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TAX STRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC GROWTH UNDER THE ROLE OF TRADE LIBERALIZATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH ISSUES

1.1 Reasons for choosing research topic

Developing countries have made many efforts to promote the economy and achieved many encouraging achievements, specifically in 2000, the average income per capita of developing countries was at US$1,600/person. then by 2019 it will be approximately 5,000 USD/person (Worldbank, 2020). However, it has not yet caught up with the average income compared to developed countries at 13,000 USD/year. Therefore, accelerate economic growth and development, the completion of economic and financial policies with a focus on tax policy is always an important task of each country in general and of developing countries (Grdinić, 2017). Tax policy is not only designed to bring revenue to the state budget, but tax policy also has a more important task than directing production development, actively contributing to correcting imbalances. growth in the national economy, reducing social costs and promoting economic growth.

Over the decades, the world economy has undergone significant changes in trade policy, with countries mainly moving in three directions: (1) restrictions on trade rights (import and export rights) have been relaxed; (2) tariffs have been cut; and (3) non-tariff measures have been reduced (Baunsgaard & Keen, 2010). This action is believed to have the effect of altering the tax structure: import duties are reduced and thus will potentially affect the tax structure in the country's tax system (Ebrill, Stosky & Gropp, 1999). This shows that it is necessary to design an appropriate tax structure to both attract businesses and enhance economic development.

As the national tax structure changes from the process of trade liberalization, it is inevitable that economic growth will be affected. Because taxes are the core tool in the hands of the government to make expenditures and help achieve growth goals. The nature of taxes can help predict growth patterns (Romer & Romer, 2010). Musgrave (2004) argues that the economic effects of taxation include micro effects on income distribution and resource efficiency as well as macro effects on output, employment and growth chief. Or a good tax system is one of the most effective means of mobilizing a country’s internal resources and it is conducive to creating a favorable and favorable environment for promoting economic growth and development. (Ogbonna, 2010). Although there are quite a few studies on tax and its impact on economic growth. But most studies focus on increasing tax revenue and assessing in which direction total tax revenue affects economic growth. For example, some prominent studies have been conducted in developing countries, because these countries consider economic growth as an important task (Tanzi, 1989; Glenday, 2002; Greenaway, Morgan & Wright, 2002; Suliman, 2005; Cagé & Gadenne, 2012; Ghani, 2011). Studies with different data sizes, measurement methods, and methodologies when researching this topic have found conflicting results on the impact of taxes on economic growth. One of the main reasons for mixed and inconsistent test results is the difference in tax structure. The way the tax structure is divided in different countries and the way the government is more interested in regulating which tax has led to these studies not providing comprehensive empirical evidence on the impact of tax

structure on tax revenue. economic growth. Another reason why researchers are interested in focusing on tax structure analysis is because changes in tax structure open the possibility of selecting revenue generators for the government (Hettich & Winer, 1999).

1.2 Research objectives

This thesis is carried out towards the following objectives:

Firstly, the thesis studies the impact of trade liberalization on tax structure in developing countries.

Secondly, the thesis assesses the impact of tax structure on economic growth in developing countries.

Furthermore, the thesis examines the impact of tax structure on economic growth under the role of trade liberalization.

Finally, from the research results of the above two goals, the thesis will propose some policy implications on tax structure, free trade to promote economic growth for developing countries.

1.3 Research question

To achieve the above research objectives, the thesis aims to answer the following research questions:

(1) How does trade liberalization affect tax structures in developing countries?

(2) What is the impact of tax structure on economic growth in developing countries?

(3) In the context of trade liberalization of developing countries, how does tax structure affect economic growth?

(4) Is there a difference in the impact of tax structure on the economic growth of groups of developing countries?

(5) What are the policy implications of tax structure and free trade to achieve economic growth?

Question (1) deals with the first objective. The second objective is answered by question (2). The third objective is answered in two questions (3) and (4). The test results in the above three research objectives are the premise for the study to answer question (5), which is to propose some policy suggestions for trade liberalization and tax structure to target growth in developing countries developing countries in general and Vietnam in particular.

1.4 Research methodology

Research steps are conducted for each specific objective.

(1) The first research objective evaluates the impact of trade liberalization and tax structure

Step 1: Testing the stationarity of the research data series

Step 2: Cointegration between trade liberalization variable and tax structure

Step 3: Test the cause-effect relationship between the research variables

Step 4: Regression model by Dif-GMM method

(2) The second research objective evaluates the impact of tax structure on economic growth

Step 1: Testing the stationarity of the research data series

Step 2: Regression model by Dif-GMM method

(3) The third research objective evaluates the impact of tax structure on economic growth under the role of trade liberalization.

Step 1: Regression of the extended model of the model at the 2nd objective (with the interaction variable) by the Dif-GMM method

1.5 Object and scope of the study

1.5.1 Research subjects

Previous studies have not simultaneously assessed the impact of trade liberalization on tax structure and the role of trade liberalization when tax structure affects economic growth in the same sample. close. Therefore, the thesis studies the impact of tax structure on economic growth; The role of trade liberalization on the impact of tax structure on economic growth in 55 developing countries from 2000 to 2019.

1.5.2 Research scope

The research sample is 55 developing countries, including: 6 low-income countries (under 1,035 USD); 23 low-middle income countries (US$1,036 to $4,045); 26 upper-middle income countries ($4,046 to $12,535) between 2000 and 2019.

1.6 New contribution of thesis

1.6.1 Scientifically

The thesis systematizes the underlying theories, explaining the role of trade liberalization in the relationship of tax structure and economic growth. Based on theoretical basis and preliminary results, the thesis shows the impact of trade liberalization on tax structure and the relationship between tax structure and economic growth.

Analyzing some theories, the thesis finds that there are many debates between the theories about the factors leading to the difference in tax structure of countries. Therefore, the thesis has contributed to further research on the theory that trade liberalization is one of the causes leading to the change in tax structure. In addition, theoretically and experimentally demonstrate trade liberalization, tax structure and their relationship to economic growth. In general, compared with previous studies on the same topic that the author has consulted, the thesis has the following new contributions:

- The thesis uses two different measures of trade liberalization respectively in the quantitative model through use of the index of the proportion of the volume of imports and exports to GDP and the trade liberalization index based on on weighted average tax rates and non-tariff barriers (NTBs). The study combines different trade liberalization indicators to create an overview for researchers when they want to choose an appropriate trade liberalization policy for each country's conditions. In addition, combining the processing of quantitative models with appropriate regression methods for panel data sets

of 55 developing countries in the period 2000 - 2019, the author believes that the results of the thesis are very worthwhile reliability and high accuracy.

- The thesis applies the GMM quantitative method to test the theory of endogenous growth by determining the individual impact of each tax on economic growth. From there, consider this effect in the context of trade liberalization in the interaction variable model. Although there are similarities with some studies in the world, the research on a survey sample of 55 developing countries and the research objective of the thesis is not consistent with previous studies.

1.6.2 Practically

Taxation play an important role in the socio-economic development of each country. The question is how taxation affect economic growth, especially in the current context of trade liberalization. Trade liberalization in developing countries over the past twenty years has often been carried out with the intention of stimulating growth. However, evidence for this effect is mixed. Therefore, the research results of the thesis have practical significance for countries pursuing growth goals.

