

The Digital Services Tax: A Principled Proposal for the Future of International Taxation

Wei Cui
University of British Columbia,
Allard School of Law

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Main Claims

- **Digital services tax (DST) proposals identify genuinely new problems in international taxation, and provide attractive solutions to these problems from both efficiency and fairness perspectives.**
- **All policy proposals are politically motivated. Unlike many other current proposals, the DST actually embodies a good idea.**
- **DST proposals should not be equated with “unilateral actions”. They incorporate a rich notion of “location specific rent”, which should become a focal point for international cooperation in reallocating taxing rights.**

New problems in international taxation

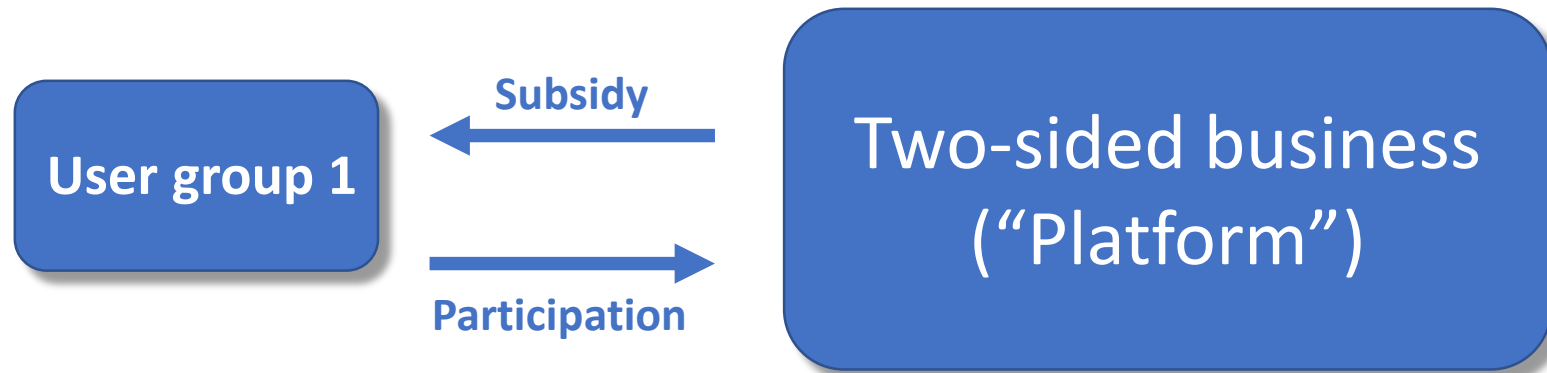
1. Two-sided business models operating at a global scale create misalignments between sources of value creation and origins of payment.
2. Non-rival use and remote deployment of digital technology generate a significant new class of location specific rent (LSR)

Basic structure of two-sided business model

Two-sided business
("Platform")

By manipulating the structure of prices charged to the two groups of users, a two-sided business can increase transaction volume to maximize profit

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**Heterosexual
dating club**

Women

**Admission and
drinks for free**



Participation

**Heterosexual
dating club**

Women

Admission and
drinks for free



Participation

**Heterosexual
dating club**

Admission fees



Access to women

Men



- Charging men \$10 and letting women in free can attract 50 men and 50 women.
- Charging \$5 to everyone puts women off, and without women attracts only 70 men.
- Same aggregate price, one price structure generates more profit than the other.

**Google
(or Facebook)**

**Individual
Users**

Free search service
(or social media)



