

IVÁN WERNING (MIT)

NTA 2020 MEETING

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# ADVANCES IN CAPITAL AND WEALTH TAXATION

# CAPITAL AND WEALTH TAXES

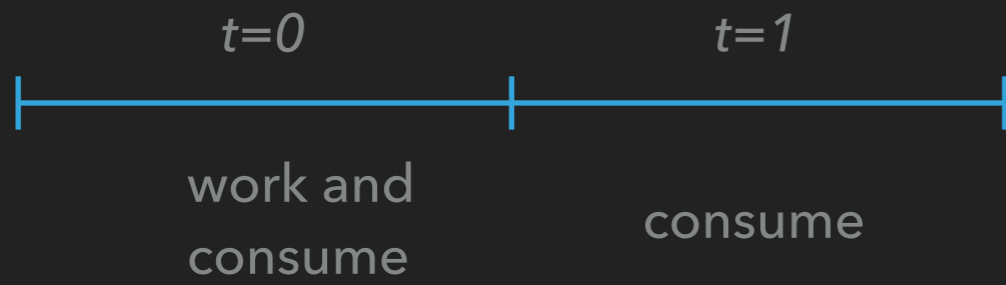
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- ▶ World today... (Scheuer-Slemrod)
  - ▶ corporate profit taxes: widespread
  - ▶ estate taxes: widespread
  - ▶ wealth tax: few but growing proposals
- ▶ Economic Theory...
  - ▶ two influential zero tax results
    - ▶ Atkinson-Stiglitz: Mirrlees tradition
    - ▶ Chamley-Judd: Ramsey tradition
- ▶ **Today:** recent revisions and results

# CAPITAL AND WEALTH TAXES

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- ▶  $Y = F(K,L)$  so what makes  $K$  so special?  
Why not tax  $K$  the same as  $L$ ?
- ▶ Subtle: economic theory helpful to think through this
- ▶ Zero tax results as extreme examples proving this point

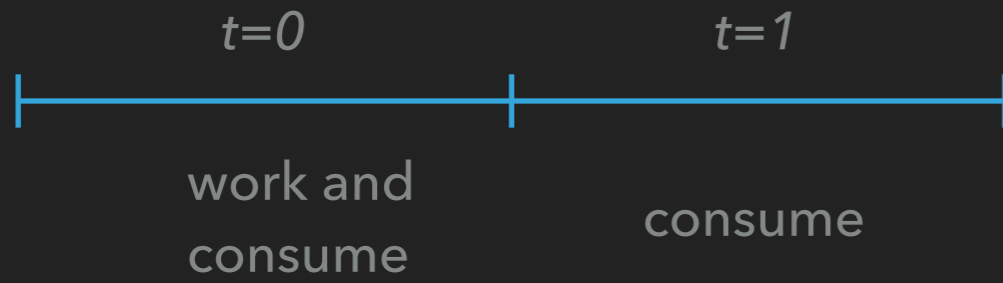


$$U(v(c_0, c_1), n_0)$$

$$y = w \cdot n \quad w \sim F(w)$$

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# PROPER INTERPRETATION

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- ▶ Are we in AS world?  
No, but is it a bad approximation?
- ▶ Even in AS world... individuals can support tax on capital
  - ▶ Taking as fixed current income tax shape
  - ▶ If some labor income escapes income tax
  - ▶ In second period, capital/wealth fixed

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**Can explain a lot of disagreements  
without leaving AS world!**

# ATKINSON-STIGLITZ WORLD

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- ▶ Assumptions...
  - ▶ separability (approximation)
  - ▶ differences in labor earning power...  
... but same preferences for consuming vs. saving  
(Saez; Golosov-Tsyvinski-Weinzerl)
  - ▶ perfect financial markets...
    - ▶ no borrowing constraints
    - ▶ no risk in labor income
    - ▶ no risk or differences in returns on savings



# UNCERTAINTY

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- ▶ Uncertainty, precautionary savings and borrowing constraints
- ▶ **Mirrlees tradition:** Inverse-Euler equation, uncertainty in consumption  
positive implicit tax on savings; e.g. Golosov-Tsyvinski-Werning (2006); Farhi-Werning (2012; 2013)
- ▶ **Ramsey linear tax tradition:** GE incomplete market models: find positive tax on capital optimal [Aiyagari (1995), Conesa et al. (2009)]
- ▶ Positive and significant marginal taxes but...
- ▶ ... do *not* point strongly towards progressive wealth taxes

