Model 1 - Retailer issues MPV directly to consumer.

Retailer

Issued at Face Value or Discount

Consumer

Points to consider:

- Does the issue of a MPV impact a retailer's ability to recover input VAT?
- A MPV is a form of tender which will be accepted by the retailer when making future taxable supplies. As such, it would appear reasonable to disregard the issue of the MPV for input VAT recovery purposes.
- What evidence must be retained to prove that a MPV has been sold at a discount?
- How will retailers bring VAT account where MPVs are sold at a discount? In the majority of cases it is not possible to track individual MPVs and thus, it is not possible to identify whether one was sold at a discount at the point of redemption.

Model 2 – Retailer issues MPV for free to consumer

Retailer Issued for free Consumer

Points to consider:

- In addition to points raised in Model 1
- If a retailer issues a MPV for free does this impact its ability to recover input VAT on its associated costs?
- A free MPV is still a form of tender which will be accepted by the retailer when making future taxable supplies. As such, it would appear reasonable to disregard the issue of the MPV for input VAT recovery purposes.

Model 3 - Retailer issues MPV directly to consumer.



Model 3a - Retailer issues MPV to intermediary.

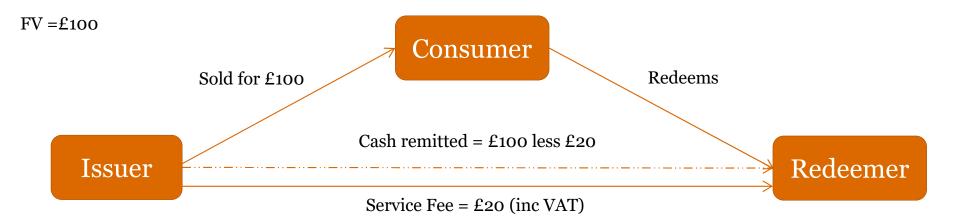


Points to consider:

- In addition to the points raised under Model 1:
- What is the VAT treatment of MPVs issued at above face value?
- Is VAT due on the amount that exceeds face value?
- If yes, who is required to account for the VAT on the amount which exceeds face value:
- The retailer at the point of redemption if yes, how will they identify the price paid by the consumer? or
- Each intermediary in the supply chain that charges an amount in excess of face value?
- What VAT rate is applicable to the excess amount charged in excess of face value?

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Model 4 – Issuer of MPV is not the redeemer

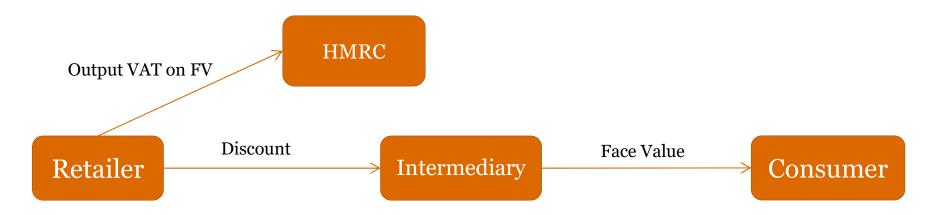


Points to consider

- An issuer levies a taxable service charge to each redeemer of an MPV. The issuer therefore makes a taxable supply in respect of each MPV redemption.
- An issuer generates no profit from the issue of MPVs.
- An issuer generates profit from the service charge.
- Does the issue of a MPV impact the issuer's entitlement to recover input VAT?

Intermediary Buy/Sell

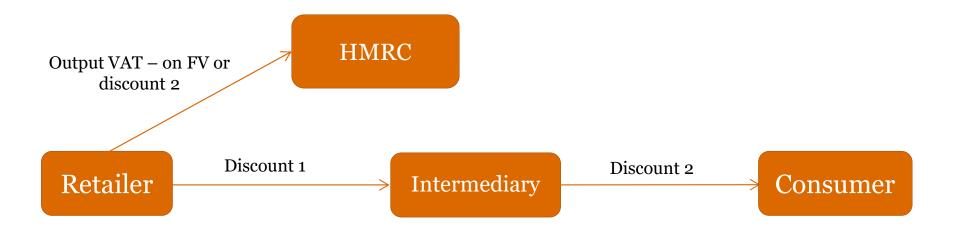
Model 5 – Intermediary buy/sell only



Points to consider

- If intermediary only buys and sells MPVs do they have any entitlement to any input VAT recovery? What if that intermediary also has other taxable income, such as marketing services?
- Retailer accounts for VAT on FV, i.e. more than the money it receives.
- Intermediary has no output liability however, potential input VAT restriction presents an additional cost in the supply chain.
- HMRC receive windfall and supply chain more costly under new rules.

