



VAT GAP **IN THE EU**



2023 REPORT **COUNTRY CHAPTER CZECHIA**

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Introduction

This document contains a country-specific excerpt from the 2023 VAT gap report. The full report includes more detailed methodology discussions and country-specific information for all 27 EU Member States concerning VAT compliance. It can be downloaded here [VAT Gap - European Commission \(europa.eu\)](https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/vat-gap-report-2023).

Value Added Tax (VAT) in the European Union (EU) is a broad-based tax levied on goods and services used or consumed in the territory of the EU. It serves as one of the core revenue sources for the EU Member States and VAT rules play a very important role in the EU Single Market. In 2021, the contribution of VAT accounted for approximately 27 percent of the total yearly tax receipts for general government in the EU¹. It is also used as a reference to calculate the EU's own resources. A rate of 0.3 percent applies to each EU member's harmonised VAT base. Thus, VAT-based resources in 2021 amounted to 17.97 EUR billion and 11 percent of the EU's total own resources.

One of the key challenges of meeting the fiscal objective of VAT is taxpayer non-compliance with VAT payment obligations. The forms of such non-compliance range from the legal exploitation of loopholes in tax systems to evasion or organised large-scale tax fraud. These are the underlying drivers of the *VAT compliance gap*, the difference between the tax revenue that would be collected in the case of full compliance and the actual VAT receipts. Non-compliance could also be non-intentional and result, among others, from administrative errors, omissions, and non-fraudulent bankruptcies. Tax fraud, evasion, and avoidance, which are the core interest of this study, cost EU Member States' budgets billions of euros every year. They also threaten the principle of fair taxation and impede fairness of competition between businesses.

Other important sources of the forgone VAT revenue are the policy decisions narrowing the tax base or reducing VAT liability for certain parts of the tax base. These choices are made to meet distributional objectives or to provide certain incentives for taxpayers at the cost of VAT revenue. They could also be taken due to difficulties imposing payments on certain taxpayers or on certain types of goods and services. The policy decisions reducing tax revenue are often referred to as *tax expenditures*. The fiscal cost of the VAT expenditures is highly inter-related with the broad measure of the departure of the VAT base and effective rates from the notional VAT system, the so-called *VAT policy gap*, which is also addressed by this report. The policy gap is an indicator of the additional VAT revenue that could theoretically (i.e., under the assumption of perfect tax compliance) be generated if a uniform VAT rate is applied to the final domestic use of all goods and services by households.

The relevance of the problem of lost VAT revenue due to non-compliance and the design of the VAT rules would be largely unknown without tax gap estimates. These estimates not only serve as a useful tool to understand the overall size of the revenue losses in VAT but also help to understand their nature, which is crucial for making well-grounded policy decisions and improvements to tax administration. The estimates of the tax gap components and their evolution in time provide insights on the strategies and measures that improve the efficiency of VAT collection.

¹ Eurostat GOV_10A_TAXAG dataset.

I. Economic and policy context in the EU

In 2021, both real and nominal GDP increased in all 27 EU Member States. This growth was to a large extent a result of the gradual recovery of economies from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Given this context, macroeconomic figures for 2021 are hard to compare against any other recent year. In total, the EU-27 economy grew by 5.6 percent in real terms compared to 2020.

Another factor influencing VAT compliance may be the level of support measures, which are often contingent on paying taxes. In 2021, several EU Member States introduced temporary changes to their VAT systems. All in all, the total net balance of general government in the EU-27, which may serve as an indicator of the strength of support measures and economic situation, rose from -6.7 percent in 2020 to -4.8 percent in 2021².

VAT compliance might also be affected by changes in the structure of expenditure – changes in the share of purchases of services provided by sectors where non-compliance tends to be higher, for example those related to tourism, hospitality, and entertainment can impact overall compliance.

The number of bankruptcies – which could be treated as an indicator of broader liquidity problems – rose in the first three quarters of the year compared to the same period in 2020, with the largest increase (27.1 percent) in Q2 and smallest in Q4 (by 5.0 percent).³ This increase could suggest that, despite the recovery, many firms suffered from the economic turbulences related to the pandemic and the gradual withdrawal of support measures.

II. VAT compliance gap in the EU

Total EU-27 VAT revenue and VAT liability increased in all years except for 2020, where both fell below the levels observed in 2017. In 2021, revenue and liability recovered and exceeded the values observed before the COVID-19 pandemic. Amid these extraordinary conditions, the VAT compliance gap continued to narrow albeit at a significantly faster pace.

