

Business Location Decisions with a Global Minimum Tax

Michael P. Devereux

Oxford University Centre for Business Taxation
and European Tax Policy Forum

with Francois Bares and İrem Güçeri

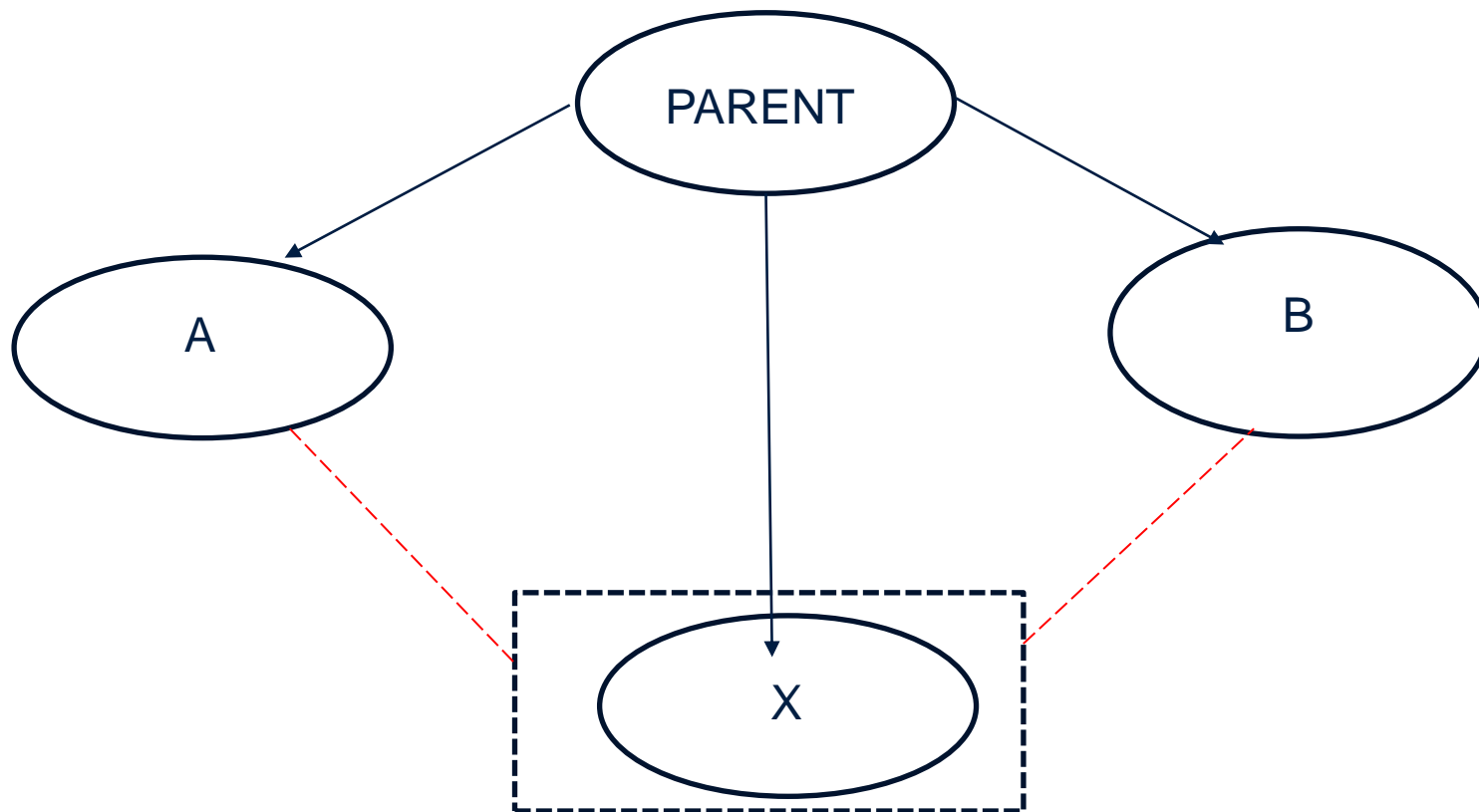


Key issues

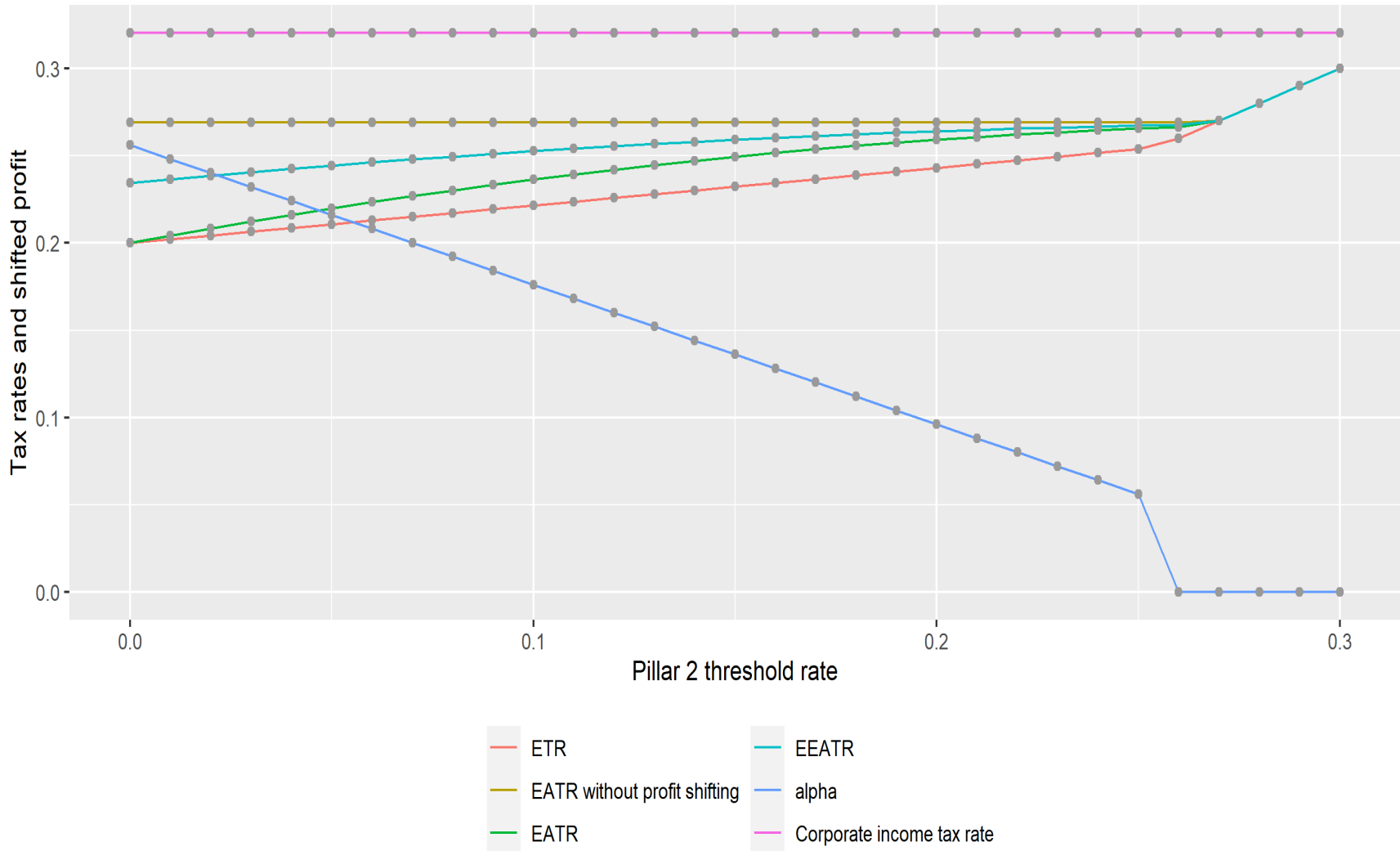
- What will happen to firm location decisions (and profit shifting) if Pillar 2 introduced and works as intended?
- Global optimum: taxes should distort location decisions as little as possible
 - *Capital export neutrality (CEN)*
- Will a global minimum tax move system towards CEN?
 - A reduction in dispersion of effective average tax rates?
 - Would also tend to reduce tax competition
 - Need to take profit shifting into account