Firstly, research results show that each form of trade liberalization has its own advantages and disadvantages. If developing countries choose to liberalize trade in the form of increased import and export flows, they will improve their interational trade tax and income tax but lose some of their consumption taxes. If countries choose the strategy of applying the weighted average tax rate combined with the reduction of non-tariff barriers to ensure the benefits of consumers, but at the expense of interational trade taxes. But in terms of total tax revenue, the strategy of increasing import and export activities is still the preferred choice to help increase total tax revenue.

Secondly, the research results show a clear impact of tax structure on economic growth. Tax structure in 55 countries is observed to have different effects on economic growth. The author has proven that in developing countries the tax structure is mainly based on consumption tax, which will effectively support economic growth. Because the consumption tax does not lead to bias in individual decisions, it places the same burden on current and future consumption and does not distort the market, an increase in the tax will promote development economy (Rohac, 2009).

Furthermore, the research results found that there are differences between groups of countries with the same income level. The higher the income, the more dependent on income tax. Therefore, for low-middle income countries, the preferential tax structure for consumption tax will bring positive effects to the economy, at the same time, income tax also plays an important role in the economy contributions to the state budget. For upper-middle income countries the government will not reap the economic benefits by taxing consumption but will focus on taxes on income.

Finally, the results show that when developing countries maintain a high level of trade liberalization, it will reduce the positive impact of tax revenue on economic growth. Therefore, the strategy of expanding trade liberalization too many risks eroding tax revenue, creating an opposite effect on economic growth. To mitigate this effect, developing countries may consider adjusting their tax

structure. Based on the research results, with income tax, the scale of commercial opening of a large country will enhance the role of income tax in economic development. Excessive trade liberalization in developing countries also does not bring positive value for consumption tax and international trade tax on economic development. In low-middle income countries, trade liberalization has positive effects on economic development. But if these countries are not fully prepared with their national potentials, trade liberalization will not promote the improvement of the relationship of tax revenue, income tax and consumption tax to economic growth.

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Related concepts

2.1.1 The concept of economic growth

2.1.2 Conceptual framework of tax structure

Tax research documents also give many different definitions of tax structure – "tax structure". One of the pioneers to explain the term tax structure is Hinrichs (1966), who argues that tax structure is the taxes present in a country's tax system, contributing in different proportions to create so total tax revenue. However, the proportion of this contribution is different in each country, and there is still no best tax system to be maintained in the long run. Hettich & Winer (1984) argue that the term "tax structure" represents two aspects of the financial system. It describes the composition or pattern of government revenues, the division of those revenues between different tax sources.

2.1.3 The concept of trade liberalization

2.2 Theoretical analytical framework

2.3 Theory of the relationship between tax structure, trade liberalization and economic growth

2.3.1 Theory of impact of trade liberalization on tax structure

2.3.1.1 Static theory

2.3.1.2 Dynamic theory

2.3.2 Taxation in economic growth models

2.3.2.1 Taxation in the Solow growth model

Solow argues that with or without taxes, the marginal rate of return will eventually fall to R^* so that accumulation and growth eventually cease. The Solow model with a constant saving rate leaves little role for tax policy in influencing growth rates. Savings rates are subject to change but there will still be some limited economic options that can be taxed under the Solow framework.

2.3.2.2 Taxation in the endogenous growth model

Developing endogenous growth models creates room for fiscal policy, especially tax policy, in determining growth outcomes. Barro (1990), King & Rebello (1990) and Jones et al. (1993) were pioneers in this field. Tax rates and tax structure have an impact on household saving behavior and investment in human capital. On the other hand, firms also change investment and innovation decisions according to tax policies (Johansson et al. 2008).

2.3.3 Tự do hóa thương mại, cấu trúc thuế và tăng trưởng kinh tế

2.3.3.1 Two-country Model

The two-country model shows that levied on domestic capital has international effects.

- Domestic taxes affect the international allocation of existing world capital.
- Domestic taxes affect international growth and how capital accumulates over time.

- The analysis shows that there is an important difference between the impact of taxes on domestic product and the effect on national income (or savings), that is, people's requirements for world product gender.

- Domestic taxation has a transnational distributional effect.

2.3.3.2 Taxation and endogenous growth in an open economy

In a closed economy, the economy must accumulate physical and human capital until it reaches the capital-labor ratio associated with growth. However, in an open economy, it is possible to increase (decrease) domestic capital immediately by borrowing (or lending) in international capital markets. Hence the path to growth will be achieved immediately. In other words, if tax rates are unchanged over time, a small open economy will not exhibit forward momentum.

In open economies, the design of water tax systems will need to consider the design of tax systems in other countries, as countries are increasingly using their tax systems to improve their competitiveness in the world. Global market. Globalization can also increase opportunities for tax avoidance and evasion, especially as it relates to the working capital income tax base. Thus, the dynamic nature of the tax base that plays a part in the design of international tax reform across countries could allow for efficiencies in some areas.

2.4 Review of experimental studies

2.4.1 The impact of trade liberalization on tax structure

2.4.2 The impact of tax structure on economic growth

2.4.3 Tax structure and economic growth under the role of trade liberalization

2.5 Research gaps

Through the theoretical review and previous studies, the thesis points out the following research gaps:

With the first research objective, economists are still controversial about the impact of trade liberalization on tax structure. The author finds that although there are many studies on the impact of trade liberalization on taxes or tax structure, most of the authors consider only the trade liberalization index based on trade openness as the proportion exports and imports relative to GDP. This is considered the most used index in research. Only a few studies have examined the combination of trade liberalization indicators such as Agbeyegbe et al (2006), Karimi et al (2016). Meanwhile, there are now many ways to measure the trade openness index besides the one mentioned above: the ratio of imports to GDP, the ratio of exports to GDP, the author's trade openness index. Miller et al (2021), foreign trade tax rates. According to Zahonogo (2017), the use of different trade liberalization indicators often leads to different research results.

Therefore, in this study, the author will consider in turn two indicators of trade liberalization affecting tax structure to assess the difference in results; especially the trade openness index of Miller & et al (2021), the author has not found any studies using this index in empirical research. Although various

indicators of trade liberalization are used, Yanikkaya (2003, 2018) argues that empirical studies tend to ignore the impact of non-tariff barriers (NTBs) on growth despite the increasing use of NTBs over the past few decades. Most of the trade liberalization indicators used in empirical studies have not mentioned NTBs, so the outstanding advantage of the trade liberalization index of Miller et al (2021) is to consider NTBs. is a criterion in calculating the degree of trade liberalization of a country.

In this research objective, the thesis aims to answer the specific research question as follows:

(1) How does trade liberalization affect tax structures in developing countries?

For the second and third research objectives, although there have been studies on this topic, the research direction still has some points that need to be clarified.

