

Reverse charge

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Czech VAT today

- CZK 322bn (2014)
- Output VAT of 1,653bn less input VAT of 1,331bn (approx.)
- VAT fraud (missing trader)
- Significant effort of the Tax Authorities to combat fraud
- Huge costs for the business (compliance and assessments)



Czech VAT in 2016

- Similar to 2015, plus:
 - Electronic VAT ledgers
 - Electronic evidence of sales
- A unique combination by European standards
- ... and a great environment for the reverse charge.



Reverse Charge Proposal

- All local B2B supplies subject to reverse charge
- "Small value" B2B supplies taxed (or optional reverse charge)



Is this still "the good old VAT"?

- Yes. And this is not a sales tax!
- The same amount of tax is paid by the same final consumer
- The key principle of VAT neutrality remains unchanged
- The only change: "the fractional payment principle" is abandoned



Benefits

- VAT fraud is dead
- Cash-flow of business improves
- VAT is fun (no tax payment within the chain means no tax risk within the chain)



Disadvantages

- One-off implementation costs
- Cash-flow of the state is harmed (but this can be solved)
- Collection risk at the end of the chain (but payment cards and of course ... electronic evidence of sale would solve this)



Is this a genius idea?

- Not really
- We just have more smart phones, payment cards, and computing power than in 1954 (i.e. when the VAT idea was born)



So what is the problem?

Not clear to me... and do not forget: we already have reverse charge!

Output taxable supplies	Tax base (2014 approx.)	%
Local	8 , 300bn	68%
Intra-community	3 , 300bn	27%
Local reverse charge	6oobn	5%



Summary

- The existing technology can serve VAT better than fractional payments
- Huge benefits for business and tax administration
- Limited implementation costs (compared to benefits)