

Methodological summary: CORPORATE TAX

Introduction

INTRODUCTION

The statistics **Annual Accounts in Corporate Tax** are a central study based on Corporate Tax annual tax returns to the State Tax Administration Agency by entities with domicile for tax purposes in the Common Tax System Territory, and they aim to broaden existing information in order to improve knowledge of Spanish companies.

OBJECTIVE

To provide a detailed picture of the whole of the corporate sector via information relating to the ownership structure and to the results of the entities making tax returns classified by type of business group, the Autonomous Community in which they make their tax return and the sector to which they belong.

Reference scopes

POPULATION SCOPE

The population framework is made up of entities making tax returns (models 200 and 201) in the Common Tax System Territory. It entails a population defined by two conditions: one subjective in nature, which refers to the obligation to make a tax return by the for Corporate Tax, the other being of a geographical nature, referring to exclusive taxation in the Common Tax System Territory and in the tax scheme shared with País Vasco and Navarra.

The information required in order to compile these statistics is taken from annual Corporate Tax returns which companies are obliged to make. In this sense it should be highlighted that all kinds of entities not attached to the Public Administration, with the exception of civil companies, and other entities attached to the Public Administration are subject to the tax, among which it is appropriate to mention property and personal assets funds and group investment institutions, pension funds, risk-capital funds, mortgage market regulation funds, communities owning common land and others.

GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

This operation includes the total number of payers making their tax return and paying tax, whether exclusively or for a sum relating to business to the State. As a result, entities only carry out operations in the territories País Vasco and Navarra.

TIME SCOPE

The statistics include the total tax returns for the Corporate Tax relating to tax years in the year of the statistics and to the preceding one.

Variables object managers

CLASSIFICATION VARIABLES

a) Autonomous Community, which is obtained from the geographical location of the Treasury Delegation where the tax return is made and which coincides on a provincial level with the domicile for tax purposes. The results provided for País Vasco and Navarra are partial, since it involves a tax in subsidised mode, and data available on these Autonomous Communities correspond exclusively to those companies that pay tax at a for a sum relating to business in Common Territory.

b) Type of company, taken from the tax scheme shown in the Corporate Tax return. Depending on this information, companies making tax returns are classified as: financial or credit institutions, insurance companies, non-financial companies, large companies and reduced dimension companies.

c) Sectoral group. The activity of each company is taken from the main activity shown in the Large companies census, from the activity for which the tax return is made in the annual VAT model (models 390 and 392) and from the information in economic activities tax entries, which determines the sector to which it belongs. These are as follows:

Energy and water; Industry; Construction and real estate services; Trade; Transport and communications; Accommodation and Catering; Financial and insurance companies; Services provided to companies; Education and Health; Other.

d) Sign of accounting result This is a variable whose classification is of the second order, but highly useful for establishing the differences between companies operating with profit and those operating with losses.

e) Positive taxable base. This is also a variable whose classification is of the second order, which in order to analyse takings (adjustments to the accounting result and Liquidation, calculation of average rate and effective rate) this distinction is crucial, since accrual of the tax is only for companies with a Positive taxable base.