





Every company, no matter how big or small, has to pay its taxes where it makes its profits...In Europe we do not accept powerful companies getting illegal backroom deals on their taxes.

Jean-Claude Juncker, State of the Union Address European Parliament, 14 September 2016



European

Commission

RESTORING THE BALANCE



Corporate tax avoidance

- deprives public budgets of billions of euros a year
- · creates a heavier tax burden for citizens
- causes competitive distortions for those businesses that pay their share







COMMON CONSOLIDATED CORPORATE TAX BASE (CCCTB)



EU Member States lose up to €70 billion annually to corporate tax avoidance

- Aim of the CCCTB:
- fighting tax avoidance
- fighting aggressive tax planning and cross-border tax abuse
- offer a single set of rules that crossborder companies can use to calculate their taxable profits in the EU









WHAT WE HAVE ACHIEVED SO FAR ON TAX TRANSPARENCY



Political agreement on the automatic exchange of information on tax rulings

Central registers on beneficial ownership of all EU companies

Automatic exchange of financial information of EU residents in Monaco, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Andorra, San Marino

Anti-tax avoidance directive

Companies can no longer siphon profits off to low tax jurisdictions without paying their fair share of taxes

Automatic exchange of information on country-bycountry reports of multinational companies

New legislative proposal for public country-bycountry reporting



















ELIMINATING THE MISMATCHES AND LOOPHOLES BETWEEN NATIONAL SYSTEMS



Fiat and Starbucks - illegal state aid

December 2015

McDonald's – tax advantage investigation



January 2016



Belgium to recover €700 million from more than 30 companies

August 2016

Ireland to recoup

€13 billion

in lost revenues from Apple









EXTERNAL STRATEGY

The EU should act as a united block in dealing with problematic third countries that refuse to respect global tax good governance standards

We are proposing:



Updated tax good governance criteria



Tax clauses in international agreements



Assistance to developing countries



Tax good governance conditions for EU funds



A new EU listing process for third countries that don't play fair





Companies must pay their fair share of taxes, where their actual economic activity is taking place.

Europe can be a global leader in tackling tax avoidance. This requires coordinated European action, avoiding a situation of 28 different approaches in 28 Member States.

Vice-President Valdis Dombrovskis, responsible for the Euro and Social Dialogue, 28 January 2016





NEXT STEPS

2016

- Proposal for Re-launch of the Common Consolidated Corporate Tax Base (CCCTB)
- · Proposal on double taxation disputes mechanisms between Member States
- Proposal to extend some anti-tax avoidance rules to third countries
- Public consultation on curbing advisors activities that lead to tax avoidance
- Commission examining beneficial ownership transparency

2017

- First common EU list of third-countries that refuse to comply with tax good governance standards
- New EU rules on tax rulings
- New EU rules for Country by Country Reporting between tax authorities
- Exchange of financial information with Liechtenstein and San Marino

2018

- Exchange of financial account information with Switzerland, Andorra and Monaco
- · Transposition of the Anti-Tax Avoidance Directive becomes effective



