

# EFFECTS OF THE US CORPORATE TAX REFORM FOR EUROPE

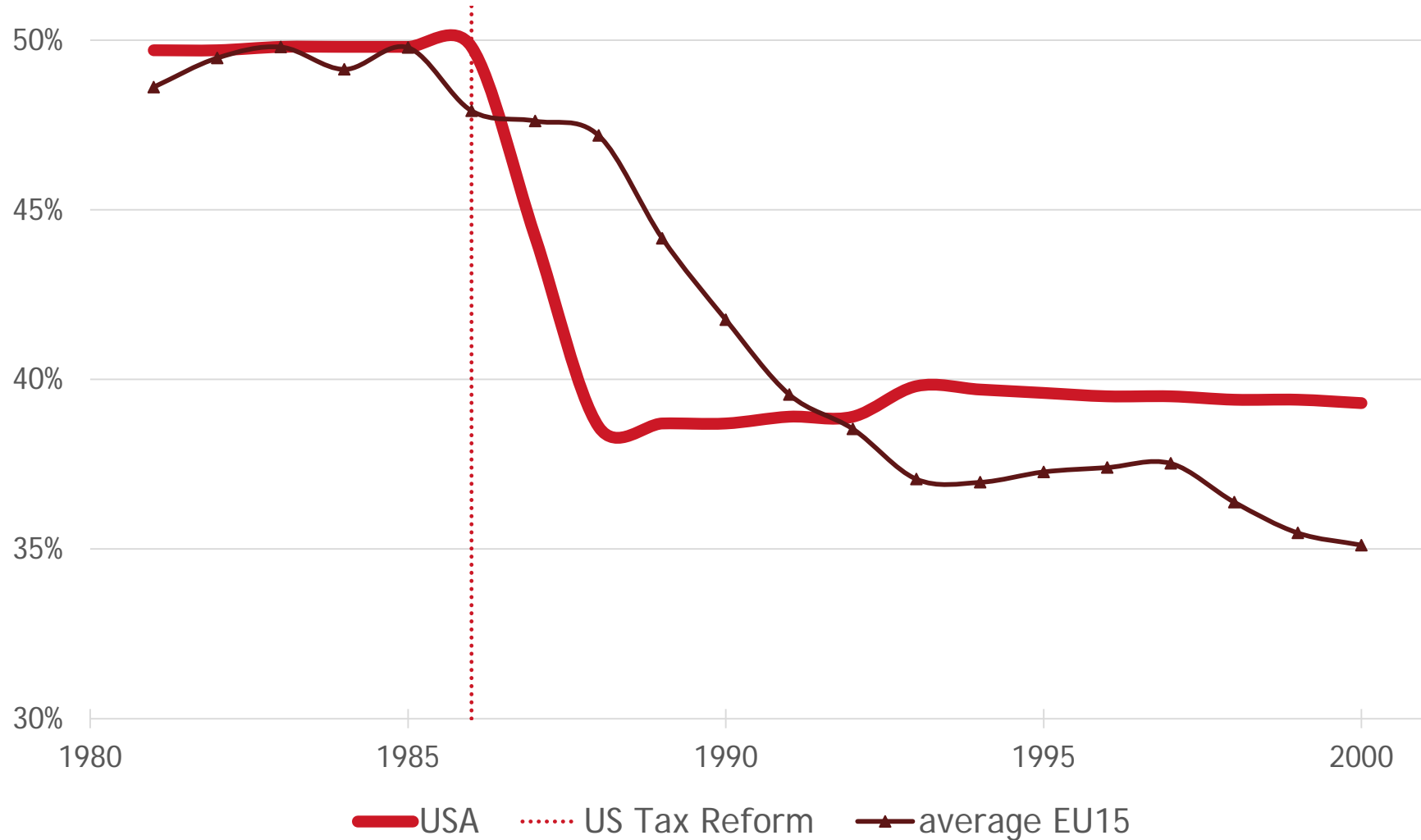
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# FALLING TAX RATES AFTER US TAX REFORM '86



