

Bauer, Matthias

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Digital companies and their fair share of taxes: Myths and misconceptions

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Digital Companies and Their Fair Share of Taxes: Myths and Misconceptions

Dr Matthias Bauer, Senior Economist

Research assistance by Nicolas Botton is gratefully acknowledged.

ABSTRACT

Some (large) EU governments are making the case for digital companies to pay “their fair share of tax”. The key underlying assumption is that companies in the digital space are not doing so right now. Governments also assume that there is a substantial source of untaxed profits that is waiting for the embrace of the taxman. The European Commission is now considering “revenue taxes” on those companies that under some definition can be called “digital corporations”. In this paper, we provide a critical assessment of the underlying reasoning of the European Commission and those EU governments that currently are in favour of targeted taxes on digital revenues.

There is indeed a good case to make for fair taxation and that uneven effective tax rates can distort competition and lead to smaller tax revenues. However, those that are calling for higher taxes on one particular group of firms – digital corporations – have yet to present the evidence for why that is motivated by principles of fair taxation. The European Commission’s “hypothetical” estimates for effective corporate tax rates (ECTRs) do not reflect the high effective corporate tax rates of most corporations that operate in the EU and outside EU Member States, including the world’s largest digital enterprises.

In addition, the European Commission’s selective focus on digital companies that are big on “stock markets” mixes up market capitalization with corporate income. Thereby, the focus on the world’s “top 100 companies by market capitalisation” and the world’s “top 5 e-commerce companies” hardly reflects the reality of the digital economy and profit levels among different, often highly diverse, firms. Real world financial data show that the average corporate tax rates of many digital companies actually exceed the European Commission’s “hypothetical” estimates by about 20 to 50 percentage points.

Ideas to slap a targeted tax on digital revenues clash with the EU’s top policy priorities for the digital economy. It is therefore remarkable that such taxes even are considered. A tax on digital revenues would not only stand in opposition to tax efficiency and neutrality; it would also undermine digitalisation, European integration, and the Digital Single Market.

1. INTRODUCTION

Some governments in Europe are making the case for digital companies to pay “their fair share of tax”. Obviously, the key underlying assumption is that companies in the digital space are not doing so right now, and that there is a substantial source of untaxed profits that is waiting for the embrace of the taxman. The European Commission has also weighed in and, flanked by a few powerful EU governments, is now considering a new revenue tax on companies that under some definition can be called “digital corporations”.¹ (European Commission 2017a)

It is difficult to make sense of this debate – and the actual proposals. For starters, the European Commission does not specify what makes a company digital, let alone where to draw a line between more digital, less digital or non-digital business models. Moreover, it remained open what exactly falls within the scope of a tax on digital revenues. Indeed, the OECD’s digital economy group, who looked at this same issue for more than 2 years, concluded that it was in fact impossible to put a fence around the “digital economy” (OECD 2015; 2014).² Given that digitisation is a feature of all industries and that many non-digital sectors now feature digital business models, decisions about what firms that would deserve the special embrace by tax authorities would inevitably be arbitrary and become a source of significant competitive distortions.

Other EU bodies have thrown their weight behind new proposals for taxing digital firms (e.g. the European Council of December 2017) and (only) 10 EU Finance Ministers, who have co-signed a joint political statement in favour of “a so-called ‘equalisation tax’ on the turnover generated in Europe by the digital companies.” Like the authors of the European Commission’s official Communication, the Council does not provide any additional clarity regarding the defining characteristics of a digital corporation, let alone the tax bases taken into consideration. Aware of national obligations from international tax agreements, the Council demands, however, that an “equalisation levy based on revenues from digital activities in the EU” should “remain outside the scope of double tax conventions concluded by Member States.” (European Council 2017 pp. 1)

In this paper, we will assess these ambiguous ideas in the context of real observable data for less or non-digital companies on the one hand and digital corporations on the other. In Section 2, we provide a critical assessment of the underlying reasoning of the European Commission and those EU governments that currently are in favour of targeted taxes on digital revenues and establishment requirements. In Section 3, we outline prevailing myths and misconceptions about digital/online firms and their actual situation regarding profit margins and tax expenses, and we compare them with the same observed data for companies that operate in more traditional sectors. This part of the paper will largely focus on the underlying assumption that there are huge reserves of untapped or untaxed profits. Section 4 summarises the results and concludes.

¹ DG TAXUD: Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union. In September 2017, the Finance Ministers of France, Germany, Italy and Spain announced that “[w]e should no longer accept that these [digital economy] companies do business in Europe while paying minimal amounts of tax to our treasuries. Economic efficiency is at stake, as well as tax fairness and sovereignty.’ They further ‘ask the EU Commission to explore EU law compatible options and propose any effective solutions based on the concept of establishing a so-called “equalisation tax” on the turnover generated in Europe by the digital companies.’ See Eurogroup 2017.

² OECD (2015, p. 11) comes to the conclusion that “[b]ecause the digital economy is increasingly becoming the economy itself, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to ring-fence the digital economy from the rest of the economy for tax purposes.” OECD (2014, p. 24) argues that “[a]ttempting to isolate the digital economy as a separate sector would inevitably require arbitrary lines to be drawn between what is digital and what is not.”

2. WHY IS THE EU CONTEMPLATING A TAX ON “DIGITAL” REVENUES

In its Communication last year on a “Fair and Efficient Tax System in the European Union for the Digital Single Market”, the Commission calls for efforts to “stabilise the tax bases of the individual Member States, and ensure fair competition and the flourishing of companies operating within the Single Market.” It is argued that “international tax rules [...] no longer fit the modern context where businesses rely heavily on hard-to-value intangible assets, data and automation, which facilitate online trading across borders with no physical presence.”

Aware of the “lack of international consensus” on how to tax traditional and digital corporations in general, the Communication calls on EU Member States to consider “short-term measures [...] to protect the direct and indirect tax bases of Member States.” The “shorter-term solutions” proposed by the Commission are also sketched:

- *Equalisation tax on turnover of digitalised companies:* A tax on all untaxed or insufficiently taxed income generated from all internet-based business activities, including business-to-business and business-to-consumer, creditable against the corporate income tax or as a separate tax.
- *Withholding tax on digital transactions:* A standalone gross-basis final withholding tax on certain payments made to non-resident providers of goods and services ordered online.
- *Levy on revenues generated from the provision of digital services or advertising activity:* A separate levy could be applied to all transactions concluded remotely with in-country customers where a non-resident entity has a significant economic presence.

It is not yet clear whether the Commission aims for taxing all digital revenues or revenues from advertising services only. Similarly, it is unclear if the Commission aims to ring-fence, i.e. explicitly discriminate, non-EU companies or not.

The European Commission’s line of argument

In its Communication, the Commission argues that “policy makers are struggling to find solutions which would ensure fair and effective taxation as the digital transformation of the economy accelerates.” Contrary to a core objective of the Digital Single Market (DSM) strategy (European Commission 2015), the Communication actually argues in favour of treating digital corporations differently from other companies. Furthermore, it is claimed that the current failure to “fairly tax” digital corporations leads to more opportunities for tax avoidance, which negatively impact on social fairness and “puts at risk EU competitiveness, fair taxation and sustainability of Member States’ budgets.”

A revealing part of many claims of this kind, however, is that they are not substantiated by actual data and evidence. It is only assumed rather than proven by real-world data that a special category of firms pays too little tax. In addition, the Commission and some Member State governments that call for more taxation on these firms do not give supporting evidence that a new form of

taxation actually would raise tax revenues and that it would not impact negatively on the competition between competing business models.³

Fairness and sustainability in taxation

Considering the actual development of overall EU tax receipts, it becomes immediately obvious that calls on more taxation of digital corporations are troubling. In fact, the actual development of overall EU tax receipts suggests that there is not much of a “failure” in Europe in tapping profits and that this threatens the sustainability of public finances. Over the past 20 years, the growth of overall government tax revenues in the EU (119 percent) was significantly higher than overall EU GDP growth (103 percent). Tax revenue data demonstrate that a significantly higher amount of both household and corporate income has been collected by EU governments since 1995 (see Figure 1).

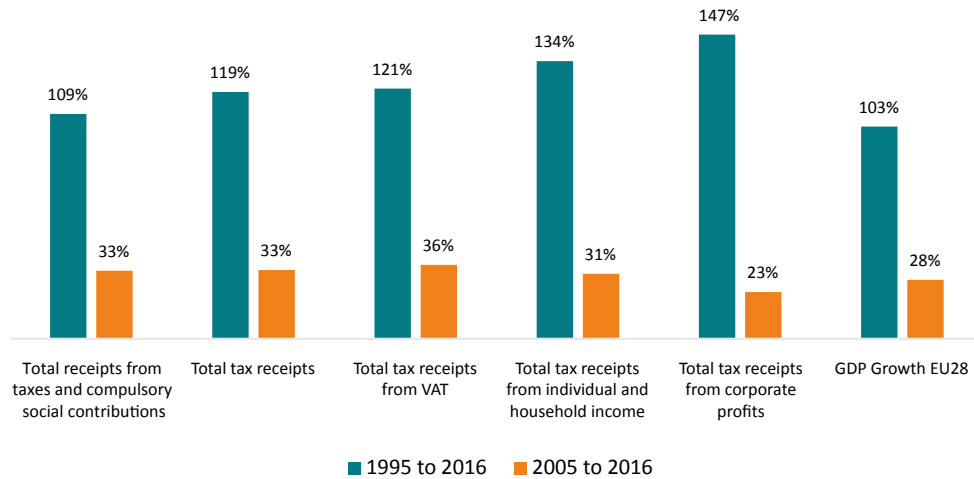
Moreover, it is apparent that, since 1995, revenues from taxes on corporate income show by far the highest growth rate compared to other forms of taxation, i.e. (sales) taxes on value added (VAT) and taxes on individual and household income. Increasing by 147 percent from 1995 to 2016, the growth of overall EU government revenues from taxes on corporate profits exceeded the growth of general tax receipts by not less than 28 percentage points.⁴ Accordingly, between 1995 and 2016 the share of overall tax revenues in the EU relative to EU GDP increased by 2 percentage points to now 26.8 percent (see Figure 6 in the Appendix).

