



VAT GAP **IN THE EU**



2023 REPORT

COUNTRY CHAPTER HUNGARY

CASE - Center for Social and Economic Research
WIFO - Austrian Institute of Economic Research

*Taxation and
Customs Union*

EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union
Directorate C – Indirect taxation and tax administration
Unit C.5 – Economic analysis and taxation of exempted sectors

E-mail: TAXUD-UNIT-C5@ec.europa.eu@ec.europa.eu

*European Commission
B-1049 Brussels*

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).

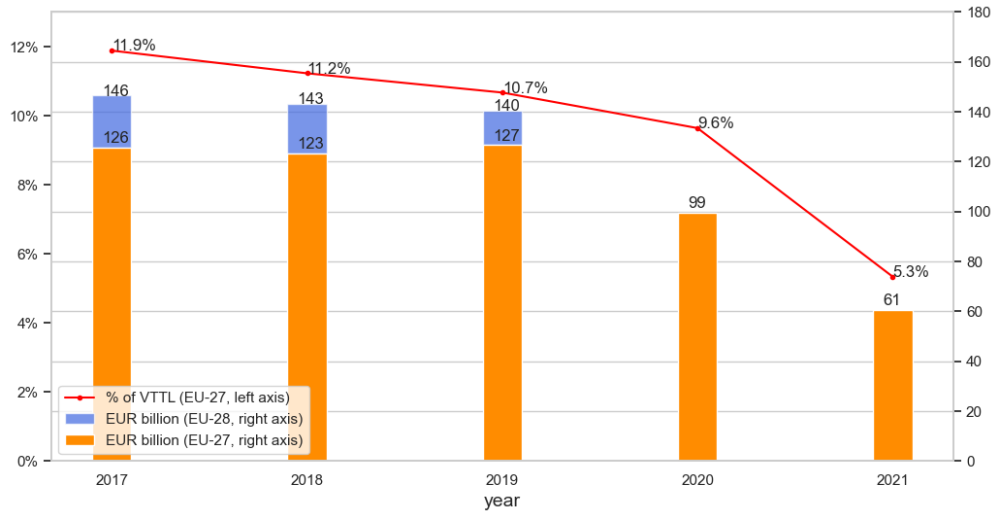
The unprecedented decline of the EU-wide VAT compliance gap of over EUR 65 billion and over 5 pp between 2019 and 2021 calls for a thorough examination of the underlying data sources and assumptions. The change in the VAT compliance gap between 2019 and 2021 was driven primarily by shifts in the VAT 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 Hungary

This section presents the VAT gap estimates and discusses the economic and policy developments that might have affected value and dynamics for Hungary⁵. 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>).

Hungary

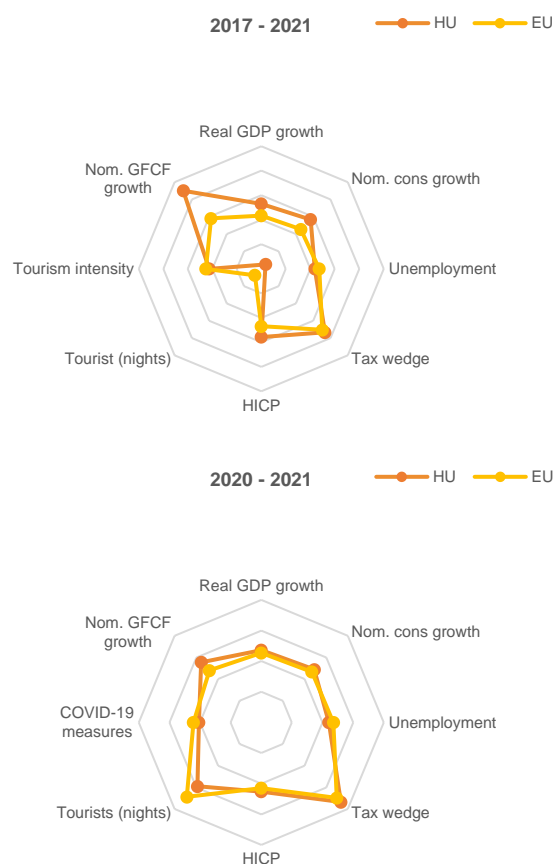
Economic and policy context

Hungary saw a strong economic recovery in 2021 with a real GDP growth rate of 7.2 percent. As a result, GDP recorded in 2021 exceeded the 2019 pre-COVID-19 value by 2.4 percent. The intensity of COVID-19 measures remained almost unchanged in 2021 and the number of nights spent by tourists saw a moderate rebound of 19 percent. The growth of nominal consumption expenditures of households and NPISH of 9 percent and a fast GFCF incline (15.5 percent) led to a sharp increase in the VTTL. Inflation, measured as change in the HICP, was 5.2 percent, i.e., 2.3 pp above the EU average.

