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Analysis and coordination of tax policies

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Annex to CCCTB\WP\058\doc\en

THE ASSESSMENT OF THE POSSIBLE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR NATIONAL TAX ADMINISTRATIONS IN THE EU LINKED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REFORMS AT THE EU-LEVEL OF CORPORATE TAXATION SYSTEMS

Explanatory note

The European Commission intends to tackle most of the existing cross-border tax obstacles within the Internal Market by proposing a new system of corporate taxation in the EU, according to which a new set of rules will govern the calculation of firms' corporate tax bases. In accordance with current practice, such a Commission legislative proposal has to be accompanied by an Impact Assessment (IA)¹, which should provide a description of the existing company tax obstacles, define a number of objectives to be achieved by the tax reforms, subject to analysis several alternative policy options that could address the existing problems and assess their respective economic, environmental and social impacts. In that regard, the possible impact on the tax administrations' costs of each of the alternative policy options for reform (compared to the current situation) is an important effect that the IA exercise should try to evaluate.

The following scenarios are proposed as possible alternative tax policy options that could be subject to analysis in the IA: (i) an optional Common Corporate Tax Base (CCTB) for which only (but all) 'EU multinational groups' are assumed to opt, (ii) a CCTB that all EU-based companies subject to corporate taxation are assumed to adopt, (iii) an optional Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base (CCCTB) for which only (but all) groups qualifying for consolidation are assumed to opt, and (iv) a CCCTB that all EU-based companies subject to corporate taxation are assumed to adopt².

In order to assess the impacts of each of these policy options on tax administrations' costs, compared to the current situation or 'no change' scenario, the following <u>draft</u> <u>questionnaire</u> has been designed. It is intended to collect from tax administrations information on the administrative costs that the 27 Member States' (MS) national tax

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¹ SEC(2005) 791, 15.06.2005, with March 2006 update.

² The definitions of 'EU multinational groups' and 'groups qualifying for consolidation' can be found in CCCTB/WP057 and CCCTB/WP058.

administrations may incur/save following the implementation of a new system of calculating the corporate tax bases, as defined by the previous alternative policy options.

We should be grateful if you would answer as many of the questions as possible. No individual replies will be published or made available to the public. Costs should be representative for the whole of your administration and the currency used should be indicated. Please use separate sheets of paper if you wish to make further comments.

You are invited to submit your comments to the European Commission no later than (date)....., preferably by e-mail to:

European Commission DG Taxation and Customs Union Contact person: Mr./Ms. XXX

E-mail: XX Phone: XX

DRAFT QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE POSSIBLE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR NATIONAL TAX ADMINISTRATIONS IN THE EU LINKED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REFORMS AT THE EU-LEVEL OF CORPORATE TAXATION SYSTEMS

Contact information:

Country:
Name of national tax administration:
Contact person (in case of technical questions):
Tel. (incl. country code):
E-mail:
Q.1. Which is the currency that you will use when giving cost estimates?
* GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF TAX ADMINISTRATION COSTS LINKED TO THE CURRENT SYSTEM OF CORPORATE TAXATION

Q.2. Can you estimate in monetary terms the average <u>annual</u> costs of running the current national system of corporate taxation in your country (during the period 2002-2006)?

ANNUAL LABOUR COSTS			ANNUAL OVERHEAD	TOTAL ANNUAL	
N° of employees (*)	\mathcal{E}		COSTS (equipments,	COSTS	
COSTS		supplies, etc)			

^(*) Number of employees (in full-time equivalents) who work directly and indirectly in the corporate taxation section currently (both federal and subcentral levels).

* ASSESSMENT OF TAX ADMINISTRATION COSTS LINKED TO THE ALTERNATIVE POLICY OPTIONS FOR TAX REFORM

Q.3. One off-costs (i.e. costs that occur only once, at the implementation stage when switching to the relevant alternative policy option): Choose the one-off actions from the list below that you think would occur with the corresponding tax reform and give a cost estimate for each of the alternative policy options (if possible, with a breakdown between labour costs and other costs). For those actions that you do not expect to occur mark "N.A."

One-off actions	LABOUR COSTS	OTHER COSTS	TOTAL COSTS
A) Familiarising/training employees and companies with the new tax system			
1) CCTB: only (but all) EU multinational groups opt in			
2) CCTB: all EU-based companies adopt it			
3) CCCTB: only (but all) EU groups qualifying for consolidation opt in			
4) CCCTB: all EU-based companies adopt it			
B) Adaptation/construction of informatics systems			
1) CCTB: only (but all) EU multinational groups opt in			
2) CCTB: all EU-based companies adopt it			
3) CCCTB: only (but all) EU groups qualifying for consolidation opt in			
4) CCCTB: all EU-based companies adopt it			
C) Other significant one-off costs:			
*			
1) CCTB: only (but all) EU multinational groups opt in			
2) CCTB: all EU-based companies adopt it			
3) CCCTB: only (but all) EU groups qualifying for consolidation opt in			
4) CCCTB: all EU-based			

