VAT in the Digital Age

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

VAT in the Digital Age

Introduction

Value added tax (VAT) has become an increasingly important source of revenues for EU Member States and is also an important EU own resource. The current EU VAT system, however, has become increasingly complex and burdensome for businesses and is subject to fraud. This partly stems from the fact that it needs to be improved in order to keep pace with the challenges and opportunities of new technologies.

For this reason, the VAT system is at the centre of an ongoing reflection to understand how to:

1. make it easier for business to comply with;
2. make it more fraud-proof; and
3. adapt its structure in order to benefit from the latest digital and technological developments.

Against this background, the European Commission has committed itself to adapting the EU VAT framework to the digital sphere. Specific initiatives include:

1. modernising VAT reporting obligations and considering the possibility of further extending e-invoicing;
2. adapting the VAT treatment of the “platform economy” so that it fits the new developments in this area; and
3. facilitating VAT registration and compliance, including a revision of the existing rules requiring the registration of non-established taxpayers, the [**One-Stop-Shop**](https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/modernising-vat-cross-border-e-commerce_en) (OSS) and the [**Import One-Stop-Shop**](https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/ioss_en)(IOSS). The single VAT registration in the EU is an ongoing process linked to the [**changes introduced on**](https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/modernising-vat-cross-border-e-commerce_en)[**1 July 2021**](https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/modernising-vat-cross-border-e-commerce_en) for e-commerce, thus needing an evaluation.

All three elements will reduce the administrative burdens for businesses in complying with their VAT obligations and help Member States fight fraud. The time needed for Member States and businesses to implement any IT system will be carefully assessed, notably in relation to digital reporting requirements which might require a longer implementation period. The full implementation of digital reporting requirements might therefore run until 2030 but will depend on the level of centralisation of the IT infrastructure to be built.

This Public Consultation aims at reaching out to citizens, companies, self-employed persons, business federations, VAT experts, providers of IT and tax compliance services, academic institutions and public entities to collect views and information on the current situation and possible policy changes. Your contribution will thus contribute to the economic and legal analysis underpinning possible changes to the EU VAT framework.

Fields marked with an asterisk (\*) are mandatory.

About you

**\*** Language of my contribution

ENGLISH

**\*** You are replying

 as an individual in your personal capacity

 in your professional capacity or on behalf of an organisation

 I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/specific-privacy-statement_en)

# Part 1 – Digital Reporting Requirements

“Digital Reporting Requirements” (DRRs) represent any obligation for VAT traders to report transactional data (transaction-by-transaction) other than the obligation to submit a VAT return. DRRs include:

various types of **reporting requirements** (e.g. VAT listing, Standard Audit File/SAF-T, real-time reporting); and

the obligation for taxable persons to issue e-invoices in transactions with other businesses and/or consumers, i.e. **mandatory e-invoicing requirements**.

The EU Member States, pressed by the magnitude and importance of losing revenue when they need it the most to support the economy and to recover after the COVID-pandemic, are introducing different DRRs.

The **recapitulative statements**, also known as ‘EC sales listing’ or ‘VIES listing’, are statements that must be submitted by VAT traders engaging in intra-EU transactions.

Please express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements concerning the current situation

[One answer per line]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Agree | Partly agree | Neither agree nor disagree | Partly disagree | Disagree | Don’ t know |
| **\*** The wide discretion left to Member States and the lack of EU guidance result in a fragmented regulatory framework for DRRs |  | **X** |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** The fragmentation of the regulatory framework for DRRs generates unnecessary costs for EU companies operating cross-border |  | **X** |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** The fact that DRRs are optional for Member States has a negative impact on the fight against **intra-EU VAT**  **fraud**\* |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** The fact that DRRs are optional for Member States has a negative impact on the fight against **domestic** VAT  fraud |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |

\* intra-EU VAT fraud, including missing trader intra community (MTIC) or carousel fraud abuses the VAT rules applicable to intracommunity trade which allow for purchases in another Member State to be made VAT-free. MTIC consists in the missing trader disappearing with the VAT that has been charged on a subsequent sale

