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Public consultation on the evaluation of invoicing rules

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Introduction

Evaluation of invoicing rules

Directive 2006/112/EC (the VAT Directive) provides common rules at the level of the EU regarding the issuance, content, and transmission of invoices. These rules have been last amended in 2010 by Directive 2010/45/EU (the Second Invoicing Directive), which aimed at reducing administrative burdens for businesses, increasing the uptake of e-invoicing, improving the functioning of the Single Market, promoting small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) and allowing better control of the tax. The European Commission has launched an evaluation of the invoicing rules laid down in the VAT Directive. Invoicing rules are relevant both for business stakeholders who issue and receive invoices and for private stakeholders who receive invoices. Invoicing rules are also crucial for Member States whose authorities use these invoices for controlling the correct payment of taxes.

The purpose of the evaluation carried out by the Commission is to assess the impacts of the invoicing rules introduced by the Second Invoicing Directive on the extent to which they led to simplification, what are the regulatory costs and benefits involved, the extent to which they assisted Member States in carrying out their control functions and the extent to which these rules stimulated the uptake of e-invoicing. The evaluation should also explore possible avenues for reform.

Objective and scope of the consultation

This consultation intends to gather the views of EU citizens and stakeholders on whether the Second Invoicing Directive achieved its objectives, the extent to which it meets stakeholders' needs, and the possible areas of improvement. Furthermore, the consultation aims at gathering further evidence on the obstacles faced by European businesses and tax authorities with respect to invoicing rules, and on the uptake of specific invoicing technologies and regimes.

All sections of the questionnaire, except for section B, are suitable for all type of respondents; section B, dealing with actual invoicing practices, is targeted to economic operators only. A brief outline of the issue at stake is provided at the beginning of each of the thematic sections (i.e. D to G).

Important notices

Contributions received are intended for publication "as submitted" on the Commission's websites. Below, you have the possibility to indicate whether you agree to the publication of your individual responses under your name or anonymously.

You can upload a document (e.g. a position paper) at the end of the questionnaire.

Section A - About you

Chamber of commerceBusiness organisation

*1 You are replying as an individual in your personal capacity in your professional capacity or on behalf of an organisation
*8 Respondent's first name
Pilar
*9 Respondent's last name
Mata
*10 Respondent's professional email address
pmata@tei.org
*11 Name of the organisation
Tax Executives Institute
*12 Postal address of the organisation
1200 G Street NW Suite 300 Washington, DC 20005 USA
*13 Type of organisation
Please select the answer option that fits best.
Private enterprise
 Professional consultancy, law firm, self-employed consultant Trade, business or professional association
Non-governmental organisation, platform or network
Research and academia
Churches and religious communities
Regional or local authority (public or mixed)
International or national public authority
Other
*16 Please specify the type of organisation.

	Trade Union
	Represenative of professions or crafts
	Other
* 22 le	s your organisation included in the Transparency Register?
	organisation is not registered, we invite you to register here, although it is not compulsory to be registered to reply to this
	tation. Why a transparency register?
•	Yes
	No
	Not applicable
*23 l1	so, please indicate your Register ID number.
52	2413445902-12
	Country of organisation's headquarters
_	isations carrying out activities in several countries: select your headquarters' country of establishment.
_	Austria
0	Belgium
0	Bulgaria
	Croatia
	Cyprus
	Czech Republic
	Denmark
	Estonia
	Finland
	France
	Germany
	Greece
	Hungary
	Ireland
	Italy
	Latvia
	Lithuania
	Luxembourg
	Malta
	Netherlands
	Poland
	Portugal
	Romania
	Slovak Republic
_	Slovenia
_	Spain
_	Sweden
_	United Kingdom
	Other

