

THE SPIRIT OF INTERNATIONAL TAX LAW

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Is there a spirit of international tax law in such a way that it creates legal rights and obligations?

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How should the spirit of international tax law be defined?

Can the development of the discourse on the spirit of international tax law over the last 20 years shed light on which specific issues could hinder future reform of the international tax system?

Under which conditions can the spirit of international tax law improve and promote the robustness of the international tax system?



New Christian Aid poll: 70% believe 'legal' tax avoidance is wrong

Nick Shaxson, Tax justice Network, 2015.

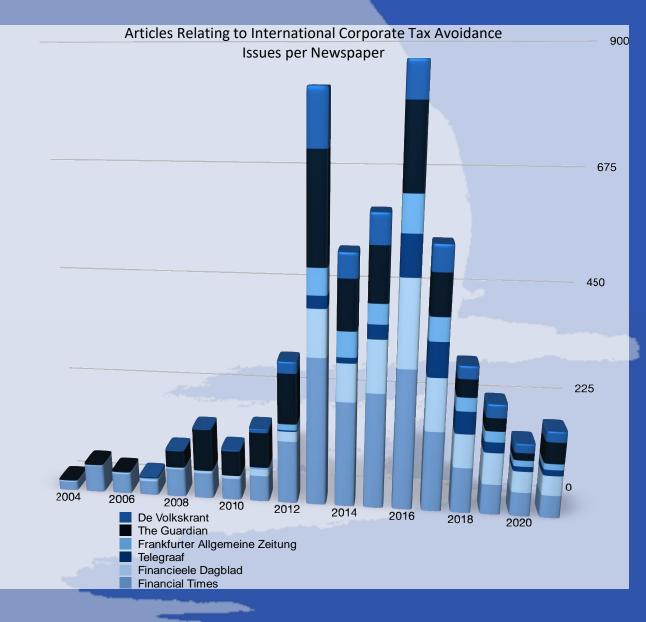
Tax avoidance by big firms is morally wrong, say 9 out of 10 in UK

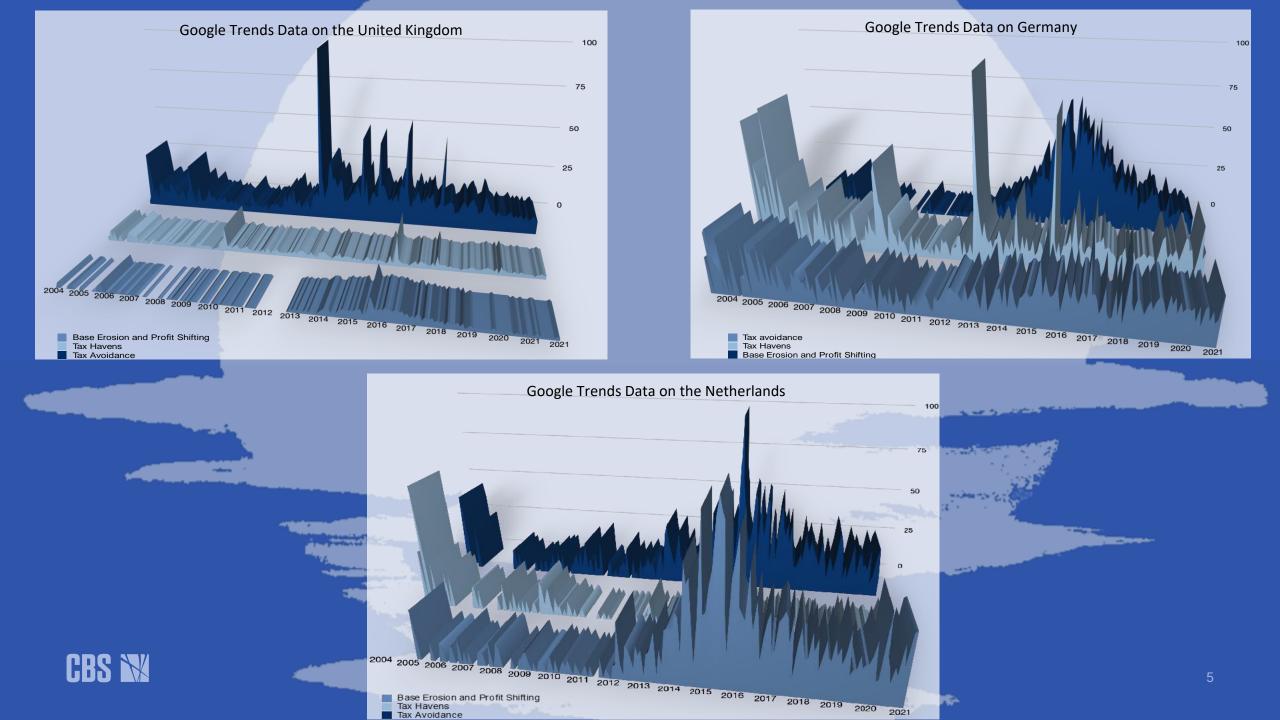
David Pegg, The Guardian, 27 November 2017.

Almost all Tory voters agree company tax avoidance morally wrong, poll finds



David Conn, The Guardian, 22 October 2021.





There is a hierarchy in the policy concerns that drive much of the work on tax avoidance and tax evasion.

Tax revenue concerns
Economic efficiency concerns
Inter-taxpayer equity concerns on competition
Inter-taxpayer equity concerns on the overall tax-mix
Inter-nation equity concerns



The concept of the spirit of international tax law is colloquially used to indicate a conflict with:

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The intent or purpose of national or international tax standards; or
The changed political morality which might not have found its way into formal (national) legislation just yet; or
A non-legal set of norms and/or personal moral preferences.





