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It's now the turn of the UN member states.

There is an unrest in the tax world. Digitalisation, globalisation, emerging technologies and other forces turn the way we do business on its head and challenge existing tax structures. On international level the OECD laid the groundwork to tackle the complex tax questions currently arising through different initiatives as, for example, through the BEPS actions and the two-pillar approach.

It is no secret that the driving forces behind these developments are a few countries establishing strong economic power. With the publication of the tax report and the latest vote on an implementation of a new global tax framework, the majority of the 193 UN member states voiced the request to be more involved in global tax policy setting. Through this approach, the much needed perception has been created for the need of emerging countries to foster their representation in international tax policy setting. In a following step, however, it will be crucial for those states and regions currently sensing an underrepresentation of their view to step out from under the umbrella of any international body and to establish a joint market power triggering a financial interest of current leading economies in their involvement in future tax policy discussions. While the UN can be a platform for initiating these efforts, a true impact on global tax policy will depend on the ability of its member states to jointly establish a strong and resilient economic force independent of any over-regional body, be it the OECD or the UN.

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