

Swiss Confederation

Fiscal Equalization in Switzerland

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Swiss Federal Finance Administration

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Reform 2008

National fiscal equalisation Divisions of tasks between the Confederation and Fiscal equalisation in the stricter sense the cantons Allocation of Regulation of Intercantonal Cohesion tasks and cooperation cooperation Resource Cost fund responsibility regarding with cost equalisation compensation (limited up to for their shared tasks compensation 2034) financing





Resource equalization

Goals

- Reduction of disparities between cantons regarding financial capacity and tax burden
- Minimal endowment in financial resources for each canton to carry out their functions (goal 85% of national average)

Financing (2018)

| Confederation | CHF 2.4 bn |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Financially strong cantons | CHF 1.7 bn |
| Total resource equalisation | CHF 4.1 bn |

Non-earmarked payments





Resource potential

The resource equalization is based on the resource potential of the cantons:



Individual taxpayers

- Taxable income
- Taxable assets



Companies

Taxable profit

V

Resource equalization

Data Collection

- Data on taxable income on individual basis provided yearly by cantons
- Process of quality assurance: Federal Audit Office, Group of experts

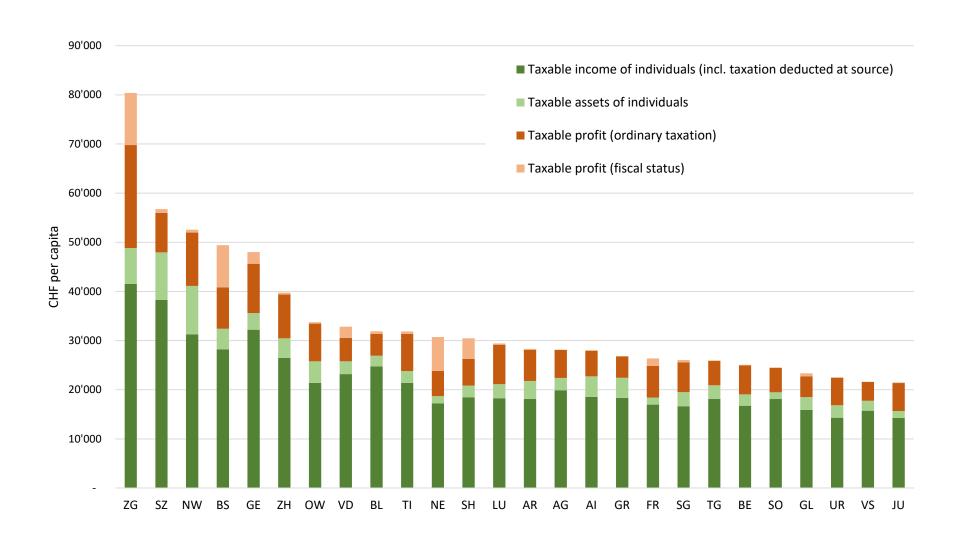
Calculation of payments

- Rule-based process of annual calculation
- Review by cantons (check if data provided is correct)





Resource potential 2018 (per capita)







Resource index

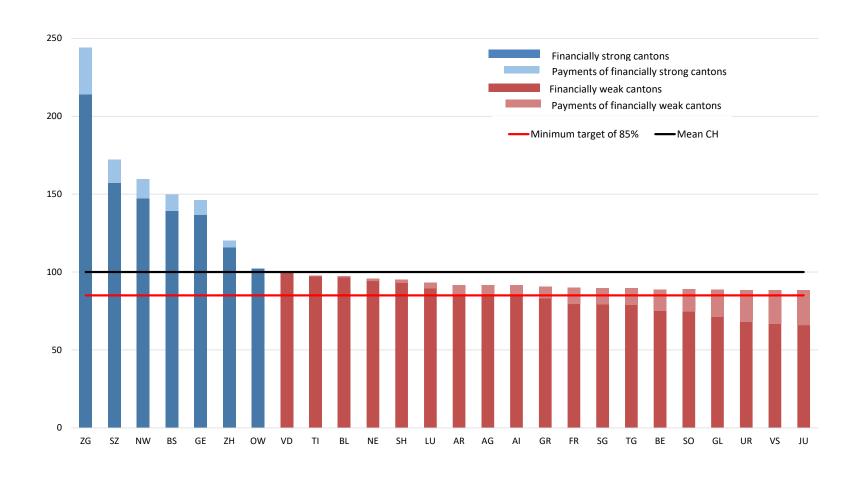
Resource Index (RI): the resource potential per capita of each canton is compared to the Swiss average