While aggregate data on revenues from corporate income taxes do not deny the claim that some companies may pay too little in tax, let alone that some companies may be illegitimately evading taxes, it is notable that the overall share of taxes from corporate profits relative to GDP remained constant over the past 20 years. Consequently, views about “tax base erosion in the EU” as a whole are exaggerated, and the same verdict is true for the statement that the rise of the digital economy has exacerbated corporate tax base erosion. EU countries’ tax data rather indicate that the digitisation of the economy has, overall, not impacted tax revenues and base erosion. In addition, it should also be noted that even if EU Member States were able to collect the total taxes paid by the world’s largest digital corporations, the amount collected would not make an impact on the sustainability of public finances in the EU (see Figure 7 in the Appendix).

³ The EU’s commercial landscape is characterised by an overall share of highly diverse SMEs which account for of 99.8 percent of all EU enterprises and 66.6 percent of overall EU employment (European Commission 2017b). Despite an overwhelming amount of empirical evidence, the Communication does not say anything about the importance of new digital technologies and digital business models for the empowerment of traditional and new SMEs, as, for example, outlined by the EU’s DG GROW (European Commission 2016) and the EU’s Digital Progress Report (European Commission 2017c). The latter indicates that there are “a lot of technological opportunities still to be exploited by SMEs with big data, cross-border eCommerce, cloud services and automation.” (p. 6) Importantly, a tax on digital companies and/or digital revenues would be passed on to the consumers of such services and, according to basic economics, suppress the demand of these services and their dissemination respectively.

⁴ From 2005 to 2016, the overall growth of EU governments’ revenues from taxes on corporate profits slowed down, increasing at a lower rate compared to other forms of taxation. At EU Member State level, lower growth rates in revenues from taxes on corporate income largely resulted from the adverse impact of the economic recessions following the 2007 asset market and sovereign debt crises.

Figure 1: EU growth rates of government tax receipts, 1995 to 2016 and 2005 to 2016



Source: Eurostat, OECD. Note: for total receipts from taxes and compulsory social contributions, 1995-2016 growth numbers are depicted for EU28 ex Croatia. For total tax receipts, 1995-2016 growth number are depicted for EU28 ex Croatia. For total tax receipts from VAT, 1995-2016 growth numbers reflect the EU28 ex Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia. For total tax receipts from individual and household income, Eurostat numbers are only available for the EU28 ex Germany, Estonia, Spain, Croatia, Hungary, and depicted accordingly. For total tax receipts from corporate profits, Eurostat and OECD data are not available for Spain, Croatia, Hungary, Poland, while OECD data on tax revenues in national currency (EUR) have been added for Germany and Estonia.

Digital firms are not just big

It is also revealing that much of the thinking in Europe about taxing digital companies more is only occupied by big and listed Internet companies. Obviously, there is rich variety in how various firms perform in profit and taxation, and that is true also for companies that run digital business models. The selective focus on digital companies that are big on “stock markets” mixes up market capitalization with corporate income. A focus on the world’s “top 100 companies by market capitalisation” and the world’s “top 5 e-commerce companies” hardly reflects the reality of the digital economy and profit levels among different firms. Hence, when the governments and the Commission present low effective tax rates of digital corporations as the heart of the problem, they are conflating the digital economy with the alleged tax rates of a few firms.

For instance, the above-mentioned Commission Communication selectively uses highly aggregated average data for corporate revenues (top 5 e-commerce retailers) and average corporate tax rates to highlight that companies with “traditional”, less or non-digital, business models face significantly higher tax rates than companies with “digital” business models. According to the references provided by the Commission, the numbers are taken from a ZEW (2016) study that had been commissioned by the European Commission’s DG TAXUD and PWC (2017), which refers to the work done by ZEW. It should be noted, however, that the numbers presented by the Commission for the effective corporate tax rates (ECTR) of digital companies are neither explicitly reported in ZEW (2016) nor depicted in PWC (2017). While the numbers presented may have been calculated on the basis of the ZEW study, it remains unclear how they arrived to their specific estimates on the ECTR. Most notably, real observed data do not correspond with these estimates and, importantly, the ZEW study (2016, p. 9) says that the numbers they have

calculated are mere estimates based on a “hypothetical investment project” and a number of theoretical assumptions about pre-tax rates of the return of a hypothetical investment, real interest rates, and different depreciation rates for a limited number of asset classes.

It is also troubling that the evidence presented by the Commission has been estimated on the basis of formal country-specific tax codes. But such estimates on tax do not reflect the real effective corporate tax rates of individual corporations that operate in the EU and outside EU Member States. The fact that the data presented in the Communication are based on individual countries “most favourable tax regulations, that is, including special tax regimes for research, development and innovation” PWC (2017, p. 4), indicates that the Commission did not take into consideration that many internationally-operating companies have to bear the financial burden of double taxation.

3. ARE THERE BIG RESERVES OF UNTAXED DIGITAL PROFITS?

The selective use of firms and the obscure way of estimating effective corporate tax rates may however be convenient for the suggestion that traditional businesses pay higher rates than digital businesses. Yet it is also a misleading way to frame problems of international taxation. In fact, it is difficult to find the supporting evidence that digital firms (irrespective of their definition) and their profits are a big reserve of potential tax revenues. Industry data rather reveal that 1) profitability levels are highly diverse among digital firms as well as less digital and non-digital corporations, and that 2) traditional sectors also show a similar variation in profitability and effective tax rates.

Let us look closer at the actual effective corporate tax rates. In the following, we provide data from the financial statements (profit and loss statements) of 140 publicly listed corporations that operate across borders. We distinguish three groups of corporations:

1. *Traditional, less digital or non-digital* corporations: EuroStoxx50 corporations: 49 corporations (EuroStoxx50 ex SAP) of which 3 companies were non-profitable for the periods under study (5y and 3y)⁵
2. *Large and well renowned digital* corporations: as represented by “The Digital Group” (plus SAP, Oracle and Ebay; ex Spotify due to non-availability of financial statements), 12 corporations of which 2 were non-profitable for the periods under study (5y and 3y)⁶
3. *Other and less renowned digital* corporations: as represented by the MSCI WRLD/SOFTWARE & SERVICES stock market index, 79 corporations of which 10 were non-profitable for the periods under study (5y and 3y)

According to the Commission’s Communication, “[o]n average, domestic digitalized business models are subject to an effective tax rate in the EU of only 8.5%”, which is said by the authors to be less than half compared to traditional business models. It is also stated that in the EU, companies with “digital international B2C models” and “digital international B2B models” show average tax rates of 10.1 percent and 8.9 percent. Industry data show that these numbers do not at all reflect the overall tax burden of both traditional and digital corporations that operate in international markets including the EU.

⁵ SAP has been assigned to “The Digital Group” corporations.

⁶ Corporations represented by “The Digital Group” include Amazon.com, Inc.; Expedia, Inc.; Google, Inc.; Facebook, Inc.; Netflix, Inc.; Microsoft Corporation; RELX Group PLC.; Salesforce.com Inc.; Spotify AB, and Twitter, Inc.). We also included three other large digital companies that are frequently covered by media commentary: SAP, Oracle and Ebay.

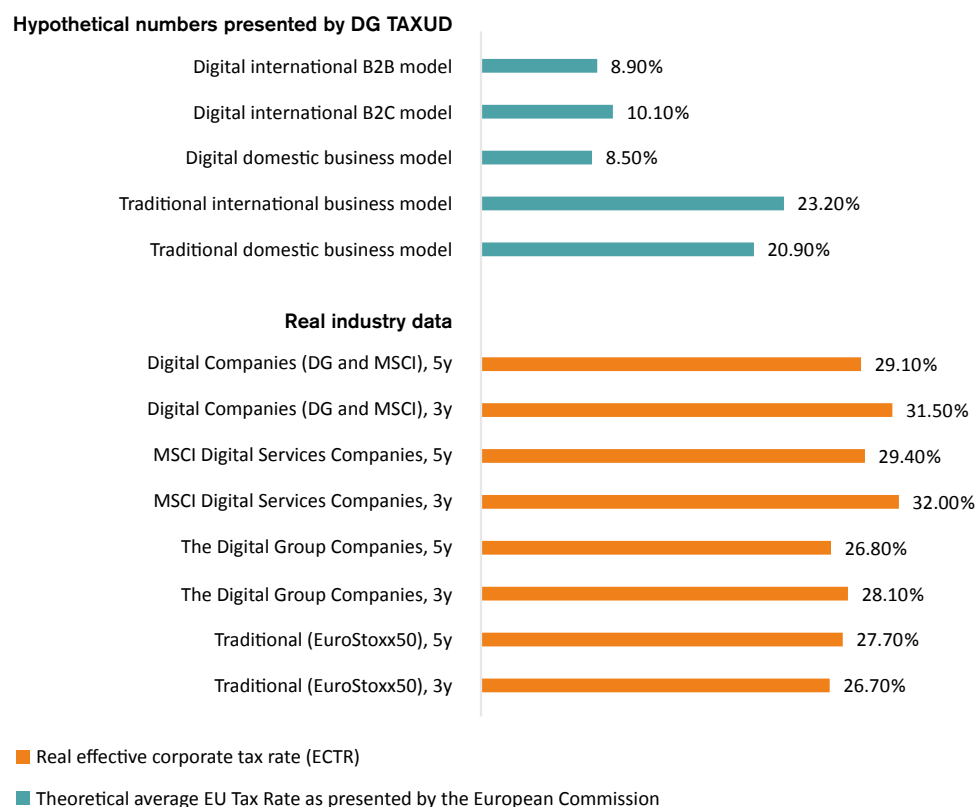
Figure 2 provides the average effective corporate tax rates for less-digital and non-digital corporations (EuroStoxx50 companies) and digital corporations (The Digital Group and MSCI Digital Services companies). The data show that the average effective tax rate of less digital or non-digital corporations was 27.7 percent (5y average) and 26.7 percent (3y average) and was therefore considerably higher (i.e. about 4 to 7 percentage points) than the numbers depicted by the Communication of DG TAXUD for the EU.

