



## Chaire en fiscalité et en finances publiques

# Bulletin de veille

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## QUÉBEC/CANADA

### CENTRE CANADIEN DE POLITIQUES ALTERNATIVES (CCPA)

CCPA, « [Le Budget fédéral alternatif 2018](#) », 22 février 2018, 180 p.

Le budget fédéral alternatif du CCPA de cette année accélérerait l'augmentation nationale du prix du carbone pour qu'il atteigne 50 \$ la tonne d'ici 2020.

Depuis plus de vingt ans, le Budget fédéral alternatif (BFA) propose un plan directeur à l'appui d'une croissance durable et équitable au Canada.

Alors que les gouvernements fédéraux successifs ont préconisé l'austérité, nous réclamons de notre côté de nouveaux investissements stimulants dans l'infrastructure socioéconomique. Alors qu'ils ont affirmé que le secteur privé devrait fournir des biens publics, nous avons constaté que certaines priorités—comme l'élargissement de l'accès aux soins de santé, aux logements et aux services de garde—ne pouvaient être abordées que par le gouvernement.

Alors que les gouvernements de toutes les allégeances ont dépensé des milliards de dollars pour subventionner la production et l'exportation de combustibles fossiles, le BFA a souligné qu'il serait beaucoup plus productif et plus bénéfique à

long terme de financer une transition juste vers un avenir sans carbone (zéro-carbone). Là où les grands médias étaient obsédés par le déficit, nous avons exhorté les gouvernements à se concentrer sur le ratio dette-PIB, qui est plus important, et sur l'effet multiplicateur que l'investissement public aurait sur l'économie.

### CENTRE SUR LA PRODUCTIVITÉ ET LA PROSPÉRITÉ (HEC MONTRÉAL)

J. Deslauriers, R. Gagné et J. Paré, « [Productivité et prospérité au Québec : Bilan 2017](#) », Février 2018, 47 p.

Le Québec se trouverait aujourd'hui en meilleure position s'il avait été en mesure de stimuler adéquatement la croissance de sa productivité du travail au cours des 35 dernières années.

Depuis maintenant près de dix ans, le Centre sur la productivité et la prospérité – Fondation Walter J. Somers (CPP) consacre ses recherches sur la question de la productivité et de la prospérité économique du Québec. Une soixantaine d'études ont ainsi été publiées autour d'un thème central, celui du retard économique cumulé par la province au cours des 35 dernières années.

Le CPP aborde cette neuvième édition de Productivité et prospérité au Québec – Bilan en proposant une série de fiches thématiques articulées autour de la question de la prospérité économique du Québec. En un coup d’œil, il vous sera possible de vous familiariser avec les principaux repères économiques et ainsi mieux comprendre les enjeux qui sous-tendent la situation économique du Québec.

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## CHAIRE EN FISCALITÉ ET EN FINANCES PUBLIQUES

L. Godbout, « Quelques réflexions en vue de la bonification du bouclier fiscal », 12 février 2018, 5 p.

Une bonification du bouclier fiscal permettrait de tenir compte de plus de mesures qui agissent à la hausse sur le taux effectif marginal implicite d'imposition.

Le bouclier fiscal est une mesure fiscale qui est relativement complexe dans son fonctionnement technique, mais son objectif est clair. À cet égard, le bouclier jouit d’une « aura » positive sur laquelle il est avantageux de capitaliser en continuant à le renforcer.

L’idée du bouclier fiscal est apparue à la suite de réflexions de la Commission d’examen sur la fiscalité québécoise (CEFQ) et faisait partie de son rapport final publié en mars 2015. Dans cette version du bouclier, plus de mesures fiscales agissant à la hausse du taux effectif marginal implicite étaient incluses, la variation de revenu considérée était par ménage plutôt que par personne, ce faisant la propension compensée pouvait être plus supérieure.

Le budget 2015-2016 a mis en place un bouclier fiscal qui a fait partie, pour la première fois, de la déclaration de revenus du Québec de 2016. Dès le budget 2016-2017, une augmentation du maximum de variation de revenu considéré a été annoncée, passant de 2 500 \$ par personne à 3 000 \$ par personne. Ce nouveau montant faisait partie, de façon rétroactive, du bouclier fiscal 2016.