- RI > 100: financially strong → contributor cantons
- RI < 100: financially weak → recipient cantons





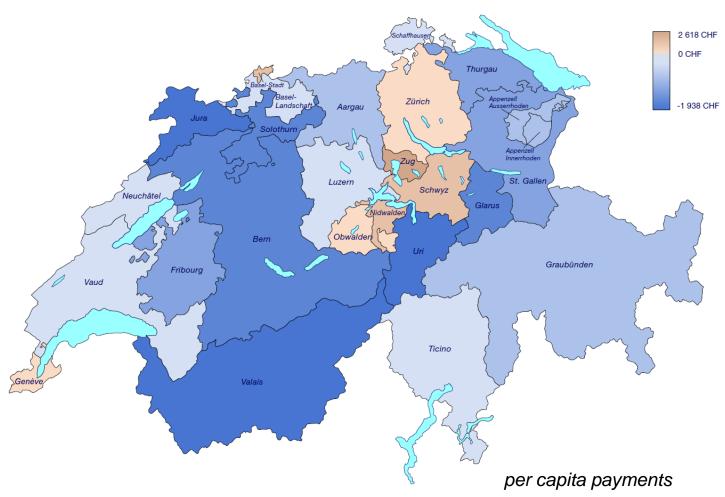
Resource index in 2018, before and after equalization







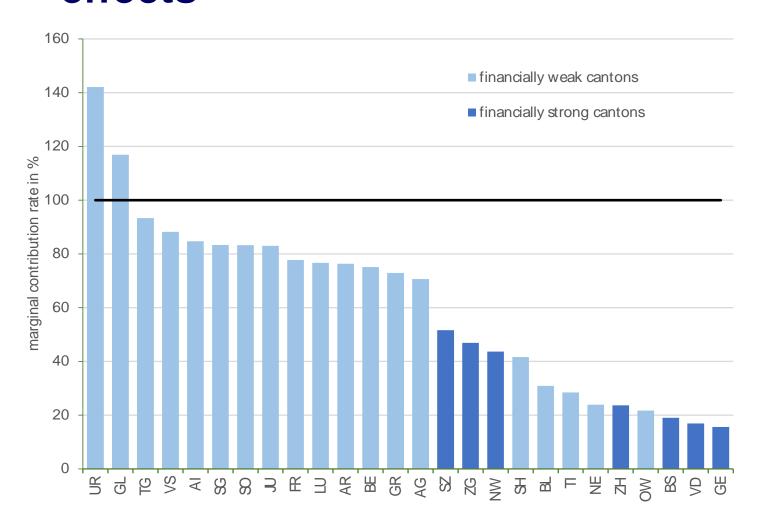
Resource equalization (2018)



brown = inpayments of financially strong cantons blue = outpayments to financially weak cantons



Resource Equalization: Incentive effects



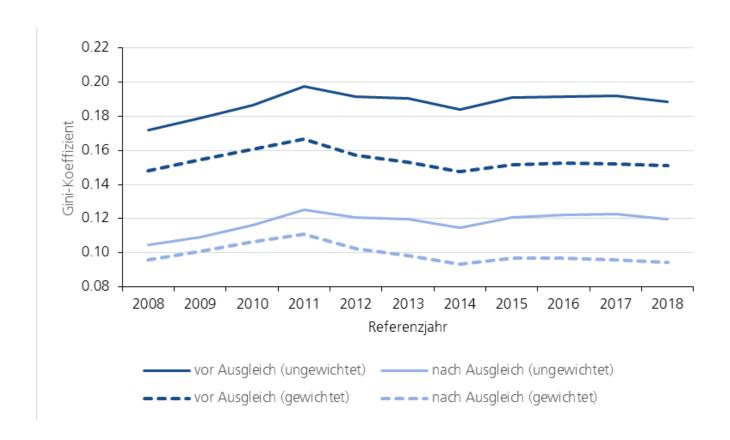
Resource equalization

Political Supervision

- Government prepares evaluation report every 4 years
- Parliament decides on financing for a 4-years-period (discretionary element)
- Rule-based system within 4-years-period
- Legal framework to be adjusted occasionally