In 2021, the VAT compliance gap amounted to EUR 60.6 billion or – in relative terms – 5.3 percent of the VAT Total Tax Liability (VTTL) -the tax revenue that would be collected in the case of full compliance-. Compared to 2020, the gap went down by EUR 38.7 billion or 4.3 percent of the VTTL (see Figure 1).

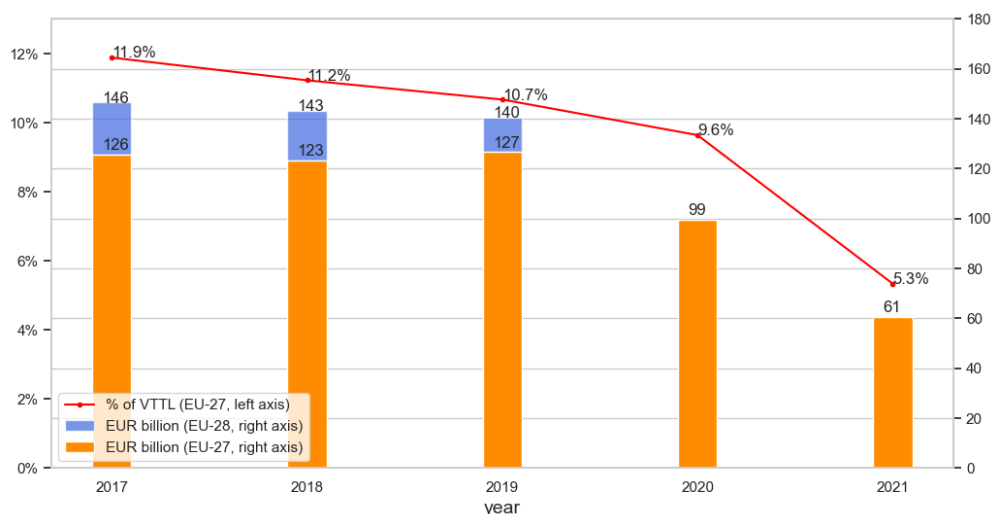
The unprecedented decline of the EU-wide VAT compliance gap of over EUR 65 billion and over 5 pp between 2019 and 2021 calls for a thorough examination of the underlying data sources and assumptions. The change in the VAT compliance gap between 2019 and 2021 was driven primarily by shifts in the VAT revenue, whereas the estimated VTTL in 2021 was nearly identical to its value observed in 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic.

This suggests that the changes in the VAT compliance gap result from shifts in “recorded values” rather than changes in the estimated “unobserved” revenue potential. The stability of the VTTL was accompanied by the stability of its two main components, the nominal base, and the effective rate.

² https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/gov_10dd_edpt1/default/table?lang=en.

³ https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/STS_RB_Q_custom_4329332/default/table?lang=en.

Figure 1: Evolution of the VAT compliance gap in the EU-27 and EU-28 (% of the VTTL and EUR billion, 2017-2021)⁴



Source: own calculations, [download underlying data](#).

Although there is some uncertainty around certain components of the calculation, much of the reduction in compliance appears to be robust and justified by the sharp increase in VAT receipts. The estimates of the VAT compliance gap are subject to revision due to future updates of national accounts figures, but a substantial revision of the EU-wide trend of VAT compliance is unlikely.

III. VAT policy gap in the EU

The VAT policy gap captures the effects of the departure of the tax base from the theoretical one and lower than standard VAT rates applied to certain parts of the tax base. Compared to the VAT compliance gaps, the VAT policy gaps have remained much more stable. For the EU-27 overall, the average VAT policy gap level in 2021 was approximately 44.9 percent of the notional ideal revenue, which is a slight, 0.3 pp, decline from the value recorded in 2020. At the same time, the public services gap further increased, which indicates an incline in expenses on public services, mostly medical treatment. In nominal terms, the policy gap in 2021 amounted to EUR 1 127 billion, which, due to an incline in the overall tax base largely driven by price inflation, was approximately EUR 77 billion higher than in 2020.

Of the average value of 44.9 percent, in 2021, approximately 10.4 percent can be attributed to the application of various reduced and super reduced rates. The VAT exemption gap, interpreted as the share of notional ideal revenue forgone due to exemptions or maintaining components of household final consumption outside the VAT base, was on average 34.5 percent in 2021.

⁴ It is important to note that the 2020 results consider the EU-27, accounting for BREXIT in January 2020. As a reference, some graphs and tables until year 2019 present the EU-28 estimates including the UK.

