5. Estate, Inheritances, and Gift Taxes (EIG)

5.1 Introduction to the Estate, Inheritances, and Gift Taxes Section

The Estate, Inheritance, and Gift Tax (EIG) section of the GC Wealth Project provides a comprehensive data collection on wealth transfer taxes across countries and over time. The EIG section compiles tax policy information as well as tax revenue data. The section contains information about these taxes for up to over 160 countries, in some instances dating back as far as the 18th century. The EIG section codifies and harmonizes information on features common among these taxes, such as top tax rates among closest relatives, personal tax exemptions, or full tax schedules. The section also provides revenue statistics for EIG taxes from cumulative sources from 1960 onward. Information is obtained from academic, government, and corporate research, government legislation and legislative information, as well as cross-national research and official statistics. This chapter introduces the reader to the data structure of the EIG section, as well as the general interpretation and construction of each concept.

5.2 Data Structure and Interpretation

Downloaded data is provided in long format. All information in the data is sorted by a country’s two-letter ISO code (GEO), or its full name (GEO\_long) and year. The combination of GEO-year and varcode identifies univocally the value corresponding to a given information specified by the varcode for that GEO-year (see Table x for an example).



**5.2.1 General assumptions**

To enhance cross-country comparability and simplify possible over-complexities, we assume that taxes are paid on a monetary transfer to one adult child upon the death of a decedent, assuming no additional circumstantial deductions, reliefs, or credits apply unless otherwise specified in the Note[[1]](#footnote-1). Moreover, in the main variables we do not take into account any additional mitigating factors – like higher exemptions or lower rates for minors or disabled children, while citing those in the notes. Assuming that there is only one heir is crucial in those cases in which an inheritance tax is levied, but the exemption is based on the entire estate (e.g. in Japan); if there is only one heir, an exemption on the inheritance quota is equivalent to an exemption on the entire estate.

There are cases in which wealth transfers are taxed through taxes different from proper EIG taxes (e.g. through the personal income tax); in these cases, we report that there is a form of taxation for the relevant wealth transfer – i.e. status = 1 – ad specify in the note which tax is applied.

When a country-level EIG tax is not levied, but there are different regional tax schemes (e.g., Belgium, Switzerland, Brazil), we report the national/federal information and detail in the Note if a subnational taxation and possible other information of the regional status. In , together with the federal scheme, wealso the all. While the status variable is related to each single state, otherstatefederal

In the cases in which a git tax applies on a life-time basis at the death of the donor (e.g. in the US), or is levied only on donations occurred in a specific range of years before the death of donor (e.g. in the UK and in South Corea), we report that a gift tax is levied and we treat it as a traditional gift tax, while specifying in the Note how the taxation is regulated.

Since tax reforms can be approved any time in a year, we follow the general rule of applying the reform from the year in which it is approved. However, if the law clearly specifies the starting date, then we follow the timing established by law (e.g., Sweden unified inheritance and gift abolished in 2004, but the law clarifies it applies to transfer after 31 December 2004 and death-transfers after 17 December 2004). For example, the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 in US, specified that the rules for estate and gift taxes would have been in force until 2009. Therefore, in absence of any amendment or new laws, the tax rules expired in 2009 and no federal tax was applied in 2010 (even in absence of formal tax repeal).

**5.2.2 Varcode**:

As described in the general warehouse structure section, the varcode uniquely identifies each value in the EIG section using five elements: the section, the sector, the type, the concept and a bracket id. Hence, the varcode takes the following form:

𝑥 − *BB* − 𝐶𝐶*C* − 𝐷𝐷𝐷𝐷𝐷𝐷 – 𝑍𝑍

The first element is a 1-digit code that identifies the section of the GC Wealth Project, which for the case of the Estate, Inheritance, and Gift Taxes takes the value x. The sector element – BB – indicates the type of tax and the group of *individuals* on which the tax is levied. The following three digits – CCC - refer to the nature of the variable, while the six digits DDDDDD represent the concept of interest. The last two digits – ZZ – allow to identify each specific tax bracket, when applicable.