Participation with
network effects



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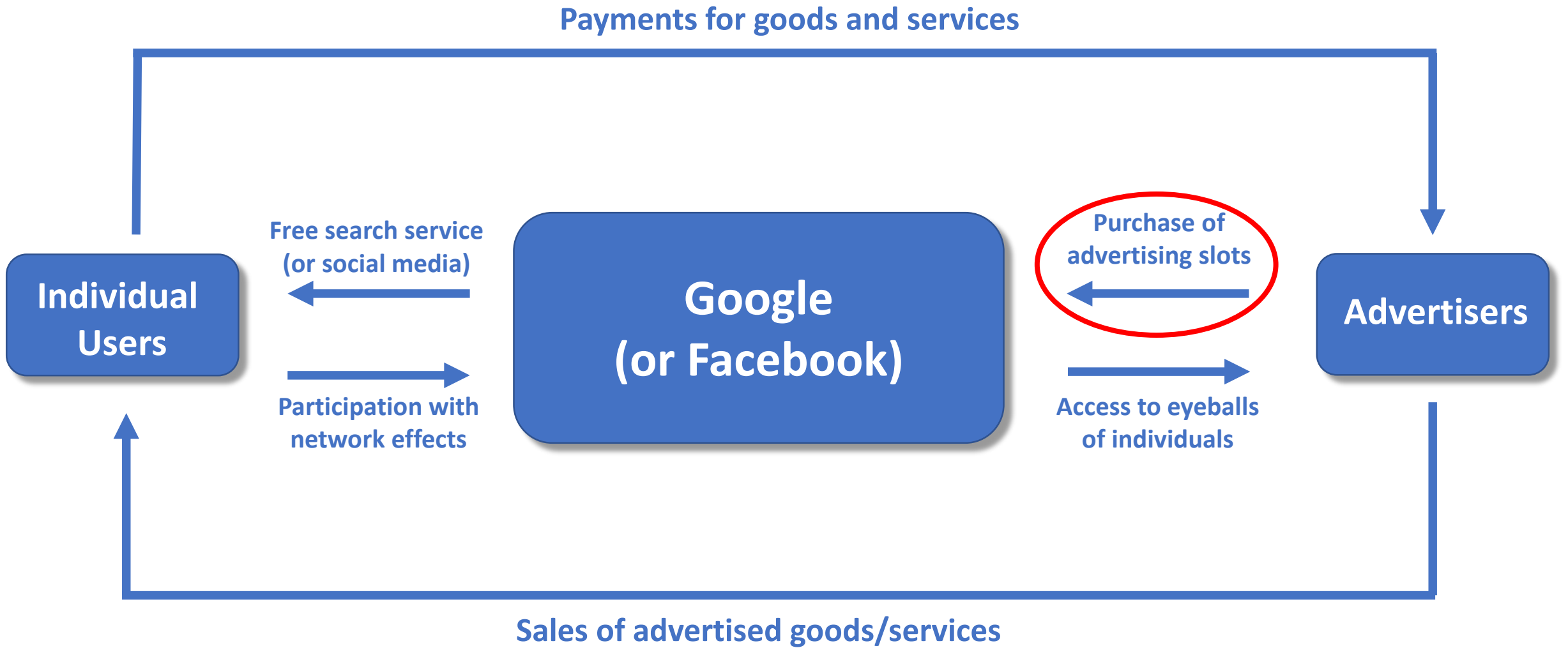
Purchase of
advertising slots