Les quelques réflexions incluses dans le présent mémoire visent à aller dans le même sens d’une bonification du bouclier fiscal qui aurait évidemment comme objectif d’accroître son effet sur les

revenus des ménages les plus susceptibles d’être affectés par la problématique des taux effectifs marginaux implicite (TEMI), tout en contrôlant la croissance de son coût annuel.

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## FRASER INSTITUTE

C. Lamam et H. MacIntyre, « [Back on Track: How the Federal Liberals Can Deliver Their Promised Balanced Budget by 2019/20](#) », Février 2018, 14 p.

En dépit d’une économie florissante, le gouvernement Trudeau a continué d’engranger les déficits.

During the 2015 federal election, Justin Trudeau’s Liberals presented a fiscal plan to Canadians that proposed three years of deficit spending of no more than \$10 billion annually with a return to a balanced budget by the end of their first mandate in 2019/20. After they formed the government, this fiscal plan was abandoned—breaking a pledge to Canadians. Despite a growing economy, the Trudeau government has, each year since 2016/17, actually recorded budget deficits nearly double the \$10 billion proposed and expects to continue to operate in deficit for at least the entirety of its current fiscal plan, up to 2022/23. There is currently no plan to balance the federal budget. According to the Department of Finance, Ottawa will run budget deficits well past 2040, which would produce a generation of consecutive federal deficits.

The publication is organized as follows. The first section reviews the current state of the federal government’s fiscal position and its fiscal plan for the next two years compared to the plan proposed during the campaign. The second discusses the marked growth in spending that has occurred since the Trudeau government took office. The final section examines what it would take for the government to adjust spending to achieve a balanced budget in 2019/20.

## INSTITUT BROADBENT

Institut Broadbent, « [Les "cinq non-sens" des échappatoires fiscales canadiennes](#) », février 2018, 6 p.

En s'attaquant aux cinq échappatoires explicitées dans ce texte, le gouvernement fédéral pourrait aller chercher des revenus supplémentaires allant jusqu'à 12 G \$ annuellement.

Les Paradise Papers représentent la révélation la plus récente des façons dont notre système fiscal continue de bénéficier seulement aux Canadiens les plus fortunés. Les paradis fiscaux sont utilisés pour éviter de payer de l'impôt sur le revenu au Canada et pour envoyer leur fortune dans des pays où le taux d'imposition est très bas. De plus, les échappatoires présentes dans le régime fiscal canadien permettent aux Canadiens les mieux nantis de profiter de stratagèmes fiscaux pour éviter de payer leur juste part. De ce fait, ces échappatoires contribuent directement à l'inégalité croissante au Canada en permettant aux plus fortunés de continuer de s'enrichir, tandis que les autres sont laissés pour compte. Une réforme de la fiscalité est plus nécessaire que jamais.

En prévision du budget fédéral de 2018, l'Institut Broadbent a élaboré des recommandations pour faire en sorte que le Canada soit une société plus juste et équitable. Nous croyons qu'éliminer les échappatoires fiscales et sévir contre le recours aux paradis fiscaux devraient être des priorités. Le présent document décrit les « cinq non-sens », cinq échappatoires fiscales canadiennes qui doivent absolument être éliminées. Ces échappatoires représentent une perte de revenus pouvant aller jusqu'à 12 milliards de dollars selon les taux d'imposition actuel, et/ou selon les demandes faites par les groupes qui ne sont pas touchés par nos recommandations.

## INSTITUT C.D. HOWE

W. Robson, A. Laurin et R. Wyonch, « [Righting the Course: A Shadow Federal Budget for 2018](#) », 22 février 2018, 35 p.

Budget fédéral fantôme : Des réformes pour attirer l'investissement, promouvoir

le commerce international et encourager le travail et l'épargne.

Ottawa must think long-term, and restore confidence in the sustainability of fiscal policy while responding to sharper competitive pressure on trade and taxation, says the C.D. Howe Institute's annual Shadow Federal Budget. In "Righting the Course: A Shadow Federal Budget for 2018", authors William B. P. Robson, Alexandre Laurin and Rosalie Wyonch show how the federal government can support economic growth and job creation while preparing for the longer-term challenges of slower growth and an aging population.



