



# Destination-Based Cash-Flow Taxation

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# DBCFT – What is It?



## Adopt domestic and international changes

- **Cash flow tax:**
  1. Replace depreciation with immediate expensing
  2. Eliminate net interest deductions (for NFCs)
- **Destination based:**
  3. Ignore foreign activities, as under a territorial tax
  4. But also effectively ignore cross-border activities, by having border adjustments offset business export revenues and import expense deductions

# Relation to Other Policies



- **Equivalent to a “subtraction-method” VAT plus a wage deduction (or an equal-rate payroll tax credit)**
  - Border adjustments as under a VAT
- **Equivalent to an “origin-based” cash flow tax plus an export subsidy and import tariff at the same rates**

# A Changing Economic Setting



## **In half century ending in 2014 in US:**

- Share of IP in nonresidential assets doubled (BEA, Fed FOF)
- Share of before-tax corporate profits of US resident companies coming from overseas operations quadrupled (BEA)

# Implications



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**Increased pressure on systems that tax corporate income in traditional ways, based on where companies **have residence****

- With multinational activity greater, easier to engage in “inversion”
- Incentive for US firms to do so since other countries (even with high tax rates) don’t tax foreign source income

# Implications



**Increased pressure on systems that tax corporate income in traditional ways, based on where companies **produce****

- Location of production easier to change because of multinational activity and lower costs of transportation (e.g., chips vs. steel)
- Incentive for firms (US and foreign) to do so because US tax rate is higher

# Implications



**Increased pressure on systems that tax corporate income in traditional ways, based on where companies **report profits****

- Profit-shifting easier (via related-party transactions) when have foreign operations and are locating and valuing IP

# DBCFT as an Alternative



- Eliminates ability to shift profits out of US, since doing so affects only (and increases) foreign tax liability
- Eliminates incentive to shift production out of US, since zero tax on US-source profits
- Eliminates incentive for corporate inversions, since no distinction in the treatment of US and foreign companies

# DBCFT as an Alternative



## **Other properties:**

- Cash flow tax eliminates tax on intensive margin investment decisions
- Eliminating interest deduction reduces distortion of corporate debt-equity decision
- Much simpler tax system
  - No measurement of income
  - Only domestic transactions
  - No need for complex rules to prevent shifting of income, activities and residence

# Common Fallacies



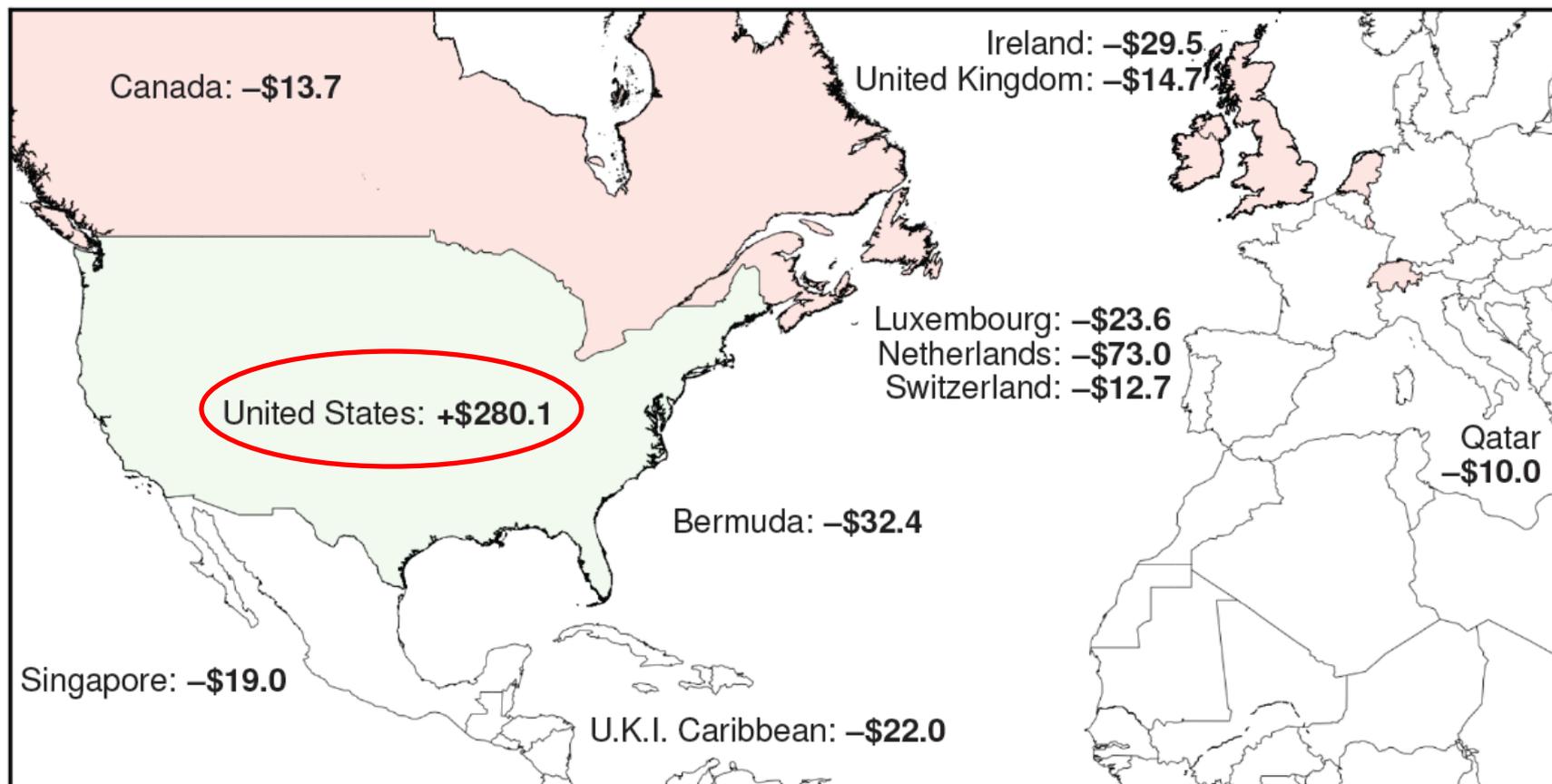
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# Estimated Profit Shifting, 2012



Source: Guvenen et al., "Offshore Profit Shifting and Domestic Productivity Measurement," NBER, 2017

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- Border adjustment generates no long-run revenue gain
- To work properly, a DBCFT needs full dollar appreciation to offset border adjustment
- With full dollar appreciation, business incentives to produce in US don't improve
- **The DBCFT is regressive**