# MISSING INCOME TAXES AND MIMICKING

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- ▶ Suppose some labor income escapes income tax...  
... can tax it via consumption or capital/wealth taxes
- ▶ Relevant for successful business creators
- ▶ Not crucial that the reporting of labor vs. capital be elastic!
- ▶ We may want to target differentially income tax by...
  - ▶ age (Conesa et al)
  - ▶ risk: luck vs. work  
(Scheuer-Werning)

# MISSING INCOME TAXES AND MIMICKING

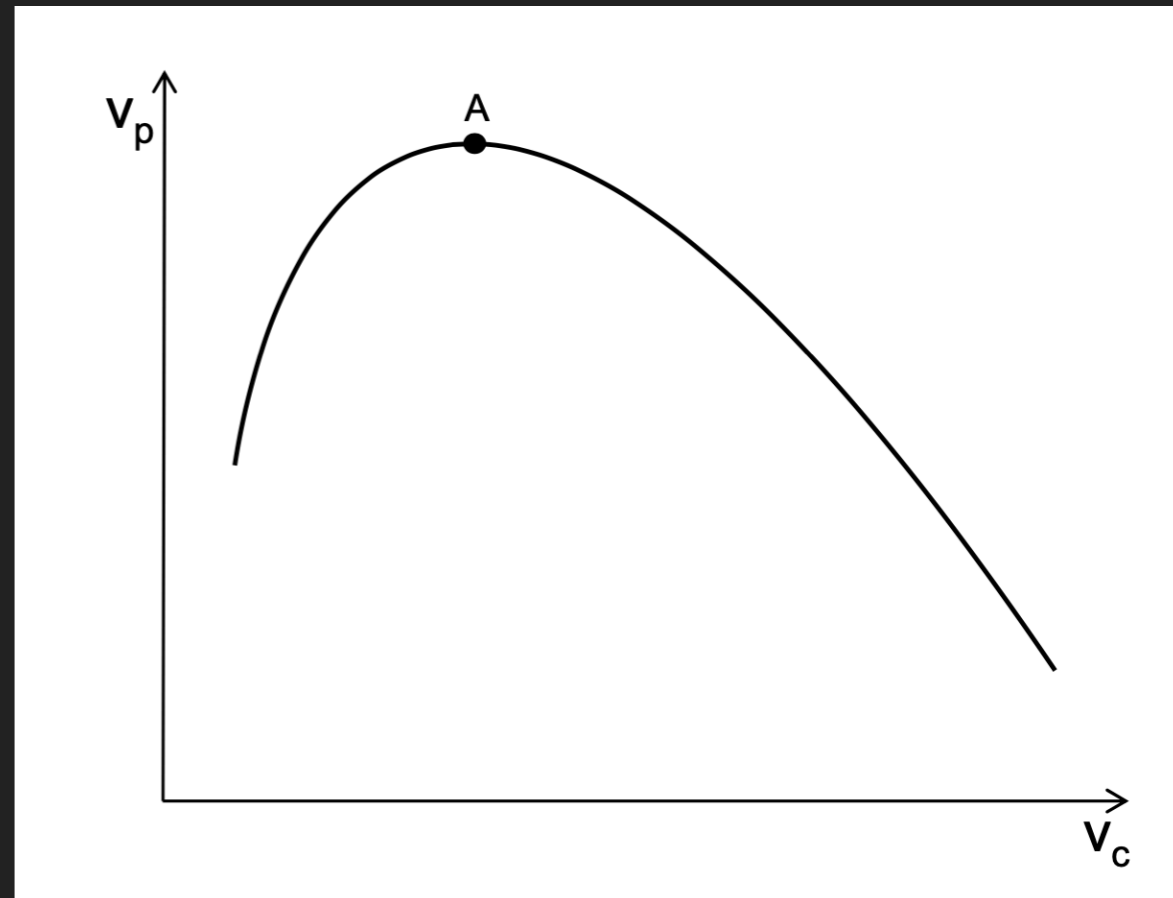
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**Idea: Tax on Savings  
may imperfectly  
mimic targeting**