The (simple) model:

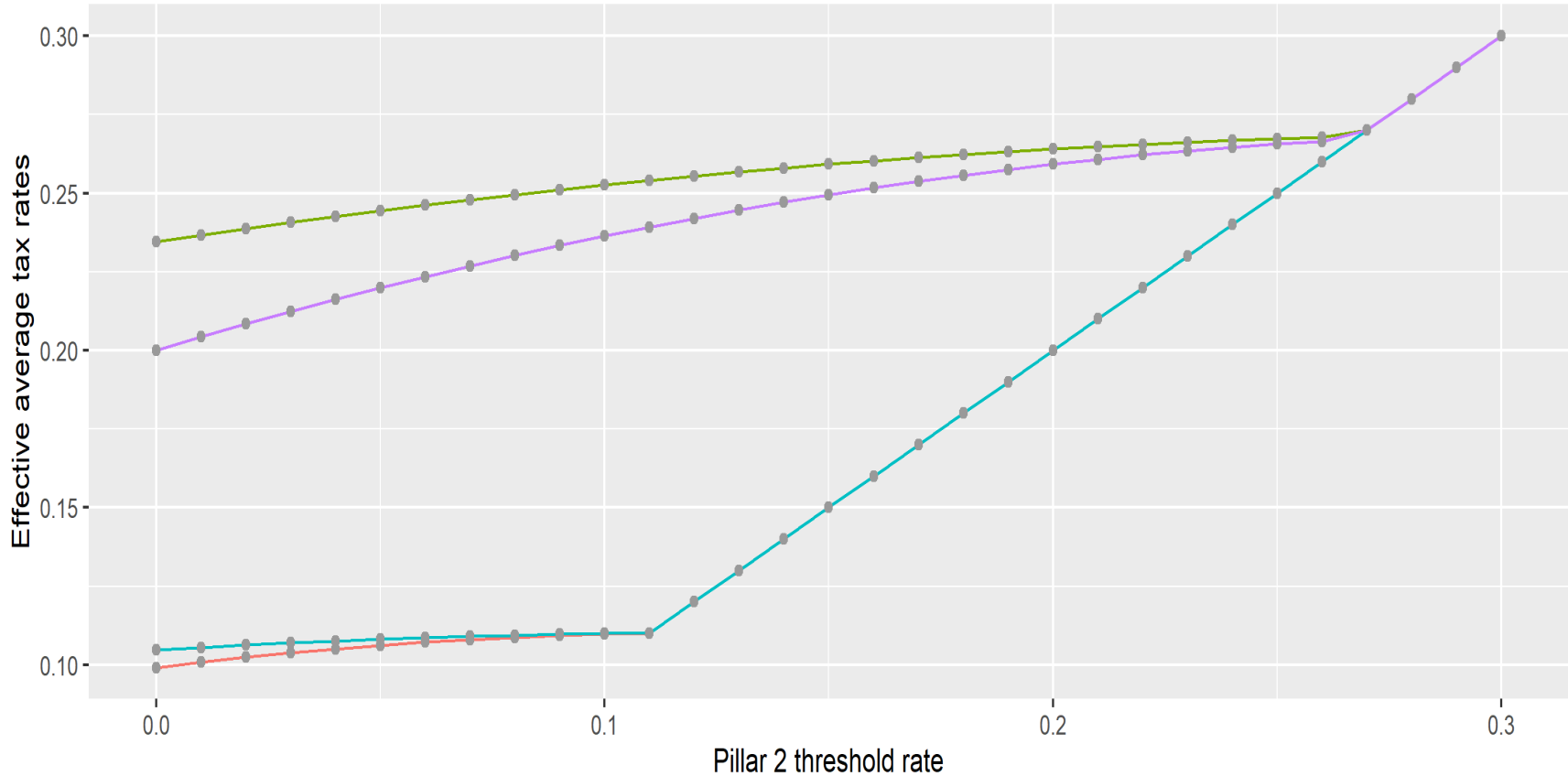
- Parent chooses between countries (eg. A or B) for real investment, while shifting some profit to a zero-rate jurisdiction (X)
- Choice depends on EATR + costs (EEATR)