Box 1: Calculation of Effective Tax Rates (average ECTRs)

The effective tax rate (ECTR) is the average rate at which a corporation is taxed, and more precisely the average rate at which its pre-tax profits are taxed. The ECTRs are computed by dividing total tax expenses by the firm's earnings before taxes (EBIT). The taxes paid include only provisions for income taxes and usually do not include other taxes such as sales taxes or payroll. We calculate the average ECTRs paid from 2012 to 2016 by summing up the total income before taxes in the 5-year period and the total taxes paid in the same period. The reason why a 5-year period is preferred to yearly observations is that taxes paid by corporation tend to be quite volatile over a period of the years. For example, a company might decide to defer taxes or might benefit from different incentives in different years. Therefore, a 5-year average tends to be a more accurate measure. We also compute 3y averages to detect trends and large deviations respectively. When a company does not pay any taxes or receives tax refunds despite its pre-tax income is positive, the ECTR is negative and included in the calculations. When a company has more than three years of losses in the 5-year period, it has been dropped entirely from the analysis in order to avoid distorted figures. Company-specific ECTRs and underlying raw data, which are based on the annual reports for the period 2012-2016, are given by Tables 2 and 3 in the Appendix.

For digital companies, the gap between the Commission's hypothetical tax rates and real effective corporate tax rates is much wider: for both well renowned (large) digital companies as well as less renowned digital companies, real effective corporate tax rates are significantly higher. While the Communication argues that the average tax rate for companies with digital international B2B models is only 8.9 percent, the real average corporate tax rates of large (Digital Group) companies and other, less renowned digital (MSCI Digital Services) digital companies were 26.8 percent and 29.4 percent respectively for 5y averages (28.1 percent and 32 percent for 3y averages). In other words, the hypothetical numbers underestimate the effective tax rates of digital companies by about 20 percentage points if average tax rates are taken into consideration.

Figure 2: Effective average tax rates: EU estimates versus real effective corporate tax rates



Source: European Commission (2007a), according to ZEW (2016) and PWC (2017), ECTRs of each individual EU country are based on the “most favourable tax regulations, that is, including special tax regimes for research, development and innovation”; own calculations based on annual reports and the Financial Times’ database. Real industry data do not include loss-making companies: when a company has more than three years of losses in the 5-year period, it has been dropped from the analysis in order to avoid distorted figures. “EuroStoxx50” companies do not include Deutsche Bank, E.ON, ENGIE, ENI, and Nokia. “Digital Group” companies do not include Twitter and Salesforce. “MSCI Digital Services” companies do not include Dell, Zillow, Shopify, Splunk Workday, ServiceNow, Nuance Communications, Nintendo, DXC Technology, and First Data.

Industry data show that, in the past, digital corporations were on average more profitable than less digital or non-digital corporations. However, the difference is not significant. Even though it is difficult to draw a straight line between digital and non-digital businesses, the data indicate that the profit margins of companies that operate in traditional sectors (as represented Europe’s 50 largest listed and internationally-operating companies) are on average 4.9 percentage points lower compared to digital corporations (Digital Group and MSCI Digital Services corporations; Table 1).⁷ It should be noted that differences in profitability would be even lower if loss-making

⁷ MSCI Digital Services sectors include: travel services, telecommunications, software services, digital security services, cloud computing services, e-commerce services, financial and payment services, Internet service providers, and general IT services.

corporations were taken into consideration. In addition, the already small gap in profitability rates declined in the past three years (to 4 percentage points) as a consequence of better world market conditions.

Table 1: Profit margins and effective corporate tax rates (ECTRs), 5y and 3y averages

	5 Year Averages		3 Year Averages	
	Average Profit Margin	Average ECTR	Average Profit Margin	Average ECTR
Traditional Corporations (EuroStoxx50)	10.6%	27.1%	11.4%	26.7%
Digital Group Corporations	17.4%	26.8%	17.2%	28.1%
MSCI Digital Services Corporations	15.2%	29.4%	15.1%	32%
Digital Corporations (The Digital Group and MSCI Digital Services Corporations)	15.5%	29.1%	15.4%	31.5%

Source: own calculations. EuroStoxx50 corporations: 49 corporations (ex SAP) of which 3 were non-profitable; Digital Group Corporations: 12 corporations of which 2 were non-profitable; MSCI Digital Services corporations: 79 corporations of which 10 were non-profitable. Real industry data do not include loss-making companies: when a company has more than three years of losses in the 5-year period, it has been dropped from the analysis in order to avoid distorted figures. Real industry data do not include loss-making companies: when a company has more than three years of losses in the 5-year period, it has been dropped from the analysis in order to avoid distorted figures. “EuroStoxx50” companies do not include Deutsche Bank, E.ON, ENGIE, ENI, and Nokia. “Digital Group” companies do not include Twitter and Salesforce. “MSCI Digital Services” companies do not include Dell, Zillow, Shopify, Splunk Workday, ServiceNow, Nuance Communications, Nintendo, DXC Technology, and First Data.

Sectoral perspectives on profit margins

Data for sector- and company-specific profit margins demonstrate that profitability varies substantially for both less digital or non-digital EuroStoxx50 corporations as well as for renowned and less renowned digital corporations (see Figure 3). In market economies, profit margins generally show high levels of heterogeneity across all sectors of the economy. This pattern is confirmed by our sample. Even within the relatively small group of well-renowned Digital Group companies, profit margins vary considerably, ranging from 0.63 percent for Amazon (US) and 2.42 percent for Netflix (US) to 34.54 percent for Ebay (US) (for 5y averages). The average 5y profit margin of 17.4 percent, which is higher than the average profit margin of less renowned digital services companies (MSCI Digital Services), can be explained by few big companies that have achieved relatively high profit margins in the past (e.g. Ebay and Oracle).

At the same time, half of the Digital Group corporations show profit margins that are below the level of 20 percent (SAP, RELX, Expedia, Netflix, and Amazon), while a quarter of all Digital Group corporations show profit margins below the level of 9 percent (Expedia, Netflix and Amazon). It should be noted that the latter number would be higher if Twitter and Salesforce, which have accumulated large losses over the past five years, were included.

A similar pattern is revealed by the data for traditional, less or non-digital companies: profit margins vary substantially across all sectors of the economy. Similar to Digital Group companies, some companies of traditional, less digital sectors show high profit margins: banks (up to 16.56 percent, the sample's maximum value for banks), media companies (19.56 percent) technology suppliers (up to 24.52 percent), food and beverages companies (up to 18.38 percent), and personal and household goods companies (up to 14.61 percent). Furthermore, the business models of these high profitability companies generally allow for the application of legal intra-company transfer pricing models, e.g. intra-company financing and production prices, licensing of patents and brands, and licensed production, to optimise corporate production, marketing, risk and tax structures.

The data also show that profit margins vary considerably for all digital sub-sectors represented by the MSCI Digital Services Index. The average profit margins appear to be relatively high for some sectors due to the limited number of corporations in MSCI Digital Services' sub-sectors. For Internet Services Providers (ISPs), i.e. for some sectors the picture is somewhat distorted. For example, the average 5y profit margin for two companies, United Internet (US) and Verisign (US), is 24.29 percent. The two companies show, however, highly different profit margins, i.e. 40.3 percent for Verisign and 8.27 percent for United Internet. Similarly, for the search engine sector there is only one corporation in the MSCI index, i.e. Yahoo, with an average 5y profit margin of 30.59 percent. For the social media sector, there is also only one corporation in the MSCI Digital Services, i.e. MIXI with an average 5y profit margin of 26.28 percent.

The lesser known digital services companies also show a high variation of profit margins. The software industry is a case in point. For the 19 software providers covered by the MSCI digital services index (excluding loss-making companies), the average profit margin is 14.5 percent, ranging from 2.92 percent (ATOS; France) to 20.35 percent (CA Technologies; US) and 43.98 percent (Check Point Software Technologies; Israel). By comparison, SAP (Germany), shows an average 5y profit margin of 17.38 percent. The average profit margin goes down to 12.6 percent if the 6 loss-making software providers are taken into account, i.e. Splunk and Nuance Communication with profit margins of -35.76 percent and -2 percent respectively.