IV. VAT compliance and policy gaps – results for Czechia

This section presents the VAT gap estimates and discusses the economic and policy developments that might have affected value and dynamics for Czechia⁵. The chapter also contains highlights enumerating and discussing the main developments in the VAT gaps as well as calculation-related issues. It also presents road signalling which indicates the confidence around the VAT compliance gap.



- Estimates based on relatively up-to-date information with no or very limited unexplained volatility which could signal inaccuracies.



- Estimates based on somewhat outdated information or relatively large unexplained volatility of estimates.



- Estimates based on some very outdated information or very large unexplained volatility of estimates.

⁵ Source of information: Eurostat (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, NAMA_10_GDP, TIPSUN20, EARN_NT_TAXRATE, PRC_HICP_AIND and TOUR_OCC_NINAT) and Our World in Data (<https://ourworldindata.org/coronavirus>).

Czechia

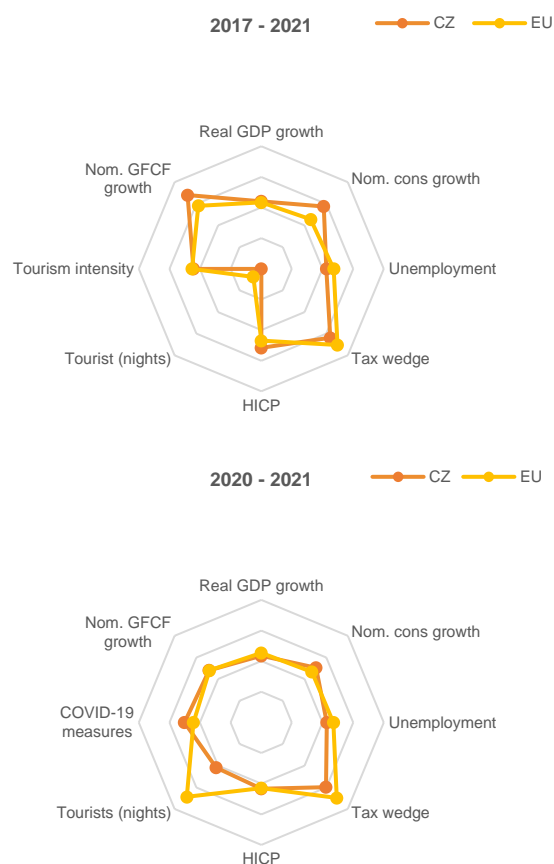
Economic and policy context

Czechia saw a relatively weak post-COVID-19 economic recovery with a real GDP growth rate of only 3.6 percent in 2021. As a result, real GDP in 2021 was ca. 2.4 percent below the value recorded for 2019. Despite this subdued recovery, the unemployment rate remained low at only 2.8 percent. And even with the increase in the intensity of the COVID-19 containment measures, the tourism sector recovered slightly (increase in nights spent by tourists of 1.7 percent). Household and NPISH final consumption in nominal terms went sharply up (+10.5 percent). Together with the solid growth of GFCF of 8.2 percent, they all contributed to the large growth of the VTTL. Inflation, measured as the average change in the HICP, was somewhat above the EU average (3.3 percent).

Between 2017 and 2021, Czechia was characterised by a robust GDP growth of 4.1 percent (in real terms) and a comparably high price inflation of 11.6 percent. Nominal household and NPISH consumption increased by 17.6 percent and GFCF went up by 28.1 percent, which led to a large increase in the VTTL. By 2021, the tourism sector had not returned to its size in 2017, which is reflected in the drop in nights spent by tourists in hotel establishments.

Highlights

- In November 2021, VAT on supplies of electricity and gas was temporarily suspended.
- In 2021, the VAT compliance gap in Czechia continued its downward trend reaching 7 percent of the VTTL. This trend is expected to continue into 2022. The stability of this trend from 2019 is also a signal that there was no major issue with recording deferred VAT payments in VAT revenue between 2020 and 2021.
- As a consequence of improved compliance, C-efficiency increased by 2 pp in 2021. At the same time, the policy gap steadily increased over the years – mostly as a consequence of the increased share of expenditure on exempt services.