# BEQUEST TAXATION

- ▶ Atkinson-Stiglitz, but what if savings = bequests? (Farhi-Werning 2010)
- ▶ Welfare weight on future generation
  - ▶ not just altruism
  - ▶ Utilitarian: equality of opportunity
- ▶ **Results:** away from A...
  - ▶ **progressive** = creates more equality for kids
  - ▶ **subsidy = negative tax...**
    - ▶ plausible at bottom!
    - ▶ sign unimportant if  $F(k)$  very curved
    - ▶ sign may overturn with taste shocks or other considerations (Farhi-Werning 2013)



# POLITICAL ECONOMY

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- ▶ Atkinson-Stiglitz...
  - ▶ ex ante: would not want to tax
  - ▶ ex post: temptation to tax and redistribute
- ▶ **Limited commitment:**
  - no taxation may not be credible
  - discontent may lead to drastic reforms
- ▶ Q: What policies ex ante?
- ▶ Note: Different from concerns of political influence

# POLITICAL ECONOMY

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- ▶ Farhi-Werning, Farhi-Sleet-Werning-Yeltekin, Scheuer-Wolitzky
- ▶ Two periods, no direct extra weight on future
- ▶ Political Economy: credibility constraint;  
ex post: reform unless...

$$\int u(c_1) \geq u \left( (1 - \kappa) \int c_1 \right)$$


- ▶ constraint on inequality not being too high

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- ▶ **New:** wealth at the top has negative value, hurts credibility  
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- ▶ **Again:** progressive tax on saving
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constraint:  **positive tax**
- ▶ **Extension:** remove exogenous  $\kappa$ , add dynamic game, reputational concerns



# CHAMLEY-JUDD

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**initial capital  $K_0$   
given**

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  - ▶ capitalists: accumulate capital, do not work
  - ▶ workers: hand to mouth, inelastic labor
  - ▶ government: no debt
- ▶ Chamley (1986): Representative agent
  - ▶ elastic labor
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- ▶ Upper bounds on tax rates (limited consumption taxes)

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**AT A STEADY STATE TAX ON  
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**RESULT.**  
WITH CONSTRAINTS ON TAXES,  
MAXIMAL TAXES FOR SOME TIME  
THEN ZERO TAXES

- ▶ Upper bounds on tax rates (limited consumption taxes)

# PROPER INTERPRETATION

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- ▶ Chamley-Judd at face value...
  - ▶ Does not say:  
"If the tax is positive on capital, set the tax to zero now"
  - ▶ indeed, optimal constant tax on capital is positive
  - ▶ It says  
"In the short run tax capital very highly, in the long run zero tax on capital"



