



Del IVU al IVA y el Código de Rentas Internas 2015

Prof. Edwin Prado, J.D., LL.M
Catedrático Asociado
Departamento de Contabilidad
Universidad de Puerto Rico
Recinto de Río Piedras

Comisión Especial del Presidente para el Estudio de la Reforma Contributiva



Del I.V.U. al I.V.A. y el Código de Rentas Internas 2015



**Prof. Edwin Prado
Moderador**

Conferenciantes y Temas

Lcdo. Antonio Bauzá	Del IVU al IVA: Contribución Sobre Ingresos de Individuos, Corporaciones y Sociedades
Lcdo. Alexis Hernández	Del IVU al IVA: La Transición
Lcdo. Carlos Frontera	Del IVU al IVA: Impuesto al Valor Añadido: Discusión Técnica
José González Freyre	Del IVU al IVA: La Visión del Empresario Puertorriqueño
Prof. Argeo Quiñones	Del IVU al IVA: Sistema Contributivo de Puerto Rico y Posibles Consecuencias Macroeconómicas
Hon. Rafael Hernández Montañez	Del IVU al IVA: La Visión Legislativa

How to calculate a Tax?

- To calculate a tax, a taxpayer must know:
 - **Tax Rate**: level of taxes imposed on the tax base and is usually expressed as a percentage
 - **Tax Base**: defines what is actually taxed and is usually expressed in monetary terms

