



Chaire en fiscalité et en finances publiques

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QUÉBEC/CANADA

ASSOCIATION DE PLANIFICATION FISCALE ET FINANCIÈRE (APFF)

L. Godbout et S. St-Cerny, « [Analyse budgétaire 2018 : Se prémunir contre les déficits](#) », *Stratège*, Juin 2018, Volume 23, N° 2, pp. 6-13.

Les choix différents du gouvernement fédéral et de celui du Québec se répercutent sur les sommes qu'ils doivent consacrer au paiement des intérêts sur la dette.

Alors que pendant plusieurs années la question de l'équilibre budgétaire des gouvernements apparaissait incontournable, le gouvernement fédéral et certaines provinces semblent de plus en plus accepter de vivre avec un certain niveau de déficits même s'ils gardent les yeux sur les indicateurs budgétaires. Au-delà des chiffres, que ressort-il des budgets des gouvernements?

ASSOCIATION DE PLANIFICATION FISCALE ET FINANCIÈRE (APFF)

G. Noël, « [Une approche fiscale vers une économie en croissance](#) », *Stratège*, Juin 2018, Volume 23, N° 2, pp. 22-25.

Les divers incitatifs visant les travailleurs à faibles revenus et ceux ayant un âge qui se rapproche de la retraite permettront aux deux paliers gouvernementaux de faire un pas de plus vers une économie croissante.

Depuis 2016, le gouvernement fédéral s'est donné pour objectif d'instaurer diverses mesures fiscales qui contribueraient à l'accroissement économique de ce qu'il identifie comme étant la « classe moyenne ».

Il faut par contre mentionner que les balises financières requises pour faire partie de cette « classe moyenne » ne sont pas claires et cela laisse ainsi place à interprétation et discussions diverses. En effet, il importe de mentionner que même avec un intervalle de revenu moyen selon lequel un contribuable pourrait s'identifier ou non à cette « classe moyenne », il faudrait tenir compte des différentes situations familiales (par exemple, famille monoparentale, couple sans enfant, célibataire, etc.), ce qui aurait pour effet de rajuster l'intervalle établi. Nous ne tenterons donc pas, dans

le cadre du présent article, de définir ce qu'entend le gouvernement lorsqu'il fait référence à la classe moyenne, l'admissibilité de chaque mesure fiscale étant limitée, la plupart du temps, par un critère de revenu.

CENTRE CANADIEN DE POLITIQUES ALTERNATIVES (CCPA)

L. Fernandez, « [Imagine a Winnipeg...: Alternative Municipal Budget 2018](#) », 19 juin 2018, 100 p.

Winnipeg a pris beaucoup de retard ces vingt dernières années en comparaison avec les autres villes canadiennes, tant dans sa capacité à augmenter ses revenus que pour fournir des services à ses citoyens.

Imagine a Winnipeg... Alternative Municipal Budget, Winnipeg 2018 is a community effort that dares to imagine a greener and more equitable Winnipeg. Placed in a balanced financial framework, this is a tough love budget that challenges Winnipeggers to grapple with growing inequality, climate change and a formidable infrastructure deficit. It also calls on the province to shoulder more of the heavy lifting when it comes to these issues.

Can the Alternative Budget capture the imagination of Winnipeggers? Our collective future depends on it.

CHAIRE EN FISCALITÉ ET EN FINANCES PUBLIQUES (CFFP)

S. St-Cerny, M. Robert-Angers et L. Godbout, « [Famille et fiscalité : Le Québec est-il encore un paradis pour la famille en 2018?](#) », 21 juin 2018, 93 p.

Le soutien financier aux familles compense une part plus significative des charges inhérentes aux enfants, allant même jusqu'à les couvrir entièrement dans les situations de faibles revenus.

La Chaire a publié en 2008 une analyse du soutien financier offert aux familles québécoises, portant principalement sur l'année 2008, qui montrait que les mesures fiscales, conjuguées aux autres aides accordées aux familles, étaient particulièrement avantageuses. Dix ans plus tard, l'environnement économique a évolué, les mesures fiscales dédiées aux familles ont subi d'importantes modifications et la tarification des services de garde a été révisée. Les constats effectués en 2008 s'avèrent-ils encore aujourd'hui?