Firstly, when the national tax structure changes from the process of trade liberalization, it is inevitable that economic growth will be affected. Because taxes are the core tool in the hands of the government to make expenditures and help achieve growth targets (Romer & Romer, 2010). But most studies examine the relationship between tax structure and economic growth (Arnold et al., 2011; Xing, 2012) without placing this relationship under the impact of trade liberalization. In fact, in the current context, trade liberalization is strongly influencing economic relations. For example, Konan & Maskus (2000) suggested that tax structure will change in the context of open economy and closed economy. Although trade openness has not been studied as a mediating factor affecting the relationship between tax structure and economic growth, the author implicitly asserts that the shock of economic opening affects the economic structure. tax. Therefore, the author addresses the next research gap of the thesis by answering the question:

(2) What is the impact of tax structure on economic growth in developing countries?

(3) In the context of trade liberalization of developing countries, how does tax structure affect economic growth?

Secondly, Newbery & Stern (1987) once suggested that each country with different levels of development will have a strategy to change the tax structure to bring optimal efficiency to the economy. Some of the previous studies also divided by country group because of income such as Ormaechea & Yoo (2012); Hakim & Bujang (2013); Yanikkaya & Turan (2019) when studying the effects of taxes on economic growth. But most of the remaining studies look at only one country or a group of countries by region. Therefore, in a sample of 55 developing countries, the author has divided into two subgroups with the same income level: low-middle income groups, and upper-middle income groups. In addition to the income difference, these two groups also show the difference in the degree of trade liberalization through the T-test. Therefore, it is necessary to consider the change in tax structure in each group of countries besides a general sample to supplement previous studies, thereby proposing appropriate recommendations for each group of countries. This problem is also addressed through the research question:

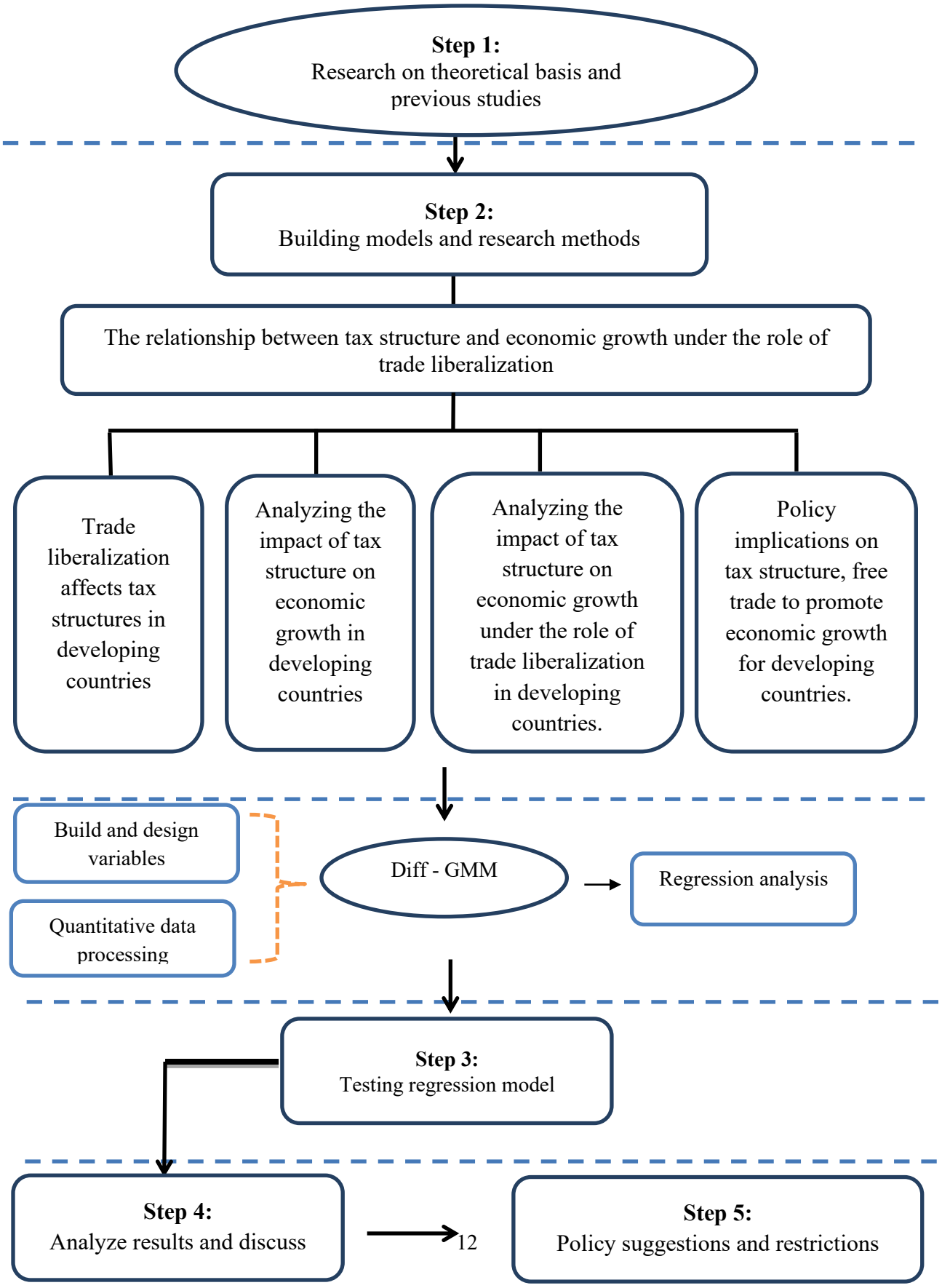
(4) Is there a difference in the impact of tax structure on the economic growth of groups of developing countries?

With the final research objective, the author proposes some policy implications on trade liberalization, tax structure adjustment and economic growth based on the research results. Accordingly, the author finds that there are no studies comparing the tax structure of Vietnam with countries with the same income bracket in the group of low-middle-income countries. In addition, empirical research results show that the relationship between tax structure and economic growth is different in groups of countries. Therefore, it is necessary to have separate policies for groups of countries with similar characteristics.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research process

Figure 3.1. Detailed study map



3.2 Selection of variables and proposed research model

3.2.1 Trade liberalization affects tax structures in developing countries

The experimental model has the form:

$$\boldsymbol{Tax\ share_{it}^{j} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 OPEN_{it} + \beta_2 lnGDP_{it} + \beta_3 AGR_{it} + \beta_4 GOV_{it} + \beta_5 INF_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}} \text{ (1a)}$$

In the equation 1a:

- *Dependent variable*:

- $\boldsymbol{Tax\ share_{it}^{j}}$ represents the tax structure of country i over time t, as measured by the share of tax j to gross domestic product (GDP).

- *Independent variables:*

+ $\boldsymbol{OPEN_{i,t}}$: the trade openness of country i over time t, representing trade liberalization. The variable of trade liberalization is measured by the author in turn by 2 indexes:

$\boldsymbol{OPEN_1}$: The ratio of exports and imports to gross domestic product GDP.

$\boldsymbol{OPEN_2}$: Freedom trade index published by The Heritage Foundation.

- *Control variable:*

$\boldsymbol{+ lnGDP_{i,t}}$: represents the economic growth of country i over time t, in logarithmic form. The GDP variable is converted to logarithm to help center the data around the mean of the variable. All variables expressed in logarithmic form are approximately normally distributed.

$\boldsymbol{+ AGR_{i,t}}$: share of agriculture in country i in time t.

+ $\boldsymbol{GOV_{i,t}}$: government spending of country i in time t.