# BEYOND STATUTORY TAX RATE CUT

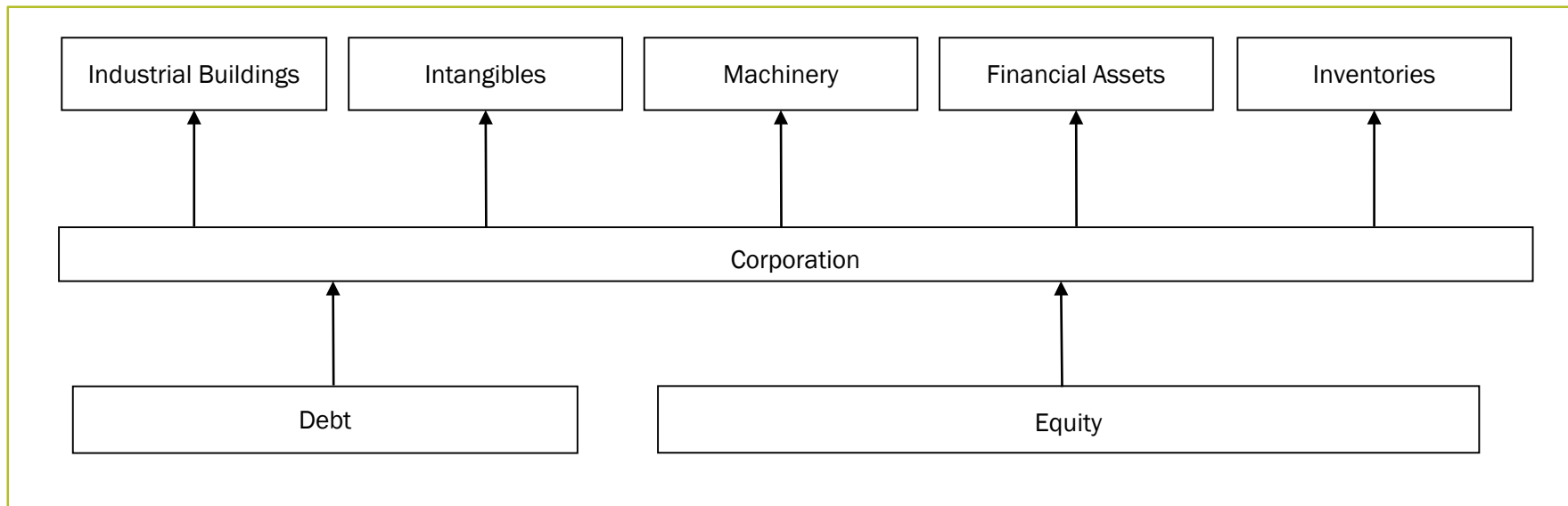
US Tax Reform 2017 with various institutional changes:

- Introduction of full expensing
  - Limitations in interest deductions/loss compensation
  - Switch to territorial income taxation
  - Introduction of special regimes (BEAT, GILTI, FDII)
- ➔ Influencing effective tax burden in the US after reform
- Cost of capital
  - Cross-border investments

# BEYOND STATUTORY TAX RATES

Methodology: Devereux/Griffith (1999, 2003)

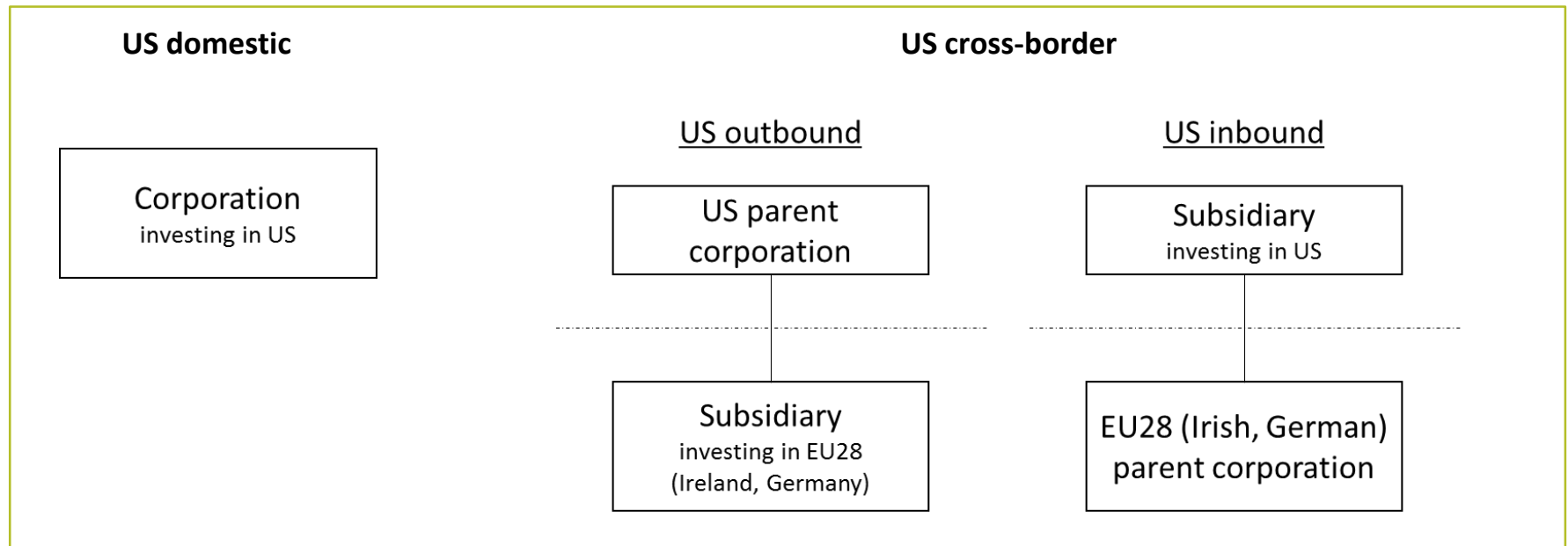
- Neo-classical investment model
- Consideration of various institutional details
- International comparability of tax burdens



