

# CORPORATE TAXATION



**€160-190 billion**

Estimated annual revenue losses for EU countries due to tax avoidance by companies

## TAX AVOIDANCE

Using legally permitted measures to pay the lowest amount of tax possible

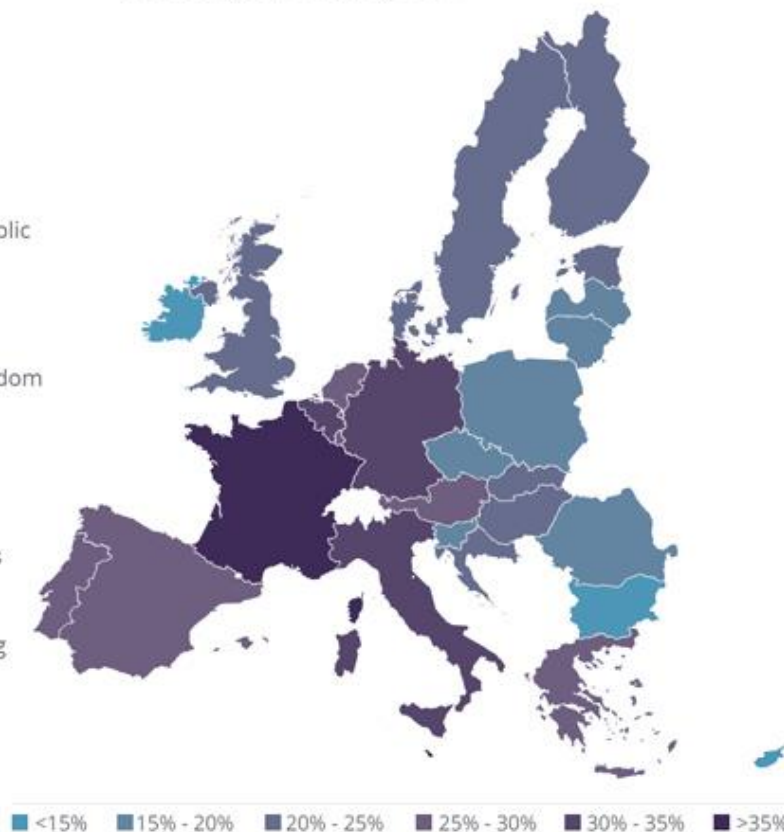
## TAX EVASION

Resorting to illegal and deliberate acts to pay fewer taxes or even no taxes at all

## MAXIMUM TAX RATE FOR COMPANIES

(including surcharges) 2015

10.0%	Bulgaria
12.5%	Cyprus
12.5%	Ireland
15.0%	Latvia
15.0%	Lithuania
16.0%	Romania
17.0%	Slovenia
19.0%	Czech Republic
19.0%	Poland
20.0%	Croatia
20.0%	Estonia
20.0%	Finland
20.0%	United Kingdom
20.6%	Hungary
22.0%	Slovakia
22.0%	Sweden
23.5%	Denmark
25.0%	Austria
25.0%	Netherlands
28.0%	Spain
29.0%	Greece
29.2%	Luxembourg
29.5%	Portugal
30.2%	Germany
31.4%	Italy
34.0%	Belgium
35.0%	Malta
38.0%	France



## TAXES COLLECTED ON THE INCOME OR PROFITS OF CORPORATIONS

(including holding gains) 2014



europarl.europa.eu

Source:  
European Parliament, European Commission, Eurostat

**Tax avoidance by companies cost EU countries €160-190 billion in lost revenue a year. MEPs will discuss new measures to fight the most common practices on Tuesday 7 June and vote on them the following day. Read more about the legislation and check our infographic that shows corporate tax rates and respective tax income by member state.**

## The proposal

The directive that has been proposed by the European Commission is based on the principle that taxes should be paid where profits are made. The plans contain [six key](#) measures to fight aggressive tax planning and also sets out common definitions of terms such as permanent establishment, tax havens and minimum economic substance. The issue with current legislation is that these terms have been open to interpretation.