United States						
Your contribution,						
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can be published provided that your orga				nsent to the	e publication	n of any
information in my contribution in whole or in part (which						_
anonymously. I declare that nothing within my respons	-					
would prevent the publication.						
What do you expect from the EU VAT invoi	cing legis	lation? F	lease rate the in	mportan	ce of the	follow
What do you expect from the EU VAT invoing sible goals from 'Very high' to 'Very low':	cing legis Very high	slation? F	Please rate the in	mportan Low	ce of the Very low	Dor
·	Very				Very	Dor
Reduce the differences in invoicing rules between EU countries, thus facilitating	Very high			Low	Very Iow	Dor
Reduce the differences in invoicing rules between EU countries, thus facilitating cross-border transactions Reduce the burden of the invoicing rules	Very high			Low	Very Iow	Dor kno
Reduce the differences in invoicing rules between EU countries, thus facilitating cross-border transactions Reduce the burden of the invoicing rules on businesses as much as possible Help EU countries to carry out faster and	Very high	High		Low	Very Iow	Doi

Other relevant goals

disputes

Uniform application of the EU Invoicing Directive

reducing the risk of legal uncertainties and

37 The implementation of the Second Invoicing Directive may have had various impacts over the past five years in your country. Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements:

0

	To a large extent	To a moderate extent	To a minor extent	Not at all	Don' t know
Complying with invoicing requirements has become simpler	0	•	0	0	0
Invoicing requirements have become more uniform across the EU	0	•	0	0	0
Tax controls have become faster and more accurate	0	0	0	•	0
The use of electronic invoicing has increased	0	•	0	0	0
A higher number of SMEs benefitted from the cash accounting regime	0	0	0	0	•

38 In your opinion, over the past five years, to what extent has it become easier or more difficult to comply with the requirements for...?

	Much easier	Easier	Same	More difficult	Much more difficult	Don't know
Issuing domestic standard invoices	0	•	0	0	0	0
Issuing cross-border standard invoices	0	0	•	0	0	0
Using specific invoicing regimes (simplified, summary, self-billing)	0	•	0	0	0	0
Exchanging electronic invoices domestically	0	•	0	0	0	0
Exchanging electronic invoices cross- border	0	•	0	0	0	0

39 In your opinion, to what extent does the Second Invoicing Directive complement or conflict with the following other pieces of EU legislation?

	Strongly complements	Partly complements	Neutral	Partly conflicts	Strongly conflicts	Don't know
Accountancy Law (e.g. <u>Directive 2013/34</u>)	0	•	0	0	0	0
Consumer Protection Law (e.g. <u>Directive 2011/83</u>)	0	•	0	0	0	0
Privacy / Data protection Law (e.g. GDPR - Regulation 679 /2016)	0	•	0	0	0	0
Rules on the use of e-invoicing in public procurement (e.g. <u>Directive 2014/55</u>)	0	0	•	0	0	0
Rules on e-signature and seals (e.g. eIDAS Regulation 910 /2014)	0	•	0	0	0	0
Other legislation	0	0	•	0	0	0

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Inconsistency	, between	Directives	2008/9	and	เสเท	with	respect	to pa	aper/	electronic	c cor	oles r	eauire	ement

41 if you wish to add other comments of remarks on the overall assessment of the Second invoicing	J
Directive, please feel free to do so here.	

Section D - EU rules on electronic invoicing

The Second Invoicing Directive has introduced a definition of electronic invoice, ensured equal treatment of paper and electronic invoices and removed the obligation to use any particular e-invoicing technology. In particular, it establishes that:

- a. both structured messages (invoices that can be automatically processed) and unstructured messages (e-mails with PDF) can be regarded as electronic invoices;
- b. businesses can determine 'the way' to prove the authenticity of the origin, the integrity of the content and the legibility of the invoice. The methods that were previously prescribed i.e. the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) and the Advanced Electronic Signature (AES) have become possible technological solutions;
- c. any 'business control' creating a reliable audit trail between an invoice and a supply of goods or services could be also used to ensure invoice integrity and authenticity.

42 In your opinion, which of the following drivers are the most important to increase the use of e-invoicing in your country?

	Very important	Important	Neutral	Not so important	Not important at all	Don' t know
Invoicing rules	•	0	0	0	0	0
Business attitude towards e-invoicing	0	•	0	0	0	0
Push from other companies	0	•	0	0	0	0
Secure and interoperable e- invoicing solutions on the market	0	•	0	0	0	0
Price of e-invoicing solutions and services	•	0	0	0	0	0
Mandatory electronic submission to the tax authority of VAT reports or data	0	0	0	•	0	0

Mandatory e-invoicing for public procurement	•	0	0	0	0	0
Information campaigns on the benefits of e-invoicing	0	•	0	0	0	0
Other	•	0	0	0	0	0

Clarification on the role and responsibility of facilitators and platforms which enable peer-to-peer e-invoicing, including confirmation that such invoices are valid e-invoices and not some form of self-billing or other documentation.