TABLE X: LONG AND WIDE EXAMPLE OF DATA STRUCTURE – US CASE.

An example illustrated in Table is the UK’s tax schedule in 2019. Users can access the tax revenue of GEO “UK” by selecting the value of the varcode corresponding to that concept (*x-tg-agg-revenu-00*). Similarly, to display the value of the upper bound of the first tax schedule bracket for the UK, the user can select the varcode corresponding to that concept (*x-ic-thr-adjubo-01*). All varcode conventions follow the logic detailed in the following table.

Simplified Illustration of EIG Data in Long Format

Simplified Illustration of a Tax Schedule

| GEO | year | Currency | Value Over… | But Not Over… | Tax Rate | Total Revenue | bracket |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| UK | 2019 | GBP |  |  |  | 5,165,000,000 | 0 |
| UK | 2019 | GBP | 0 | 325000 | 0 |  | 1 |
| UK | 2019 | GBP | 325000 | \_and\_over | 40 |  | 2 |

To ease the users’ understanding on the use of the data, we also provide a wide format transformation of the example in the previous table x-1.

Any observation is uniquely identified by country, year, tax, applies to, and tax bracket to accommodate the full tax schedules. That is, variables containing tax schedule information vary by bracket within each country-year.

To illustrate a wide structure, consider the UK tax schedule in 2019. There is a flat tax of 40 percent on estates over GBP 325,000. The revenue for the UK under the estate tax in 2019 was GBP 5.165 billion. A simplified subset of the variables (non-identifying variable names changed for ease of explanation) is shown in Table . As this example illustrates, selecting GEO “UK” and year “2019” will not be sufficient to uniquely identify one observation per country. For instance, any user interested in total revenue information would need to additionally select bracket “0”. Importantly, variables that are not related to the tax schedule will not be filled for country-year observations other than in the zero bracket.

We describe in details each element in the following paragraphs.

5.2.3 Sector: to name

Following the structural adjustments and new updates, the EIG sector is now identified by a combination of two informative letters. The first letter indicates the type of tax: “e” stands for estate, “i” for inheritance, and “g” for gift tax. When there is insufficient information to distinguish the type of EIG tax (in case of imprecise historical sources and/or status imputation from OECD revenues), we use “t” as the first letter.

The second letter denotes the population group on which the tax is levied: “e” for everyone (indicating the tax affects everyone regardless of kinship) or “c” for children (meaning the tax is levied on the children of the donor/decedent).

When no specific information is not available, the second letter is “u” i.e., unknown. Lastly, to refer to EIG tax information that does not belong to any specific sector (e.g., revenues or currency), we use “g” as second letter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| tg | EIG Tax | Estate, inheritance or gift tax related information, with no specific sector reference (e.g. tax revenues or currecy). |
| tu | EIG Tax, applies to unknown | The population group to which the estate, inheritance or gift tax applies is not known from the sources available. |
| te | EIG Tax, applies to everybody | Estate, inheritance or gift tax levied on anyone regardless of the degree of kinship or relationship to the deceased/donor. |
| ec | Estate Tax for Children | Estate tax levied on children of the donor/decedent. The group also includes grandchildren, parents and grandparents, unless otherwise stated in the note. |
| ee | Estate Tax for Everybody | Estate tax levied on anyone regardless of the degree of kinship or relationship to the deceased/donor. This sector is used also if the estate tax is not levied. |
| ic | Inheritance Tax for Children | Inheritance tax levied on children of the donor/decedent. The group also includes grandchildren, parents and grandparents, unless otherwise stated in the note. |
| ie | Inheritance Tax for Everybody | Inheritance tax levied on on anyone regardless of the degree of kinship or relationship to the deceased/donor. This sector is used also if the Inheritance tax is not levied. |
| gc | Gift Tax for Children | Gift tax levied on children of the donor/decedent. The group also includes grandchildren, parents and grandparents, unless otherwise stated in the note. |
| gn | Gift Tax for Non Relatives | Gift tax levied on individuals who are not related to the donor/decedent. |
| ge | Gift Tax for Everybody | Gift tax levied on on anyone regardless of the degree of kinship or relationship to the deceased/donor. This sector is used also if the gift tax is not levied. |