$$\text{Tax} = \text{Tax Base} * \text{Tax Rate}$$

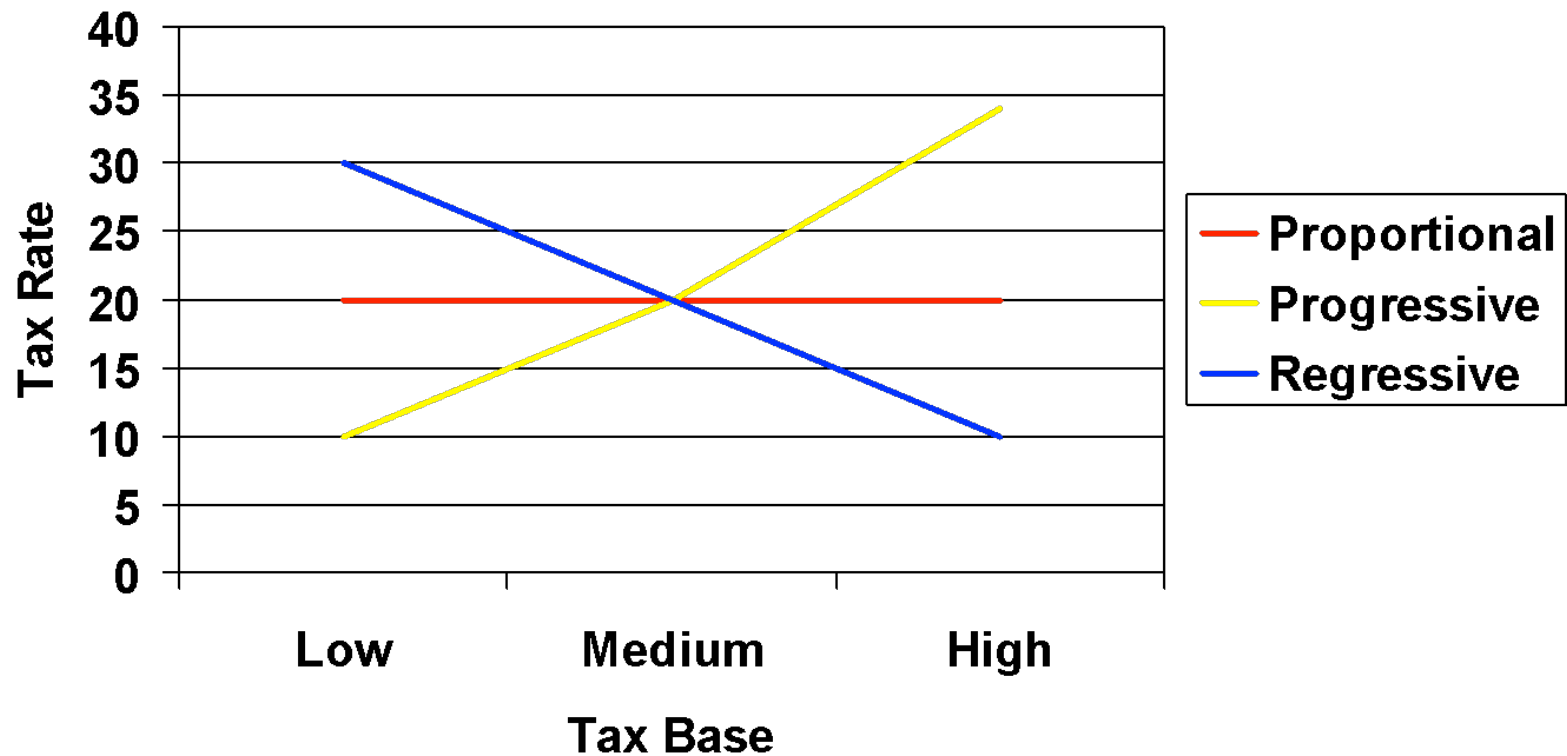
Different ways to measure tax rates

- **Marginal Tax Rate:** the tax rate that applies to the *next additional increment* of a taxpayer's taxable income.
- **Average Tax Rate:** the taxpayer's average level of taxation on each dollar of taxable income.
- **Effective Tax Rate:** the taxpayer's average rate of taxation on each dollar of total income (both taxable and non-taxable)

Tax Rate Structures

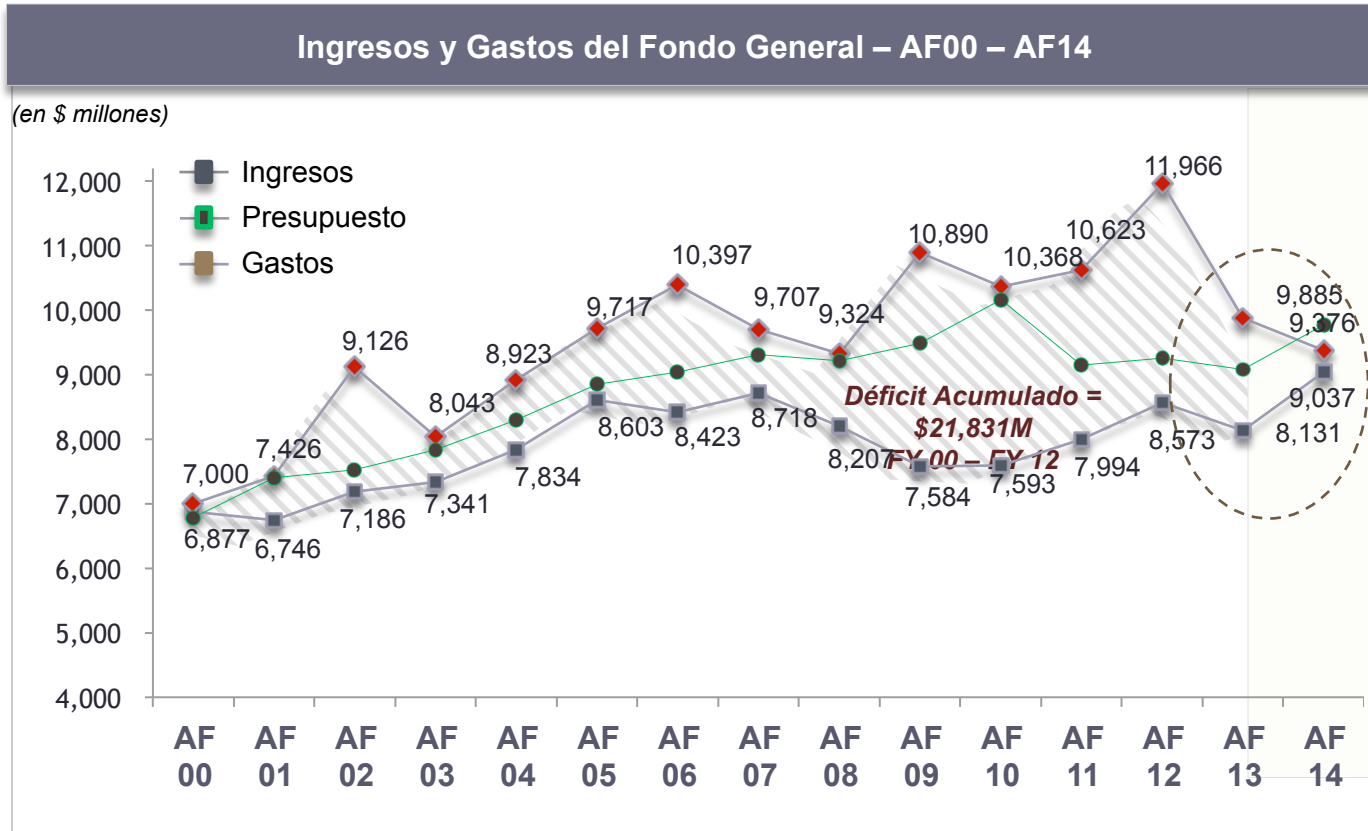
- **Proportional Tax Rate (Flat Tax):** imposes a constant tax rate throughout the tax base.
- **Progressive Tax Rate:** imposes an increasing marginal tax rate as the tax base increases.
- **Regressive Tax Rate:** imposes a decreasing marginal tax rate as the tax base increases.