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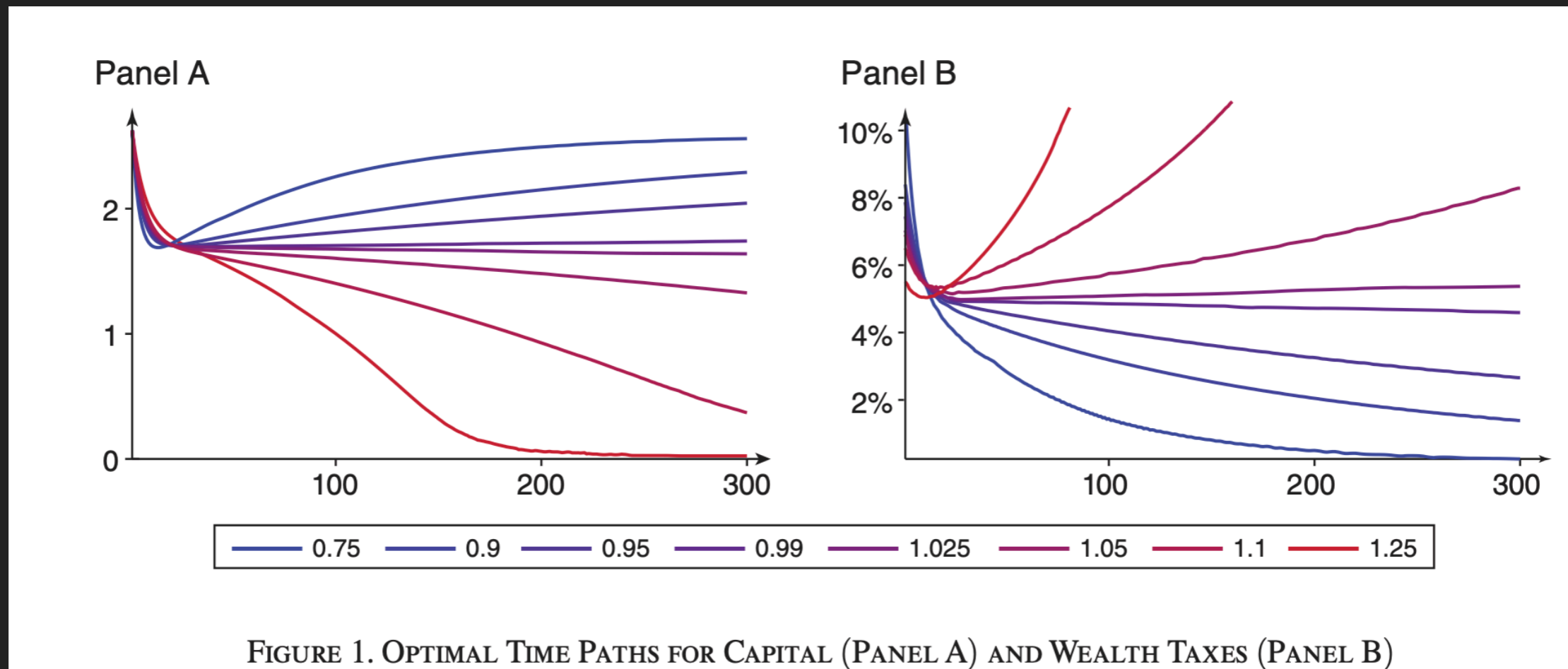
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**But can we take results at face value...?**

