



Chaire en fiscalité et en finances publiques

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QUÉBEC/CANADA

CENTRE CANADIEN DE POLITIQUES ALTERNATIVES (CCPA)

L. Frank et C. Saulnier, « [2017 Report Card on Child and Family Poverty in Nova Scotia](#) », 21 novembre 2017, 46 p.

La prestation pour enfants de la Nouvelle-Écosse doit être indexée sur l'inflation pour donner plein effet à cette mesure et réduire la pauvreté infantile.

This year's Report Card on Child and Family Poverty in Nova Scotia identifies a slight decrease in child poverty, with 1,600 children lifted out of poverty between 2014 and 2015. Overall, this decrease represented less than a percentage point change, with 21.6% of Nova Scotia children living in poverty. Nova Scotia had the third-highest provincial child poverty rate, and the highest rate in Atlantic Canada.

Poverty rates in Nova Scotia do vary widely by community from a low of 3.9% in Fall River, part of the Halifax Regional Municipality, to a high of 72.7% in Eskasoni (postal area). Eighteen communities in Nova Scotia had child poverty rates over 30% – ten on Cape Breton Island.

The report card also reveals very troubling inequities among children based on race and ethnicity.

Over one-third (37.4%) of visible minority children living in poverty, 40.3% of immigrant children, and 25.6% of Aboriginal children, The highest poverty rates for visible minority groups were 67.8% of Arab children in Nova Scotia, 50.6% of Korean children. In addition, 39.6% of Black children were reported to be living in poverty. Not surprising, several communities with high poverty rates also have higher concentrations of these groups including many of the communities on Cape Breton Island that include a First Nations reserve, as well as communities predominantly populated by African Nova Scotians, like East Preston (rate of 38.9%) and North Preston (rate of 40%).

CENTRE CANADIEN DE POLITIQUES ALTERNATIVES (CCPA)

C. Eisen, D. Macdonald et C. Roberts, « [The Lion's Share](#) », 21 novembre 2017, 26 p.

En 2016, les plus grandes entreprises canadiennes ont versé quatre fois plus d'argent à leurs actionnaires que ce qui leur aurait coûté pour financer entièrement leurs régimes de retraite.

This study examines the status of the defined benefit (DB) pension plans of Canada's largest publicly-traded companies. Thirty-nine companies on the S&P/TSX 60 maintain DB pension plans,

amounting to one-third of all private sector pension plan assets in Canada. However, only nine plans were fully funded in 2016. Together, the 39 companies oversaw a \$10.8 billion deficit in their pension plans in 2016, while increasing shareholder payouts from \$31.9 billion in 2011 to \$46.9 billion last year.

This paper, co-published by the CCPA and the Canadian Labour Congress, details the extent to which DB pension plans among S&P/TSX 60 companies are underfunded, provides the cost to shareholders that eliminating the pension deficits would pose, and offers a series of recommendations for ensuring the security of retirees' benefits.

CHAIRE EN FISCALITÉ ET EN FINANCES PUBLIQUES

L. Godbout et S. St-Cerny, « [Regard sur les modifications fiscales d'application générale des 30 dernières années](#) », 24 novembre 2017, 20 p.

Présentation de la mise à jour économique de novembre 2017 dans le contexte historique des modifications fiscales d'application générale depuis la réforme fiscale fédérale de 1987.

Le présent Regard CFFP a utilisé le prétexte de la mise à jour du Plan économique du gouvernement du Québec de novembre 2017 pour offrir un outil de référence qui répertorie dans quatre tableaux distincts les principales modifications de mesures d'application générale aux impôts sur le revenu du fédéral et du Québec depuis 1987, les changements aux taux de taxes depuis 1991 et aux des cotisations sociales depuis 1999. L'annexe présente à cet égard d'autres tableaux qui montrent les barèmes fédéral et du Québec de chacune des années, les taux annuels des taxes sur la valeur ajoutée appliquée au Québec et l'évolution des principaux paramètres des cotisations sociales des employés.

À la lumière de l'évolution des caractéristiques générales des impôts, prestations, taxes et cotisations, il apparaît évident que le système évolue.

Depuis que, dans le discours budgétaire 1997-1998, Bernard Landry, le ministre des Finances du Québec, indiquait que le Québec avait un poids

de l'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers plus élevé que celui de tous les pays du G7, tous les ministres des Finances qui se sont succédé, et qui ne faisaient pas face à un déficit, ont tenté de réduire l'importance relative de cet impôt au Québec. Malgré ces efforts, le Bilan de la fiscalité que la Chaire produit annuellement montre que ce constat demeure encore d'actualité aujourd'hui.