44 In your opinion, how well do the following rules on e-invoicing work in your country?

	Very well	Well	Not so well	Not well at all	Don' t know
Legal definition of an e-invoice	0	0	•	0	0
Possibility to use any means to prove authenticity of origin and integrity of content of an e-invoice	0	0	0	•	0
Possibility to use 'business controls' to prove authenticity of origin and integrity of content of an e-invoice	0	0	0	•	0
Removal of legal requirements on e-invoices beyond those that exist for paper invoices	0	•	0	0	0

45 If you think that some of the rules in your country do not work so well or do not work well at all, please indicate the reason(s) why you think this is so:

	Not applied or not properly applied	Not clear	Insufficient certainty in case of audits	Too costly to apply	Too complex to apply	Other
Legal definition of an e-invoice	0	0	0	•	0	©
Possibility to use any means to prove authenticity of origin and integrity of content of an e-invoice	•	0	•	0	0	0
Possibility to use 'business controls' to prove authenticity of origin and integrity of content of an e-invoice	0	•	0	0	0	0

Removal of legal requirements					
on e-invoices beyond those that	•	0	0	0	0
exist for paper invoices					

47 Please express your agreement with the following possible revisions of e-invoicing rules:

	Agree	Partly agree	Neutral	Partly disagree	Disagree	Don't know
a. Definition of e-invoice should be modified to distinguish between structured and unstructured invoices	0	0	0	0	•	0
b. Requirement of the acceptance of e-invoice by the recipient should be removed	0	•	0	0	•	0
c. EDI and qualified electronic signature should not be mentioned in the legislation	•	0	0	0	0	0
d. New methods to guarantee invoice integrity and authenticity should be mentioned in the legislation	0	0	0	0	•	0
e. Detailed guidance on EDI procedures to prove invoice integrity and authenticity should be available	0	0	0	•	•	0
f. Minimum requirements for the use of electronic signatures to prove invoice integrity and authenticity should be introduced	0	0	0	•	0	0
g. Detailed guidance on how to apply the 'business controls' option should be available	•	0	0	0	0	0
h. Other	0	0	0	0	0	•

49 In your opinion, which other measures should be applied to increase e-invoicing uptake? Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements:

	Agree	Partly agree	Neutral	Partly disagree	Disagree	Don't know
Awareness campaigns on use of e-invoicing	•	0	0	0	0	0
Free access to e-invoicing systems and platforms	•	0	0	0	0	0

Incentives for businesses opting for e- invoicing	•	0	0	0	0	0
Mandatory e-invoicing for the public sector	0	0	0	•	0	0
Removal of burdensome national requirements for e-invoicing service providers (e.g. additional obligations in the areas of invoice reporting, software certification)	•	0	0	•	•	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0

51 In your opinion, how difficult is it to comply with archiving requirements for e-invoices and paper invoices in your country?

	Very easy	Easy	Neutral	Difficult	Very difficult	Don't know
E-invoice	0	0	0	0	•	0
Paper invoice	0	0	0	0	•	0

52 Please express your level of agreement or disagreement with the following possible revisions of invoice archiving rules:

	Agree	Partly agree	Neutral	Partly disagree	Disagree	Don't know
Common EU storage period for VAT invoices should be introduced	0	0	0	0	0	•
Requirement of storing invoices in the original format should be removed	•	0	0	0	0	0
Limitations or conditions imposed on the place of storage should be removed	•	0	0	0	•	0
Requirement to notify the place of storage should be removed	0	•	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	•

Section E - Invoice Issuance and Content - Simplification

The Second Invoicing Directive has introduced a number of changes concerning invoicing rules, in particular:

a. the introduction of standard elements to be included in invoices to indicate the application of specific regimes or situations (self-billing, cash accounting, VAT exemption, reverse charge, margin schemes);

- b. the prohibition for Member States to require an invoice for the provision of financial services between European businesses;
- c. the removal of additional requirements for self-billing and summary invoices;
- d. the extension of the simplified invoicing regimes for low-value transactions.