Looking at 2017-2021, the economic situation was favourable for sealing the gaps. The economy increased by 13.1 percent in real terms. Relatively high inflation and real growth led to significant hikes in the nominal aggregates. Importantly, GFCF, which increased by over 50 percent, was a solid contributor to GDP growth. The post-COVID-19 recovery in the number of nights spent by tourists in hotel establishments was still very incomplete (-45.0 percent compared to 2017). Yet, the economy of Hungary, with a tourism intensity of only 2.7 nights per inhabitant, is relatively less dependent on the tourism and hospitality sectors which were strongly affected by the COVID-19 crisis.

Highlights

- As of 2021, Hungary reduced the VAT rate applicable to the sale of residential properties (up to 150 sqm) from 27 to 5 percent.
- The compliance gap in Hungary has followed a steady and steep decline since 2017, reaching as low as 4.4 percent of the VTTL in 2021. Overall, the change in the compliance gap between 2017 and 2021 amounted to almost 10 pp. Yet, the fast estimates for 2022 show that the gap in 2022 might increase.
- Despite the increase in the policy gap between 2017 and 2021, the increase in compliance led to a substantial improvement of the C-efficiency (from 53.7 percent in 2017 to 60.1 percent in 2021).



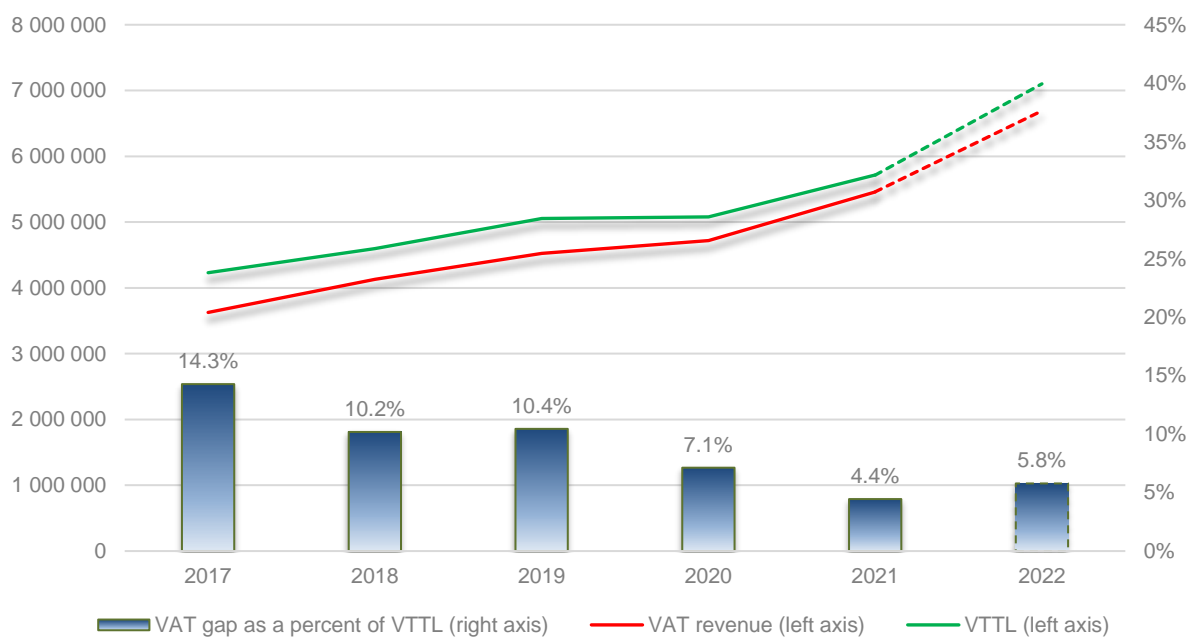
Variable	2017-2021		2020-2021	
	HU	EU	HU	EU
GDP (real, % change)	13.1	3.4	7.2	5.4
HH/NPISH cons. (nom)	16.9	5.7	9.0	6.7
Unemployment rate	3.8	7.4	4.1	7.1
Tax wedge	33.5	30.4	33.5	29.7
HICP	15.8	7.0	5.2	2.9
Tourist nights (% change)	-45.0	-32.6	19.0	28.8
Tourist nights (average)	2.7	5.2	-	-
COVID-19 measures (change)	-	-	0.8	4.3
GFCF (nom, % change)	50.1	18.1	15.5	8.0

