

The 4th Belt and Road Initiative Tax Administration Cooperation Forum

- Improving Tax Environment

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BUILDING A GROWTH-FRIENDLY TAX ENVIRONMENT

Topic 6 Application of digital technology in optimizing the tax business environment: The role of digital technology in tax administration



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The use of digital technologies in tax administration



- Background: current developments on tax administration and technology (ISORA, OECD Inventory of Tax Technology Initiatives -ITTI-, CIAT INDITEC, Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) Digital Maturity Model, etc.).
- 2. New technologies to track commercial transactions data (e-reporting; e-invoice; digital cash registers; products and services classification coding; etc.)
- **3. Making tax compliance easier** through technology (pre-filled tax returns; digital taxpayer services; digital economy taxation; etc.)
- **4. Enforcing tax compliance** via tax data analysis (risk assessment and audit selection via big data analysis, social networks analytics, machine learning and artificial intelligence, etc.)
- 5. Other issues to implement new technologies for tax compliance (data governance; security of information; confidentiality; ethical use of AI; etc.)
- 6. CIAT'S job on digital technologies and tax administration

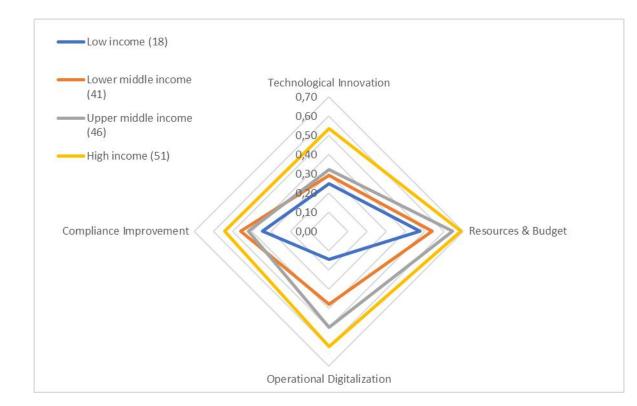
1. Background: current developments on VAT and technology

- The International Survey of Revenue Administrations (ISORA)
- Innovation, Digitalization & Technology Index (CIAT's INDITEC)
- OECD's Inventory of Tax Technology Initiatives (ITTI)
- OECD's Digital Transformation Maturity Model
- IDB's Digital Maturity Index (DMI)
- Others: TADAT, Tax Diamond, etc.



1. Background: current developments on VAT and technology

Figure 1. Innovation, Digitalization & Technology Index (INDITEC) for Tax Administrations around the world (2019; based on ISORA Survey 2020)





2. New technologies to track commercial transactions data

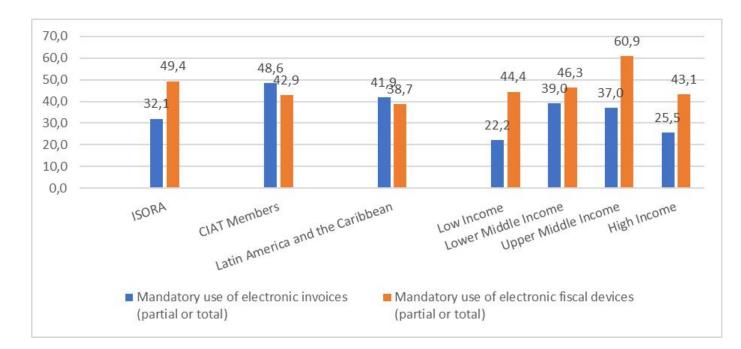


- E-invoicing system: taxpayers are required to issue a structured according to a machine-readable standard- electronic invoice with a specific format established by the authorities and the e-invoice (or a set of data from it) must be transmitted to the tax administration
- E-reporting: any digital reporting system that does not require the existence of a predefined e-invoice but focus on establishing the obligation to transmit digitally a set of data of the transactions that is relevant to the tax administration, periodically or in real time
- **Digital (or electronic) cash registers**: evolution of traditional cash registers to include a sales register, that cannot be erased, and that is accessible to the tax administration, even on-line in real-time basis.

2. New technologies to track commercial transactions data



Figure 2. Mandatory use of electronic invoices and fiscal devices. (2019 data; based on ISORA Survey 2020)



The implementation of national systems of electronic invoicing in Latin-America is a well-known trend, with early adopter and leader countries in the use of the technology like Chile (2003), Brazil (2006), Mexico (2005, 2011) and Argentina (2006)