EIG: Sector

5.2.4 Variable Type

Six types of variables are used within the EIG section. Compared to the previous release, we have added one additional type “per” to better identify the period reference. Table X describes in details all the possible EIG variable types.

EIG: Variable Type

| Code | Label | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| rat | Rate | In general, a rate can be expressed as a percentage. For instance, the marginal inheritance tax rate is the amount of tax that is paid on an additional dollar of inheritance received. It represents the rate at which a person's tax liability increases as their inheritance increases. The concept can also be applied to the saving rate which refers to the percentage of disposable income that is saved or not spent on consumption. |
| rto | Ratio | A ratio describes the relationship between two quantities and is expressed as the quotient of one quantity divided by another. For example, if a country's total private net wealth is €10,000 billion and its total national income is €2,000 billion, the ratio of private wealth to national income is 5 to 1, as total private wealth is five times the amount of national income. |
| thr | Threshold | A threshold represents a minimum or maximum value that must be met or exceeded, for instance, the minimum value of net wealth that is needed for an individual to belong to the group of the richest 1% of adults, or the maximum value of net wealth that is needed for an individual to belong to the group of the poorest 50% of adults. |
| cat | Categorical Variable | A categorical variable represents data that can be divided into groups or categories. |
| tot | Total | Represents the total value of a variable. For instance, total population, or total revenue raised from the inheritance tax. |
| per | Period | Numeric values that refer to a period (year, month, quarter). |

5.2.5 Concept: Variables

The next six letters, indicating Concept, encode the specific variables for this section. These variables can refer to the status of a tax – whether it is levied or not - , the characteristics of the tax (progressivity, top rate, exemption, full tax schedule), and the associated tax revenue information.

#### 5.2.5.1. Tax status, and bracket-invariant concepts

The binary variable *status* is used to indicate whether a country or region levies the transfer tax specified in the first digit of the sector code (estate, inheritance, or gift). Status can take either value 1 (yes) or 0 (no).

Countries for which no data is available other than the tax revenue from the OECD are marked as having an estate, inheritance, or gift tax if the revenue information is non-zero. These cases are marked as “Inferred from OECD” in their Source variable.

When possible, the data further include a variable indicating the first year for which any wealth transfer tax has been levied in a country or region (*firsty*).

Among the bracket-invariant information, we introduce a new variable *typtax* to facilitate the users in recognizing whether a tax is lump-sum, flat, progressive, or progressive by brackets. The definition is based considering the number of brackets with positive marginal rates. If we do not observe the full schedule but a specific country-source clarifies the nature of tax under assessment i.e., flat, or progressive, we are able to fill the variable.

Tax exemptions can vary in complexity and detail, and countries differ in how they offer reductions to the final tax bill (exemptions, deductions, rebates, credits, *etc.*). Unless differently specified, the exemption is considered as a pre-tax reduction of the tax base. The cases in which the exemption has a different nature (e.g., tax credit as in the case of US) will be reported in the Note variable of metadata. If a tax is levied, but there is no exemption, the variable exempt takes value zero. It may also happen that the tax is levied, but it exists a full exemption; in this case, exempt will take value -997 (and\_over).

The last two tax concepts invariant to brackets are the top rate – the marginal tax rate on the last bracket -- (toprat) and the lower bound threshold above which the top rate for the specified tax applies (toplbo). When a tax exists, toprat typically takes positive values, unless a full exemption exists (zero toprate). On the contrary, it takes value zero when tax is not levied. The same logic applies to the toplbo.