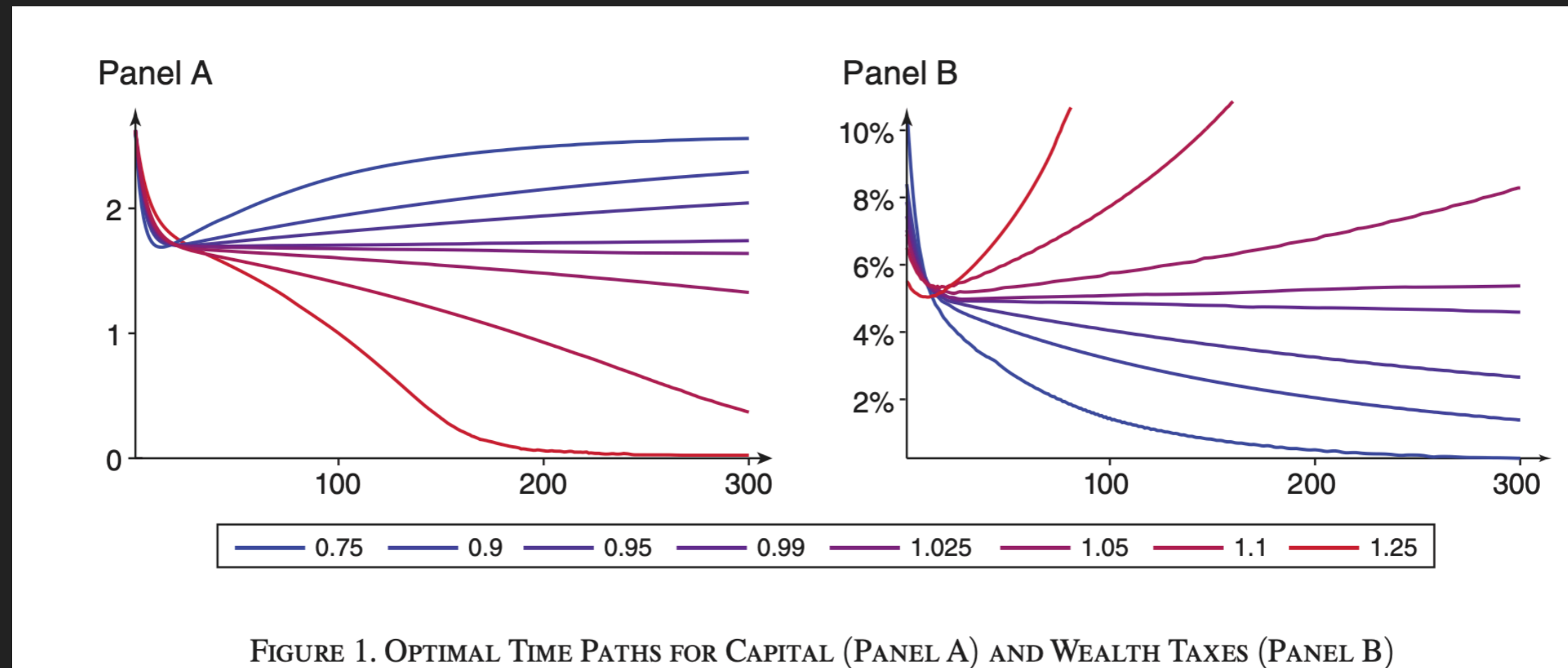
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**...with bounds, tax on capital  
can be at upper bound forever  
and economy at steady state**

