

“TAX TRENDS IN ASIA - UPDATES ON REGIONAL TAXATION AND JURISPRUDENCE, AND PERSPECTIVES ON GLOBAL DEVELOPMENTS”

SYNOPSIS:

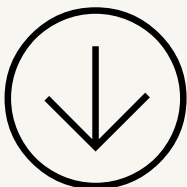
Over the years, there has been a perception that technology in Asia is more advanced than in other regions of the world. This is not just an urban myth or rumor, but a latent reality in the international market.

The digital era has consolidated itself as one of the turning points with the most significant growth in online users, digital communities, and forums that exceed the global average in participation. With the increase in sales, purchases, transactions, and the signing of agreements or contracts, public fiscal and customs policies have implemented specific tax logistics.

It is well known that many digital platforms, upon generating profits, have preemptively implemented the issuance of electronic invoices, leading to the payment of taxes being recorded in the jurisdiction where the parent company is located.



The importance of establishing commercial oversight guidelines must be directed towards the socioeconomic development of companies, avoiding their devaluation through aggressive taxes that undermine legal security and long-term investment.





China, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, and Thailand are the countries that, in terms of technological development, have led the digital vanguard and set global e-commerce standards.

Since 2021, various Assemblies and Parliaments have promoted bills aimed at ensuring that taxes imposed on companies within the digital era are not so high that they result in monthly or annual losses, which could lead to their bankruptcy or disappearance.

Jurisprudence in the digital age indicates that taxes should be progressively levied according to the profits generated. A sudden increase by the state would generate legal uncertainty, a lack of certainty and transparency at various levels of user service, as well as poor planning and organization by the entities responsible for ensuring tax justice.

In addition to what jurisprudence indicates, it is crucial to implement action plans that facilitate public and private investment in companies dedicated to online sales, as well as to manage policies that regulate the oversight of these companies' profits.

When taxes increase, so do the prices of products and services, which would clearly be a disadvantage for users in terms of their personal economy.

Tax justice requires equality before the law, which must be a primary premise for the bodies responsible for controlling a country's fiscal policies. Only in this way can true tax justice be achieved, adhering to current social conditions.