



Introduction

- Watched live, this webinar qualifies for 1 PE point
- The button '[Ask a question]' allows you to ask a live question via chat
- Any other questions via your PwC advisor or fill in the form on pwc.nl
- View this webcast or presentation at a later stage
- Slides will become available afterwards
- Evaluation form afterwards



Taxation of the digital economy

OECD Pillar I & II Digital DAC^7 E-commerce and PSP's services taxes indirect taxes Many initiatives in New reporting CIT in a digital Important changes New reporting obligations for different countries environment in EU, UK, Norway, obligation for digital platforms payment service etc. Minimum CIT rate providers

Poll

For your business, how would you rate the impact of the new EU VAT rules for e-commerce on a scale from 1 to 5?

- A. 1. No impact
- B. 2. Low impact
- C. 3. Medium impact
- D. 4. High impact
- E. 5. Very high impact

Agenda

- 1. Welcome
- 2. Setting the scene
- 3. E-commerce from EU warehouses
- 4. E-commerce from non-EU warehouses
- 5. The role of logistics service providers
- 6. The role of platforms
- 7. Next steps & closing



Why new VAT rules?



VAT revenue losses

- Estimated EUR 7 billion annually
- Import exemption + undervaluation



VAT in country of consumption

- Supply of goods taxable in country of final destination
- Less distortion of competition



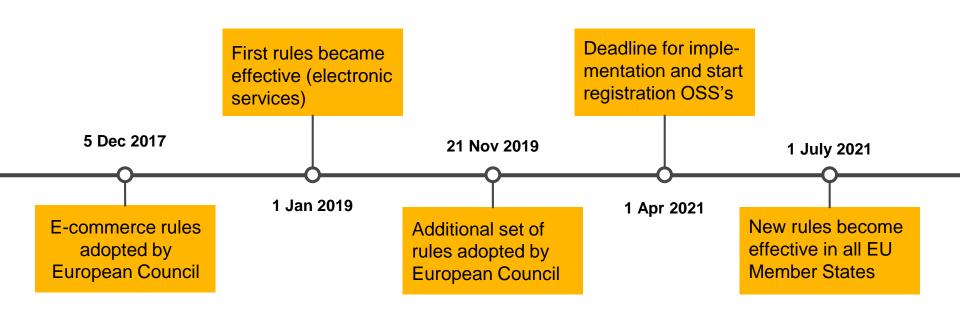
Simplification of compliance

- One Stop Shops (one return for EU B2C)
- Platform fiction (less taxable persons)



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Timeline of the new rules



EU distance sales

- B2C supplies of goods
- Cross border within EU
- Supplier arranges transport
- VAT in country of arrival
- No threshold per country

01



02

EU distance sales

- B2C supplies of goods
- Cross border within EU
- Supplier arranges transport
- VAT in country of arrival
- No threshold per country

01

Non-EU distance sales

- B2C supplies of goods
- Import from non-EU
- € 22 exemption abolished
- (Import) VAT in country of arrival

Supplier (EU/non-EU)



German VAT

Irish VAT

12 April 2021

EU distance sales

- B2C supplies of goods
- Cross border within EU
- Supplier arranges transport
- VAT in country of arrival
- No threshold per country

Non-EU distance sales

- B2C supplies of goods
- Import from non-EU
- € 22 exemption abolished
- (Import) VAT in country of arrival

02

03

01

One Stop Shops

One VAT return for:

- all EU distance sales (OSS)
- all non-EU distance sales ≤ € 150 (iOSS)
- certain B2C services (OSS)

EU distance sales Non-EU distance sales B2C supplies of goods - B2C supplies of goods Cross border within EU - Import from non-EU - € 22 exemption Supplier arranges abolished transport - VAT in country of (Import) VAT in country arrival of arrival No threshold per country 02 01 03 04 **One Stop Shops** One VAT return for: Platform fiction Platform deemed - all EU distance sales (OSS) supplier for all non-EU distance - EU distance sales by sales ≤ € 150 (iOSS) non-EU supplier certain B2C services - Non-EU distance sales < € 150 (OSS)

Invoicing obligations + data retention

- See the appendices for an overview of the invoicing and data retention obligations
- For intra-EU transactions, using OSS results in:
 - no invoicing obligations (general rule)
 - data retention according to one set of rules (for 10 years)



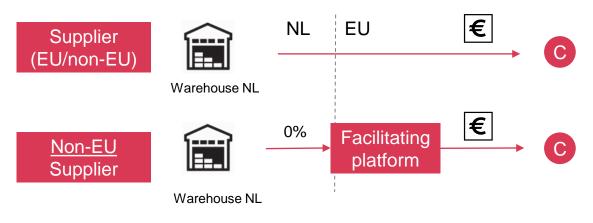
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Overview of new VAT rules

- VAT payable in country of arrival
- Unless < € 10,000 annual turnover from cross-border e-commerce





First step: Assessment

- Liable to VAT in more countries?
- What VAT rates are applicable and how to monitor? Will this have influence on pricing?
- VAT treatment of returned goods/repairs/replacements?



