## Baker McKenzie.

International VAT Conference 2020 Webinar series

## VAT and e-commerce transactions

Wednesday 28 October 2020

## Agenda

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 E-COMMERCE DIRECTIVE
- 3 ONLINE MARKETPLACES
- 4 IMPORTED E-COMMERCE PURCHASES

- 5 WIDER DEVELOPMENTS
- 6 CONCLUSIONS
- **7** Q&A

## **Speakers**



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# 1 July 2021

The EU has confirmed that the implementation of the new regime will be delayed until 1 July 2021. The original implementation date was intended to be 1 January 2021.

#### Changes under the e-commerce directive

#### **Current regime New regime ESS ESS** MOSS limited to B2C supplies of ESS, telecoms and Rules continue to apply as per 2015 regime broadcasting services: Union and non-Union scheme Deemed reseller provision widely applied Customer location: 2 pieces of non-contradictory evidence MOSS will also cover general services supplied by nonto determine customer location. EU suppliers Online marketplaces deemed to act as supplier under Article 28: rebuttable presumption unless marketplace responsible for payment, delivery or setting terms and conditions

#### **Distance selling**

- Taxation at destination when annual sales exceed the threshold: thresholds differ between Member States
- VAT registrations may be required in other EU Member States

#### **Distance selling**

- Harmonised distance selling threshold of €10,000
- Extension of MOSS to cover distance sales
- VAT due in destination Member state even where supplier only indirectly intervenes in shipment

#### Changes under the e-commerce directive

by third parties through their website

JSL provisions

#### **Current regime New regime** Imported goods/place of supply Import goods/place of supply Liability for import VAT depends on Extension of MOSS ("IOSS") to cover imports of an intrinsic value not exceeding €150, where delivered to consumers importer of record Import VAT exemption for low value goods Reform of import VAT accounting: (€22) – subject to potential fraud Exemption from import VAT where VAT declared under IOSS Abolition of low value consignment relief and introduction of special accounting scheme for postal packages – see section 3 Existing regime applicable to shipments exceeding €150, but subsequent sale may be subject to MOSS Risk of double taxation for goods imported for onward shipment Marketplace liability (see section 2) Marketplace liability Marketplaces not liable for VAT on sales Introduction of deemed reseller rule for marketplaces on:

intra-EU sales by non-established suppliers; and

Goods imported subject to the IOSS.

### New regime for intra-EU transactions (B2C)









- Compliance benefits
- MOSS
- Cost efficient
- Uniform application of services
- Deduction via same system

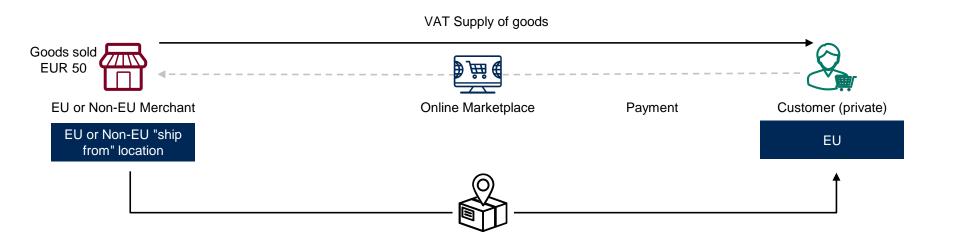


- Changing landscape for marketplaces (OSS) of non-EU companies
- (Designated) intermediary necessary for non-EU companies
- Shifting VAT liability and compliance obligations
- Compliance burden
- Credit system to be determined
- Simplification?

Online Market Places: Deemed Reseller and VAT Liabilities

#### Current rules for sales via online platforms

- No deemed supplies
- Some Member States introduced joint liability/ data sharing obligations

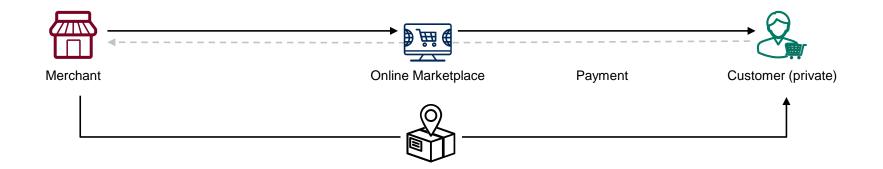


### New EU VAT rules as of 1 July 2021

#### >

#### What is changing?

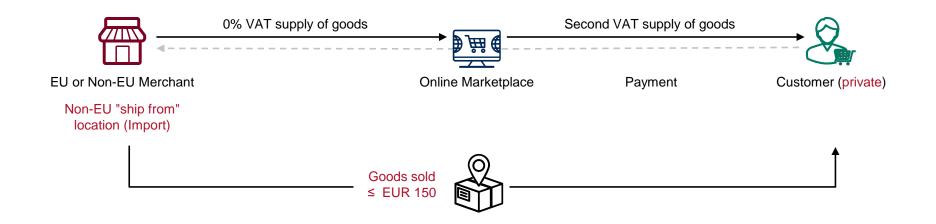
- Online marketplaces will be deemed to have received and supplied goods
- Applies to:
  - B2C sales of goods located in the EU by a non-EU supplier; and
  - B2C sales of imported goods of an intrinsic value not exceeding EUR 150