Please express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements concerning the current situation. The recapitulative statements for intra- Community transactions (EC sales listing):

[One answer per line]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Agree | Partly agree | Neither agree nor disagree | Partly disagree | Disagree | Don’ t know |
| **\*** Are an effective tool to fight intra-EU VAT fraud |  | **X** |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** Have a similar effectiveness in fighting intra-EU VAT fraud as existing reporting requirements for domestic transactions and available data collection technologies |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Would be more effective to fight intra-EU VAT fraud if the data is collected on a transaction-by-transaction basis and closer to the moment of transaction rather than per customer |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |

## 4

**\*** Is EU action necessary to ensure a more widespread adoption of digital reporting and e-invoicing requirements?

 To a large extent  To a limited extent  Not at all

 It would be contra productive  Don’t know

Should EU promote uniform digital reporting requirements for domestic transactions or rather leave Member States free to adapt reporting / e-invoicing requirements to their local needs?

[Please use the slider to select a value between 1 (Member States deciding individually) and 10 (promoted at EU level)]

Please rate the importance of the following objectives of a possible EU initiative in the field of DRRs [One answer per line]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Very important | Important | Not so important | Not important | Don’ t know |
| **\*** Foster the adoption of digital reporting requirements that optimise the use of digital technologies |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Reduce the fragmentation of digital reporting requirements to the largest extent possible |  | **X** |  |  |  |

What do you think about the following possible interventions aimed at reducing fragmentation of domestic digital reporting and improving the reporting of intra-EU transactions?

[One answer per line]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Agree | Partly agree | Neither agree nor disagree | Partly disagree | Disagree | Don’ t know |
| **\*** The European Commission publishes a non-binding recommendation providing a common design for reporting obligations across the EU |  | **X** |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** Member States no longer having to ask for an explicit derogation for introducing mandatory e-invoicing for B2B transactions | **X** |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **\*** Requiring taxpayers to record data about their VAT transactions in a standard digital format, which tax authorities can access upon request |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** The introduction of an EU DRR for intra-EU transactions and harmonisation of existing systems for domestic transactions |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** The introduction of an EU DRR for both intra-EU and domestic transactions |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |

**\*** For the exchanges of information on intra-EU transactions between Member States, different IT systems can be envisaged: from a decentralised model (a VIES-like system), with possible additional features, to a centralised system where information is stored at a central level.

What is your preference?

 Decentralised

 Decentralised with additional features  Centralised

 No preference  Don't know

How do you rate the risks in terms of data protection? [One answer per line]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Very high risk | High risk | Average risk | Low risk | Very low risk | Don't know |
| **\*** Decentralised model (a VIES-like system) |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Decentralised model (a VIES-like system), with possible additional features |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Centralised system where information is stored at a central level |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |

How do you rate the difficulties in terms of interoperability with national systems? [One answer per line]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Very difficult | Difficult | Neither difficult nor easy | Easy | Very easy | Don't know |
| **\*** Decentralised model (a VIES-like system) |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **\*** Decentralised model (a VIES-like system), with possible additional features |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Centralised system where information is stored at a central level |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |

**\*** In your country, digital reporting requirements/e-invoicing are:

 In place  Planned

 Neither in place nor planned  Don’t know

Would you like to add any comments or suggestions on reporting / e-invoicing requirements?

# Part 2 – The VAT Treatment of the Platform Economy

**‘Platform economy’** is the term used in this questionnaire to describe a multi-sided model of transactions, where there are at least three parties involved. The role of **the ‘online/digital platform’ \*** is to facilitate the connection between two distinct but interdependent sets of users (firms or individuals) who interact typically via electronic means. One of the parties to the platforms (**‘provider’**) offers access to assets, resources, time and/or skills, goods and/or services to the other party (**‘consumer’**), in return for monetary or non-monetary consideration. A platform usually charges a fee for the facilitation of the transaction. It does not possess any of the assets on offer nor usually provides the services via its own staff.

\*online/digital platforms may be defined differently in other legislation.

