Business Tax Reform and Economic Growth

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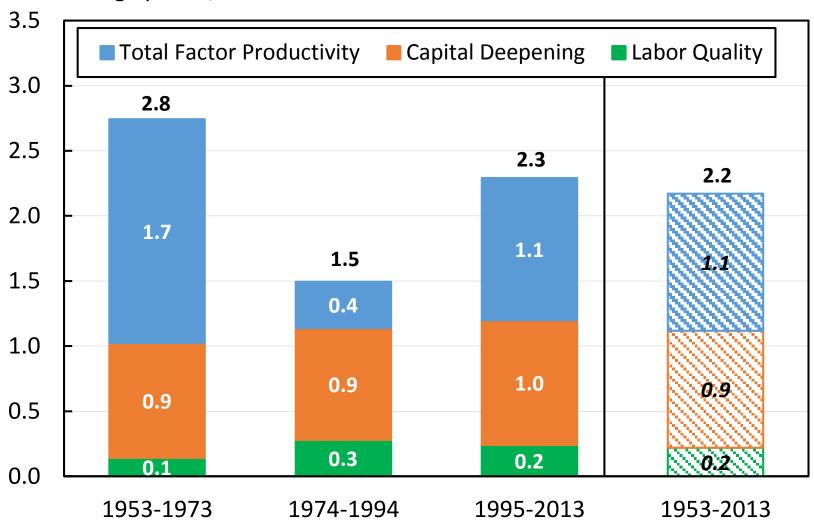
September 22, 2014

Economic Recovery and Economic Growth

Total Factor Productivity Explains Much of the Substantial Variation in Growth Rates Since 1953

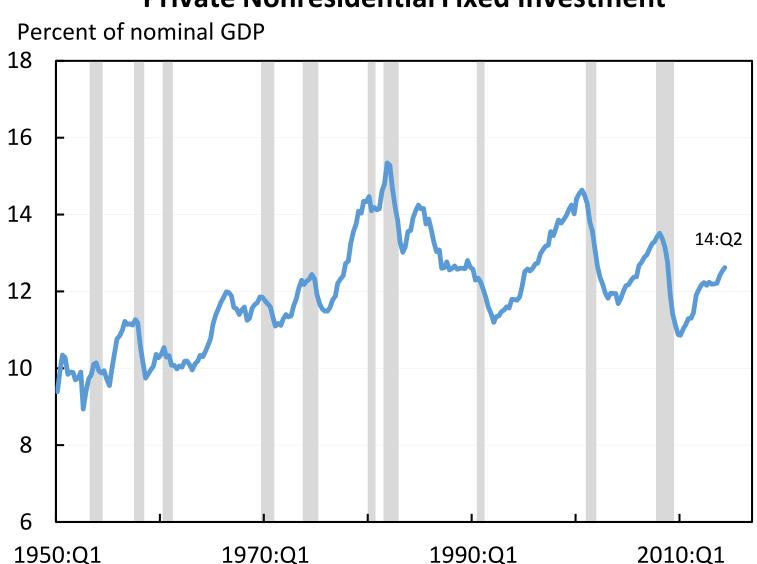
Sources of Productivity Growth Over Selected Periods

Percentage points, annual rate



Business Investment Has Generally Fluctuated Between 10 and 14 Percent of GDP During the Postwar Period

Private Nonresidential Fixed Investment



The Fundamental Underpinnings of Business Tax Reform

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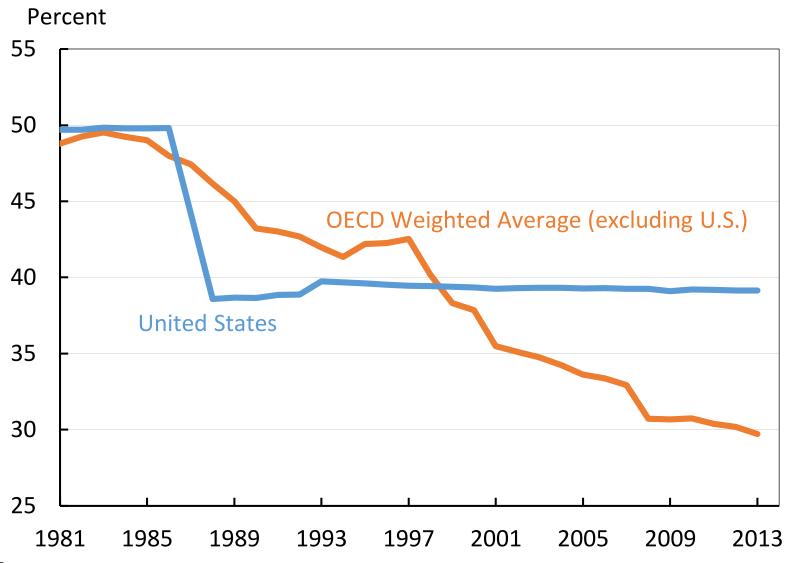
- 1. In general the tax system should strive for *neutrality*.
- 2. In carefully delineated specific cases, the tax system should deviate from neutrality to correct externalities.