+ $\boldsymbol{INF_{i,t}}$: inflation of country i in time t.

- **i and t** is the index of country and time.

- $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon_{it}}$: is the error.

3.2.2 Tax structure affects economic growth in developing countries

To test empirically for the case of developing countries, the empirical equation has the following form:

$$\boldsymbol{\Delta lnGDP_{i,t} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 lnGDP_{i,t-1} + \alpha_2 TAX_{j,it} + \alpha_3 X_{it} + \mu_{it}} \text{ (2)}$$

In the equation 2:

- *Dependent variable*:

- $\boldsymbol{\Delta lnGDP_{i,t}}$ represents the economic growth of country i over time t, as measured by the first difference of GDP per capita.

- *Independent variables:*

- $\boldsymbol{lnGDP_{i,t-1}}$**:** initial economic growth of country i in time t, logarithmic form.

- $\boldsymbol{TAX_{j,it}}$ là số thuế j, được đo lường bằng tỷ trọng loại thuế j trên tổng thu ngân sách hàng năm. Bao gồm:

- *Control variable:*

- $\boldsymbol{X_{it}}$: control variables include macro indexes variables such as

$+ \boldsymbol{HUM_{i,t}}$: working-age population of country i in time t, representing human capital.

$+ \boldsymbol{POP_{i,t}}$: the growth rate of the population of country i in time t, representing the population growth rate;

+ $\boldsymbol{OPEN_t}$: the trade openness of country i in time t, representing trade liberalization;

+ $\boldsymbol{GOV_{i,t}}$: government spending of country i in time t;

+ $\boldsymbol{INV_{i,t}}$: foreign direct investment capital of country i in time t;

+ $\boldsymbol{INF_{i,t}}$: the inflation of country i in time t.

- **i and t** is the index of country and time.

- $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon_{it}}$: is the error.

- $\boldsymbol{\alpha_i}$: is constant for each country.

3.2.3 Tax structure affects economic growth under the role of trade liberalization

The role of trade liberalization is shown through the interaction variable between trade liberalization and tax structure according to the following model:

$$\Delta\, \boldsymbol{lnGDP_{i,t}} = \boldsymbol{\alpha_i} + \boldsymbol{\beta_i lnGDP_{i,t-1}} + \boldsymbol{\gamma_{i1} TAX_{j,it}} + \boldsymbol{\gamma_{i2} OPEN_{it}} + \boldsymbol{\gamma_{i3} TAX_{j,it} * OPEN_{it}} + \boldsymbol{\theta_i X_{it}} + \boldsymbol{\mu_{it}} \quad (3)$$

3.3.3 Research sample

The author's selection of objects of observation is also based on certain criteria. The study focused on developing countries with per capita incomes between $1,035 and $12,535 (Table 5.3). The author selects this group of countries according to the criteria of the World Bank (World Bank) and these are also countries with similar conditions to Vietnam (low-middle income group). At the same time, Vietnam is targeting the group of upper-middle income countries.

3.4 Research methods

3.4.2.1 Difference Generalized method of moments

For empirical analysis, the study applies the Dif-GMM method to the linear dynamic panel model (Arellano & Bond, 1991; Arellano & Bover, 1995; Holtz-Eakin et al., 1988). In the dynamic panel model, autocorrelation can occur in the presence of lagged variables. Accordingly, the Dif-GMM method will handle this autocorrelation phenomenon by taking the lags of the variables as a tool. In addition, when switching to regression with a first difference variable, the potential biases due to the omission of the variable and the fixed effects of the cross units will also be eliminated.

CHAPTER 4: RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Current status of tax structure in developing countries in the period 2000 - 2019

4.2 Description statistics

Table 4.1. Descriptive statistics for developing countries

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	Min	Ma)
TR	1,100	15.0359	5.45653	2.48	36.35
TIP	1,100	5.094169	3.385446	-.41	25.66
TGS	1,100	7.30976	3.313395	.14	19.41
TIT	1,100	2.193995	2.23784	-1.57	13.13
$OPEN_1$	1,100	80.65919	34.38902	21.85225	220.4068
$OPEN_2$	1,100	69.27127	15.13169	0	89.4
LnGDP	1,100	7.763558	.9716269	5.189766	9.678758
GDP	1,100	3504.835	2939.212	179.4266	15974.64
AGR	1,100	12.74107	8.673469	1.82838	42.52392
GOV	1,100	14.35786	5.419877	3.460335	41.88798
INV	1,100	4.103312	5.127498	-37.17265	55.0703
INF	1,100	7.080636	10.58934	-60.4964	168.6202
HUM	1,100	62.83327	6.170193	48.81468	74.20425
POP	1,100	1.338383	1.223974	-9.080639	7.78601

Source: Stata software

4.3 Impact of trade liberalization on tax structure in developing countries

4.3.2 Stationality test

Table 4.5. Stationary test results

	Levin-Lin-Chu		Im-Pesanran-Shin		Results
	No trend	Trend	No trend	Trend	
TR	0.0000	0.0000	0.0795	0.0000	Stationary
TIP	0.0000	0.0000	0.1697	0.0000	Stationary
TGS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0127	0.0000	Stationary
TIT	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	Stationary
$OPEN_1$	0.0002	0.0000	0.0926	0.0000	Stationary
$OPEN_2$	0.0000	0.0000			Stationary

Note: the lag is selected according to the Akaike criterion

Source: Stata software

The results of the stationarity test are shown in Table 4.5. The tests for stationarity of all variables are stationary at the original.

4.3.3 Granger causality between trade liberalization and tax structure

Table 4.6 Westerlund cointegration test for developing countries

Dependent variable: Tax revenue - TR (lag =1)				
Independent variable	G_t	G_α	P_t	P_α
OPEN₁	-2.991***	-17.183**	-18.879***	-13.097***
OPEN₂	-2.998***	-16.477***	-20.201***	-14.684***
Dependent variable: Income tax - TIP (lag =1)				
OPEN₁	-2.878***	-17.695***	-19.890***	-14.559***
OPEN₂	-2.749***	-16.159***	-20.819***	-15.936***
Dependent variable: Consumption tax - TGS (lag =1)				
OPEN₁	-3.201***	-19.556***	-21.372***	-15.961***
OPEN₂	-3.256***	-18.778***	-21.822***	-15.035***
Dependent variable: International trade tax - TIT (lag =1)				
OPEN₁	-3.191***	-17.087***	-24.042***	-16.375***
OPEN₂	-3.451***	-19.079***	-20.157***	-13.024***

Note:, **, *** represent statistical significance at 10%, 5% and 1% levels*

Source: From Stata software

The results show that the hypothesis of no cointegration for the dependent variable: tax structure including TR, TIT, TGS, TIT and trade liberalization variable including $OPEN_1$ and $OPEN_2$ are rejected at 1% significance level. Thus, there is a long-run relationship between trade liberalization and tax structure in a sample of 55 developing countries.