Second step: OSS registration?

Should I register for the Union Scheme One Stop Shop?

Advantages	Disadvantages
One registration and one return for all VAT on EU distance sales	No VAT recovery in OSS
Also for supplies from warehouses in other EU countries	All or nothing (all EU member states, no 'cherry picking')
No invoice obligations	Strict record keeping obligations

Third step: choices on local presence

What are the consequences for local presence and compliance obligations?

- Less local entities/establishments necessary?
- Deregistrations for VAT purposes?
- What about other compliance registrations (SAF-T, SII, Intrastat etc.).



Additional for non-EU supplier

How to differentiate between:

supplies via facilitating platform (local B2B 0%)

supplies without platform (destination B2C VAT)



Impact on the setup of your ERP system



Customer master data

Additional for non-EU supplier: with or without platform?

- End customer is always ship-to customer
- Either end customer or platform is sold-to customer

Data retention

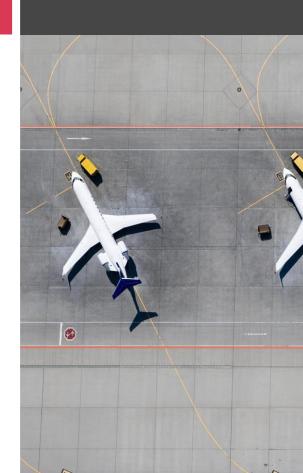
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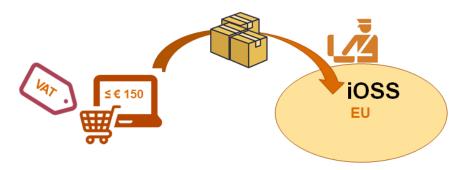
Shipments from non-EU warehouses

- + Customs!
- Low value consignment exemption for VAT (€ 22) abolished
- Low value consignment exemption for customs duties (€ 150) will remain
- Simplifications (LVC's only):
 - iOSS
 - special arrangements



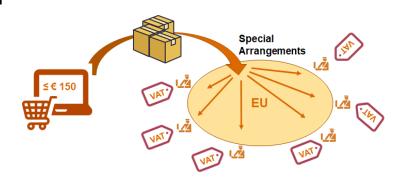
Non-EU warehouse: iOSS

- VAT due at check-out
- Exemption of VAT at import
- Obligations in only one member state
- Authorisation required
 - Non-EU companies require an 'intermediary'
- Returns: simple (invalidation of import and credit on iOSS)



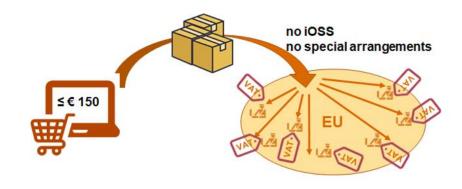
Non-EU warehouse: special arrangements

- No VAT due at checkout VAT is due at import
- Clearance in member state of destination!
- Deferred payment (monthly)
- VAT to be paid by consumer to broker (to be based on national legislation)
- Returns: simplified procedure for invalidation of import declaration



Non-EU warehouse: without simplification

- Up to € 150: clearance in member state of destination!
- 'Standard' procedure standard declarations standard simplifications
- Returns: require invalidation of import declaration



Impact on the setup of your ERP system



Tax setup

Additional for non-EU warehouse: value ≤ € 150

- Per consignment
- At moment the invoice is issued to end customer not known yet?

E-commerce PwC Data retention

12 April 202

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Logistics service providers/brokers

- 'Options' available depend on choices made by customers (sellers)
- Always a declaration required
- Type of declaration depends on:
 - 'model' chosen by seller (iOSS?)
 - status of the LSP (courier, postal operator)
- Liability
- Returns (invalidation of import)
 - team effort (requires broker involvement)



LSP - options

iOSS

- No payments (VAT exemption / duty exemption)
- iOSS authorization number is leading
- Value of consignments

Special Arrangements

- VAT due by recipient of goods (basic customs principles overruled)
- Up to € 150 only in country of destination
- VAT only due if effectively collected (therefore monthly statements)

Standard procedure

Impact on the setup of your ERP system



Customer master data

- Seller using iOSS or not
- Valid iOSS number seller

Data retention

PwC

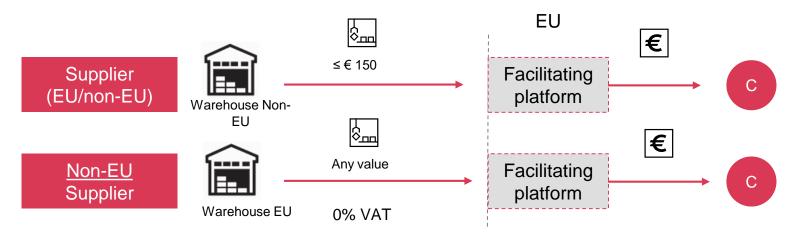
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Platform fiction

Platform deemed supplier in two instances:



 In other instances, platform (only) a service provider (if acting in name of supplier)

Poll

Do you think your business will qualify as a platform?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. I don't know

First step: Assessment

Which transactions are facilitated?