DIRECTEUR PARLEMENTAIRE DU BUDGET

Directeur parlementaire du budget, « [Aide fédérale accordée aux personnes et aux familles à faible revenu](#) », 21 novembre 2017, 39 p.

Le coût des politiques fiscales mises en oeuvre pour aider les familles à faible revenu a augmenté de 2,6 milliards de dollars de 2013-2014 à 2017-2018.

Entre 3,2 et 5,0 millions de Canadiens ont un faible revenu. Pour atténuer les effets du faible revenu et pallier le désavantage économique, le gouvernement du Canada offre une série de crédits d'impôt, de services et de prestations ou allocations aux personnes et aux familles.

En 2016, le gouvernement s'est engagé à élaborer une stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté. Pour faciliter les délibérations des parlementaires au sujet de cette stratégie, le directeur parlementaire du budget a recensé les mesures de soutien et services fédéraux destinés aux Canadiens à faible revenu et aux groupes vulnérables. Les données de référence ainsi recueillies donnent une bonne idée des sommes dépensées et de leur efficacité. Elles définissent le contexte pour le prochain rapport du DPB sur le coût lié à l'établissement d'un programme fédéral de revenu minimum garanti.

DIRECTEUR PARLEMENTAIRE DU BUDGET

Directeur parlementaire du budget, « [Analyse des changements à l'imposition des revenus de placements passifs des sociétés](#) », 23 novembre 2017, 26 p.

Selon les prévisions du DPB, la réforme proposée par Finances Canada est susceptible de rapporter 1 milliard de dollars par année à court terme, et jusqu'à 6 milliards à long terme.

Le 18 juillet 2017, le ministre des Finances a annoncé le lancement de consultations sur les stratégies de planification fiscale au moyen des sociétés privées. L'une des propositions discutées est l'apport de changements à l'imposition des revenus de placements passifs des sociétés, comme les intérêts et les dividendes. Le gouvernement a signalé qu'il publierait des propositions législatives en la matière dans le cadre du budget de 2018.

Pour estimer l'impact financier potentiel des changements proposés à l'imposition des revenus passifs, le directeur parlementaire du budget (DPB) s'est fondé sur les principes et les préférences stratégiques énoncés dans le document de consultation publié par Finances Canada le 18 juillet 2017, ainsi que sur les détails subséquents annoncés en octobre dernier.

FINANCES QUÉBEC

Finances Québec, « [Le Plan économique du Québec - Mise à jour de novembre 2017](#) », 21 novembre 2017, 314 p.

Des baisses d'impôt pour les particuliers, un plan pour réduire la pauvreté ainsi que des investissements en santé et en éducation sont annoncés dans la mise à jour économique de novembre.

La bonne santé des finances publiques, les effets positifs du Plan économique du Québec et la vigueur de l'économie permettent au gouvernement d'annoncer de nouvelles mesures pour améliorer la qualité de vie des familles. Ces nouvelles mesures vont permettre de continuer à alléger le fardeau fiscal des Québécois, de réduire la pauvreté, d'investir davantage dans la réussite éducative et en santé, et d'appuyer l'économie de toutes les régions.

INSTITUT C.D. HOWE

W. B.P. Robson, C. Busby et A. Jacobs, « [The Fiscal Implications of Canadians' Working Longer](#) », 21 novembre 2017, 11 p.

La hausse de pression fiscale à prévoir au Canada, en raison du vieillissement de la population, pourrait être atténuée si les contribuables sont encouragés à prendre leur retraite plus tard.

In the report, the authors estimate the future costs of demographically sensitive programs — including healthcare, seniors benefits, education, and child benefits — as well as the future growth of the tax base. With slow workforce growth holding the economy back, the total tab for these programs will rise from 15.5 percent of GDP today to 24.2 percent by 2066. In dollar terms, the present value of the unfunded liability for age-related social spending—amounts to \$4.5 trillion. If Canadians stayed in the workforce longer — and improvements in health and longevity suggest many will be willing and able to do so — their contributions to output and taxes would mitigate the fiscal squeeze, say the authors. How might policy changes encourage longer working life? The effect of longer work-life on the tax base will not eliminate the fiscal pressures demographic change will create for Canadian governments, note the authors. But those pressures are so large that policymakers should pursue a variety of avenues to mitigate them. “Policy changes to enable later retirement would reduce the unfunded liabilities future finance ministers will otherwise need to confront, and brighten the fiscal futures of Canadians,” says Busby.

