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► **B** **COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 282/2011**  
**of 15 March 2011**

**laying down implementing measures for Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax**

**(recast)**

(OJ L 77, 23.3.2011, p. 1)

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		No	page	date
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► <b><u>M2</u></b>	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) No 1042/2013 of 7 October 2013	L 284	1	26.10.2013
► <b><u>M3</u></b>	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2459 of 5 December 2017	L 348	32	29.12.2017
► <b><u>M4</u></b>	Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/1912 of 4 December 2018	L 311	10	7.12.2018
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**COUNCIL IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) No 282/2011**  
**of 15 March 2011**  
**laying down implementing measures for Directive 2006/112/EC on**  
**the common system of value added tax**  
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CHAPTER I  
SUBJECT MATTER

*Article 1*

This Regulation lays down measures for the implementation of certain provisions of Titles I to V, and VII to XII of Directive 2006/112/EC.

CHAPTER II  
SCOPE  
(TITLE I OF DIRECTIVE 2006/112/EC)

*Article 2*

The following shall not result in intra-Community acquisitions within the meaning of point (b) of Article 2(1) of Directive 2006/112/EC:

- (a) the transfer of a new means of transport by a non-taxable person upon change of residence provided that the exemption provided for in point (a) of Article 138(2) of Directive 2006/112/EC could not apply at the time of supply;
- (b) the return of a new means of transport by a non-taxable person to the Member State from which it was initially supplied to him under the exemption provided for in point (a) of Article 138(2) of Directive 2006/112/EC.

*Article 3*

Without prejudice to point (b) of the first paragraph of Article 59a of Directive 2006/112/EC, the supply of the following services is not subject to VAT if the supplier demonstrates that the place of supply determined in accordance with Subsections 3 and 4 of Section 4 of Chapter V of this Regulation is outside the Community:

- (a) from 1 January 2013, the service referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 56(2) of Directive 2006/112/EC;
- (b) from 1 January 2015, the services listed in Article 58 of Directive 2006/112/EC;

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(c) the services listed in Article 59 of Directive 2006/112/EC.

*Article 4*

A taxable person who is entitled to non-taxation of his intra-Community acquisitions of goods, in accordance with Article 3 of Directive 2006/112/EC, shall remain so where, pursuant to Article 214(1)(d) or (e) of that Directive, a VAT identification number has been attributed to that taxable person for the services received for which he is liable to pay VAT or for the services supplied by him within the territory of another Member State for which VAT is payable solely by the recipient.

However, if that taxable person communicates this VAT identification number to a supplier in respect of an intra-Community acquisition of goods, he shall be deemed to have exercised the option provided for in Article 3(3) of that Directive.

## CHAPTER III

## TAXABLE PERSONS

## (TITLE III OF DIRECTIVE 2006/112/EC)

*Article 5*

A European Economic Interest Grouping (EEIG) constituted in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 2137/85 which supplies goods or services for consideration to its members or to third parties shall be a taxable person within the meaning of Article 9(1) of Directive 2006/112/EC.

## CHAPTER IV

## TAXABLE TRANSACTIONS

## (TITLE IV OF DIRECTIVE 2006/112/EC)

## SECTION 1

*Supply of goods**(Articles 14 to 19 of Directive 2006/112/EC)**Article 5a*

For the application of Article 14(4) of Directive 2006/112/EC, goods shall be considered to have been dispatched or transported by or on behalf of the supplier, including where the supplier intervenes indirectly in the dispatch or transport of the goods, in particular in the following cases:

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- (a) where the dispatch or transport of the goods is subcontracted by the supplier to a third party who delivers the goods to the customer;
- (b) where the dispatch or transport of the goods is provided by a third party but the supplier bears either the total or partial responsibility for the delivery of the goods to the customer;
- (c) where the supplier invoices and collects the transport fees from the customer and further remits them to a third party who will arrange the dispatch or transport of the goods;
- (d) where the supplier promotes by any means the delivery services of a third party to the customer, puts the customer and a third party in contact or otherwise provides to a third party the information needed for the delivery of the goods to the consumer.

However, goods shall not be considered to have been dispatched or transported by or on behalf of the supplier where the customer transports the goods himself or where the customer arranges the delivery of the goods with a third person and the supplier does not intervene directly or indirectly to provide or to help organise the dispatch or transport of those goods.

*Article 5b*

For the application of Article 14a of Directive 2006/112/EC, the term 'facilitates' means the use of an electronic interface to allow a customer and a supplier offering goods for sale through the electronic interface to enter into contact which results in a supply of goods through that electronic interface.

However, a taxable person is not facilitating a supply of goods where all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) that taxable person does not set, either directly or indirectly, any of the terms and conditions under which the supply of goods is made;
- (b) that taxable person is not, either directly or indirectly, involved in authorising the charge to the customer in respect of the payment made;
- (c) that taxable person is not, either directly or indirectly, involved in the ordering or delivery of the goods.

Article 14a of Directive 2006/112/EC shall not apply to a taxable person who only provides any of the following:

- (a) the processing of payments in relation to the supply of goods;

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- (b) the listing or advertising of goods;
- (c) the redirecting or transferring of customers to other electronic interfaces where goods are offered for sale, without any further intervention in the supply.

*Article 5c*

For the application of Article 14a of Directive 2006/112/EC, a taxable person, who is deemed to have received and supplied the goods himself, shall not be held liable for the payment of VAT in excess of the VAT which he declared and paid on these supplies where all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the taxable person is dependent on information provided by suppliers selling goods through an electronic interface or by other third parties in order to correctly declare and pay the VAT on those supplies;
- (b) the information referred to in point (a) is erroneous;
- (c) the taxable person can demonstrate that he did not and could not reasonably know that this information was incorrect.