### New EU VAT rules as of 1 July 2021



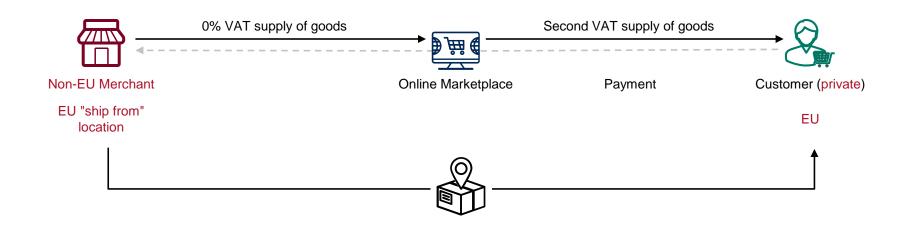
Scenario 1: imported e-commerce sales through online platforms <EUR 150



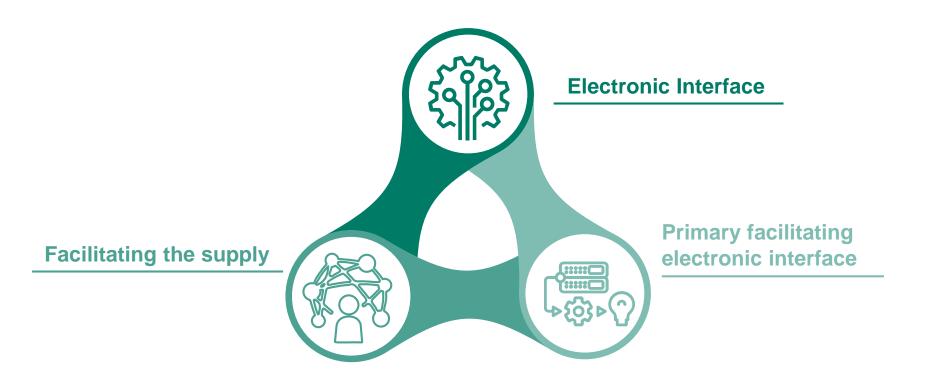
#### New EU VAT rules as of 1 July 2021



Scenario 2: Intra-EU e-commerce sales through online platforms



#### Requirements to qualify as deemed reseller:



#### Consequences for online platforms:

- Collect VAT from customer
- Register for VAT
- Report and remit VAT
- Issue VAT invoices
- Collect and retain detailed information and documents
- Diligence checks

#### Sales through marketplaces: deeming provisions





- Less VAT registrations
- Reduces the risk of fraud
- Cost reductions



- Introduces complexity for marketplaces and sellers
- Requires a B2B supply by sellers
- Relies on compliance of non-EU marketplaces
- Risk of fraud upon import remains

- Which marketplaces are concerned?
- Will law be rendered obsolete by alternative business models and technological developments?
- How will seller compliance with B2B reporting be ensured?
- Liability for customs debt?
- Product liability and regulatory requirements?
- IOSS optional for direct imports
- Goods imported for on-shipment risk double taxatior