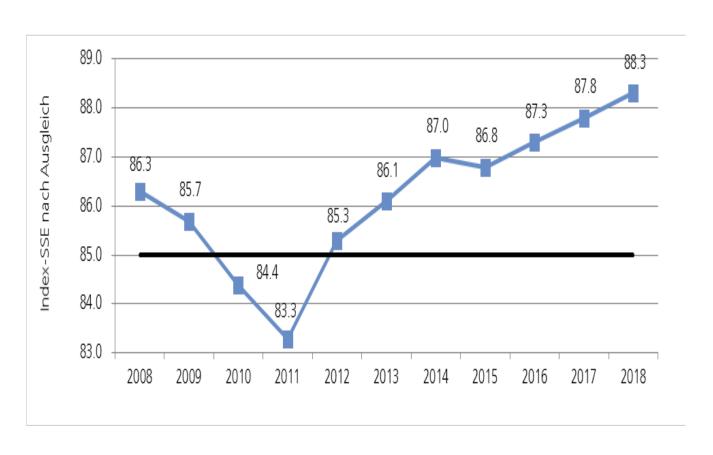
Resource equalization

Results: Reduction of disparities by 1/3



Resource equalization

Results: Minimal endowment



Resource equalization

Reform 2020

- Minimal endowment guaranteed at 86.5% for weakest canton.
- Amount for resource equalization endogenously determined by minimal endowment and evolution of disparities
- Parliament decides on occasional adjustment of legal framework
- No parliamentary decision on funding every 4 years
 - => More rule-based system





Cost Compensation

Goals

- Geographic cost compensation: takes account of the higher expenses incurred by the alpine cantons.
- Socio-demographic cost compensation: takes account of the additional expenses incurred by a unfavorable population structure.

Financing (2018)

Cost compensation is entirely financed by the Confederation.

| Geographic cost compensation | CHF 359 m |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Socio-demographic cost compensation | CHF 359 m |
| Total cost compensation | CHF 718 m |





Geographic cost compensation (GCC)

Costs of the «width»:

- Altitude
- Steepness
- Low settlement density
- Low population density



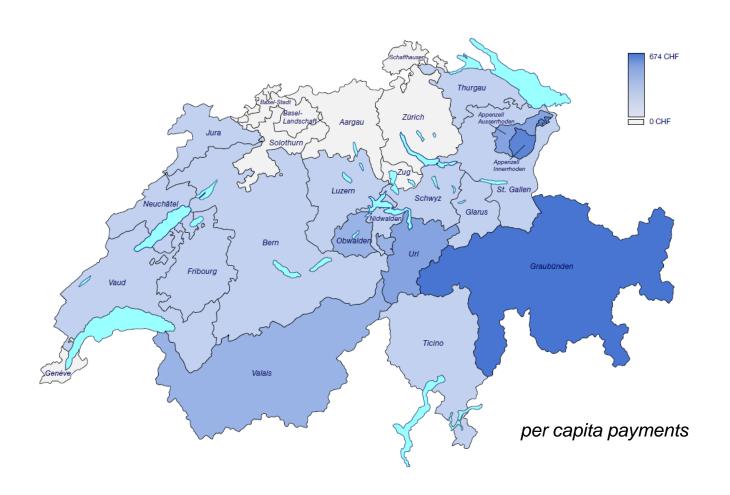








Geographic cost compensation 2018







Sociodemographic cost compensation

Costs relating to the population structure

- Old age
- Poverty
- Integration of foreigners



Costs of the «density» (nucleated cities)

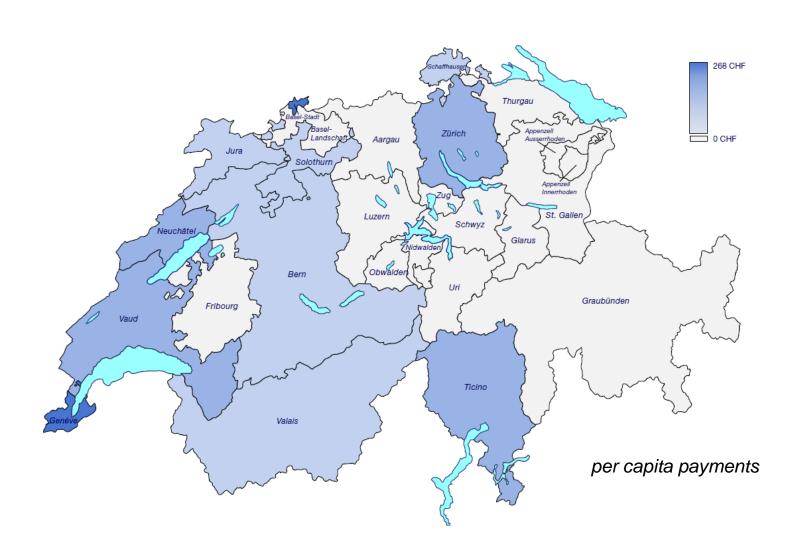
- Number of inhabitants
- Population density
- Employment rate







