The paper provides an interesting analysis of the role of exchange rates in BTA neutrality. However, the paper deserves a couple of critical comments:

1. The underlying model represents a somewhat implausible framework. The domestic country produces two goods; one is only sold at home, the other one is only sold abroad. In addition, the country imports a third good which is both consumed and used for productive purposes.
2. This framework means that the origin-based VAT is essentially a domestic sales tax on domestic goods plus a tariff on exported goods. Similarly, the destination-based VAT in this model is basically a domestic sales tax on domestic goods plus a tariff on imports. (The interpretation as an import tariff is, in particular, supported by the tax treatment of imports in eq. (14) which is clearly inconsistent with a destination-based VAT.)
3. It is natural to ask how the paper's results change, if one relaxes some of the assumptions of this framework. For example, what happens if the domestic country produces a single good which can be sold both at home and abroad? This implies that, at the margin, a producer must be indifferent between selling at home and abroad. From eq. (2) one can immediately see that this implies $\overline{P}_d=\overline{P}_x$ which, in turn, implies that the relative price term in eq. (6) simply equals 1.
4. My guess would be that variations along these lines will significantly affect the paper's conclusions because, in a more general framework, the different allocative effects of destinations-based and origins-based VAT will affect the neutrality results.
5. Concerning the exchange rate implications I am wondering whether the analysis can really neglect all considerations of the money market.