

Addressing Inequality requires Addressing Secrecy

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Challenges when measuring inequality



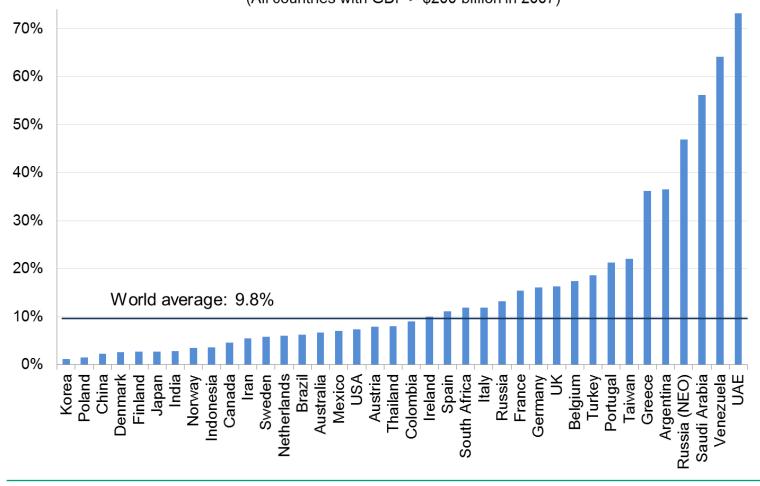
- Reliance on administrative tax data
 - Good coverage at the top of the distribution
 - Long time series
- But; collected to assess taxes and reflects the design of the tax system
- Not all of income, or in particular wealth, is taxable and thus not observed in tax records
 - eg. fringe benefits, welfare benefits
 - few countries tax wealth
 - income realization decisions
 - tax evasion and avoidance

→Potential non-comparability across time and countries





Offshore wealth / GDP (All countries with GDP > \$200 billion in 2007)

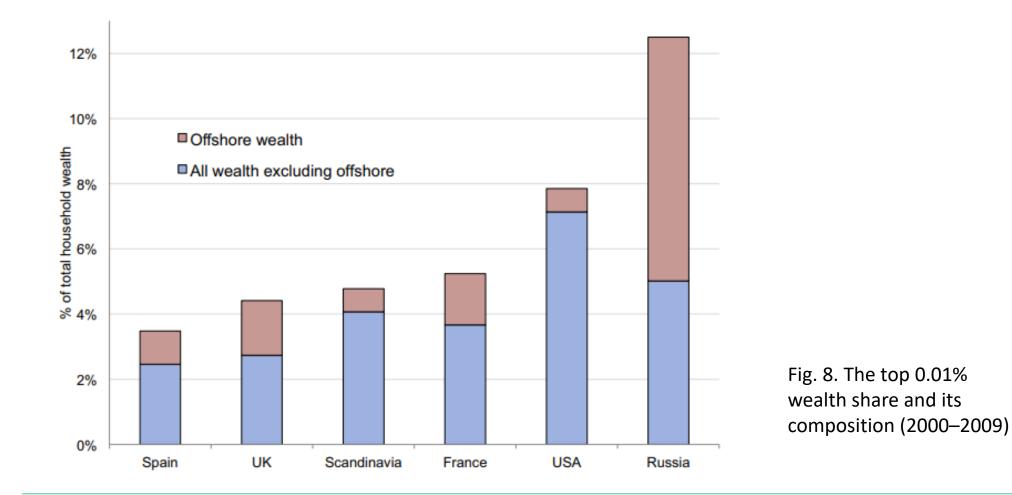


Growing empirical evidence that offshore financial assets are concentrated at the top.