3. The tax system should be *simpler*.

Shortcomings of the Current U.S. Business Tax System

The U.S. has Maintained a High Corporate Tax Rate Since the 1980s While Peer Countries Reduced Rates

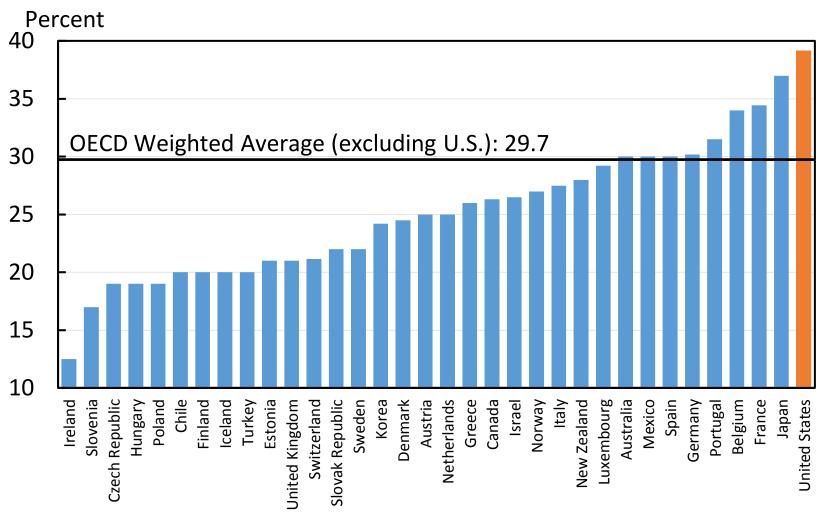
Statutory Corporate Tax Rates in the U.S. and OECD



Source: OLCD.

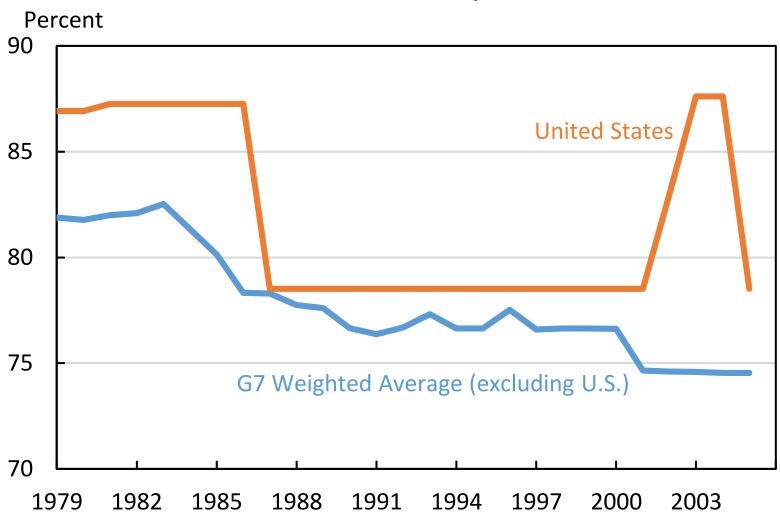
The U.S. has the Highest Corporate Tax Rate in the World

