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THE ROLE OF PRIVATE BANKS IN INCREASING TAX REVENUES-APPLICATION CASES IN THE GENERAL TAX AUTHORITY

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Abstract:
This study aims to explain the role of private banks in increasing tax revenues, by reviewing applied cases in the General Authority for Taxes / Mahmoudiyah Branch, showing the role of bank transfers sent from those banks in enhancing the increase in tax revenues. The researchers concluded that, through the information that private banks possess When dealing with taxpayers, the tax administration can access the taxpayer's real income and uncover the tax evasion process of some taxpayers, which helps expand the tax base and increase tax revenues. The researchers recommend that in order to facilitate the exchange and access of information between the tax administration and private banks, we must emphasize the necessity of strengthening cooperation and coordination between them in order to overcome the difficulties and problems that may hinder or delay this by finding ways of communication and understanding that are more rapid and effective.

Keywords: private banks, remittances, tax base, tax revenues

RESEARCH PROBLEM:
The problem of obtaining actual tax revenues from taxpayers is one of the problems facing the work of any tax administration because taxpayers who are not tax compliant attempt to evade, completely or partially, from paying the tax by paying amounts less than what is collected from them. Private banks have a role in supporting tax accounting through Providing the necessary information to the tax authority about taxpayers when holding them accountable, thus reducing the problem of tax evasion when taxpayers attempt to hide that information from the tax authority, which leads to an increase in tax revenues. The problem can be formulated through the following question:
Q: To what extent do private banks contribute to increasing tax revenues?

Research Importance:
The importance of the research comes in view of the role played by private banks in providing important information that helps the tax authority hold accountable taxpayers subject to tax to reduce the process of tax evasion practiced by some taxpayers, which leads to an increase in tax revenues.

The aim of the research:
The research aims to know the role of private banks in supporting the tax accounting process in the General Tax Authority, and the extent to which this role contributes to reducing tax evasion by taxpayers and increasing tax revenues accordingly.

Research hypothesis:
The research hypothesis will be stated as follows (The cooperation of private banks in supporting the work of the General Tax Authority by providing information supporting tax work will increase tax revenues).

Search limits:
Spatial research limits: Mahmoudiyah branch, one of the branches of the General Authority for Taxes.
Temporal research limits: Estimated years 2016-2022

The first axis: the concept of banks

First: Banks:

Some studies indicate that the beginning of the emergence of banks was on the island of Sicily, where most of its people worked in fishing, so the fisherman would be absent for a long time if he went out fishing, so he would deposit his valuables with goldsmiths in exchange for a certain fee. (Al-Wadi et al., 101, 2010).
As banks are considered one of the most important and oldest intermediary financial institutions, their primary function is to accept current and savings deposits from individuals, projects and public administrations, and reuse them for their own account in granting credit and debit and the rest of the financial operations of non-banking economic units. (Abu Hamad and Qaddouri, 29,2009).
Definitions of banks vary according to the laws and regulations that govern their operations, which vary from one country to another. It also varies depending on the nature of the activity of these banks and their legal form. A bank is defined as every natural or legal person whose main business is accepting deposits from the public to be paid on demand or after a deadline. (Abdullah and Trad, 19, 2006).
Banks are also known as financial intermediary institutions that provide financial and banking services to demand or deficit units in society. (Al-Shammari, 2012, 283).
A bank is an institution that carries out banking activities authorized by the Central Bank. (Clark, 2013, 33)
Among the features that distinguish banks from other business institutions are profitability, liquidity and safety. They are also considered elements of the credit policy, through which the bank ensures the proper use of the resources available to it and achieves an appropriate return for the bank. (Al-Shammari, 2014, 23).
Banks play a crucial role in the economy. They are the operator of the payments system, considered an instrument of financial policy, and a major source of credit for internal institutions, institutions, and governments. (Berger.etal.1.2015, 89)
Private banking consists of personalized financial services and products offered to the high-net-worth individual (HNWI) clients of a retail bank or other financial institution. It includes a wide range of wealth management services, all provided under one roof. Services include investing and portfolio management, tax services, insurance, and trust and estate planning.
Private banking consists of personal financial services and products provided to high-net-worth individual (HNWI) clients of a retail bank or other financial institution. It includes a wide range of wealth management services, all available under one roof. Services include investment, portfolio management, tax services, insurance, credit and estate planning.

