ANNEX: METHODOLOGY OF INTERNATIONAL TAX COMPARISONS

The Comparative Taxation Survey compares taxation on investment in several sectors in Rwanda with taxation in other selected countries – neighbours and countries elsewhere that have succeeded in attracting FDI to the sectors concerned. These comparisons enable Rwanda to assess the competitiveness of its taxation.

Taxation affects the cost of investment and its profitability, and thus the return on investment. This impact is not just a question of looking at the headline rate of tax on profits. The tax burden on the investor depends on a number of factors and their interaction, including expenses allowed, rates of capital allowances (tax depreciation), the availability of tax credits, investment allowances and tax holidays, the loss-carry-forward provisions and the taxation of dividends among other things. Moreover, Customs tariff and excise duties affect the cost of investment and operating margins. Together these make up the overall fiscal regime that affects the cost of and return on investment.

Comparative tax modelling is a method of taking into account the most important of these variables in the fiscal regime in a manner that facilitates comparison between countries. The tax variables included in the analysis are:

- Corporate income tax;
- Rate of tax including tax holidays, if any;
- Loss-carry-forward provisions;
- Capital allowances, investment allowances and investment credits;
- Tax on dividends;
- Customs import duties and excise duties on business inputs.

VAT and sales tax are not considered in this analysis.

Financial models of project investment and financing, revenues and expenses are utilized for a hypothetical business in each sector. These are based on typical costs and revenues experienced in such businesses in a developing economy. The business models cover a selected business within each sector.

The fiscal regime in Rwanda and the chosen comparator countries for each sector is applied to the standard business model for each sector over 10 years beginning with the initial investment. The financial models calculate net cash flow to the investor, assuming that the company pays out all residual profits after tax (100 per cent dividend pay out) and that the investor gains the residual value of the company, which is sold after 10 years for an amount equal to its balance sheet value.

The impact of the fiscal regime is presented as the Present value of tax (PV tax per cent). PV tax per cent is the total of taxes and duties collected by government over the 10 years as a percentage of the project cash flow pre-tax and post-finance where both cash flows are discounted to a present value at a rate of 10 per cent per annum. PV tax per cent thus measures how much of an investor’s potential project return is taken by the Government in taxes and duties. The higher the PV tax per cent, the more the fiscal regime burdens investors and reduces the incentive to invest.
REFERENCES


Ministère des Finances et de la Planification Economique. La Privatisation au Rwanda. Kigali.


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