

WHY DO FIRMS HOLD CASH?



FOREIGN TAXATION EXAMPLE IMMEDIATE REPATRIATION

- Foreign Income of 100
- Foreign Taxes (τ =5%): 5 = 100 * 0.05
- US Taxes (τ =35%):

US Tax on Foreign Income=
$$\tau_D \left[\frac{\text{Dividend}}{(1-\tau_F)} \right] - \tau_F \text{Foreign Income}$$

$$= 0.35 \left[\frac{95}{(1-0.05)} \right] - 0.05(100) = 35-5=30$$

$$=0.35 \left[\frac{95}{(1-0.05)} \right] -0.05(100) = 35-5=30$$

■ Total Taxes are Equal

*Faulkender and Petersen (2012)

FOREIGN TAXATION EXAMPLE DELAYED REPATRIATION

- Foreign Income of 100
 - Foreign taxes (τ =5%): 5 = 100 * 0.05
 - US taxes (τ =35%) when repatriated (10 years):

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{V}_{\text{deferral}} = & \frac{100 \big(1\text{-}0.05 \big) \Big[1\text{+}0.10 \big(1\text{-}0.05 \big) \Big]^{10} \text{-} \big(0.35\text{-}0.05 \big) \frac{100 \big(1\text{-}0.05 \big) \Big[1\text{+}0.10 \big(1\text{-}0.05 \big) \Big]^{10}}{\big(1\text{-}0.05 \big)}}{\Big[1\text{+}0.10 \big(1\text{-}0.35 \big) \Big]^{10}} \\ = & \frac{100 \big(1\text{-}0.35 \big) \Big[1\text{+}0.10 \big(1\text{-}0.05 \big) \Big]^{10}}{\Big[1\text{+}0.10 \big(1\text{-}0.35 \big) \Big]^{10}} \text{=} 85.8 \text{>} 65.0 \end{split}$$

$$PV(taxes) = 14.2 < 35$$

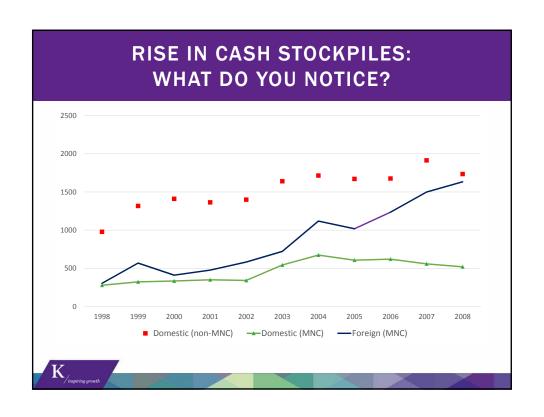
 ${
m K}_{_{{
m inspiring growth}}}$

*Faulkender and Petersen (2012)

WE KNOW WHERE THE CASH IS (DISCLOSURE)

The statistical analysis of firm-level data on U.S. multinational companies was conducted at the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, under arrangements that maintain legal confidentiality requirements. The views expressed in this paper/discussion are those of the authors and do not reflect official positions of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