Tax Rate Structures Example



La Crisis Fiscal de Puerto Rico

TOTAL DE INGRESOS Y GASTOS DEL FONDO GENERAL AF 00 – AF 14



- Del AF00 al AF12 los gastos excedieron los ingresos netos del Fondo General. Creando de esta forma un déficit acumulado de **\$21,831M** en un periodo de 13 años. El promedio de ingresos netos del Fondo General durante este periodo fue de **\$7,821M**, mientras el gasto promedio con cargo al Fondo General fue de **\$9,501M**.

Fuente: 1. AF200 al AF2013 "Statement of Revenue and Expenditures-Budget and Actual Budget Basis-General Fund" según los estados financieros auditados del ELA.

3. AF14 - estimado

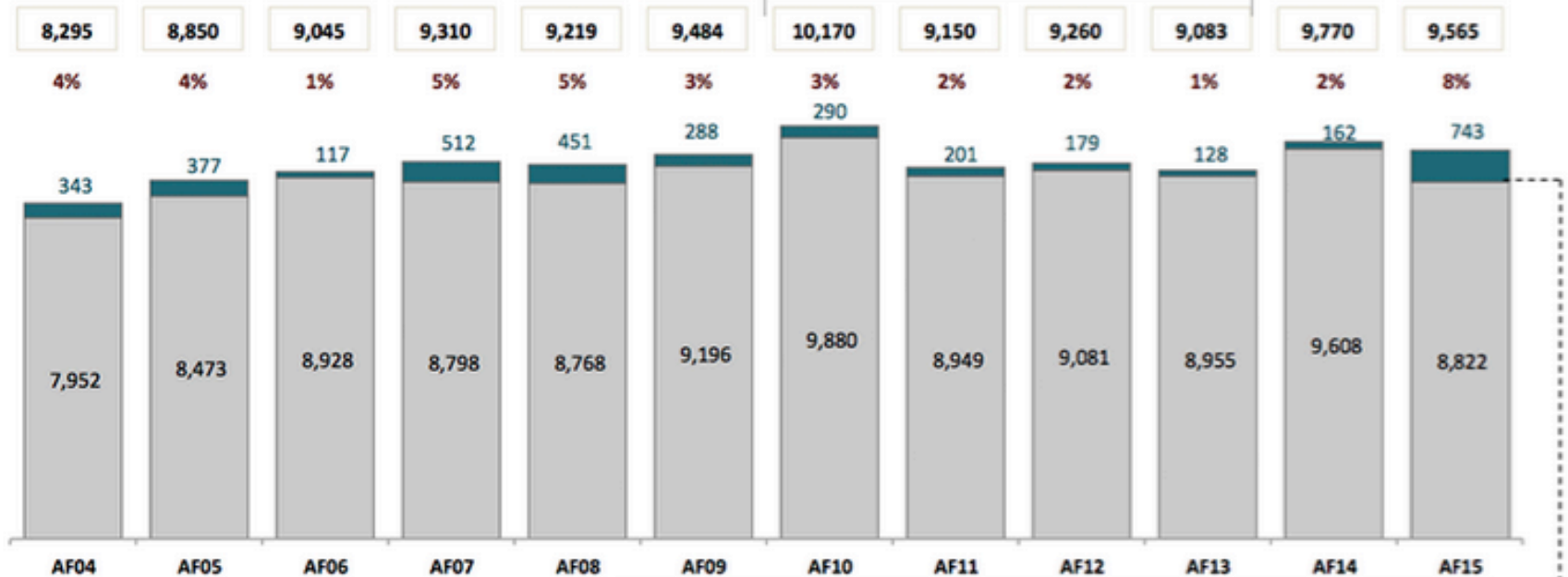
Presupuesto Aprobado Fondo General – AF 04 - AF15