How Private Banking Works

Private banking includes common financial services like checking and savings accounts, but with a more personalized approach: A "relationship manager" or "private banker" is assigned to each customer to handle all matters. The private banker handles everything from involved tasks, like arranging a jumbo mortgage, to the mundane like paying bills. However, private banking goes beyond CDs and safe deposit boxes to address a client's entire financial situation. Specialized services include investment strategy and financial planning advice, portfolio management, customized financing options, retirement planning, and passing wealth on to future generations.
Private banking includes shared financial services such as checking and savings accounts, but with a more personalized approach: each client is assigned a 'relationship manager' or 'private banker' to handle all matters. A private banker handles everything from involved tasks, such as arranging a large mortgage, to mundane tasks, such as paying bills. However, private banking goes beyond CDs and safe deposit boxes to address a client's entire financial situation. Specialized services include investment strategy consulting and financial planning, investment portfolio management, customized financing options, retirement planning, and transferring wealth to future generations.

Advantages of Private Banking

Private banking offers clients a variety of perks, privileges, and personalized service, which has become an increasingly prized commodity in an automated, digitized banking world. However, there are advantages to both the private bank clients as well as the banks themselves.
Advantages of private banking services.
Private banking offers customers a variety of perks and personalized services, which has become an increasingly valuable commodity in the world of automated digital banking. However, there are advantages for both private bank clients as well as the banks themselves.

Second: Bank transfer (bank transfer)

1. The bank transfer process is a banking service provided by the bank to the customer, through which it implements the customer’s requests for transfers to others and accepts what is transferred to this customer’s account.
   A bank transfer is considered a legal process through which an amount of money is transferred from the account of a client of one bank to the account of another client in the same bank or in another bank. This process is given

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multiple names that indicate the same content, such as bank transfer, transfer in accounts, transfer. Arithmetic. (Al-Kilani, 2009, 416).

2. The bank transfer process is an accounting process
   An opinion has been held that the bank transfer process is merely an accounting process by which an amount is deducted from a client's account and added to another client's account. This opinion is abandoned. There is no doubt that the bank transfer process includes an accounting entry process, but the accounting entry process takes place as a result of a transfer order issued by the client to The bank, and the registration process has an important legal effect in releasing the client ordering the transfer from his obligation towards the beneficiary. Accordingly, saying that a bank transfer is merely an accounting process is rejected because it conflicts with revealing the legal nature of the transfer. (Habibah, 64, 2014).

The second axis: the concept of tax revenues

First: tax:

Tax is a major source that the state relies on to cover its public expenses. Therefore, the state resorts to estimating public expenses for the coming year, and based on that, it estimates the revenues necessary to meet those expenses (Noor et al., 2008: 11). Several definitions of tax have been provided. According to the development of the concept of tax and its differences from time to time with the development of the stages of the concept of tax, it has been known as the amount paid by individuals to the state treasury to cover government expenditures as their contribution to the public expenditures that the state needs, as joint members of a political organization targeting public services (4:2007, (4:2007, Jones, as for the modern definition that refers to the contemporary role of the state, the tax is defined as a forced monetary deduction imposed by the public authority or one of the public bodies on the resources of the various economic units with the intention of covering public burdens without specific compensation, and distributing these burdens among the economic units according to the cost capacity. (Mohamed 2015: 64)

Second: Tax characteristics:

