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Common themes in GST across China and India: What you should know

The Dbriefs Indirect Tax series

M.S. Mani / K Baskar / Candy Tang 26 February 2019

Agenda

- Goods and Service Tax (GST)
- Value Added Tax (VAT)
- Common themes
- Case studies
- Prospects for future
- Questions and answers

Goods and Service Tax (GST) India

Overview of GST

Journey so far





- Nation-wide roll out
- Nation-wide introduction of **GST**
- 36 States and Union territories introduced GST



Aug 2017

- Compliances re-defined
- New summarized return form (GSTR 3B) introduced



Oct/Nov 2017

- GST on supplies from unregistered suppliers suspended
- GST rates rationalization



July 2018

- Kev amendments in law
- Rates rationalization
- New return formats proposed
- Stringent credit conditions



Sep 2018

Tax

Collection at Source provisions introduced with effect from

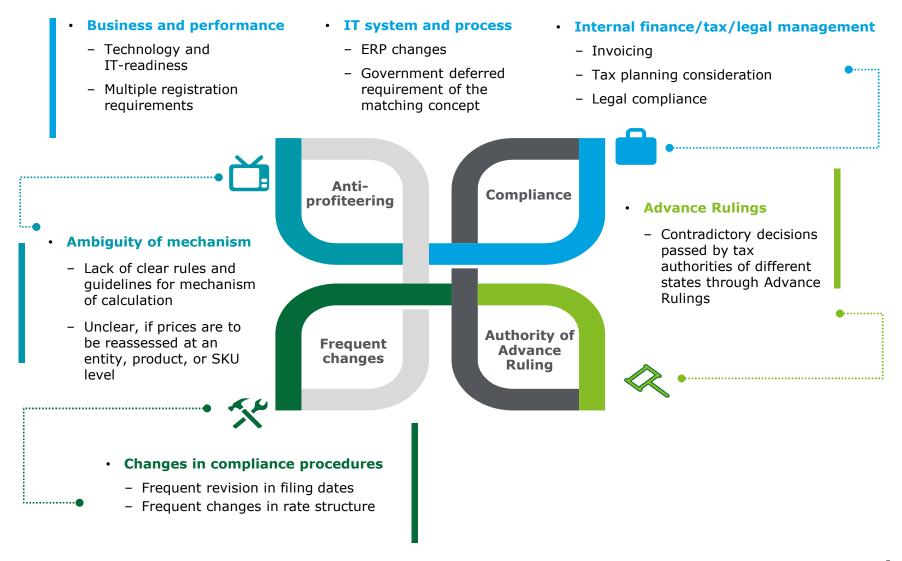
1 Oct 2018

- Further
 - simplification of GST rates and GST returns
 - Increase in tax base
 - IT system changes
 - Centralized Appellate Authority for Advance Rulings



Business impact

Challenges



Business impact

Avenues

Robust IT system and GST return simplification

Expansion of the threshold for composition scheme

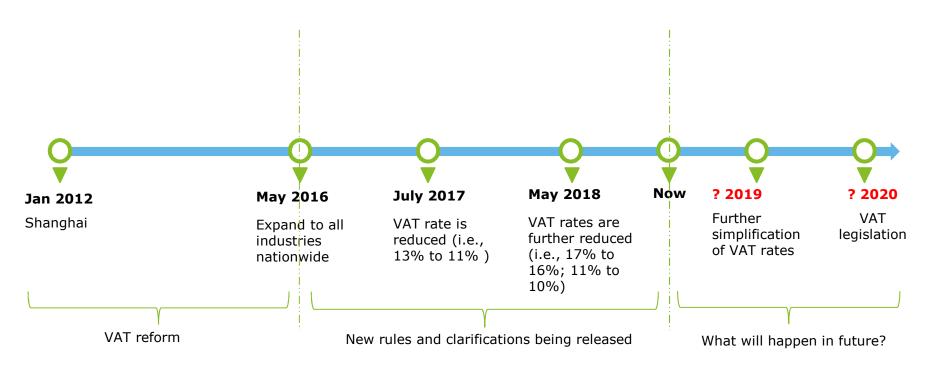
Widening scope of input tax credit

Supply of services to qualify as exports, even if payments are received in Indian Rupees, where permitted by the RBI