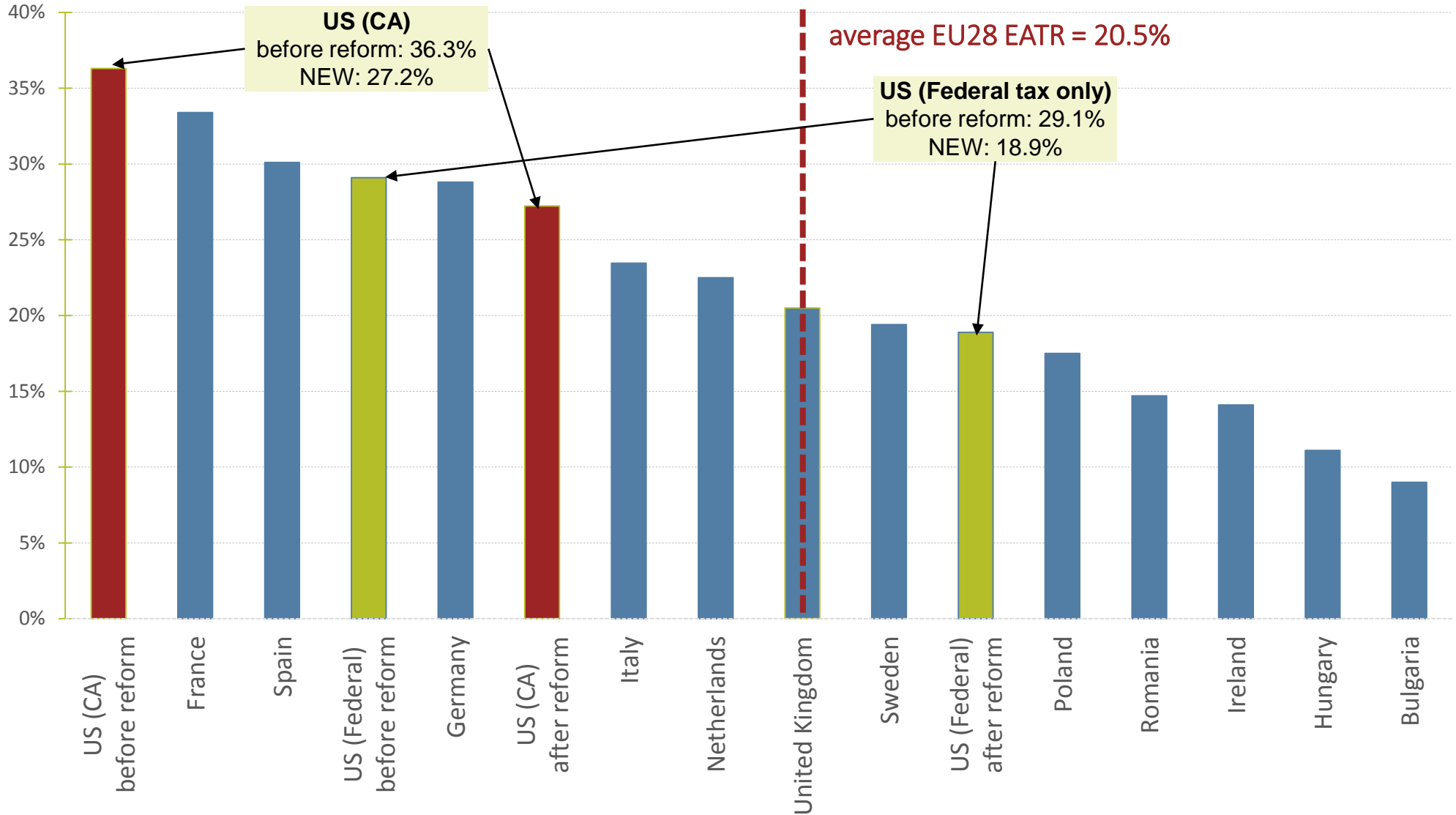
# BEYOND STATUTORY TAX RATES

Methodology: Devereux/Griffith (1999, 2003)