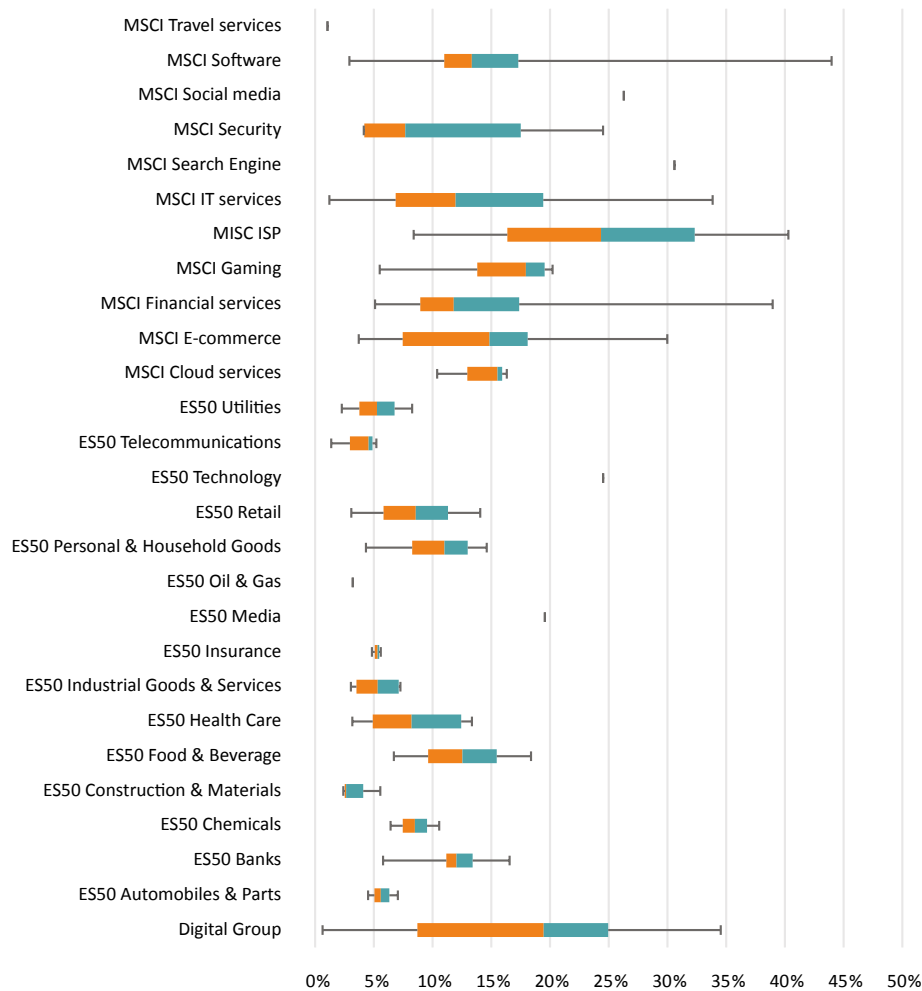
Real-world corporate finance data also show that many digital corporations are not profitable, i.e. they have accumulated a series of annual losses in the past. Two large "Digital Group Companies", Twitter (US) and Salesforce (US), show negative 5y average profit margins of -31.79 percent and -3.85 percent respectively (-25.29 percent and -3.37 percent for 3y averages respectively). Similarly, many less renowned companies, as represented in the MSCI Digital Services Index show negative profit margins: Zillow (US; -19.64 percent), Shopify (France; -10.81 percent), Splunk Workday (France; -35.76 percent), ServiceNow (US; -25.08 percent), Nuance Communications (US; -1.99 percent), Nintendo (Japan; -0.72 percent), DXC Technologies (US; -5.64 percent), and First Data (US; -5.55 percent) show high corporate losses and negative profit margins respectively.

Policymakers should take into account that scale is an important driver of the profitability of many B2B and B2C digital business models, particularly in e-commerce and in the provision of platform-based digital services. Generally, companies can focus on growing revenues at the expense of margins, or margins at the expense of revenues. Indeed, many digital companies invest in long-tail value drivers to increase and sustain revenues and, after all, to make profits. These include investments in IT and software technology, advertising and product diversification

to increase customer value-added and, in turn, subscription and membership numbers. These types of investment explain often low or negative profit margins of both big and small digital companies.

It should also be noted that there is a high number of privately held companies (like Uber and Spotify) that are loss making, but where public financial data is unavailable. By taking only the largest digital companies by market capitalisation, the authors of the European Commission’s Communication create a highly distorted picture, as in many cases the largest companies by market capitalisation (high stock prices times the number of stocks outstanding) and most successful companies are profitable.

Figure 3: Distribution of profit margins for digital and less or non-digital companies, by sector, 5y averages for 2012-2016



Note: own calculations based on annual reports and financial statements, supplemented by data collected by the Financial Times’ database. MSCI = MSCI Digital Services. ES50 = EuroStoxx50. The box-plot represents maximum value, 75 percent quartile, median, 25 percent quartile and minimum value. Real industry data do not include loss-making companies: when a company has more than three years of losses in the 5-year period, it has been dropped from the analysis in order to avoid distorted figures. “EuroStoxx50” companies do not include Deutsche Bank, E.ON, ENGIE, ENI, Nokia, and Unibail Rodamco. “Digital Group” companies do not include Twitter and Salesforce. “MSCI Digital Services” companies do not include Dell, Zillow, Shopify, Splunk Workday, ServiceNow, Nuance Communications, Nintendo, DXC Technology, and First Data.

Sectoral perspectives on effective corporate tax Rates (ECTRs)

Corporate data demonstrate that ECTRs also vary substantially for both traditional, less digital or non-digital EuroStoxx50 corporations and digital corporations (see Figure 4). Companies' average ECTRs show high levels of variation between different industries and within sub-sectors, depending on the nature of applied business models, the residence of firms, and whether companies are exposed to double taxation.

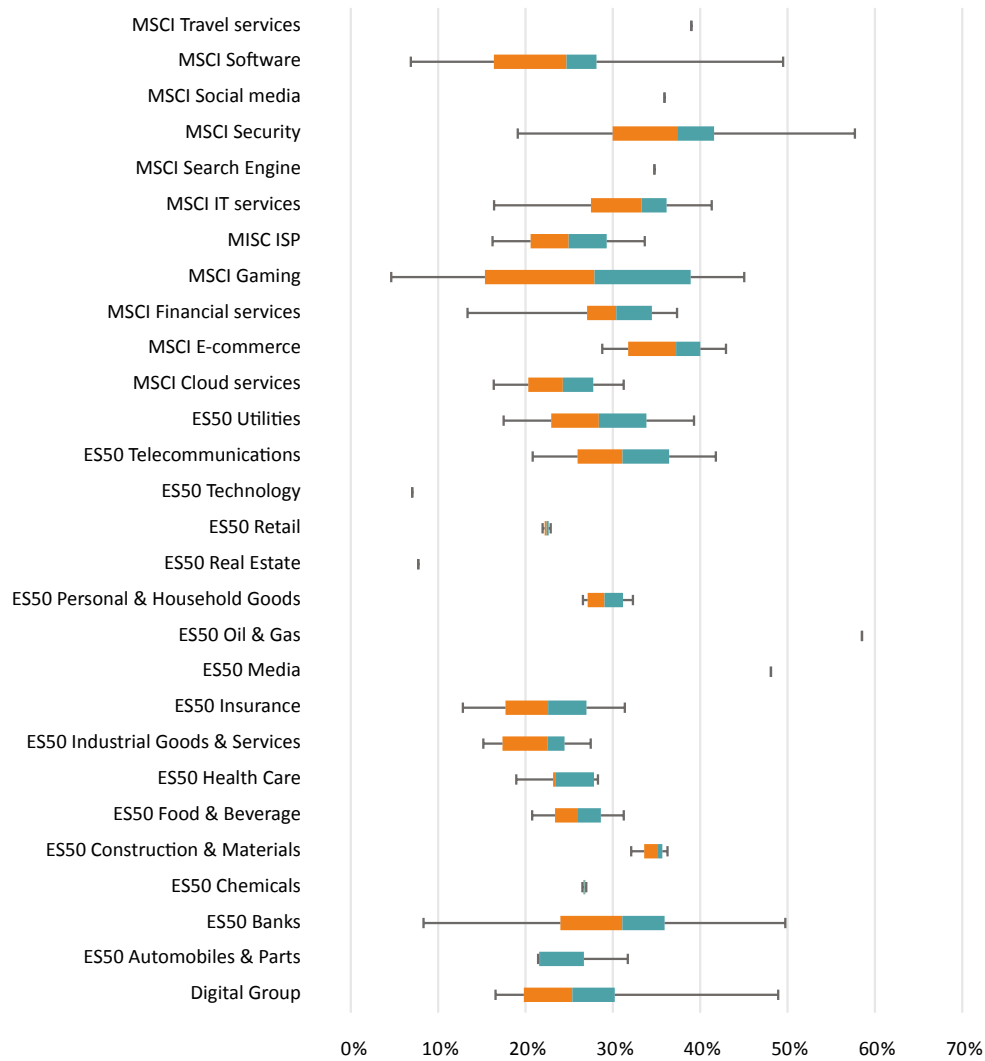
“Digital Group” corporations are characterised by distinct differences in ECTRs, which range from 16.57 percent (RELX; UK) and Alphabet (18.89 percent; US) to 26.29 percent (Netflix), 33.87 percent (Ebay; US) and even 48.93 percent (Amazon; US). Some companies with low profit margins are among those with the highest ECTRs (i.e. Amazon with a profit margin of 0.63 percent and Netflix with a profit margin of 2.42 percent).

At the same time, many traditional corporations show relatively low ECTRs, with rates going below 20 percent (5y averages) in the food and beverage sector, the automobile and parts sector, the telecommunications sector, the utilities sector, the industrial goods and services sector, and the banking sector.

ECTRs also vary substantially for MSCI Digital Services Sectors. In the software sector, which includes 18 corporations, ECTRs range from 6.87 percent (Cadence Design Systems; US) and 10.16 percent (Citrix; US) to 34.97 percent (CDK Global; US), 37.25 percent (Oracle Corp. Japan; Japan) and even 49.49 percent (Autodesk; US). Very high ECTRs can be found in many other sectors such as digital travel services (SABRE, US; 38.99 percent), cloud computing services (Akamai Technologies; US; 31.24 percent) and digital security services (Symantec; US; 57.71 percent).

