

TAX CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES ARISING FROM DIGITALISATION

Andrew Auerbach, Senior Tax Adviser Centre for Tax Policy and Administration OECD Jakarta Office CATA November 2019





- Corporate tax challenges of digitalisation
- Administration challenges and opportunities



Corporate Tax Challenges: Background

OFCD/G20 INCLUSIVE FRAMEWORK ON BEP

Programme of Work to
Develop a Consensus
Solution to the Tax Challenges
Arising from the Digitalisation
of the Economy

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2015

BEPS Action 1 Report

2018

March: Interim report

2019

January: Policy Note

2019

February/ March: Public consultation

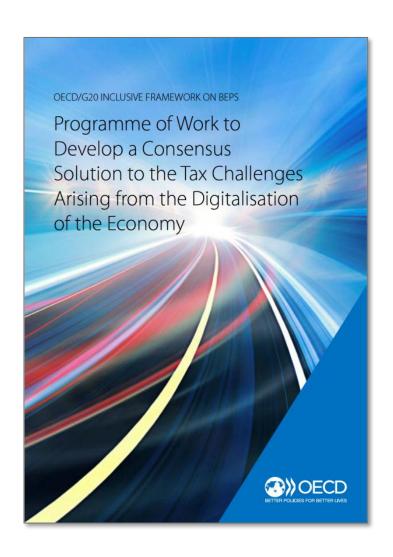
2019

Programme of Work (PoW) approved by the Inclusive Framework on 28 May 2019 "Consistent with the analytical framework of both the Action 1 Report and the Interim Report, there is agreement to examine proposals involving two pillars which could form the basis for consensus"

Over 2,000 pages of comments and 400 participants



The Programme of Work agreed in May 2019



- Programme of Work elements:
 - Pillar 1 (Profit allocation and nexus) alternatives
 - User contribution
 - Marketing Intangibles
 - Significant Economic Presence
 - Pillar 2 (Global anti-Base Erosion Proposal)
 - Ensuring a minimum level of taxation
 - Economic analysis and impact assessment
- Develop a consensus solution by end of 2020 in Inclusive Framework on BEPS



PILLAR 1: THE SECRETARIAT PROPOSAL FOR A UNIFIED APPROACH





The challenge



- Aggressive audits & tax disputes
- **Unilateral measures**
- Dissatisfaction focused on highly digitalized MNEs and allocation of taxing rights

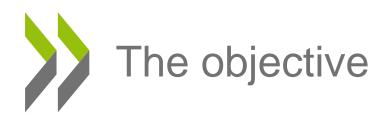


Three proposals from IF members

No single proposal has reached consensus in isolation

High level of political commitment

- G20 and G7 support
- IF commitment (2018 Interim Report, 2019 PoW)



Develop a viable proposal that addresses the tax challenges of digitalization and achieves consensus

- Design new "nexus" and "profit allocation" rules **unconstrained by physical presence** and create appropriate infrastructure to support these rules.
- Ensure the proposal is as **least complex** as possible and contributes to improve **tax certainty** for both governments and taxpayers.
- No intention to overhaul conventional transfer pricing (ALP). Instead, objective is to ensure the proposal can co-exist with ALP to avoid double taxation, including by limiting disruptions where the ALP enjoys broad acceptance. increase tax certainty through more effective dispute prevention and binding dispute resolution



Start with the commonalities...

Envisage a new nexus rule that would not depend on physical presence Reallocate taxing rights in favour of the market/user jurisdiction

Go beyond the ALP in reallocating taxing rights, including departing from the separate-entity principle

Search for simplicity, stabilisation of the tax system and increased tax certainty in implementation



... as the basis of a "Unified Approach"

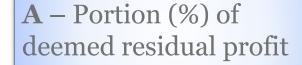
Introduce new nexus

- Deal with the digitalisation of the economy
- New nexus rule for remote activities



Revise profit allocation rules

- Increase profit allocated to market jurisdictions
- Avoid distortions



B – Fixed return for baseline distribution functions

C – Additional return for activities exceeding those covered in Amount B based on TP analysis



