

Taxation of Household Savings - France

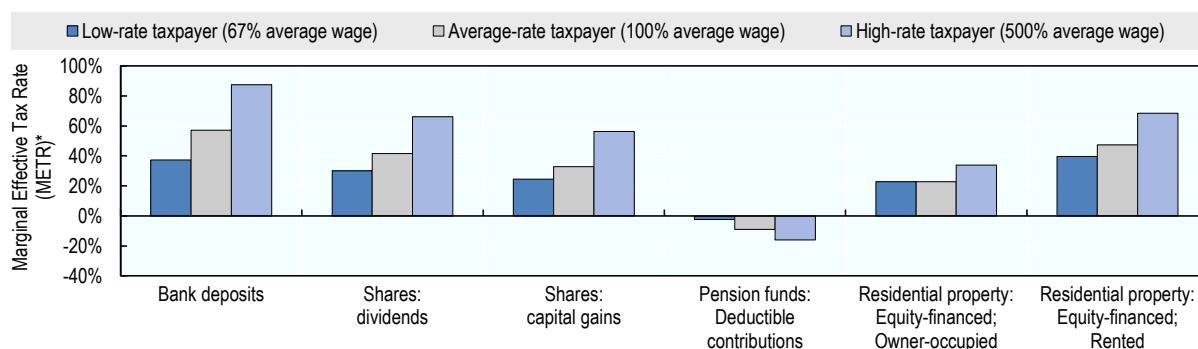
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An individual can choose to save in a range of different savings types; typical options include by putting money in a bank account, pension scheme or investment fund, and by purchasing bonds, corporate shares or residential property.

These different savings types can be taxed in very different ways, potentially distorting an individual's savings choices away from the choices they might make if there were no taxes imposed.

By comparing the marginal effective tax rates (METRs) on different types of household savings, we can gain insights into which assets or savings types receive the most favourable treatment from the tax system.

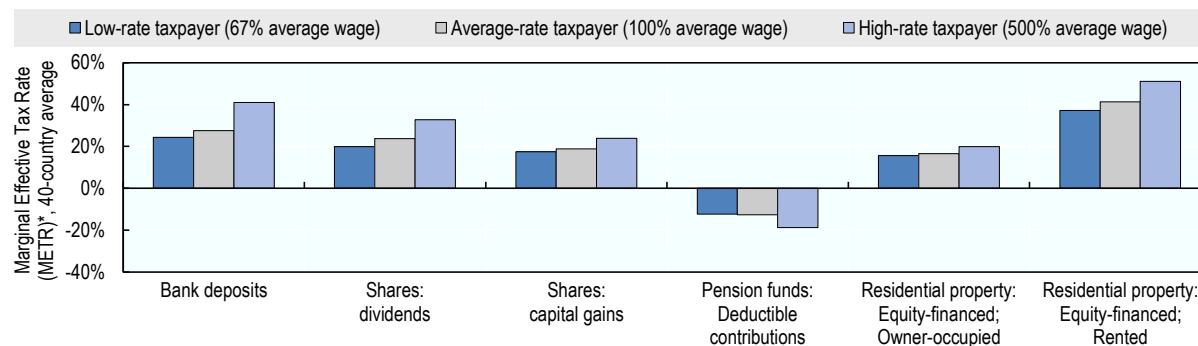
How does France tax different types of household savings?



In France:

- Private pensions and owner-occupied residential property are tax-favoured compared to other savings types. (In addition, *Livret A* and *LLD* bank savings accounts with deposit limits are exempt from tax).
- Progressive rates are applied to all assets and savings types (2016 tax rules).
- From January 2018, a flat statutory tax rate of 30% has been introduced on interest, dividends and capital gains from shares. (*Livret A* and *LLD* bank savings accounts with deposit limits continue to be exempt from tax).

How does the taxation of household savings in France compare to other parts of the world?



Across the 40 countries included in the OECD's [Taxation of Household Savings](#) study:

- In general, private pensions and owner-occupied residential property are the most tax-favoured types of savings.
- The majority of countries apply flat tax rates to most types of savings, while some countries tax assets at progressive rates.
- Capital gains are taxed less on average than interest or dividends, due to concessionary rates and/or deferral of tax.

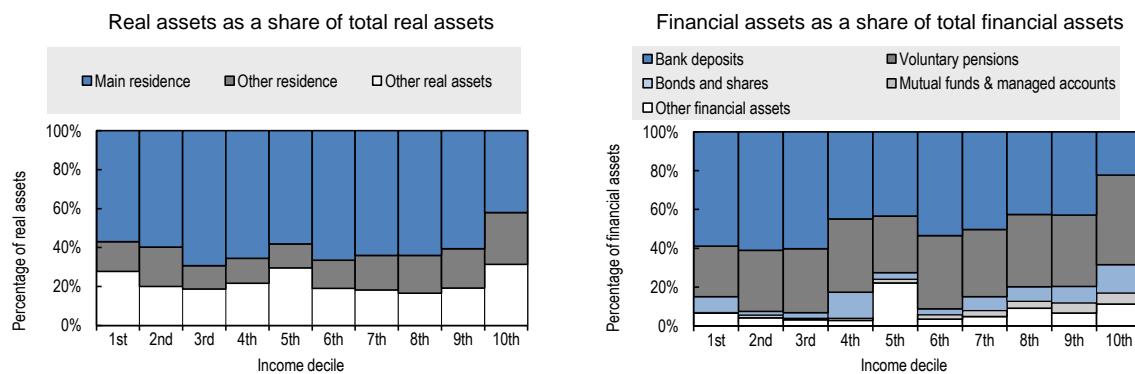
* METR calculations are based on rules in place as of July 2016.

The distribution of asset holdings in France

Analysis of the asset holdings of households in France highlights that the current tax system often favours the savings of households that are financially better-off. For example:

- While the main residence makes up a larger share of wealth for lower income households, the poorest households generally do not own residential property. The concessionary treatment of owner occupied housing could therefore provide a greater tax benefit to those in the middle and top of the income distribution.
- Bank deposits tend to make up a greater share of wealth for poorer households. High levels of taxation on bank deposits may disadvantage lower income households relative to higher income households.
- Pensions tend to make up a greater share of wealth for higher income households in France. As such, higher income households may benefit more from the favourable regime than lower-income households.

Breakdown of assets by income deciles in France



Key messages from the OECD's [Taxation of Household Savings](#) study:

While countries do not necessarily need to tax savings more, there remains significant scope to improve the way countries tax savings. In particular, countries should consider:

- Taxing savings types more equally to improve both efficiency and fairness.
- Reassessing the merits of taxing capital income at progressive rates, in light of the recent changes in international tax rules.
- Improving various tax design features, such as moving from deductions to tax credits for private pension savings.

What are Marginal Effective Tax Rates (METRs)?

Marginal effective tax rates (METRs) summarise the tax system's impact on the incentives to make an additional investment in a particular type of savings, such as a bank account or bonds. METRs provide a more comprehensive measure of the impact of a tax system than statutory tax rates. METRs can vary from statutory tax rates due to a range of factors, including:

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- Multiple taxes on a particular asset; for example, property taxes, transaction taxes, and income taxes may apply to residential property
- Inflation; where taxes are imposed on nominal rather than real returns

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- Tax deferral effects; for example, capital gains taxes may only be imposed once a gain is realised
- Tax base reductions; such as deductions for contributions to pension funds

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