Industry recommendations considered for revision of tax rates

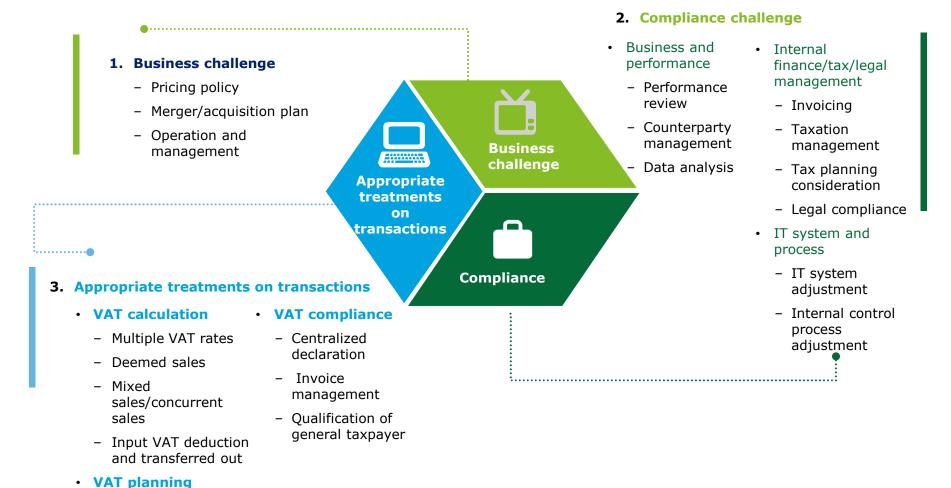
Value Added Tax (VAT) China

Overview of China VAT reform



Business impact

Challenges



Cross-border services

Tax-relief

Business impact Opportunities

Tax cut

- Significant tax reduction of over RMB2,000 billion as a result of the VAT reform in the past 5 years
- But how much a particular company can get varies, depending on
 - Industries
 - Bargaining power
 - Financial and tax management/control capabilities
 - Abilities to utilize the available tax incentives

Polling question 1

Whether changes in GST/VAT resulted in supply chain efficiencies in your organization?

- Significantly
- Moderately
- Did not affect
- Don't know/not applicable

Common themes India and China

Common themes - India Frequent changes

33 GST council meetings



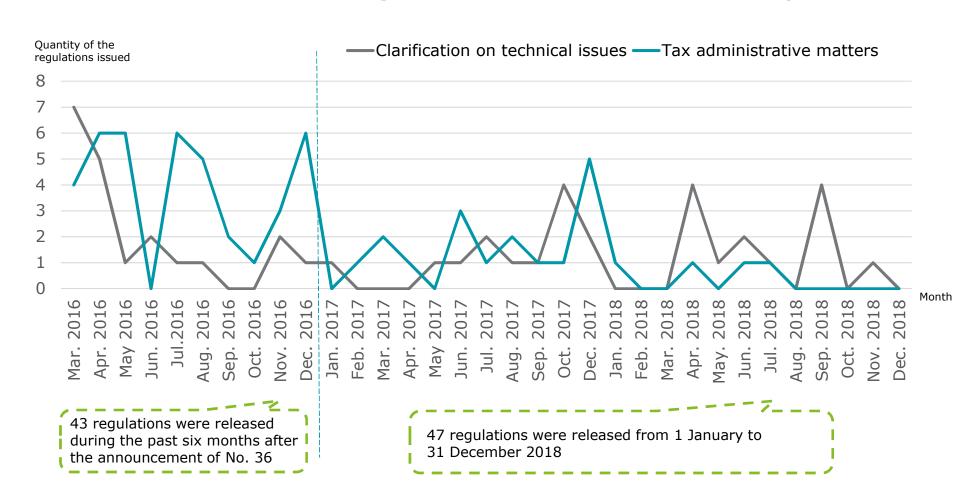
- 200+ central tax notifications*
- 90+ integrated tax notifications
- 85+ central tax circulars and orders
- 3+ integrated tax circulars and orders