54 How do you rate the importance of the following invoicing regimes for businesses?

	Very important	Important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know
Simplified invoices	•	0	•	•	0
Self-billing	•	0	0	0	0
Summary invoices	•	0	0	0	0

55 In your opinion, what role do the following factors play for the uptake of simplified invoices?

	Very positive	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Very negative	Don't know
Invoicing requirements	•	0	0	0	0	0
Business attitude	0	•	0	0	0	0
Push from other companies	0	•	0	©	0	0
Tax advisor's suggestion	0	0	•	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	•

57 In your opinion, what role do the following factors play for the uptake of self-billing?

	Very positive	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Very negative	Don't know
Invoicing requirements	0	0	•	0	0	0
Business attitude	•	0	0	0	0	0
Push from other companies	•	0	0	©	0	0
Tax advisor's suggestion	0	0	•	0	0	0
Other	•	0	0	0	0	0

	58	lf	"other",	р	lease	specify	V
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Prior agreement & acceptance		
Prior agreement & acceptance		

59 In your opinion, what role do the following factors play for the uptake of summary invoices?

	Very positive	Positive	Neutral	Negative	Very negative	Don't know
Invoicing requirements	0	•	0	0	0	0
Business attitude	•	0	0	0	0	0
Push from other companies	•	0	0	0	0	0
Tax advisor's suggestion	0	0	•	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	•

61 In your opinion, how well do the following invoicing rules work in your country?

	Very well	Well	Not so well	Not well at all	Don't know
Elements to be included in standard invoices	0	•	0	0	0
Instances in which a simplified invoice can be issued	0	•	0	0	0
Period covered and modalities for issuing a summary invoice	0	0	•	0	0
Content of simplified invoices	0	•	0	0	0
Requirements for issuing and receiving self-billing invoices	0	0	0	•	0

62 If you think that some of the below listed invoicing rules in your country do not work so well or do not work well at all, please indicate the reason(s) why:

	Unclear rules	Insufficient certainty in case of audits	Too costly to apply	Too complex to apply	Other
Elements to be included in standard invoices	0	•	0	0	0
Instances in which a simplified invoice can be issued	0	•	0	0	0
Period covered and modalities for issuing a summary invoice	0	0	•	0	0
Content of simplified invoices	0	0	0	0	©
Requirements for issuing and receiving self-billing invoices	0	0	0	•	0

64 In your opinion, what should change to further simplify invoicing rules? Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements:

	Agree	Partly agree	Neutral	Partly disagree	Disagree	Don't know
The elements to be included in standard invoices should be further simplified	•	0	0	0	0	0
The situations in which a simplified invoice can be used should be expanded	•	0	0	0	0	0
The content of a simplified invoice should be further simplified	0	•	0	0	0	0
The use of summary invoices should be possible also for transactions taking place in periods longer than one month	•	0	0	0	0	0
The requirement to attach a proof of supply (e.g. delivery slips) to summary invoices should be prohibited	0	0	•	0	0	0
The issuance of self-billing invoices should not be subject to a written prior agreement	•	0	0	0	0	0
Tacit acceptance of a self-billing invoice (e.g. by paying the transaction) should always be considered sufficient	0	•	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0

Section F - Invoice issuance and content - harmonisation of crossborder rules

The Second Invoicing Directive has harmonised a number of provisions at EU level, thus reducing differences between national invoicing rules in order to promote cross-border trade. In particular:

- a. for most B2B cross-border transactions, the supplier now only needs to comply with its own national invoicing rules rather than with those of the Member State of destination;
- b. a uniform time limit for the issuance of invoices for intra-EU transactions has been set on the 15th day of the month following the supply;
- c. in all countries, the European Central Bank (ECB) exchange rate can be used for currency conversion of the VAT due;
- d. national additional requirements for the issuance of self-billing invoices have been removed.

