

Insights into the drive to VAT modernisation in Africa

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Going digital

Revenue authorities across the globe are increasingly "going digital" by placing reliance on technology, data and artificial intelligence to make it easier for taxpayers to comply, for revenue authorities to improve and simplify enforcement efforts and for governments to ultimately increase tax collection.

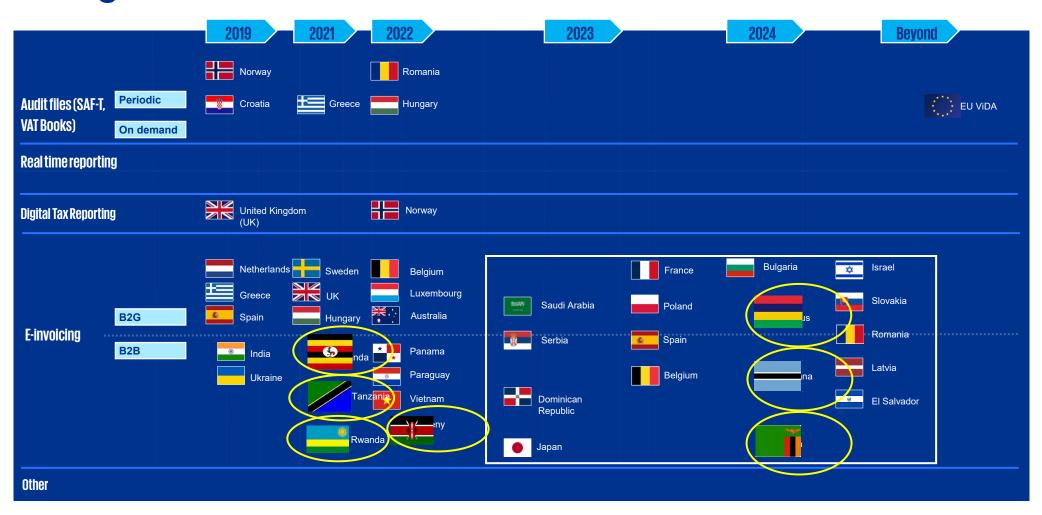
Africa is certainly no exception.

In this session, KPMG specialists will discuss recent tax digitalization/modernization developments on the continent with a focus on Value-Added Tax.





Global trends in managing Indirect Tax Compliance — What has changed?





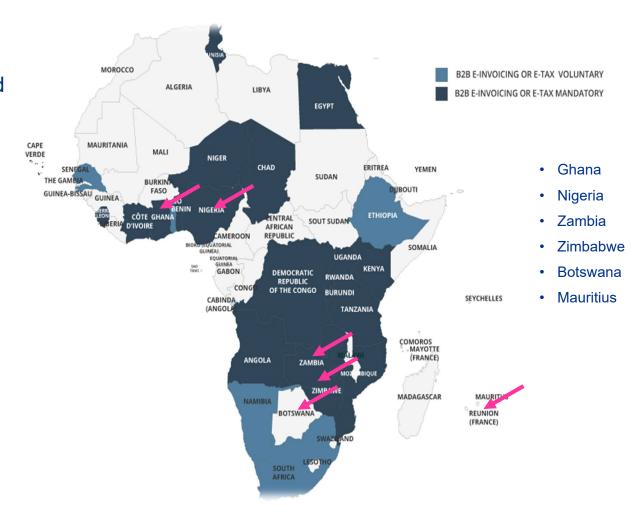
e-Invoicing in Africa

The majority of African countries have initiated plans for the digital transition of their administrations.

The implementation of e-Invoicing and Electronic VAT Reporting systems stands out among the measures undertaken by the different governments.