5.2.5.2 Tax revenues

Tax revenues correspond to the 4300 series of tax revenues from the OECD Revenue Statistics Database of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (downloaded July 12, 2024) and are reported in three different concepts: “revenu”, for the EIG tax revenues in local currency units; “prorev” stands for EIG tax revenues in percentage of total tax revenues; “revgdp” for the EIG tax revenues in percentage of GDP.

Revnues information are available since 1965 on for most of the OECD countries.

5.2.5.3 Tax Schedules

When full tax schedule is available, it is identified by a set of ascending tax brackets. These are a combination of three concepts: adjusted lower bound (adjlbo), adjusted upper bound (adjbo), and adjusted marginal rates (adjmrt). Therefore, each bracket identifies the amount of transfer above the adjlbo and below the adjbo to which the adjmrt applies.

Each bracket corresponds to a single GEO-year-varcode combination and is identified by the last two digits of the varcode.

Unless the tax is flat, the schedules are typically cumulative in structure, such that the rate in a bracket that corresponds to a wealth transfer value only applies to the proportion of the transfer that is greater than the highest amount in the previous bracket. That is, if the transfer amount excesses the previous tax bracket by one currency unit, the higher tax rate (of the following bracket) only applies to one currency unit.

We adjust the schedules to make them more comparable across countries. In particular, we modify the statutory schedule of each country to include the exemption as a first tax bracket with a zero marginal rate. Furthermore, we convert the bounds of the brackets to the most recent local currency units (“curren”), and merge the brackets with the same marginal rate to obtain the effective number of brackets. It is important to note that if the country levies a tax but applies a full exemption for direct heirs, we then follow the “economic effectiveness” and adjust the status and corresponding tax schedule to be equivalent to a no-tax scenario.

In the case the exemption is a reduction of the tax base, the adjustment consists in a shift of the tax brackets equivalent to the amount of the exemption. Differently, when the exemption is a tax credit or a deduction, the adjustment consists in cutting the tax schedules below the exemption threshold.

For instance, consider the U.S. federal estate tax: The statutory schedule contains a progressive schedule, but because the exemption deduction is so high (nearly 13 million USD as of 2023), every bracket but the last is effectively within the deduction range. Therefore (assuming no other deductions or credits apply), all amounts below (and many above) the last bracket would yield a final tax bill of zero. The result is a flat tax rate that applies to relatively large estates of several million dollars.

All the concepts described above are summarized in the Table here below.

Compared to version 1, all the concepts have been renamed. Furthermore, the variable “curren” (currency) is now reported with the corresponding ISO code to avoid any string values.