Alstadsæter, Johannesen, Zucman (2018): Who owns the wealth in tax havens? Macro evidence and implications for global inequality. Journal of Public Economics, 162, 89-100. Figure 5. <u>http://gabriel-zucman.eu/offshore/</u>



Secrecy leads to under-estimated inequality



Alstadsæter, Johannesen, Zucman (2018): Who owns the wealth in tax havens? Macro evidence and implications for global inequality. Journal of Public Economics, 162, 89-100. <u>http://gabriel-zucman.eu/offshore/</u>

Increased automatic exchange of information, bilaterally, between countries' tax administrations

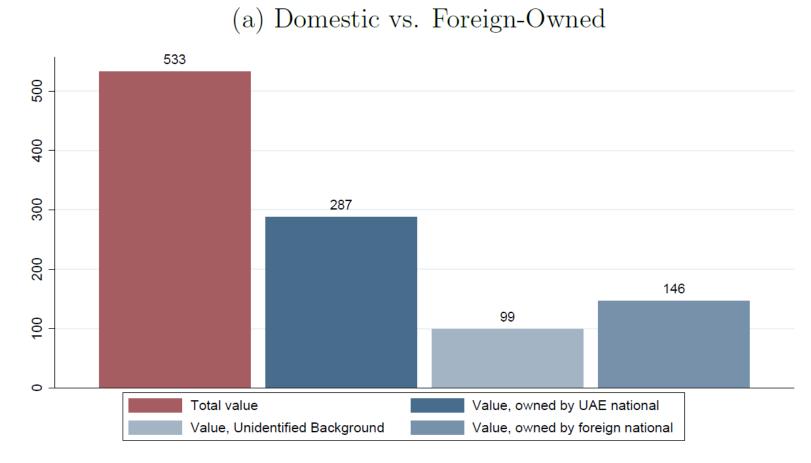


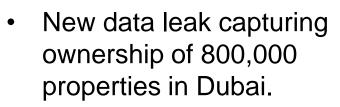


But: real assets not included.



New research: At least 146 Billion USD worth of properties in Dubai owned by foreigners in 2020



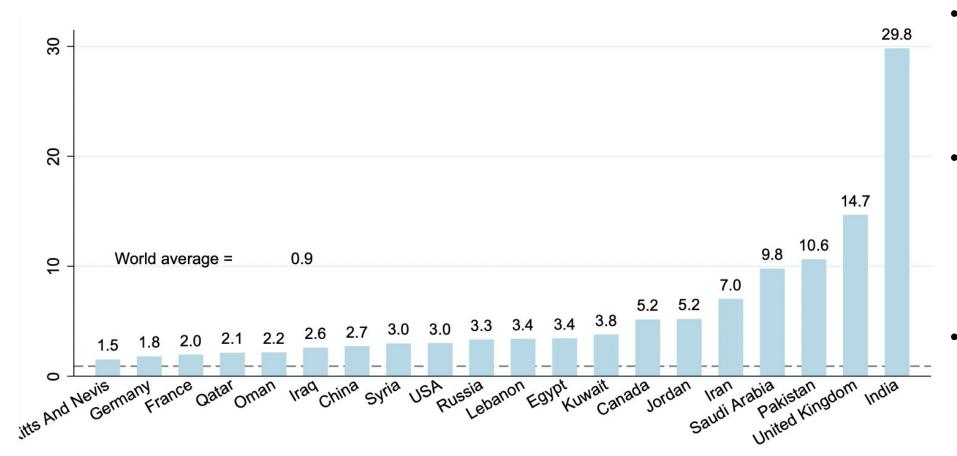


- Cooperation with C4ADS and journalists.
- Estimate property values and find patterns in crossborder real estate investments, anonymized.
- 70% of Norwegian taxpayers' properties not reported to tax admin.

Alstadsæter, Planterose, Zucman, Økland (2022): Who owns offshore real estate? Evidence from Dubai. EU Tax Observatory Working Paper #1. <u>https://gabriel-zucman.eu/who-owns-offshore-real-estate/</u>

Real estate held in Dubai in 2020, Billion USD – Top 20 Countries





- Geographical proximity and historic ties key determinants.
- Conflict-ridden countries and autocracies have large holdings in Dubai.
- Higher Russian ownership in more expensive neighbourhoods.

Alstadsæter, Planterose, Zucman, Økland (2022): Who owns offshore real estate? Evidence from Dubai. EU Tax Observatory Working Paper #1. <u>https://gabriel-zucman.eu/who-owns-offshore-real-estate/</u>

Concluding remarks



- The use of secrecy jurisdiction leads to:
 - -Under-estimated inequality.
 - -Increased actual inequality, both horizontal and vertical.
- In order to fully address inequality, one also needs to address secrecy.