INSTITUT FRASER

C. Lammam, « [Towards a Better Understanding of Income Inequality in Canada](#) », Novembre 2017, 212 p.

Les politiques mises en place pour lutter contre les inégalités font peut-être plus de mal que de bien au Canada.

In recent years, income inequality has become one of the most animating—and unfortunately most

misunderstood—economic and social issues of our time. Sparked by the 2008-09 recession, the well-deserved backlash against corporate bailouts, the Occupy Wall Street movement, and a deluge of reports pointing to a growing problem, income inequality has vaulted to the forefront of the public's concerns.

Several analyses conclude that income inequality is rising with increasingly larger shares of income being concentrated among the highest earners. Such conclusions depend on the data and assumptions being used to measure inequality. Indeed, many prominent international and Canadian researchers continue to use flawed and incomplete data and research methods to fuel concerns of a growing “income gap” and stagnating standards of living.

This is why we need a better understanding of the true nature of inequality and income growth, including whether inequality is necessarily harmful, how sensitive the inequality measures are to the underlying definitions, whether or not there really is a rapidly growing gap, and the state of income mobility, which is the ability of Canadians to rise out of their respective income group over time. The chapters in *Towards a Better Understanding of Income Inequality in Canada* tackle these issues and offer a comprehensive analysis of income inequality.

MACDONALD-LAURIER INSTITUTE

Macdonald-Laurier Institute Series, *The Case for Fiscal Reform: Lessons from the Anglosphere*, Novembre 2017

- S. Spencer et A. Brill, « [#1 The Case for Fiscal Reform](#) », 15 p.
- A. Brill, « [#2 The Bleak Long-Run Outlook for US Fiscal Policy and How to Improve It](#) », 21 p.
- S. Speer, « [#3 Getting Out of a Fiscal Hole: Canada's Experience with Fiscal Reform](#) », 26 p.
- D. Mahoney, « [#4 Response to the Financial Crisis in United Kingdom](#) », 35 p.

- R. Carling, « [#5 Australian Fiscal Reforms Since 1985](#) », 29 p.

- B. Wilkinson, « [#6 New Zealand's Fiscal Reforms 1984-1996](#) », 34 p.

Des règles et des objectifs clairs peuvent contribuer à renforcer la volonté politique et à démontrer les progrès accomplis auprès du public. La complexité réduit la probabilité que les réformes fiscales soient adoptées.

Federal fiscal reform in the United States is increasingly necessary but over the last two decades has remained elusive. The fiscal reform experiences in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom – what can be described as the “Anglosphere” – can give some context and background to the US policy debate and ultimately help shape a bipartisan consensus for action. As part of this MLI essay series, we have asked scholars and leading politicians – including Paul Martin, Peter Costello, Ruth Richardson, and Graham Brady – from these Anglosphere countries to describe their respective experiences with fiscal reform. We hope that US lawmakers from across the political spectrum learn from these experiences and see how fiscal reform can ultimately strengthen the US economy now and in the future.

STATISTIQUE CANADA

D. Messacar, « [Incidence de la variation des taux d'imposition chez les travailleurs plus âgés sur le revenu du travail au sein du ménage](#) », 23 novembre 2017, 43 p.

Une augmentation du revenu total après impôt a pour effet de diminuer le taux d'emploi des personnes âgées et de leur conjoint.

Malgré la grande quantité de documents portant sur l'estimation des effets de la fiscalité sur les décisions liées au travail que prennent les jeunes travailleurs et ceux d'âge moyen, on sait peu de choses sur la mesure dans laquelle les travailleurs plus âgés réagissent aux variations de leurs impôts sur le revenu. Le présent document explore cette question empirique non résolue à l'aide de données administratives longitudinales sur plus

d'un million de Canadiens et en utilisant la récente réforme fiscale relative à la stratégie d'identification empirique ciblant précisément les couples plus âgés. Plus particulièrement, ce document apporte deux contributions. Premièrement, il est démontré que les travailleurs plus âgés réagissent concrètement aux variations de leurs impôts sur le revenu; toutefois, contrairement aux prédictions types, ils réagissent au taux moyen d'imposition plutôt qu'au taux marginal d'imposition. Les élasticités compensées du revenu du travail relativement aux parts moyennes et marginales après impôt sont estimées respectivement à 0,421 et -0,112, conditionnelles au fait d'occuper un emploi, seule la première étant significative sur le plan statistique. En outre, chaque augmentation de 1 % du revenu total après impôt réduit la probabilité d'occuper un emploi de 1,6 point de pourcentage à 2,3 points de pourcentage. Deuxièmement, la variation des impôts des personnes se répercute sur les décisions du conjoint concernant l'emploi et le revenu du travail, bien que la prédiction de la combinaison de revenus du modèle unitaire soit empiriquement rejetée. Ces constatations offrent une nouvelle compréhension de la « boîte noire » de l'offre de main-d'œuvre au sein du ménage et viennent éclairer la conception optimale des régimes d'impôt sur le revenu et de revenu de retraite.