	EU-warehouse	Non-EU warehouse	
		≤€ 150	> € 150
EU supplier	Service only	Deemed supplier	Service only
Non-EU supplier	Deemed supplier	Deemed supplier	Service only

- What are the VAT consequences for each transaction?
- Is your platform willing to support all different options?

Second step: Register for OSS's

Formally an option, but commercially perhaps a must

	EU-warehouse	Non-EU warehouse	
		≤€ 150	> € 150
EU supplier	Service only	iOSS	Service only
Non-EU supplier	OSS (union scheme)	iOSS	Service only

Third step: aligning with suppliers and LSP's

- Timely informing your suppliers and their/your LSP's
- Many choices to be made, e.g.:
 - What information should be provided?
 - Which shipment terms are allowed?
 - Processes for returned goods?
- What are the consequences for the platform service fee?



Impact on the setup of your ERP system



Controls

Additional complexity for Platforms:

- Potentially involved in many different options/transactions.
- Highly dependent on information from suppliers.
- What controls/checks should be implemented?

Data retention

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Poll

How well prepared do you consider your business on a scale from 1 to 5?

- A. 1 Not prepared at all
- B. 2 First assessment performed
- C. 3 Implementation started
- D. 4 Almost finished
- E. 5 Fully prepared / no impact

The PwC approach (1/2)



Assess

- Cross border transactions?
- Returned goods?

- Value of consignments?
- Platforms involved?



Changes in business model?

- EU warehouse and/or entity?
- Pricing adjustments?

- Shipping conditions?
- Consignments > € 150?



Decide on special schemes

- Is OSS or iOSS beneficial?
- Member State of Identification?
- Intermediary required?



Register and deregister

- Start registration for special schemes early!
- Deregistration in other EU member states ASAP!



The PwC approach (2/2)



Stakeholder alignment

- New agreements with LSP's
- Alignment between supplier, platform and/or LSP



EU VAT Rates

- Which VAT rates apply to goods supplied?
- How to monitor changes in VAT rates?



Changes to ERP and IT systems

- Order process
- Mapping
- Entry to return

- Master data
- Tax codes
- Invoicing, etc.



Data retention and monitoring

- Possibility to retain data for 10 years?
- What automated controls can be implemented?



Get started today!

Get started today!

- Registration is open
- Only 3 months left to prepare your business



Closing

- Questions? Please contact your PwC advisor or let us know in the evaluation of this webcast.
- View this webcast or presentation at a <u>later stage</u>
- Stay up to date: register for our PwC Tax Newsletter on pwc.nl
- 'State of Tax' webcast series continues on <u>pwc.nl/evenementen</u>
- Please fill in the evaluation form

Evaluation

- How would you rate this webinar on a scale from 1 to 10?
- The content was relevant. (Totally agree/Agree/Neutral/Disagree/Totally disagree)
- Do you have any suggestions and/or comments?
- Do you have specific questions and would you like us to contact you?





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Appendix I: Invoicing obligation B2C supplies

Supply	Use of special scheme?	Invoicing obligation (VAT directive)	May member state impose invoicing obligation?	Which member state's invoicing requirements?
Non-EU distance	No use of iOSS	No (commercial invoice required for customs)	Yes	Member state of arrival
sales (import)	Use of iOSS	No (commercial invoice required for customs)	Yes	Member state of identification for iOSS
FII	No use of OSS	Yes	Yes	Member state of arrival
EU Distance sales	Use of OSS	No	No	Member State of identification for OSS (only in case of voluntary invoice)

Appendix II Invoicing obligation deemed supplies

Deemed supply	Place of departure	Invoicing obligation (VAT directive)	May member state impose invoicing obligation?	Which member state's invoicing requirements?
Supplier to platform	Non-EU warehouse	No (commercial invoice required for customs)	No	N/A
	EU warehouse	Yes	Yes	Member State of warehouse (B2B invoice with 0% VAT)
Platform to consumer	See appendix I			

Appendix III Data retention rules

Supply	Use of special scheme?	Data retention rules
Non-EU distance	No use of iOSS	None
sales (import)	Use of iOSS	Specific order data for 10 years
EU Distance sales	No use of OSS Use of OSS	Dependent on rules of each country of departure and arrival Specific order data for 10 years
Platforms	No use of iOSS/OSS Use of iOSS/OSS	Limited order data for 10 years + Dependent on rules of each country of departure and arrival Specific order data for 10 years