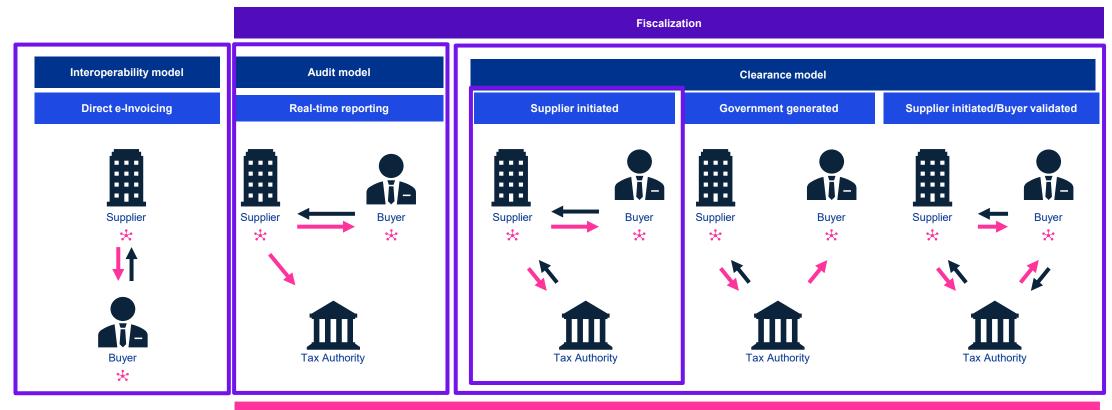
All these advantages have led 19 countries to make the electronic exchange of tax documents mandatory, 11 of them in 2022. And another 5 voluntarily, totalling almost 50 percent of the continent.

Source:KPMG International EDICOM





E-Invoicing and Digital Reporting models



Real-time reporting moving to prepopulated VAT returns (Uganda)



Evolution of e-invoicing and digital reporting over time

Optional E-invoicing

Compulsory e-invoicing & digital reporting

Enhanced VAT audit activity

Pre-filled VAT returns

Use of transactional level data for other taxes

Contemporaneous paper & e-invoicing

System implementations — Zambia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda

Data & analytics by tax authorities

Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda & Zambia (in progress)

US pilot program, China validates CIT deductibility, Kenya & Rwanda

Tax needs to retain direct involvement given this will drive the future of tax (indirect) compliance!



General market trends







Growing expectation of taxpayers for **reconciliations**:

- From VAT return to G/L
- From e-invoicing and/or (pre-filled) VAT return to source reconciliation (reverse recon)
- From submitted transactional data to VAT return
- From an Income tax perspective, in some countries the tax authorities have denied expenses as deductable if the invoice was not subject to the e-invoice procedure

Growing interest from different stakeholders (e.g. CFO) to get insights on data quality and support for fixing the issues at source.

Considering the above, reconciliations is becoming a **must have** to ensure readiness for real time reporting (preventative/detective control)

KPMG approach: Global vs *Africa*

Global alliance partners

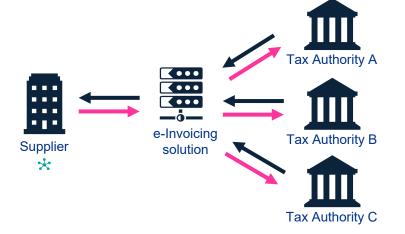
KPMG Specific e-Invoicing solutions



- **KPMG** India
- **KPMG** Poland
- **KPMG** Serbia







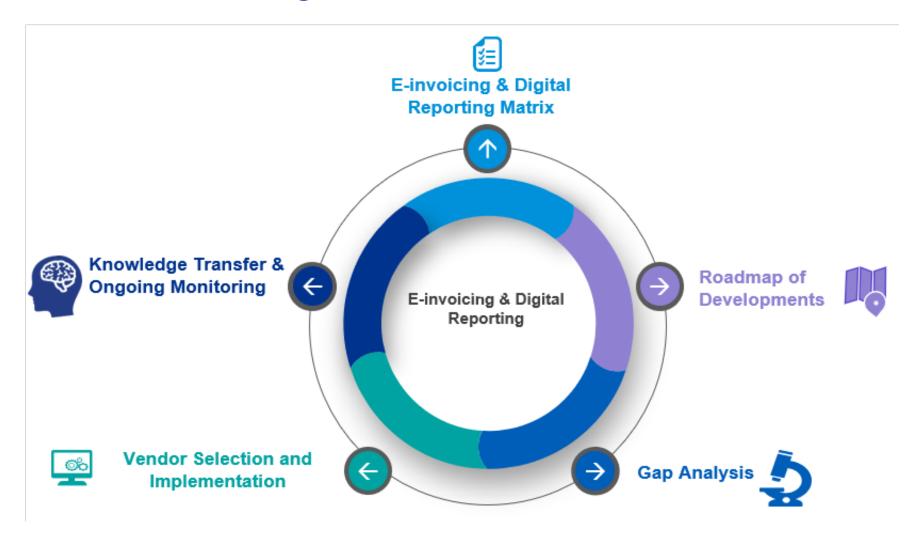
Africa specific lessons — direct connection with Tax authority