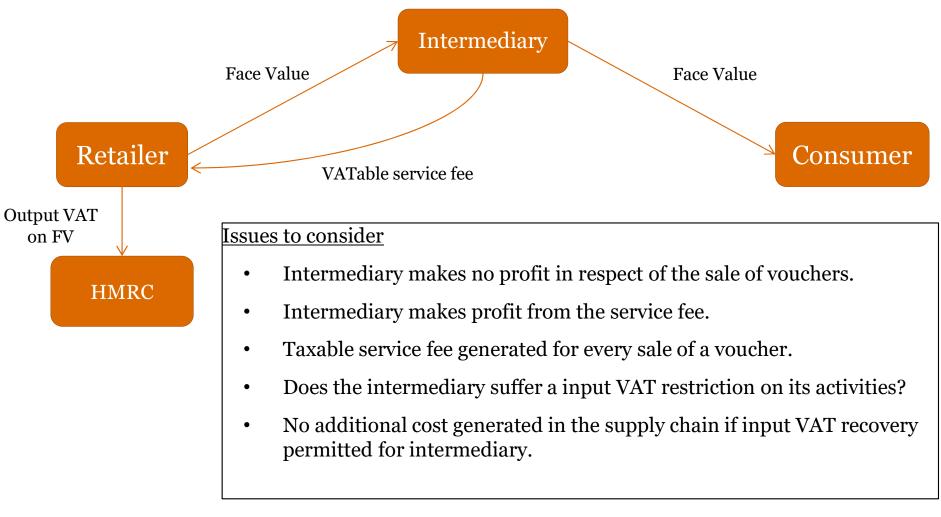
Model 6 – Intermediary buy/sell



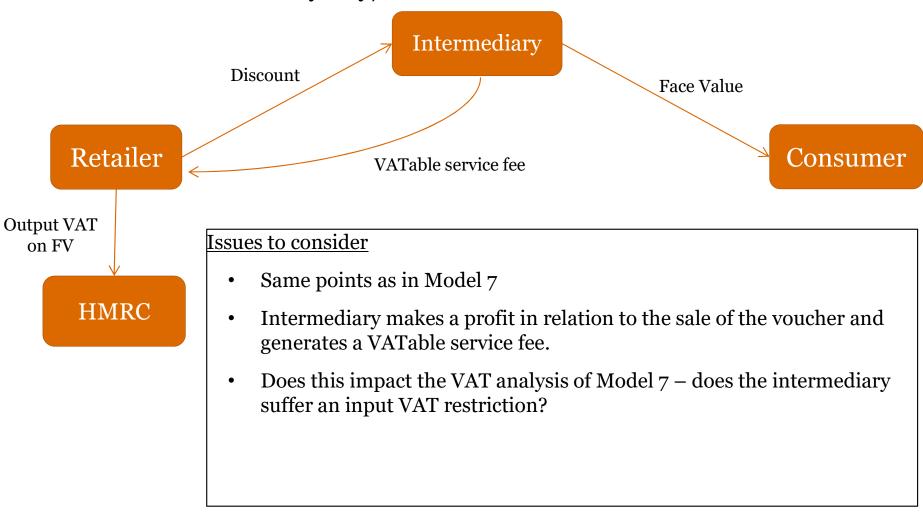
<u>Issues to consider</u>

- Same points as in Model 5
- What steps must the retailer take in order to verify the amount paid by the consumer?
- What evidence must be retained to prove the amount paid by the consumer?