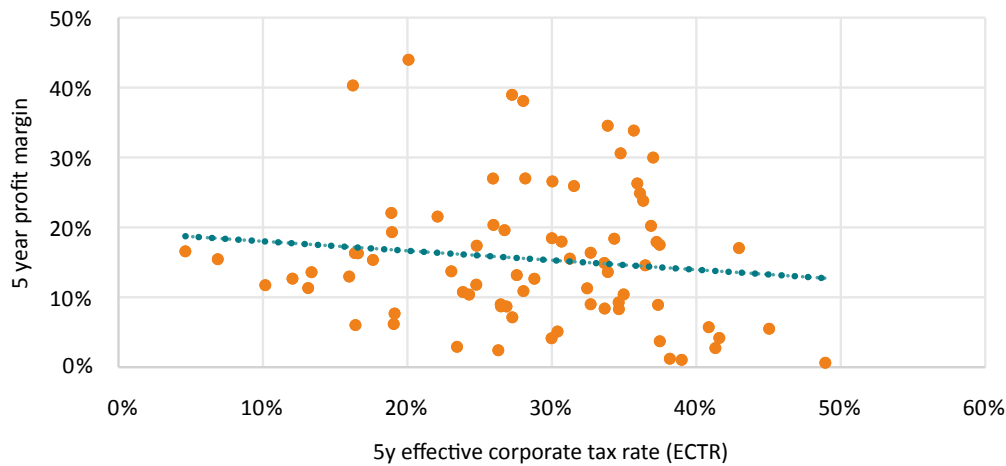
The data show that the average ECTRs of some digital companies, which operate in B2B and B2C markets, exceed the European Commission's hypothetical estimates for the EU by about 20 to 50 percentage points. In addition, while the Commission's Communication merely points to revenue growth numbers and the growth in the market capitalization levels of a few big companies to make a case for a digital tax, the profit and tax data for digital companies do not even show a correlation between the profitability and the level of ECTRs (Figure 5): both low and high profitability companies show high ECTRs and vice versa. For our sample of digital companies, there is a slightly negative correlation (correlation coefficient: -0.13), pointing to the fact that many low profitability companies show higher effective corporate tax rates compared to high profitability companies.

Figure 4: Distribution of effective corporate tax rates for EuroStoxx50 corporations and companies largely providing digital services, by industrial sector, 5y averages



Note: own calculations based on annual reports and financial statements, supplemented by data collected by the Financial Times' database. MSCI = MSCI Digital Services. ES50 = EuroStoxx50. The box-plot represents maximum value, 75 percent quartile, median, 25 percent quartile and minimum value. Real industry data do not include loss-making companies: when a company has more than three years of losses in the 5-year period, it has been dropped from the analysis in order to avoid distorted figures. "EuroStoxx50" companies do not include Deutsche Bank, E.ON, ENGIE, ENI, and Nokia. "Digital Group" companies do not include Twitter and Salesforce. "MSCI Digital Services" companies do not include Autodesk, Dell, Zillow, Shopify, Splunk Workday, ServiceNow, Symantec, Nuance Communications, Nintendo, DXC Technology, and First Data.

Figure 5: Correlation between profit margins and effective corporate tax rates, digital companies, 5y averages 2012-2016



Note: own calculations based on annual reports and financial statements, supplemented by data collected by the Financial Times’ database. Companies include “Digital Group” and “MSCI Digital Services” companies. Data do not include loss-making companies.

In sum, real-world corporate ECTRs reveal that digital corporations do not differ from less digital or non-digital corporations. The data also reveal that many traditional corporations actually show comparatively low effective corporate tax rates. As a result, real-world data for effective corporate tax rates demonstrate that there is no systematic difference in income taxes paid by digital corporations compared to their traditional peers. Therefore, the underlying proposition in the discussion about taxing digital firms is misguided: digital corporations’ effective tax rates do not systematically differ from those of traditional firms, whereby the highest effective tax rates are actually found for digital companies – and not, as assumed, for traditional “bricks-and-mortar” companies.

4. CONCLUSIONS

There is a good case to make for fair taxation and that uneven effective tax rates can distort competition and lead to smaller tax revenues. However, those that are calling for higher taxes on one particular group of firms – digital corporations – have yet to present the evidence for why that is motivated by principles of tax fairness. The selective focus on the world’s “top 100 companies by market capitalisation” and the world’s “top 5 e-commerce companies” does not reflect the reality of the international business landscape, and therefore conveys a misleading picture about European and international companies’ profit margins and effective corporate tax rates. Past and recent financial data reveal that profitability levels are highly diverse for digital, less digital and non-digital corporations. Real world data also demonstrate that traditional sectors have a great number of highly profitable traditional corporations. At the same time, it is digital com-

panies that show the highest effective corporate tax rates – not traditional companies. Moreover, real-world data for effective corporate tax rates suggest that there is no systematic difference in income taxes paid by digital corporations compared to their traditional peers.

In sum, recent proposals in Europe to slap a targeted tax on digital revenues clash with the EU's top policy priorities for the digital economy. It is therefore remarkable that such taxes even are considered. A tax on digital revenues would not only stand in opposition to tax efficiency and neutrality; it would also undermine digitalisation, European integration, and the Digital Single Market.

Like other taxes, the impact of a “digital tax” on the revenues of digital corporations would feedback to less digital business activities in the EU and elsewhere, thereby affecting employment and tax revenues on digitally-enabled corporations like SMEs as well as taxes on personal incomes generated in both the EU's digital and less digital industries. It should be assumed that other countries would respond in kind, putting at risk EU businesses that already operate globally or currently grow and expand to commercially succeed globally.

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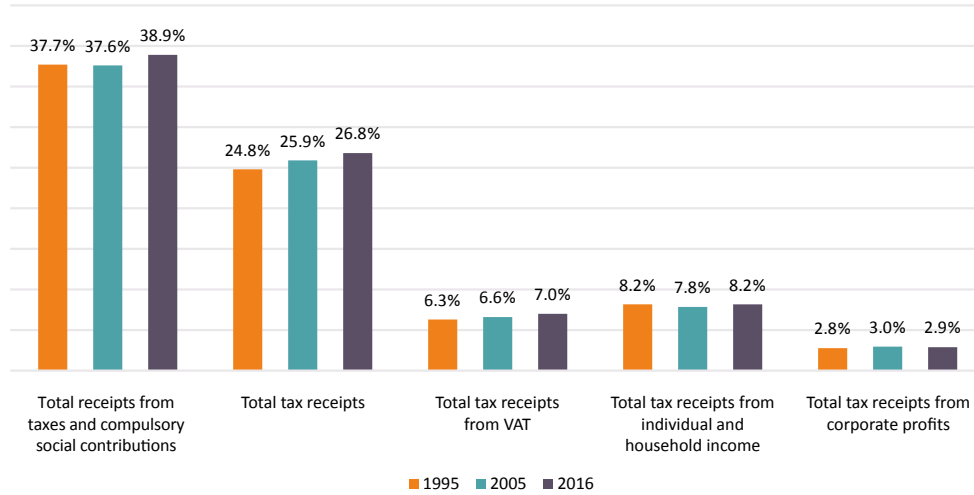
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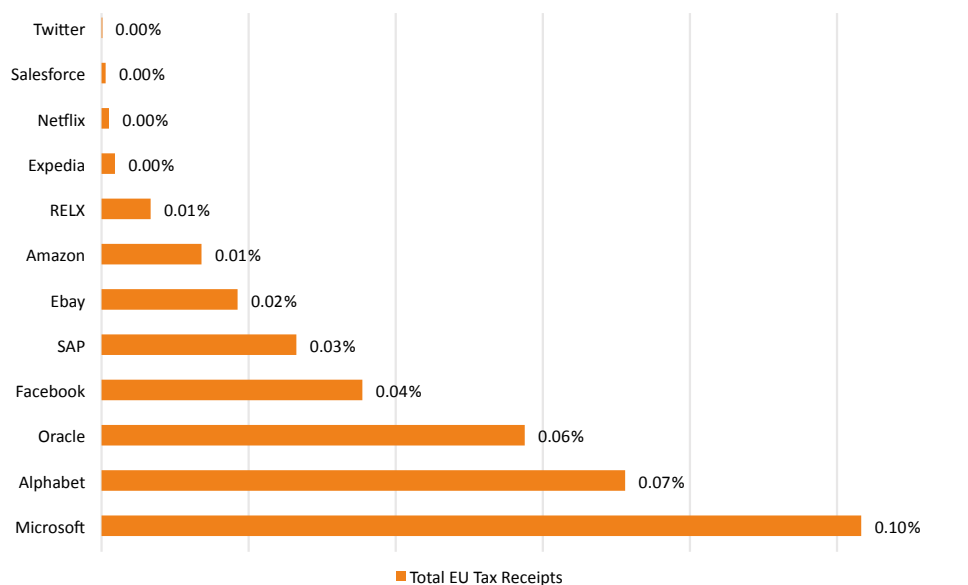
APPENDIX

Figure 6: Development of EU government tax receipts as percent of GDP



Source: Eurostat, OECD. Note: for total receipts from taxes and compulsory social contributions, the 1995 value is depicted for EU28 ex Croatia. For total tax receipts, the 1995 value is depicted for EU28 ex Croatia. For total tax receipts from VAT, the 1995 value is depicted for EU28 ex Croatia. For total tax receipts from individual and household income, numbers are depicted for EU28 ex Germany, Estonia, Spain, Croatia, Hungary, Poland. For total tax receipts from corporate profits, numbers EU28 ex Spain, Croatia, Hungary. For total tax receipts from corporate profits, 1995 and 2005 numbers for Germany and Estonia based OECD data.

Figure 7: Share of total tax expenses of the world’s largest digital corporations” in total EU tax receipts and total EU tax receipts from corporate income, based on 5y averages (2012-2016)



Note: own calculations based on Eurostat and OECD data, annual reports and financial statements, supplemented by data collected by the Financial Times’ database.