1. Tax is a cash tax: With economic and social progress, the tax has taken on the character of a cash deduction from the taxpayer's money (Al-Khatib and Tafesh, 2008: 18), because cash amounts are considered the largest revenue, easier to collect, and less expensive, and their collection is not tampered with (Al-Ali, 2011).:119)
2. The tax is a mandatory obligation: that is, the state has the right to resort to forced enforcement to obtain the tax in the event that the taxpayer refuses to pay the tax because the tax debt has a privilege over all of the taxpayer's funds (Nashid, 2008: 119)
3. The tax is paid finally: This indicates that those charged with paying the tax do not have the right to recover the amounts they paid as tax to the state's public treasury nor to claim interest on it, except for the case in which the taxpayer pays an amount that exceeds the amount of his tax, as the taxpayer then has the right to demand that the tax administration refund it. (Khasawneh, 2010: 85)
4. The tax is imposed without compensation: One of the characteristics of the tax is that the payer pays it not for the purpose of obtaining a special benefit for himself, that is, it is paid without compensation. Therefore, the taxpayer does not have the right to ask the state for a special benefit in exchange for his payment of the tax. (Al-Ali, 2011: 123)
5. The tax is imposed by the state: The tax is not imposed, amended, or canceled except by law. The legislative authority imposes, amends, and cancels the tax by it, and the tax administration, which implements the will of the legislative authority, collects taxes from society (Al-Qatawneh and Afana, 2008: 5)

Third: Tax objectives:

The main goals are financial goals, social goals, and economic goals.

1. The financial goal: Modern financial thought calls for using tax as a means to cover the state's increasing expenses resulting from the increase in services it provides to society. To ensure the achievement of the financial goal, two basic conditions must be met in imposing the tax, which are the abundance of revenues and the neutrality of the tax (Abu Hashish, 2010: 19).
2. Social goal: The tax seeks to achieve balance and social justice among members of society using several means, including:
   A - Not concentrating wealth in the hands of a limited group of members of society by imposing high taxes on those with high incomes, then it begins to decrease as the taxpayer's income decreases, until it reaches an income that is not subject to tax (Abu Hashish, 2010: 19).
   B - Reducing taxes on income resulting from social activities that contribute to solving problems for society, such as companies that provide housing for people with limited income and educational institutions (Alwan and Al-Zayani, 2008: 85)

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3. Economic goal. Taxes are an effective tool in economic intervention to address the problems at hand. Therefore, countries use tax to direct their economic policy and solve the crises they are exposed to (Al-Khatib and Tafesh, 2008: 19). Several methods may be used for this, including the following:
   A - Protecting local industries by preventing the import of similar goods and goods from abroad or imposing high taxes on them (Abu Hashish, 2010: 21.)
   B - Encouraging investments, by giving them some privileges, such as: full or partial tax exemption with the aim of attracting Arab and foreign capital to contribute to advancing the local economy (Iraqi Industrial Investment Law No. 13 of 2006 amended by No. 50 of 2015, Article 15)
4. Political goal. The tax is used to achieve political goals by concluding agreements stipulating the terms of reciprocity, represented by regulating relations between countries, such as preventing double taxation between countries (Samhan et al., 2010: 91) or concluding reciprocity agreements for diplomatic bodies (Iraqi Income Tax Law No. 113 of 1982). Amended Article 7)

Fourth: Tax collections,
which is the stage in which the estimated tax on the taxpayer becomes payable after the taxpayer is notified of the amount owed by him. Here, the tax administration must take into account the collection of the tax at the times most appropriate for the taxpayer and in accordance with the rule of suitability (Mohammed, 2015: 72)
The most important methods of collecting tax revenues are the following:
1- Withholding at source: According to this method, the process of collecting taxes from the taxpayer's employer takes place at the point where income is generated and before this amount is delivered to the taxpayer. This method is applied to the system of salaries, wages and bonuses paid to public and private sector employees. 2009: 52, Al-Frejat)
2- Direct payment method: This method is characterized by its simplicity and ease of practical application. According to this method, the taxpayer pays the tax amounts owed directly to the tax administration, and this is done by submitting his tax return to the General Tax Authority for the purposes of tax accounting or by paying tax deposits paid to the authority. General taxes or in state departments, and this is what is stipulated in the Income Tax Law No. 113 of 1982, as amended, Article Twenty-Seven and Article Three, Paragraph Four.

