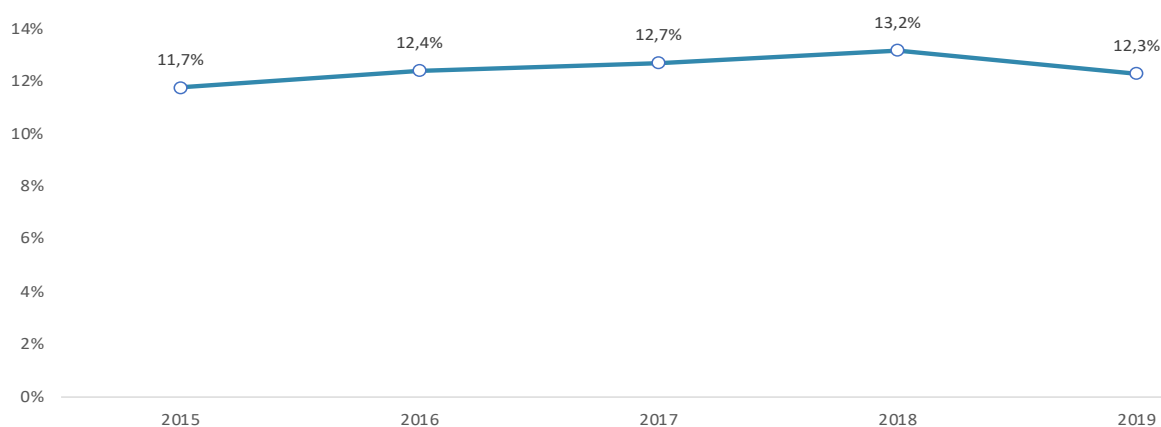




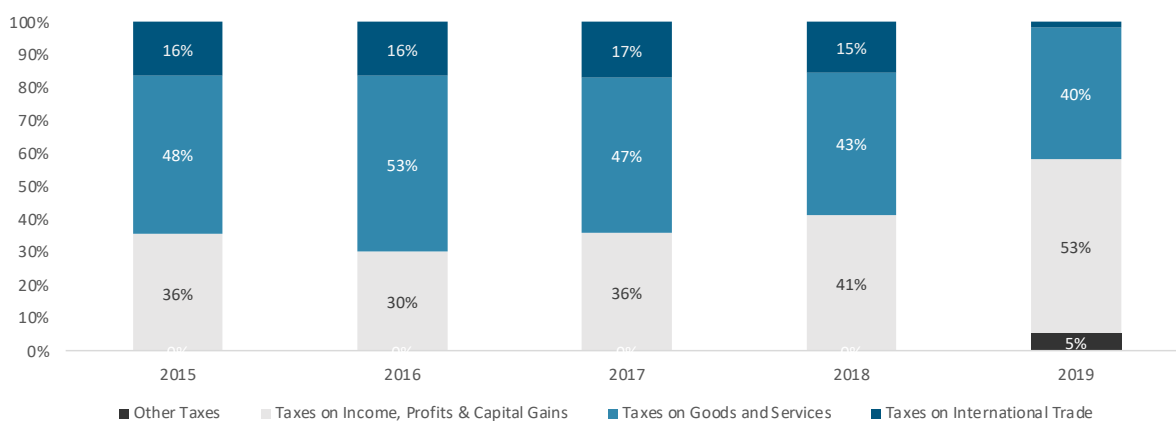
Stepping up domestic revenue mobilisation Ghana

Tax revenue (% GDP)



Source: Government Revenue Dataset (GRD) (ICTD-UNU-Wider).

Tax revenue by source



Source: GRD (ICTD-UNU-Wider). The 2019 ATI Monitoring Report covers revenue from four core tax sources of ATI members (i.e. taxes on incomes, profits, and capital gains; taxes on goods and services; taxes on international trade and transactions; other taxes). Revenue from social security contributions, which are sometimes reported as part of the tax-to-GDP ratio, is not included.

Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Assessment: 2018

P19:
Revenue administration

D+

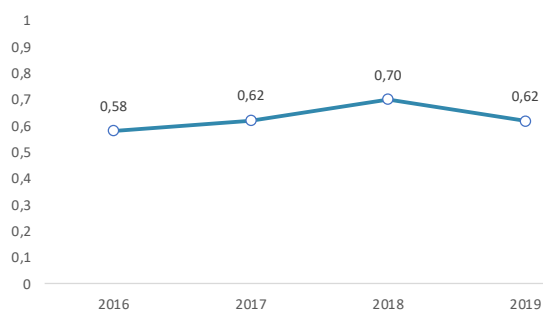
P20:
Accounting for revenue

C+

Source: PEFA assessment scores. Note: PEFA is a framework and process for assessing the public financial management systems of countries. Assessed countries receive a grade between A+ (highest) to D (lowest) for each of the assessment criteria, whereby grades for each one of the assessment criteria are based on distinct definitions. See PEFA (2018) for more information.

Commitment to Reducing Inequality Index (CRI)

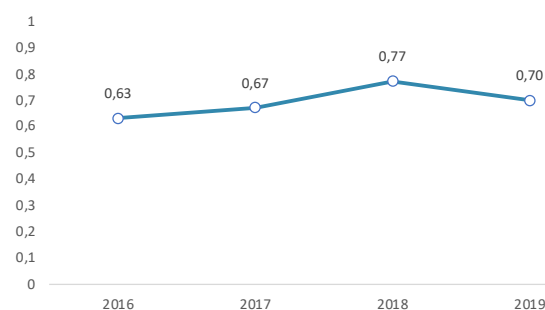
Progressivity of Tax Structure Score



Scale of zero (least progressive) to 1.0 (most progressive).

Source: Oxfam international, the Commitment to Reducing Inequality Index

Impact of Tax on Inequality



Calculated by multiplying the total revenue collected from each form of taxation as a share of GDP by a standard global coefficient for each tax that predicts its impact on the income Gini index. The results for all taxes are then summed. On a scale from 0 to 1, the country with the largest decrease in the value of the Gini coefficient as a result of this tax revenue scores a maximum of 1.0

Source: Oxfam international, the Commitment to Reducing Inequality Index

Recent reform steps

The Government of Ghana recently introduced the ambitious Ghana CARES 'Obaatanpa' programme in conjunction with the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) to raise the tax-to-GDP ratio to 20% by 2023. This programme focuses largely on narrowing the scope of exemptions, broadening the tax base, and improving the efficiency in tax administration. Elements of the programme include:

- Narrowing of the coverage of tax exemptions;
- Broadening of existing and untapped revenue sources;
- Improving of customs operations and collection;
- Improving domestic tax compliance through education efforts, improving filing and payment processes, and strengthening enforcement;
- Leveraging technology; and
- Enhancing administrative efficiency.

Progress achieved in 2019

In addition to the Ghana CARES programme, GIZ's Governance Ghana project is currently providing support to 90 partner districts to generate data on the value of properties within their boundaries,

and it has developed software that seeks to automate property rate collection and management (electronic billing and payment).

Ensuring policy coherence for development

To ensure policy coherence for development, Ghana has shown a strong commitment towards strengthening international tax cooperation. This is demonstrated by the implementation of recommendations from the 2018 Peer Review of the Global Forum on Transparency

and Exchange of Information for tax purposes as well as preparations for automatic exchange of information (AEOI) legal framework review and AEOI implementation review.