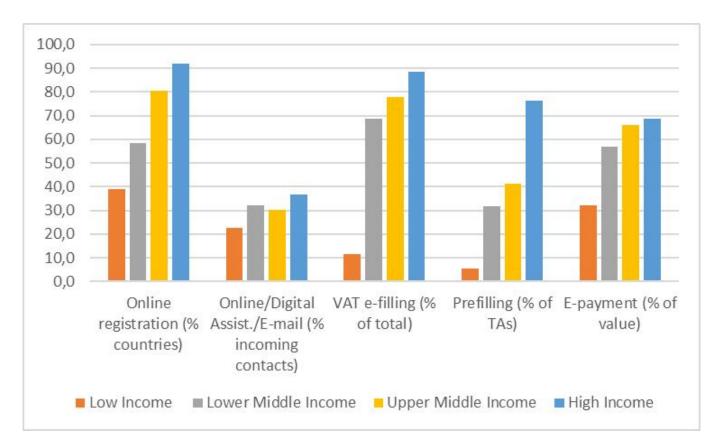
3. Making tax compliance easier through technology

- Registration, digital identity, digital mailbox and address, virtual office
- Assistance: Web page, 24/7 virtual office services, mobile phone applications, electronic mailboxes, virtual assistants and chatbots guided by AI, and "Frequent Questions" systems
- Tax returns filling stage: prefilled tax returns and digital channels
- Digital payment options
- Prevention of disputes
- Taxation of digital economy



3. Making tax compliance easier through technology

Figure 3. Technology innovations by level of income. (2019 data; based on ISORA Survey 2020)





3. Making tax compliance easier through technology

- Other complementary advantages and services:
 - Brazil has developed the Public System of Digital Accounting (SPED)
 - Brazil e-invoice information on prices: (i) final consumer price consultation applications; and (ii) the setting of maximum prices to be accepted in public procurement
 - Ecuador: the traceability of e-invoice has allowed identification and analysis of value added and market composition, improving national accounting
 - Chilean tax administration: electronic invoices factoring service
 - Chile: input and output registries for all VAT taxpayers; pre-filled VAT returns
 - ETC....



4. Enforcing tax compliance



- Registry: checking information (e-tax address and digital mailbox) and economic sector activity classification with the help of e-invoicing
- Mitigating tax returns and payments' risks through digitalization
- Implementation of preventive measures, sending automatic reminder messages
- Massive and automatic digital audits
- Risk assessment and case selection for desk and field audits assisted by AI and Social Network Analysis
- Data management innovations, data bases interoperability, data import and analysis, search, and visualization tools
- Other disruptive new technologies (blockchain, IoT, etc.)



4. Enforcing tax compliance

Some examples:

- Blockchain in Tax Administration in Brazil to share Registry data
- Use of AI to identify real state in France
- Integration of big data analysis and data analytics in Bolivia
- On-line monitoring of transit of goods in Brazil
- Machine learning induced nudges when filing tax returns in Spain
- Identification of false e-invoices issuers in Chile combining big data analysis, machine learning and dynamic dashboards
- Implementation of electronic audits in Mexico
- Electronic virtual audits in India or Spain
- Machine learning and big data analytics CIAT's software: e-IAD (e-Invoice Anomalies' Detector)

5. Other issues to implement new technologies for tax compliance

- Data governance
- Data quality
- Security of information
- Confidentiality
- Ethical use of Al
- Etc....





- Cooperation among tax administrations: international meetings, networks, assistance, consultation, etc.
- Data bases and studies (CIATData; Publications)
- Training
- Technical assistance
- CIAT's Center for Advanced Analytics and Artificial Intelligence





Developed by CIAT / NORAD



DEC implementation:

- Free software for non-resident e-businesses taxation, open code for tax authorities
- Installed, tested, trained: Bolivia, Guatemala, Panama, Nigeria and Honduras. (waiting for regulations to support parameterization adjustments)
- In negotiations: Angola, Paraguay.
- Submitted to OECD, LAC, ATAF, WATAF, NTO, Addis Ababa Tax Initiative, Australia, New Zeeland and others.
- Technical meetings with Chile, Australia and New Zealand and some digital service providers
- Face-to-face training in Guatemala and a local technical assistance in Nigeria.



Launch informations, videos

https://www.ciat.org/ciatblog-la-economia-digital-lacooperacion-noruega-y-el-ciat-una-herramienta-clave/

