Baptiste Souillard

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○ baptiste-sld kPxgLBkAAAAJ
► French citizen, Belgian resident
26 years old (October 10, 1994)

Education

| 2017- | PhD in Economics, Université Libre de Bruxelles, advisor: Prof. Mathieu Parenti |
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| 2015 - 2017 | Engineering degree in Statistics, ENSAE Paris, summa cum laude |
| 2016-2017 | MRes in Economics (2nd year), École Polytechnique, ENSAE Paris, HEC, Université Paris-Saclay, |
| | magna cum laude |
| 2014-2015 | MRes in Economics (1st year), Paris School of Economics, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, |
| | summa cum laude and valedictorian |
| 2011-2014 | BSc in Econometrics, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, summa cum laude |

Research fields

| Primary | International economics, public economics, corporate tax avoidance |
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| Secondary | Financial economics, industrial organization, labor economics |

Positions

| 2019-2023 | Research fellow, Fund for Scientific Research-FNRS |
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| 2020 | Visiting researcher, Université du Québec à Montréal |
| 2019 | Research assistant, French Council of Economic Analysis |
| 2017 | Research assistant, Université Libre de Bruxelles |
| 2016 | Research assistant, CERDI and Foundation for Studies and Research on International Development |

Awards and grants

| search-FNRS |
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| esearch-FNRS |
| ciation for Comparative Economic Studies (master |
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| les d'Économie et Statistique |
| Education, Research and Innovation |
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Working papers and work in progress

• The indirect effect of import competition on corporate tax avoidance

The role played by competition in corporate tax avoidance is theoretically unclear in the existing literature. This paper empirically examines this, with a focus on import competition. I exploit financial statements to measure tax avoidance of US-listed firms and the conferral of the Permanent Normal Trade Relations status on China as a quasi-natural experiment to establish causality. The results, supported by a series of sensitivity tests, reveal a positive effect of import competition on corporate tax avoidance. Furthermore, they are entirely driven by multinational enterprises. In response to the China shock, these firms invested in intangible assets to escape competition but these intangibles also allowed

them to shift more profits towards low-tax countries. These findings shed light on the determinants of corporate tax avoidance. More generally, they help understand the decline in the average effective tax rate of US publicly listed firms and the recent backlash against large corporations and globalization.

• Learning the ropes? Executive experience and location choices of multinational firms

What makes firms invest in foreign countries? In this paper, I show that beyond country- and firm-specific characteristics, experience of executives is crucial to understand multinational enterprises' location choices. Using a dataset on executives and subsidiaries of US-listed firms, I find that hiring an executive having previously worked for a company that had at least one subsidiary in a given country increases the average probability to own subsidiaries in this country by 14 percent after three years. Moreover, I observe a similar effect at the intensive margin and a wage premium for experience in managing multinational activities. A causal interpretation of the results is possible by using movements due to unexpected events as sources of exogenous shocks (e.g., death of incumbent executives) and by exploiting the conferral of the Permanent Normal Trade Relations status on China as a quasi-natural experiment. Altogether, the findings suggest that executives develop country-specific knowledge, a valuable asset in the labor market that helps companies intensify their presence abroad. Because they notably hold for tax havens, they also shed light on the mechanisms whereby profit shifting activities spread across multinational corporations and imply that tracking executives could help public authorities detect aggressive tax planning.

• Profit shifting, employee pay, and inequalities: Evidence from US-listed companies

Over the last few years, corporate tax avoidance has become a salient policy issue and has regularly been accused of aggravating income inequalities. Yet, systematic empirical evidence on its distributional implications remains lacking. In this paper, I explore the effect of profit shifting activities of multinational enterprises on employee pay. Using a rich database on executives, foreign subsidiaries, and financial statements of US-listed companies, I find that this effect substantially varies across occupations. While the compensation of chief executive officers and chief financial officers increases when their firm enters tax havens, non-executives, on the contrary, see their wage fall. Also, these reactions are more pronounced in intangible-intensive sectors. These new empirical findings are consistent with economic theory, cast light on the consequences of profit shifting, and might help explain recent trends in income inequalities.