66 In your opinion, how well do the following invoicing rules work in case of cross-border transactions?

	Very well	Well	Not so well	Not well at all	Don't know
Application of suppliers' invoicing rules to cross-border transactions subject to reverse charge	0	•	0	0	0
Uniform time limit for issuing invoices for cross-border transactions	0	•	0	0	0
Use of ECB exchange rate for currency conversion	0	0	0	•	0
Removal of requirements diverging across countries for self-billing	0	0	•	0	0

67 If you think that, in your country, some of the invoicing rules for cross-border transactions do not work so well or do not work well at all, please indicate the reason(s) why:

	Not applied or not properly applied	Unclear rules	Insufficient certainty in case of audits	Too costly to apply	Too complex to apply	National rules remain too different	Other
Application of suppliers' invoicing rules to cross-border transactions subject to reverse charge	•	0	0	0	•	0	0
Uniform time limit for issuing invoices for cross-border transactions	0	0	0	0	0	0	•
Use of ECB exchange rate for currency conversion	0	0	0	0	0	0	•
Removal of requirements diverging across countries for self-billing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Many multinationals are using their "corporate exchange rates" and many systems cannot handle maintaining the dual exchange rate system.

69 In your opinion, what should change to further harmonise invoicing rules? Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements:

	Agree	Partly agree	Neutral	Partly disagree	Disagree	Don't know
Each taxable person should comply only with the invoicing rules of his/her /its country of establishment	0	0	•	0	0	0
A uniform time limit should be introduced for all transactions and not only for intra-EU transactions	•	0	0	0	0	0
The definition of the ECB exchange rate should be made more flexible, allowing the use of monthly rates	•	0	0	0	0	0
The use of other methods for the conversion of currency (e.g. business internal exchange rate, online portals) should be allowed	•	0	0	0	0	0
Rules for self-billing invoices should be uniformly established in the Directive	•	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0

Section G - Cash accounting

The Second Invoicing Directive has introduced the possibility for Member States to match the postponement of VAT payment with the postponement of VAT deduction for SMEs. This has increased the number of Member States in which so-called 'cash accounting schemes', allowing SMEs to pay the VAT due only upon receiving payments from customers, is available.

						n account			

- Very important
- Important
- Not very important
- Not at all important
- Don't know

72 In your opinion, what role do the following factors play for the uptake of the cash accounting regime?

	Very important	Important	Neutral	Not so important	Not important at all	Don't know
Administrative requirements (e.g. application process, accountancy requirements)	0	•	0	0	0	0
Financial gains	0	•	0	0	0	0
Business attitude	0	•	0	0	0	0
Tax advisor's suggestion	0	0	•	0	0	0
Market push from other companies	0	0	•	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	•

77 In your opinion, what would need to change in the cash accounting scheme to improve its use? Please indicate to what extent you agree with the following statements:

	Agree	Partly agree	Neutral	Partly disagree	Disagree	Don't know
The possibility for micro-enterprises to opt for cash accounting should be made mandatory in all Member States	•	0	0	0	•	0
The possibility to use the cash accounting scheme should be extended to all SMEs and not be limited only to micro-enterprises	•	0	•	0	0	0
The possibility to use the cash accounting scheme should not be limited to specific business sectors	•	0	0	0	0	0
Customers of taxable persons using the cash accounting scheme should be allowed to deduct VAT upon issuance of the invoice	•	0	0	0	0	0
Other	•	0	0	0	0	0

78 If "other", please specify:

The French generalised cash accounting system where VAT becomes deductible only at payment is an extremely burdensome process to manage.

Section H - Document upload and final comments

79 Please feel free to upload a concise document, such as a position paper. The maximum file size is 1MB.

Please note that the uploaded document will be published alongside your response to the questionnaire which is the essential input to this public consultation. The document is optional and serves as additional background reading to better understand your position.

80 If you wish to add further information — within the scope of this questionnaire — please feel free to do so here.

1000 character(s) maximum

Tax Executives Institute (TEI) appreciates the opportunity to respond to the Commission's public consultation on invoicing rules. TEI has requested and received an extension to submit a letter detailing specific concerns and recommendations. TEI will submit that letter by Monday, September 24, and appreciates the Commission's willingness to accept that submission separately.	

Contact

TAXUD-C1-SECTOR-A@ec.europa.eu