An ASEM Model of Cooperation in Digital Economy Taxation

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Topics

- Institutional Framework for Taxation

- Digitalisation

- Challenges

13TH ASIA–EUROPE MEETING (ASEM) SUMMIT

Multilateral Cooperation for a Resilient, Sustainable, and Rules-Based Future for ASEM

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Institutional Framework Taxation/Digitalisation

- **International organizations**
- OECD (developed countries) – Committee of Fiscal Affairs
- UN (developing countries)/ UNDESA (UN Tax Committee), UNDP (technical assistance)
- IMF and WB (technical assistance)
- Platform for collaboration on tax: IMF, OECD, UN, WB.
- Tax Inspectors Without Borders cooperation OECD/UNDP
- **Political fora**
- Developed/emerging countries: G7, G20
- Developing countries: G24, G77
- **Supranational organization**
- European Union
- **Regional tax organizations/cooperation**
- African Tax Administration Forum
- Inter-American center of Tax Administrations
- Study Group on Asia Tax Administration and Research SGATAR
- Belt Road Initiative Tax Administration Cooperation Mechanism BRITACOM
- Asia-Europe Meeting Interregional cooperation (21 countries)

Digitalisation

Need for digital connectivity through trust and confidence in the information and communications technology (ICT) environment.

Digitalisation/new technologies: Opportunities for tax administrations to "better manage compliance, tackle non-compliance and protect their tax base.

Objective: Tax Administrations to benefit from new information and communication technologies (e.g. artificial intelligence and data analytics methods).

Exchange of views and experiences between tax administrations.

From data to big data & data analytics

Data Flows

Trade
- Restrict/Regulate online content
- Promote trade in digital services

Internet Governance
- Promote data flows: Openness
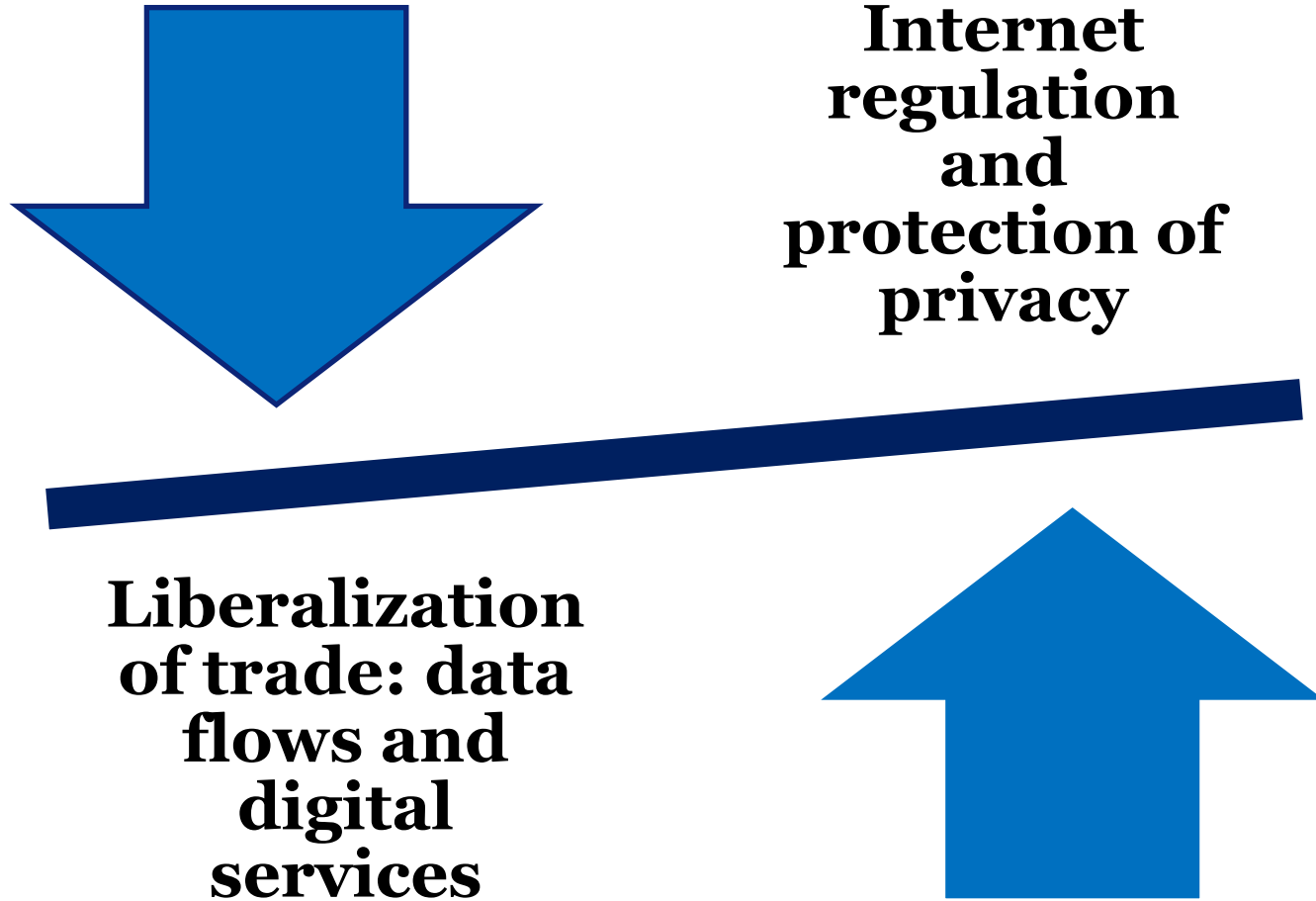- Safeguard security and privacy