HANDBOOK DEC

https://biblioteca.ciat.org/opac/book/5772

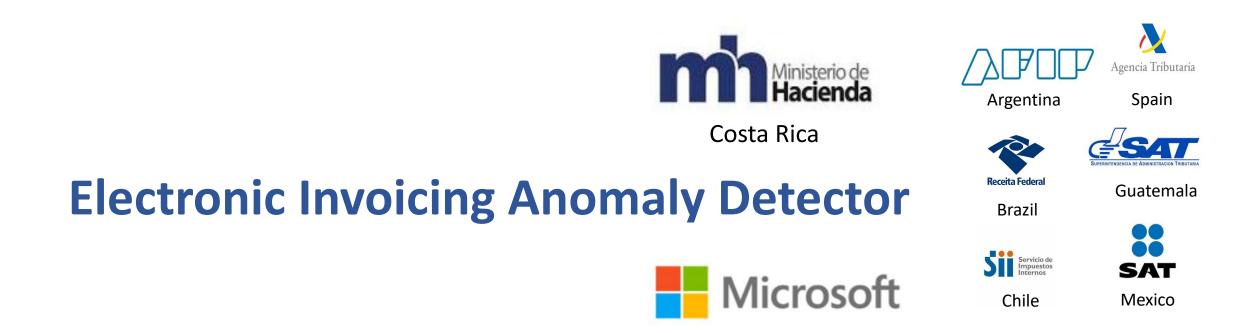
Users Manual Taxpayer DEC

https://biblioteca.ciat.org/opac/book/5790

Users Manual Administrator DEC

https://biblioteca.ciat.org/opac/book/5789





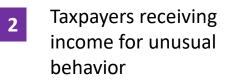
Electronic Invoicing Anomaly Detector

Definition

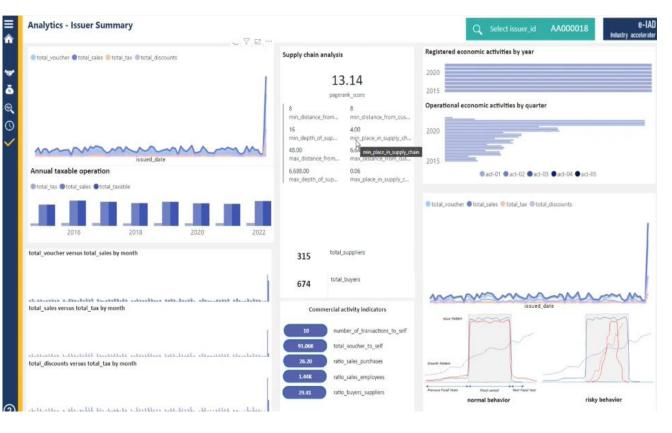
This solution allows to identify, select, and prioritize cases of taxpayers with unusual behavior, by applying **unsupervised machine learning models** to the data of the electronic invoice, the taxpayer's registry and the tax returns.

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Examples of anomalies that may be detected Taxpayers with nonexistent or simulated operations (suspicious invoicing)

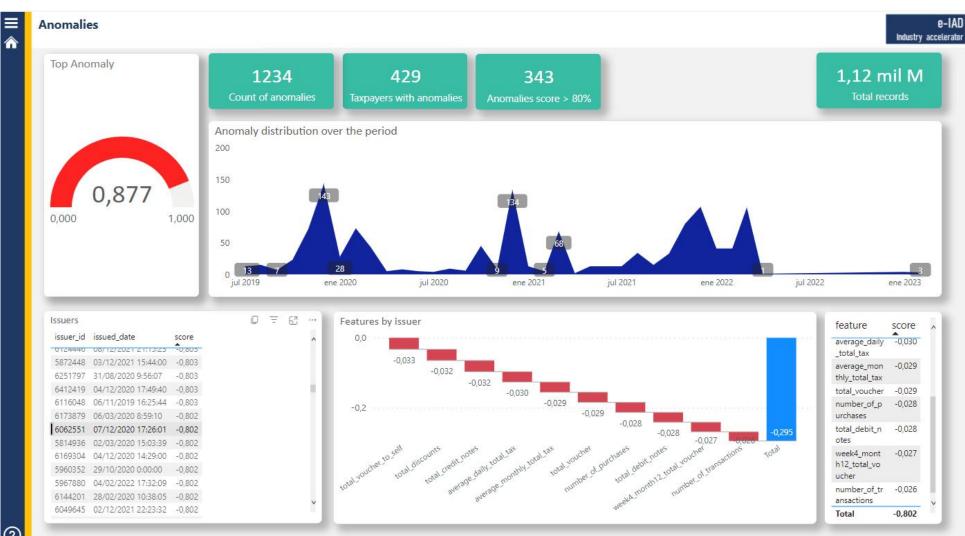


The Costa Rican case: 1.12 billion records processed in less than seven hours (thirty-three months of data)