 $^{'}\mathrm{K}_{_{/_{inspiring\ growth}}}$

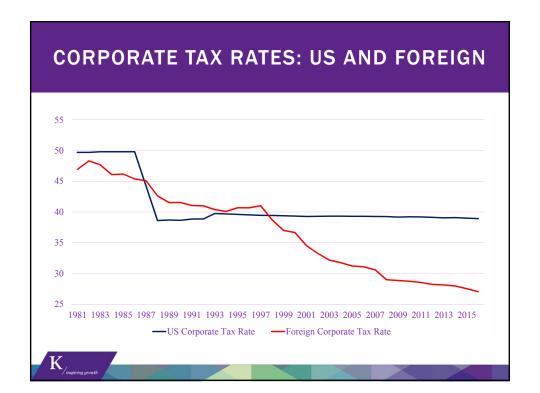


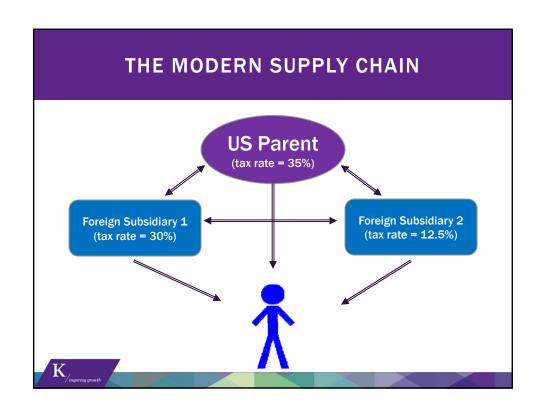
	Industry Names (SIC codes)	Foreign Cash	Total Cash	Foreign Income	Foreign Tax Rate
	Chemical & Allied Products (28)				
Top 5	Petroleum & Coal Products (29)	69.8%	47.7%	33.2%	26.9%
	Industrial Machinery & Equipment (35)				
	Transportation Equipment (37), and				
	Business Services (73)				
	Above five industries plus				
	Not Classified (e.g. conglomerates 99)	85.9%	71.0%	29.3%	26.4%
Top 9	Food & Kindred Products (20)				
	Electrical Equip & Components (36)				
	Controlling Instruments (38)	1.4.107	20.00/	12.40/	20.60/
	All Other Industries	14.1%	29.0%	13.4%	29.6%

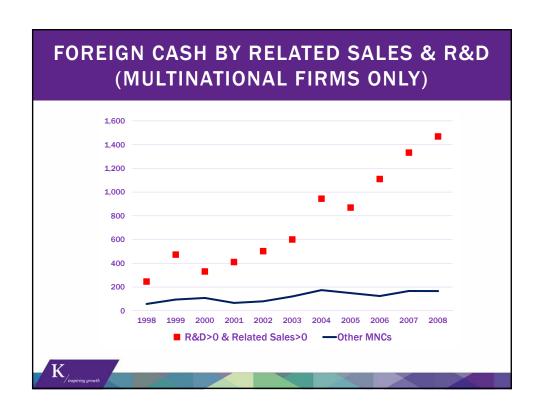
WOLLED E	IC CACIIO	COLLITER
WHERE		
	IJ VAJII:	COUNTRIES

	1998				2008		
Country	Foreign	Foreign	Corporate	Country	Foreign	Foreign	Corporate
	Cash %	Sales %	Tax Rate		Cash %	Sales %	Tax Rate
United Kingdom	14.6%	14.8%	27.3%	Ireland	13.1%	4.0%	12.5%
Netherlands	10.4%	5.8%	35.0%	United Kingdom	11.1%	12.7%	26.1%
Ireland	9.0%	2.0%	32.0%	Bermuda	9.9%	1.1%	0.0%
Germany	6.9%	10.6%	56.6%	Netherlands	9.9%	4.7%	24.3%
Belgium	5.8%	2.5%	37.2%	Belgium	5.6%	2.4%	31.1%
France	5.4%	6.0%	41.7%	Luxembourg	5.5%	0.4%	0.0%
Switzerland	5.1%	2.9%	27.8%	Canada	5.0%	10.0%	30.9%
Canada	4.3%	11.1%	44.6%	Germany	4.6%	7.0%	30.9%
Bermuda	4.2%	0.6%	0.0%	Switzerland	4.1%	4.5%	7.8%
Italy	3.5%	3.1%	33.0%	France	2.9%	3.9%	34.4%
Singapore	2.9%	3.2%	26.0%	Australia	2.5%	2.9%	30.0%
Japan	2.6%	7.8%	51.6%	Japan	2.2%	5.4%	43.0%
Australia	2.1%	2.8%	36.0%	Singapore	1.9%	4.9%	18.0%
Brazil	2.0%	3.6%	25.0%	Italy	1.7%	2.6%	27.5%
Spain	1.9%	2.1%	35.0%	China	1.6%	3.5%	25.0%
Other Countries	19.3%	21.0%		Other Countries	18.3%	30.2%	
Top 6 Countries	52.0%	42.0%	38.3%	Top 6 Countries	55.0%	25%	15.7%









DOES TRAPPED CASH EFFECT ECONOMIC GROWTH AND INVESTMENT?

■ Macro Economic Effects



- Micro Economic Effects
- Distortions in Resource Allocation



TAX CUTS AND JOBS ACT OF 2017

- Cut Corporate Tax Rate from 35% to 21%
- No Longer Tax Foreign Income (with exceptions)
- One Time Tax on Unrepatriated Income (2017)
- Still Tax Foreign Income
 - BEAT: Base erosion and anti-abuse tax
 - GILTI: Global intangible low-taxed income