# CHAMLEY (1986)

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- ▶ **Chamley:** if we converge to steady state where bound on capital does not bind then tax on capital is zero;  
Note: allows for non-constant discounting a la Koopmans
- ▶ **Straub-Werning:** *yes, but* if discounting is not constant then ...
  - ▶ either private wealth converges to zero...
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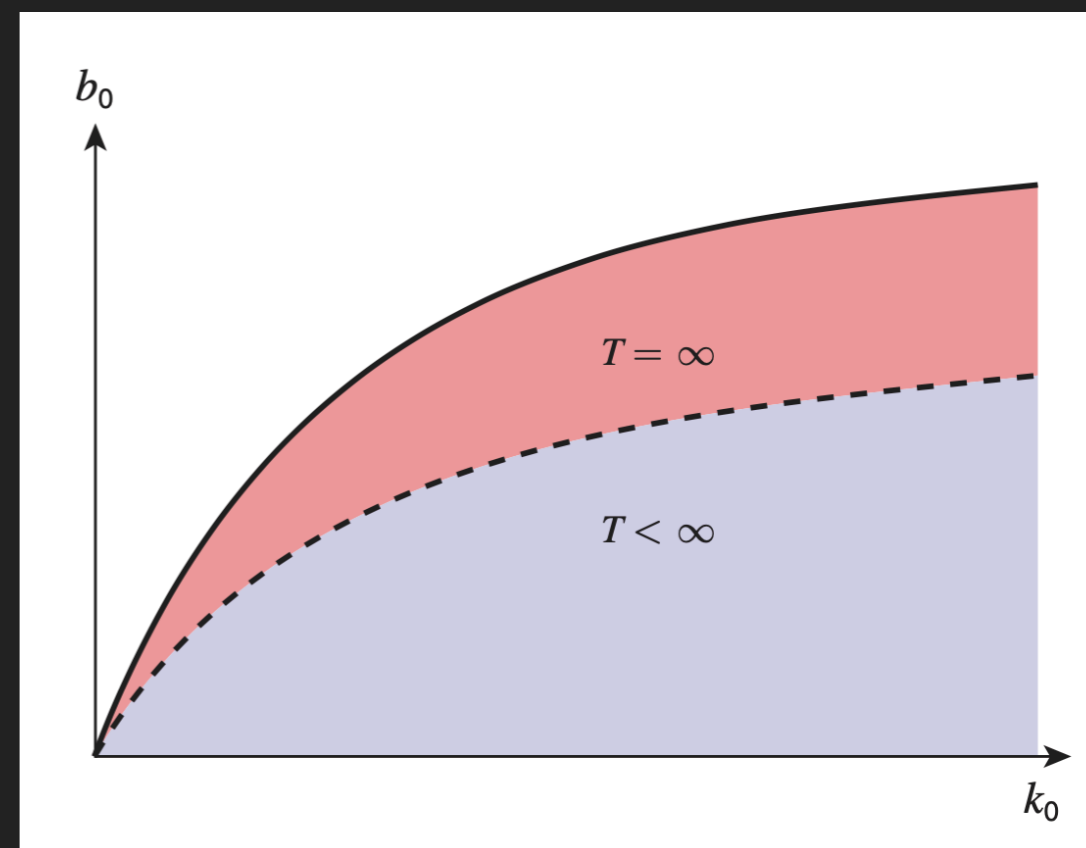
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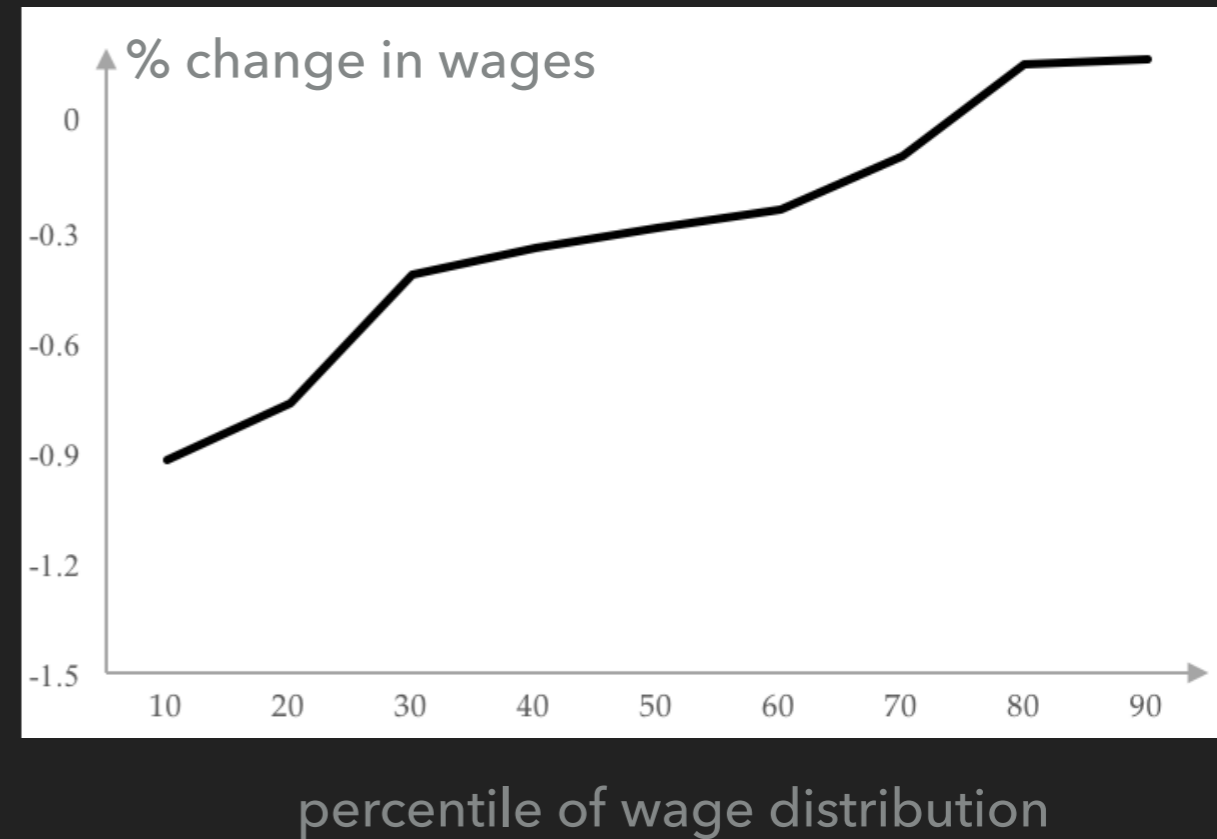
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# AUTOMATION AND ROBOTS

- ▶ AS assume savings do not affect relative wages
- ▶ Robots and automation: evidence on distribution of wages (Acemoglu-Restrepo)