## ÉTATS-UNIS

### CATO INSTITUTE

R. Bourne, « [Budget Restraints That Work: Lessons from Chile, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and the United States](#) », Tax & Budget Bulletin, #81, 21 février 2018, 16 p.

L'adoption de règles budgétaires formelles ne suffira pas pour obtenir des finances publiques saines, mais elles peuvent créer des objectifs et des cadres budgétaires clairs en imposant des coûts aux politiciens qui s'en écartent.

House Speaker Paul Ryan (R-WI) last year tasked Rep. Doug Collins (R-GA) with chairing a working group to examine budget reforms to constrain the growth in federal government debt.

The need is pressing. Sustained budget deficits have seen debt held by the public explode from 32.6 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2002 to 77 percent in 2016 — a level only previously seen following World War II. Whereas that debt spike was reduced quickly due to huge military spending cuts and sustained high growth and inflation, projections show that in the future, the U.S. debt-to-GDP level will rise rapidly absent entitlement reform or major cuts to discretionary spending.

The Congressional Budget Office previously estimated that getting the debt-to-GDP ratio back to its historic average of 40 percent by 2047 would require permanent spending cuts starting today

equal to 3.1 percent of GDP (15 percent of non-interest federal spending). They calculated that delaying any cuts until 2028 would instead require reductions of 4.6 percent of GDP to achieve the same goal.

Despite widespread acknowledgement of this looming fiscal crisis, politicians have so far seemed unable or reluctant to act. In fact, they have recently exacerbated the problem. Congressional legislation for tax cuts in December, a spending-cap busting budget deal in February, and a previously forecasted deficit increase means the overall deficit is expected to near-double in the coming years as a proportion of GDP.

The Republican working group has therefore considered explicit restraints on spending or deficits in the budget process in the hope that rules might overcome Congress's apparent "deficit bias." In the past three decades, 96 countries have used fiscal rules, defined as "a long-lasting constraint on fiscal policy through numerical limits on budgetary aggregates." Well-designed restraints can enhance budget discipline if there is political buy-in. A key lesson across countries, though, is that if rules are to endure, they must be flexible enough to withstand temporary recessions and adjust to new trends.

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## CATO INSTITUTE

L. Albright, I. Brannon et K. McGee, « [A New Estimate of the Cost of Reversing DACA](#) », Cato Working Paper, #49, 15 février 2018, 13 p.

L'annulation de la politique migratoire des États-Unis, connue sous le nom de « DACA », entraînerait une réduction des recettes fiscales américaines de plusieurs milliards de dollars entre 2019 et 2028.

We obtained data on the age and educational outcomes of nearly 3,000 college students who are DACA recipients — Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals — and used it to forecast their income in the ensuing decade. We then used this data, along with the income we forecast for DACA recipients not in college, to estimate the total economic and fiscal impact over the next decade of allowing this cohort to remain in the country and legally pursue employment. We estimate that reversing DACA would cost the U.S. economy \$351 billion from

2019 to 2028 in lost income and that the U.S. Treasury would lose \$92.9 billion in tax revenue.

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## CENTER ON BUDGET AND POLICY PRIORITIES (CBPP)

D. Rosenbaum, S. Dean, E. Bolen et al., « [President's Budget Would Cut Food Assistance for Millions and Radically Restructure SNAP](#) », 15 février 2018, 15 p.

Le programme SNAP fournit une assistance vitale à plus de 40 millions d'américains à faible revenu.

President Trump's 2019 budget proposes to cut the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly food stamps) by more than \$213 billion over the next ten years — nearly a 30 percent cut — through radically restructuring how benefits are delivered, cutting eligibility for at least 4 million people, and reducing benefits for many others. The unemployed, the elderly, and low-income working families with children would bear the brunt of the cuts. These proposals come on the heels of a tax law the President championed that will mainly benefit the wealthy and corporations and that's expected to add \$1.5 trillion to deficits over ten years.

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## CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

CBO, « [Factors Affecting the Labor Force Participation of People Ages 25 to 54](#) », Février 2018, 26 p.

Les changements dans les politiques fiscales ont eu un impact modeste sur la participation au marché du travail en comparaison des facteurs démographiques.