VÉRIFICATEUR GÉNÉRAL DU QUÉBEC

G. Leclerc, « [Rapport du vérificateur général du Québec à l'Assemblée nationale pour l'année 2017-2018](#) », 23 novembre 2017, 232 p.

La taxe scolaire actuelle est inéquitable pour une partie de la population.

Le chapitre 3 traite du financement accordé aux commissions scolaires par le biais des subventions de fonctionnement du ministère de l'Éducation et de l'Enseignement supérieur (MEES) et de la taxe scolaire. Il porte aussi sur la gestion des ressources par les commissions scolaires, y compris leurs frais d'administration.

Différents facteurs entrent dans le calcul de la subvention du MEES pour les services éducatifs afin de favoriser l'équité dans la répartition des ressources entre les commissions scolaires : indice de défavorisation socio-économique, dispersion et

taille des écoles, etc. Plusieurs d'entre eux n'ont pas été révisés et ne reflètent pas nécessairement les besoins actuels des commissions scolaires. De plus, pour les trois quarts des mesures auditées, le MEES n'a pas pu démontrer que leur ajout était appuyé par une analyse de leur effet souhaité sur la réussite des élèves.

D'autre part, la plupart des éléments à la base du calcul de la taxe scolaire n'ont pas été révisés depuis une vingtaine d'années. Cela engendre des iniquités entre les commissions scolaires, particulièrement à l'endroit de celles situées en région éloignée ou en milieu rural. De plus, la différence de taux de taxation entre les commissions scolaires crée des iniquités parmi les citoyens quant au montant de taxe à payer.



ÉTATS-UNIS

HERITAGE FOUNDATION

P. Sheppard et D. Burton, « [How the GOP Tax Bill Will Affect the Economy](#) », 28 novembre 2017, 11 p.

La réforme fiscale républicaine favorisera l'acquisition de capital et augmentera le nombre d'heures travaillées par la population, ce qui augmentera le PIB.

The House passed its version of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act on November 16, a bill that would reform the tax code by lowering marginal rates for most households, corporations, and small businesses. The Senate Finance Committee reported its version of the bill out of committee on November 16, and the full Senate is expected to take up the bill in the week of November 27. Though the complete details are yet to be finalized, both the House and Senate versions have enough in common that it is possible to estimate the effect this bill would have on the economy in the long run. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act would lower the cost of capital and increase after-tax wages, which would increase the capital stock and number of hours worked, both of which would cause an increase in GDP.

INSTITUTE ON TAXATION AND ECONOMIC POLICY (ITEP)

ITEP, « [Revised Senate Plan Would Raise Taxes on at Least 29% of Americans and Cause 19 States to Pay More Overall](#) », 18 novembre 2017, 36 p.

En 2027, 1 % des Américains les plus riches bénéficieront d'une réduction d'impôt moyenne de plus de 9 000 \$, tandis que le trois quarts des contribuables ayant un faible revenu subiront une hausse moyenne d'impôt de 160 \$.

The tax bill reported out of the Senate Finance Committee on Nov. 16 would raise taxes on at least 29 percent of Americans and cause the populations of 19 states to pay more in federal taxes in 2027 than they do today. The lowest-earning three-fifths of Americans would pay more on average in federal taxes, while the top 40 percent on average would receive a tax cut.

LEGISLATIVE ANALYST OFFICE (LAO)

LAO, « [The 2018-19 Budget: California's Fiscal Outlook](#) », 15 novembre 2017, 28 p.

La proposition 56 permettra d'augmenter en 2018-2019 la taxe d'accise sur les cigarettes et les autres produits du tabac. Ce revenu supplémentaire, estimé à 800 millions de dollars, palliera la hausse du tarif des professionnels de la santé ainsi que la croissance annuelle de Medi-Cal.