The current VAT system is unaligned with the new realities, such as the challenges of the platform economy in tackling distortions of competition between traditional and online economic transactions. Thus, VAT equality and neutrality could be at risk if the VAT provisions are not adapted to the digital age. The VAT on e-commerce package adopted specific rules for goods sold via a platform, but no similar rules for services exist.

* How often do you buy goods or services via platforms?

 several times per month  once or twice per year

 I don’t buy goods or services via platforms

* How often do you offer goods or services via platforms?

 several times per week  several times per month  once or twice per year

 I don’t offer goods or services via platforms

**\***

Currently, in the EU VAT Directive, there are no specific provisions dealing with the treatment of services supplied via platforms. Does the lack of specific VAT provisions create problems for platforms and their users?

 Yes, it creates major problems

 Yes, it creates moderate problems  Yes, it creates minor problems

 No, it does not  Don’t know

* Have you experienced specific problems concerning the VAT treatment of services supplied via platforms?
* YES
* NO

What was the problem? Please describe

Please indicate the relevance of these issues for each of the following sectors:

[Optional question, multiple answers possible (0 to 5) per each row]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Transport services | Accommodation | Finance | Professional and household services | Advertising/ exchange of information |
| Defining whether/when providers/consumers would qualify as VAT taxable persons |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assessment of the consumer’s VAT status which could define the place of supply in cross-border transactions |  |  |  |  |  |
| Defining whether the platform’s services should be classified as intermediation or electronically supplied services |  |  |  |  |  |
| Problem in determining the status of the service - whether it is taxable or exempt and if taxed, at what rate |  |  |  |  |  |

## 9

* Do you experience distortions to cross-border competition with other firms offering the same services, due to differences in VAT treatment between EU Member States?

 Yes, there are major distortions to competition

 Yes, there are moderate distortions to competition  Yes, there are minor distortions to competition

 No, it does not  Don’t know

* Do you experience distortions of competition with other domestic firms offering the same services via ‘non- platform’ means due to the uneven treatment of similar services/providers in your Member State?

 Yes, it creates very uneven treatment  Yes, it creates uneven treatment

 No, it does not  Don’t know

* To what extent is the current VAT treatment an important driver of or obstacle to the digital platform business model?

 Strong driver

 Moderate driver  None

 Moderate obstacle  Significant obstacle  Do not know

* Do you think that VAT evasion and avoidance represent a specific problem for the platform economy?

 Yes, for platforms offering both goods and services  Yes, mostly for platforms offering goods

 Yes, mostly for platforms offering services  No

* Do not know
* To what extent do you perceive that changes to the VAT Directive and Implementing Regulation are necessary to ensure the proper VAT treatment of the platform economy?

 To a very large extent  To a large extent

 To some extent

 To a limited extent  Not at all

* Do not know



Please rate the importance of the following objectives for potential EU initiatives on:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Very important | Important | Not so important | Not important | Do not know |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** Reducing costs for economic operators | **X** |  |  |  |  |
| Ensuring a level-playing field between traditional and platform economy (uniform treatment) | **X** |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** Ensuring the harmonized treatment of the platform economy across Member States | **X** |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** Ensuring a broad tax base |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Ensuring tax compliance | **X** |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** Simplicity of application | **X** |  |  |  |  |

To what extent would you agree with the necessity of the following possible interventions at EU level in the area of VAT treatment of the platform economy?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Agree | Partly agree | Neither agree nor disagree | Partly disagree | Disagree | Do not know |
| **\*** Clarification of the nature of the services provided by the platform |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Rebuttable presumption on the status of platform providers |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Streamlining of record-keeping obligations |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Deemed supplier regime for digital platforms for supply of certain accommodation and transport services (residence renting, ride on demand and home delivery services) |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Deemed supplier regime for digital platforms for supply of all accommodation and transport services |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Deemed supplier regime for digital platforms for all services for monetary consideration |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |

Note. Under a deemed supplier regime, the platform would be liable to charge and collect the VAT where the provider is a private person, or they are otherwise not required to account for the VAT themselves

