

# Notching R&D Investment with Corporate Income Tax Cuts in China\*

Zhao Chen  
Fudan University

Zhikuo Liu  
Shanghai University of  
Finance and Economics

Juan Carlos Suárez Serrato  
Duke University  
& NBER

Daniel Yi Xu  
Duke University  
& NBER

December 2016

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## Abstract

Governments around the world encourage R&D investment based on the belief that economic growth is highly dependent on innovation. This paper analyzes the effects of a large fiscal incentive for R&D investment using a novel link between administrative and survey data of Chinese firms. The fiscal incentive is part of the InnoCom program, which awards a lower *average* corporate income tax rate to qualifying firms. The program generates a notch, or jump, in after-tax firm values since qualifying firms are required to maintain their ratio of R&D-to-sales above a given threshold. This sharp incentive varies over time and across firm characteristics. We exploit this policy variation to implement a cross-sectional “bunching” estimator that is novel in the R&D literature, to analyze potential evasion responses, and to estimate the effects of R&D on productivity. We find that this program led a large number of firms to locate at the qualifying R&D intensity threshold. We find that a substantial fraction of this response is due to tax evasion, and that accounting for evasion is crucial when estimating the effect of R&D on productivity.

JEL Codes: D24, O30, H25, H26.

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\*We are very grateful for comments from Manuel Adelino, Ashish Arora, Michael Best, Wesley Cohen, Dharmika Dharmapala, Michael Devereux, Rebecca Diamond, Damon Jones, Jill Popadak, Adriano Rampini, Nirupama Rao, Leslie Robinson, and Daniel Wilson, as well as seminar participants at Chicago Booth, Duke (Fuqua and Econ), FRB Philadelphia, Hong Kong University, LSE, National School of Development (PKU), NTA, Penn State, Stanford (SIEPR), UCSD, University of Melbourne, and ZEW MaTax. Dan Garrett, Yuxuan He, and Matt Panhans provided outstanding research assistance. Suárez Serrato is grateful for funding from the Kauffman Foundation. All errors remain our own.