Electronic Invoicing Anomaly Detector Functionality

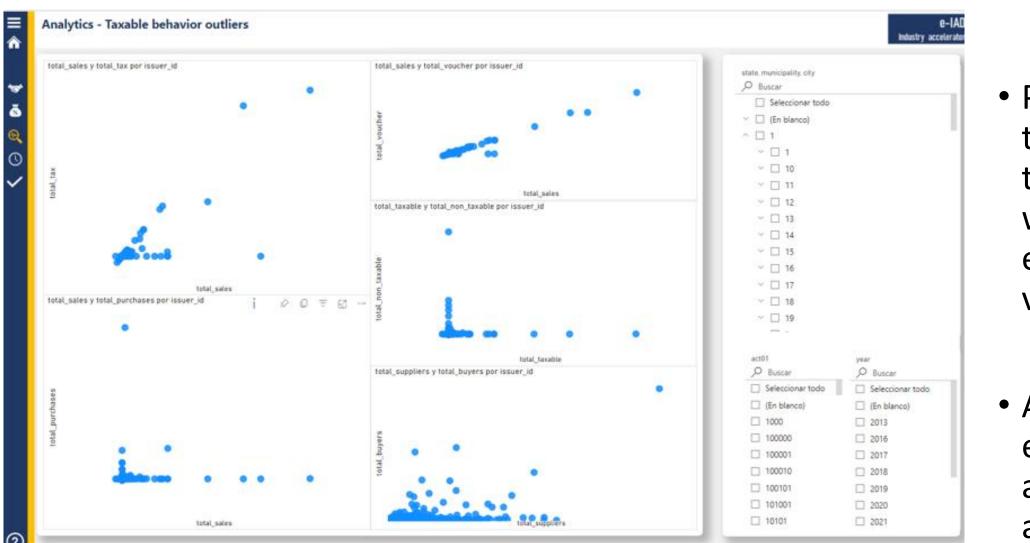


The system prioritizes cases through an anomaly index, similar to a risk ranking.

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Electronic Invoicing Anomaly Detector Functionality



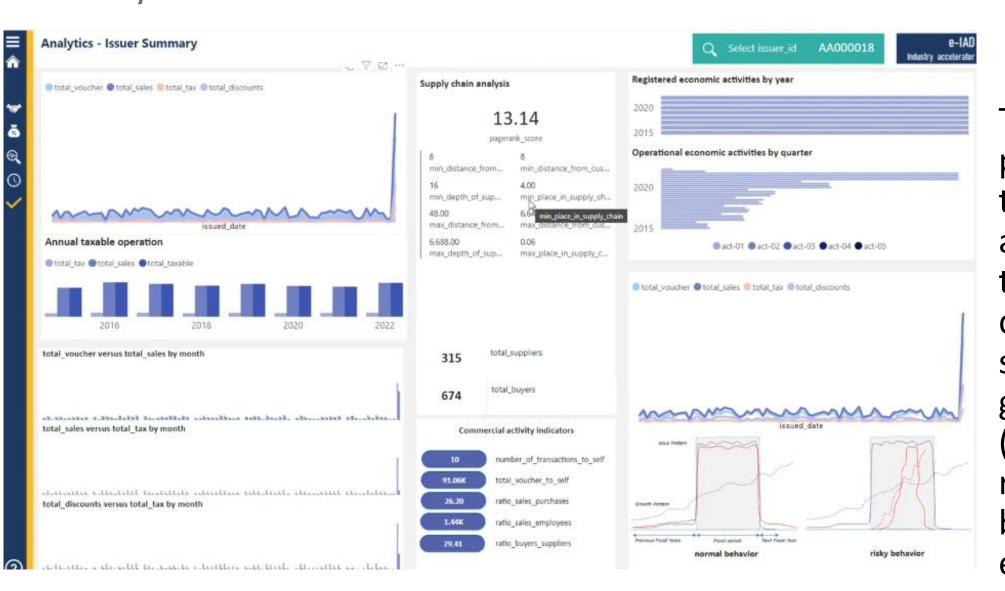


 Prioritize the analysis to taxpayers with extreme values.

Analyzes

 economic
 activities
 and regions

Electronic Invoicing Anomaly Detector Functionality



The prioritized taxpayers are analyzed through descriptive statistics and graph theory (study of relationships between entities).



Electronic Invoicing Anomaly Detector

Ongoing implementations

1. Ministry of Finance of Costa Rica

The deployment was **completed on March 22, 2023**. The results are currently being analyzed.

2. Superintendency of Tax Administration of Guatemala

The implementation is scheduled to be completed in September 2023. The deployent and analysis of the data that will be used has been completed.

3. Directorate of National Taxes and Customs

The analysis and definition of the project scope was completed in June. The deployment will be completed in October

> **Experiences that drive a continuous** improvement of the product







ICT as a Strategic Tool to Leapfrog the Efficiency of Tax Administrations / 2020

https://biblioteca.ciat.org/opac/book/5696

Data Governance for Tax Administrations: A Practical Guide / 2022

https://biblioteca.ciat.org/opac/book/5815

WP-02-2022: Innovation, Digitalization and Technology Index (INDITEC): A tool for benchmarking Tax Administrations at the international level (Based on data from ISORA 2020 Survey) / 2022

https://biblioteca.ciat.org/opac/book/5801



The role of digital technology in tax administration

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THANK YOU



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THANKS