4.3.4 Granger causality test on the impact of trade liberalization on tax structure

Table 4.7. Granger test results

Dependent variable: Trade liberalization				
Independent variable	**TR**	**TIP**	**TGS**	**TIT**
Std.Err	3.0011***	3.4043***	5.5923***	6.6506***
Independent variable: Trade liberalization				
Dependent variable	**TR**	**TIP**	**TGS**	**TIT**
Std.Err	4.4675***	3.8247***	4.8551***	4.6671***

*Note: *,**,*** represent statistical significance at 10%, 5% and 1% levels.*

Source: From Stata software

4.3.5 Estimation results and analysis

4.3.5.1 Trade liberalization affects total tax revenue in developing countries

Table 4.8. Trade liberalization affects total tax revenue in developing countries from 2000 – 2019

The dependent variable is tax revenue (TR), column (1) trade liberalization index 1 affects tax revenue, column (2) trade liberalization index 2 affects tax revenue

Variable	(1) GMM	(2) GMM
LnGDP	.3184	1.6837***
AGR	-.3530***	-.1876***
GOV	.4362***	.3172**
INF	.0059	.0386***
$OPEN_1$	.0675***	
$OPEN_2$		-.0365**
Wu - Hausman	0.0000	0.0000
AR2	0.221	0.292
Sargan test	0.229	0.108
Hansen test	0.441	0.221
Instruments	39	31
Cross-sections	55	55

*Note: *,**,*** represent statistical significance at 10%, 5% and 1% levels.*

Source: From Stata software

4.3.5.2 Trade liberalization affects income taxes in developing countries

Table 4.9. Trade liberalization affects income taxes in developing countries

Dependent variable is income tax (TIP), using GMM estimation method, column (1) trade liberalization index 1 affects income tax, column (2) trade liberalization index 2 impact on income tax

Variable	(1) GMM	(2) GMM
LnGDP	.1334	.5198*
AGR	-.1115***	-.1354***
GOV	.0898***	.0929**
INF	-.0279***	-.0304***
$OPEN_1$	.0226***	
$OPEN_2$		.0143**
Wu - Hausman	0.0000	0.0000
AR2	0.775	0.549
Sargan test	0.966	0.893
Hansen test	0.456	0.113
Instruments	27	27
Cross-sections	55	55

*Note: *,**,*** represent statistical significance at 10%, 5% and 1% levels.*

Source: From Stata software

4.3.5.3 Trade liberalization affects consumption taxes in developing countries

Table 4.10. Trade liberalization affects consumption taxes in developing countries

Dependent variable is consumption tax (TGS), using GMM estimation method, column (1) trade liberalization index 1 affects consumption tax, column (2) trade liberalization index 2 impact on consumption tax

Variables	(1) GMM	(2) GMM
LnGDP	.7486*	.0871
AGR	-.2014***	-.2390***
GOV	-.0630	-.0509
INF	.0224**	.0230**
$OPEN_1$	-.0116**	
$OPEN_2$		.0265**
Wu - Hausman	0.0000	0.0000
AR2	0.128	0.110
Sargan test	0.166	0.100
Hansen test	0.755	0.576
Instruments	27	27
Cross-sections	55	55

*Note: *,**,*** represent statistical significance at 10%, 5% and 1% levels.*

Source: From Stata software

4.3.5.4 Trade liberalization affects international trade taxes in developing countries

Table 4.11. Trade liberalization affects international trade taxes in developing countries

Dependent variable is international trade tax (TIT), using GMM estimation method, column (1) trade liberalization index 1 affects international trade tax, column (2) trade liberalization index 2 impact on international trade tax.

Variables	(1) GMM	(2) GMM
LnGDP	-.0322	-.0068
AGR	.0239	.0328
GOV	.1874***	.0579**
INF	-.0102**	-.0055**
$OPEN_1$	.0294***	
$OPEN_2$		-.0173**
Wu - Hausman	0.0000	0.0000
AR2	0.826	0.760
Sargan test	0.467	0.168
Hansen test	0.582	0.829
Instruments	27	27
Cross-sections	55	55

*Note: *,**,*** represent statistical significance at 10%, 5% and 1% levels.*

Source: From Stata software

4.4 Test results of tax structure on economic growth in developing countries

4.4.1 Correlation between variables

4.4.2 Stationality test

Table 4.13. Stationary test results

	Levin-Lin-Chu		Im-Pesanran-Shin		Kết quả
	Không xu thế	Xu thế	Không xu thế	Xu thế	
LnGDP	0.0000	0.0726	0.3397	0.9999	Không dừng
TR	0.0000	0.0000	0.0795	0.0000	Dừng
TIP	0.0000	0.0000	0.1697	0.0000	Dừng
TGS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0127	0.0000	Dừng
TIT	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	Dừng

1st level	Levin-Lin-Chu		Im-Pesanran-Shin		Kết quả
	Không xu thế	Xu thế	Không xu thế	Xu thế	
LnGDP	0.0000	0.0726	0.0009	0.0000	Dừng
TR	0.0000	0.0000	0.0102	0.0000	Dừng
TIP	0.0000	0.0000	0.1697	0.0000	Dừng
TGS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0127	0.0000	Dừng
TIT	0.0000	0.0000	0.0002	0.0000	Dừng

Note: the lag is selected according to the Akaike criterion

Source: Stata software

4.4.3 Test results by country groups

4.4.3.1 Tax structure affects economic growth in developing countries

Table 4.14. Tax revenue and tax structure affect economic growth in developing countries

The dependent variable is economic growth $\Delta lngdp$, column (1) tax revenue affects economic growth, column (2) income tax affects economic growth, column (3) consumption tax affects economic growth on economic growth, column (4) international trade tax affects economic growth

	TR (1)	TIP (2)	TGS (3)	TIT (4)
$LnGDP_{t-1}$	-.9335***	-.4645***	-.7303***	-.8993***
TR	.0716***			
TIP		-.0414***		
TGS			.1233*	
TIT				.0446***
HUM	.1009***	.0970***	.0755**	.1751***
POP	-.1212	-.1571*	.0189	-.3738**
GOV	-.0167**	-.0042	-.0257**	-.0364***
INV	-.0274**	-.0143***	-.0234*	.0006
OPEN	.0097***	.0145***	.0182***	.0098***
INF	-.0025*	-.0018**	-.0045**	.0032
Wu - Hausman	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
AR2	0.408	0.570	0.758	0.213
Sargan	0.235	0.162	0.176	0.423
Hansen	0.196	0.374	0.130	0.168

Instruments	18	37	16	15
Cross-sections	55	55	55	55

*Note: *,**,*** represent statistical significance at 10%, 5% and 1% levels.*

Source: From Stata software

4.4.3.2 Tax structure affects economic growth in low-middle income countries

The author further divides the sample of 55 developing countries into two groups based on income level: low-middle income countries (29 countries), and upper-middle income countries (26 countries).

Table 4.15. Tax revenue and tax structure impact economic growth in low-middle income countries

The dependent variable is economic growth $\Delta lngdp$, column (1) tax revenue affects economic growth, column (2) income tax affects economic growth, column (3) consumption tax affects economic growth. on economic growth, column (4) international trade tax affects economic growth.