Quantifying the effects of international tax reforms (with S. Laffitte, M. Parenti, and F. Toubal)

Many reforms have been proposed to ensure that multinational firms pay their income taxes where they carry on their activities. Assessing ex-ante their impact requires a counterfactual analysis that takes into account the level of corporate taxation and the set of factors influencing the location of sales, production, and profits of multinational firms. We build a quantitative general equilibrium model featuring multinational activities and international corporate taxation. The model is calibrated using recent data on bilateral trade of goods and services, multinational sales, and profits for 40 countries, including 7 major tax havens. Specifically, we propose a new methodology to infer the amount of bilateral profits shifted by multinational corporations. The model predicts the change in the relative attractiveness of countries, the variation of tax revenues and inequalities within countries, and the world-level efficiency induced by the implementation of a broad range of different reforms. These include scenarios that either reallocate taxing rights across countries and/or address profit shifting to entities subject to no or very low taxation. We show that reforms aimed at curbing profit shifting are more likely to gain political consensus than those which redistribute taxing rights. We also study the optimal parameters (minimum tax rate and allocation key) in different corporate tax configurations.

Conferences, seminars, and workshops

Talks

2021

ECARES PhD Seminar (Université Libre de Bruxelles), Global Economic Policy Group Meeting on Politics, Integration and Trade (FernUniversität and University of Westminster), MaCCI Annual Conference (University of Mannheim and ZEW), 14th RGS Doctoral Conference in Economics (Ruhr Graduate School in Economics), Royal Economic Society Annual Conference (Queen's University), 9th Workshop on Industrial and Public Economics (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)

| 2020 | CEPS Seminar (ENS Paris Saclay), ECARES Internal Seminar (Université Libre de Bruxelles), ECARES PhD Seminar (Université Libre de Bruxelles), Econometric Society European Winter Meeting (University of Nottingham), Econometric Society - Delhi Winter School (Delhi School of Economics), Graduate Student Chinese Economy Workshop (University of International Business and Economics), Graduate Student International Political Economy Workshop (Yale University), ITSG Annual Meeting (Università Politecnica delle Marche), JKU Economics Research Seminar (Johannes |
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| 2019 | Kepler Universität Linz), Seminars in Economic Geography (UCLA and University College Dublin), 15th WIEM Annual Conference (University of Warsaw), Young Economists Symposium (University of Pennsylvania) 5th DIAL Development Conference (Université Paris Dauphine), Doctoral Workshop in Economics (Université Catholique de Louvain), ECARES PhD Workshop (Université Libre de Bruxelles), 21st |
| | ETSG Annual Conference (World Trade Institute), 12th FIW Research Conference (Austrian Institute of Economic Research), 21st INFER Annual Conference (Vrije Universiteit Brussel), 19th RIEF Doctoral Meeting (Aix-Marseille School of Economics) |

DG TAXUD Seminar (European Commission), 10th EACES/IOS/APB Workshop Akademie für Politische Bildung), ECARES PhD Workshop (Université Libre de Bruxelles), 20th ETSG Annual Conference (Warsaw School of Economics)

Organization

2018

| 2020- | Graduate Student International Political Economy Workshops (online) |
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| 2019- | ECARES PhD Seminars (Université Libre de Bruxelles) |
| 2019 | 24th Spring Meeting of Young Economists (European Association of Young Economists) |

Policy notes and media

- ullet How import competition contributes to corporate tax avoidance, FinReg Blog Duke University School of Law, 2020
- International corporate taxation after covid-19: Minimum taxation as the new normal (with S. Laffitte, J. Martin, M. Parenti, and F. Toubal), CEPII Policy Brief, 2020, 30
- Profit shifting in France: Evidence from firm-level administrative databases (with S. Laffitte, M. Parenti, and F. Toubal), Focus du Conseil d'Analyse Économique, 2019, 36
- Quel reporting pays par pays pour les futures réformes ? (with S. Delpeuch, S. Laffitte, H. Paris, M. Parenti, and F. Toubal), Focus du Conseil d'Analyse Économique, 2019, 38

Teaching and faculty

Teaching assistantship

| 2018-2020 | Graduate microeconomics (MRes, Université Libre de Bruxelles) |
|-----------|---|
| 2018-2019 | Advanced topics in international economics (MSc, Université Libre de Bruxelles), International trade |
| | theory (BSc, Université Libre de Bruxelles), Topics in economic integration (BSc, Université Libre de |
| | Bruxelles) |
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Faculty

2018- Member of the examination board of the admission exam (Université Libre de Bruxelles)

Other

| Languages | French (native), English (fluent), German (basic) |
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| Softwares | Stata, Matlab, Octave, R/RStudio, Dynare, EViews |
| Document | L ^A T _E X/B _{IB} T _E X, L _Y X, Microsoft Office |