### **Outline of Presentation**

1. Fundamentals

### 1. Fundamentals

#### Why tax in the first place?

Paising revenue for government expenditure

**GDP** 

incentives?

of the tax base

th in GDP, leads to expansion

Did they work as intended?

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### 1. Fundamentals

#### **Principles of optimal taxation**

Efficiency

#### ate all three principles

**-principle**: by lowering the tax cost to elected group of taxpayers to further ation by market forces.

**nciple**: by treating taxpayers not by t by their economic significance as nakers.

**-principle**: by adding discretionary ax system.

### 1. Fundamentals

Justification for tax incentives (in the order of to low):

failure
w/mobile activities without
from the existing tax base
meration economies
ers and losers
d sustain bad governance

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### 1. Fundamentals

Regardless, by excluding bad governance, tax incentives can be justified only if they bring net benefit to society as a whole. This is where cost-benefit analysis is required.

## 2. Conceptual Framework Assessing TIP Impact by Stage

> IMPACT – cost and benefit as measured by economic nvestment, jobs, GDP, and their revenue consequences.

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## 2. Conceptual Framework Sensitivity Analysis

What is Sensitivity analysis?

Leveluge verying an economic scenario by ameters.

h Rate

r

ıkage (backwards vs. forwards) ısity to consume

t Margin

### 3. Review of Existing Studies

#### **Overview**

Manustrudies are devoted to identifying and iveness of tax incentive

be a full-fledged cost-benefit

➤ <u>Purpose of the Study</u>: *Estimate the impact of the film* state economy

conomic Model
es four major modeling
, including I-O accounts and

rerall Economic Impact (through linkages and behavior reactions tax incentives)

5) The wages and salaries that were paid to
dents and non-residents;
ding that was paid to
ed and out-of-state businesses;
jobs generated by film
med the tax incentives, for both
sidents; and
he amount of spending that
susetts as a result of the film tax

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<u>Intriguing point -</u>

multiplier impact

ncentives has a negative he economy and government

Total film tax credits issued, net of taxes paid by the out-of-state film producers, is subtracted from the initial direct impact so as to be a negative factor for estimating the multiplier impact on the economy.

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### 3. Review of Existing Studies The Massachusetts Study

Quantitative Finding (2011)
(1) Total credits issued: \$44M (= 25% x \$176M)

g: \$176M

ubtracting from total spending of \$176M the

My evaluation Grade: A+ because of --

and deliberation of the direct

ency loss (through its dant" film production),

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# 3. Review of Existing Studies The Nevada Study

> The Tesla Investment and Operational Plan:

: \$1.0 billion in first 3 years
ent: \$3.95 billion over 2015-2018
p to 6,500 by 2018
onsumption to generate utility
nty.

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# 3. Review of Existing Studies The Nevada Study

> Nature of the study:

significant positive economic Nevada

software (including IMPLAN that are supposed to Capture pact of tax incentives)

### Quantitative Findings

obs & annual income \$370m mpact: 6,400 - 16,200 jobs & annual 53m\* - 22,700 jobs with annual incom

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## 3. Review of Existing Studies The Nevada Study

#### My Main Criticism (cont'd)

resulting from applying the nich captures both in- and outact) and assumed by the estimate.

it assumed that the supply chain ately fully materialized within st the reality of modern supply esla's building its battery-levada rather than its home

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## 3. Review of Existing Studies The Nevada Study

My Main Criticism (cont'd)

3. Overlooked the additional cost that government date the substantial population an and the government estimate and population increase

sed its estimated population estimating the property and out offsetting its revenue ed spending to accommodate sion.