Dans Famille et fiscalité : Le Québec est-il encore un paradis pour la famille en 2018?, Suzie St-Cerny, Michaël Robert-Angers et Luc Godbout répondent à ces questions en effectuant notamment diverses évaluations du soutien pour les familles avec enfants et en les comparant dans le temps et avec d'autres juridictions.

INSTITUT DE RECHERCHE ET D'INFORMATIONS SOCIOÉCONOMIQUES (IRIS)

R. Langevin et E. Guay, « [L'austérité a-t-elle contribué à la relance économique au Québec? Analyse de l'impact économique des politiques budgétaires des 15 dernières années](#) », 19 juin 2018, 56 p.

On ne peut affirmer que les politiques d'austérité des gouvernements québécois sont responsables de la relance économique du Québec.

Le gouvernement québécois présente l'embellie économique actuelle comme le résultat favorable de ses politiques budgétaires, et notamment de l'application de mesures dites de « rigueur » ayant permis de résorber le déficit. De fait, ce dernier a maintenu l'approche des finances publiques instaurée au Québec depuis le tournant des années 2000 en matière de politiques économiques. En vertu de celle-ci, le présent gouvernement cherche à stimuler l'investissement privé en réduisant les impôts et les dépenses publiques, en offrant de multiples exemptions fiscales et subventions pour le secteur privé et en haussant la tarification des services. Cette approche conservatrice a guidé tant les gouvernements de Lucien Bouchard, de Jean Charest et de Philippe Couillard. Mais ces politiques favorisent-elles réellement la croissance de l'économie québécoise et le niveau de vie

des ménages québécois ? À l'heure où le gouvernement mise sur une « stabilité économique » dont il serait responsable afin d'obtenir sa réélection, les orientations budgétaires des dernières années semblent plutôt génératrices d'instabilité en plus de nuire à la prospérité. À l'aide d'un modèle de type « vecteur autorégressif structurel » (SVAR), cette étude examine l'effet des politiques budgétaires au Québec depuis une quinzaine d'années.

INSTITUT DES FINANCES PUBLIQUES ET DE LA DÉMOCRATIE (IFPD)

R. Bartlett, « [From Suds to Buds: Canadian Premiers Need to Make Internal Trade an Immediate Priority](#) », 26 juin 2018, 15 p.

Alors que le commerce international se développe rapidement, le développement du commerce interprovincial est ralenti par de nombreuses barrières politiques.

Over the last few decades, Canadian provinces have become increasingly open to trade, both with other countries and with one another. Following a similar trend around the world, this increased openness has supported rising living standards, albeit with fundamental shifts in the employment and economic landscapes. But while openness has increased, its pace has followed two very different tracks. International trade, for instance, has advanced rapidly on the back of trade agreements spearheaded by federal governments of all political stripes. Meanwhile, interprovincial trade has advanced at a much slower pace. And although progress has been made, most recently in the form of the 2017 Canadian Free Trade Agreement (CFTA), the recent judgment handed down by the Supreme Court of Canada regarding the right of provinces to enact tariff-like barriers if they deem it beneficial (in this case, regarding the taxation of beer) demonstrates that there remains a lot of work to be done in liberalizing internal trade in Canada. This judgment also leads to additional questions around taxation and regulation of the movement of cannabis across provincial borders once recreational consumption becomes legal.

INSTITUT FRASER

C. Lammam et H. MacIntyre, « [Increasing the Minimum Wage in Ontario: A Flawed Anti-Poverty Policy](#) », 19 juin 2018, 17 p.

Plus de 90 % des travailleurs au salaire minimum en Ontario ne vivent pas dans des familles à faibles revenus.

Increasing the Minimum Wage in Ontario: A Flawed Anti-Poverty Policy finds that raising the minimum wage would do little to reduce poverty in Ontario because the vast majority of minimum-wage earners don't live in low-income households. In fact, nearly 60 per cent of all minimum-wage earners in the province in 2017 were teenagers or young adults aged 15 to 24, almost all of whom (86.3 per cent) lived with their parents or other relatives.