Do you see any practical difficulties (for businesses or the public budget) due to the following legislative interventions at the EU level?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Difficulties (please describe):  [leave blank if "none" or "don't know"] |
| Clarification of the nature of the services provided by the platform |  |
| Rebuttable presumption on the status of the service provider using a platform |  |
| Streamlining of record-keeping obligations |  |
| Deemed supplier role for digital platforms |  |

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In your opinion, how significant would the impact of the deemed supplier model be on the equal treatment of the traditional and platform economies in the following cases:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Major positive impacts | Moderate positive impacts | Small or no impacts | Moderate negative impacts | Major negative impacts | Do not know |
| **\*** Supply of certain accommodation and transport services (residence renting, ride on demand and home delivery services) |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Supply of all accommodation and transport services |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** All services for monetary consideration |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |

Would you like to add any comments or suggestions on the VAT treatment of the platform economy?

# Part 3 – Single VAT Registration in the EU and IOSS

There are situations in which businesses engaged in certain transactions may have to declare (and sometimes pay) VAT in another Member State. In such situations, they have to **register and declare VAT in a Member State in which they are not established**, which can be a lengthy and burdensome process. The concept of a single place of VAT registration aims to minimise the occurrence of such situations.

**This issue was partly addressed with the introduction of two new mechanisms on 1 July 2021**. For taxable persons supplying cross-border business-to-consumer (B2C) goods or services where VAT is due in the Member State of the customer, the [**One-Stop Shop**](https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/modernising-vat-cross-border-e-commerce_en) (OSS) allows suppliers to complete a single OSS declaration for all pan-EU supplies. This avoids the need for these suppliers to register in the Member State(s) of their customers.

A further innovation was the introduction of the [**Import One-Stop Shop**](https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/ioss_en) (IOSS). Simply, this allows suppliers selling goods of a low value from a third country or territory to a consumer in a Member State, to collect VAT on those sales of imported goods from the customer when the goods are ordered and to declare and pay that VAT via the IOSS. This avoids the potential VAT registration obligation of the supplier

/deemed supplier in each Member State of destination of the goods.

Both mechanisms thereby aim to reduce administrative burdens and compliance costs for taxable persons. They also aim to improve VAT compliance (by making it easier and less expensive) and to improve the functioning of the EU Single Market (by making it less likely that taxable persons will avoid certain transactions or markets due to VAT registration obligations). However, despite the recent changes, there remain several types of transaction that oblige taxable persons to obtain and hold more than one VAT registration (such as when a business transfers its own goods across borders).

The following questions focus on your views and experiences of the OSS and IOSS, as well as on the remaining problems and several policy options that could improve the situation in the future.

How important are the following objectives for you / your organisation? [One answer per line]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Very important | Important | Not so important | Not important | Do not know |
| **\*** Minimising the need for taxable persons to hold multiple VAT registrations | **X** |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** Simplifying and facilitating VAT compliance | **X** |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** Reducing fraud and maximising VAT revenue |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Modernising the VAT rules linked to VAT registration obligations for distance sales of goods |  | **X** |  |  |  |

In your view, has the launch of the **OSS** led to progress towards the following objectives? [One answer per line]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Significant progress | Moderate progress | Minor progress | No progress | Do not know |
| **\*** Minimising the need for taxable persons to hold multiple VAT registrations |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| **\*** Modernising the VAT rules linked to VAT registration obligations for distance sales of goods |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| **\*** Simplifying and facilitating VAT compliance |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| **\*** Reducing fraud and maximising VAT revenue |  |  |  |  | **X** |

In your view, has the launch of the **IOSS** led to progress towards the following objectives? [One answer per line]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Significant progress | Moderate progress | Minor progress | No progress | Do not know |
| **\*** Minimising the need for taxable persons to hold multiple VAT registrations |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| **\*** |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Modernising the VAT rules linked to VAT registration obligations for distance sales of goods |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| **\*** Simplifying and facilitating VAT compliance |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| **\*** Reducing fraud and maximising VAT revenue |  |  | **X** |  |  |

In your view, how consistent is the **OSS** with EU policies, requirements and regulations in the following fields?