Statutory Corporate Income Tax Rates, 2014

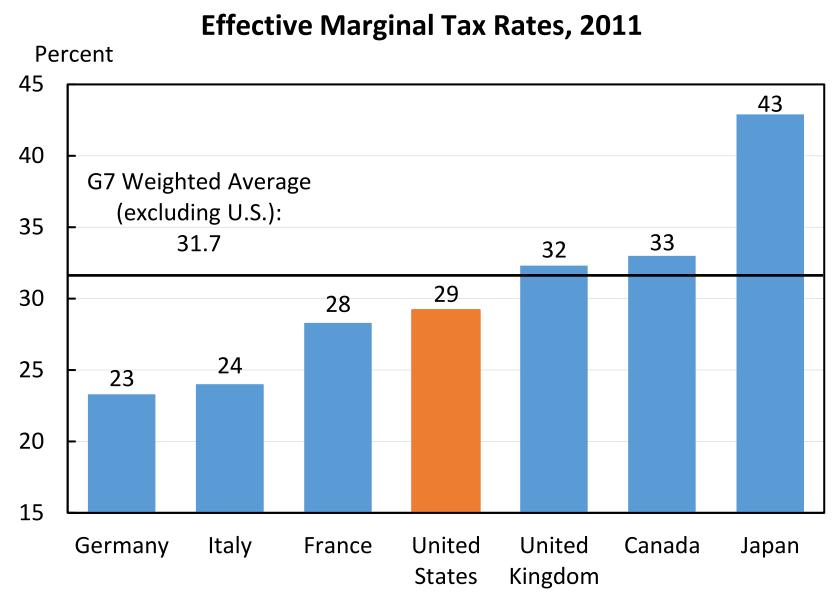


The U.S. and Other Countries Have Reduced Depreciation Allowances When Cutting Corporate Tax Rates

Present Discounted Value of Depreciation Allowances

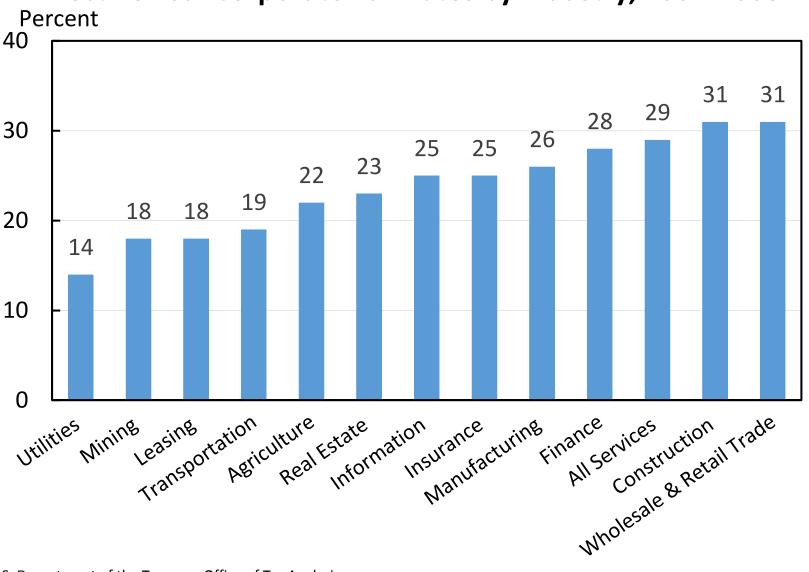


U.S. Effective Marginal Tax Rates are in Line with Other G7 Countries



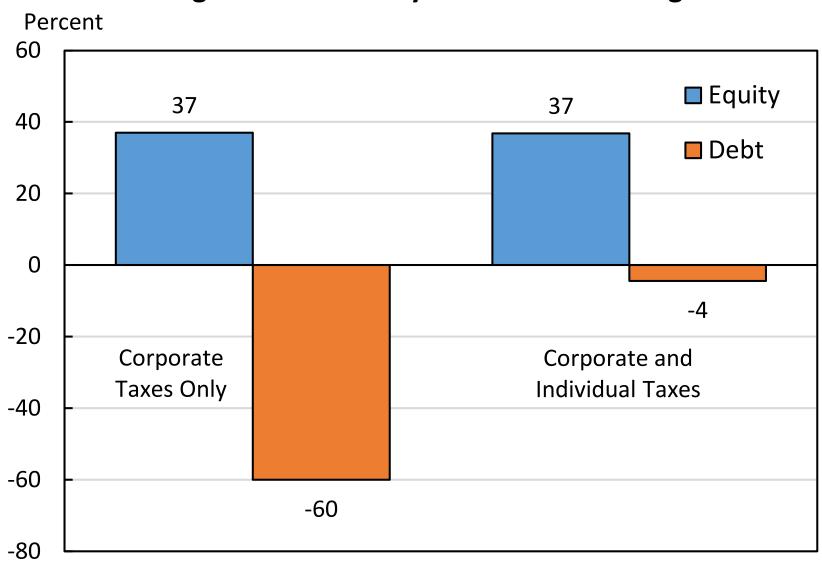
The U.S. Tax System Distorts Investment by Industry