- Use of EFDs hardware devices connected to POS to collect & report data to TA
- Bespoke development to incorporate connection to e-invoicing platform in existing accounting software
- Tax authorities provide accounting software with existing connection to e-invoicing platform
- Tax authorities assist clients' IT teams to implement connection to e-invoicing platform in existing accounting software
- Clients thinking local in-country only
- e-Invoicing requirements beyond invoices and credit notes, e.g. inventory balances





Global KPMG e-Invoicing framework





Key benefits









Current and Emerging Areas of Focus

Kenya

- · Introduction of online filing for TAT matters.
- Virtual mentions and virtual hearings for TAT.
- Issuance of objection decision within 60 days from the day of receiving an objection.
- Integrated systems for tax reporting.
- eTIMS software system and VAT special table have been introduced to enhance VAT compliance.

Uganda

- · URA reconciliations of ledgers to comply with filing and payment provisions.
- More intensified desk audits that look at reconciliations between taxpayer self assessments vis-à-vis supporting documentation.
- Tax Authorities maintain their growing trend towards transfer pricing audits.

Rwanda

- TP audits to assess compliance to TP Rules.
- Rwanda enacted a new law relating to income tax which introduced the option of advance pricing agreement (APA) for taxpayers.
- A taxpayer whose annual turnover is equal to or less than RWF 200 million (approx. USD 186,000) is required to remit PAYE and VAT on a quarterly basis.

Tanzania

- Filing of TP documentation when the transactions value is TSHS 10 Billion and above.
- Effective 1 July 2022, a party to a tax appeal may apply for an amicable settlement at any stage before the final judgment is delivered
- Removal of the requirement to incorporate subsidiaries in Zanzibar for companies resident in Tanzania with operations in Zanzibar.





e-invoicing in Nigeria

- In 2020, the Federal Inland Revenue Service (FIRS) was empowered by legislation to deploy propriety or third-party software for tax (especially VAT) assessment and information gathering.
- The FIRS commenced the implementation of various digital tax reporting initiatives on a sectoral basis, leveraging third-party software.
- These digital tax reporting initiatives range from traditional e-invoicing to near Realtime transaction data collection
- The sectors covered and the initiatives rolled out are:

S/N	Sector	Digital Initiative
1	Retail Sector (Branded shops, Superstores, General Supermarkets, Standard Restaurants & Eateries)	Supplier initiated e-invoicing fiscalisation
2	Hospitality Sector (Hotels, Restaurants & Clubs)	Supplier initiated e-invoicing fiscalisation
3	Power sector (Power, Entertainment, Transport & Maritime)	Real-time digital reporting of transaction data
4	Financial Institutions (Non-deposit Financial Institutions)	Near real-time digital reporting of transaction data
5	Banking & Financial Institutions	Near real-time digital reporting of transaction data
6	Cable and Satellite, Internet Service Providers (ISPs)	Near real-time digital reporting of transaction data
7	Capital Markets and online gaming	Real-time digital reporting of transaction data

These initiative are at various levels of implementation, but non-import VAT collection by the FIRS has increased year-on-year by an average of 30 percent from 2020 to 2023.