Example: France

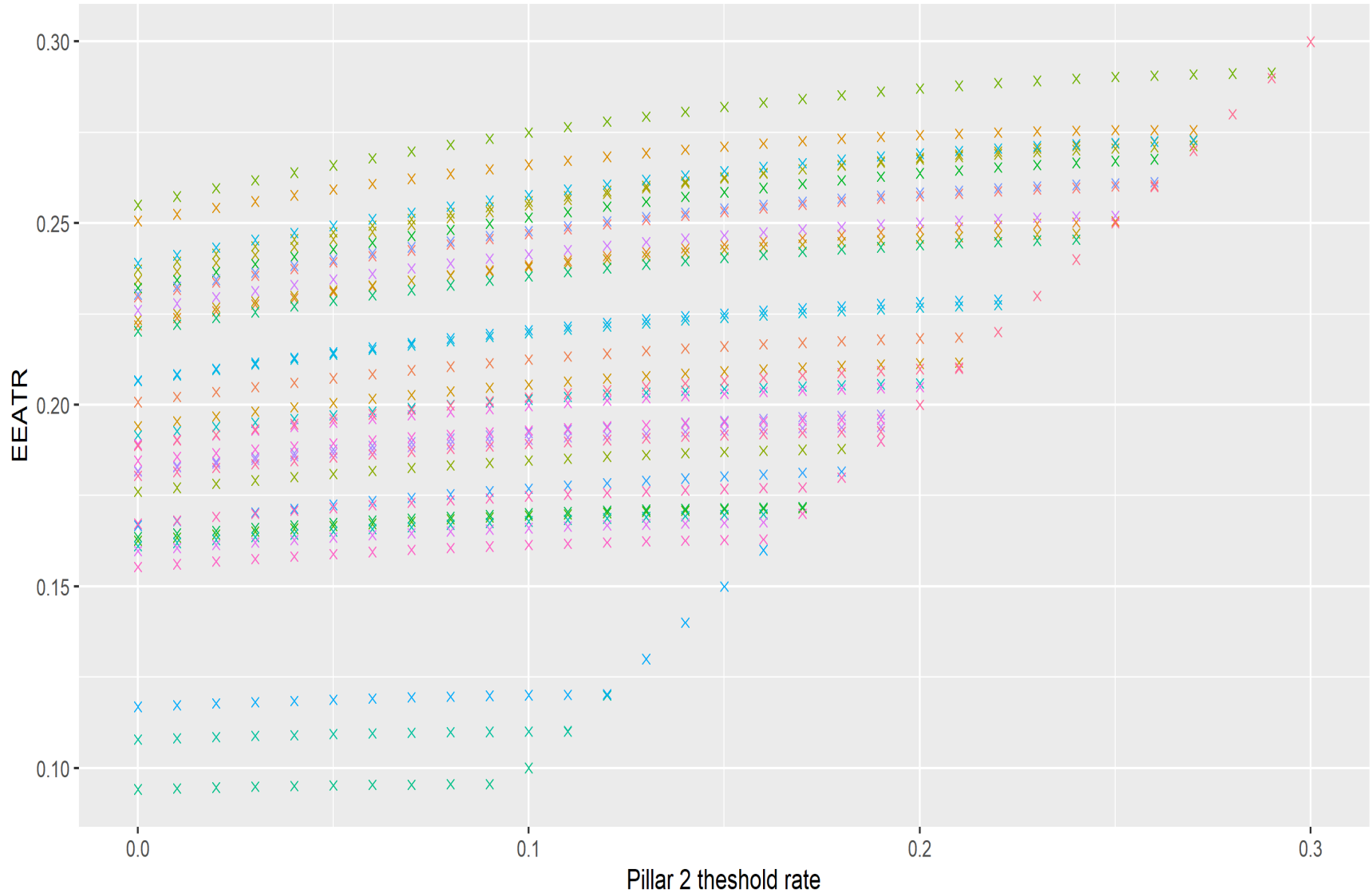


France v Ireland: effective tax rates

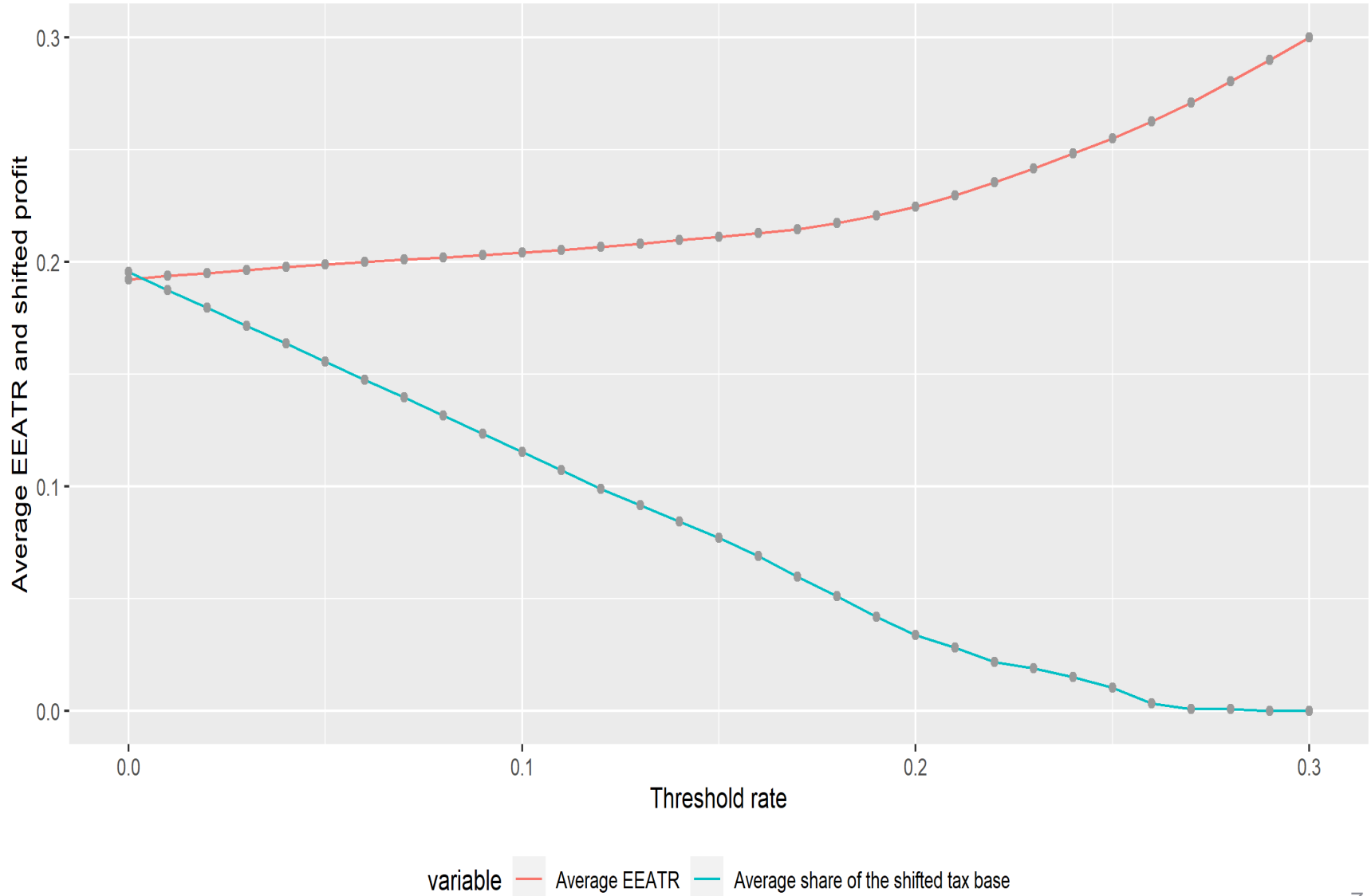


- EEATR in Ireland
- EEATR in France
- EATR in Ireland
- EATR in France