It is noted that the tax revenues collected by the authority
The tax authority represented by the General Tax Authority does not contribute effectively to financing the state's general budget, as its contribution rates do not exceed 2% at best of the state's total public revenues, due to Iraq's dependence on oil revenues and their contribution to financing the state's public expenditures (Hussein and Alwan, 2024, 18).

The third axis: the practical aspect
The contribution of private banks to increasing the tax revenues of the General Tax Authority
Tax revenues are considered one of the important revenues that finance the state's public expenditures if the state's economy depends mainly on tax revenues. However, if the state is oil-based, its interest in obtaining tax revenues will decrease because it relies on the financial resources it obtains through the sale of oil.
Private banks contribute to the accounting process to raise tax revenues because they represent sources of tax information that reach the tax administration in most general cases, that is, they are external sources, whether from entities or unofficial ones. Through this information, the tax administration is able to identify taxpayers and register them in its records in order to subject them to the tax due on them. Through these entities, the tax administration is able to obtain information that will help it identify new taxpayers and enter them into its taxpayers' records, while listing new activities of taxpayers registered with them that they have not disclosed, whether intentionally or unintentionally, which contributes to increasing tax revenues (Amin, 2000: 135).
Private banks are in the process of increasing tax revenues through their role in providing the tax administration with information on the amounts of import transfers through which importers import various materials and according to a mechanism known to the General Authority for Taxes, as the authority enters this information into an electronic system for transfers that is fed into all Importers' transactions (import remittances) with private banks that come to the Authority from all private banks for the purpose of conducting their tax accounting process according to the percentages set by the Authority for each type of imported materials. To view the applications of the tax accounting process, the researcher visited the General Authority for Taxes - Mahmoudiya Branch to observe how Conducting tax accounting on transfers sent from private banks related to taxpayers' imports. We will provide some applied cases that illustrate the process of tax accounting on those transfers, as follows:

The first applied case:

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A bank transfer was received from Bank (S) showing that taxpayer (S) imported foodstuffs in the amount of $1,700,000 in the year 2016, and that taxpayer (S) is married and has two children?
The tax accounting process was carried out by the tax assessor in accordance with the controls issued by the General Tax Authority and my agencies:
1700000 x 1170 x 102% x 12% = 243453600 dinars
243453600 income
- 4,900,000 permissible for the taxpayer with his wife and two children
238,553,600 dinars, taxable income
The tax amount is calculated according to the applicable tax rates:
250,000 x 3% = 7,500
250,000 x 5% = 12,500
500,000 x 10% = 50,000
237553600 x 15% = 35633040
238553600 35703040 dinars The amount of tax collected on the importer for the year 2016 is estimated

The second applied case:
A bank transfer was received from Bank (R) showing that the taxpayer Y imported spare parts for cars in the amount of $2,000,000 in the year 2017, and that the taxpayer is single?
The tax accounting process was carried out by the tax assessor in accordance with the controls issued by the General Tax Authority and my agencies:
2000000 x 1170 + 5% x 102% x 20% = 501228000 dinars
501228000 The taxpayer's income from imports
- 500,000 2 Allowing the taxpayer to be single
498,728,000 dinars taxable income
The tax amount is calculated according to the applicable tax rates:
250,000 x 3% = 7,500
250,000 x 5% = 12,500
500,000 x 10% = 50,000
497728000 x 15% = 74659200
498728000 74729200 dinars of tax collected from the taxpayer