Table 2: ECTRs and profit margins, by company, 5y and 3y

Company Name	Group	Sector and Sub-Sector	ECTR		Profit Margin	
			5y	3y	5y	3y
Accenture	MSCI Digital Services	IT services	23.84%	24.54%	10.75%	10.84%
Activision Blizzard	MSCI Digital Services	Gaming	18.93%	16.05%	19.32%	17.17%
Adidas	EuroStoxx50	Personal & Household Goods	32.30%	31.32%	4.33%	4.22%
Adobe Systems	MSCI Digital Services	Software	23.04%	22.58%	13.72%	13.97%
Ahold Delhaize	EuroStoxx50	Retail	21.96%	23.11%	3.08%	1.89%
Air Liquide	EuroStoxx50	Chemicals	26.96%	27.62%	10.56%	10.56%
Airbus	EuroStoxx50	Industrial Goods & Services	22.50%	21.96%	3.05%	3.15%
Akamai Technologies	MSCI Digital Services	Cloud services	31.24%	30.37%	15.53%	14.94%
Alliance Data Systems	MSCI Digital Services	Financial services	37.35%	37.09%	8.92%	7.82%
Allianz	EuroStoxx50	Insurance	31.37%	28.96%	5.59%	5.66%
Alphabet	Digital Group	Search Engine	18.89%	19.02%	22.06%	21.60%
Amadeus IT	MSCI Digital Services	IT services	30.67%	29.97%	17.97%	18.15%
Amazon	Digital Group	E-commerce	48.93%	47.52%	0.63%	0.82%
Anheuser-Busch	EuroStoxx50	Food & Beverage	20.76%	21.92%	18.38%	13.75%
ANSYS	MSCI Digital Services	Software	28.16%	28.76%	27.00%	27.00%
ASML	EuroStoxx50	Technology	7.03%	10.14%	24.52%	24.26%
ATOS	MSCI Digital Services	Software	23.44%	21.15%	2.92%	3.40%
Auto Trader	MSCI Digital Services	E-commerce	28.79%	21.74%	12.65%	17.71%
Autodesk	MSCI Digital Services	Software	49.49%	105.60%	4.33%	-0.27%
Automatic Data Process	MSCI Digital Services	IT services	33.87%	33.50%	13.61%	13.59%

Company Name	Group	Sector and Sub-Sector	ECTR		Profit Margin	
			5y	3y	5y	3y
AXA	EuroStoxx50	Insurance	22.59%	24.56%	5.32%	5.67%
BASF	EuroStoxx50	Chemicals	26.52%	22.58%	6.42%	6.52%
BAYER	EuroStoxx50	Health Care	23.40%	23.22%	8.21%	8.93%
BBVA	EuroStoxx50	Banks	8.33%	9.54%	11.22%	12.71%
BMW	EuroStoxx50	Automobiles & Parts	31.71%	30.70%	7.04%	7.17%
BNP Paribas	EuroStoxx50	Banks	34.28%	36.67%	12.85%	11.59%
Broadridge Financial	MSCI Digital Services	Financial services	34.62%	34.20%	9.27%	10.53%
CA Inc	MSCI Digital Services	Software	25.96%	23.30%	20.35%	20.03%
Cadence Design Systems	MSCI Digital Services	Software	6.87%	10.35%	15.45%	12.04%
Capgemini	MSCI Digital Services	IT services	16.40%	11.31%	6.03%	7.39%
CDK Global	MSCI Digital Services	Software	34.97%	34.54%	10.41%	10.48%
CGI Group	MSCI Digital Services	IT services	27.26%	25.72%	7.14%	9.17%
Check Point Software	MSCI Digital Services	Software	20.08%	20.38%	43.98%	42.55%
Citrix Systems	MSCI Digital Services	Software	10.16%	8.09%	11.73%	11.25%
Cognizant Tech Solutions	MSCI Digital Services	IT services	27.57%	28.39%	13.17%	12.76%
ComputerShare	MSCI Digital Services	Financial services	26.46%	29.48%	8.99%	9.45%
Constellation Software	MSCI Digital Services	Software	26.48%	29.05%	8.70%	8.65%
CoStar Group	MSCI Digital Services	E-commerce	40.86%	39.91%	5.73%	5.97%
CRH	EuroStoxx50	Construction & Materials	36.26%	35.42%	2.64%	3.66%
Daimler	EuroStoxx50	Automobiles & Parts	21.66%	23.68%	5.59%	5.53%
Danone	EuroStoxx50	Food & Beverage	31.25%	31.73%	6.70%	6.29%

Company Name	Group	Sector and Sub-Sector	ECTR		Profit Margin	
			5y	3y	5y	3y
Dassault Systems	MSCI Digital Services	Software	33.63%	33.85%	14.91%	13.85%
Dena	MSCI Digital Services	E-commerce	42.95%	41.73%	17.04%	12.52%
Deutsche Post	EuroStoxx50	Industrial Goods & Services	15.17%	14.02%	3.52%	3.61%
Deutsche Telekom	EuroStoxx50	Telecommunications	31.10%	30.84%	1.37%	4.32%
Ebay	Digital Group	E-commerce	33.87%	44.79%	34.54%	34.28%
Electronic Arts	MSCI Digital Services	Gaming	4.63%	2.76%	16.57%	28.32%
ENEL	EuroStoxx50	Utilities	39.29%	35.53%	2.27%	2.38%
Essilor International	EuroStoxx50	Health Care	23.16%	22.68%	12.44%	12.81%
Expedia	Digital Group	Travel services	19.05%	18.61%	6.18%	6.40%
Facebook	Digital Group	Social media	31.53%	28.69%	25.92%	29.03%
Fidelity National Information Service	MSCI Digital Services	Financial services	34.64%	34.41%	8.31%	8.45%
FISERV	MSCI Digital Services	Financial services	36.47%	37.08%	14.58%	15.14%
Fleetcor Technologies	MSCI Digital Services	Financial services	30.04%	30.08%	26.57%	24.99%
Fortinet	MSCI Digital Services	Security	41.59%	45.92%	4.19%	2.13%
Fresenius	EuroStoxx50	Health Care	28.30%	28.51%	4.91%	4.96%
Fujitsu	MSCI Digital Services	IT services	38.17%	27.32%	1.21%	2.37%
Gartner	MSCI Digital Services	IT services	32.69%	33.89%	9.00%	8.36%
Gemalto	MSCI Digital Services	Security	19.11%	24.23%	7.68%	6.35%
Global Payments	MSCI Digital Services	Financial services	26.86%	25.96%	8.69%	8.60%
Iberdrola	EuroStoxx50	Utilities	17.50%	22.83%	8.26%	8.29%
IBM	MSCI Digital Services	Software	17.61%	15.05%	15.34%	14.57%

Company Name	Group	Sector and Sub-Sector	ECTR		Profit Margin	
			5y	3y	5y	3y
Industria de Diseno Textil SA	EuroStoxx50	Retail	22.89%	22.71%	14.06%	13.82%
ING	EuroStoxx50	Banks	22.69%	23.86%	16.56%	20.10%
Intesa Sanpaolo	EuroStoxx50	Banks	49.74%	55.84%	5.78%	15.59%
Intuit	MSCI Digital Services	Financial services	34.32%	35.55%	18.38%	17.15%
Jack Henry & Associates	MSCI Digital Services	Financial services	32.69%	32.95%	16.37%	17.10%
Kakaku.com	MSCI Digital Services	E-commerce	37.01%	35.86%	29.99%	30.94%
Konami	MSCI Digital Services	Gaming	45.04%	50.00%	5.50%	3.58%
Leidos	MSCI Digital Services	Security	29.98%	24.70%	4.14%	3.71%
L'Oréal	EuroStoxx50	Personal & Household Goods	27.30%	27.93%	14.61%	15.56%
LVMH	EuroStoxx50	Personal & Household Goods	30.79%	30.50%	12.45%	12.71%
Mastercard	MSCI Digital Services	Financial services	28.02%	26.77%	38.08%	38.43%
Mercadolibre	MSCI Digital Services	E-commerce	30.00%	31.29%	18.45%	15.34%
Microsoft	Digital Group	Software	22.09%	22.72%	21.54%	19.22%
MIXI	MSCI Digital Services	Social media	35.91%	35.68%	26.28%	28.02%
Muenchener Rueck	EuroStoxx50	Insurance	12.83%	12.62%	4.84%	4.71%
Netflix	Digital Group	Entertainment	26.29%	23.76%	2.42%	2.73%
Nexon	MSCI Digital Services	Gaming	36.87%	37.10%	20.22%	18.79%
Nice	MSCI Digital Services	Software	15.97%	14.57%	12.97%	17.02%
Nomura Research Institute	MSCI Digital Services	IT services	35.67%	34.41%	33.85%	9.30%
NTT Data	MSCI Digital Services	IT services	41.32%	47.42%	2.74%	2.67%

Company Name	Group	Sector and Sub-Sector	ECTR		Profit Margin	
			5y	3y	5y	3y
OBIC	MSCI Digital Services	IT services	36.32%	30.90%	23.80%	34.62%
Open Text	MSCI Digital Services	Software	12.04%	11.54%	12.67%	13.84%
Oracle	Digital Group	Software	25.93%	29.57%	26.99%	26.24%
Oracle Corp Japan	MSCI Digital Services	Software	37.25%	35.90%	17.92%	18.70%
Orange	EuroStoxx50	Telecommunications	41.79%	39.54%	4.55%	5.54%
Otsuka	MSCI Digital Services	E-commerce	37.47%	36.11%	3.71%	3.98%
Paychex	MSCI Digital Services	IT services	36.10%	35.64%	24.88%	25.09%
Paypal	MSCI Digital Services	Financial services	24.77%	30.41%	11.80%	10.84%
Philips	EuroStoxx50	Health Care	27.84%	52.94%	3.17%	3.65%
Red Hat	MSCI Digital Services	Software	28.03%	27.53%	10.89%	10.36%
RELX	Digital Group	IT services	16.57%	21.70%	16.30%	15.27%
SABRE	MSCI Digital Services	Travel services	38.99%	26.57%	1.05%	9.56%
Safran	EuroStoxx50	Industrial Goods & Services	17.37%	7.15%	5.33%	2.84%
Sage Group	MSCI Digital Services	Software	26.72%	25.92%	19.60%	18.97%
Saint-Gobain	EuroStoxx50	Construction & Materials	35.07%	31.70%	2.40%	3.04%
Sanofi	EuroStoxx50	Health Care	18.94%	19.60%	13.35%	13.49%
Santander	EuroStoxx50	Banks	36.48%	29.73%	13.60%	18.83%
SAP	Digital Group	Software	24.80%	24.53%	17.38%	16.65%
Schneider Electric	EuroStoxx50	Industrial Goods & Services	24.47%	24.65%	7.12%	6.68%
Siemens	EuroStoxx50	Industrial Goods & Services	27.47%	26.87%	7.26%	8.15%