Estate, Inheritance, and Gift Tax Variable Definitions

| Code | Label | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| revenu | Total Revenue from Tax | Total revenue from the specified tax at all government levels in local currency units. |
| prorev | Total Revenue from Tax as % of Total Tax Revenue | Total revenue from the specified tax as a percentage of total tax revenue in the selected sector. |
| revgdp | Total Revenue from Tax as % of Gross Domestic Product | Total revenue from the specified tax as a percentage of GDP in the selected sector. |
| adjlbo | Lower Bound for Exemption-adjusted Tax Bracket | The value of tax base over which the tax rate applies in local currency units, adjusted to include the exemption amount in the tax schedule as a zero rate bracket, if needed. |
| adjubo | Upper Bound for Exemption-adjusted Tax Bracket | The highest tax base value for which the tax rate applies in local currency units, adjusted to include the exemption amount in the tax schedule as a zero rate bracket, if needed. It takes value -997 for the highest bracket if the interval is open. |
| adjmrt | Marginal Rate for Exemption-adjusted Tax Bracket | The rate of taxation on tax base values between the bracket lower bound and the bracket upper bound, adjusted to include the exemption amount in the tax schedule as a zero rate bracket, if needed. It is reported as zero in case the tax is not levied and for the exemption bracket. |
| curren | Currency | ISO4217 numeric code of the in local currency units in which the monetary values are reported. |
| status | Tax Indicator | Whether or not the country levies the specified tax for the given year. It is encoded as a 0/1 indicator variable. |
| typtax | Type of Tax | The structure of the tax schedule, if applicable. The variable is encoded as follows: 1 lump-sum (fixed), 2 flat (proportional with a single rate applies to all tax base), 3 progressive (proportional with tax rates increasing with the tax base), 4 progressive by brackets (proportional with tax rates increasing with the tax base, with different portions of the tax base - brackets - taxed at different rates), -998 not applicable because the tax is not levied. The type of tax is based on the number of positive tax rates included in the tax schedule. |
| firsty | First Year for Tax | The first year the specified tax is introduced in the country. It may predate the year of legal birth of the country, such as in the case of unified kingdoms or of former colonies. |
| exempt | Exemption Threshold | The exemption threshold in local currency units applicable to the group, assuming no additional exemptions, credits or relief. It is reported as zero in case of no exemption, as -997 in case of full exemption (no tax is due), as -998 if it is not applicable because the tax is not levied. |
| toprat | Top Marginal Rate | The highest statutory rate for the specified tax. It is encoded and zero in case the tax is not levied or there is full exemption. |
| toplbo | Top Marginal Rate Applicable From | The minimum amount in local currency units including and above which the top rate for the specified tax applies to the group. It is encoded and zero in case the tax is not levied or there is full exemption. |

5.2.6 Section Specific: Bracket Numbers

Finally, the last two letters in the varcode denote the section-specific variables, which for the EIG section refer to the tax bracket number when needed. Full tax schedule information will vary by tax bracket, while bracket-invariant information is reported for the bracket “00” as illustrated in the example in section 5.2.1 (INTRODUCTION and STRUCTURE)

#### 5.3 Regional Information

Belgium:

Compared to v.1 and according to the “General assumptions” (cross-ref to sezione), Belgium does not levy EIG taxes at national level since 1989 (Law of 16 June 1989 – YaleInheritance reference), but the three regions - Flemish, Walloon, Bruxelles-Capital – can set their own taxes.

Each region levies inheritance and gift taxes applying different rates. For example, taking the first child beneficiary as reference, the inheritance tax rate ranges between 3 and 30% in Bruxelles-Capital and Walloon regions; in Flemish region it ranges between 3 and 27%.

Brazil:

According to Carvalho Junior (2018), and Tax Introduction Database (TIDD citekey), Brazil levies EIG taxes at state level since 1934. The act 27 of 1966 amended the tax law of 1965 (a Emenda Constitucional nº 18/1965) setting a federal level maximum top rate for gift and inheritances to 2%.

This maximum top rate was raised in 1988 to 8%.

Therefore, compared to the v.1 data, in v.2 Brazil displays a national EIG tax status always equals to “0” (No).

Bulgaria:

In Bulgaria, the Law 117 of Dece,ber 10, 1997 established that inheritance and gift taxes are levied at municipality level. Therefore, there has been no national EIG taxation since 1998.

Spain:

EIG tax is a national tax, however there might be important differences between regions in terms of tax rates, reductions, and other benefits that significantly reduce the tax burden. Because of this, effective inheritance taxation is much higher under national law than under regional regimes. Furthermore,  the autonomous regions of Navarre and Basque Country have a wide right to self-regulate gift and inheritance tax. Taxation in these regions is significantly different from the national Spanish tax laws. We report the information on national taxation, but we include in the Note some regional details (when available).

Switzerland:

In Switzerland, the cantons have an exclusive right to set their own gift and inheritance taxes. According to EY (citekey EYa and EYb), the canton tax system applies since 2006. However, from 1973 to 2005, the EIG tax revenues are gathered at regional and local level according to the OECD Revenue data (citekey).