ÉTATS-UNIS

BROOKING INSTITUTION

W.G. Gale, H. Gelfond et al, « [Effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act: A Preliminary Analysis](#) », 13 juin 2018, 51 p.

La Tax Cuts and Jobs Act aura pour effet d'augmenter le déficit ainsi que les inégalités de revenus après impôt.

This paper examines the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA) of 2017, the largest tax overhaul since 1986. The new tax law makes substantial changes to the rates and bases of both the individual and corporate income taxes, cutting the corporate income tax rate to 21 percent, redesigning international tax rules, and providing a deduction for pass-through income. TCJA will stimulate the economy in the near term. Most models indicate that the long-term impact on GDP will be small. The impact will be smaller on GNP than on GDP because the law will generate net capital inflows from abroad that have to be repaid in the future. The new law will reduce federal revenues by significant amounts, even after allowing for the modest impact on economic growth. It will make the distribution of after-tax income more unequal, raise federal debt, and impose burdens on future generations. When it is ultimately financed with spending cuts or other tax increases, as it must be

in the long run, TCJA will, under the most plausible scenarios, end up making most households worse off than if TCJA had not been enacted. The new law simplifies taxes in some ways but creates new complexity and compliance issues in others. It will raise health care premiums and reduce health insurance coverage and will have adverse effects on charitable contributions and some state and local governments. Looking forward, the ultimate effects of TCJA will depend on the currently uncertain responses of other countries, the Federal Reserve Board, and future Congresses, among others.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE (CBO)

J. Falk et N. Karamcheva, « [Comparing the Effects of Current Pay and Defined Benefit Pensions on Employee Retention](#) », 21 juin 2018, 47 p.

La réduction du coût des régimes de retraite à prestations déterminées peut affecter la rétention des employés et entraîner ainsi une réduction de la main-d'œuvre disponible sur le marché du travail.

Federal, state, and local governments continue to consider reducing the cost of their defined benefit pensions by decreasing annuity payments or having employees contribute a larger portion of their salaries toward them, thus reducing those workers' current pay. Such reductions to compensation can decrease the human capital of a workforce through lower employee retention. Using data that span more than 30 years and reflect substantial policy changes to federal workers' salary schedules and pension structure, we estimate that the average elasticity of job tenure with respect to the employer's cost is 1.5 for changes in current pay and 0.8 for changes in pension benefits. The magnitude of the estimated effects is different because cuts to the defined benefit pension cause many workers to delay retirement and also lead to fewer resignations than do similar cuts in current pay.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE (CBO)

S. Mok et J. Shakin, « [Distribution of Federal Support for Students Pursuing Higher Education in 2016](#) », 25 juin 2018, 42 p.

Les déductions fiscales et les exclusions du revenu imposable liées à l'enseignement supérieur procurent des avantages plus importants aux contribuables américains à revenus élevés, alors que les crédits d'impôt s'avèrent plus bénéfiques pour les ménages à faibles revenus.

In 2016, students pursuing higher education received about \$91 billion in financial support from federal spending programs and tax expenditures. This report examines the distribution of that assistance among households, by income group.

PUBLIC POLICY INITIATIVE (UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA)

J. Fernandez-Villaverde, « [Cryptocurrency Competition and the U.S. Monetary System](#) », Public Policy Initiative, Volume 6, #5, 14 juin 2018, 8 p.

Quoique l'utilisation des cryptomonnaies ne menace pas le dollar américain, il pourrait être opportun de taxer celles-ci comme toute autre monnaie au lieu de les traiter comme de simples biens.