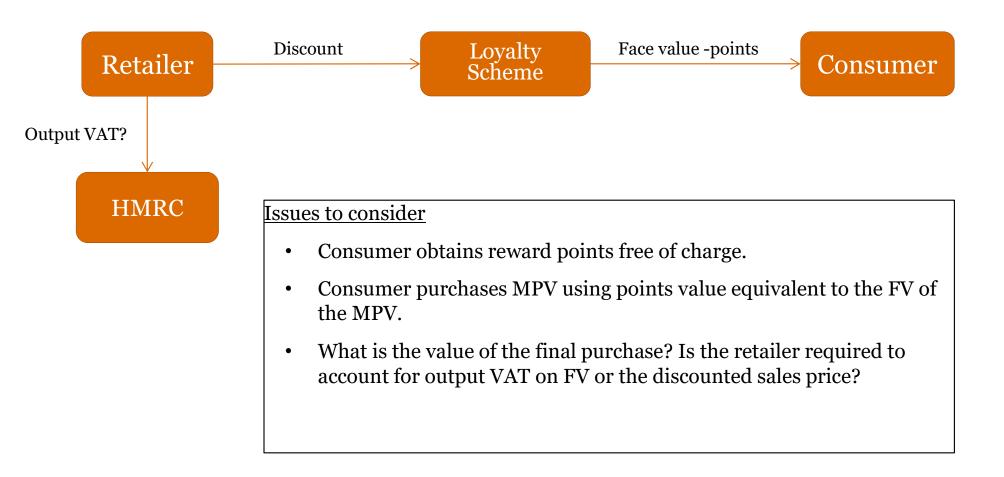
Model 7 – Intermediary buy/sell and distribution fee



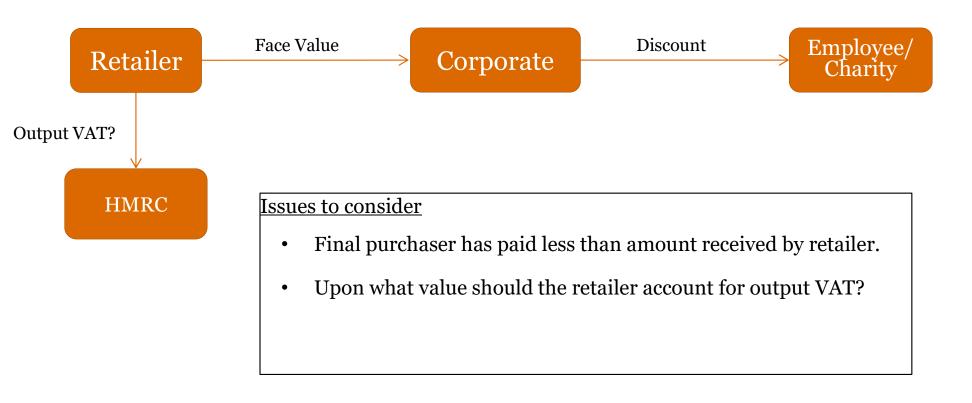
Model 8 – Intermediary buy/sell and distribution fee