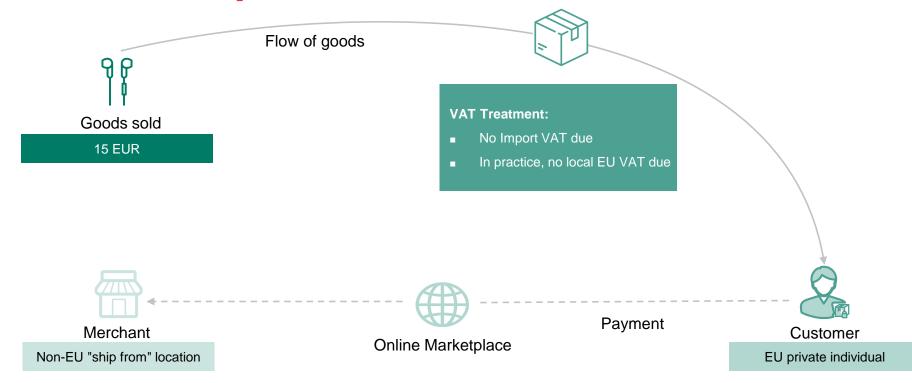




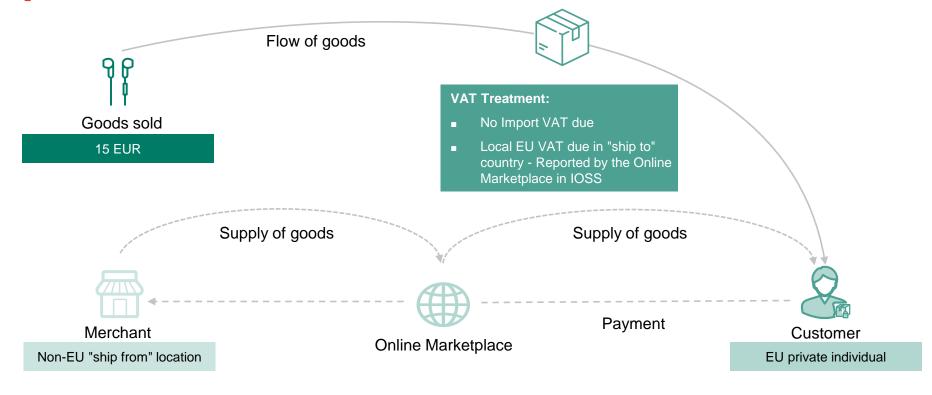
#### **Introduced measures**

- Abolishment of import VAT exemption for low valued shipments
- Change in place of supply rules
- Appointing reliable and EU-linked parties to collect, report and remit VAT
- Simplification of VAT reporting obligations

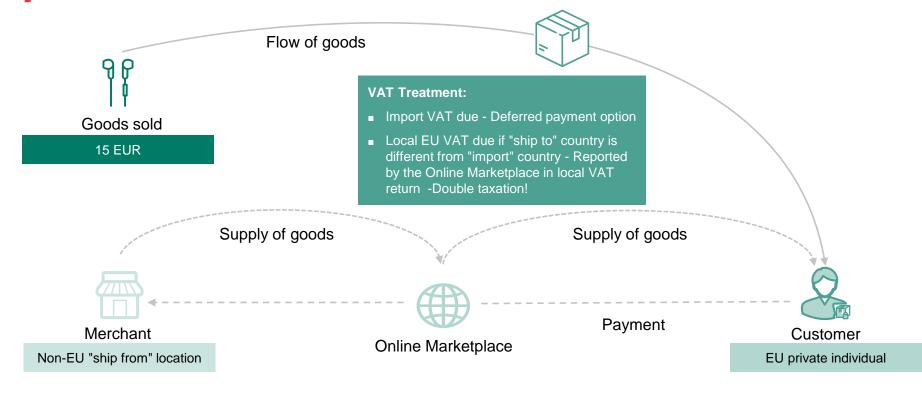
#### Current EU VAT rules for imported ecommerce purchases <EUR 22



# New EU VAT rules for imported e-commerce purchases <EUR 150 with IOSS



## New EU VAT rules for imported e-commerce purchases <EUR 150 without IOSS





### **UK e-commerce changes: impact of Brexit**

- Hard border looks likely: introduction of import and export regime
- Postponed accounting introduced
- Distance selling regime abolished
- EU suppliers of digital services must register for MOSS in the UK
- UK suppliers of digital services must register for MOSS in EU
- Regime for services unchanged

# UK e-commerce changes: new regime for B2C and marketplace supplies

- Imported goods under £135 subject to VAT at the point of sale (reverse charge if customer is VAT registered) VAT registration requirement
- Online marketplaces required to account for VAT on B2C sales of imported goods under £135 (including for UK sellers), or goods are UK goods sold by non-established seller (regardless of value)
- Complexity for Northern Ireland
- Postal packets legislation

### JSL – VAT liability for Market Places

Liability for marketplaces currently limited to JSL and data sharing obligations – which are increasing



### JSL laws imposing liability for unpaid VAT

UK, Germany



#### **Data sharing obligations**

- Consequences: JSL, penalties
- Require online platforms to share information and monitor compliance



**Differing approaches** 

### **DAC7** Reporting

- Extension of tax transparency rules to digital platforms
- Based on OECD model rules of reporting for platform operators
- Reporting Platform Operator must perform due diligence on each Reportable Seller
- Includes an obligation to collect, verify and determine reliability of VRN by 31 December and report to the competent authority in one Member State by 31 January
- Penalties to be effective, proportionate and dissuasive



#### **Digital services**

Increasing requirement for registration globally



## Digital service taxation

Unilateral rules with differing tax bases and rates



## Global developments

E-commerce businesses subject to fast changing regulation with bespoke approaches required for different jurisdictions – leads to complexity and expense