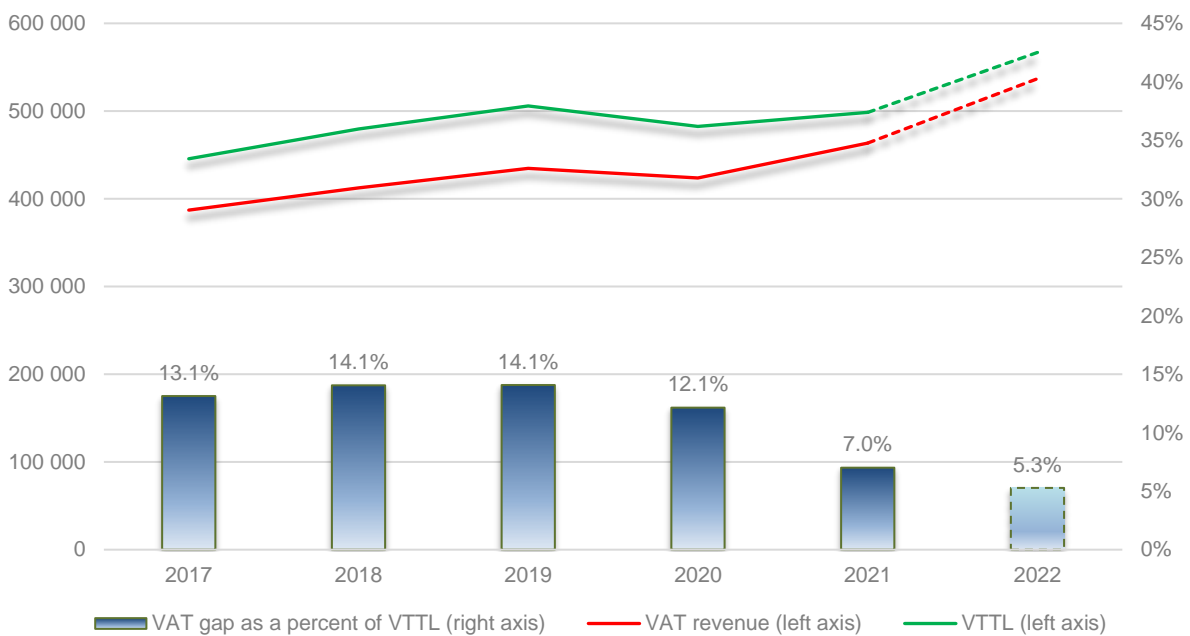
Variable	2017-2021		2020-2021	
	CZ	EU	CZ	EU
GDP (real, % change)	4.1	3.4	3.6	5.4
HH/NPISH cons. (nom)	17.6	5.7	10.5	6.7
Unemployment rate	2.5	7.4	2.8	7.1
Tax wedge	23.7	30.4	19.7	29.7
HICP	11.6	7.0	3.3	2.9
Tourist nights (% change)	-40.0	-32.6	1.7	28.8
Tourist nights (average)	4.3	5.2	-	-
COVID-19 measures (change)	-	-	10.1	4.3
GFCF (nom, % change)	28.1	18.1	8.2	8.0

Source: Eurostat



Table 1: CZ: VAT compliance gaps, VAT receipts, composition of VTTL (CZK million, 2017-2022)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
VTTL	445 597	479 666	505 825	482 445	498 452	566 823
o/w liability on household final consumption	280 660	293 848	304 328	279 104	289 005	
o/w liability on gov. and NPISH final consumption	20 740	22 969	25 006	26 421	26 578	
o/w liability on intermediate consumption	84 390	89 868	95 292	95 504	99 142	
o/w liability on GFCF	59 904	71 452	79 506	80 888	83 807	
o/w net adjustments	- 97	1 529	1 693	528	- 81	
VAT revenue	387 074	412 271	434 627	423 868	463 521	536 897
VAT compliance gap	58 523	67 395	71 198	58 577	34 931	
VAT compliance gap (percent of VTTL)	13.1%	14.1%	14.1%	12.1%	7.0%	5.3%
VAT compliance gap change since 2017					-6.1 pp	