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The problem with spirits is that they tend to reflect less the views of the world whence they come than the views of those who seek their advice.

Public Citizen v. United States Department of Justice, 491 U.S. 440, 473 (1989) (Kennedy, J., concurring).

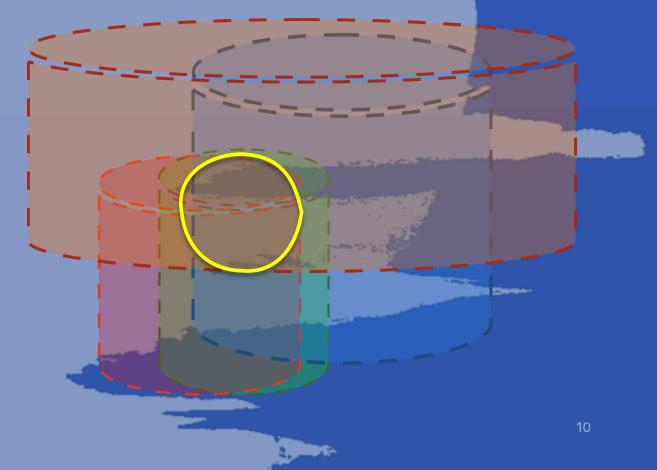


Spirit has generally been understood to mean the intention or rationale behind the law

Peer-reviewer 1 of my thesis

Too narrow a definition in the multi-dimensionality of reality





[I]nterpretation is not merely ascertainment of legislative intent. [...] The difficulties arise in the myriad of cases in respect to which the lawmaker had no intention because he had never thought of them.

R. Pound, The Spirit of the Common Law, Transaction Publishers 1921, p. 174.



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The changed political morality which might not have found its way into formal (national) legislation just yet;
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preferences.

How much do multinationals pay in corporate income tax? Where do multinationals pay their corporate income tax?



In the twenty-first century, countries increasingly support [...] a "full taxation" norm that dictates that all of a company's income should be taxed in places where it has real business activities.

Ruth Mason, The Transformation of International Tax, American Journal of International Law, 114(3), 353-402, 2020, p. 370.

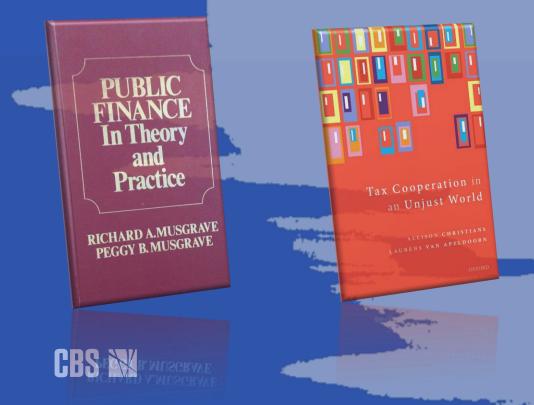
In the Beneficial Ownership cases, the 13 judges of the Grand Chamber of the ECJ just did not like what they were looking at. You could feel it in the room.

> Quote by Arne Møllin Ottosen, Partner at Kromann Reumert, during his presentation at the Beneficial Ownership – Last Dance seminar, Copenhagen University, 17 May 2023



Currently, there is no generally accepted mechanism based on concepts of justice and fairness for what a country's fair share should

Cees Peters, *The Faltering Legitimacy of International Tax Law*, Doctoral Thesis, University of Tilburg, 2013, p. 85.



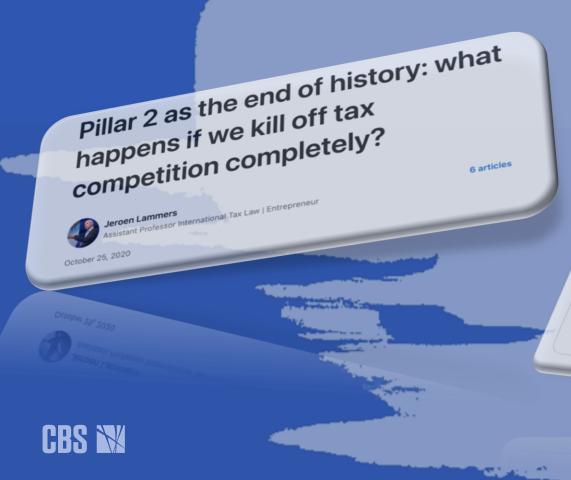
be.

[T]hese actions are not directly aimed at changing the existing international standards on the allocation of taxing rights on cross-border income

> OECD, Action Plan on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting, OECD Publishing, 2013, p. 11.

You can take anything you want, but you better not take it from me.

Guns'n'Roses, Welcome to the Jungle, on Appetite for Destruction, Geffen Records, 1987





Senator Mike Crapo

The global tax code negotiated at the OECD condemns tax competition, but blesses government subsidies. This deal is already sparking a global subsidy free-for-all. reuters.com/world/asia-pac... 31/05/2023, 23:04

International tax coordination can come at a price for especially (capital-poor) developing countries, as it increases the lock-in effect and strengthens the biases of the existing system.

If you always do what you have always done, you will always get what you have always gotten.

Charles Doyle, Wolfgang Mieder & Fred Shapiro, *The Dictionary* of *Modern Proverbs*, Yale University Press, 2012, p. 57.



To overcome this lock-in effect, two approaches could be considered:

 Start over and redesign the entire international system of profit taxation from first principles.
Change the political narrative by recalibrating the policy concerns and/or their hierarchy. Repurpose the spirit of international tax law by presenting it as concrete and ambitious policy goals guiding the development of the law, rather than implicit and abstract notions of fairness in the hope it will guide virtuous behaviour.



The Spirit of International Tax Law

From fiscal virtue to mission-oriented moon-shot