Company Name	Group	Sector and Sub-Sector	ECTR		Profit Margin	
			5y	3y	5y	3y
Société General	EuroStoxx50	Banks	27.89%	30.18%	11.15%	14.17%
SS&C Technologies	MSCI Digital Services	Cloud services	24.27%	24.32%	10.39%	9.39%
Symantec	MSCI Digital Services	Security	57.71%	204.83%	24.52%	29.96%
Synopsys	MSCI Digital Services	Software	13.13%	14.93%	11.32%	11.19%
Telefonica	EuroStoxx50	Telecommunications	20.82%	17.46%	5.21%	3.69%
Total	EuroStoxx50	Oil & Gas	58.52%	41.99%	3.20%	3.21%
Total System Services	MSCI Digital Services	Financial services	32.44%	32.72%	11.29%	10.72%
Trend Micro	MSCI Digital Services	Security	37.46%	35.35%	17.51%	18.47%
Unibail-Rodamco	EuroStoxx50	Real Estate	7.72%	9.15%	114.85%	124.37%
Unilever	EuroStoxx50	Personal & Household Goods	26.57%	26.93%	9.58%	9.88%
United Internet	MSCI Digital Services	ISP	33.65%	33.02%	8.39%	9.52%
Verisign	MSCI Digital Services	ISP	16.23%	24.55%	40.30%	36.47%
Vinci	EuroStoxx50	Construction & Materials	32.10%	30.70%	5.55%	6.03%
VISA	MSCI Digital Services	Financial services	27.24%	28.20%	38.96%	42.62%
Vivendi	EuroStoxx50	Media	48.10%	26.88%	19.56%	25.05%
VMware	MSCI Digital Services	Cloud services	16.37%	17.81%	16.32%	15.52%
Volkswagen	EuroStoxx50	Automobiles & Parts	21.44%	27.41%	4.51%	2.38%
Western Union	MSCI Digital Services	Financial services	13.36%	13.72%	13.59%	11.77%
Wordplay Group	MSCI Digital Services	Financial services	30.39%	30.99%	5.10%	5.22%
Yahoo Japan	MSCI Digital Services	Search Engine	34.76%	32.19%	30.59%	29.06%

Source: own calculations based on annual reports. Raw data are provided by Table 3 below.

Table 3: Raw data based on annual reports, by company, averages for 2012 to 2016 (5y) and averages for 2014 to 2016 (3y).

Company Name	Revenue/Net Sales		Net Profit		Earnings Before Tax		Tax Expense		Currency (Millions)
	5y	3y	5y	3y	5y	3y	5y	3y	
Accenture	31,951.8	33,195.7	3,435.8	3,599.7	4,511.2	4,771.0	1,075.4	1,171.0	USD
Activision Blizzard	5,023.8	5,226.7	970.4	897.7	1,197.0	1,069.3	226.6	171.7	USD
Adidas	15,965.2	16,913.3	690.8	713.7	1,063.2	1,117.3	343.4	350.0	EUR
Adobe Systems	4,651.0	4,932.3	638.0	689.0	829.0	890.0	191.0	201.0	USD
Ahold Delhaize	37,193.8	40,224.0	1,145.6	758.7	1,037.4	1,037.0	227.8	239.7	EUR
Air Liquide	16,084.8	16,624.3	1,699.2	1,755.0	2,425.4	2,523.3	653.8	697.0	EUR
Airbus	57,158.2	63,914.7	1,740.8	2,011.3	2,450.6	2,779.0	551.4	610.3	EUR
Akamai Technologies	1,890.6	2,167.0	293.6	323.7	427.6	465.3	133.6	141.3	USD
Alliance Data Systems	5,368.2	6,293.7	478.8	492.0	816.6	869.0	305.0	322.3	USD
Allianz	117,403.0	123,286.3	6,564.0	6,973.0	9,522.0	9,778.7	2,987.2	2,832.0	EUR
Alphabet	66,564.0	77,087.3	14,686.4	16,654.0	18,285.6	20,353.3	3,453.8	3,871.3	USD
Amadeus IT	4,328.4	4,606.7	777.6	836.3	918.2	1,015.3	281.6	304.3	USD
Amazon	93,505.2	110,660.3	592.2	908.7	1,279.8	1,783.0	626.2	847.3	USD
Anheuser-Busch	43,827.4	45,394.7	8,056.8	6,243.3	10,056.2	10,198.7	2,087.8	2,235.3	EUR
ANSYS	905.2	955.7	244.4	258.0	340.2	361.7	95.8	104.0	USD
ASML	5,783.0	6,312.7	1,418.0	1,531.3	1,337.7	1,504.7	94.0	152.6	EUR
ATOS	11,901.4	12,271.7	347.2	416.7	476.2	565.7	111.6	119.7	USD
Auto Trader	479.0	387.7	60.6	68.7	52.9	56.6	15.2	12.3	USD
Autodesk	2,363.6	2,430.1	102.4	-6.7	203.2	114.3	100.6	120.7	USD
Automatic Data Process	10,588.0	10,944.3	1,441.2	1,487.3	2,003.4	2,061.7	678.6	690.7	USD
AXA	94,332.8	96,772.3	5,020.8	5,490.0	7,054.2	7,634.0	1,593.6	1,874.7	EUR
BASF	71,005.4	67,441.7	4,561.8	4,399.3	6,636.4	6,048.7	1,759.8	1,366.0	EUR
BAYER	43,002.0	45,031.0	3,531.8	4,022.3	4,620.6	5,216.0	1,081.4	1,211.3	EUR
BBVA	22,263.2	22,913.3	2,499.0	2,912.0	3,543.4	4,991.7	295.0	476.3	EUR

Company Name	Revenue/Net Sales		Net Profit		Earnings Before Tax		Tax Expense		Currency (Millions)
	5y	3y	5y	3y	5y	3y	5y	3y	
BMW	83,929.2	88,913.0	5,912.6	6,374.3	8,658.4	9,198.7	2,745.8	2,824.3	EUR
BNP Paribas	40,375.0	41,839.0	5,187.0	4,851.0	8,643.6	8,246.0	2,962.6	3,024.0	EUR
Broadridge Financial	2,576.7	2,716.3	238.8	286.0	365.6	434.7	126.6	148.7	USD
CA Inc	4,372.2	4,233.0	889.8	847.7	1,177.4	1,071.7	305.6	249.7	USD
Cadence Design Systems	1,577.0	1,699.7	243.6	204.7	206.6	228.7	14.2	23.7	USD
Cappgemini	13,511.8	13,700.0	814.2	1,012.0	757.2	896.3	124.2	101.3	USD
CDK Global	1,938.0	2,052.0	201.8	215.0	319.9	340.7	111.9	117.7	USD
CGI Group	9,070.4	8,495.3	647.2	779.3	960.6	1,304.0	261.9	335.3	USD
Check Point Software	1,520.8	1,622.3	668.8	690.3	836.8	867.0	168.0	176.7	USD
Citrix Systems	3,068.2	3,279.0	360.0	369.0	400.6	401.7	40.7	32.5	USD
Cognizant Tech Solutions	10,471.0	12,055.3	1,379.2	1,538.7	1,904.2	2,148.3	525.0	610.0	USD
ComputerShare	1,953.8	1,982.3	175.6	187.3	243.4	271.3	64.4	80.0	USD
Constellation Software	1,546.8	1,877.3	134.6	162.3	182.8	228.3	48.4	66.3	USD
CoStar Group	583.4	708.7	33.4	42.3	56.3	70.2	23.0	28.0	USD
CRH	21,153.4	23,217.3	558.2	849.7	793.2	1,178.3	287.6	417.3	EUR
Daimler	132,975.8	144,200.0	7,436.4	7,970.7	10,749.2	11,830.3	2,328.8	2,802.0	EUR
Danone	21,533.4	21,833.3	1,443.4	1,374.3	2,140.8	2,131.3	669.0	676.3	EUR
Dassault Systems	2,978.8	3,190.3	444.0	442.0	556.0	580.0	187.0	196.3	USD
Dena	1,631.2	1,408.7	278.0	176.3	48,756.0	34,738.7	20,941.8	14,498.0	USD
Deutsche Post	56,723.6	57,731.3	1,996.2	2,083.3	2,515.2	2,588.7	381.6	363.0	EUR
Deutsche Telekom	64,656.4	68,327.0	886.0	2,951.0	5.2	5.7	1.6	1.8	EUR
Ebay	8,397.8	8,787.0	2,900.4	3,012.3	2,845.4	2,857.3	963.6	1,279.7	USD
Electronic Arts	2,670.4	2,399.7	442.6	679.7	393.2	603.0	18.2	16.7	USD
ENEL	77,118.6	74,013.7	1,751.2	1,761.0	4,591.2	3,661.0	1,804.0	1,300.7	EUR
Essilor International	5,911.0	6,500.3	735.2	833.0	1,029.4	1,155.0	238.4	262.0	EUR