Between 1990 and the 2007–2009 recession, the rate of labor force participation—the percentage of noninstitutionalized people who have jobs or are available for work and are seeking jobs—was relatively stable for individuals ages 25 to 54. People of those ages are typically finished with schooling but not yet near retirement age and as a group



have the highest participation rate in the labor force.

Between the end of the recession and 2015, however, the rate fell by 2 percentage points, from 83 percent to 81 percent. Although the rate inched up slightly in both 2016 and 2017, it is likely to stay about the same between 2018 and 2027, the Congressional Budget Office estimates. Most of the changes since 1990 in the labor force participation rate have been related to demographic factors, economic conditions, and the government's fiscal policies.

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## HERITAGE FOUNDATION

D. Burton, « [A Guide to Tax Reform in the 115th Congress](#) », 10 février 2018, 35 p.

L'impôt sur la consommation stimule davantage l'économie que l'impôt sur le revenu.

America needs tax reform. Correctly structured tax reform can make a large contribution to restoring prosperity, increasing job creation, and higher wages. It can make the tax system fairer and less burdensome. Both congressional leaders and President Trump have identified tax reform as a priority, and there is clear public support for major tax reform. Tax reform, however, is a complicated issue that encompasses a wide variety of sub-issues with which Congress will need to contend and properly resolve if tax reform legislation is to achieve its proponents' objectives.

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## LEGISLATIVE ANALYST OFFICE (LAO)

LAO, « [The 2018-19 Budget: Proposition 98 Education Analysis](#) », 7 février 2018, 64 p.

Selon les estimations du Legislative Analyst Office, l'État devra fournir environ 200 G\$ pour éliminer l'arriéré s'il applique la Proposition 98.

Governor's Budget Contains \$6.3 Billion in Proposition 98 Spending Proposals. Of the new spending, almost \$5 billion (78 percent) is for K-12 edu-

cation, \$1.2 billion (19 percent) is for the California Community Colleges (CCC), and \$193 million (3 percent) is for the California State Preschool Program. Across the three segments, \$3.9 billion is for ongoing programs and \$2.4 billion is for one-time activities. Under the Governor's budget, overall K-12 funding per student increases from the revised 2017-18 level of \$11,165 to \$11,628 in 2018-19, an increase of \$463 (4.1 percent).

Governor's Overall Budget Approach Is Reasonable but Some Specific Proposals Do Not Address Root Issues. We think the Governor's plan to allocate available Proposition 98 funding to a mix of ongoing and one-time initiatives is reasonable. Including one-time initiatives reduces the likelihood of programmatic cuts to schools if the state experiences an economic downturn after 2018-19. Additionally, many of the Governor's specific proposals—including those relating to the Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF), district support, special education staffing shortages, and career technical education (CTE)—focus on areas of interest to the Legislature. We are concerned, however, that several of the Governor's proposals are unlikely to address longstanding and systemic underlying problems in these areas. In response to many of these proposals, we offer the Legislature alternatives designed to address root issues. In many cases, these alternatives can be structured to cost less than the funding levels proposed by the Governor.

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## LEGISLATIVE ANALYST OFFICE (LAO)

LAO, « [The 2018-19 Budget: Higher Education Analysis](#) », 15 février 2018, 80 p.

Un peu plus de la moitié des étudiants des universités californiennes ont, à l'obtention de leur diplôme, une dette d'environ 20 500 \$.

Legislature Faces Key University of California (UC) Budget Decisions. UC's budget is affected by certain key cost drivers—most notably employee compensation, enrollment growth, its academic quality initiatives, and facility projects. The Legislature likely will want to consider supporting certain faculty and staff compensation increases in 2018-19. We note, however, that UC faculty salaries remain very competitive relative to other

public universities that conduct intensive research. Regarding enrollment growth, we believe UC's funding redirection plan to support 1,500 additional students in 2018-19 generally is consistent with legislative intent. We recommend enrollment decisions for 2019-20 be made within the context of any broader discussion on UC eligibility. We recommend the Legislature consider additional funding for UC's academic quality initiatives as lower priority. Though UC's student-to-faculty ratio has increased the past several years, its student outcomes have continued to improve. Finally, several of UC's proposed capital outlay projects lack sufficient justification. For example, four projects entail relatively large, expensive expansions despite UC providing no systemwide analysis of existing unused capacity. Whatever cost increases it ultimately supports for UC, we encourage the Legislature to think about how to share those costs between the state and nonfinancially needy students. (The state covers tuition for financially needy students.).