Formation of more than 12 committees to examine specific issues and provide suggestions to the GST Council

^{*} Equivalent notifications for each of the 36 states and union territories

Common themes - China Frequent changes

New rules and clarifications being issued after the VAT reform was completed



Common themes - China Compliance oriented

Tax bureau

- Require taxpayers to properly handle tax compliance matters, including VAT invoicing and VAT reporting
- Enhance the risk management and control at the back side

Taxpayers

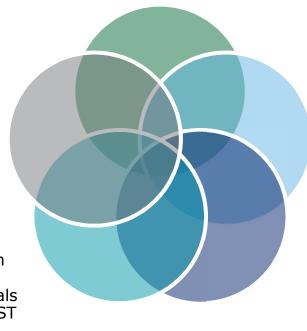
- Need to disclose more information as the VAT returns are getting more complicated with more detailed information to be filled out
- Need to enhance input VAT management, especially to avoid potential risks and losses for receiving fake VAT invoices

Common themes - India Compliance oriented

E-way bill norms to be made more stringent - taxpayers cannot generate e-way bill if they do not file GST returns for two consecutive tax periods

Maintenance of separate accounts across different states problematic

Additional costs in hiring experts/professionals for assistance in GST compliance



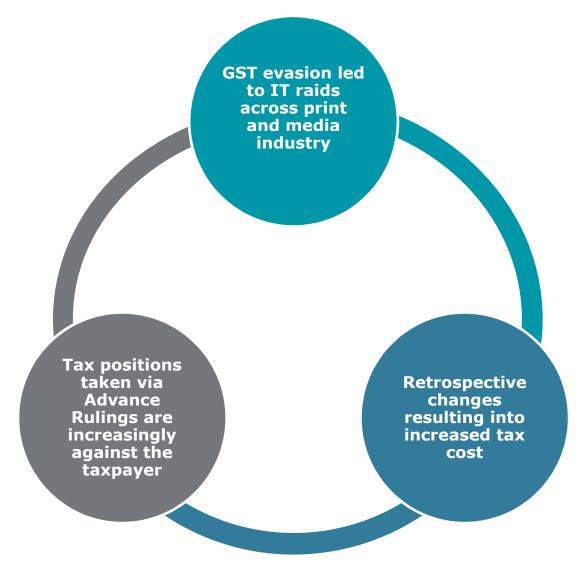
Continuous effort from the government to make return filing system simple

Reconciliation between vendors' sales data and the buyers purchases data by tax authorities

(GSTR 3B v. GSTR 2A)

Common themes - India

Revenue centric behaviour of tax authorities



Common themes - China Enhanced controls by tax authorities

Tax control and inspection		Our observation and insights
43	Big data and technology tool	 Golden Tax System upgraded to Phase III, which links up all taxes and all VAT invoices nationally
		 Technology approach: big data analysis in terms of selecting audit targets and risk areas
(Tax bureau's audit focus	 Fraud of export tax refund
		Fake VAT invoices
		 Inspection on key tax accounts
	New changes	 The state and local tax bureaus were combined in 2018 and the tax collection and management approaches have been changed

Common themes - China Data mining

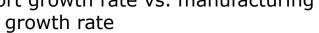
What does the tax bureau have?

- All VAT invoice information (sales and purchase)
- All import VAT information
- All tax returns information (indirect tax, direct tax, individual income tax, etc.)
- Financial statements (e.g., B&S and P&L)

What does the tax bureau do with these data?