[One answer per line]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Very consistent | Mostly consistent | Partly consistent | Not very consistent | Do not know |
| **\*** The SME Strategy for a sustainable Europe |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| **\*** The European digital single market |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| **\*** EU Administrative cooperation in the field of indirect taxation |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** The Union Customs Code |  |  |  |  | **X** |

In your view, how consistent is the **IOSS** with EU policies, requirements and regulations in the following fields?

[One answer per line]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Very consistent | Mostly consistent | Partly consistent | Not very consistent | Do not know |
| **\*** The SME Strategy for a sustainable Europe |  |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** The European digital single market |  |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** EU Administrative cooperation in the field of indirect taxation |  |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** The Union Customs Code |  |  |  |  |  |

**\*** Do you have direct experience with either of these mechanisms?

* OSS
* IOSS
* Both
* Neither

Please express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements concerning the **OSS**? [One answer per line]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Agree | Partly agree | Neither agree nor disagree | Partly disagree | Disagree | Do not know |
| **\*** The OSS has been implemented smoothly |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Because of the OSS, many businesses no longer need to maintain VAT registrations that they previously had in other Member States |  | **X** |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** The OSS is allowing businesses to pursue new customers and / or markets |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** The OSS is improving VAT compliance |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** The OSS is particularly helpful for SMEs | **X** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** It is easy to use the OSS |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** The OSS helps to reduce discrepancies in the application of VAT rules in the EU |  |  | **X** |  |  |  |

In your view, how important are the following factors in determining whether businesses use the **OSS** or not (taking into account that it is optional)?

[One answer per line]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Very important | Important | Not so important | Not important | Do not know |
| **\*** The size of the business |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** The sector/market where the business operates |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| **\*** The type of transactions in which it engages (i.e. the extent to which these are covered by the OSS) |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| **\*** Whether the business is a deemed supplier |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** The Member State(s) in which the business is already established |  | **X** |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **\*** The Member State(s) in which they would otherwise face VAT registration obligations |  | **X** |  |  |  |

Please express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements concerning the **IOSS**? [One answer per line]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Agree | Partly agree | Neither agree nor disagree | Partly disagree | Disagree | Do not know |
| The IOSS has been implemented smoothly |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** For businesses that distance sell imported goods from outside the EU to EU customers, the IOSS is reducing administrative burdens (by removing the need to VAT register in the Member States of customers) |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** The IOSS is making it easier for businesses to engage in new transactions which currently require them to register in other Member States |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** The IOSS is improving VAT compliance |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** The IOSS is simplifying the process of importation of low value consignments |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** The IOSS is particularly helpful for SMEs |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** The IOSS helps to reduce discrepancies in the application of VAT rules in the EU |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** It is easy to use the IOSS |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** The IOSS helps to reduce discrepancies in the application of Customs and VAT rules in the EU |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |

In your view, what was the impact of the removal of the VAT exemption for very low value goods (not exceeding EUR 22)?

[One answer per line]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Agree | Partly agree | Neither agree nor disagree | Partly disagree | Disagree | Do not know |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **\*** To level the playing field between EU and non-EU businesses | **X** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** To minimize the risk of undervaluation |  | **X** |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** To stop relocating businesses outside the EU to benefit from VAT savings |  |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| **\*** To increase the revenues of Member States |  | **X** |  |  |  |  |

In your view, how important are the following factors in determining whether businesses use the **IOSS** or not (taking into account that it is optional)?

[One answer per line]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Very important | Important | Not so important | Not important | Do not know |
| **\*** The size of the business |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** The sector/market where the business operates |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** The types of transactions in which it engages (i.e. the extent to which these are covered by the IOSS) |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Whether the business is a deemed supplier |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Whether the business has an EU place of establishment |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** The desire of the business to be compliant |  |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** The customer experience |  |  |  |  | **X** |

Do you have other observations in relation to your OSS/IOSS experience?