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## LEGISLATIVE ANALYST OFFICE (LAO)

LAO, « [The 2018-19 Budget: Analysis of the Health and Human Services Budget](#) », 16 février 2018, 72 p.

La réduction de 200 M\$ pour la « single allocation » aurait comme conséquence d'amener les comtés à éliminer des postes, à réaffecter du personnel dans d'autres programmes de santé et de services sociaux ou à réduire les services offerts.

Overview of the Health and Human Services Budget. The Governor's budget proposes \$23.8 billion from the General Fund for health programs—a 7.1 percent net increase above the revised estimated 2017-18 spending total—and \$13.5 billion from the General Fund for human services programs—a net increase of 2.9 percent above the revised estimated 2017-18 spending total. For the most part, the year-over-year budget changes reflect caseload changes, technical budget adjustments, and the implementation of previously enacted policy changes, as opposed to new policy proposals. Significantly, the budget reflects a net increase of \$1.5 billion from the General Fund for Medi-Cal local assistance, in part reflecting (1) a

lower proportion of Proposition 56 (2016) tobacco tax revenues offsetting General Fund cost growth and (2) a higher state cost share for the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act optional expansion population.

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## LEGISLATIVE ANALYST OFFICE (LAO)

LAO, « [The 2018-19 Budget: California Competes Proposal](#) », 21 février 2018, 7 p.

Afin d'augmenter les avantages économiques du programme California Competes, Legislative Analyst Office propose de ne réserver son accès qu'aux entreprises qui desservent principalement les marchés à l'extérieur de l'État.

The Governor proposes extending the California Competes tax credit for five years. We recommend rejecting the administration's proposal to extend the California Competes tax credit because of problems that are inherent in and unavoidable for these types of programs. If the Legislature chooses to extend California Competes, we offer several suggestions that may alleviate some of its problems.

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## PUBLIC POLICY INITIATIVE (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

P. Conti-Brown, « [The Policy Barriers to Marijuana Banking](#) », vol. 6, #2, 8 février 2018, 9 p.

L'accès limité au système bancaire des entreprises du cannabis rend ces dernières difficiles à régler et à taxer.

- Although cannabis-related businesses have thrived in the localities that have legalized marijuana as a consumer product, the industry has suffered from crippling uncertainty, in the form of limited access to the banking system.
- The cannabis industry thus has been forced to operate in a cash-intensive "gray market," which is a problem. An entire industry conducting all of

its business in cash cannot be fairly taxed or regulated and, historically, has been associated with lawlessness—everything from security concerns, transportation and currency problems, money laundering, and cash hoarding.

- This brief reviews and analyzes the issues that surround marijuana banking, paying particular attention to the example of Colorado's Fourth Corner Credit Union, chartered in 2014 to serve the "unique financial needs" of cannabis-related businesses, but whose application for a master account from the U.S. Federal Reserve System was denied because of marijuana's continued illegality at the federal level.

- Several policy options are available for addressing the tension between federal enforcement and state sovereignty as it relates to marijuana banking. On the extreme ends, Congress could do nothing until the tension reaches a crisis point; or, it could follow the lead of states like Colorado and legalize marijuana completely. But there are several reasonable "middle ground" options as well, laid out in the conclusion of the brief.

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## URBAN INSTITUTE

R. Nunn, L. Kawano et B. Klemens, « [Unemployment Insurance and Worker Mobility](#) », 8 février 2018, 23 p.

La compréhension des effets migratoires associés au régime d'assurance-emploi est essentielle afin d'optimiser ce dernier, mais également les taxes qui permettent de le financer.

Unemployment insurance (UI) helps workers to smooth their consumption after employment loss, but also diminishes their incentive to quickly find new jobs. While both of these considerations have been extensively studied, little or no attention has been paid to possible implications of UI for worker migration. In principle, UI could either reduce or increase worker interstate mobility. If recipients are sufficiently discouraged from seeking re-employment, migration would diminish as workers became less likely to move in search of new jobs. On the other hand, if UI allows recipients to conduct a more ambitious job search, it could lead to more migration and better matches between workers and firms, with important implications

for labor productivity. Our analysis provides preliminary evidence that the latter occurs. Moreover, a provision of U.S. extended benefits that penalizes some interstate moves appears to have a small negative effect on worker migration.