Figure 1: CZ: VAT compliance gap, VAT revenue, and VTTL⁶

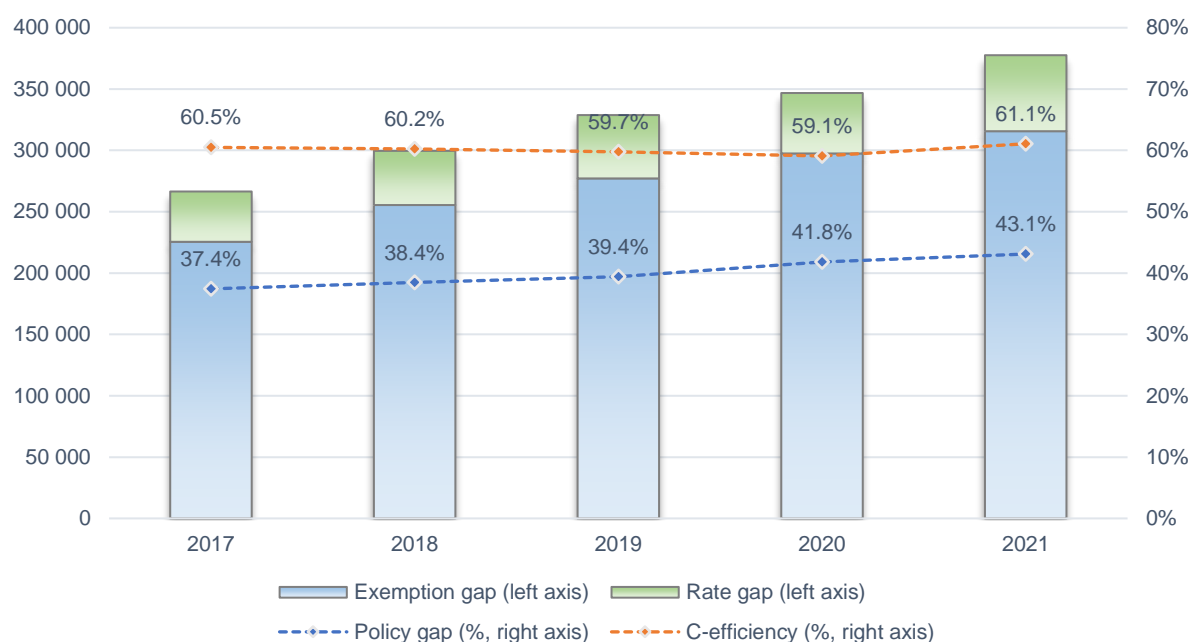
Source: own calculation, [download underlying data](#).

⁶ The confidence around the estimates for 2022 is higher as they are based on a simplified methodology and more aggregate data.

Table 2: CZ: VAT policy gap and its components (CZK million, 2017-2021)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
VAT policy gap	266 493	299 595	328 776	346 772	377 593
Rate gap	41 006	44 140	51 631	49 257	61 947
Exemption gap	225 487	255 454	277 145	297 515	315 646
<i>o/w imputed rents</i>	59 790	67 248	72 378	75 473	77 528
<i>o/w public services</i>	120 302	128 440	139 415	155 333	168 947
<i>o/w financial services</i>	14 900	14 342	14 405	16 952	17 894
Actionable exemption gap	30 495	45 424	50 947	49 757	51 277
Actionable policy gap	71 501	89 565	102 578	99 014	113 224
C-efficiency	60.49%	60.21%	59.74%	59.09%	61.08%

Figure 2: CZ: VAT policy gap, rate gap, and exemption gap



Source: own calculation, [download underlying data](#).

V. Data availability and reliability

The major risk factor for the study and its continuation in the future is related to the availability of the data necessary to calculate the VTTL model parameters. As discussed in EC/CASE (2022), it was expected that in total less than 50 percent of the information that was gathered earlier from the Own Resource Submission (ORS) would be available for the calculation of the 2021 VTTL in this vintage of the study. Moreover, the availability of information was expected to vary substantially across Member States. In addition to the scarcity of granular and timely information necessary to calculate model parameters, some delays and inaccuracies in national accounts data caused by the COVID-19 pandemic were expected. In addition to the inaccuracies related to availability, timeliness, and granularity of information, the accuracy of VAT compliance gap estimates could largely be affected by the content and quality of the information. However, the quality of the aggregate information used in the calculation cannot be fully controlled for.

This study supported the projection from the earlier analysis. Around 60 percent of the overall information used earlier for estimating model parameters was made available for the study team. The information needed to estimate the most important parameters was available, sufficiently granular, and up to date for over 80 percent of the Member States.

This indicates that the accuracy of estimates has not decreased dramatically and that the continuation of the top-down consumption-side approach is still the only method that can be employed for all Member States. The exchanges with Member State administrations signalled that most of the Member States continue to gather relevant data and that they are able to share it for the purposes of the VAT Gap in the EU study.

For a comprehensive overview of the data availability and reliability, as well as scope and methodology of the study, please consult the full resource [VAT Gap - European Commission \(europa.eu\)](https://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/vat-gap)

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