Source: Eurostat



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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
VTTL	4 230 389	4 597 782	5 054 865	5 079 051	5 714 264	7 101 701
o/w liability on household final consumption	2 946 099	3 042 548	3 300 236	3 148 107	3 552 494	
o/w liability on gov. and NPISH final consumption	130 509	150 996	197 738	251 972	283 793	
o/w liability on intermediate consumption	581 986	650 313	709 368	764 951	869 770	
o/w liability on GFCF	512 717	712 525	825 792	902 596	990 013	
o/w net adjustments	59 079	41 400	21 731	11 425	18 193	
VAT revenue	3 626 566	4 129 537	4 526 757	4 717 048	5 460 243	6 691 200
VAT compliance gap	603 824	468 245	528 108	362 003	254 021	
VAT compliance gap (percent of VTTL)	14.3%	10.2%	10.4%	7.1%	4.4%	5.8%
VAT compliance gap change since 2017					-9.8 pp⁶	

Figure 1: HU: VAT compliance gap, VAT revenue, and VTTL⁷

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

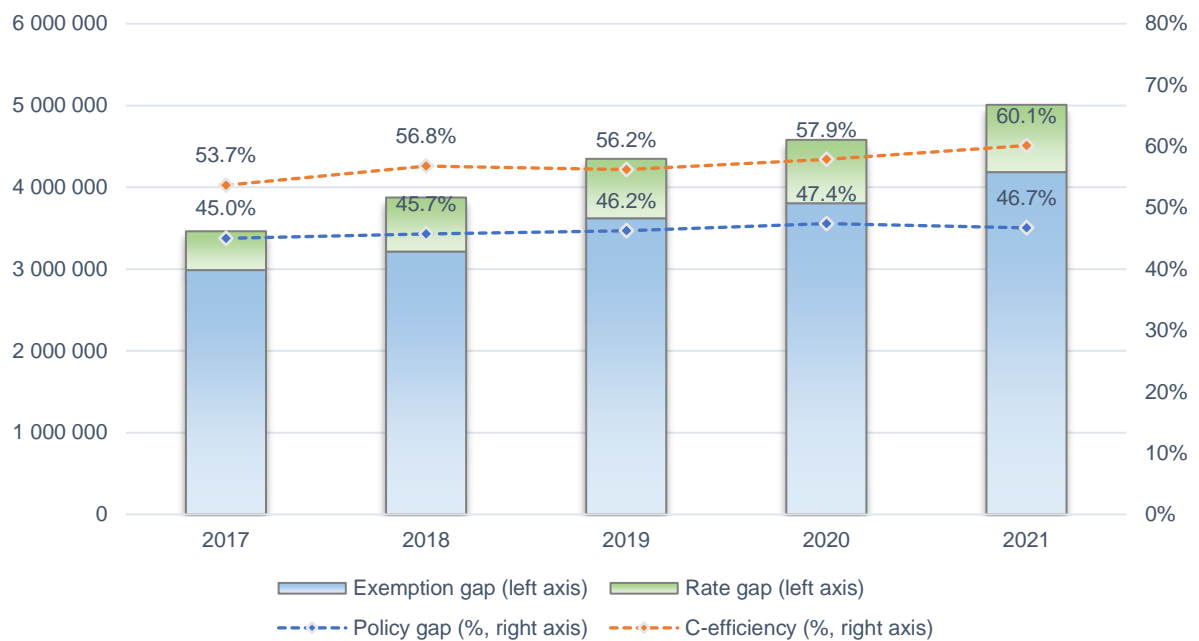
⁶ Numbers do not add up due to rounding.

⁷ The level of confidence around estimates for 2021 is higher as they are based simplified methodology and more aggregate data.

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
VAT policy gap	3 462 444	3 874 971	4 347 895	4 579 978	5 008 257
Rate gap	475 023	661 116	726 914	774 894	823 014
Exemption gap	2 987 421	3 213 855	3 620 981	3 805 084	4 185 243
<i>o/w imputed rents</i>	637 596	728 190	850 096	903 957	1 013 600
<i>o/w public services</i>	1 448 037	1 441 032	1 547 762	1 623 405	1 817 667
<i>o/w financial services</i>	257 040	260 887	290 962	318 271	357 348
Actionable exemption gap	644 748	783 746	932 162	959 451	996 627
Actionable policy gap	1 119 771	1 444 862	1 659 076	1 734 344	1 819 641
C-efficiency	53.68%	56.76%	56.21%	57.88%	60.14%

Figure 2: HU: 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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