Therefore, we assume that the taxation was at the canton level even before 2006. In practical terms, the status for the national EIG taxation has been set to “0” (No) since 1973. United States:

As of the public release v.2, the data also include regional-level tax information for all U.S. states. Varcodes and variables for the regional level adhere to the database structure outlined above. We note some important conceptual differences:

First, the tax status variable refers to the state-level, irrespective of federal taxes that also apply within state boundaries. Thus, if a given state indicates *status*  = 0, the tax in that state can still be subject to the federal estate tax, if it applies.

On the contrary, adjusted tax schedule variables combine full tax schedule information of federal- and state-level taxes. That is, EIG taxes levied by the state can provide adjustments of the statutory schedule depending on interactions with the federal tax. Thus, our state-level adjusted schedules take the joint structure of taxes at both levels into account in order to arrive at tax exemptions, brackets, and marginal rates that are readily comparable across states within the U.S. It may happen that a single US state applies an inheritance tax. Since the federal tax is an estate tax, the interaction of the two schemes requires the assumption that the inheritance is received by a single direct descendant without siblings.

Lastly, state and federal tax interactions can lead to marginal tax structures with spikes within the tax bracket structure. Put differently, the highest tax rate in an adjusted schedule might be in a lower bracket and inheritances above that bracket will be subject to lower rates. In such cases, the top marginal tax rate refers to the last bracket in the (progressive) tax schedule rather than to the highest tax rate.

# Appendix to the Estate, Inheritances, and Gift Taxes (EIG) Section

## Introduction

The Appendix of the Estate, Inheritances, and Gift Taxes (EIG) section of the GC Wealth Project provides additional information on the data creation and data validation processes and a detailed documentation of sources. In particular, this appendix provides:

* + - an explanation of data creation processes,
    - the full list of sources included in the Estate, Inheritances, and Gift Tax section.

## Data Creation Processes

Information on Estate, Inheritance, and Gift taxes is collected from three broadly different source categories:

1) Legal tax documents from public entities, 2) information on tax codes and schedules from third-party sources, and 3) tax revenue data from the OECD [[102](#_bookmark221)]. Depending on the source category, the information can be directly inserted into the Estate, Inheritance, and Gift Taxes database (as is the case with tax revenue information) or be subject to interpretation and harmonization procedures (as is the case with detailed information on tax schedules and rates).

We only retrieve tax schedule information where interpretation of tax rates and schedules is unambiguous For instance, information from documents that provide a full tax schedule—from personal exemptions to specific tax rates for each bracket as well as lower and upper bounds of every bracket—can be easily added to the database. Sometimes, however, sources only provide a broad range of the tax schedule (e.g., 10-30% inheritance tax). In such cases we make use of the information that is evident (e.g., lowest inheritance tax rate being 10%, top inheritance tax rate being 30%) but refrain from filling tax schedule variables because the information is insuﬀicient to determine exemptions, brackets, or tax due. Furthermore, if the source does not clearly state that the tax rates apply to direct descendants (children), we do not include the information in the tax schedule.

To ensure comparability of Estate, Inheritance, and Gift tax schedules and rates across countries and over time, the information is stratified by transfer category (e.g., gift or inheritance) and donor relationship (i.e., only direct children, or everybody). Estate, Inheritance, and Gift tax information that does not fit into the harmonized set of variables is documented in country-year-specific notes available in the metadata. . Moreover, to maximize the comparability, we convert all the monetary values in the local currency unit at the time of data release.

Information on EIG taxes is validated along two dimensions: 1) external consistency of collected data using additional sources (wherever possible), and 2) internal consistency of harmonized information. The former crucially depends on the availability of external sources, either from legal tax documents or third-party tax information. The latter is validated within the EIG data based on a set of conditions. For instance, some countries report a positive value of EIG tax revenue despite not levying any EIG tax. In these cases, country-years are checked individually, as revenue is sometimes collected from estates and bequests dating back several years.

