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COURSE BROCHURE

Tax Policy Design and Tax Administration Reform Training Course

11 – 15 April 2027
Doha

Tax Policy Design and Tax Administration Reform Training Course

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Tax Policy Design and Tax Administration Reform is a 1-week training course for public revenue officers, tax policy analysts and administration managers, in which participants build a tax administration improvement plan. Revenue bodies now face pressure to widen narrow tax bases, simplify filing and close compliance gaps while keeping public trust. Tax Policy Design and Tax Administration Reform at Jupiter Prime Training links policy choices to operations.

Why Tax Policy Design and Tax Administration Reform Matters Now

Three forces shape tax systems today. Governments seek stable revenue that depends less on volatile sources, so base broadening and rate design have returned to the policy agenda. Digital invoicing, electronic filing and third-party reporting give administrations new data, but only authorities with sound registration and risk processes can use it. Taxpayers expect clear rules and fast refunds. An authority that aligns policy intent with administrative capacity collects more with less friction; one that does not sees arrears grow, disputes multiply and voluntary compliance weaken.

Who Gains Most from Tax Policy Design and Tax Administration Reform

- Policy units that draft proposals on tax bases, rates, reliefs and exemptions
- Registration and taxpayer services teams that maintain the taxpayer register and filing channels
- Risk and audit functions that select cases and plan examination coverage
- Debt and enforcement sections that manage arrears, payment plans and recovery measures
- Planning and reform offices that set targets and track administrative performance

Revenue authorities gain most when policy, operations and enforcement staff attend together and test proposals against the same administrative realities.

Tax Policy Design and Tax Administration Reform Capabilities

Participants judge a tax measure by yield, fairness and collectability, then turn that judgement into operational change.

- Assess a proposed tax measure against efficiency, equity, simplicity and revenue stability — policy committees
- Weigh base broadening against rate changes using revenue estimates — finance ministry advisers
- Design registration and filing processes that reduce non-registration — taxpayer services heads
- Build a compliance risk model that ranks cases for audit selection — audit directors
- Specify a graduated enforcement ladder for arrears and non-filers — debt management leads

- Communicate a reform roadmap with performance indicators — senior revenue officials

Key Tax Policy Design and Tax Administration Reform Terms

- Tax base — the set of incomes, transactions or assets on which a tax is levied before rates are applied.
- Tax expenditure — revenue forgone through exemptions, reliefs or reduced rates.
- Tax gap — the difference between tax that should be paid under the law and tax actually collected.
- Compliance risk management — a cycle that identifies, ranks and treats the risks of taxpayers not registering, filing, reporting or paying correctly.
- Audit selection — the method an authority uses to choose returns and taxpayers for examination.
- Enforced collection — measures used to recover tax debt after voluntary routes fail.

Tax Policy Design and Tax Administration Reform Day by Day

Day 1: Principles and Pressures of Tax Policy

- Efficiency, Equity and Simplicity Tests — Ranking Competing Tax Proposals
- Revenue Mix Mapping — Reducing Dependence on Volatile Revenue Sources
- Incidence Analysis — Judging Who Ultimately Bears a Tax
- Behavioural Response Estimates — Anticipating Avoidance and Shifts in Activity
- Policy Brief Structure — Presenting Options to Decision Makers Clearly

Day 2: Choosing Tax Bases and Rates

- Base Broadening Options — Removing Exemptions Without Harming Fairness
- Rate Schedule Design — Balancing Progressivity Against Collection Cost
- Tax Expenditure Reporting — Making Forgone Revenue Visible in Budgets
- Revenue Estimation Models — Costing Measures Before They Are Announced
- Thresholds for Small Businesses — Setting Registration Limits Sensibly

Day 3: Registration, Filing and Taxpayer Services

- Taxpayer Register Quality Checks — Finding Duplicates and Missing Taxpayers
- Unique Taxpayer Identifiers — Linking Third-Party Data to Accounts
- Electronic Filing Channels — Lowering Compliance Cost for Small Traders
- Segmentation by Taxpayer Size — Matching Service Models to Risk
- Refund Processing Controls — Speeding Valid Claims and Stopping Fraud

Day 4: Audit Selection and Collection Enforcement

- Compliance Risk Scoring — Prioritising Cases for Desk and Field Audit
- Tax Gap Estimation — Directing Audit Effort to Largest Losses
- Audit Case Planning — Defining Scope, Evidence and Timelines
- Arrears Ageing Analysis — Deciding Between Payment Plans and Enforcement
- Graduated Enforcement Ladder — Escalating From Reminders to Asset Recovery

Day 5: Practising the Tax Administration Improvement Plan

- Policy Measure Appraisal Exercise — Applying Day 1 and Day 2 Tests
- Register and Filing Diagnostic — Reviewing a Sample Authority's Weak Points
- Risk Model Calibration Exercise — Testing Audit Selection Rules on Cases
- Performance Indicator Set — Tracking Filing, Payment and Audit Yield
- Tax Administration Improvement Plan — Sequencing Reforms With Owners and Milestones

Applying Tax Policy Design and Tax Administration Reform After the Course

- Lead a register quality review that matches the taxpayer register against third-party records.
- Run a pilot of risk-based audit selection on one taxpayer segment and compare its yield.

Tax Policy Design and Tax Administration Reform Questions FAQ

What is Tax Policy Design and Tax Administration Reform and why does it matter now?

It is the joint work of choosing tax bases and rates and building the administration that collects them. It matters now because authorities must raise stable revenue, use new digital data and keep taxpayers' trust at the same time.

Which roles gain most from Tax Policy Design and Tax Administration Reform?

Policy analysts, registration and service managers, audit planners and debt enforcement leads gain most.

How does Tax Policy Design and Tax Administration Reform differ from a corporate tax course?

It takes the view of the revenue authority rather than the taxpayer. Corporate tax courses teach how a business computes and files its tax; this course teaches how a government designs taxes, registers taxpayers, selects audits and enforces collection.

What do you bring back from Tax Policy Design and Tax Administration Reform?

You bring back a draft improvement plan for your authority. It holds appraised options, a filing diagnostic and an audit selection approach.

Tax Policy Design and Tax Administration Reform: The Way Forward

The tax administration improvement plan gives an authority a sequenced set of reforms with named owners. Its first use is usually deciding which compliance gap to tackle first: non-registration, late filing or unpaid arrears. Policy units, operations heads and senior officials use it together. After the first cycle, revisit the risk model and the indicators, since taxpayer behaviour shifts once enforcement and services change.