

BEPS minimum standards implementation impact upon tax sovereignty

Doctoral Meeting of Researchers in International Taxation (DocMIT) Juliana Cubillos González Prof. Irma Johanna Mosquera Valderrama, Prof. Madeleine O. Hosli Leiden University - GLOBTAXGOV

Visit us at www.ibfd.org



- Develop a methodology to identify the objectives considered and actions taken by a country's stakeholders to implement the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) four minimum standards.
- Study whether the country stakeholders' objectives are aligned with those associated with the concept of sovereignty in international relations (e.g. autonomy, authority, control and legitimacy).
- Identify whether the BEPS four minimum standards implementation contributes to a change in the purview of the concept of tax sovereignty.



Mixed methods

- Sample: the Netherlands, Spain, Australia and Mexico.
- Legal analysis
 - ► Legal description soft and hard law means of implementation.
- Semi-structured interviews with experts
 - Advisory, tax administration, ministry, NGO's, OECD representatives, business associations, other stakeholders.
- Socio Legal approach
- Causal mechanisms and comparison.



- The implementation of the BEPS four minimum standards contributes to the change in the purview of the concept of tax sovereignty.
 - In practice countries consider a wide range of issues that exceed tax logic.
 - ► The bargain operates within an infinite game.
 - Multilevel setting Incentive to agree.
- Due to the involvement of several actors in different levels of governance (national, supranational and international) the sovereign decision-making process is in constant evaluation and re-evaluation.

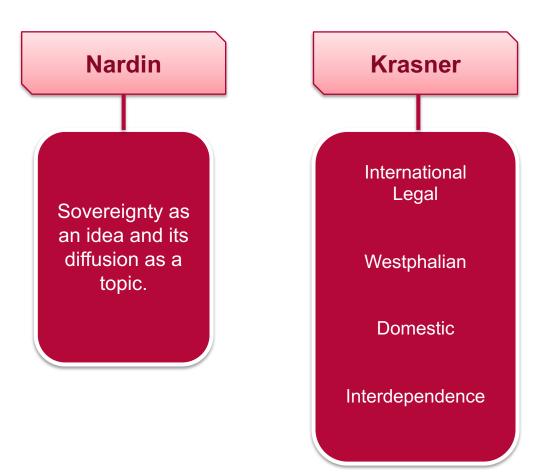


Research design

Proxies of sovereignty:

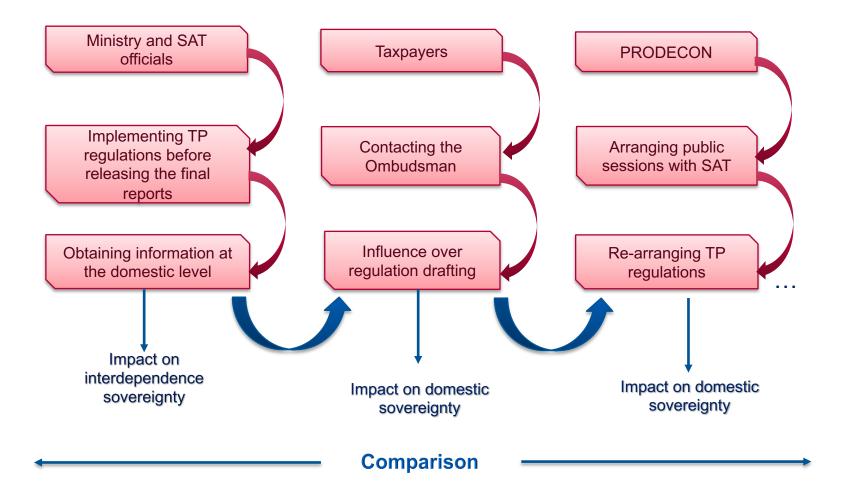
Authority, Autonomy, Legitimacy and Control

Desk Research Expert Interviews





Research design





Main arguments/conclusions to date

- The concept of tax sovereignty follows a pattern of constant creation and recreation. Such a circular process is enabled by the interactions between stakeholders operating in three different levels (national, supranational and international).
- There is not a sum zero game between tax sovereignty and international cooperation.
- The concept of tax sovereignty has been changing alongside the evolution of the international tax system and that BEPS minimum standards implementation constitutes a milestone of this shift.
- The pursue of autonomy is still one of the proxies of tax sovereignty, yet not the only one that should be considered as relevant for the concept's study.



- Why do countries implement international standards beyond compliance with political commitments?
- Can theories of other research disciplines be used in order to best comprehend the proxies of the concept of tax sovereignty in multilevel settings?
- What happens when a country has already legislation in place matching the standard?