(en \$ millones)

- Total Fondo General
- % Pago de Deuda como % del FG
- Pago de la Deuda
- Otros – Fondo General

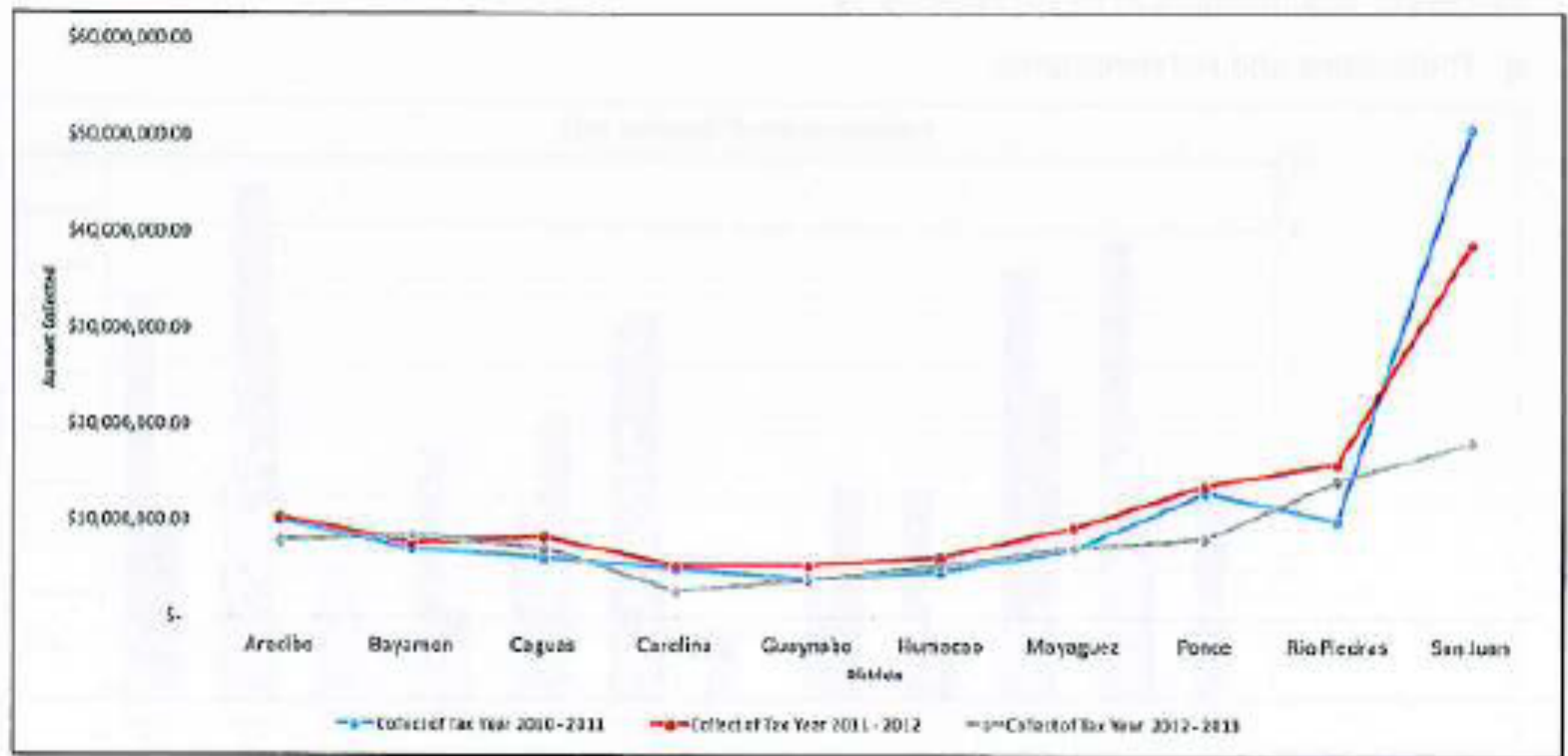
Presupuestos incluyen Fondo de Estabilización:

AF 2010 - \$2,500M
 AF 2011 - \$1,016M
 AF 2012 - \$610M
 AF 2013 - \$333M



Presupuesto AF15 cumple con el compromiso de presentar un presupuesto sin financiamiento deficitario ni refinanciamiento de bonos

c) Tax Collected from 2010 to 2013



The collections for the fiscal period 2012-2013 decrease by 31% compared to the fiscal period 2011-2012 and also decreased by 29% compared to the fiscal period 2010-2011.