e-invoicing in Ghana

- Ghana introduced the e-invoicing regime in 2022.
- The Certified Invoicing system transforms the manual invoice issuance process (paper-based) into an electronic
 process and also allows for such invoices, including debit and credit notes, to be exchanged electronically
 between buyers and sellers.
- While the e-invoicing model adopted by the GRA is the supplier initiated e-invoicing fiscalisation, taxpayers have two options for connecting to this initiative:
 - Use the free Software of the GRA to replay manual Invoicing
 - Integrate their current ERPs or point of sale system with the GRA's invoice system.
- This initiative is being implemented in two phases:
 - Phase one comprised 600 specially selected large
 - phase two covers 600 large taxpayers and more than 2,000 small and medium taxpayers





e-Invoicing considerations in Southern Africa

1 Botswana



19 Zambia



12 Mauritius



Other countries |

- e-Invoicing regime introduced
- This will include online tax filing systems, online customs declarations, and electronic payment (electronic funds transfer)
- Zambia Revenue Authority currently requires all businesses subject to VAT to issue e-invoices using Electronic Fiscal Devices (EFD) in B2B and B2C environments
- However moving from EFD (hardware) to API (software) capability.

- e-Invoicing regime introduced
- The first stage for mandatory issue of fiscal invoices is scheduled to take effect on 15 May 2024. (1st stage for taxpayers with turnover exceeding Rs 100 million)
- e-Invoicing to be extended in stages to other taxpayers.

- Mozambique experimental roll-out of electronic fiscal devices to report sales transactions ended in 2021
- MTA is now considering adopting Cape Verde's e-invoicing experience enabling Taxpayers to utilise their own adapted accounting software or a free government platform to create approved e-invoices.



Other key digitisation considerations in Southern Africa

Value Added Tax changes



Revenue authority capabilities



Other



BEPS Pillar 2

- VAT Verification process changes and estimated assessments (SA)
- VAT registration changes back to in person due to fraud (SA)
- · SARS recently released a discussion paper regarding the modernisation of the VAT framework in SA, including the adoption of real-time or near real-time transmission of data from vendors to the SARS and a move to an auto-completed VAT return.

- Increased use of AI to identify tax audit targets
- · Increased use of data cross referencing
- · Questions showing insight and requiring in-depth responses and reconciliations
- · ZRA is entering into agreements for the exchange of information with its neighbours on customs matters on a reciprocal basis.

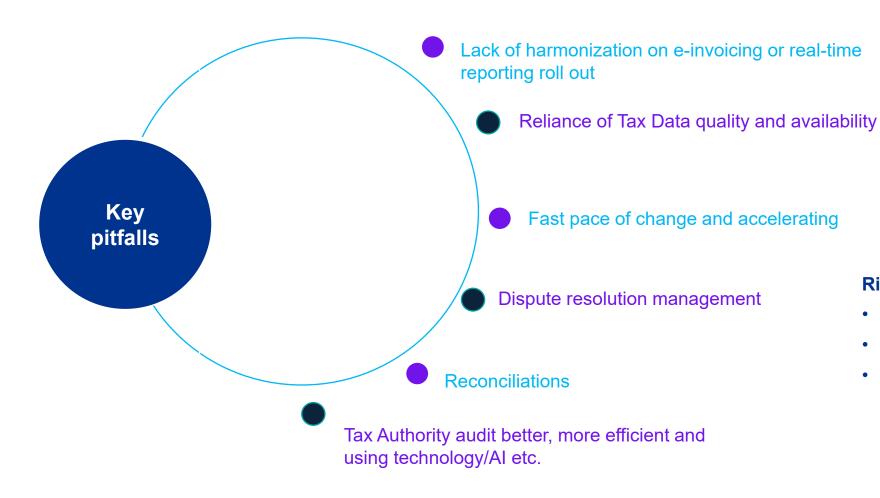
- Eswatini introduced an e-Tax platform through which taxpayers are required to submit VAT, PAYE, Income Tax and Provisional Tax returns electronically (nothing on VAT yet)
- Namibia announced plans in budget to introduce e-invoicing. At this point only plan to review similar regimes in Africa (no date yet)

- · South Africa will not be first mover but will await implementation by trade partners first.
- Introduction of local top-up tax in Mauritius
- Multilateral Instrument signed by South Africa, Namibia, Mauritius and Seychelles
- Zambia is a member of the OECD/G20 inclusive Framework. The membership to the IF means that Zambia subscribes to 4 BEPS actions
- · Big data component to be considered by taxpayers.