The near-term budget outlook is positive. Under our current estimates, the state would have \$19.3 billion in total reserves (including \$7.5 billion in discretionary reserves) at the end of 2018-19, assuming the Legislature makes no additional budget commitments. The Legislature can use discretionary resources to build more budget reserves, increase spending, and/or reduce taxes. We also estimate the Legislature will have \$5.3

billion in uncommitted school and community college (Proposition 98) funds to allocate in 2018-19. We provide more detail on our estimates of Proposition 98 funding in a separate report accompanying this outlook. The state has made significant progress in preparing for the next recession. To assess the longer-term budget outlook, we present two illustrative economic scenarios for fiscal years after 2018-19. Under a moderate recession scenario, the state has enough reserves to cover its deficits until 2021-22, assuming the Legislature makes no additional budget commitments. Additional budget commitments in the near term could cause the state to exhaust its reserves earlier in the next recession.

TAX POLICY CENTER

TPC, « [The Tax Reform Trade-off: Eliminating Tax Expenditures, Reducing Rates \(Part 2\)](#) », 15 novembre 2017, 26 p.

Si les dépenses fiscales pour la recherche et l'expérimentation étaient rajoutées au calcul de l'impôt sur le revenu des sociétés, le taux d'impôt sur le revenu des sociétés passerait de 26 % à 27,1 %.

In Part 1 of this exercise, TPC estimated the revenue and distributional effects of proposals that would eliminate almost all income tax expenditures to lower individual and corporate tax rates and maintain long-run revenue neutrality for the Federal tax system. The results of Part 1 showed that individual and corporate income tax rates could be substantially reduced while meeting the dual constraints of long-run revenue neutrality and maintaining the distributional consequences of the current tax system.

Part 2 of this exercise restores several tax expenditures and calculates the income tax rates necessary to maintain long-run revenue neutrality. This portion of the exercise illustrates a drawback of considering tax expenditures in isolation: that approach ignores interaction effects between tax expenditures.

URBAN INSTITUTE

E. Maag et J.B. Isaacs, « [Impact of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act on Families with Young Children](#) », 28 novembre 2017, 12 p.

La "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act" résulte en une réduction d'impôts de 1,5 billions \$ entre 2018 et 2027, sans toutefois accorder de baisse d'impôts aux familles avec enfants, qui, dans les premières années, verraient leurs impôts diminuer et augmenter par la suite.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) would reduce tax revenue by nearly \$1.5 trillion over the 10-year budget window from FY2018 to FY2027. Analysis by the Tax Policy Center shows that the tax cuts would tilt heavily toward the highest fifth of the income distribution, largely the result of cuts to the corporate income tax, other reductions in taxation of business income, and reductions in the estate tax. Very few tax-lowering changes in the bill are targeted at families with children—and none at families with very young children. This approach seems to ignore research emphasizing that early childhood lays the foundation for lifelong skills, behaviors, and health. In the early years of the TCJA, on average, families with children receive only modest benefits from the tax bills. By 2027, families with children in the lowest two-fifths of the income distribution would owe more tax under the House version of the TCJA than under current law, and families in the middle income quintile would receive only a very small average tax cut. By 2027, all but the highest income families would owe more tax under the TCJA than under current law. Similar results characterize the Senate version of the TCJA.

URBAN INSTITUTE

M. Randall et K. Rueben, « [Sustainable Budgeting in the States: Evidence on State Budget Institutions and Practices](#) », 27 novembre 2017, 102 p.

Pour bien comprendre les incidences qu'ont les changements en matière de fiscalité sur d'autres sphères, il serait

pertinent de travailler de pair avec les différentes institutions fiscales.

States adopt a variety of budget practices to help define spending priorities and influence fiscal outcomes. However, not all budget practices achieve the desired fiscal objectives, and some practices may compromise states' long-term fiscal sustainability. This report discusses evidence from the literature on budgeting timelines, baselines and forecasting; budget requirements and restrictions; and budget transparency measures to identify best practices and curate an evidence-based toolkit for policymakers to produce healthy state budgets. It discusses how political context and institutions affect budgets and the role of budget influencers across various government branches and outside interest groups. A review of the literature suggests that states should focus on sustainable systems, design, evidence and implementation to improve budget practices and fiscal outcomes.

URBAN INSTITUTE

L. Giannarelli, L. Wheaton et J. Morton, « [Estimating the Potential Impacts of the Administration's Fiscal Year 2018 Budget Proposal on Safety Net Programs Using Microsimulation](#) », 16 novembre 2017, 41 p.

Le groupe le plus affecté par les propositions fiscales actuelles aux États-Unis serait les familles ayant un revenu annuel inférieur à 10 000 \$.

The administration's FY 18 budget proposal includes specific changes in five safety net programs, and a general cut in non-defense discretionary spending that could affect other programs. This analysis estimates the potential family-level impacts of those changes by applying a comprehensive microsimulation model to Current Population Survey data, with adjustments to have the data better represent the population and economy in 2018. We find that about one in five families are affected, losing an average of \$1230 in annual resources. Almost 2.9 million families are estimated to lose at least \$2,500 in annual resources.