$$EATR^R = \frac{R^* - R}{\frac{p}{1+i}}$$



# US IMPROVES ITS POSITION IN TAX RANKING



# SIGNIFICANT DROP IN TAX BURDENS FOR INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS

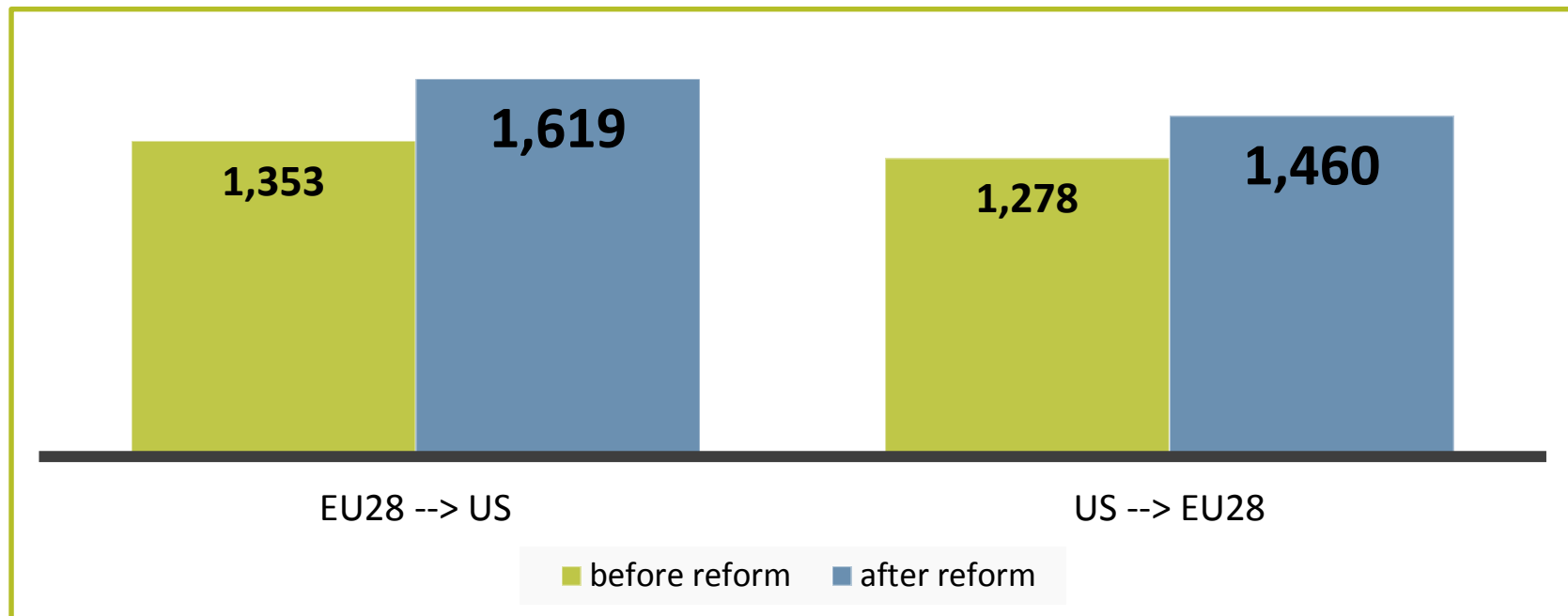
Germany (DE): CIT rate: ca. 30%

Ireland (IE): CIT rate: 12.5%

	before reform		after reform	
	EATR (CA)	EATR (Fed.)	EATR (CA)	EATR (Fed.)
DE → US	36.3%	30.4%	28.1%	19.0%
IE → US	34.7%	28.9%	27.9%	19.7%
US → DE	29.9%	30.6%	26.6%	27.4%
US → IE	25.6%	26.3%	12.7%	13.5%

# THE US WILL IMPROVE ITS FDI POSITION

- Calculations for changes in FDI stocks EU28  $\leftrightarrow$  US (CA)
- Tax semi-elasticity: -2.49 (consensus estimate Feld/Heckemeyer 2011)
- Reduction EATR for FDI EU28  $\rightarrow$  US: -7.9%, US  $\rightarrow$  EU28: -5.7%



Data source: Eurostat. Average of FDI positions 2008-2012, in billion EUR.



# IMPLICATIONS FOR EUROPE

- US improves its relative position in global tax rankings
- Investing in the US becomes more attractive for both domestic and foreign investors
- Switch to territorial income taxation means that tax differentials become relevant for US investors
  - Change in tax planning strategies
  - New round of tax competition to be expected
  - Already first announcements for tax cuts in Europe