Many monetary reformers have welcomed the rise of cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin, in part because they believe that having currency competition will help achieve the economic objective of price stability. This Issue Brief summarizes research that explores whether competition among privately issued fiat currencies can actually produce price stability. The research finds that in most cases, a system of private monies does not deliver price stability. And even when it does, it always is subject to self-fulfilling inflationary episodes, and it supplies a suboptimal amount of

money. Even in the best-case scenario, a purely private monetary system fails to provide the socially optimum quantity of money. Nevertheless, the threat of competition from private monies has at least one salutary effect: it imposes some market discipline on any government involved in issuing currency. A central bank needs to provide sufficiently "good" money, or individuals can and will switch to using Bitcoin, Ethereum, or some other cryptocurrency. Although there is no economic reason to curb the use of cryptocurrencies at the moment, the Issue Brief concludes by posing some of the key regulatory issues that policymakers need to consider now, before the use of cryptocurrencies becomes even more widespread.

TAX FOUNDATION

J. Ross, « [Are Sugar-Sweetened Beverage Taxes Regressive? Evidence from Household Retail Purchases](#) », 19 juin 2018, 17 p.

La taxe sur les boissons gazeuses semble avoir des effets inéquitables, étant majoritairement supportée par les familles à revenus plus faibles et touchant davantage les familles de certains États.

This report seeks to contribute information on the income profiles of household expenditures and ounces of beverage for SSBs to better inform the public debate. More specifically, household purchases of sugar-sweetened beverages from 2004 to 2015 are examined for levels and trends according to their income profiles. Assuming that at least some share of such taxes would be passed on to consumers in the form of higher prices, the analysis demonstrates that any form such a tax may take will be regressively distributed among the consumers. Furthermore, the trends suggest that these expenditure profiles have become more regressive over recent years.

TAX POLICY CENTER (TPC)

R. C. Auxier et K. S. Rueben, « [The Evolution of Online Sales Taxes and What's Next For States](#) », 26 juin 2018, 4 p.

La Cour suprême a accordé aux États le droit d'exiger, auprès des entreprises qui n'ont pas de présence physique dans l'État, de percevoir les taxes à condition de respecter le test à quatre volets de Complete Auto Transit, inc. c. Brady, qui exige entre autres que le vendeur exerce une activité ayant un lien substantiel avec l'État.

In 1967, the Supreme Court ruled in *National Bellas Hess v. Department of Revenue of Illinois*, that a business must have a physical presence within a state's borders for the state to collect sales taxes from that business. In 1992, the court reaffirmed the physical presence requirement in *Quill Corp. v. North Dakota*, striking down a North Dakota law that required "every person who engages in regular or systematic solicitation of a consumer market in th[e] state" to collect the state's sales tax. North Dakota enacted the law because it feared that residents were eroding the state's sales tax revenue by purchasing goods in catalogues from sellers that did not collect tax.

URBAN INSTITUTE

C. Eugene Steuerle, C. Quakenbush et al., « [Helping Workers during Recessions - Options for the Next Crisis](#) », 14 juin 2018, 13 p.

En temps de récession, il serait plus efficace de développer des politiques fiscales relativement aux travailleurs à faibles revenus et à revenus moyens, plutôt que de se concentrer sur les citoyens sans emploi.

When a recession hits, the federal government usually responds with tax cuts and additional financial assistance, because automatic policies built into the law often prove inadequate and elected officials need and want to respond to the crisis. This brief compares the distributional and stimulus impacts of five fiscal policies aimed specifically at workers: Unemployment Insurance, the Making Work Pay (MWP) tax credit in effect 2009 and 2010, a 2-percentage point payroll tax cut like that in effect from 2011-2012, a hypothetical modified Making Work Pay tax credit with a

larger benefit but shorter phase-out range than the original MWP credit, and a temporary 50 percent expansion to the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC).

We find Unemployment Insurance to be the most targeted of the policies—providing the highest average benefits for every quintile, but to a small number of beneficiaries. The four simulated tax policies provide lower average benefits to a broader set of beneficiaries. The temporary payroll tax cut was the costliest and least progressive of the policies, while most other policies concentrated most benefits on the second and middle income quintiles. The expanded EITC was the most progressive policy, providing nearly 80 percent of all benefits to the bottom 40 percent of households.