INTERNATIONAL

COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE

Commission Européenne, « [The ESM Stability Support Programme for Greece, First and Second Reviews - July 2017 Background Report](#) », 13 novembre 2017, 192 p.

La Grèce a surpassé les attentes en matière de fiscalité, notamment en ce qui a trait à son administration fiscale.

In the face of massive external and internal imbalances, which resulted in the loss of market access, in April 2010 Greece requested financial assistance from its European and international partners. In May 2010, the Greek authorities signed a financial assistance programme with the European partners with a financial envelope of EUR 80 billion, as well as a standby arrangement of up to EUR 30 billion from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Financing from European partners was provided through the Greek Loan Facility (GLF). Despite some progress in tackling imbalances and implementing reforms, as well as disbursements of EUR 73 billion from the GLF and IMF, Greece signed a second financial assistance programme in March 2012. A financing envelope of EUR 144.7 billion was provided by European partners through the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF), as well as EUR 19.8 billion by the IMF. This financial assistance was also accompanied by measures to restructure private sector debt, leading to a reduction in Greece's debt stock by some EUR 107 billion. Considerable progress in correcting imbalances and implementing reforms was made up to the closure of the 4th review of the EFSF programme in mid-2014. However, despite two extensions, the EFSF programme expired without being completed in June 2015.

CONFÉDÉRATION FISCALE EUROPÉENNE (CFE)

CFE, « [CFE Opinion Statement FC 07/2017 on Tax Certainty](#) », 20 novembre 2017, 6 p.

Les règles générales anti-évitement (RGAÉ) sont susceptibles d'entraîner une grande incertitude fiscale auprès des contribuables.

In a time of immense change in the international tax environment, CFE believes that tax certainty must become a priority of policy makers. The following Opinion Statement examines the importance of tax certainty through an analysis of the implications of tax uncertainty and conversely, the benefits of tax certainty.

FONDS MONÉTAIRE INTERNATIONAL (FMI)

Gabriel Di Bella, Oksana Dynnikova et Francesco Grigoli, « [Fiscal Federalism and Regional Performance](#) », Working Papers No. 17/265, 26 novembre 2017, 23 p.

Évaluation de l'efficacité des politiques fiscales régionales de la Russie.

Sound regional policies are essential for balanced and sustained economic growth. The interaction of federal and regional policies with cross-regional structural differences affect human and physical capital formation, the business climate, private investment, market depth, and competition. This paper summarizes the main elements of Russia's fiscal federalism, describes the channels through which it operates, and assesses the effectiveness of regional transfers in reducing regional disparities. The results suggest that federal transfers to regions contributed to reducing disparities arising from heterogeneous regional tax bases and fiscal revenues. This allowed regions with initially lower per capita income to increase human and physical capital at higher rates. There is little evidence for transfers contributing to increased cross-regional growth synchronization. The results also suggest that federal transfers did not significantly improve regional fiscal sustainability, a conclusion that is supported by the lack of convergence in per capita real income across Russian regions in the last 15 years.

FONDS MONÉTAIRE INTERNATIONAL (FMI)

Anja Baum, Sanjeev Gupta et al, « [Corruption, Taxes and Compliance](#) », 17 novembre 2017, 31 p.

Comment la corruption peut être associée aux recettes fiscales.

This paper revisits the effects of corruption on the state's capacity to raise revenue, building on the existing empirical literature using new and more disaggregated data. We use a comprehensive dataset for 147 countries spanning 1995-2014, compiled by the IMF. It finds that—consistent with the existing literature—corruption is negatively associated with overall tax revenue, and most of its components. This relationship is predominantly influenced by the way corruption interacts with tax compliance. The establishment of large taxpayer offices improves tax compliance by dampening the perception of corruption, thereby boosting revenue.

INSTITUTE FOR FISCAL STUDIES

T. Bowler, « [The Implications of Recent Additions to HMRC Powers and the Shifting Balance in the Relationship with Taxpayers](#) », 20 novembre 2017, 36 p.

Les pénalités que peut octroyer l'HMRC sont si élevées que peu de gens voudront contester devant les tribunaux la taxe réclamée par HMRC. Ce pouvoir quasi judiciaire mine l'accès à la justice des contribuables.

