

Corporate tax in France

Marc-Antoine VINOT – Elea DUVERGER – Angèle BOUCAND – Martin PELLETIER



Table of content

Introduction

- 1) Corporate tax in France, how does it work?
- 2) The problems of Corporate tax in France
- 3) The solutions we could apply in ESSCALand

Conclusion Bibliography

1) Corporate tax in France, how does it work?



What is it?

- tax levied on the annual profit of companies
- Concern only legal entities
- Different tax regimes: (real normal or real simplified)

Compulsory for : SA, SARL, SAS SCA, companies with industrial or commercial activity and under certai nconditions private pratice companies

Optionnal for : EIRL, EURL, SNC, jointventures, certain non-trading companies with a commercial activity

Who is subject to coporate tax?

- Companies operating in France
- Which carry out their usual commercial activity in France

Profits	Fiscal year starting as of 1/1/2020	Fiscal year starting as of 1/1/2021	Fiscal year starting as of 1/1/2022	
Between 0 € and 38 120 €	15 %	15 %	15 %	
>38 120 €	28 %	26,5 %	25 %	

Negative results or 0€ : deficit carried forward to the following year

1) Corporate tax in France, how does it work?

Deadlines:

Accounting year ended 31 December N-1:

4.5 months after the closing date

Financial year ending between January and November. 3 and a half months after closing (15 days delay for electronic transmission)

For a financial year ending on 30 June → make the deposit before 30 September

For a financial year ending on 31 January → file before 30 April

Remplissage du résultat fiscal pour calculer l'IS brut en fonction des tranches

		Ben		fpun .	Montant a payor
101	PROTEIN THE STREET, STAN FAMILY STAN STAN			1,00%	
18	Fig.(Co.) to secure July testing \$7%;	1	40	21%	
10	regist nor no recorder days recently 20%		18	26%	
**	Ingiti sur les survitos daux miseli		14	10%	
165	PROTEST IN COLUMN CHIEF.				
**	Auto mythis lauriparkenter				
10	Year to best (1914 of 162 + 165 + 138 + 104 + 108 + 108)				

Intégration des réductions d'impôts ou des déficits reportables

4	Cyrine	nces reportables et non restituables		
ŧ	H	MEC - Nobulties d'empôt au titre du miccinal au littri de fi		
	10	Does mentant des sines consents à les regardemes étrançes (solube dens on pays et PUE es de PEEE)		
	100	MEG - Seide de créanne des exercions artérieurs d'Amorces N-S a N-S		

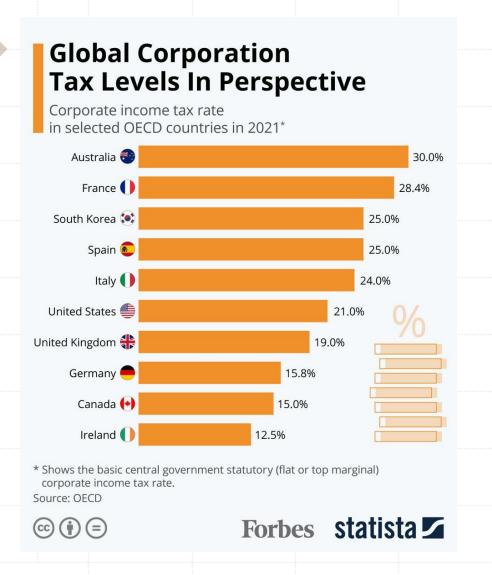
Impots.gouv

Tableau 2. Recettes de l'impôt sur les bénéfices en pourcentage du PIB

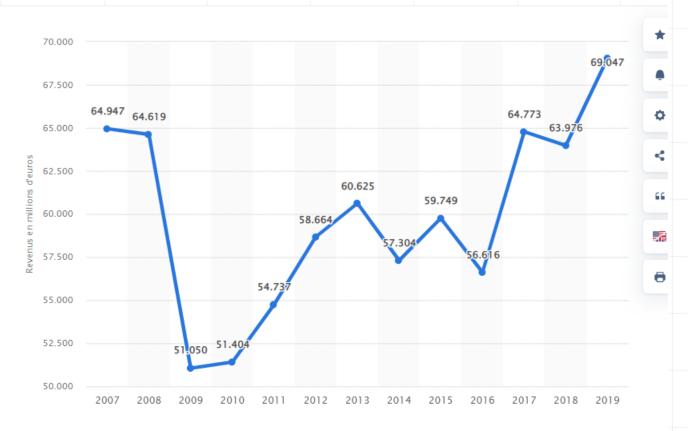
			3
	1990	2000	2015
Autriche	1,4	2,0	2,3
Allemagne	1,7	1,8	1,7
Belgique	2,0	3,1	3,3
Danemark	1,7	3,2	2,6
Espagne	2,8	3,0	2,4
Finlande	1,5	5,7	2,2
France	2,2	3,0	2,1
Grèce	1,4	4,0	2,2
Irlande	1,6	3,6	2,6
Italie	3,7	2,8	2,0
Portugal	2,1	3,7	3,1
Pays-Bas	3,0	4,0	2,7
Royaume-Uni	3,3	3,5	2,5
Suède	1,5	3,7	2,0
Hongrie Pologne Rép. tchèque		2,2 2,4 3,2	1,8 1,8 3,6
Japon	6,3	3,7	3,8
États-Unis	2,0	2,2	2,2
5 0.005 5: · · · ·			

Source : OCDE, Statistiques des recettes publiques

- 1) Corporate tax in France, how does it work?
- Some data about CAC40 companies and corporate



Total revenue generated by corporate tax collection in France from 2007 to 2019 (in millions of euros)



Informations complémentaires

[©] Statista 2022 🖡

Montrer la source 0

1) Corporate tax in France, how does it work?