Sociodemographic cost compensation 2018



Cost Compensation

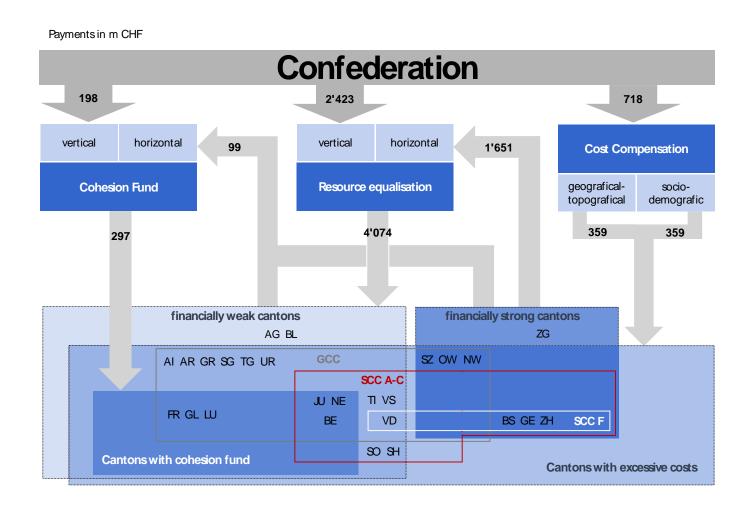
Reform 2020

- Amount for cost compensation determined by rate of price increases
- Parliament decides on occasional adjustment of legal framework
- No parliamentary decision on funding every 4 years
 - => More rule-based system





Financial flows in 2018





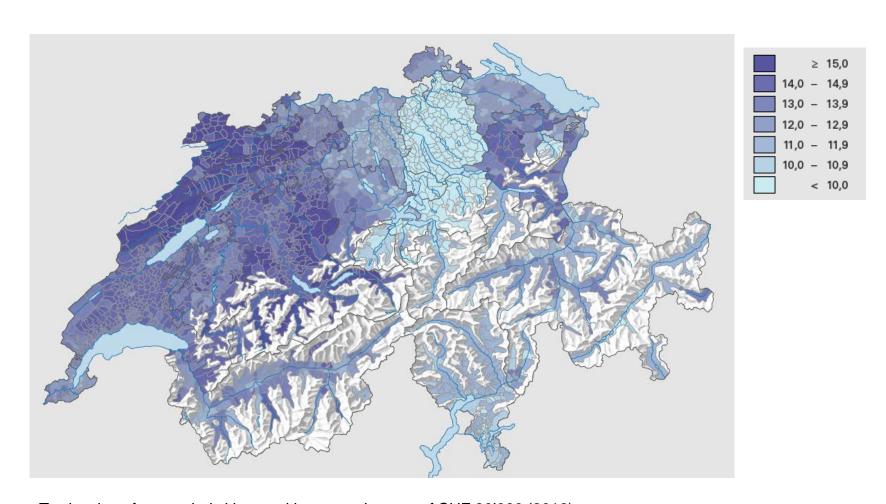
Thank you for your attention!

Additional Slides





Tax burden



Tax burden of unmarried citizens with a gross income of CHF 80'000 (2016)

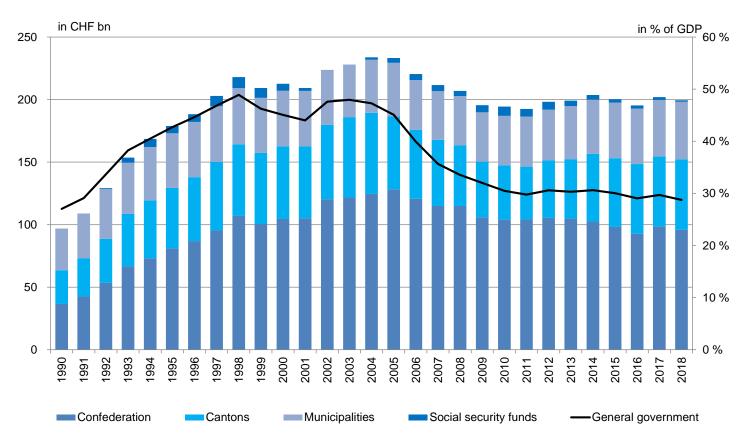
Year: 2016; References: Federal Tax Administration © Federal Statistical Office, ThemaKart, Neuchâtel 2009-2016





Public Debt in Switzerland

Gross debt and debt ratio of general government (1990–2018)



Debt and debt ratio with reference to the Maastricht definition; Source: Federal Finance Administration