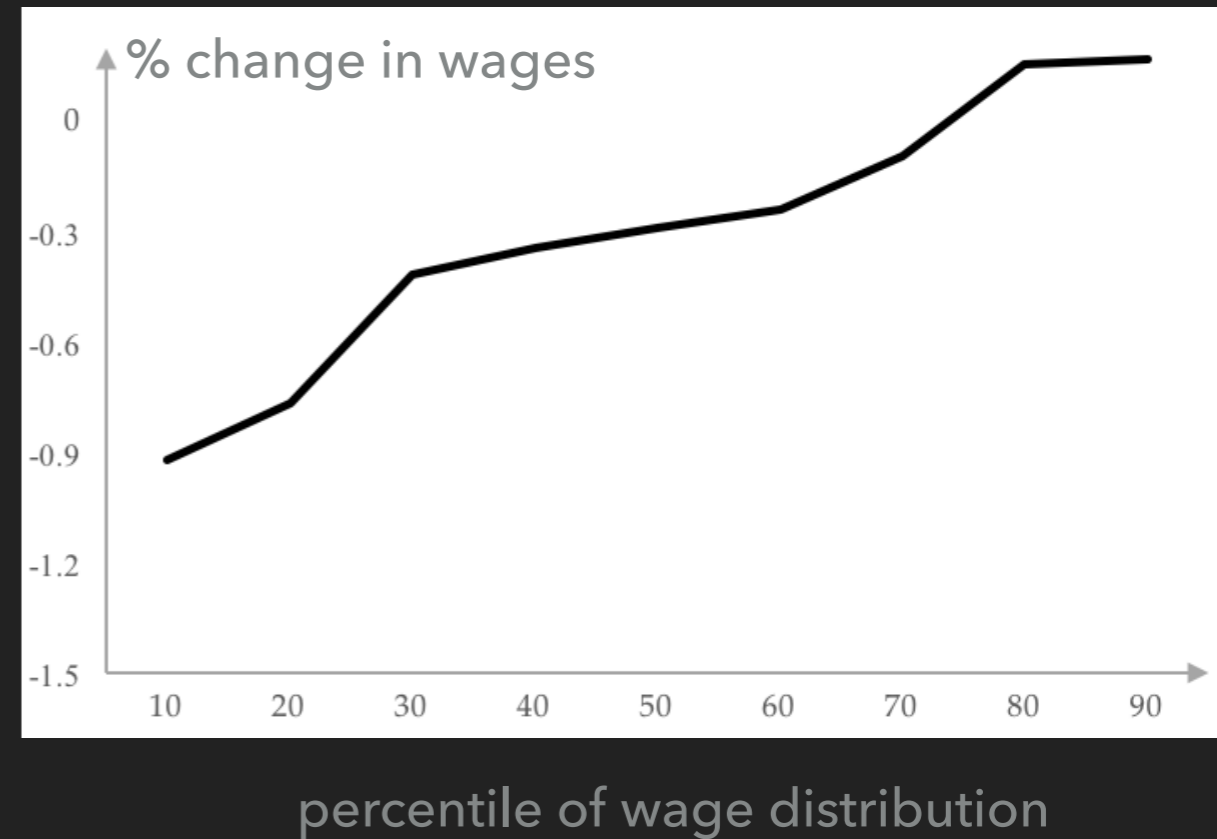


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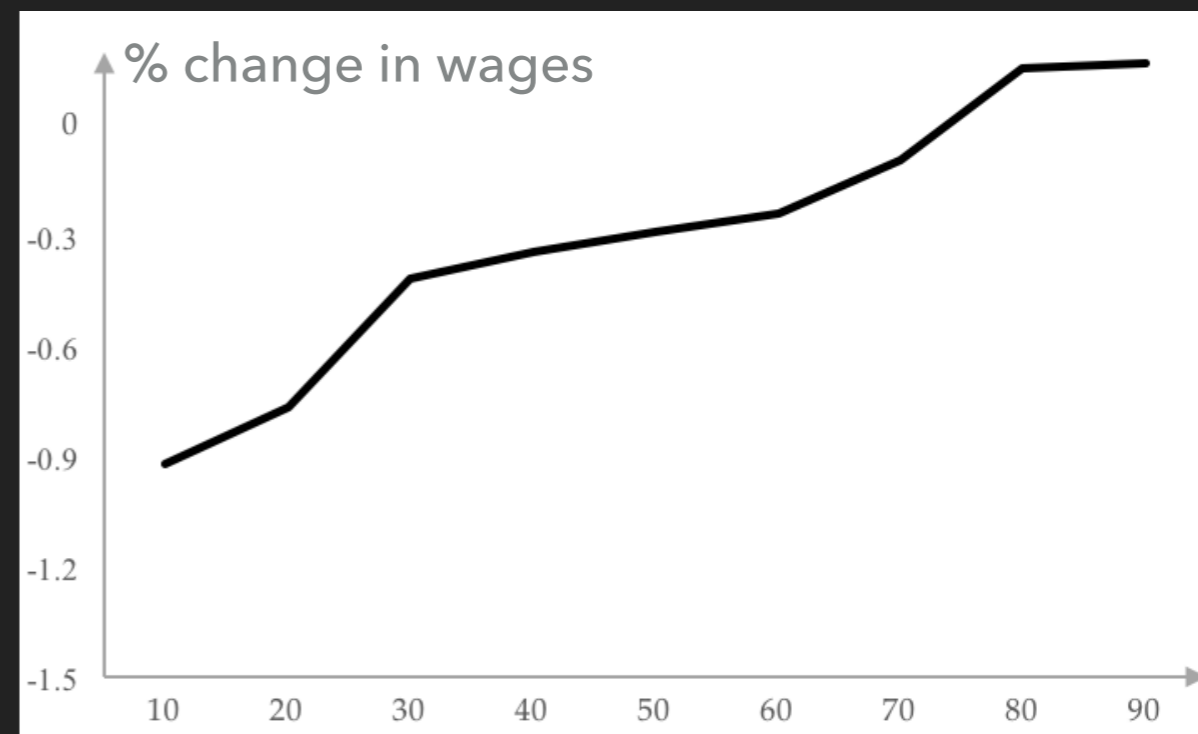