Challenges across Africa



Risks

- Penalties
- Loss of business
- Reduced ability to get paid





SARS focus

- SARS' focus in respect of VAT Compliance/Administration boils down to heightened collection & compliance activities
- SARS continues to enhance its processes and increase activities to improve collections, efficiencies and deter vendor non-compliance by way of:
 - Rigorous VAT registration procedures encompassing in person meetings and bank account confirmations
 - Increased requests for information to registered (and non-registered) VAT vendors based on source documents and transactions reviewed during audits or inspections at business associates
 - Recent changes to the VAT verification notice procedures requesting more extensive and comprehensive information and documentation
 - Not supplying SARS with sufficient information to verify disclosures results in estimated assessments being issued





Types of reconciliations

Trial Balance recon to VAT Return

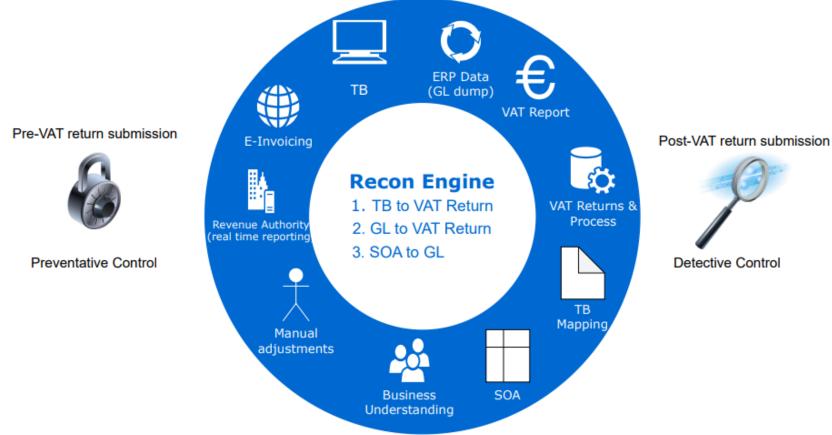
- Reconcile the VAT returns to the supporting VAT workings
- Perform either of the following recons:
 - Reconcile the VAT returns to the Trial Balance accounts (high-level)
 - Reconcile the VAT returns to the GL accounts (in-depth to eliminate blanks)
- This can be performed using one of the following two methods:
 - Tax codes
 - VAT Control Account

Statement of Account to VAT Control Account (VAT roll-forward)

- Reconcile the various SOA's to the VAT returns submitted
- Reconcile the VAT Control account to the SOA
- Consider all reconciling items e.g. payments/refunds not captured on the SOA, manual adjustments etc



Driving all directions of reconciliations



Benefits:

Various insights and visibility over the disclosure e.g. processing of discounts for accounting vs disclosure in return, Bad debts written off and inconsistently treated as well as exempt income/blanks.