The third applied case:
A bank transfer was received from Bank A showing that the taxpayer A imported cigarettes in the amount of $3,000,000 in the year 2020 and he is married? The tax calculation process was carried out by the tax assessor in accordance with the controls issued by the General Tax Authority and the following agencies:

3000000×1170+5%×102%×200%=
2631447000 income
-4,500,000 permissible for married people
2630997000
The tax amount is calculated according to the applicable tax rates:
250,000 x 3% = 7,500
250,000 x 5% = 12,500
500,000 x 10% = 50,000
2629997000 x 15% = 394499550
2630997000 394569550 dinars of tax imposed on the taxpayer

Fourth applied case:
A transfer was received from the bank stating that the taxpayer is an importer of alcoholic beverages in the amount of $750,000 for the year 2021, noting that the taxpayer is single, and the tax accounting process was carried out by the tax assessor in accordance with the controls issued by the General Tax Authority and my agencies:

750000×1170+5%×102%×200%=
657862000 subject income
-45,000,000 permissible for married people

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657,412,000 dinars, taxable income
The tax amount is calculated according to the applicable tax rates:
250,000 x 3% = 7,500
250,000 x 5% = 12,500
500,000 x 10% = 50,000
656412000 x 15% = 98461800
657412000 98531800 dinars tax collected from the taxpayer

The fifth applied case:
A transfer was received from Bank E stating that Taxpayer Z imported clothing in the amount of $1,250,000 for the year 2021. The taxpayer is married and has two children. The tax accounting process was carried out by the tax assessor in accordance with the regulations issued by the General Tax Authority and my agencies:

1250000×1170+5%×102%×20%=
313,268,000 subject income
-4,900,000 permissible for a married man with his children
308,368,000 dinars, taxable income
The tax amount is calculated according to the applicable tax rates:
250,000 x 3% = 7,500
250,000 x 5% = 12,500
500,000 x 10% = 50,000
307368000 x 15% = 46105200
308,368,000 46,175,200 dinars, the tax imposed on the taxpayer

Current applied sixth:
A transfer was received from the bank stating that the taxpayer M imported foodstuffs worth $5,000,000 for the year 2022, and that the taxpayer is married to an employee and has one child. The tax calculation process was carried out by the competent assessor as follows:

500,000 x 1450 +5% x 102% x 12%+= 732,395,000 dinars
732,395,000 income
-2700000 (allowance of the taxpayer with his child without adding the allowance of his wife because she is an employee)
729695000 dinars taxable income
The tax amount was calculated according to the applicable tax rates:
250,000 x 3% = 7,500
250,000 x 5% = 12,500
500,000 x 10% = 50,000
728695000 x 15% = 109304250
729695000 109374250 dinars tax collected from the taxpayer

The seventh applied case:
A transfer was received from the bank stating that the taxpayer imported spare parts for cars in an estimated amount of $250,000 for the year 2022, noting that the taxpayer is single, and the tax calculation process was carried out by the competent assessor as follows:

250,000 x 1,450 + 5% x 102% x 20% = 366,197,500 dinars
366197500 income
-2,500,000 (permissible for the taxpayer being single)
363,697,500 dinars, taxable income
The tax amount was calculated according to the applicable tax rates:
250,000 x 3% = 7,500
250,000 x 5% = 12,500
500,000 x 10% = 50,000
362697500 x 15% = 54404625
363697500 54474625 dinars of tax collected from the taxpayer

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The eighth applied case:
A transfer was received from the bank stating that the taxpayer had imported cars worth $300,000 for the year 2022 and that he was married with three children. The tax calculation process was carried out by the competent assessor as follows:

300,000 x 1,450 +5% x 102% x 25% = 44,054,6250 dinars, the taxpayer's income
440546250 income
-5,100,000 (allowance of the taxpayer, including the allowance of his wife and children)
435,446,250 dinars, taxable income
The tax amount was calculated according to the applicable tax rates:
250,000 x 3% = 7,500
250,000 x 5% = 12,500
500,000 x 10% = 50,000
434446250 x 15% = 65166937.5
435446250 65236937.5 dinars of tax collected from the taxpayer

