

This PDF is a selection from an out-of-print volume from the National Bureau of Economic Research

Volume Title: The Taxation of Income from Capital: A Comparative Study of the United States, the United Kingdom, Sweden, and Germany

Volume Author/Editor: Mervyn A. King and Don Fullerton, eds.

Volume Publisher: University of Chicago Press

Volume ISBN: 0-226-43630-6

Volume URL: <http://www.nber.org/books/king84-1>

Publication Date: 1984

Chapter Title: Glossary of Notation

Chapter Author: Mervyn A. King, Don Fullerton

Chapter URL: <http://www.nber.org/chapters/c11493>

Chapter pages in book: (p. -3 - 0)

---

# Glossary of Notation

This glossary includes notation defined in chapter 2 and used throughout the book. Notation that is specific to one country and used in a limited context is defined at the point where it is used.

- A* Present discounted value of tax savings from depreciation allowances and other grants associated with a unit investment.
- A<sub>d</sub>* Present discounted value of tax savings from standard depreciation allowances associated with a unit investment.
- A<sub>z</sub>* Present discounted value of depreciation allowances associated with a unit investment ( $A_d = \tau A_z$ ).
- a* Rate of tax depreciation on exponential basis.
- a'* Rate of exponential tax depreciation before switch ( $= B/L$ ).
- B* Declining balance rate ( $= 2$  for double declining balance).
- b* Proportion of funds allocated to investment funds that must be deposited in Central Bank (Sweden).
- b(n)* Value age profile of an asset (Sweden).
- C* Effective cost of an asset.
- c<sub>d</sub>* Tax on distributed profits (Germany).
- c<sub>u</sub>* Tax on undistributed profits (Germany).
- D* An annual amount of economic depreciation (Sweden).
- d(n)* Average age of retirement of machines (Sweden).
- d<sub>1</sub>* Dummy equals unity if corporate wealth taxes deductible from corporate income tax base; zero otherwise.
- d<sub>2</sub>* Dummy equals unity if asset is inventories; zero otherwise.
- f(n)* Fraction of value of asset retained after *n* years (Sweden).
- f<sub>1</sub>* Proportion of cost of asset entitled to standard depreciation allowances.
- f<sub>2</sub>* Proportion of cost of asset entitled to immediate expensing.
- f<sub>3</sub>* Proportion of cost of asset entitled to cash grant.

- $G$  Total gross dividends paid.
- $g$  Rate of cash investment grant.
- $H$  Multiplicative coefficient (*Hebesatz*) for local business tax (*Gewerbesteuer*) (Germany).
- $i$  Nominal interest rate.
- $K$  Net capital stock (Sweden).
- $k$  Index for project combination.
- $L$  Asset life.
- $L_s$  Time of the asset's life for an optimal switch of depreciation method.
- $l$  Proportion of profits that may be allocated to the investment fund (Sweden).
- $M$  Base rate (*Messzahl*) for local business tax rate (Germany).
- $MRR$  Gross marginal rate of return on a project.
- $m$  Marginal personal tax rate.
- $m^{SB}$  Hypothetical tax rate where no initial tax credit is given (Sweden).
- $m^{SF}$  Equivalent tax rate (Sweden).
- $N$  Number of machines originally in a cohort of assets (Sweden).
- $n$  Period of fiscal depreciation (Sweden).
- $p$  Pretax real rate of return on a project.
- $\bar{p}$  Mean of  $p$ .
- $q$  Ratio of market value to replacement cost (Tobin's  $q$ ).
- $r$  Real interest rate.
- $S(u)$  Survivor curve for capital assets (Sweden).
- $s$  Posttax real rate of return to the saver.
- $T$  Total tax liability.
- $t$  Marginal tax rate ( $w/p$ ).
- $\bar{t}$  Average marginal tax rate ( $\bar{w}/\bar{p}$ ).
- $t_e$  Marginal tax rate on tax-exclusive basis ( $w/s$ ).
- $u$  Index for time.
- $V$  Present discounted value of profits of a project.
- $v$  Proportion of inventories taxed on historical cost principles.
- $w$  Tax wedge ( $p - s$ ).
- $\bar{w}$  Mean of  $w$ .
- $w_c$  Rate of corporate wealth tax.
- $w_p$  Rate of personal wealth tax.
- $Y$  Corporate taxable income.
- $z$  Effective accrued tax rate on capital gains.
- $z_s$  Statutory rate of capital gains tax.
- $z_s^{SF}$  Equivalent tax rate on capital gains (Sweden).
- $\alpha_k$  Proportion of net capital stock attributable to  $k$ th combination of asset, industry, source of finance, and owner.
- $\beta$  Growth rate in value of shares held by investment fund (Sweden).

$\gamma$	Implied deduction against tax base of insurance company (Sweden).
$\delta$	Rate of exponential depreciation.
$\theta$	Opportunity cost of retained earnings in terms of gross dividends forgone.
$\lambda$	Proportion of accrued gains realized by investors in each period.
$\mu$	Dividend yield of investment fund portfolio (Sweden).
$\pi$	Rate of inflation.
$\rho$	Rate at which firm discounts net of tax cash flows.
$\rho_p$	Investor's nominal discount rate.
$\tau$	Rate of corporation tax.
$\tau_L$	Tax-inclusive effective local business tax rate (Germany).
$\tau_e$	Effective tax rate on insurance company (Sweden).
$\tau_s$	Statutory corporate tax rate (Sweden).