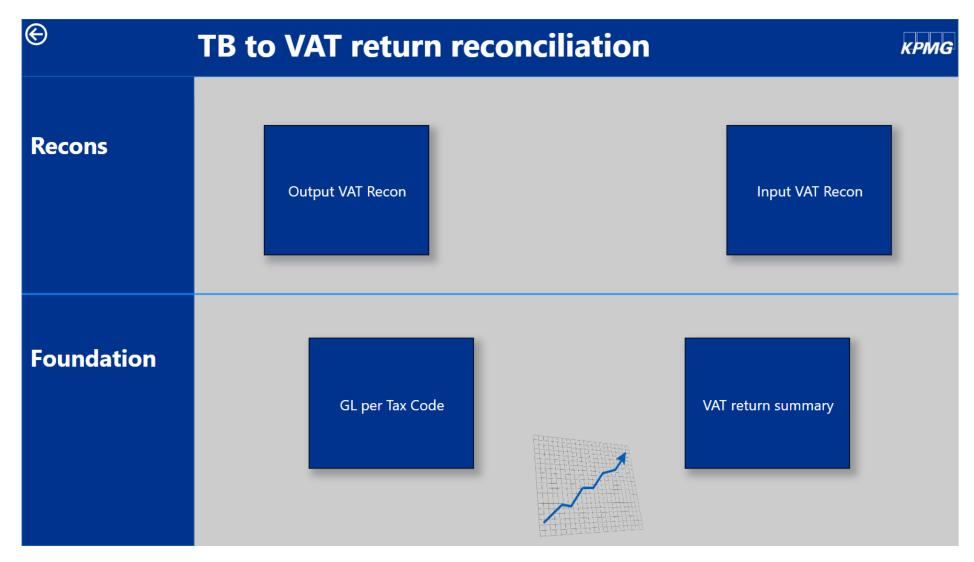


VAT Reasonability — manual vs data

Key difference — Visibility (Power BI) Tax Code O1 - Tax Code O3 - Tax Code O5 -Tax Code O0 -Tax Code I0 Exempt Feb- AFS Captions Acc numl - Acc Description Ψ. **▼** Business Proce **▼** Blank 15% Exempt 14% Zero Rate Input 800000 Revenue Local 1811 276 973 Revenue - Local Sales 43 911 445 0,01 0 -2 064 073 880 296 030 454 |-677 898 800010 Revenue Foreign 43 053 721 Revenue - Export 43 053 721 0 0 Sales 0 0 -800030 Revenue OEM 45 861 685 Revenue - Local Sales 7 961 065 53 822 750 800040 Revenue Africa 154 563 028 Revenue - Africa Sales 1 293 133 |-138 125 292 6 224 393 |-8 920 210 800050 Revenue InterGroup 69 077 477 Revenue - Local Sales 3 001 509 46 310 304 25 768 681 800060 Revenue Traded 178 023 Revenue - Local Sales 8 8 2 9 0 0 -186 852 800100 Revenue Accrual 112 759 0 0 112 759 Revenue - Local Sales **Total Revenue** 2 123 898 146 305 821 484 - 271 400 763 6 224 393 |-2 152 772 373 677 898 Tax Code Tax Code 10 Tax Code O0 - Tax Code O1 - O3 - Zero Tax Code O5 - Exempt Tax Code I4 Tax Code I8 15% Feb- **▼** AFS Captions Acc numl 1 Acc Description **▼** Busine **▼** Blank Exempt 14% Rate 15% Zero Rate Input Input 281050 Insurance Claims 12 811 168 Other Income Sales 2 176 389 0 0 0 0 -20 813 -920 397,30 - 14 046 346,73 299000 Other operating income 12 691 49 002 Other Income Sales 36 311 299010 SDL Refund 128 865 Other Income Sales 128 865 0 0 347 724 903 - 33 442 868 Scrap Deposit Income Sales 314 282 035 299020 Scrap Deposit 478000 Trade Incentives - Customers 418 943 Rebates and Discounts Sales 418 943 6 496 966 Rebates and Discounts 6 082 778 0 414 188 478010 Trade Incentives - Retail Ag Sales 800071 Sales - Rebates 47 209 528 Rebates and Discounts Sales 47 176 876 32 652 809010 Rent Received - Intergroup 1816 285 Rental Income Sales 10 210 1 806 075 884000 Trade Rebates 65 638 493 Rebates and Discounts Sales 65 870 138 9 377 87 979 329 001