Compare and reconcile the data from different sources and from different angles in order to identify potential noncompliant issues

- Fake VAT invoice (i.e., without valid underlying transactions) over the whole supply chain
- Significantly reduced VAT burden
- VAT burden rate compared with the margin rate of the company
- Benchmarking the company's VAT burden with the industry number
- Inconsistency in terms of revenue amongst VAT invoiced amount, VAT returns, EIT returns, P&L
- Export growth rate vs. manufacturing cost growth rate



Common themes - India 360 degree tax profiling of taxpayer

- GST network to detect the cases of mismatch
 - Non-filing of returns
 - Invoicing differences
 - Eligibility of credits

 Used for persona based analysis, predictive analysis, fraud and anomaly detection, statistical scoring, 360 degree view of taxpayers, circular trading, and network analysis

Business intelligence and analytics to detect tax evasion

 Technology enabled assessment/scrutiny Technology to keep track of those suppliers who are moving goods (using Way Bills) without filing returns

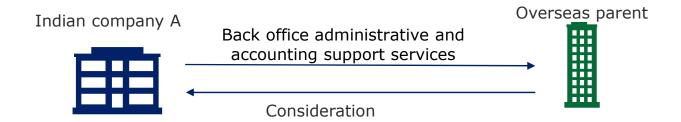
Polling question 2

Whether filings under the GST/VAT has led to simplification?

- Large scale simplifications
- Moderate simplifications
- Increased compliances
- Don't know/not applicable

Case studies India and China

Case studies: revenue centric approach by tax authorities India – case 1



Decision

 Back office services nature of arranging and facilitating of supply of goods or services qualify as intermediary services

Implication

- GST vis-à-vis Service tax resulted in varied interpretations on scope of 'intermediary services' and thereby taxability of back office services
- Although back office services would not qualify as intermediary services, marketing support services, may be viewed as arranging/facilitating supply between the overseas client and their customer

Way forward

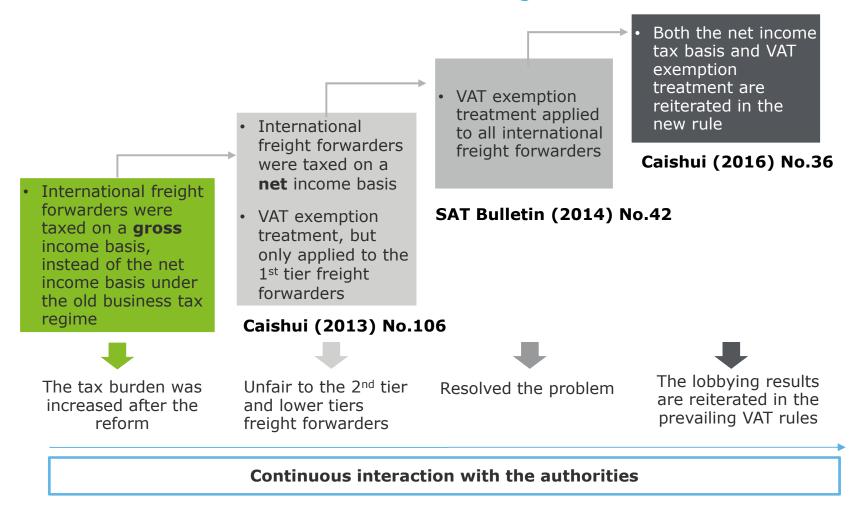
- Customer agreements to be revisited to review the services being provided
- Reviewing the transaction structure and contracts to ensure that the same does not negate the export position adopted by the company/ies

Vservglobal Private Limited – Maharashtra Advance Ruling

Case studies: interaction with the authorities

China - case 1

The evolvement of VAT rules for international freight forwarders

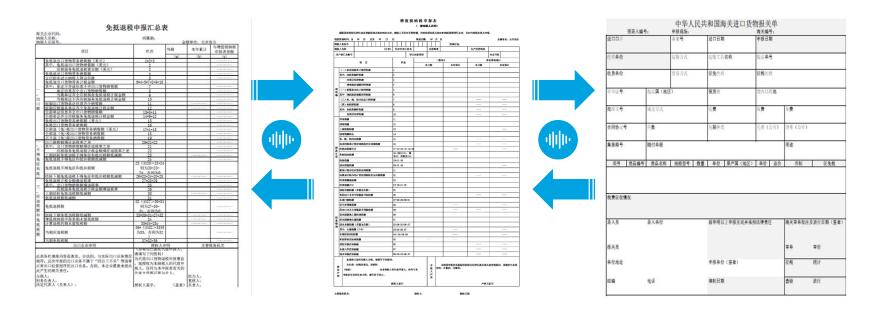


Case studies: data mining

China – case 2

Case sharing

- Based on big data, cross check amongst the monthly VAT returns, export VAT refund returns, and customs declaration information
- Any inconsistency being identified may result into an inspection or audit



