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Prepared by the "Global Tax Policy Center" (GTPC)  
at the Institute for Austrian International Tax (a)  
of the University of Vienna, Faculty of Business and Economics  
"WU", Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien



The WU Global Tax Policy Center<sup>1</sup> of Vienna University of Business and Economics in collaboration with the Economic Taxation and with support of the Digital Economy Taxation Foundation<sup>2</sup> has embarked on the pioneering research in the field of digital economy and its effect of taxation with respect to compliance and administration. The academic research is enhanced by a series of multi-disciplinary meetings where identified issues are openly and critically discussed between the representatives of academia, government officials and business community.<sup>2</sup> To ensure the global exposure, research is carried out in dispersed locations around the world. The following meetings were held successfully:<sup>3</sup> Vienna 14-15 March 2017, Singapore 17-17 ' & ' 2017. In 2017 the following sessions will take place: -e) 8 or 1 22 Ma! 2017, Singapore 9 & ! 2017 and China October 2017.

This note is the first output of the Digital Tax Transformation project, which aims to equip the officials with essential information about the blockchain technology. The application of the blockchain and its underlying elements. Distributed (e /ers and Smart Contracts) with the aim of modernizing and improving public services are at the core of the research.

### 1. What is blockchain?

Blockchain is a decentralized distributed ledger technology.<sup>2</sup> It allows creation, validation and encrypted transaction of digital assets to happen and get recorded in an incorruptible way.<sup>2</sup>

At its heart, it is a database of groups of transactions (blocks) that are linked to the previous group of transactions (the chain) and is replicated and distributed to everyone who participates in the network so that all copies of the database are identical. Blockchain records every transaction that ever happens, and no records are ever deleted.<sup>2</sup>



## 2. What is a distributed ledger?

A distributed ledger is a type of database that is shared, replicated, and synchronized among the members of a network. The distributed ledger records the transactions, such as the exchange of assets or







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The broader implications of blockchain technology on finance is described in a recent report by the European Parliament, which will change the lives of European citizens.



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for certification, registration and transactions services as they move along the blockchain. To ensure confidentiality on the blockchain, with each transaction time stamped in a transparent manner.

### Public Administration

The potential eGovernment services and applications include identification, management, tax collection, land registration, distribution of benefits, digital currencies and another type of government records. Blockchain technology could allow records to be verified and created with greater speed, transparency and security.

### Public Administration

The blockchain has the potential to disrupt or at least modify accounting and tax payments. In this context, however, for the benefits of new technology to be realized, the considerable net worth effects are realized before it can be implemented. In the long term, blockchain can significantly improve tax compliance by guaranteeing real-time, automated tax payments from the taxpayer to the state before a transaction is being executed. This is achieved by use of smart contracts, pieces of code



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the corporate veil obstructs real access of law authorities to the information regarding ultimate beneficial ownership of those legal vehicles and creates conditions where individuals can shield their assets from the tax officials, including in proceeds of crime, such as bribery and corruption. Availability of accurate verifiable information on transparent blockchain-based distributed database regarding the ownership structure, including identification of ultimate beneficial owner can assist law enforcement agencies and tax administrations in identifying those persons responsible for the activity of concern, or who may have relevant information to further an investigation.

Multinationals transacting within themselves using blockchain and thereby allowing real-time generation of local files for audit review, may be relying on the blockchain-based applications to target an intrinsic problem of the transfer pricing – lack of information about comparable transaction between unrelated parties necessary to determine the transfer price.

In line with the supply-chain management, the blockchain-based applications can be further extended for the use of Customs and Excise. The latter authorities benefit from blockchain in two main respects: the ability to rely on the provenance of the goods transported and ease of sharing the cost





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Self-executing contracts are created as a means for companies to operate automatically

. Decentralized autonomous organizations (DAOs), blockchain smart contracts that are automatically enforced through blockchains, could provide a more decentralized organization

In the long run, blockchain technology's most profound impact could be its impact on social values, social and corporate interaction. It is important to taxpayers, tax administrators and advisors to understand this technology and grasp the implications as it evolves.

### 3. Overview of real-life applications of blockchain-based solutions to date

- Swedish land register, (an agency is testing private blockchain to register land and properties)<sup>72</sup> The authority believes that technology enables relevant

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transactions<sup>112</sup> The Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) is developing a blockchain-based settlement system that aims to streamline cross-border settlement transactions between the banks<sup>122</sup> Other developments in financial sphere include the Bank of America's (BofA) plan to incorporate a blockchain-based securities lending solution<sup>13</sup>

Shipping giant Maersk in collaboration with IBM are developing the blockchain-based solution for supply chain management and documentation exchange between shippers, freight forwarders, ocean carriers, ports and customs authorities<sup>2</sup> Similar projects are being piloted by

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### #iii\$ - elective endorsement of other! root&o&work

Consensus in a blockchain for business is not achieved through a process called selective endorsement. It is about being able to control exactly who verifies transactions, much in the same way that business happens today. If one transfers money to a third party, then one's bank, the recipient's bank and possibly a payments provider will verify the transaction. This is different from Bitcoin, where the whole network has to verify transactions.

### 9. ) Difference between Bitcoin and Ethereum'

Bitcoin is a platform for decentralized currencies while Ethereum is a platform for decentralized currencies and important applications which can be run without the need of a third party. Some central server.

### 10. What is a smart contract?

A smart contract is a piece of code which is stored in the blockchain network on each participant's database. It defines the conditions on which all parties sign a contract agrees and certain actions described in the contract can be executed if the required conditions are met.

As the smart contract is stored on every computer in the network, the code will be executed and sent to the same result. This way users can be sure that the outcome is correct.

### 11. How does a blockchain transaction actually work?

A typical blockchain transaction works broadly as follows:

12 Transaction initiation: One party (the sender) creates a transaction and transmits it to the network. The transaction message includes details of the receiver's public address, the value of the transaction, and a cryptographic digital signature that proves the authenticity of the transaction.





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