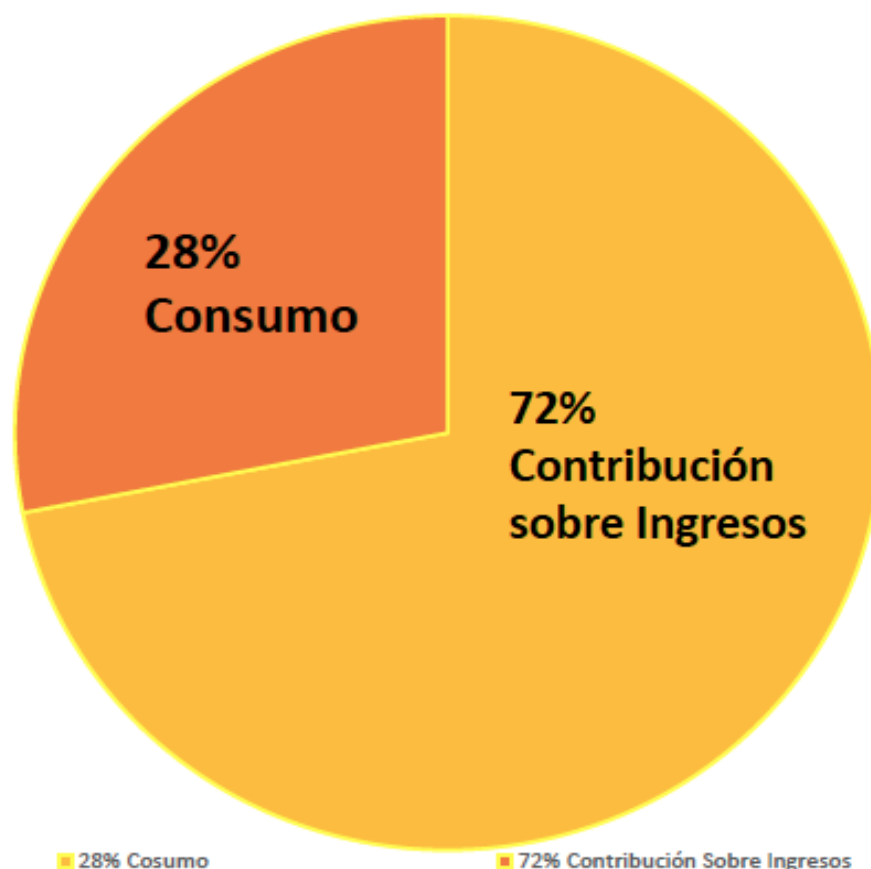


Ley de Transformación del Sistema Contributivo del Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico





Composición de las Rentas Internas AF 13-14



META: Consumo
55%
Ingresos 45%

Tablas de Contribución sobre Ingresos Individuos



Si el ingreso neto sujeto a contribución fuere:	La contribución será
No mayor de \$9,000	0 por ciento
En exceso de \$9,000, pero no en Exceso de \$25,000	7% del exceso sobre \$9,000
En exceso \$25,000 pero no en Exceso de \$41,500	\$1,120 más el 14% del exceso sobre \$25,000
En exceso de \$41,500 pero no en exceso de \$61,500	\$3,430 más el 25% del exceso sobre \$41,500
En exceso de \$61,500	\$8,430 más el 33% del exceso sobre \$61,500

SOLTEROS

Si el ingreso neto sujeto a contribución fuere:	La contribución será
No mayor de \$40,000	0 por ciento
En exceso de \$40,000, pero no en Exceso de \$125,000	15% del exceso sobre \$40,000
En exceso \$125,000 pero no en Exceso de \$200,000	\$12,750 más el 20% del exceso sobre \$125,000
En exceso de \$200,000	\$27,750 más el 30% del exceso sobre \$200,000