Through these case studies, it is possible to reach the truth about the role of private banks in providing important information to the tax administration regarding the existence of the taxpayer's activity with state departments, and that these financial statements were not presented by the taxpayer, but were received by the General Authority for Taxes within the quotations system, and this proves the role of banks in reducing the conflict. And the friction between the taxpayer and the tax administration that may arise as a result of the tax administration not being convinced of the amount of income provided by the taxpayer in his tax return, so it estimates his amount as a precaution until it obtains external information, or it estimates his amount as an administrative estimate due to its conviction in that and leaves it to the taxpayer to either object to the tax administration's estimate or To accept its assessment, and during all of this there is a state of confrontation between the taxpayer and the tax administration until an agreement is reached between them. However, with reliable and correct information possessed by the tax administration regarding the taxpayer's activity, supported by official documents, then there will be no objection from the taxpayer to such information, which carries within it all the data related to the taxpayer and his activity, and on a realistic basis, then he will accept its assessment because there is no benefit to be gained from his objection, and it is merely a waste of his money, time, and effort.. This trend in tax estimation allows the tax administration to impose taxes on sound rules and foundations, in which several things are achieved, such as achieving tax justice, increasing public treasury resources, reducing the phenomenon of tax evasion, and achieving tax justice by restricting the activities of those charged with paying the tax, thus reaching their true tax base. Calculating the tax actually due on them to ensure the benefit of the public treasury. Through the aforementioned case studies, we arrive at proof of the research hypothesis that there is a close relationship between the role of private banks and increasing tax revenues.

Conclusions and recommendations

Conclusions:
The researchers reached the following conclusions:
1. Private banks contribute to expanding the tax base and the objectives of the tax administration can be fully achieved, as the tax administration can obtain information that helps it limit the activities of taxpayers and determine their taxable income properly, which increases tax revenues.
2. Despite the contribution of private banks in providing useful information to the tax administration that helps it achieve its goals, it has not received the importance commensurate with its role in the tax accounting process by relevant specialists, decision-makers, and even researchers and the state, as other aspects of the tax system have received..
3. Through the information that private banks possess when dealing with taxpayers, the tax administration can access the taxpayer's real income and uncover the tax evasion process of some taxpayers, which helps in expanding the tax base and increasing tax revenues.

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4. Tax laws and rules can be implemented through the cooperation of private banks with the tax administration. Collection expenses can also be reduced in addition to the optimal investment of time, effort and money through the documented facts they provide of taxpayers' activities that help in increasing tax revenues by expanding the tax base by counting them. Optimized for economic activities. All of this can be achieved by finding ways to make these entities more compliant and compliant with the tax administration.
5. The research hypothesis was achieved through studying applied cases, as it is noted that there is a relationship between the role of private banks and increasing tax revenues.

Recommendations:

A set of recommendations can be put forward, as follows:

1. For the purpose of investing in information coming from private banks, all material and programming capabilities must be harnessed to make the tax inventory process successful for taxpayers, whether new ones or those trying to hide part of their economic activities, by the tax administration to make optimal use of such sources of tax information.
2. Due to the importance of the role of supporting agencies in providing information to the tax administration, these agencies must receive greater attention from researchers, relevant specialists, decision-makers, and competent governmental legislative bodies because of the information they can provide to the tax administration that helps in increasing tax revenues.
3. To facilitate the exchange and access of information between the tax administration and private banks, we must emphasize the necessity of strengthening cooperation and coordination between them to overcome difficulties or problems that may hinder or delay this by finding ways of communication and understanding that are more rapid and effective.
4. Increasing the development of the taxpayer's tax awareness of the necessity of declaring all his income when submitting his tax return to the tax authority.

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