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## INTERNATIONAL

### COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE

Commission Européenne, « [Post-Programme Surveillance Report. Ireland, Autumn 2017](#) », 16 février 2018, 44 p.

Selon de récents rapports, certaines multinationales planifient de restructurer leurs activités. Étant donné que l'Irlande tire une grande proportion de ses recettes d'impôt de ces sociétés, les réformes fiscales internationales pourraient avoir une incidence négative sur son assiette fiscale.

Public finances have further improved on the back of robust output growth, yet risks of volatility in some forms of tax revenue remain. Overall 2017 tax revenues increased at a healthy rate. Although corporation tax receipts came in better than expected, this was mostly offset by shortfalls against other main sources of tax revenue, such as income tax, excise duties and VAT. Overall government expenditure in 2017 has been within budget allocations. Irish public indebtedness has diminished in recent years, but remains elevated. The strong cyclical situation, coupled with a high degree of volatility in corporation tax revenue and heightened economic uncertainty over the medium-term implies a strong case for broadening the tax base and building fiscal buffers.

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### FUNDACIÓN ALTERNATIVAS

F. Vaillancourt, J. Ruiz-Huerta et V. Ruiz Almendral, « [Personal Income Tax Policy Choices of Spanish Autonomous Communities in 2016: A Comparison with Canada of the Rate Structure](#) », N° 08-2018, 29 janvier 2018, 15 p.

## Comparaison de l'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers entre les communautés autonomes d'Espagne et les provinces canadiennes.

Since 2009 Autonomous Communities have started to set their own Personal Income Tax rates for the first time. This is both the result of the 2009 rule change and the difficulties to get other public revenues during the years of the Great Recession.

We will examine what the Autonomous Communities explicit choices have been and see how they compare to what Canadian Provinces have done. Before 2000, these provinces other than Québec were required to use a surtax approach that saw provinces collect personal income tax as a % of federal taxes (tax on tax) using the same number of brackets, boundaries of brackets and progressivity structure. Since 2000 they can and have chosen to use a tax on income approach as noted above. Thus they must make similar choices to those of Autonomous Communities for their Personal Income Tax since 2000.

## ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES (OCDE)

OCDE, « [Taxing Energy Use 2018 - Companion to the Taxing Energy Use Database](#) », 14 février 2018, 58 p.

L'utilisation des taxes relatives à la consommation d'énergie ne s'est pas améliorée dans les dernières années. On constate même une diminution des taux réellement taxés en raison de l'inflation.

Emissions from energy use cause environmental and health damages and they also contribute to climate change. By charging for these damages, taxes on energy use can reduce excessive emissions, while raising revenue that can be used to fund vital government services.

This report assesses the magnitude and coverage of taxes on energy use - carbon taxes and other specific taxes on energy use - in 2015, across different countries and selected country groups, six sectors and five main fuel groups. It also considers

change in effective tax rates on energy use between 2012 and 2015. The analysis is based on the OECD's Taxing Energy Use database, a unique dataset to compare coverage and magnitude of specific taxes on energy use across 42 OECD and G20 economies, which together represent approximately 80% of global energy use and CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions associated with energy use.

## ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES (OCDE)

OCDE, « [OECD Companion to the Inventory of Support Measures for Fossil Fuels 2018](#) », 21 février 2018, 56 p.

Il existe une volonté des États de réduire les subventions accordées aux projets relatifs aux énergies fossiles, puisque cela permettrait d'augmenter les revenus publics et aiderait à l'atteinte des objectifs de réduction de gaz à effet de serre.

This report is concerned with policies that directly support the production or consumption of fossil fuels in OECD countries and in a selection of partner economies. It provides a useful complement to the online OECD database that identifies and estimates direct budgetary transfers and tax expenditures benefitting fossil fuels, and from which it derives summary results and indicators on support to fossil fuels, as well as policy recommendations.