	TR (1)	TIP (2)	TGS (3)	TIT (4)
$LnGDP_{t-1}$	-.6196***	-.6823***	-.6968***	-.7381***
TR	.0168***			
TIP		.0513**		
TGS			.0495***	
TIT				-.0451***
HUM	.0989***	.1031***	.0952***	.0992***
POP	.1945	.3195**	.2257	-.0405
GOV	-.0575***	-.0409***	-.0248**	-.0190***
INV	-.0122***	-.0047***	-.0088***	-.0034**
OPEN	.0118***	.0063***	.0117***	.0149***
INF	-.0039**	-.0196***	-.0085**	-.0121**
Wu - Hausman	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
AR2	0.533	0.891	0.151	0.167
Sargan	0.576	0.109	0.757	0.794
Hansen	0.330	0.130	0.231	0.260
Instruments	23	22	22	23
Cross-sections	29	29	29	29

*Note: *,**,*** represent statistical significance at 10%, 5% and 1% levels.*

Source: From Stata software

4.4.3.3 Tax structure affects economic growth in upper-middle income countries

Table 4.1. Tax revenue and tax structure impact economic growth in upper-middle income countries

The dependent variable is economic growth $\Delta lngdp$, column (1) tax revenue affects economic growth, column (2) income tax affects economic growth, column (3) consumption tax affects economic growth on economic growth, column (4) international trade tax affects economic growth.

	TR (1)	TIP (2)	TGS (3)	TIT (4)
$LnGDP_{t-1}$	-.6771***	-.6528***	-.8387***	-.7362***
TR	.0690***			
TIP		.0299**		

TGS			-.0663**	
TIT				.0456***
HUM	.1202***	.2221***	.1885***	.1067***
POP	-.0900	-.6971***	-.1323***	.1412**
GOV	-.0477**	.0495***	.0056	-.0733***
INV	-.0364***	-.0132***	-.0313***	-.0580***
OPEN	.0053*	.0157***	.0177***	.0032*
INF	.0068***	-.0052***	-.0055	-.0016
Wu - Hausman	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
AR2	0.800	0.222	0.540	0.466
Sargan	0.261	0.983	0.172	0.300
Hansen	0.438	0.413	0.572	0.175
Instruments	19	21	24	22
Cross-sections	26	26	26	26

*Note: *,**,*** represent statistical significance at 10%, 5% and 1% levels.*

Source: From Stata software

4.5 The impact of tax structure on economic growth under the role of trade liberalization

4.5.1 The impact of tax revenue on economic growth under the role of trade liberalization

Table 4.17. The role of trade liberalization in the relationship between tax revenue and economic growth

*The dependent variable is economic growth $\Delta lngdp$, columns (1) & (2) respectively, tax revenue affects economic growth and is included in the model of the open*tr interaction variable affecting economic growth in Vietnam the developing countries. Similarly, columns (3) & (4) for low-middle income countries; columns (5) & (6) in upper-middle income countries.*

Variables	55 developing countries		29 low-middle income countries		26 upper-middle income countries	
	TR (1)	Open*tr (2)	TR (3)	Open*tr (4)	TR (5)	Open*tr(6)
$LnGDP_{t-1}$	-.9335***	-.8245***	-.6196***	-.7075***	-.6771***	-.5226***
TR	.0716***	.1904***	.0168***	.0248***	.0690***	.2977***
HUM	.1009***	.0684***	.0989***	.1000***	.1202***	.0879***
POP	-.1212	-.1789	.1945	-.0674	-.0900	-.0672
GOV	-.0167**	-.0179*	-.0575***	-.0498***	-.0477**	-.0047
INV	-.0274**	-.0145***	-.0122***	-.0050***	-.0364***	-.0094***
OPEN	.0097***	.0255***	.0118***	.0108***	.0053*	.0441***
INF	-.0025*	-.0029**	-.0039**	-.0124***	.0068***	.0059**
OPEN*TR		-.0010***		-.0001*		-.0025***
Wu - Hausman	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
AR2	0.408	0.243	0.533	0.585	0.800	0.897
Sargan	0.235	0.785	0.576	0.932	0.261	0.946
Hansen	0.196	0.603	0.330	0.278	0.438	0.317
Instruments	18	26	23	28	19	21
Cross-sections	55	55	29	29	26	26

*Note: *,**,*** represent statistical significance at 10%, 5% and 1% levels.*

Source: From Stata software

4.5.2 The income tax on economic growth under the role of trade liberalization

Table 4.18. The role of trade liberalization in the relationship between income taxes and economic growth

*Dependent variable is economic growth $\Delta lngdp$, column (1) income tax affects economic growth, column (2) includes the interactive variable open*tip affecting economic growth in countries developing. Similarly, columns (3) & (4) for low-middle income countries; columns (5) & (6) in upper-middle income countries.*

Variables	55 developing countries		29 low-middle income countries		26 upper-middle income countries	
	TIP (1)	Open*tip (2)	TIP (3)	Open*tip (4)	TIP (5)	Open*tip (6)
$LnGDP_{t-1}$	-.4645***	-.7872***	-.6823***	-.7763***	-.6528***	-.7843***
TIP	-.0414***	-26.5098***	.0513**	5.3789**	.0299**	9.3215*
HUM	.0970***	.1020***	.1031***	.1275***	.2221***	.1675***
POP	-.1571*	-.4025***	.3195**	.2959***	-.6971***	-.1080
GOV	-.0042	-.0372***	-.0409***	-.0391***	.0495***	-.0515***
INV	-.0143***	-.0076*	-.0047***	-.0009	-.0132***	-.0339***
OPEN	.0145***	.0111***	.0063***	.0067***	.0157***	.0097***
INF	-.0018**	-.0054***	-.0196***	-.0228***	-.0052***	-.0025***
OPEN*TIP		.5256***		-.1056**		.1855*
Wu - Hausman	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
AR2	0.570	0.125	0.891	0.342	0.222	0.286
Sargan	0.162	0.391	0.109	0.559	0.983	0.296
Hansen	0.374	0.301	0.130	0.142	0.413	0.606
Instruments	37	26	22	29	21	25
Cross-sections	55	55	29	29	26	26

*Note: *,**,*** represent statistical significance at 10%, 5% and 1% levels.*

Source: From Stata software

4.5.3 The consumption tax on economic growth under the role of trade liberalization

Table 4.19. The role of trade liberalization in the relationship between consumption tax and economic growth

*The dependent variable is economic growth $\Delta lngdp$, column (1) income tax affects economic growth, column (2) includes the interactive variable open*tgs affecting economic growth in different countries. developing. Similarly, columns (3) & (4) for low-middle income countries; columns (5) & (6) in upper-middle income countries.*

Variables	55 developing countries		29 low-middle income countries		26 upper-middle income countries	
	TGS (1)	Open*tgs (2)	TGS (3)	Open*tgs (4)	TGS (5)	Open*tgs (6)

$LnGDP_{t-1}$	-.7303***	-.6880***	-.6968***	-.6424***	-.8387***	-.6908***
TGS	.1233*	27.9154**	.0495***	33.1754***	-.0663**	-8.3947**
HUM	.0755**	.0932***	.0952***	.0655***	.1885***	.1091***
POP	.0189	.0711	.2257	-.1815	-.1323***	-.0131***
GOV	-.0257**	-.0204**	-.0248**	-.0342***	.0056	-.0383
INV	-.0234*	-.0033***	-.0088***	.0008	-.0313***	-.0524***
OPEN	.0182***	.0203***	.0117***	.0119***	.0177***	.0108**
INF	-.0045**	-.0069***	-.0085**	-.0066***	-.0055	-.0006
OPEN*TGS		-.5502**		-.6537***		.1673**
Wu - Hausman	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
AR2	0.758	0.927	0.151	0.864	0.540	0.578
Sargan	0.176	0.255	0.757	0.176	0.172	0.155
Hansen	0.130	0.537	0.231	0.302	0.572	0.438
Instruments	16	23	22	27	24	19
Cross-sections	55	55	29	29	26	26