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percentile of wage distribution

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$$t_m^* = \int \tau(z) \frac{\bar{w}(z)\bar{n}(z)}{p_m^* y_m^*} \frac{\epsilon(z)}{\epsilon(z) + 1} \frac{\delta \ln \omega(z)}{\delta \ln y_m^*} \Big|_{\delta \bar{U}=0} dz$$

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# CAPITAL/WEALTH TAXATION

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- ▶ Some simple macro calculations
  - ▶ tax base?
  - ▶ efficiency losses?

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  - ▶ tax base?
  - ▶ efficiency losses?
- ▶ **Q:** Maximal revenue from capital/wealth taxes?
- ▶ Not share of capital, need to reinvest capital to keep it
- ▶ 6-9% of GDP per capita? ( $r-g = 2-3\%$ ;  $K/Y = 3$ )

# WELFARE COSTS OF CAPITAL TAXES

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- ▶ Lucas (1990) "Supply Side Economics and Analytical Review"

- ▶ Shouldn't tax capital: how big costs? Answer: <1% of GDP

- ▶ Calculation... 
$$\text{Loss} \leq \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{r}{r + \delta + g} \right)^2 \frac{s_k}{1 - s_k} (\text{tax rate})^2$$

- ▶ Conjecture: by symmetry also efficiency benefit of taxing capital when we should tax it (e.g. Farhi-Werning, 2012)

# COVID-19 AND CAPITAL LEVIES?

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- ▶ Optimal tax theory... Chari-Christian-Kehoe (1991)
  - ▶ governments should insure their public finances vis a vis private sector
  - ▶ issue state contingent debt
  - ▶ capital and inflation levies
- ▶ World...
  - ▶ not in use today in advanced economies
  - ▶ historically and in developing countries: default and inflation levies (US out of WWII)
- ▶ COVID-19 Europe: Landais-Saez-Zucman (2020)

# CONCLUSION

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- ▶ **Zero tax results:** proper interpretation and some results overturned
- ▶ **Alternative models:** positive taxes on capital/wealth
  - ▶ missing income taxes
  - ▶ risk and heterogeneity
  - ▶ political economy: progressive taxes
  - ▶ automation
- ▶ Capital/wealth taxation not too costly even if a mistake?
- ▶ **Optimal Taxation...**
  - ▶ capital taxes, not the same as labor taxes....
  - ▶ ....but not necessarily zero
- ▶ **Task head:** continue sorting out mechanism and quantifying them

# PARTIAL LIST OF REFERENCES

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- ▶ Scheuer-Slemrod "Taxing our Wealth" JEP
- ▶ Straub-Werning "Positive Long-Run Capital Taxation: Chamley-Judd Revisited" AER 2020
- ▶ Farhi-Werning "Progressive Estate Taxation" QJE 2010
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- ▶ Costinot-Werning "Robots, Trade and Luddism" NBER WP 2018
- ▶ Chari-Christiano-Kehoe (1991) "Optimal Fiscal Policy in a Business Cycle Model"
- ▶ Landais-Saez-Zucman (2020) Vox