URBAN INSTITUTE

R.C. Auxier et K.S. Rueben, « [The Evolution of Online Sales Taxes and What's Next For States - National Bellas Hess to Quill to Wayfair](#) », 26 juin 2018, 4 p.

L'arrêt Wayfair vient établir que, si certaines conditions sont respectées, un État peut mettre en place une législation ayant pour effet de forcer un commerçant n'ayant aucune présence physique à collecter les taxes de vente.

In 1967, the Supreme Court ruled in *National Bellas Hess v. Department of Revenue of Illinois*, that a business must have a physical presence within a state's borders for the state to collect sales taxes from that business. In 1992, the court reaffirmed the physical presence requirement in *Quill Corp. v. North Dakota*, striking down a North Dakota law that required “every person who engages in regular or systematic solicitation of a consumer market in th[e] state” to collect the state's sales tax. North Dakota enacted the law because it feared that residents were eroding the state's sales tax revenue by purchasing goods in catalogues from sellers that did not collect tax.

Over the 51 years since *National Bellas Hess*, the ruling has become increasingly problematic as untaxed online purchases increase and states grapple with collecting revenue from these remote sources : America's consumer behavior has shifted

further away from brick-and-mortar stores: according to Census, online purchases for the first quarter of 2018 accounted for nearly 10 percent of all retail sales. While consumers still technically owed tax on these purchases, few paid this “use” tax. This inability to collect tax on remote sales cost states billions of dollars in tax revenues. Although *Quill* allowed Congress to develop a regularized system of sales tax collections, Congress has been unwilling to act.

The Supreme Court's ruling in *South Dakota v. Wayfair Inc.* gives some clarity to state governments that, in an attempt to work around *Quill*, have passed a wide range of laws in recent years.



INTERNATIONAL

BANQUE MONDIALE

S. So, M. Woolcock, L. April, C. Hughes et N. Smithers, « [Alternative Paths to Public Financial Management and Public Sector Reform: Experiences from East Asia](#) », 6 juin 2018, 163 p.

La complexité de réformer un système de finances publiques peut être amoindrie en tirant des leçons de pays ayant bien réussi ou moins bien réussi de telles réformes.

Reforming public-sector organizations--their structures, policies, processes and practices--is notoriously difficult, in rich and poor countries alike. Even in the most favorable of circumstances, the scale and complexity of the tasks to be undertaken are enormous, requiring levels of coordination and collaboration that may be without precedent for those involved. Entirely new skills may need to be acquired by tens of thousands of people. Compounding these logistical challenges is the pervasive reality that circumstances often are not favorable to large-scale reform. Whether a country is rich or poor, the choice is not whether, but how, to reform the public sector--how optimal design characteristics, robust political support, and enhanced organizational capability to implement and adapt will be forged over time.

This edited volume helps address the “how” question. It brings together reform experiences in public financial management and the public sector more broadly from eight country cases in East Asia: Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, and Vietnam. These countries are at different stages of reform; most of the reform efforts would qualify as successes, while some had mixed outcomes, and others could be considered failures. The focus of each chapter is less on formally demonstrating success (or not) of specific reform, but on documenting how reformers maneuvered within different country contexts to achieve specific outcomes. Despite the great difficulty in reforming the public sector, decision-makers can draw renewed energy and inspiration, learning from those countries, sectors, and subnational spaces where substantive (not merely cosmetic) change has been achieved, and they can identify what pitfalls to avoid.

COMMISSION EUROPÉENNE

Commission Européenne, « [Assessment of the Fiscal Stance Appropriate for the Euro Area in 2019](#) », 18 juin 2018, 33 p.

Selon les prévisions de la Commission européenne, le déficit budgétaire de la zone euro dans son ensemble devrait continuer à baisser pour atteindre 0,6 % du PIB en 2019, son niveau le plus bas depuis 2000.