Model 9 – Consumer purchase with points

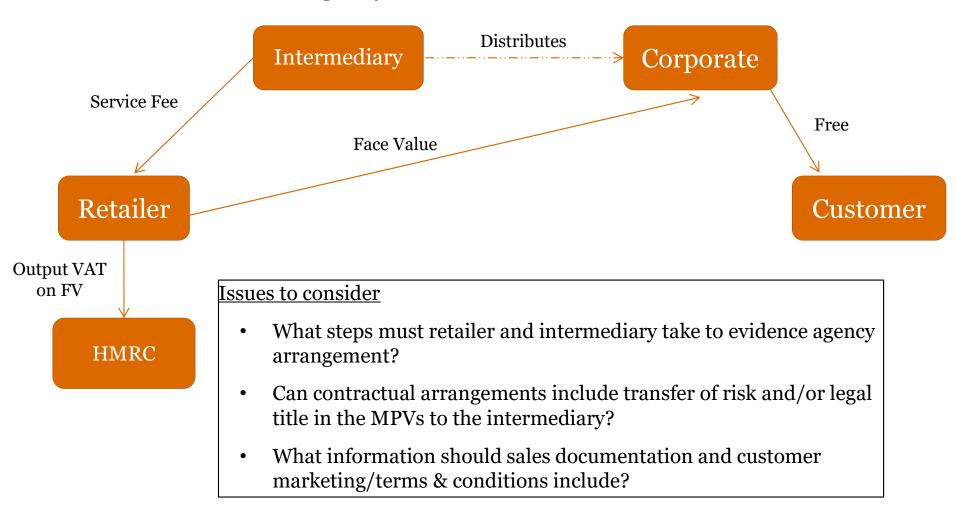


Model 10 – Sold at discount



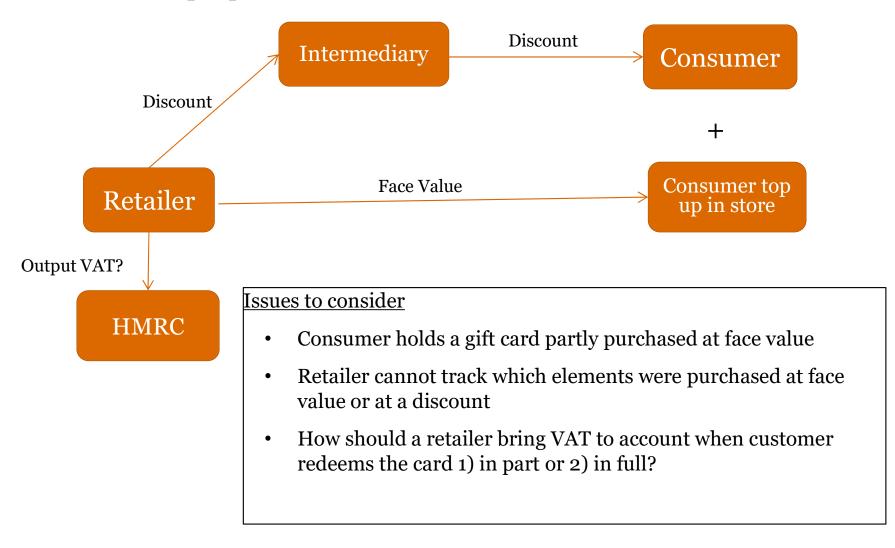
Intermediary / Issuer Agency

Model 11 – Disclosed Agency

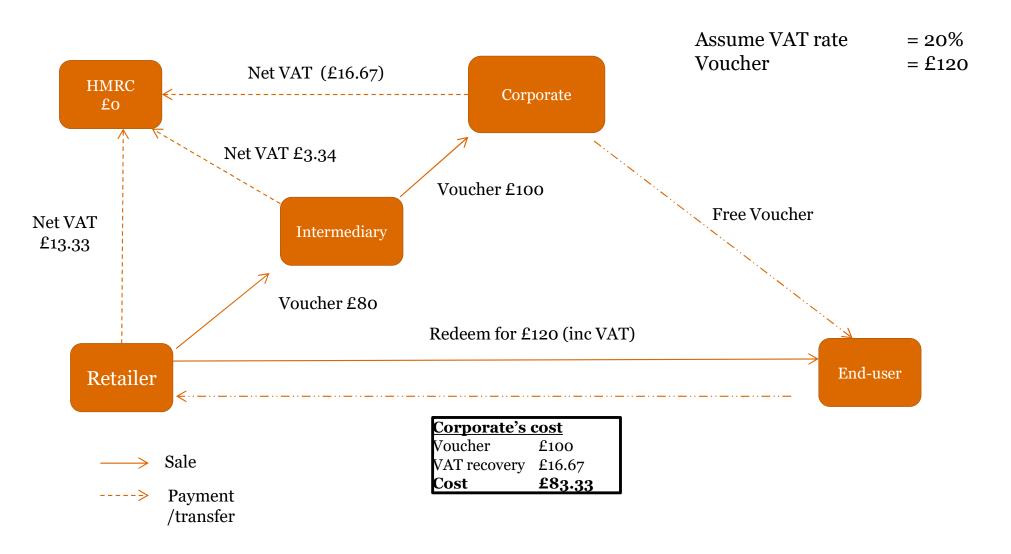


Retailer Agency

Model 12 – Top Up Cards/MPV



MPV – pre 1 January 2019 Corporate Acquire from Intermediary



MPV – post 1 January 2019

Corporate Acquire from Intermediary