Access to eyeballs
of individuals

Advertisers





**Amazon
Marketplace**

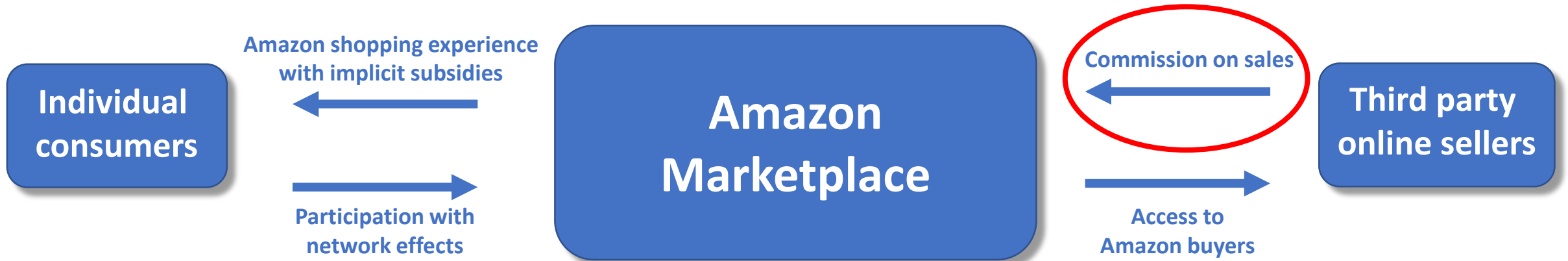
**Individual
consumers**

Amazon shopping experience
with implicit subsidies



Participation with
network effects

**Amazon
Marketplace**







AirBnB

**Individual
landlords**

Subsidized listing service

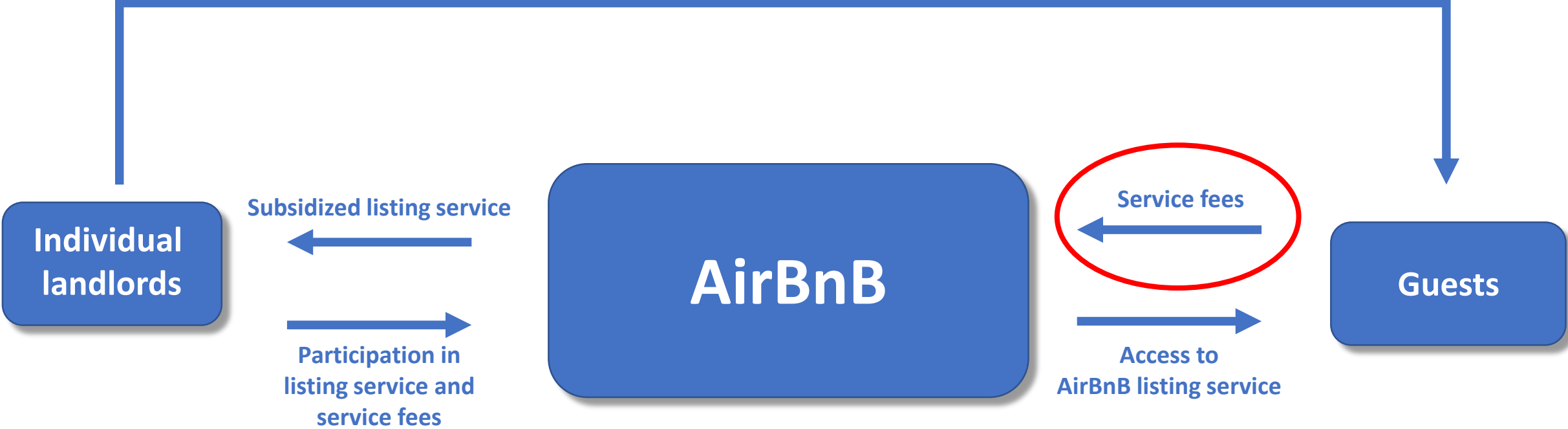


Participation in
listing service and
service fees

AirBnB



Short term rental



Individual landlords

Subsidized listing service



Participation in listing service and service fees

AirBnB



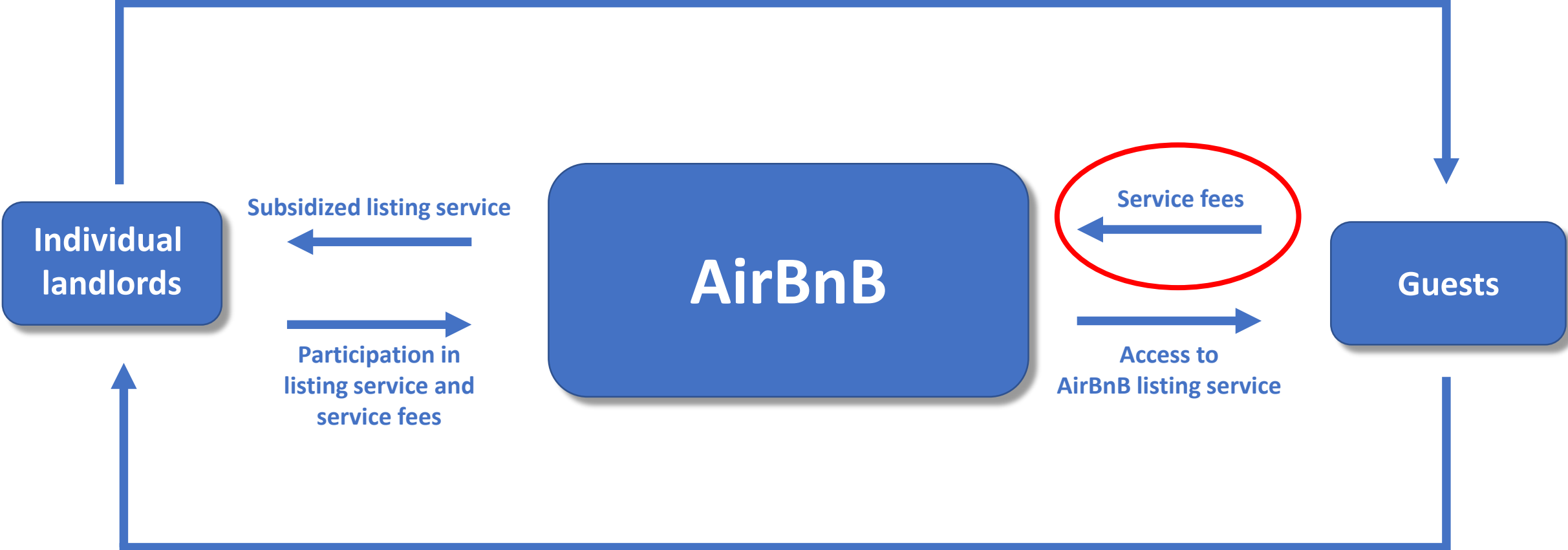
Service fees



Access to AirBnB listing service

Guests

Short term rental



Individual landlords

Subsidized listing service



Participation in listing service and service fees

AirBnB



Service fees



Access to AirBnB listing service

Guests

Payment for short term rental

Summary

- Platforms “bring to market” certain users valued by users on the other side. The rent thereby earned by the platform can be seen as specific to the side of the first user group, even though the rent is embodied in payments received from elsewhere.
 - The first group of users may be in countries of consumption (“destination”), production (“origin”), or even investment (“residence”). Location specific rent is not exclusively source- or destination-based.
- Operating in one country does not affect operation in another. Rent earned in one country can be earned only there.
 - Assigning the rent to that country is a less arbitrary assignment than to where IP is held.
 - It is equally compelling an assignment as to the country of technology inventor.

