

## Benefits of TAXPARENCY

<b>General benefits</b>		No new tax or increase of corporate tax, but an indirect taxation of profits and funds moved to tax havens		
		Helping to fight corruption, ineffective law enforcement and financing of criminality from public budgets		
		More level playing field between tax non-avoiding companies (usually microenterprises and SMEs, currently taxed between 35 to 15 %) and tax avoiding companies (currently taxed between 5 to 0 %) >>> if taxparent solution adopted, increase of the latter level above 10%		
		For adoption of the taxparent instrument at the EU level qualified majority in the Council is sufficient, no need for unanimity		
<b>For business</b>	<b>Responsible</b>	Possibility to make money on corporate and tax transparency (thanks to taxparent mark a competitive advantage over non-transparent companies)		
		Corporate tax can be treated as investment with returns		
	<b>Indifferent</b>	No further obligations except for making sure their GECTR is above 10 % and being able to prove corporate and tax structure to competent authorities of Member States		
	<b>Tax aggressive</b>	Obligatory transparency, but possibility to manage the reputational risk		
<b>For States, EU and their budgets</b>	<b>Implementation aspects</b>	No implementation costs as the taxparent mark scheme would be built and run by Transparency International Czech Republic		
	<b>Income side aspect</b>	<b>From companies above 10% (GECTR)</b>	<b>... with one taxparent mark</b>	Additional income for States from voluntary corporate tax top-up payment
			<b>... with more than one taxparent mark</b>	Additional income for EU from voluntary corporate tax top-up payment >>> as irregular income to be immediately distributed to Member State
		<b>From companies below 10% (GECTR)</b>	<b>Cooperative</b>	Additional income from voluntary corporate tax top-up payment for States chosen by the company
			<b>Non-cooperative</b>	Additional income for the state from the sanction in the form of 10 % of the global turnover
	<b>Expenditure side aspect</b>	Reduction of public investment expenditure thanks to lowering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>lowering corruption (and thus inflated prices for public contracts)</li> <li>disclosing competitive structures on the public contracts market</li> </ul>		
	<b>International aspect</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More effective targeted international economic sanctions</li> </ul>		
	<b>Enforcement aspect</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possibility to better target transfer pricing controls (on companies without the taxparent mark)</li> </ul>		