CASADOS

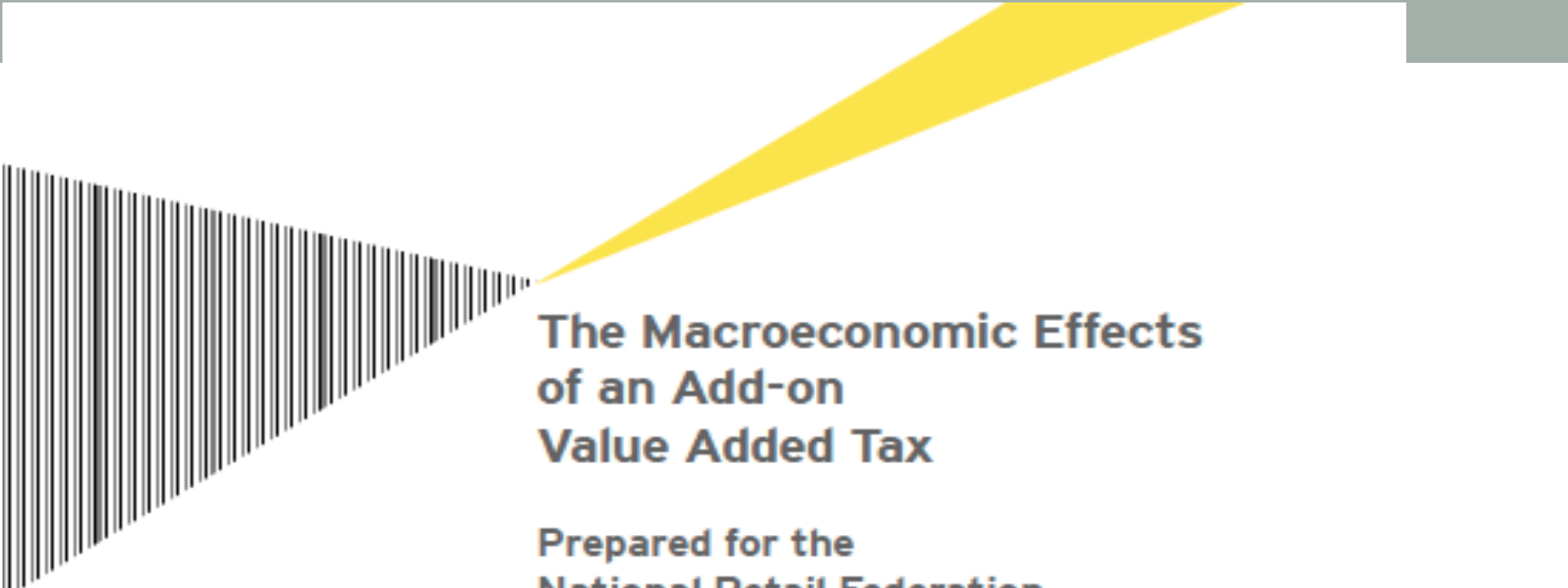
Si el ingreso neto sujeto a contribución fuere:	La contribución será
No mayor de \$80,000	0 por ciento
En exceso de \$80,000, pero no en Exceso de \$125,000	15% del exceso sobre \$80,000
En exceso \$125,000 pero no en Exceso de \$200,000	\$6,750 más el 20% del exceso sobre \$125,000
En exceso de \$200,000	\$21,750 más el 30% del exceso sobre \$200,000

Tasas Efectivas: Individuos



Ingreso Bruto	Solteros		Casados	
	Código 2011	Proyecto	Código 2011	Proyecto
\$ 25,000	3.50%	0.00%	2.52%	0.00%
50,000	9.36%	3.00%	7.61%	0.00%
75,000	15.64%	7.00%	14.10%	0.00%
100,000	19.98%	9.00%	18.83%	3.00%

Impuesto al Valor Añadido



The Macroeconomic Effects of an Add-on Value Added Tax

Prepared for the
National Retail Federation

Prepared by

Drs. Robert Carroll, Robert Cline, and Tom Neubig
Ernst & Young LLP

and

Drs. John Diamond and George Zodrow
Tax Policy Advisers LLC and Baker Institute for Public Policy
and Economics Department, Rice University

October 2010

The Macroeconomic Effects of an Add-on Value Added Tax

Executive Summary

As U.S. policymakers consider ways to address unsustainably high projected future federal government deficits and debt, significant policy changes to both spending and revenues will be debated. The President's National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform is charged with making recommendations by December 1, 2010 on how to address near-term as well as long-term projected deficits. The Commission is expected to consider significant changes to federal entitlement programs, defense and non-defense discretionary spending, and the tax system, including the possibility of a new federal value-added tax (VAT).

The National Retail Federation (NRF) engaged Ernst & Young LLP and Tax Policy Advisers LLC to analyze the macroeconomic effects of implementing a VAT to reduce projected federal deficits. Although there have been economic analyses of various policies to reform the existing tax system, a macroeconomic analysis of an "add-on" VAT as a means of reducing the deficit and government debt has not been undertaken.