Despite the introduction of the OSS and IOSS, several types of transaction still require taxable persons to obtain and maintain multiple VAT registrations. In your view, how important is each of these?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 3 –widespread |  | 1 – |  |
| among businesses and representing a significant share | 2 – only prevalent in specific market segments and / or affect many | marginal in terms of both prevalence | Don’ t |
|  | business but only |  | know |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | of turnover for the businesses concerned | a small proportion of their turnover | and turnover significance |  |
| **\*** Transfer of own goods cross- border |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Chain transactions |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** B2B2C transactions; namely an intra-community acquisition followed by a domestic sale to the final consumer |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Domestic B2B supply of goods where the reverse charge does not apply |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Domestic supplies of B2C goods made by non-established suppliers; such as the sale to consumers after goods have been transferred cross-border to be stored in fulfilment centres, or electric vehicle charging |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** B2C distance sales of goods imported by the supplier from a third country/territory with an intrinsic value exceeding EUR 150 or products subject to excise duties |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Export from a Member State where the exporter is not established, not under transit |  |  |  | **X** |
| **\*** Domestic supply of B2B services where the reverse charge does not apply |  |  |  | **X** |

Taking into account your experience of the OSS and IOSS do you think that the requirement for taxable persons to obtain and maintain multiple VAT registrations continues to be a problem?

 To a very large extent  To a large extent

 To some extent

 To a limited extent  Not at all

* Don’t know

How big a priority do you think it should be for the European Commission to take further action to reduce the need for taxable persons to hold multiple VAT registrations?

High priority

 Medium priority  Low priority

* Don’t know

Please express your agreement or disagreement with the following statements concerning the current situation?

[One answer per line]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Agree | Partly agree | Neither agree nor disagree | Partly disagree | Disagree | Do not know |
| **\*** VAT registration requirements lead to high administrative and compliance costs for businesses | **X** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** By making it difficult for taxable persons to be compliant, VAT registration requirements contribute to high levels of fraud and non- compliance |  | **X** |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** Because they want to avoid VAT registration in multiple Member States, many taxable persons do not pursue certain markets or transactions |  |  | **X** |  |  |  |

The European Commission is currently considering some policy options to further reduce the scope of situations where non-established businesses have to register for VAT. Please express your agreement or disagreement with these?

[One answer per line]

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Agree | Partly agree | Neither agree nor disagree | Partly disagree | Disagree | Do not know |
| **\*** Extension of the OSS so that it covers all B2C supplies of goods and services by non-established suppliers |  | **X** |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** Extension of the OSS to enable intra-  Community supplies and acquisitions of goods, thereby avoiding VAT registration when transferring own goods cross border | **X** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** Extension of the OSS to B2B supplies of goods and services, while leaving in place the current |  |  |  |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| VAT refund mechanism for any deductible input VAT incurred outside a taxable person’s Member State of establishment |  | **X** |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** Extension of the OSS to B2B supplies of goods and services, while also introducing a deduction mechanism into the OSS |  |  | **X** |  |  |  |
| **\*** Reverse charge\* made available for all B2B supplies carried out by non- established suppliers |  |  |  |  | **X** |  |
| **\*** Removing the €150 threshold for the IOSS, so that it can be used to declare VAT for distance sales of goods of any value | **X** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** Making the IOSS mandatory for all distance sales of imported goods | **X** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** Making the IOSS mandatory for all distance sales of imported goods above an EU turnover threshold (e. g: €10,000) |  | **X** |  |  |  |  |
| **\*** Making the IOSS mandatory for the marketplaces (deemed supplier) only |  |  |  |  |  | **X** |

\* The reverse charge mechanism transfers the responsibility to apply VAT to a transaction from the supplier to the buyer of a good or service, thereby removing the obligation for suppliers to VAT register in the Member State where the supply is made. Suppliers that incur local VAT on costs related to the service or goods supplied under the reverse charge may recover these amounts through an EU VAT reclaim

Do you have suggestions to make the IOSS more fraud-proof

Would you like to add any comments or suggestions on the single place of VAT registration or IOSS?

# Additional views (optional)

Please upload your file(s)

[You may upload here an additional document on the subject of this consultation. All additional documents provided will be published on the Commission website]

**Contact**

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