## Sources Included in the Estate, Inheritance, and Gift Taxes Section

All data sources included in the current version of the Estate, Inheritance, and Gift Tax section are reported in Table [D.1](#_bookmark119).

Table D.1: Sources in the Estate, Inheritance, and Gift Tax Section

Source Source Type

Australian Tax Oﬀice: Deceased Estates [[10](#_bookmark129)] Government legislative info

CCH International Master Tax Guide (2009) [[25](#_bookmark144)] Cross-national corporate research

Capital Acquisitions Tax Act, 1976 (Ireland) [[20](#_bookmark139)] Government legislation

Capital Acquisitions Tax Historical Rates (Ireland) [[104](#_bookmark223)] Government legislative info

Capital Acquisitions Tax Info (Ireland) [[80](#_bookmark199)] Government legislative info

Capital Acquisitions Tax Rates (Ireland) [[103](#_bookmark222)] Government legislative info

Capital Acquisitions Tax manuals (Ireland) [[135](#_bookmark254)] Corporate research

Changes in the Revenue Act of 1940 [[112](#_bookmark231)] Corporate research

Comparison of the Revenue Acts of 1932 and 1934 [[69](#_bookmark188)] Government documents

Coordination of State and Federal Inheritance, Estate, and Gift Taxes (1961) [[143](#_bookmark262)] Government research

Copenhagen Economics (2010) [[23](#_bookmark142)] Cross-national government research

Davies & Di Matteo (2021) [[26](#_bookmark145)] Academic research

Deficit Reduction Act of 1984 (United States) [[27](#_bookmark146)] Government legislation

Deloitte (2018) [[29](#_bookmark148)] Corporate research

Drometer et al.(2018) [[30](#_bookmark149)] Cross-national academic research

Easton (1983) [[31](#_bookmark150)] Corporate research

Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 [[138](#_bookmark257)] Government legislation

Ernst & Young 2006 Personal Tax Guide [[36](#_bookmark155)] Cross-national corporate research

Ernst & Young 2007 Personal Tax Guide [[37](#_bookmark156)] Cross-national corporate research

Ernst & Young 2008 Personal Tax Guide [[32](#_bookmark151)] Cross-national corporate research

Ernst & Young 2009 Personal Tax Guide [[33](#_bookmark152)] Cross-national corporate research

Ernst & Young 2010 Personal Tax Guide [[34](#_bookmark153)] Cross-national corporate research

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Ernst & Young 2011 Personal Tax Guide [[35](#_bookmark154)] Cross-national corporate research

Ernst & Young 2012–13 Personal Tax Guide [[48](#_bookmark167)] Cross-national corporate research

Ernst & Young 2013–14 Personal Tax Guide [[49](#_bookmark168)] Cross-national corporate research

Ernst & Young 2014 Estate & Inheritance Tax Guide [[38](#_bookmark157)] Cross-national corporate research

Ernst & Young 2014–15 Personal Tax Guide [[50](#_bookmark169)] Cross-national corporate research

Ernst & Young 2015–16 Personal Tax Guide [[51](#_bookmark170)] Cross-national corporate research

Ernst & Young 2016 Estate & Inheritance Tax Guide [[39](#_bookmark158)] Cross-national corporate research

Ernst & Young 2016–17 Personal Tax Guide [[42](#_bookmark161)] Cross-national corporate research

Ernst & Young 2017 Estate & Inheritance Tax Guide [[40](#_bookmark159)] Cross-national corporate research

Ernst & Young 2017–18 Personal Tax Guide [[43](#_bookmark162)] Cross-national corporate research

Ernst & Young 2018 Estate & Inheritance Tax Guide [[41](#_bookmark160)] Cross-national corporate research

Ernst & Young 2018–19 Personal Tax Guide [[44](#_bookmark163)] Cross-national corporate research