Taxation
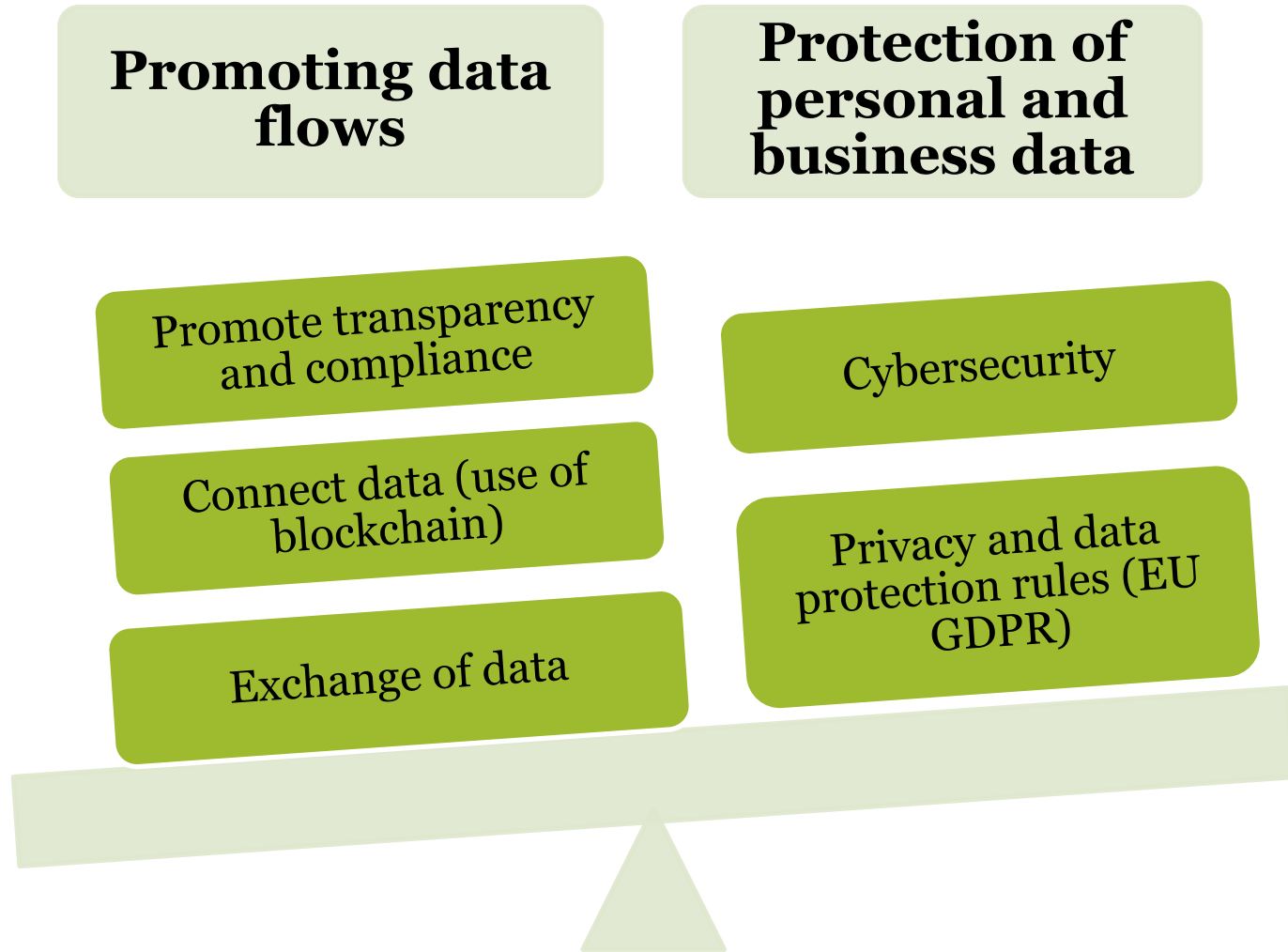- Increase exchange of data
- Proportional, legitimate and privacy

Privacy and data protection
- Protect personal and sensitive data and introduce safeguards

Balance

Internet regulation and protection of privacy

Liberalization of trade: data flows and digital services

Balance

Promoting data flows

Protection of personal and business data

Promote transparency and compliance

Cybersecurity

Connect data (use of blockchain)

Privacy and data protection rules (EU GDPR)

Exchange of data

Protection of personal data in the era of digital trade

- To establish international rules in data flow;

- Regulate information sharing and automatic processing of personal data;

- Protection of privacy and personal data on the Internet and online media ;

- Improving user protection and security in cyberspace;

- Protecting and balancing human rights and fundamental freedoms (privacy vs. freedom of information)

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- **Leiden University, Institute of Tax Law and Economics**

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