Payment of the corporate tax

accounting closing date	1 ^{er} acompte	2 ^{ème} acompte	3 ^{ème} acompte	4 ^{ème} acompte
Du 20 février au 19 mai N	15 juin N-1	15 septembre N-1	15 décembre N-1	15 mars N
Dυ 20 mai aυ 19 août N	15 septembre N-1	15 décembre N-1	15 mars N	15 juin N
Du 20 août au 19 novembre N	15 décembre N-1	15 mars N	15 juin N	15 septembre N
Du 20 novembre au 19 février N+1	15 mars N	15 juin N	15 septembre N	15 décembre N

* Acompte = advance payment

2) Problems of Corporate tax in France

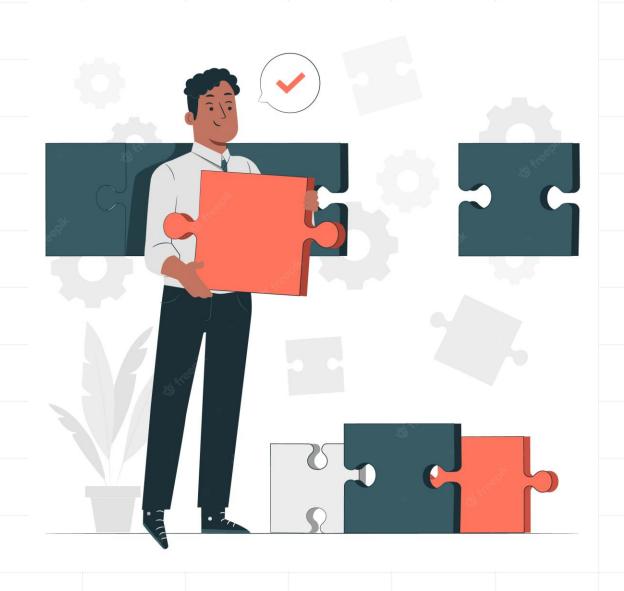
- -Holdings and Multinationals are surrounded with tax specialists,
 SMEs can't afford them.
- -Foreign subsidies helps to relocate profits to tax havens.







ESSCALand: Our solutions





A) Lowering Corporate Tax

- OECD minimum corporate tax rate = 15%
- France, 2015 --> 36 billion profits went out -> 14 billions lost
- 9/10 tax evasion from france go to European countries (Netherlands, Ireland)
- ESSCALand would apply 15% CT rate

B) A progressive Corporate tax rate

- 0% first year
- 5% more each year until reaching 15%
- Help little companies and startup to grow

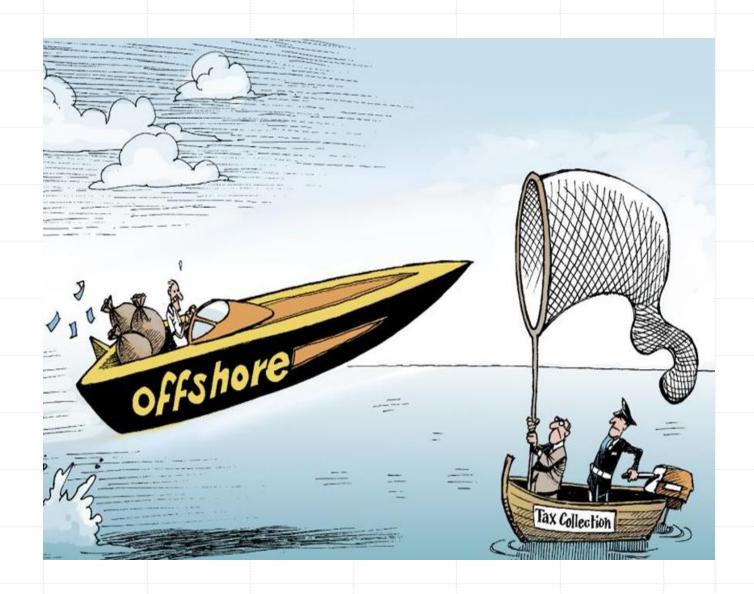


C) Creating a more favourable tax for green companies?

- Mandatory CSR Audit: financial help for SME's with low tax result or low turnover (to avoid increase of inequalities between SME's and big companies)
- Preferential rate or reduced corporate tax for companies implementing ecological policies in their strategy: with proofs: decrease of carbon print, CO2 emissions and othger indicators that must be under a certain level of emission to benefit from this tax discount
- Consequences:
- Use the taxation system to contribute to the common good and invest in the future
- Foster companies to be more environemental friendly

D)Preventing tax evasion in other countries

 If a holding is established in a country with better corporate tax, they will have the remaining percent to Esscaland





Bibliography

- https://www.economie.gouv.fr/entreprises/impot-societes-IS#
- https://entreprendre.servicepublic.fr/vosdroits/F23575#:~:text=Pour%20les%20exercices%20ouverts%20du,est%20applicable%20pour%20certaines%20entreprises.
- https://www.cacomptepourmoi.fr/Blog/comptabilite-et-fiscalite/calcul-is/
- https://www.capital.fr/votre-carriere/creation-de-societe-impot-sur-les-societes-ou-impot-sur-le-revenu-1288284
- https://fr.statista.com/statistiques/477279/revenu-total-impot-societes-france/
- https://www.cabinet-roche.com/en/corporate-taxation-in-france-focus-on-corporate-income-tax/