Ernst & Young 2019–20 Personal Tax Guide [[45](#_bookmark164)] Cross-national corporate research

Ernst & Young 2020–21 Personal Tax Guide [[46](#_bookmark165)] Cross-national corporate research

Ernst & Young 2021–22 Personal Tax Guide [[47](#_bookmark166)] Cross-national corporate research

Estate Tax Exemption Level [[133](#_bookmark252)] Corporate research

Finance Act, 1971, Second Schedule (Ireland) [[55](#_bookmark174)] Government legislation

Finance Act, 1975, Sec. 47 (Ireland) [[56](#_bookmark175)] Government legislation

Finance Act, 1984, Sec. 111 (Ireland) [[57](#_bookmark176)] Government legislation

Finance Act, 1990, Sec. 128 (Ireland) [[58](#_bookmark177)] Government legislation

Finance Act, 1991, Sec. 115 (Ireland) [[59](#_bookmark178)] Government legislation

Frank (2021) [[60](#_bookmark179)] Corporate research

French Inheritance Law Brochure [[4](#_bookmark123)] Corporate research

French Public Finances Directorate General (2015) [[115](#_bookmark234)] Government research

Frequently Asked Questions on Gift Taxes [[71](#_bookmark190)] Government legislative info

Gift, Estate, and Generation-Skipping Transfer Tax Calculations [[129](#_bookmark248)] Corporate research

Guerrero (2021) [[66](#_bookmark185)] Corporate research

HM Revenue and Customs (2016) [[67](#_bookmark186)] Government legislative info

Historical Look at Estate and Gift Tax Rates [[94](#_bookmark213)] Corporate research

Inheritance Tax and Inheritance Law in Chile [[64](#_bookmark183)] Corporate research

Inheritance Tax and Inheritance Law in Sri Lanka [[65](#_bookmark184)] Corporate research

Jacobson et al. (2007) [[81](#_bookmark200)] Government research

Jappelli et al. (2011) [[83](#_bookmark202)] Cross-national academic research

Kessler & Pestieau (1991) [[85](#_bookmark204)] Cross-national academic research

Kley (2012) [[88](#_bookmark207)] Academic research

Law and regulations relating to the estate tax (1917) [[144](#_bookmark263)] Government legislation

Lin et al. (2018) [[91](#_bookmark210)] Academic research

Luzkow (2018) [[95](#_bookmark214)] Academic research

OECD (2021) [[100](#_bookmark219)] Cross-national government research

OECD Revenue Statistics Database [[102](#_bookmark221)] Cross-national oﬀicial statistics

Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987 (United States) [[106](#_bookmark225)] Government legislation

Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (United States) [[107](#_bookmark226)] Government legislation

Piketty (2020) [[108](#_bookmark227)] Cross-national academic research

Plagge et al. (2010) [[111](#_bookmark230)] Cross-national academic research\*\*

Profeta et al. (2014) [[114](#_bookmark233)] Cross-national academic research

Schinke (2012) [[123](#_bookmark242)] Academic research

Schoenblum (2008) [[124](#_bookmark243)] Cross-national corporate research

Shaughnessy (1996) [[125](#_bookmark244)] Cross-national academic research

Spanish Inheritance and Gift Tax [[128](#_bookmark247)] Government legislation

Sri Lanka, Individual - Other taxes [[113](#_bookmark232)] Corporate research

Tax Introduction Database [[63](#_bookmark182)] Cross-national academic research

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Note:

\* EY2012b is copyrighted as 2011, so we refer to it as EY2011b and it reports the information for the 2011 year. To collect information about 2012, we rely on EY2012a.

\*\* Yale Inheritance Data report some spikes in the top rate for New Zeland in 1934, 1936, and 1938, but not associated to any tax reform in these years. Therefore, we replaced these rates with the last top rate in place since 1931 tax reform.

1. When relevant, we use the rates for the statutory shares (e.g., Luxembourg). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)