Case studies: frequent changes

China – case 3

Background and questions

- Company A is a manufacturing company and engaged in producing and sales of its own products
- On 1 May 2018, the VAT rate applicable to the company's products was reduced from 17% to 16%. What should the company do to deal with this VAT rate change?

Our observations and suggestions

This 1% rate cut is not merely a finance/tax thing, but also has impacts from business perspective

Finance/tax side

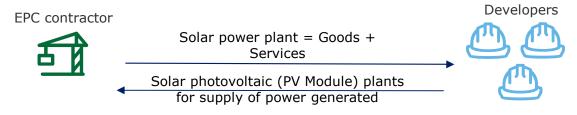
- Financial/tax impact analysis
- VAT rate change in the ERP system
- VAT invoicing issue, especially for the transition period
- Amendments on internal control procedures

Business side

- Pricing policy change
- Amendment on contract terms
- Negotiation with customers and vendors on the proposed changes on pricing, invoicing and contractual terms because of this rate change

Case studies: frequent changes

India – case 2



Consideration

Decision

 Supply of the PV module of the solar power plant not naturally bundled with the supply of the remaining components of the solar power plant

Implication

- Solar power generating systems and parts for their manufacture taxable at concessional rate of 5%
- General apprehension in the solar industry as to whether such a contract would qualify as a "works contract" or as a "composite supply" or "individual supply of goods and services"
- Adverse Ruling to result in increase in cost of setting-up of solar power plants

Way forward

 Government to recommend that solar power generating system and parts thereof will attract 5 percent GST and for EPC contracts, it is assumed that 70 percent of the cost will be at 5 percent

Giriraj Renewables Private LTD- Karnataka Advance Ruling

Polling question 3

Whether GST/VAT filings increasing the IT spend, thereby increasing the compliance cost of the organization?

- Substantially
- Moderately
- Low spend
- Don't know/not applicable

Imminent developmentsIndia and China

Imminent developments India

	Reduce the slabs of GST rates	Government looking at having only two tax slabs
	Increased tax base	Broaden tax base to petroleum products
	Further refinement of returns	 Simplification of periodical returns (monthly and annual returns)
	Refund mechanism	Robust refund mechanism to process the refunds without lesser human intervention
	Advance Rulings	 Creation of centralized appellate authority for Advance Rulings
	Technology and GST	Dependence on technology to increase in future
Ω≡	Data profiling	 Linking of GST data with the other databases as available with the Revenue authorities
☆	GST compliance rating	Emergence of a compliance rating system
SS HTM	State specific Cess	Emergence of State specific cess in national GST

Imminent developments China

(d ₀)	Reduce the bands of VAT rates	• It is the direction to reduce the VAT rates from three bands (i.e., 16%, 10%, and 6%) to two bands
\$	Refund the excessive input VAT credit balance	 It is expected that the government may consider refunding the excessive input VAT credit balance to companies in a wider range this year
8	Further refine VAT rules	 SAT/MOF are working on VAT treatments on financial services (such as the input VAT creditability of interest), possibly followed by construction and real estate sectors No significant changes are expected for lifestyle sector
	Further develop technology in tax management	 The tax authorities are more and more relying on technology and data mining to identify the potential risk areas and audit targets E-invoicing?
	VAT legislation	Expected in 2020?

Questions and answers

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Contact information



M.S. Mani Tax Partner Deloitte Mumbai, India msmani@deloitte.com



K BaskarTax Partner
Deloitte Bangalore, India kbaskar@deloitte.com



Candy TangTax Director
Deloitte Shanghai, China catang@deloitte.com.cn

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