EU Corporate Tax Reform: Progress and New Challenges

Session 2 « Pilot schemes as a concrete way of making progress towards an Internal Market without company tax obstacles »

Panel Discussion

Saturday, 6 December 2003

1. Panelists

- Stella RAVENTOS CALVO, Chair of the Direct Taxation Committee of the Confédération Fiscale Européenne;
- Wolfgang NOLZ, Director General Austrian Ministry of Finance;
- Jan VAN DER BIJL, Chairman of Unice Fiscal Affairs Working Group;

1. Panelists

• Chas ROY-CHOWDHURY, President of the Taxation Committee of the small business grouping UEAPME, member of the Tax Working parties of FEE.

2. Organization of our discussions

• Three topics :

- 1 'Home State Taxation' for small and medium-sized enterprises the way forward in practice
- 2 A common consolidated EU tax base for the Societas Europaea the options; assessment of potential discrimination issues; the role of accounting harmonisation
- 3 The 'comprehensive approaches' for removing the tax obstacles in the Internal Market of 25 Member States an overall assessment.

- Each one will be introduced by a panel member before comments / discussions by the other members.
 - 1 Home State: Chas ROY-CHOWDHURY
 - 2 Common consolidated EU tax base : Stella RAVENTOS CALVO
 - 3 Comprehensive approaches : Jan VAN DER BIJL

ROME CT REFORM CONFERENCE HOME STATE TAXATION

Chas Roy-Chowdhury
Head of Taxation
Association of Chartered Certified Accountants

INTRODUCTION – HOME STATE TAXATION (HST)

- HST theoretical or practical
 - Quick recap of the theory
 - Is it practical
 - Why might is happen actual majority voting

THE MELTING POT

- Definition issues what is the Home State
- keep simple
- maybe based upon election by company

Otherwise

- look at management and control
- turnover
- employee head count
- first country of registration

HST SHOULD ALL COMPANIES BE IN

- Fiscal risk will determine the scope of the scheme.
- Large companies already operate across borders
 - tax risk already quantified
- SMEs from most EU States do not participate in the single market
 - fiscal risk depending upon definitions probably less than 2-3% of CT tax take.
 - but greater revenue opportunities from increased trade and employment

PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES - PROFIT SHARE

- No clear cut attribution method
 - turnover is it representative
 - number of employees
 - payroll size etc.
- All have flaws could be manipulated
- Governments need to be bold to help SMEs
- Trust between governments

PILOT SCHEME

• Actual and factual – no to theory

• No short termism – long-term/permanent

Geographically varied and wide

• Tax neutrality issues but these can be studied in the pilot

A common consolidated EU tax base for the *Societas Europaea*

Stella Raventos-Calvo

Why?

- Application to a limited group of companies would allow useful practical experience to be gained
- The European Company Statute without proper EU tax rules will be of no practical benefit
- SEs display an EU "vocation"
- The new legal format will set the SE apart from other companies

Why not?

- Possible discrimination towards those companies which cannot transform themselves into an SE/Competition issues
- In what cases?:
 - Domestic versus international businesses?
 - Those companies which will not be able to adopt the SE form? Why?
- Possible solutions?
 - Compulsory or optional for companies?
 - Compulsory or optional for Member States? (taking into account Statute is compulsory)

 that the European Company

Technical issues (to be tackled in the future)

- IAS application as basis of taxation
 - who issues the IAS?
 - tax rules often diverge from accounting rules
- The allocation formula
 - the same problems as in the case of HST
 - one formula for all sectors?

Comprehensive approaches

J.A.A. van der Bijl

Why?

- One market, 15 25 jurisdictions
- Tax obstacles
 - Transfer pricing
 - Allocation of international/regional cost
 - Cross-border restructuring
 - Cross-border loss compensation
 - Branches vs subsidiaries
- ECJ

What?

Common base?

• Consolidation?

BOTH

What?

- HST for SME
- CCBT for MNE
- Key Issues:
- Allocation key
- What basis for CCBT
- Non-EU income
- Intangibles
- Currency (non-Euro countries)
- Optional?

How?

- Develop a common base adapting IAS to tax principles (IAS only used as a starting point for the first draft)
- Set up a 'High Level' group to monitor and change if and when necessary
- Unanimity vs QMV?
- Enhanced co-operation?
- Pilot projects?