

Reasons for exempting development projects:

- 1. Avoiding compliance costs in recipient countries
- 2. Political support for targeted projects
- 3. Budgetary restrictions in donor country
- 4. High costs for renegotiating bilateral treaties

1. Avoiding compliance costs in recipient countries :

- Donors have to cope with a lot of different tax systems in partner countries (tax base, rate structure, other exemptions in domestic tax law of partner country, lack of transparency) -> high compliance costs
- In particular difficult with import duties, an important revenue source for many developing countries
- Tax exemptions for donors allow them to focus on their core business: development assistance
- Weaknesses in financial institutions, e.g. corruption, discrimination

2. Political support for targeted projects (in contrast to general budget support) (1):

- Political support in donor countries for more targeted projects: higher visibility for the public, lower risk of misuse of funds and higher sustainability
- But: taxes payed in the recipient country with respect to a donor financed project have the character of untargeted general budget support -> undermines political goal to offer more targeted support

2. Political support for targeted projects (in contrast to general budget support) (2):

- Weaknesses in institutions, tax systems and fiscal planning (e.g. corruption, discrimination) can obstruct the use of tax revenue in favor of the recipient country's development
- Risk that tax revenue generated from donor projects for purposes not in line with the "ordre public" of the donor country (violation of human rights, rule of law)

3. Budgetary restrictions in donor country:

- Tax costs reduce the funds available for development projects
- When budget position for a respective project is not adjusted: the funds available for the project may not be sufficient to reach the goals intended with the project

4. High costs for renegotiating bilateral development cooperation treaties :

• In particular in donor countries, which have a lot of bilateral development cooperation treaties with partner countries, comprising tax exemptions: high costs for renegotiating the treaties

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