This report examines the macroeconomic effects of reducing future deficits by two percent of GDP. The report focuses on a narrow-based VAT that is similar to VATs in most other countries. To achieve deficit reduction of two percent of GDP with a narrow-based VAT, a 10.3 percent tax rate would be needed. The report also analyzes the effects of a broad-based VAT with a rebate for tax paid by low-income households, as well as a narrow-based VAT with a rebate. All of the add-on VATs analyzed in this report are similar to those used in other countries or recommended in various proposals currently under discussion. For purposes of the analysis, it is assumed that the VAT is effective January 1, 2012.

The three principal findings of the report are:

1. An add-on VAT would reduce retail spending by \$2.5 trillion over the next decade. Retail spending would decline by almost \$260 billion or 5.0 percent in the first year after enactment of the VAT.
2. An add-on VAT would cause GDP to fall for several years. The economy would lose 850,000 jobs in the first year, and there would be 700,000 fewer jobs ten years later. By comparison, a comparable reduction in the deficit through reduced government spending would have less adverse effects on the economy, and could have positive effects for economic growth.
3. Although lower deficits and debt would have positive long-run effects for the economy, most Americans over 21 years of age when the VAT is enacted would be worse off due to

enactment of an add-on VAT. A VAT would have significant redistributive effects across generations, reducing real incomes and employment for current workers.

In the face of an economy that continues to struggle, immediate enactment of an add-on VAT would pose serious risks. The drop in retail spending, jobs, and GDP under an add-on VAT has the potential to further weaken the economy in the near term, rather than strengthen it. Other countries have reduced, not increased, their VATs in the face of the recent economic downturn. Reducing the deficit through lower government spending would have much more favorable economic effects – more jobs, higher GDP, a better standard of living for Americans, and a less depressing effect on retail spending – in both the near term and in the longer term.

