



## Tax Challenges of the Digital Economy – the Taxation of Personal Data in the E-Economy

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#### **Julia Sinnig**

PhD Candidate/Research Assistant University of Luxembourg julia.sinnig@uni.lu

Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Werner Haslehner

Dissertation Supervisory Committee: AG Prof. Dr. Juliane Kokott; Prof. Dr. Mark Cole

Research question: How can problems related to the taxation of the digital economy be solved: by modifying the "permanent establishment" (PE) concept or completely switching over to destination-based income taxation?

### Chapter 1: Introduction

- Identify tax challenges of the digital economy
- > Why do data play a role?
- Research question
- Methodology: comparative law in chapter 2, analysis of international soft law, EU law and economic theories

#### Chapter 2: Principles of Taxation and Status Quo of the Digital Economy

- Corporate direct tax systems:
  residence/origin and source vs. destination
- Taxation of the digital economy: historic context, status quo of challenges and proposed solutions

#### Chapter 3: Personal Data in Direct Tax

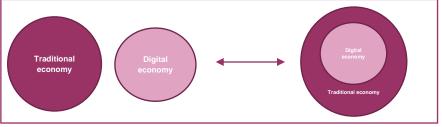
- Where could data play a role? Examples (cloud computing, blockchain,...)
- Solutions of different EU States: UK diverted profits tax, Hungarian advertising tax, Italian transfer pricing rules

#### Chapter 4: Fundamental Rights and Data Protection Law Impact on Tax

- ➤ EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, ECHR
- General Data Protection Regulation
- Right to privacy, to family and private life, to informational selfdetermination

# Chapter 5: Proposals and Conclusions

- Adaptation PE concept?
  Introduction specific tax?
- Modification of the whole direct tax system towards a destinationbased cash flow taxation?



Cloud Computing

Online Advertising

Blockchain

User-generated Content

TAXATION?

Attribution?

Value?

Income Qualification?

Territoriality?

From Residence/Origin + Source towards Destination?

- → tax wise ring-fencing?
- → definition and nature of digital economy?
- → BEPS issues: manipulation of allocation of taxing powers based on **residence** and **source** 
  - avoidance of taxable presence via trading structures/net income reduction through extensive deduction of expenses
  - avoidance of withholding tax at source
  - recipient's establishment in low-tax jurisdictions
  - · preferential regimes
  - hybrid entities/income qualifications
  - tax avoidance at ultimate parent's level

#### **Points to discuss:**

**Definition of the digital economy?** 

How to create a nexus/enforce effective taxation?

**Economic theory on tax systems** 

Examples for the role of data in taxation? (Practical) experiences?

Could the C(C)CTB proposal solve the issues?

Thank you for all your questions and comments.