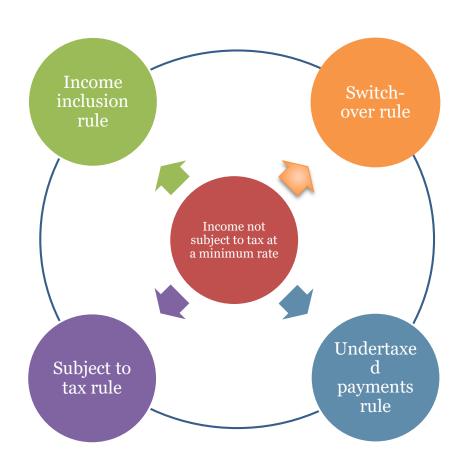
PILLAR 2

Global Anti-Base Erosion Proposal





Overview of the GloBE proposal



Income inclusion rule

Switch-over rule

Undertaxed payments rule

Subject to tax rule



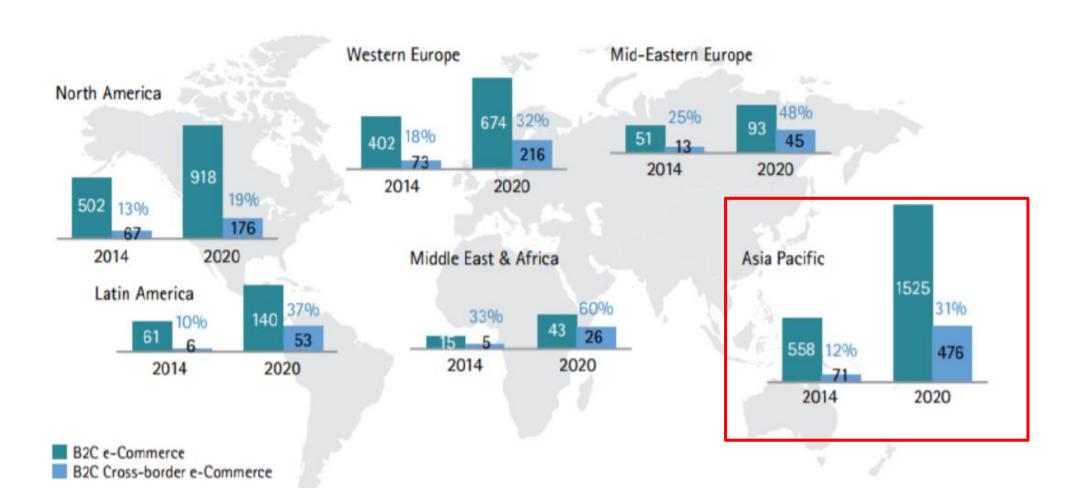
TAX ADMINISTRATION OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES



Source: Accenture

Asia Pacific has a high share of cross-border e-commerce transactions

Global cross-border B2C e-Commerce transaction value (US\$ billion)



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OECD leads the international work on standards and guidance to address VAT/GST challenges of the digital economy











The International VAT/GST Guidelines

- Global standard for the application of VAT/GST to international trade in services and intangibles:
 - Adopted by OECD / G20 countries
 - Endorsed by 100+ jurisdictions and international organisations in 2015
- Adopted by the OECD Council as OECD Council Recommendation C(2016)120 of 27 September 2016

Mechanisms for the Effective Collection of VAT/GST

- Focus on digital sales by non-resident sellers
- Key policy and design challenges and solutions
- Detailed guidance on the design and operation of a simplified, web-based compliance and collection regime
- Endorsed by 100+ jurisdictions and international organisations in 2017

the Collection of VAT/GST on

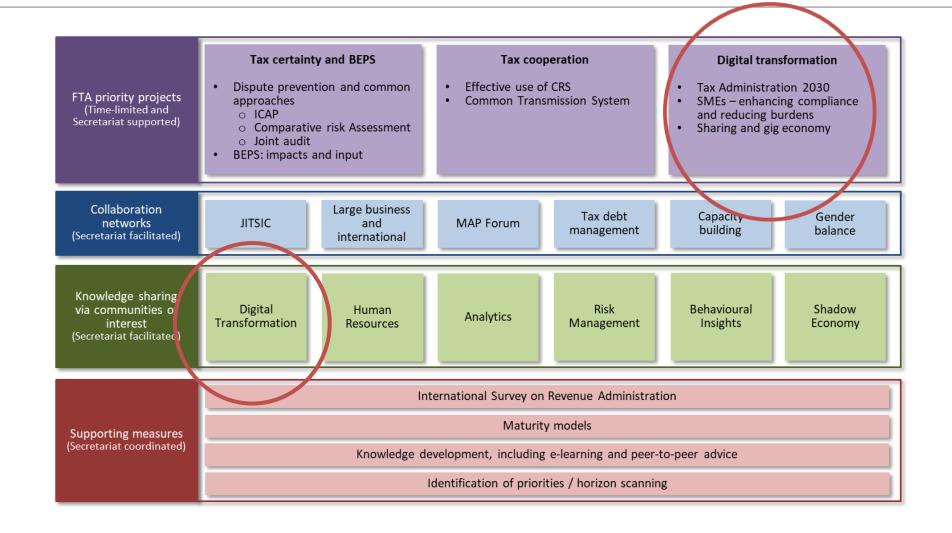


The Role of Digital Platforms in the Collection of VAT/GST on Online Sales

- Increasing the effectiveness and the efficiency of VAT/GST collection on online sales by enlisting "online marketplaces" and other digital platforms in the collection process
- Supplies of services, goods (incl. importation) and digital products from online sales
- Focus on (1) making platforms liable for collecting/remitting the VAT/GST and (2) data sharing
- Endorsed by 100+ jurisdictions and international organisations in 2019



Digital Transformation a priority for OECD FTA





MORE INFORMATION

Andrew Auerbach

Senior Tax Adviser

OECD Centre for Tax Policy and Administration

Jakarta Office

andrew.auerbach@oecd.org WA:+62 (0) 811 192 8946 Tel: +33 (0) 1 45 24 15 06

http://www.oecd.org/tax/