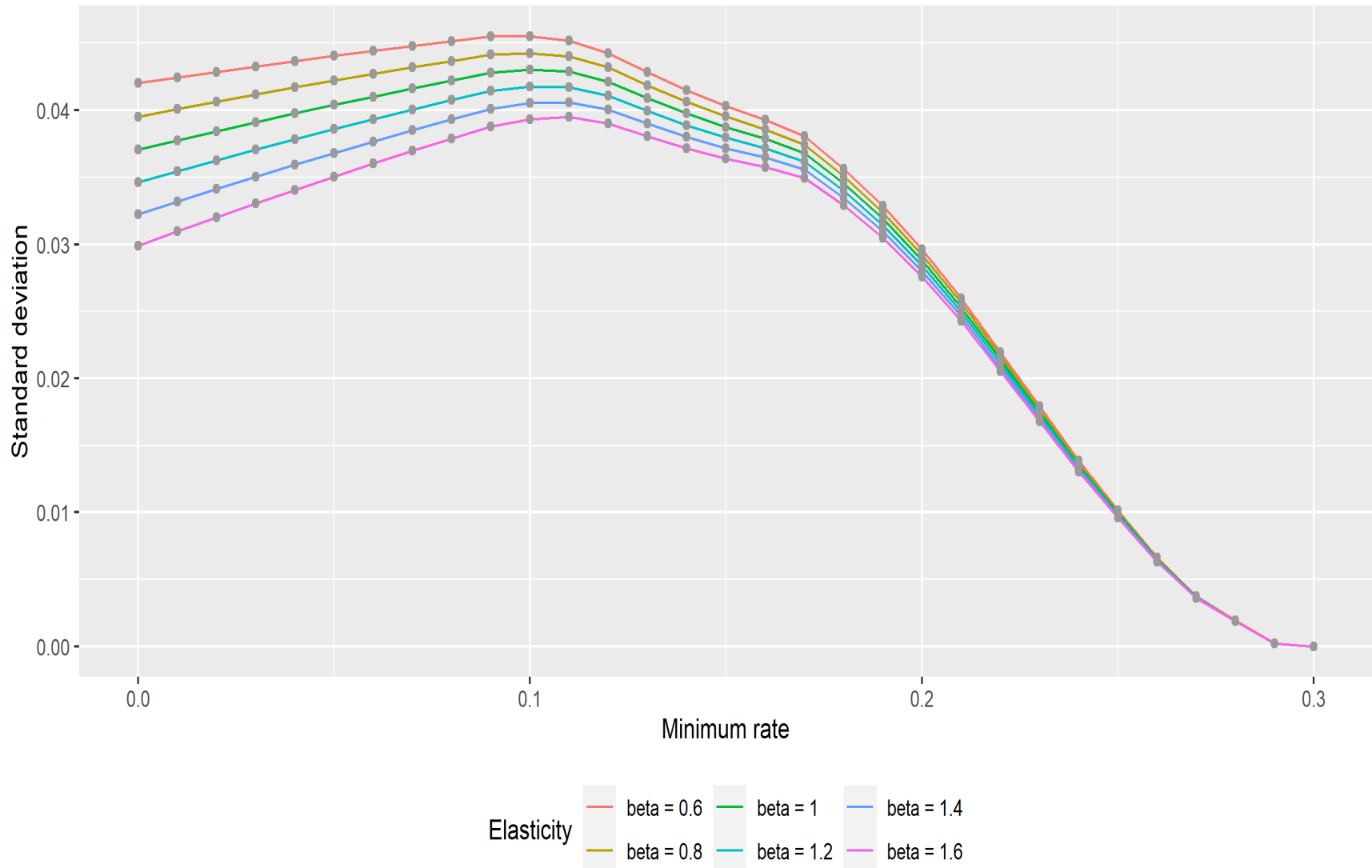
OECD effective tax rates



OECD averages



OECD: dispersion of EATRs



Conclusions

If Pillar 2 works as intended, dispersion of EATRs depend on the threshold:

- At 15%, dispersion is largely unaffected
- So economic efficiency of location decisions also largely unaffected

Of course:

- The cost of capital rises, so negative impact on investment overall
- Profit shifting falls