On 18 June 2018, the European Fiscal Board (EFB) has published its assessment of the general orientation of fiscal policy in the euro area. The report concludes that the favourable economic outlook offers a prime opportunity to rebuild fiscal buffers. Especially euro area Member States with a high government debt-to-GDP ratio need to do more than simply accrue the budgetary benefits of the economic expansion. Lest we repeat the mistakes of the past and rob ourselves of room to manoeuvre when the next crisis hits, this is the time to move towards a somewhat restrictive orientation of fiscal policy in the euro area. It is also the time to upgrade the EU's fiscal framework and prepare a capacity for joint stabilisation for the euro area.

INSTITUTE FOR FISCAL STUDIES (IFS)

J. Cribb, A. Norris Keiller et al., « [Living Standards, Poverty and Inequality in the UK: 2018](#) », 20 juin 2018, 114 p.

La réduction des prestations au Royaume-Uni a eu notamment comme conséquence d'augmenter la pauvreté relative, soit de 21 % en 2011-2012 à 22 % en 2016-2017, tandis que la pauvreté relative des enfants passe de 27 % à 30 %.

This report examines changes in the distribution of household incomes in the UK, and the determinants and consequences of recent trends. This includes analysing changes not only in average living standards but also in household income inequality and measures of income poverty and deprivation. The analysis is based on data from two main UK household surveys.

ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES (OCDE)

OCDE, « [The Hidden Cost of Tax Incentives in Mining](#) », 26 juin 2018, 46 p.

Bien qu'il n'y ait pas de recette afin d'établir des incitatifs fiscaux efficaces dans le domaine minier, il faudrait au minimum que les objectifs des incitatifs soient clairement établis, qu'il y ait des consultations publiques sur le sujet et qu'ils soient évalués de manière régulière.

This toolkit looks at tax incentives in the mining sector. For many developing countries, receipts from mining are often a major source of revenue. The central task for policy makers, therefore, is to design fiscal regimes for the mining industry that raise sufficient revenue, whilst providing adequate inducement to invest. Many times, governments have given tax incentives to mining investors that have turned out to be overly generous, forgoing significant tax revenues, and sometimes

resulting in conflict with investors. Preventing similar occurrences from happening again, demands sector-specific guidance on the design and use of tax incentives.

Building on the efficiency and effectiveness framework, this toolkit zeros in on the types of behavioural responses of taxpayers, and unintended consequences that might flow from providing tax incentives. For example, if a mine is given a time-limited tax holiday one response might be to speed up the rate of production to increase its tax-free revenue during the period (the “behavioural response”). When the holiday expires, there is less ore left to extract than if the mine had maintained a normal rate of production, further reducing government revenue (the “unintended consequences”).

The goal of this toolkit is that governments of resource-rich countries are better equipped to identify, and cost potential behavioural responses by mining investors to tax incentives.

ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES (OCDE)

OCDE, « [Guidance for Tax Administrations on the Application of the Approach to Hard-to-Value Intangibles - BEPS Action 8](#) », 21 juin 2018, 20 p.

Les différentes administrations fiscales doivent avoir la même compréhension de l'approche relative aux actifs incorporels difficiles à valoriser et doivent l'appliquer de la manière la plus uniforme possible.

Action 8 of the Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting mandated the development of transfer pricing rules or special measures for transfers of hard-to-value intangibles (HTVI) aimed at preventing base erosion and profit shifting by moving intangibles among group members.

The outcome of that work is the approach to hard-to-value intangibles, which is found in the 2015 Final Report for Actions 8-10, "Aligning Transfer Pricing Outcomes with Value Creation" (BEPS TP Report) and it was formally incorporated into the Transfer Pricing Guidelines, as Section D.4 of

Chapter VI. The HTVI approach protects tax administrations from the negative effects of information asymmetry by ensuring that tax administrations can consider ex post outcomes as presumptive evidence about the appropriateness of the ex-ante pricing arrangements. At the same time, the taxpayer has the possibility to rebut such presumptive evidence by demonstrating the reliability of the information supporting the pricing methodology adopted at the time the controlled transaction took place.

The BEPS TP Report also mandated the development of guidance for tax administrations on the application of the HTVI approach. Under this mandate, the Committee on Fiscal Affairs issued a public discussion draft in May 2017, inviting interested parties to submit comments on the proposed guidance for tax administration on the application of the HTVI approach.