Company Name	Revenue/Net Sales		Net Profit		Earnings Before Tax		Tax Expense		Currency (Millions)
	5y	3y	5y	3y	5y	3y	5y	3y	
Expedia	6,002.0	7,069.7	370.8	452.3	463.6	555.7	88.3	103.4	USD
Facebook	14,198.6	19,344.0	3,679.6	5,615.0	5,374.0	7,874.0	1,694.4	2,259.0	USD
Fidelity National Information Service	6,821.6	7,416.3	566.6	626.3	929.6	998.7	322.0	343.7	USD
FISERV	5,015.0	5,275.0	731.0	798.7	1,031.6	1,126.3	376.2	417.7	USD
Fleetcor Technologies	1,267.4	1,578.0	336.8	394.3	481.4	564.0	144.6	169.7	USD
Fortinet	840.6	1,018.0	35.2	21.7	60.6	40.7	25.2	18.7	USD
Fresenius	24,195.6	26,975.0	1,187.2	1,338.7	2,862.6	3,185.3	810.0	908.0	EUR
Fujitsu	46,038.4	42,765.7	558.4	1,012.0	101,277.4	163,929.7	38,654.0	44,782.3	USD
Gartner	2,005.8	2,209.7	180.6	184.7	267.4	278.3	87.4	94.3	USD
Gemalto	3,243.6	3,396.7	249.0	215.7	248.0	239.3	47.4	58.0	USD
Global Payments	2,422.2	2,510.3	210.4	216.0	320.2	322.3	86.0	83.7	USD
Iberdrola	31,188.9	30,222.1	2,576.4	2,506.3	2,829.4	3,312.0	495.1	756.3	EUR
IBM	91,465.4	84,817.7	14,034.4	12,361.7	18,081.4	16,087.0	3,185.0	2,421.3	USD
Industria de Diseno Textil SA	18,879.6	20,575.8	2,654.2	2,844.3	3,450.0	3,688.7	789.6	837.6	EUR
ING	20,901.4	16,435.3	3,461.0	3,304.0	5,499.8	5,903.7	1,248.0	1,408.7	EUR
Intesa Sanpaolo	14,371.0	15,181.3	831.2	2,367.0	3,370.8	3,576.0	1,676.8	1,996.7	EUR
Intuit	4,245.2	4,376.3	780.2	750.3	1,110.2	1,071.7	381.0	381.0	USD
Jack Henry & Associates	1,183.8	1,261.3	193.8	215.7	288.2	321.7	94.2	106.0	USD
Kakaku.com	290.8	320.0	87.2	99.0	14,418.6	17,165.0	5,336.8	6,156.0	USD
Konami	2,378.4	2,059.0	130.8	73.7	22,409.2	16,701.7	10,093.8	8,351.7	USD
Leidos	5,959.0	5,836.7	246.8	216.7	188.8	253.7	56.6	62.7	USD
L'Oréal	23,458.4	24,235.0	3,427.8	3,771.0	4,101.6	4,234.7	1,119.6	1,182.7	EUR
LVMH	32,230.8	34,634.0	4,012.6	4,400.7	6,448.0	6,940.0	1,985.2	2,117.0	EUR
Mastercard	9,117.4	9,961.3	3,471.8	3,828.0	4,823.2	5,227.7	1,351.4	1,399.7	USD
Mercadolibre	580.0	684.3	107.0	105.0	152.0	152.3	45.6	47.7	USD

Company Name	Revenue/Net Sales		Net Profit		Earnings Before Tax		Tax Expense		Currency (Millions)
	5y	3y	5y	3y	5y	3y	5y	3y	
Microsoft	83,461.0	88,577.7	17,981.2	17,021.7	23,079.4	22,026.0	5,097.6	5,004.3	USD
MIXI	654.4	991.0	172.0	277.7	30,007.0	48,587.3	10,776.6	17,334.3	USD
Muenchener Rueck	63,391.2	62,501.3	3,066.0	2,946.0	3,463.8	3,265.3	444.4	412.0	EUR
Netflix	5,820.0	7,038.7	141.1	192.0	190.7	250.6	50.1	59.5	USD
Nexon	1,573.8	1,635.7	318.2	307.3	51,954.4	55,933.3	19,153.0	20,752.3	USD
Nice	928.6	938.3	120.4	159.7	112.6	141.7	18.0	20.6	USD
Nomura Research Institute	4,006.2	3,637.7	1,356.0	338.3	54,631.8	58,029.7	19,488.2	19,965.7	USD
NTT Data	13,891.0	13,390.3	380.4	357.0	76,988.8	78,681.0	31,812.0	37,308.3	USD
OBIC	532.8	510.3	126.8	176.7	22,044.4	28,407.3	8,006.8	8,778.7	USD
Open Text	1,361.0	1,425.3	172.4	197.3	229.8	278.0	27.7	32.1	USD
Oracle	37,569.8	37,849.3	10,140.0	9,931.3	10,908.0	9,226.7	2,828.0	2,728.7	USD
Oracle Corp Japan	1,552.8	1,458.3	278.2	272.7	45,047.0	47,312.7	16,778.8	16,983.3	USD
Orange	40,419.0	39,199.7	1,841.0	2,170.7	2,789.0	2,690.7	1,165.6	1,064.0	EUR
Otsuka	5,816.0	5,576.3	216.0	221.7	35,590.8	38,835.3	13,336.0	14,025.3	USD
Paychex	2,553.4	2,737.0	635.4	686.7	994.0	1,066.3	358.8	380.0	USD
Paypal	8,100.8	9,371.7	956.2	1,016.0	1,271.0	1,460.0	314.8	444.0	USD
Philips	23,387.4	23,383.7	740.6	853.7	835.4	732.3	232.6	387.7	EUR
Red Hat	1,567.2	1,791.7	170.6	185.7	237.6	256.7	66.6	70.7	USD
RELX	9,399.8	9,307.0	1,531.8	1,421.0	1,272.2	1,338.0	210.8	290.3	USD
SABRE	2,774.2	2,988.3	29.2	285.7	136.6	266.3	53.3	70.8	USD
Safran	15,104.2	15,916.0	805.2	452.7	1,693.0	1,856.3	294.0	132.7	EUR
Sage Group	2,144.8	2,153.0	420.4	408.3	359.6	367.7	96.1	95.3	USD
Saint-Gobain	40,404.8	39,021.7	969.4	1,186.3	1,122.2	1,116.7	393.6	354.0	EUR
Sanofi	32,939.4	33,087.0	4,398.0	4,462.0	5,367.4	5,526.3	1,016.8	1,083.0	EUR
Santander	35,950.6	31,844.7	4,888.8	5,995.3	6,482.2	10,331.3	2,364.4	3,071.0	EUR

Company Name	Revenue/Net Sales		Net Profit		Earnings Before Tax		Tax Expense		Currency (Millions)
	5y	3y	5y	3y	5y	3y	5y	3y	
SAP	22,741.8	23,582.7	3,952.0	3,926.0	5,255.0	5,192.3	1,303.0	1,273.7	USD
Schneider Electric	24,722.0	25,424.0	1,759.8	1,699.3	2,335.2	2,233.7	571.4	550.7	EUR
Siemens	74,807.8	75,502.3	5,432.4	6,157.0	7,004.0	7,309.3	1,923.8	1,963.7	EUR
Société General	24,008.2	24,832.7	2,677.6	3,518.0	4,251.0	5,597.0	1,185.8	1,689.0	EUR
SS&C Technologies	902.8	1,083.0	93.8	101.7	123.6	134.3	30.0	32.7	USD
Symantec	5,062.6	4,744.0	1,241.2	1,421.3	618.6	200.0	357.0	409.7	USD
Synopsys	2,088.0	2,240.7	236.4	250.7	272.2	294.7	35.7	44.0	USD
Telefonica	53,965.4	50,136.7	2,813.6	1,849.0	3,873.6	2,408.0	806.6	420.3	EUR
Total	189,109.8	161,121.3	6,060.6	5,175.7	14,610.8	8,921.3	8,550.2	3,745.7	EUR
Total System Services	2,651.0	3,132.3	299.2	335.7	411.2	450.3	133.4	147.3	USD
Trend Micro	1,128.6	1,113.3	197.6	205.7	32,438.0	35,260.0	12,151.0	12,462.7	USD
Unibail-Rodamco	1,649.4	1,719.0	1,894.4	2,138.0	2,382.2	2,735.7	184.0	250.3	EUR
Unilever	51,108.4	51,473.7	4,894.8	5,088.0	7,196.4	7,445.0	1,912.4	2,004.7	EUR
United Internet	3,825.6	4,184.7	321.0	398.3	394.0	493.7	132.6	163.0	USD
Verisign	1,010.0	1,070.3	407.0	390.3	484.4	517.3	78.6	127.0	USD
Vinci	39,334.8	38,917.0	2,183.0	2,345.7	3,215.0	3,385.0	1,032.0	1,039.3	EUR
VISA	12,772.6	13,888.0	4,976.2	5,919.0	6,839.0	8,243.7	1,863.2	2,324.7	USD
Vivendi	10,303.8	10,556.7	2,015.6	2,644.0	520.6	803.7	250.4	216.0	EUR
VMware	5,917.4	6,591.7	965.8	1,023.0	1,154.8	1,244.7	189.0	221.7	USD
Volkswagen	204,540.0	211,005.7	9,223.0	5,028.7	11,740.0	6,928.3	2,517.2	1,899.0	EUR
Western Union	5,544.2	5,504.7	753.4	647.7	869.6	750.7	116.2	103.0	USD
Wordplay Group	2,657.4	3,105.3	135.6	162.0	281.0	318.3	85.4	98.7	USD
Yahoo Japan	4,159.0	4,479.3	1,272.4	1,301.7	200,097.2	214,369.0	69,550.8	69,005.0	USD

Source: companies' annual reports, 2012 to 2016.