



OCSE/IOTA "Virtual Regional
Consultation on International Tax
Matters for Region"

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# IOTA Project: "How to detect, prevent and combat new VAT fraud schemes facilitated by digital platform in selling goods"

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# DIGITAL PLATFORMS: a fast-growing economic sector, a major challenge for the public finances of European states

The increasing digitalisation of the economy has fundamentally changed the nature of retail distribution channels for sales of goods.

Digital platforms allow business
 to efficiently access millions of consumers.



Fulfiment warehouses: goods are pre-positioned close to the consumer.
They allow fast delivery, even for third party sellers based overseas (China...) and affiliated subjects.

Focus on possible active role of digital platforms in VAT fraud.

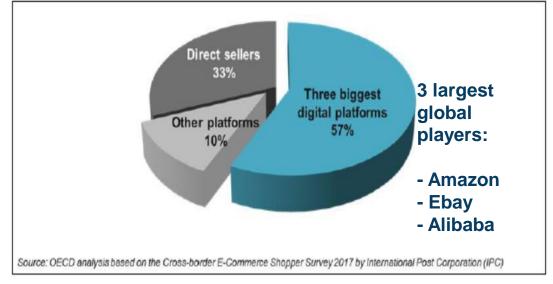


#### The context from where we started

Around 60 % of cross-border
 supplies of goods are purchased via only the 3 biggest digital platforms.



Figure 1.1. Global E-Commerce Sellers by Category (2017)











#### Scope of the project

The area of investigation: "VAT fraud facilitated by digital platforms

in selling goods"

#### **MAIN FOCUS ON:**

- ✓ VAT fraud schemes
- Any kind of involvement by digital platforms
- ✓ Sales of goods





# E-commerce – Classical sources of information used to detect VAT fraud

Analysis of data held by Tax and Customs authorities;

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- International cooperation
  - **EU administrative cooperation Cooperation Arrangements with non EU countries**
- Data from third parties

**E-commerce platforms**;

Courier companies (sellers and platform);

Payment service providers (Cross border transactions).

- Web crawlers (price comparison sites, auction sites, etc)
- Online invoicing system (if available)
- Public/Comercial databases (e.g. Orbis)