Effective Fed. Corporate Tax Rates by Industry, 2007-2008



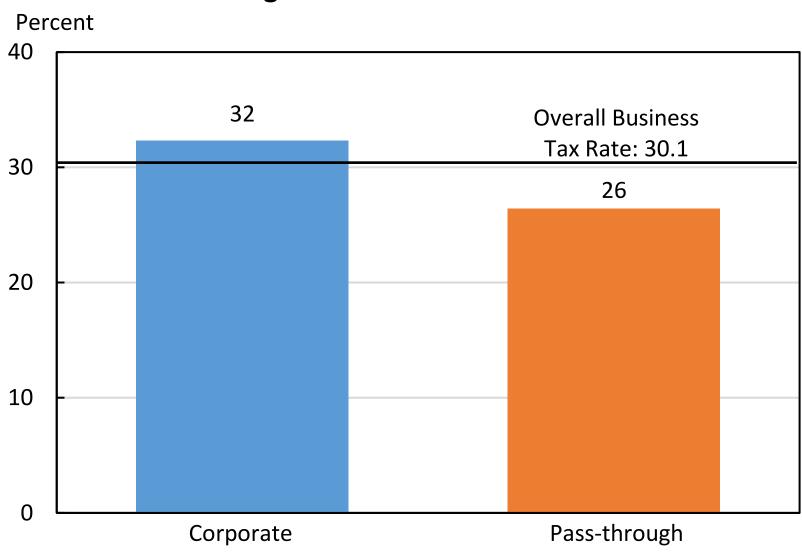
The U.S. Tax System Distorts Investment Financing by Giving an Especially Strong Preference to Debt

Marginal Tax Rates by Source of Financing



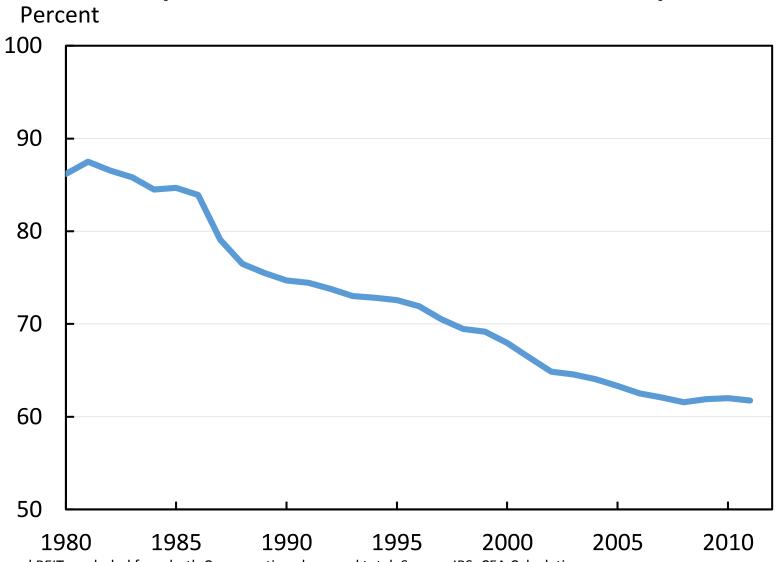
The U.S. Tax System Distorts the Form of Business by Disfavoring Large C Corporations

Effective Marginal Tax Rates on New Investment



Business Receipts have Shifted Away from C Corporations





The U.S. Tax System Distorts the Location of Production and Profits

Country	U.S. Controlled Foreign Corporation Profits Relative to GDP (2010)
Bahamas	104%
Bermuda	1,578%
British Virgin Islands	1,009%
Cayman Islands	1,430%
Cyprus	13%
Ireland	38%
Luxembourg	103%
Netherlands	15%
Netherlands Antilles	25%

The President's Framework For Business Tax Reform

The President's Framework For Business Tax Reform

- Cutting the corporate rate to 28 percent, paid for by closing loopholes and structural reforms.
- Making permanent, expanding and reforming key incentives.
- Establishing a hybrid international system with a minimum tax on the earnings of foreign subsidiaries.
- Simplifying and reducing taxes for small businesses.
- Funding immediate investments while being revenue neutral over the medium and long run.

Addressing Four Objections to the Approach to Tax Rates in the President's Framework For Business Tax Reform

The President's Framework For Business Tax Reform: Addressing Four Objections

1. The Traditional Economist's View: Tax Rate Reductions are a Windfall for Old Capital

2. The New Economist's View: The Corporate Tax Rate Should be Zero

3. The Conservative View: The Top Individual Rate Needs to Be Cut with the Corporate Rate

4. The Progressive View: Corporate Loophole Closures Should Not Fund Rate Reductions