*Note: *,**,*** represent statistical significance at 10%, 5% and 1% levels.*

Source: From Stata software

4.5.4 The international trade tax assessment affects economic growth under the role of trade liberalization

Table 4.20. The role of trade liberalization in the relationship between international trade taxes and economic growth

*The dependent variable is economic growth $\Delta lngdp$, column (1) income tax affects economic growth, column (2) includes the interactive variable open*tit that affects economic growth in different countries. developing. Similarly, columns (3) & (4) for low-middle income countries; columns (5) & (6) in upper-middle income countries.*

Variables	**55 developing countries**		**29 low-middle income countries**		**26 upper-middle income countries**	
	TIT (1)	**Open*tit (2)**	**TIT (3)**	**Open*tit (4)**	**TIT (5)**	**Open*tit (6)**
$LnGDP_{t-1}$	-.8993***	-.6750***	-.7381***	-.6832***	-.7362***	-.7578***
TIT	.0446***	22.7175***	-.0451***	-5.1976**	.0456***	29.5809***
HUM	.1751***	.1276***	.0992***	.1105***	.1067***	.1595***
POP	-.3738**	.0690	-.0405	-.0677	.1412**	.1237
GOV	-.0364***	-.1060***	-.0190***	-.0124***	-.0733***	-.1139***
INV	.0006	-.0165	-.0034**	.0001	-.0580***	-.0253***
OPEN	.0098***	.0103***	.0149***	.0119***	.0032*	.0074***
INF	.0032	-.0161***	-.0121**	-.0138***	-.0016	-.0153***
OPEN*TIT		-.4484***		.1019**		-.5833***
Wu - Hausman	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
AR2	0.213	0.996	0.167	0.144	0.609	0.606
Sargan	0.423	0.971	0.794	0.391	0.154	0.978

Hansen	0.168	0.323	0.260	0.347	0.114	0.221
Instruments	15	24	23	28	22	24
Cross-sections	55	55	29	29	26	26

*Note: *,**,*** represent statistical significance at 10%, 5% and 1% levels.*

Source: From Stata software

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATION

5.1 Conclusions

The first research objective of the thesis shows that trade liberalization is one of the important factors affecting the tax revenue of a country. This influence also depends on the choice of the form of trade liberalization of the countries. Because according to Zahonogo (2017), the use of different trade liberalization indicators often leads to different research results. With the form of trade liberalization by increasing the flow of imported and exported goods, the total tax revenue will increase. When considering each tax, in the first stage of the trade liberalization strategy, the amount of goods exported and imported increases, while the reduction of tax rates follows the roadmap. Import and export activities increase foreign trade tax. Along with that is the increase of the technology transfer process, economic scale and comparative advantage to help increase corporate profits, thereby increasing income tax revenue, especially corporate income tax. However, trade liberalization increases the volume of imports and exports, leading to a tendency to consume imported goods instead of domestic goods, which will reduce consumption tax. With the form of trade liberalization by applying the weighted average tax rate combined with the reduction of non-tariff barriers, it does not bring positive results for developing countries. Applying this strategy forces developing countries to eliminate quotas and customs restrictions, reduce government intervention, and apply average tax rates on high-volume imports. The tax rate will reduce the amount of foreign trade tax due to the low tax rate. But this helps to increase consumption of the good and is offset by an increased consumption tax. The removal of restrictions should attract investment and increase income taxes.

With the second research objective, the research results show that:

- ***In developing countries***, increasing tax revenue to finance government activities is the driving force behind growth and income improvement. As for each tax, the increase in income tax in developing countries does not bring positive signs for the economy. Reducing income tax, especially corporate income tax, is considered an effective tool for the government to attract investment. Research results have also demonstrated the important role of consumption tax for the economy. In the tax structure of developing countries, consumption tax always accounts for a high proportion. On the contrary, taxing income makes consumption more expensive under current consumption conditions. Foreign trade tax increased thanks to increased import and export goods flow, thereby improving the economy. According to the research findings, developing countries that want to build an optimal tax structure and promote economic growth will give preference to consumption taxes rather than income taxes.

- ***In 29 low-middle income countries***, the results differ from the overall sample in that the lower the per capita income countries, the less likely it is to maintain lower income tax rates. Optimization always brings economic benefits to these countries. In addition, the promotion of economic development also depends on the removal of tariff barriers. Thus, for low-middle income countries, the combination of

increasing income tax and consumption tax will bring positive effects to the economy. However, each country's government needs to base itself on the actual situation in the country to choose tax priorities for each different period. In addition, for these countries, population growth to supply labor for the market, improving labor quality and increasing import and export activities are positive factors promoting economic growth.

❖ ***In 26 upper-middle income countries***, the findings are interesting. While low-middle income countries have always wanted to increase the share of consumption tax, upper-middle income countries want to reduce it. Because when per capita income is constant, a high consumption tax increases the prices of goods and services, then people have spent more money to buy the same quantity of goods, reducing their savings and investment. contribute negatively to economic growth. The government will not reap the economic benefits by taxing consumption, it will focus on taxes on income.

The third research objective is to test the impact of tax structure on economic growth in terms of trade liberalization. The results show that, when developing countries maintain a high level of trade liberalization, it will reduce the positive impact of tax revenue on economic growth. Therefore, the strategy of expanding trade liberalization too many risks eroding tax revenue from creating an opposite effect on economic growth. To mitigate this effect, developing countries may consider adjusting their tax structure. Based on the research results, with income tax, the scale of trade openness of a large country will enhance the role of income tax in economic development. Excessive trade liberalization in developing countries also does not bring positive value for consumption tax and foreign trade tax on economic development. The results of this analysis show that the excessive level of trade liberalization in developing countries is likely to erode tax revenues.

5.2 Some policy suggestions

5.2.1 Policy implications for trade liberalization

5.2.1.1 Chiến lược sản xuất thay thế nhập khẩu

Chiến lược sản xuất thay thế nhập khẩu không còn là một chiến lược xa lạ bởi hầu hết các nước đều đã thử nghiệm ở một giai đoạn nào đó và nhiều nước đã đạt được những thành công nhất định. Đây được xem là chiến lược hữu hiệu nếu các nước áp dụng trong thời gian có hạn, còn nếu sử dụng để bảo hộ quá nhiều hoạt động và vẫn tiếp tục duy trì trong thời gian quá dài sẽ không mang lại hiệu quả như mong muốn. Đặc biệt các nước đang phát triển trong giai đoạn đầu công nghiệp hóa, nền kinh tế còn nhiều hạn chế, các ngành công nghiệp non trẻ chưa có khả năng cạnh tranh quốc tế, việc sản xuất thay thế nhập khẩu giúp bảo vệ các doanh nghiệp nội địa trước sự cạnh tranh.