This report emphasises the problems that fossil-fuel subsidies cause in the context of broader policy efforts to mitigate greenhouse-gas emissions, and reviews the various reform initiatives that have already been taken at the international level (G-20, APEC, etc.). In addition, it presents methods for combining the IEA and OECD support estimates and for measuring the support element of government credit assistance.



## ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES (OCDE)

M. Harding et M. Marten, « [Statutory Tax Rates on Dividends, Interest and Capital Gains: The Debt Equity Bias at the Personal Level](#) », OECD Taxation Working Papers No.34, 15 février 2018, 43 p.

La tendance générale, parmi les pays de l'OCDE, est à l'effet que ce sont les dividendes qui sont soumis au plus haut taux d'imposition, alors que le gain en capital réalisé sur des biens corporels est celui qui est le moins imposé.

Ce document présente les différents taux d'imposition des revenus du capital. Il résume notamment le traitement fiscal légal des dividendes, des intérêts perçus et des plus-values réalisées sur les actions et sur les biens immobiliers, en tenant compte le cas échéant de l'interaction entre le régime de l'impôt sur les sociétés et celui de l'impôt sur le revenu des personnes physiques. De plus, le document met à jour les données d'un document antérieur (Harding, 2013) et élargit l'analyse pour examiner le biais fiscal en faveur de l'endettement lorsque le niveau d'imposition sur le revenu des personnes physiques est pris en compte.

## OXFORD UNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR BUSINESS TAXATION

A. Brockmeyer, M. Hernandez et al., « [Casting a Wider Tax Net: Experimental Evidence from Costa Rica](#) », 7 février 2018, 59 p.

Le système d'envoi de courriels testé auprès des sociétés ne produisant pas leur déclaration de revenus a non seulement augmenté la conformité pour l'année visée, mais également pour l'année antérieure et les deux années subséquentes.

The majority of firms in developing countries are informal, and encouraging them to register for

taxation is challenging. We argue that non-filing of taxes among registered firms constitutes an important intermediate form of informality, which can be tackled cost-effectively. Using a randomized experiment in Costa Rica, we show that credible enforcement emails increased the tax payment rate (amount) by 3.4 p.p. (US\$ 15) among previously non-filing firms. Highlighting third-party reports of a firm's transactions further increased compliance. The effect persisted in the medium term, and treated firms became more likely to report transactions with other firms, facilitating future tax enforcement.

## PARLIAMENTARY BUDGET OFFICE (AUSTRALIE)

Parliamentary Budget Office, « [Disability Support Pension – Historical and Projected Trends](#) », 20 février 2018, 40 p.

Pour l'année 2016-2017, le Disability Support Pension (DSP) a coûté 16,3 milliards de dollars au gouvernement australien, ce qui représente 10,6 % des dépenses du volet sécurité sociale.

The Disability Support Pension (DSP) represents a large component of social security spending for the Australian government. This report examines the factors underlying the recent decline in DSP expenditure, highlighting the impacts of changes in government policy. It uses analysis of historical trends to update projections of DSP expenditure over the next decade. The report also examines a number of DSP expenditure projection scenarios over the medium term.

## RESOLUTION FOUNDATION

F. Rahman et D. Tomlinson, « [Cross Countries: International Comparisons of Intergenerational Trends](#) », 19 février 2018, 64 p.

Le paiement des impôts risque de devenir plus lourd pour la population active du Royaume-Uni, en raison notamment d'une diminution du taux de

## natalité par rapport au nombre de retraités.

This report explores the extent to which the UK's generational living standards challenge is replicated in other high-income economies, focusing on trends in household income and experiences in the labour and housing markets.

We look at the shared backdrop to these trends across advanced economies: demography - the fiscal challenges posed by falling birth rates and rising dependency ratios - and the financial crisis - sharp falls in real GDP per capita across almost all advanced economies in the late 2000s (Section 1), before examining gains (and losses) in real household income growth between generations of adults that are still alive today i.e. generations born between 1911 and 2000 (Section 2).

We then focus on post-crisis trends in pay and employment in advanced economies as well as some of the long-run, more structural, challenges facing young people in labour markets (Section 3). We finish by examining the impact that changes in home ownership rates and housing costs have had on the prospects for young people here in the UK and in other places in which housing has been identified as a clear issue for young people (Section 4).

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