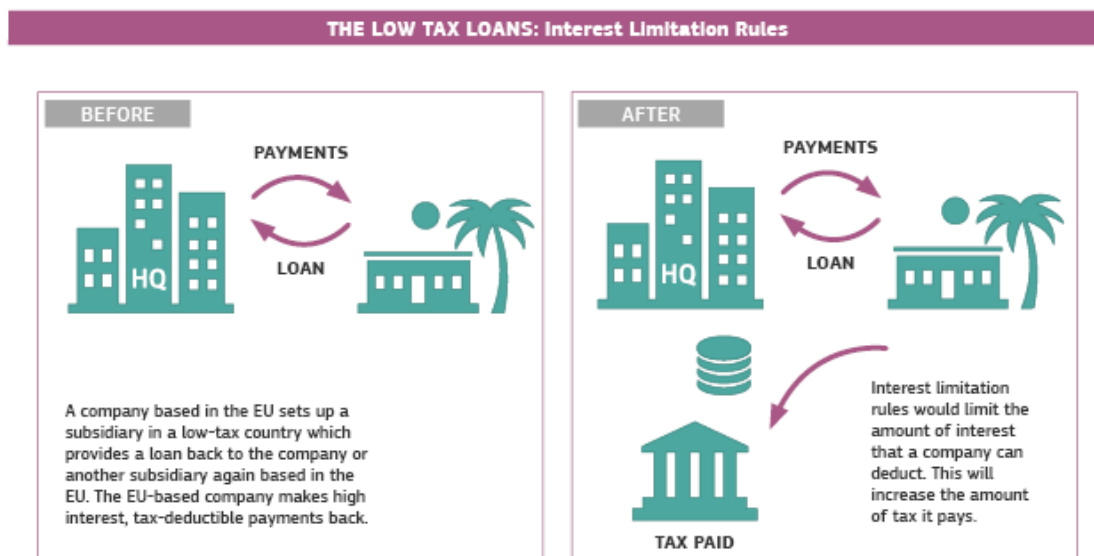
The Commission proposed the directive in response to the [OECD's action plan to tackle base erosion and profit shifting](#).

## Parliament's position

Parliament is being asked to give its opinion on the draft legislation, although the decision will be taken by the Council, which represents EU countries.

Parliament's economic affairs committee adopted its position on the directive on 24 May, which services as a recommendation to MEPs when they vote on it in plenary. Committee members welcomed the plans. Belgian S&D member Hugues Bayet, who is responsible for steering the legislation through Parliament, said: "It is inconceivable to incessantly ask for ever more efforts from workers, pensioners and small and medium-sized enterprises, while at the same time the wealthy and multinationals evade making their fair contributions to tax."

Parliament is keen to curb internal lending, which is one of the most common ways for companies to show low profits and avoid paying tax. To tackle this MEPs advocate stricter limits on the deduction of interest payments, which to some extent is the corporate equivalent of the mortgage interest that home owners can deduct from their annual taxable income.



[Multinationals make use of it in the following way](#): a group based in the EU sets up a subsidiary in a low-tax jurisdiction and the subsidiary then provides it with a loan that comes with 'inflated' interest rates. This means that the EU-based company has to pay large sums of interests. These interest payments can usually be deducted from the taxable income. After paying the interests, the EU-based company has little or no profit left, meaning lower or no taxes have to be paid and the money remains with the group.

EU wants to limit the amount of interest payments that the taxpayer is entitled to deduct in a tax year in order to increase the amount of paid tax. The Commission proposes that companies should not be allowed to deduct more than 30% of their earnings. MEPs say this should be limited to 20% or €2 million, whichever is higher.

### **About the infographic**

The infographic shows the maximum corporate tax rates in EU countries as well as much tax they collect from companies and the respective contribution to the gross domestic product.