Over the last three years, Her Majesty's Revenue & Customs (HMRC) has been given additional powers which have generated significant comment and debate. Those powers have enabled HMRC to seek payment of tax that is disputed by taxpayers prior to its resolution ('Advance Payment Notices' or 'APNs'); to require taxpayers to follow judicial decisions or risk significant penalties if they continue to dispute the amount of tax due ('Follower Notices' or 'FNs'); and to extract money from taxpayers bank accounts to pay outstanding amounts of tax.

Much of the comment regarding those powers has concerned the effectiveness of safeguards for taxpayers. Further measures to extend HMRC's powers were contained in the Finance Act 2016, raising similar concerns regarding the availability of safeguards for taxpayers. Yet further measures were proposed for the Finance Act 2017 and are now included in the 'catch-up' second Finance Bill of 2017.¹ This paper considers what safeguards are available and the extent to which the safeguards are adequate given the increased powers parliament is giving to HMRC. It also considers the implications of these measures for the relationship between HMRC and taxpayers.

INSTITUTE FOR FISCAL STUDIES

L. Gadenne, « [VAT and Simplified Tax Schemes: Preliminary Results](#) », 20 novembre 2017, 13 p.

La nouvelle réforme a augmenté de 6 % le nombre d'entreprises enregistrées pour payer de l'impôt.

This briefing note presents preliminary results from a study on value added tax (VAT) and tax compliance in the Indian state of West Bengal. It focuses particularly on the impact of a tax reform that lowered the compliance costs small firms faced when paying their taxes. This is a pressing issue for many governments in low- and middle-income countries, which view widening the tax net as a key priority, but must seek to do so without placing an excessive burden on small firms that are often ill-equipped to comply with complex administrative processes.

In 2013 the West Bengal government implemented a reform that introduced a new form of paying tax – the composite scheme. The two previously-existing schemes under which firms paid tax were regarded as potentially too cumbersome for small firms to comply with. Thus, such firms were given the option of choosing the composite scheme, under which they would only have to pay a lump-sum amount once a year and file a very minimal tax form.

ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES (OCDE)

OCDE, « [Statistiques des recettes publiques 1965-2016 - Étude spéciale : indicateurs complémentaires relatifs aux recettes fiscales](#) », 23 novembre 2017, 351 p.

Même si, pour 2015-2016, le ratio moyen des recettes fiscales rapportées au PIB des pays de l'OCDE est le plus élevé des cinquante dernières années, la partie des recettes fiscales qui est composée par l'impôt est plus faible qu'avant la crise de 2008.

Les recettes fiscales dans les pays de l'OCDE, mesurées en pourcentage du PIB, ont de nouveau augmenté en 2016 pour atteindre 34,3 % en moyenne, pourcentage sans précédent. Cette évolution est dans la continuité de l'augmentation des niveaux d'imposition depuis 2009, le point bas enregistré sous l'effet de la crise financière. Depuis lors, les impôts sur le revenu des personnes physiques jouent un rôle de plus en plus important dans le total des recettes fiscales des pays de l'OCDE, tandis que les recettes tirées des cotisations de sécurité sociale et des taxes sur la valeur ajoutée diminuent lentement par rapport à leur niveau record atteint après la crise; les recettes de l'impôt sur les bénéfices des sociétés n'ont, quant à elles, pas encore renoué avec leur niveau d'avant la crise.

ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES (OCDE)

OCDE, « [Automatic Exchange of Information - Implementation Report 2017](#) », 17 novembre 2017, 23 p.

Certaines juridictions ont cumulé des retards importants relativement à la mise en œuvre de leur engagement.

In 2014, the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes (the

Global Forum) adopted the Standard for Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information in Tax Matters (the AEOI Standard) developed by the OECD working with G20 countries. To deliver a level playing field the Global Forum launched a commitment process under which 102 jurisdiction have committed to its implementation in time to commence exchanges in 2017 or 2018.

With exchanges under the AEOI Standard having now commenced amongst almost 50 jurisdictions there has been a major shift in international tax transparency and the ability of jurisdictions to tackle offshore tax evasion.

The monitoring results in relation to those that commenced exchanges this year essentially show the full delivery of the commitments made, including the timely collection of the data domestically—100% have the data collection laws in place—and its widespread exchange internationally—given that 98% of the potential exchange agreements were activated in good time.

The work to deliver on the commitments to implement the AEOI Standard is however not yet complete, with over 50 more jurisdictions committed to commence exchanges next year. The monitoring results to date suggest that the delivery of the commitments will not be as comprehensive as for those that started exchanging in 2017. While many jurisdictions are fully on track, with the domestic laws in place (amounting to 93% of jurisdictions for 2018 exchanges) and have made good progress in putting in place the international legal framework, there are a certain number of jurisdictions that have missed key milestones and face challenging timelines to deliver on the commitments made.

