Amendment 93
Jeppe Kofod, Peter Simon, Pervenche Berès, Paul Tang, Evelyn Regner, Virginie Rozière, Ramón Jáuregui Atondo, Mady Delvaux
on behalf of the S&D Group

Report
Jeppe Kofod, Luděk Niedermayer
Report on financial crimes, tax evasion and tax avoidance (2018/2121(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 235

235. Calls for an assessment of long-term objectives leading to an enhanced AML/CFT framework as mentioned in the ‘Reflection paper on possible elements of a Roadmap for seamless cooperation between Anti Money Laundering and Prudential Supervisors in the European Union’\(^\text{126}\), such as the establishment at EU level of a mechanism to better coordinate the activities of AML/CFT supervisors of financial sector entities, notably in situations where AML/CFT concerns are likely to have cross-border effects, and a possible centralisation of AML supervision via an existing or new Union body empowered to enforce harmonised rules and practices across Members States; considers that if that mechanism is established, it should be allocated sufficient human and financial resources in order for its functions to be carried out efficiently;

\(^{126}\) Reflection paper on possible elements of a Roadmap for seamless cooperation between Anti Money Laundering and Prudential Supervisors in the European Union, 31 August 2018.
United in diversity
20.3.2019 A8-0170/94

Amendment 94
Jeppe Kofod, Peter Simon, Pervenche Berès, Paul Tang, Evelyn Regner, Virginie Rozière, Ramón Jáuregui Atondo
on behalf of the S&D Group

Report A8-0170/2019
Jeppe Kofod, Luděk Niedermayer
Report on financial crimes, tax evasion and tax avoidance (2018/2121(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 303

Motion for a resolution

303. Welcomes the recent clarifications from the CoC Group on fair taxation criteria, especially regarding the lack of economic substance for jurisdictions having no corporate income tax rate or a rate close to 0%; calls on the Member States to work towards the gradual improvement of the EU listing criteria to cover all harmful tax practices\(^{144}\);

\(^{144}\) Work on fair taxation criteria 2.1 and 2.2 of \textit{Council conclusions 14166/16} of 8 November 2016.

Amendment

303. Welcomes the recent clarifications from the CoC Group on fair taxation criteria, especially regarding the lack of economic substance for jurisdictions having no corporate income tax rate or a rate close to 0%; calls on the Member States to work towards the gradual improvement of the EU listing criteria to cover all harmful tax practices\(^{144}\), \textbf{notably by including a detailed economic analysis looking at the facilitation of tax avoidance and a 0 \% tax rate or absence of corporate income tax as a stand-alone criterion};

\(^{144}\) Work on fair taxation criteria 2.1 and 2.2 of \textit{Council conclusions 14166/16} of 8 November 2016.
310. Recalls a research study showing that tax avoidance via six EU Member States results in a loss of EUR 42.8 billion in tax revenue in the other 22 Member States, which means that the net payment position of these countries can be offset against the losses they inflict on the tax base of other Member States;

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150 In the first section of ‘The missing profits of nations’ by Tørsøv, T.R., Wier L.S. and Zucman G., it is suggested, using modern macroeconomic models and recently published balance of payments data, that the gap in global tax revenues amount to around USD 200 billion and that FDI channelled through tax-haven jurisdictions accounts for somewhere between 10 and 30% of total FDI. These figures are rather higher than previous estimations using other methods.

ankment 310

Amendment 310. Recalls a research study showing that tax avoidance via six EU Member States results in a loss of EUR 42.8 billion in tax revenue in the other 22 Member States, which means that the net payment position of these countries can be offset against the losses they inflict on the tax base of other Member States; notes, for instance, that the Netherlands imposes a net cost on the Union as a whole of EUR 11.2 billion, which means the country is depriving other Member States of tax income to the benefit of multinationals and their shareholders;

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150 In the first section of ‘The missing profits of nations’ by Tørsøv, T.R., Wier L.S. and Zucman G., it is suggested, using modern macroeconomic models and recently published balance of payments data, that the gap in global tax revenues amount to around USD 200 billion and that FDI channelled through tax-haven jurisdictions accounts for somewhere between 10 and 30% of total FDI. These figures are rather higher than previous estimations using other methods.
Amendment 96
Jeppe Kofod, Peter Simon, Pervenche Berès, Paul Tang, Evelyn Regner, Virginie Rozière, Ramón Jáuregui Atondo
on behalf of the S&D Group

Report
Jeppe Kofod, Luděk Niedermayer
Report on financial crimes, tax evasion and tax avoidance (2018/2121(INI))

Motion for a resolution
Paragraph 312

Motion for a resolution

312. Recalls that the Commission has criticised seven Member States\(^{151}\) – Belgium, Cyprus, Hungary, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands – for shortcomings in their tax systems that facilitate aggressive tax planning, arguing that they undermine the integrity of the European single market; takes the view that these jurisdictions can also be regarded as facilitating aggressive tax planning globally;\(^{1a}\) highlights that the Commission has acknowledged that some of the aforementioned Member States have taken measures to improve their tax systems to address the Commission’s criticism;\(^{1b}\) notes that a recent research study has identified five EU Member States as corporate tax havens: Cyprus, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta and the Netherlands; stresses that the criteria and methodology used to select those Member States included a comprehensive assessment of their harmful tax practices, measures that facilitate aggressive tax planning and distortion of economic flows based on Eurostat data, which included a combination of high inward and outward foreign direct investment, royalties, interests and dividend flows; calls on the Commission to currently regard at least

these five Member States as EU tax havens until substantial tax reforms are implemented;