VAT Fusion



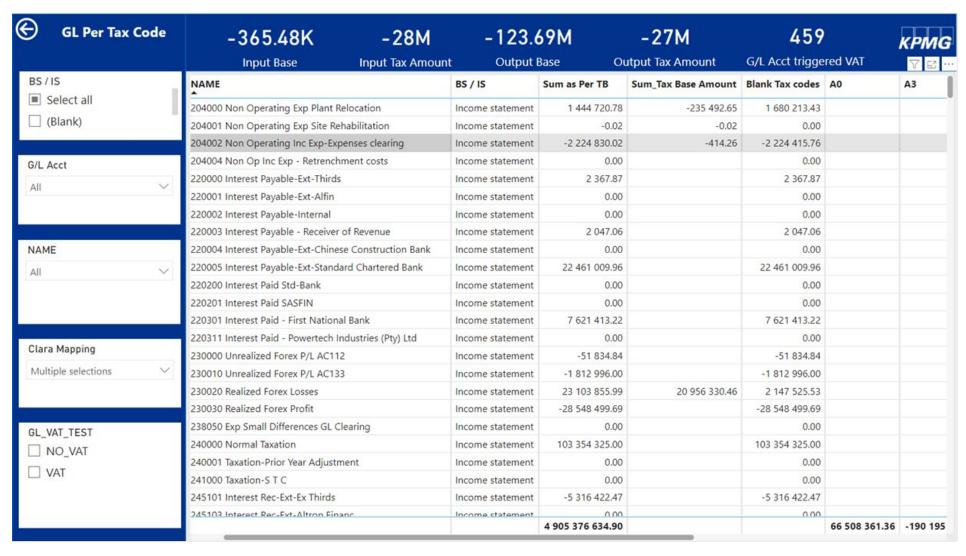


Output VAT recon results

Output VAT Recon	-3.45M	-517.16K	0.00	KPM
	Recon difference (100%)	Recon difference (15%)	% Difference	
	Output VAT Reasonability - January 202	3 to December 2023	FY23	Notes
	Supplies per Trial Balance - revenue per AF	S	-5 173 557 760.60	
	Blanks (entries included in revenue process		105 147.00	
	Revenue processed with input VAT codes		-95 605 997.00	
	Other income statement items on which O	utput VAT was declared	-190 176 135.10	
	Balance sheet items on which Output VAT	was declared	6 226 037.00	
	Disclosure of Zero rate & exempt supplies			
	Zero rate items:			
	Disclosed as per VAT return		-324 869 217.00	
	Amount processed with zero rate tax code		326 760 730.17	
	Exempt items:			
	Disclosed as per VAT return		-8 868 042.00	
	Amount processed with exempt tax code		0.00	
	Differences			
OUX	Between GL/TB & VAT report:			
OHROUR MAT	Between VAT report & VAT return:			
	Supplies per VAT return		-5 463 432 990.30	
	Unreconciled difference (100% value)		-3 447 752.77	
	VAT amount (15%)		-517 162.92	
	Percentage difference		0.00	

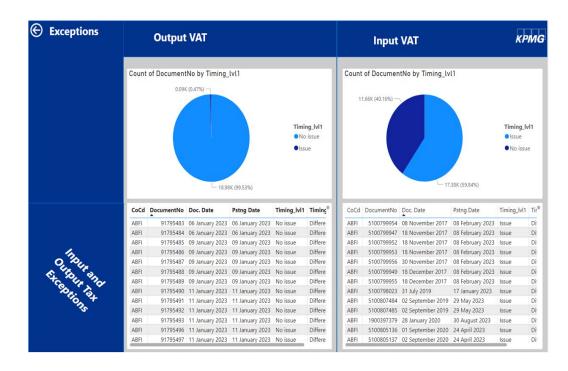


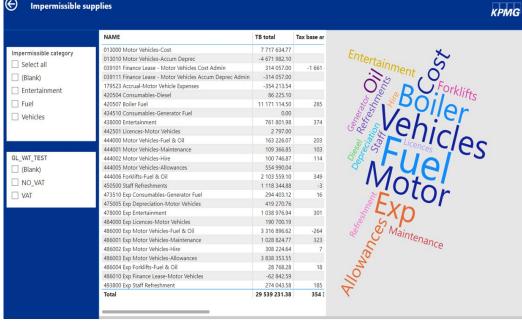
GL per tax code





Exceptions examples







General items identified

Completeness and Accuracy

Insights and Visibility

Gaps in process and controls

- Tax code usage (incorrect/inconsistent)
- 2. System controls/master data set-up
- 3. Incorrect VAT return disclosure (e.g. timing of VAT triggered vs disclosure)
- 4. Direct postings to the VAT control account how to automate
- 5. VAT return process inefficiencies
- Blanks (items processed without a tax code potentially not disclosed on the VAT return)





Impact

Impact of issues identified

Each VAT return submitted impacted — Cashflow implication

- Late submission penalty/refunds denied
- Late payment penalty
- Interest
- Prescription period
- Instances where prescription does not apply







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