Fiscalización v. Evasión

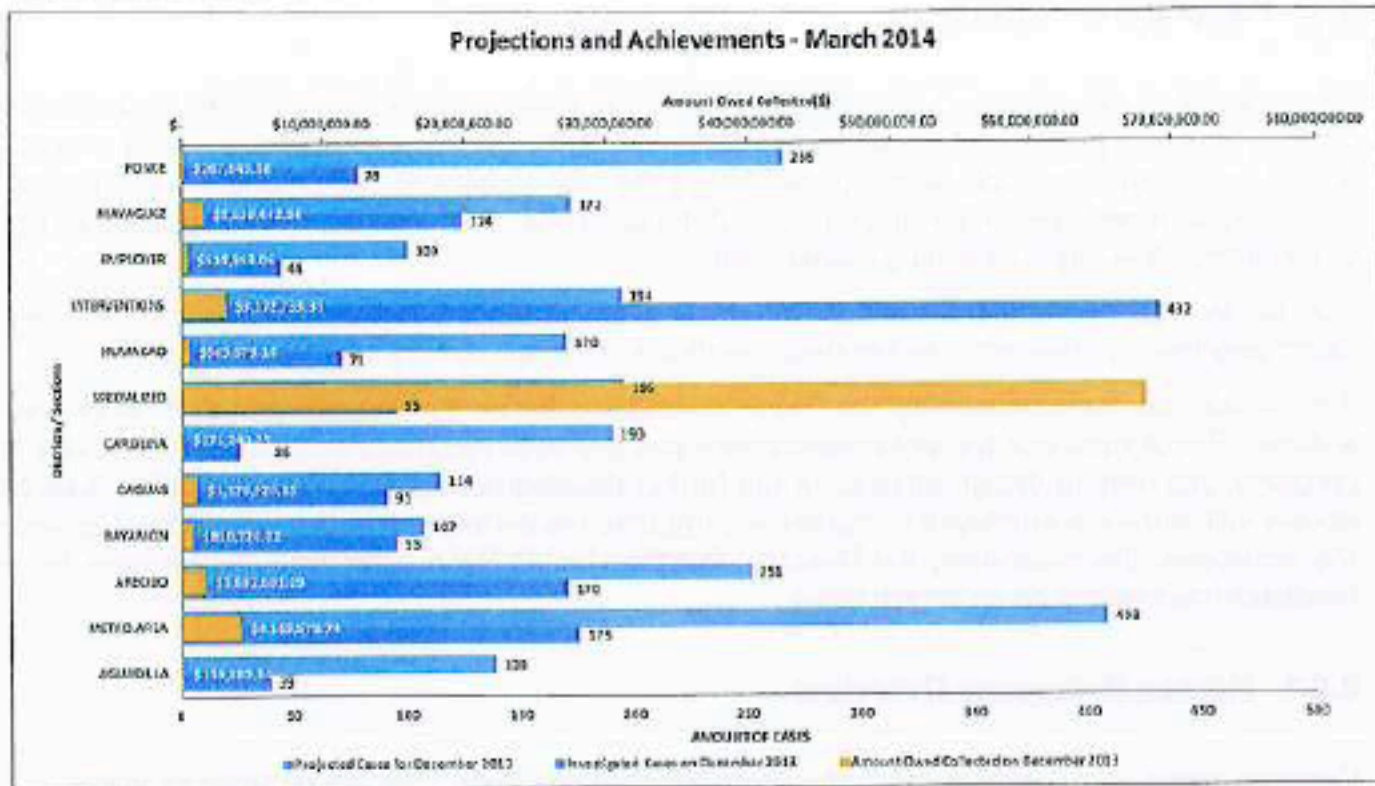


Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Tax Reform Assessment Project

Current Operating Model Assessment

Revised October, 2014

b. Projection of Audits and Real Execution



Fuente: <http://www.hacienda.pr.gov/informe-de-kpmg-sobre-la-reforma-contributiva-0>

c. Summary of Audits Executed and Contribution Collected by District

RESUMEN DE LA LABOR REALIZADA MARZO 2014												
DISTRITO	CASOS PAGADOS	DEFICIENCIA PASADA	CASOS TASADOS	DEFICIENCIA TASADA	CASOS NOTIFICADOS	DEFICIENCIA NOTIFICADA	CASOS EXENTOS	CASOS REINTEGROS ARBITRIOS	REC. ARBITRIOS	REINTEGRO DISMINUCO	TOTAL CASOS	TOTAL DEFICIENCIA
AGUADILLA	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-
AREA METRO SJ	21	80,567.55	2	554,656.00	1	227,332.00	0	1	0	304,570.00	25	1,166,529.55
ARECIBO	0	-	19	206,965.34	0	-	5	0	0	-	24	206,965.34
BAYAMON	0	-	0	-	1	13,494.00	3	0	7	19,941.33	11	33,435.33
CAGUAS	3	6,900.00	1	19,715.00	1	8,174.00	7	0	2	7,826.42	14	43,621.42
CAROLINA	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-
ESPECIALIZADAS	1	605,379.03	0	-	0	-	1	0	5	-	6	605,379.03
HUMACAO	3	23,266.00	1	12,488.00	1	40,099.00	6	3	0	11,473.00	14	87,236.00
INTERVENCIONES	0	-	0	-	323	1,385,551.00	0	7	0	52,458.00	330	1,439,009.00
INV. PATRONAL	0	-	0	-	0	-	2	0	0	-	2	-
MAYAGUEZ	11	50,259.63	3	45,433.17	0	-	5	0	1	-	20	95,692.80
PONCE	1	4,050.00	0	-	0	-	5	0	0	-	6	4,050.00
TOTAL	40	773,461.21	26	818,557.51	327	1,473,564.00	34	11	16	390,276.75	434	3,511,353.47

Note: PDF delivered by IRA

Fuente: <http://www.hacienda.pr.gov/informe-de-kpmg-sobre-la-reforma-contributiva-0>

3.2.1.2 Consumption Tax Bureau

Unit	Total Staff	Current Leadership Situation
Directors Office	19	Director and Sub-Director formally assigned.
Business Services Division	4	No Chief of Division assigned.
Compliance Division	4	Chief of Division formally assigned.
Taxation Section	63	3 Supervisors formally assigned
District Offices (10 districts)	270	San Juan: 3 Supervisors formally assigned Ponce: 2 Supervisors formally assigned Mayaguez: Supervisor formally assigned Beyamon: 2 Supervisors formally assigned Aguadilla: Supervisor formally assigned Caguas: 2 Supervisors formally assigned Arecibo: 2 Supervisors formally assigned Humacao: 2 Supervisors formally assigned
Sales and Use Tax (SUT) Intelligence Division	2	No Chief of Division assigned.
SUT Technology Section	0	Unit currently not operating
Tax Filing Processing Section	0	Unit currently not operating
SUT Audit Section	41	2 Supervisors formally assigned