The guidance contained in this report aims at reaching a common understanding and practice among tax administrations on how to apply adjustments resulting from the application of the HTVI approach. This guidance should improve consistency and reduce the risk of economic double taxation.

ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES (OCDE)

OCDE, « [Revised Guidance on the Application of the Transactional Profit Split Method - BEPS Actions 10](#) », 21 juin 2018, 46 p.

Ce document décortique certains indicateurs à analyser afin de déterminer si la méthode transactionnelle du partage des bénéfices est la plus appropriée.

This report contains revised guidance on the profit split method, developed as part of Action 10 of the BEPS Action Plan. This guidance will be incorporated into the OECD Transfer Pricing Guidelines, replacing the previous text on the transactional profit split method in Chapter II. The revised guidance retains the basic premise that the profit split method should be applied where it is found to be the most appropriate method to the case at

hand, but it significantly expands the guidance available to help determine when that may be the case. It also contains more guidance on how to apply the method, as well as numerous examples.

RESOLUTION FOUNDATION

S. Clarke, « [London Stalling: Half a Century of Living Standards in London](#) », 27 juin 2018, 90 p.

Le salaire minimum de subsistance ne sera pas suffisant pour compenser les réductions des prestations sociales prévues au cours des cinq prochaines années.

To conclude our current project on devolved cities we finish with the city with the longest history of devolved government: London. We find that, far from being a different country that has pulled even further away from the rest of the UK since the financial crisis, London's post-crisis recovery has been remarkable similar to that of the rest of the country, in good and bad terms. Good in that the city now has an employment rate in line with the UK average, bad in that productivity growth and pay growth have both been sluggish. Where London is unique is that it has a number of looming problems – demographic change, high living costs and inequality – that are relatively unique, and which make the city a particularly challenging place for those on low-incomes.

TAX AND TRANSFER POLICY INSTITUTE

C. Gillitzer et M. Sinning, « [Nudging Businesses to Pay their Taxes: Does Timing Matter?](#) », Juin 2018, 38 p.

Les lettres de rappel n'augmentent pas la probabilité de paiement pour les dettes de valeur élevée (7 500 dollars et plus), ce qui pourrait indiquer que l'incapacité de payer est un obstacle plus important que la mémoire des contribuables.

This paper provides theoretical and empirical evidence on the implications of the timing of reminders by studying the effect of varying the timing of reminder letters to taxpayers on their payment behavior. The collection of unpaid tax debts constitutes a considerable challenge for tax authorities. We show that varying the timing of a reminder letter has a theoretically ambiguous effect on tax payments. We study the payment behaviour of business taxpayers in a field experiment in Australia and find that a simple reminder letter increases the probability of payment by about 25 percentage points relative to a control group that does not receive a letter from the tax authority. However, variation over a three-week period in the timing of the reminder letter has no effect on the probability of payment within seven weeks of the due date. Our findings indicate that sending reminders early results in faster payment of debts with no effect on the ultimate probability of payment.

THE AUSTRALIA INSTITUTE

M. Grudnoff, « [Gini Out of the Bottle - Inequality is Getting Worse in Australia with the Income Share of the Top 10% Growing at the Expense of Everyone Else](#) », 15 juin 2018, 22 p.

Les réductions d'impôts proposées par le gouvernement australien dans son budget de 2018 risquent d'aggraver les inégalités de revenu déjà existantes.

Inequality is getting worse in Australia with the income share of the top 10% growing at the expense of everyone else.

On Monday 18 June, The Australia Institute, Australia and the former Treasurer, the Hon Wayne Swan MP, jointly hosted a roundtable discussion in Parliament House on dealing with economic inequality in Australia. The report was released as part of the Inequality Roundtable and shows inequality is getting worse in Australia with the income share of the top 10% growing at the expense of everyone else. Analysis of data from the Australian Tax Office, the Australian Bureau of Statistics and the OECD shows the share of income going to the top-end of income earners is growing at the expense of middle and low income earners.

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