Fundamental inadequacies of the traditional international tax regime

- Recall the two new problems of international taxation:
 1. Two-sided business models operating at a global scale create misalignments between sources of value creation and origins of payment.
 2. Non-rival use and remote deployment of digital technology generate a significant new class of location specific rent (LSR)
- Profit attribution based, in a completely ad hoc manner, on physical presence and source of payment. Stumbles in dealing with problem 1.
- Arm's length principle completely silent on proper allocation of rent (arising from market power) among unrelated parties. Stumbles in dealing with problems 1 and 2.
- Residual profit allocation lacks guiding principles of fairness and ignores market structure. Stumbles in dealing with problems 1 and 2.

Is the DST as currently designed acceptable?

- All business models covered are likely to have near-zero marginal cost.
- Much of the losses faced by the platform companies are due to expenditures to capture market share, which has little social value in platform contexts characterized by natural monopoly.
- Low-rate tax on revenue is likely to under-tax rent, just like low-rate resource royalties.
- In its application to advertising and data, very unlikely to create double taxation.
- Intra-community coordination part of the EC proposal.

Wei Cui, The Digital Services Tax: A Conceptual Defense (2018)

Wei Cui and Nigar Hashimzade, The Digital Services Tax as a Tax on Location-Specific Rent (2019)

Thank you and comments are welcome!
cui@allard.ubc.ca