# Unintended Consequences of Eliminating Tax Havens Juan Carlos Suárez Serrato, 2018

Parijat Lal

October 4, 2019

#### Motivation

- Profit shifting to tax havens by MNCs lowers tax revenues and motivates tax reform
- Question: does eliminating tax havens have unintended consequences for the domestic economy?
  - Specifically, how does such reform affect real economic outcomes, such as domestic investment and employment?
- Contribution to public finance literature
  - Quantifying profit shifting by MNCs
  - Studying real responses of MNCs to international taxation
  - Exploring geographic variation in burden from tax reform

## Approach

- Study 1996 repeal of Internal Revenue Code Section 936, which phased-out abilities of US MNCs to shift profits to Puerto Rico
  - Section 936: tax credit for US MNCs if income originated in affiliated corporations in Puerto Rico or other US possessions
  - Accounted for 10-15% of total profits shifted out of US at time of repeal (Clausing, 2009)
- Evaluate effects on investment and employment in the US and establish findings in three steps
  - Construct model of multinational investment and profit shifting
  - Test predictions of model using firm-level datasets and DiD methodology
  - 3 Explore how firm-level responses affect local labor markets differentially

## Model of Profit Shifting

Firms solve tax planning problem:

$$\max_{\left\{r_{j}\right\}} \sum_{j} K_{j} \left[ (1 - t_{j}) r_{j} - \rho - \frac{\left(r_{j} - \bar{f}_{j}\right)^{2}}{2a} \right] \text{ s.t. } \sum_{j} \bar{f}_{j} K_{j} = \sum_{j} r_{j} K_{j}$$

$$\iff \max_{\left\{r_{j}\right\}} \sum_{j} \left[ (1 - t_{j}) f_{j} (K_{j}) - \rho K_{j} \right] + a \sum_{j} K_{j} \underbrace{\left[ (1 - t_{j}) (\tilde{t} - t_{j}) - \frac{(\tilde{t} - t_{j})^{2}}{2} \right]}_{\text{Net Benefit from Profit Sharing}}$$

- Assuming the US is a high-tax country,  $\tilde{t} \leq t_{US}$ , and capital complements labor, repeal should:
  - Decrease profit shifting toward Puerto Rico and increase reported profits in the US
  - Lower global investment and employment for exposed firms
  - ullet Shift investment and employment from US o low tax countries

Parijat Lal Columbia University Oct 4, 2019 4/7

#### Firm-Level Effects of Repeal

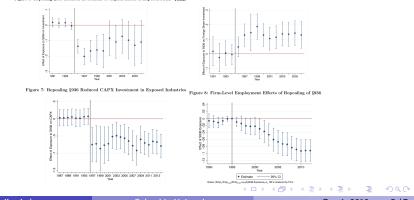
Figure 5: Repealing 5936 Reduced Investment-to-Capital Ratios of Exposed Firms. Figure

• Estimate:

$$Y_{ct} = \alpha_i + \gamma_t + \beta^t$$
Exposure $\$936_c + \varepsilon_{ict}$ 

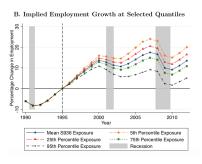
 Assumption: firms that took advantage of §936 were not on differential trend, and no other shocks coinciding with the repeal for exposed firms

Figure 6: Repealing \$936 Increased the Foreign Share of Investment of Exposed



### Effects of Repeal on Local Labor Markets

Tax haven activities seem complementary to domestic employment



- Additional results
  - Tradable jobs were first to decline and were followed by non-tradable jobs and construction, pointing to local employment multipliers
  - More exposed conspumas saw reductions in wage growth, wages of low-skilled workers, rental costs, and home values, while transfers from income replacement programs rose

#### Conclusion

- Reducing tax attractiveness of Puerto Rico for firms reduced employment and investment in the US
  - Effects are persistent and larger for some local economies than others
- Implications
  - Gaps exist in previous cost-benefit analyses of similar tax reform
  - Policies limiting profit shifting can differentially affect firms based on the nature of their assets (intangible-heavy ≈ more mobile?)
  - Caution necessary, as well-intentioned policy may backfire
- Evidence here cannot settle debate over desirability of tax havens
  - Hong and Smart (2010): tax havens can help governments redistribute from domestic firm owners to workers by screening mobile and non-mobile forms of capital
  - Slemrod and Wilson (2009): enforcement costs negate benefits, eliminate all tax havens