RESOLUTION FOUNDATION

D. Finch et L. Gardiner, « [As Good as it Gets? The Adequacy of Retirement Income for Current and Future Generations of Pensioners](#) », 27 novembre 2017, 86 p.

Les générations futures de retraités risquent de ne pas respecter les standards d'une pension établis par la Commission des pensions.

Recent strong growth in the incomes of pensioner households and reductions in pensioner poverty

are to be welcomed. But set against much weaker incomes for working age households and the challenges younger generations are facing in accumulating wealth, anxiety is building that these outcomes may not be sustained for future generations of retirees. Their prospects are particularly uncertain given both the big shifts in pensions policy currently in train and the fiscal costs associated with rising longevity and the baby boomer generation entering retirement.

This 12th report for the Intergenerational Commission focuses on what these trends mean for pensions adequacy from an intergenerational perspective. We present detailed findings on the adequacy of retirement incomes for recent cohorts of retirees in Great Britain, along with projections of future adequacy both across and within generations for all of today's working age adults.

RESOLUTION FOUNDATION

M. Whittaker, « [Freshly Squeezed: Autumn Budget 2017 Response](#) », 23 novembre 2017, 40 p.

Les contribuables de la Grande-Bretagne peuvent s'attendre à une forte réduction des prestations versées aux personnes en âge de travailler au cours des prochaines années.

Britain is on course for the longest period of falling living standards since records began in the 1950s, with the current crunch forecast to last longer than the post-crisis income squeeze. Our overnight post-Budget report *Freshly Squeezed* highlights the unprecedented scale of the economic downgrade handed down to the Chancellor by the OBR, and how this impacts on the public and families' finances.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

R. Griffith, M. O'Connell et al., « [Corrective Taxation and Internalities from Food Consumption](#) », 20 novembre 2017, 14 p.

Les taxes à la consommation qui visent les enfants sont des mesures qui

contribueraient à réduire les externalités associées à une mauvaise alimentation.

Corrective taxes have been implemented in a number of countries with the aim of addressing growing concern about the rise in obesity- and diet-related diseases. The rationale is that food consumption imposes costs on the consumer in the future that they do not fully take into account at the point of consumption ('externalities'). Corrective taxes have the potential to improve welfare by reducing suboptimally high consumption. We review the literature on the size of these externalities and on the optimal corrective tax, which depends on the patterns of externalities, the price responsiveness of consumers, and on redistributive aims.

TAX AND TRANSFER POLICY INSTITUTE

D. Ingles et M. Stewart, « [Australia's Company Tax: Options for Fiscally Sustainable Reform](#) », Novembre 2017, 43 p.

Le gouvernement australien souhaitait réduire le taux d'imposition pour les sociétés australiennes de 30 à 25 %. Cependant, il n'a pas réussi à obtenir un soutien politique suffisant pour appliquer une baisse générale des taux.

The Australian Government proposes to reduce the company tax rate from 30 to 25 per cent. However, there are widespread concerns that the fiscal cost is not affordable. This paper considers alternative reforms of corporate taxation that could fund a corporate tax rate cut, while addressing key non-neutralities in the corporate tax system in an international context. We examine the case for abolition of dividend imputation in favour of a lower headline company tax rate and consider the spectrum of reform options for the corporate tax base, which ranges from the cash flow tax and allowance for corporate equity or capital to a comprehensive business income tax which would eliminate interest deductibility. These measures (which could co-exist in a hybrid system) might be accompanied by discounts on dividend and interest income at the personal level, in replacement of dividend imputation.

THE AUSTRALIA INSTITUTE

D. Richardson, « [Trump's Tax Plan - Australian Perspective](#) », 21 novembre 2017, 22 p.

Le plan fiscal du président Trump encouragerait davantage les investissements dans les paradis fiscaux.

This paper reviews the implications of the latest Trump tax plan for Australia; in particular that part of the plan that involves changes to the company tax arrangements. The present plan would bring the tax rate down to 20 per cent at the national level. With state taxes, that means that the total American rate would be around 25 per cent.

Treasurer Scott Morrison and head of the Business Council, Jennifer Westacott have said this is a challenge for Australia and if we do not meet Trump's plan jobs will go from Australia. However, calls for Australia to cut its rate on the basis of Trump proposed cuts have failed to acknowledge:

- analysis from top US economists arguing that the Trump plan will not work to increase either jobs or economic growth,
 - details of reforms in the Trump bill, beyond the headline figure, that could adversely harm Australia
 - IMF warnings about the dangers of a company tax « race to the bottom ».
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