companies adopt it								
*								
1) CCTB: only (but all) El multinational groups opt in								
2) CCTB: all EU-based companies adopt it								
3) CCCTB: only (but all) groups qualifying for consolidation opt in	EU							
4) CCCTB: all EU-based companies adopt it								
If you have additional	comments on the abo	ve, please elaborate her	e:					
Q.4. Do you think that the one-off costs associated with the alternative policy options would depend on the number of companies opting for the reform?								
<u> </u>								
<u> </u>								
options would depen	d on the number of c	ompanies opting for the	he reform?					
options would depen	d on the number of c	ompanies opting for the	he reform?					
NO	d on the number of c	ompanies opting for the	he reform?					
NO	d on the number of c	ompanies opting for the	he reform?					
NO Further comments on Q.5. Recurring -cost	YES, to a small extent the above:	YES, to certain extent	YES, to a large extent years). The following					
NO Further comments on Q.5. Recurring -cost tries to assess just a	the above: ts (i.e. costs that are rethose categories of retains)	YES, to certain extent Peper ated in subsequent recurring costs that wo	YES, to a large extent YES, to a large extent years). The following and be affected by a					
NO Further comments on Q.5. Recurring -cost tries to assess just a switch to any of the adecrease with respect	the above: ts (i.e. costs that are rethose categories of realternative policy optiect to the current s	YES, to certain extent YES, to certain extent epeated in subsequent eccurring costs that wo ions (either because the ituation). The average	years). The following aley would increase or ge ³ /expected ⁴ annual					
Purther comments on Q.5. Recurring -cost tries to assess just a switch to any of the adecrease with respeamount of each of the the policy options, in between labour costs.	the above: ts (i.e. costs that are relative policy optient to the current specification of reconcluding the 'no characteristics of the control of the contr	YES, to certain extent YES, to certain extent epeated in subsequent ecurring costs that wo ions (either because the ituation). The average extension of the ituation of the ituation of the ions (if possil will enable to calculate	years). The following buld be affected by a new would increase or ge ³ /expected annual reported for each of ole, with a breakdown					

³ In the 'no change' scenario for the period 2002-2006.

⁴ In the alternative policy options.

Categories of recurring-costs that could be affected by a tax reform:	LABOUR COSTS	OTHER COSTS	TOTAL COSTS
A) General management of the system ⁵			
1) No change			
2) CCTB: only (but all) EU multinational groups opt in			
3) CCTB: all EU-based companies adopt it			
4) CCCTB: only (but all) EU groups qualifying for consolidation opt in			
5) CCCTB: all EU-based companies adopt it			
B) Coordination with other tax administrations			
1) No change			
2) CCTB: only (but all) EU multinational groups opt in			
3) CCTB: all EU-based companies adopt it			
4) CCCTB: only (but all) EU groups qualifying for consolidation opt in			
5) CCCTB: all EU-based companies adopt it			

⁵ In particular, take into account in the assessment of these costs that the <u>policy options 1), 3) and 5)</u> require the <u>management of just one system of corporate taxation</u> (either the national one under 1) or the EU common one under 3) and 5)) while <u>options 2) and 4) require the management of two different systems of corporate taxation</u> (the national one together with the EU common one).

C) Costs related to intra- EU transfer pricing	LABOUR COSTS	OTHER COSTS	TOTAL COSTS
(monitoring, resolving disputes, etc)			
1) No change			
2) CCTB: only (but all) EU multinational groups opt in			
3) CCTB: all EU-based companies adopt it			
4) CCCTB: only (but all) EU groups qualifying for consolidation opt in			
5) CCCTB: all EU-based companies adopt it			
D) Other significant			
recurring costs that may be affected			
(saved/increased) by a			
switch to any of the alternative policy			
options:			
*			
1) No change			
2) CCTB: only (but all) EU multinational groups opt in			
3) CCTB: all EU-based companies adopt it			
4) CCCTB: only (but all) EU groups qualifying for consolidation opt in			
5) CCCTB: all EU-based companies adopt it			
*			
1) No change			
2) CCTB: only (but all) EU multinational groups opt in			
3) CCTB: all EU-based companies adopt it			
4) CCCTB: only (but all) EU groups qualifying for consolidation opt in			
5) CCCTB: all EU-based companies adopt it			

native	policy op ecause of	t the recurring otions to increas organisational ercentage	se/decrea or tech	ase in th	e futu	re (beyor	nd inflation), In case, plo
			Decille	merease			
	1) No cha						
	/	only/all EU nal groups opt in					
	3) CCTB:	all EU-based					
	companies adopt it 4) CCCTB: only/all EU						
	groups qu	alifying for					
consolidation opt in 5) CCCTB: all EU-based							
	companies	s adopt it					
•	uld depen	that the recurri d on the numbe YES, to a small e	r of com		pting	for the re	-
	AL QUES	STIONS be how (if app	licable)	you as	sess t	he admir	nistration co

Q.9. Please comment on any other issues that you consider relevant to the administration costs that would be incurred/saved as a result of the tax changes. Give specific examples and explain the associated costs.							
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