5.2.1.2 Chiến lược thúc đẩy xuất khẩu

Chiến lược này dựa trên ý tưởng thực hiện những chính sách nhằm khuyến khích các doanh nghiệp sản xuất hàng hóa có thể cạnh tranh trên thị trường thế giới, đặc biệt là xuất khẩu hàng công nghiệp chế tạo. Điểm khác biệt của chiến lược này so với chiến lược sản xuất thay thế nhập khẩu là sử dụng sự cạnh tranh toàn cầu chứ không phải các biện pháp bảo hộ làm áp lực khuyến khích đầu tư, học

hỏi và tiếp thu công nghệ mới để hỗ trợ nền kinh tế. Tại các nước đang phát triển, giai đoạn đầu sẽ tập trung xuất khẩu nông sản sử dụng nhiều lao động. Lâu dài, khi số lao động tiếp cận với công nghệ tiên tiến sẽ bắt đầu chuyển sang những sản phẩm tinh xảo hơn.

5.2.2 Xu hướng cải cách thuế và một số gợi ý chính sách với cấu trúc thuế

5.2.2.1 Xu hướng cải cách thuế của các nước đang phát triển

5.2.2.2 Một số gợi ý về chính sách thuế

- Thuế phải rõ ràng, minh bạch và dễ thực hiện
- Hệ thống thuế thu nhập cần phải xác định một mức thuế suất hợp lý
- Miễn giảm thuế thu nhập phải đúng đối tượng và công khai
- Các ưu đãi thuế thu nhập phải hợp lý với mục đích từng thời kỳ

5.2.3 Gợi ý chính sách cho từng nhóm nước

5.2.3.1 Nhóm nước có thu nhập thấp và trung bình thấp

❖ **Thuế tiêu dùng**

Các nước có thu nhập thấp và trung bình thấp có thể gia tăng số thu thuế tiêu dùng bằng nhiều cách. Trước tiên phải kể đến là thuế suất, đa số các nước thu nhập thấp và trung bình thấp có mức thuế suất GTGT phổ thông trung bình 16.3%, trong khi đó tại OECD mức thuế suất trung bình là 19.7% (theo báo cáo của Tổ chức Thuế - Tax Foundation 2020). Từ đó cho thấy việc tăng thuế suất GTGT phổ thông là hoàn toàn khả thi tại nhóm nước này.

❖ **Thuế thu nhập**

Đối với thuế thu nhập doanh nghiệp, hầu hết ở các nước đang phát triển trong đó bao gồm cả các nước có thu nhập thấp và trung bình thấp, số lượng doanh nghiệp có quy mô nhỏ chiếm tỷ trọng khá cao. Vì thế công tác hỗ trợ các doanh nghiệp này được xem là nhiệm vụ trọng tâm trong chính sách nước, là động lực tăng trưởng của nền kinh tế. Mức hỗ trợ được áp dụng thông qua nhiều hình thức, tuy nhiên một hình thức rất được các doanh nghiệp quan tâm là miễn hoặc giảm thuế nhằm thúc đẩy đầu tư.

Đối với thuế thu nhập cá nhân, có thể miễn, giảm một số loại thu nhập, cho phép miễn giảm một số tiền thuế nhất định dưới hình thức tạm thời chưa thu thuế đối với một số khoản thu nhập đối với một số đối tượng trong những hoàn cảnh nhất định (như lãi tiền gửi tiết kiệm). Xác định mức thuế suất và biểu thuế cho từng loại thu nhập của người nộp thuế. Áp dụng biểu thuế suất lũy tiến từng phần cho các loại thu nhập thường xuyên, khi đó thuế suất trung bình của một cá nhân tăng khi thu nhập tăng. Thuế suất toàn phần áp dụng cho các khoảng thu nhập khác. Ngoài ra cần xây dựng ngưỡng thuế suất phù hợp cho từng mức thu nhập với khoản cách các bậc thuế hợp lý.

❖ **Thuế ngoại thương**

Có thể thấy FTA là một trong những chất xúc tác quan trọng cho phát triển kinh tế, chính phủ các nước có thể xem xét tái cơ cấu số thu hợp lý để hạn chế tác động của việc thực hiện cam kết cắt giảm thuế quan. Đồng thời, tiếp tục thúc đẩy cải cách, hiện đại hóa cơ quan thuế, cơ quan hải quan, tạo điều kiện

cho doanh nghiệp hoạt động, giảm số giờ làm thủ tục hành chính, tiết kiệm chi phí, kiểm soát hiệu quả xuất xứ hàng hóa để hưởng chính sách ưu đãi.

5.2.3.2 Nhóm nước có thu nhập trung bình cao

- **Thuế tiêu dùng**

Xây dựng ngưỡng miễn trừ đối với thuế GTGT: cũng giống như các loại thuế khác, thuế GTGT áp dụng các chi phí tuân thủ có thể là gánh nặng lớn cho các doanh nghiệp vừa và nhỏ. Vì vậy, chính phủ các nước có thể xem xét đặt ra ngưỡng miễn trừ mà các doanh nghiệp nhỏ không bắt buộc phải tính và thu thuế GTGT. Điều này có nghĩa là, những doanh nghiệp dưới ngưỡng sẽ không bị đánh thuế GTGT đối với sản phẩm đầu ra đã bán cho khách hàng nhưng cũng không được hoàn thuế GTGT đối với đầu vào kinh doanh. Hình thức áp dụng ngưỡng miễn trừ đang được áp dụng tại các nước phát triển như Anh, Pháp, Ba Lan, Nhật Bản.

- **Thuế thu nhập**

Để giảm thiểu "cuộc chạy đua tới đáy" đối với thuế suất thuế TNDN, một trong những giải pháp cho vấn đề này là áp dụng thuế suất doanh nghiệp tối thiểu toàn cầu. Từ đây có thể hạn chế việc các công ty đa nước đang ký kinh doanh ở những "thiên đường thuế" – (tax havens).

Về việc đánh thuế thu nhập vốn cá nhân, các cải cách đã có xu hướng tăng nhẹ thuế suất đối với lãi vốn và cổ tức, nhưng một số nước đã mở rộng ưu đãi thuế để khuyến khích tiết kiệm lương hưu và tiết kiệm của những người tiết kiệm nhỏ.

- **Thuế ngoại thương**

Việc bãi bỏ thuế quan sẽ là một lựa chọn đơn giản để thúc đẩy tăng trưởng bởi vì nó có thể được thực hiện, đồng thời sẽ cứu trợ kịp thời cho các doanh nghiệp và hộ gia đình đang làm việc trở lại gần mức bình thường khi đại dịch rút đi. Tính kịp thời của việc miễn giảm thuế quan là một lợi thế mà nó có so với các lựa chọn thuế hỗ trợ tăng trưởng khác có thể mất thời gian để có hiệu lực.

5.2.4 Một số gợi ý chính sách đối với Việt Nam

Hoàn thiện hệ thống thuế:

Tiếp tục đơn giản hóa các qui định, thủ tục về thuế.

Nâng cao tính ổn định của chính sách.

Phát triển hệ thống công nghệ thông tin

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