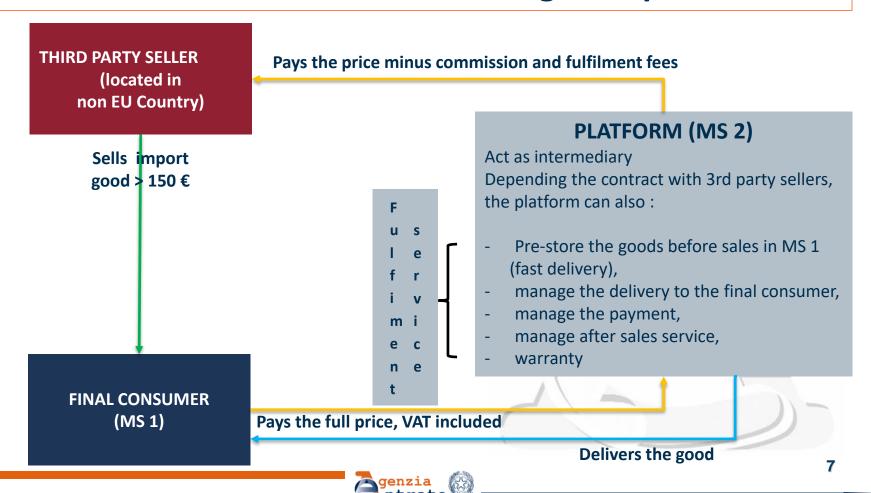


### New measures: E-Commerce VAT Package 2021

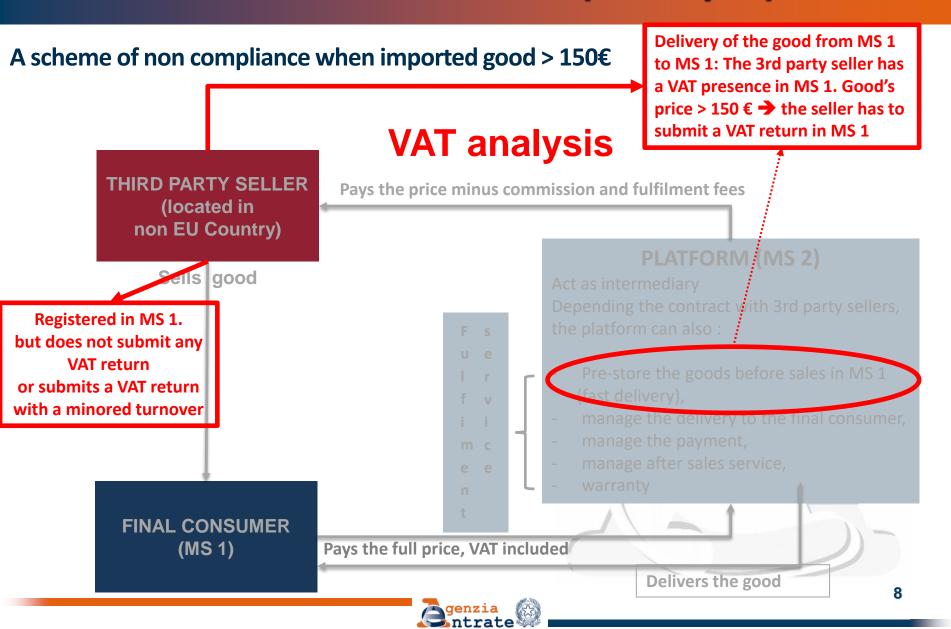
- Implementation of **EU e-commerce VAT package** into force since July 1st 2021) is mentioned, in the report, as the most important measure and a key to facilitating voluntary compliance.
- Elimination of VAT exemption on imports of small consignments (previously, import VAT applied only for goods > 22€);
- New rules applicable to e-commerce platforms :
- Deemed supplier obligations when (i) good imported from non EU countries and
   (ii) good's price < 150 € → The platform pay the VAT instead of the seller.</li>
- Record keeping and reporting obligations from platform to tax administration
- New simplified scheme for e-commerce players
- One single registration for VAT for the whole EU market: OSS/IOSS
- Submit VAT return and pay only 1 time, for all EU 27 Member States
- Not a mandatory regime (option)

### VAT fraud schemes (example)

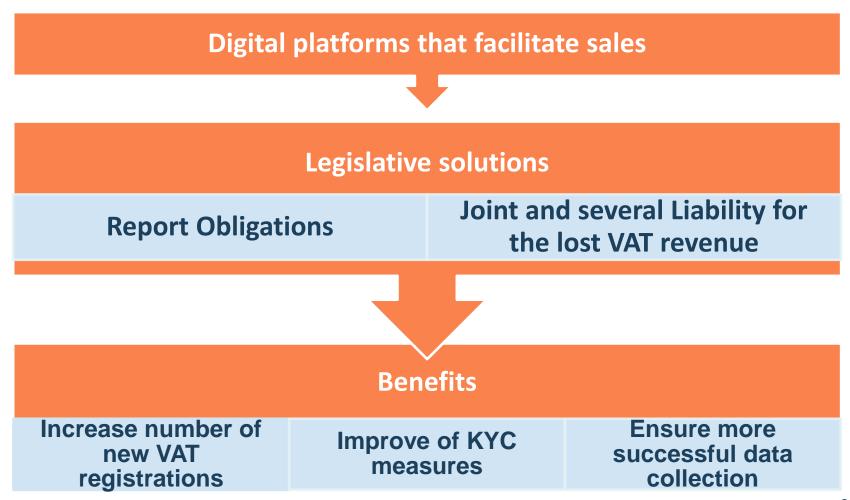
A possible scheme of non compliance in the fulfilment scenario with an overseas seller when good's price > 150 €



### VAT fraud schemes (example)



# Indirect e-commerce – Specific national measures against VAT fraud



#### **Upcoming measure: CESOP**

- CESOP (Central Electronic System for Payment information)
  - A European IT project COM, 27 Member States,
     Payment Services Providers (banks...)
  - Implementing a database to follow the cross border payment
  - Entry into service in 2024
  - Game changer to tackle VAT fraud in e-commerce!



#### Conclusions



Role of platforms in this context: we need to have a holistic approach





Let's consider other actors involved in the supply chain: shippers, PSP, fulfilment centres



#### Conclusions

## Possible best stategies:

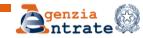
information sharing obligations, education of suppliers and formal cooperation agreements with the platforms.

Necessity of greater administrative cooperation at an international level









#### Conclusions