*Article 5d*

Unless he has information to the contrary, the taxable person deemed to have received and supplied the goods pursuant to Article 14a of Directive 2006/112/EC shall regard:

- (a) the person selling goods through an electronic interface as a taxable person;
- (b) the person buying those goods as a non-taxable person.

*SECTION 2**Supply of services*

*(Articles 24 to 29 of Directive 2006/112/EC)*

**▼ B***Article 6*

1. Restaurant and catering services mean services consisting of the supply of prepared or unprepared food or beverages or both, for human consumption, accompanied by sufficient support services allowing for the immediate consumption thereof. The provision of food or beverages or both is only one component of the whole in which services shall predominate. Restaurant services are the supply of such services on the premises of the supplier, and catering services are the supply of such services off the premises of the supplier.

2. The supply of prepared or unprepared food or beverages or both, whether or not including transport but without any other support services, shall not be considered restaurant or catering services within the meaning of paragraph 1.

**▼M2***Article 6a*

1. Telecommunications services within the meaning of Article 24(2) of Directive 2006/112/EC shall cover, in particular, the following:

- (a) fixed and mobile telephone services for the transmission and switching of voice, data and video, including telephone services with an imaging component (videophone services);
- (b) telephone services provided through the internet, including voice over internet Protocol (VoIP);
- (c) voice mail, call waiting, call forwarding, caller identification, three-way calling and other call management services;
- (d) paging services;
- (e) audiotext services;
- (f) facsimile, telegraph and telex;
- (g) access to the internet, including the World Wide Web;
- (h) private network connections providing telecommunications links for the exclusive use of the client.

2. Telecommunications services within the meaning of Article 24(2) of Directive 2006/112/EC shall not cover the following:

- (a) electronically supplied services;
- (b) radio and television broadcasting (hereinafter ‘broadcasting’) services.

*Article 6b*

1. Broadcasting services shall include services consisting of audio and audiovisual content, such as radio or television programmes which are provided to the general public via communications networks by and under the editorial responsibility of a media service provider, for simultaneous listening or viewing, on the basis of a programme schedule.

2. Paragraph 1 shall cover, in particular, the following:

- (a) radio or television programmes transmitted or retransmitted over a radio or television network;
- (b) radio or television programmes distributed via the internet or similar electronic network (IP streaming), if they are broadcast simultaneous to their being transmitted or retransmitted over a radio or television network.

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3. Paragraph 1 shall not cover the following:
  - (a) telecommunications services;
  - (b) electronically supplied services;
  - (c) the provision of information about particular programmes on demand;
  - (d) the transfer of broadcasting or transmission rights;
  - (e) the leasing of technical equipment or facilities for use to receive a broadcast;
  - (f) radio or television programmes distributed via the internet or similar electronic network (IP streaming), unless they are broadcast simultaneous to their being transmitted or retransmitted over a radio or television network.

**▼ B***Article 7*

1. ‘Electronically supplied services’ as referred to in Directive 2006/112/EC shall include services which are delivered over the Internet or an electronic network and the nature of which renders their supply essentially automated and involving minimal human intervention, and impossible to ensure in the absence of information technology.
2. Paragraph 1 shall cover, in particular, the following:
  - (a) the supply of digitised products generally, including software and changes to or upgrades of software;
  - (b) services providing or supporting a business or personal presence on an electronic network such as a website or a webpage;
  - (c) services automatically generated from a computer via the Internet or an electronic network, in response to specific data input by the recipient;
  - (d) the transfer for consideration of the right to put goods or services up for sale on an Internet site operating as an online market on which potential buyers make their bids by an automated procedure and on which the parties are notified of a sale by electronic mail automatically generated from a computer;
  - (e) Internet Service Packages (ISP) of information in which the telecommunications component forms an ancillary and subordinate part (i.e. packages going beyond mere Internet access and including other elements such as content pages giving access to news, weather or travel reports; playgrounds; website hosting; access to online debates etc.);

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- (f) the services listed in Annex I.

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- 3. Paragraph 1 shall not cover the following:

- (a) broadcasting services;

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- (b) telecommunications services;
- (c) goods, where the order and processing is done electronically;
- (d) CD-ROMs, floppy disks and similar tangible media;
- (e) printed matter, such as books, newsletters, newspapers or journals;
- (f) CDs and audio cassettes;
- (g) video cassettes and DVDs;
- (h) games on a CD-ROM;
- (i) services of professionals such as lawyers and financial consultants, who advise clients by e-mail;
- (j) teaching services, where the course content is delivered by a teacher over the Internet or an electronic network (namely via a remote link);
- (k) offline physical repair services of computer equipment;
- (l) offline data warehousing services;
- (m) advertising services, in particular as in newspapers, on posters and on television;
- (n) telephone helpdesk services;
- (o) teaching services purely involving correspondence courses, such as postal courses;
- (p) conventional auctioneers' services reliant on direct human intervention, irrespective of how bids are made;

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- (t) tickets to cultural, artistic, sporting, scientific, educational, entertainment or similar events booked online;
  - (u) accommodation, car-hire, restaurant services, passenger transport or similar services booked online.



**▼ B***Article 8*

If a taxable person only assembles the various parts of a machine all of which were provided to him by his customer, that transaction shall be a supply of services within the meaning of Article 24(1) of Directive 2006/112/EC.

*Article 9*

The sale of an option, where such a sale is a transaction falling within the scope of point (f) of Article 135(1) of Directive 2006/112/EC, shall be a supply of services within the meaning of Article 24(1) of that Directive. That supply of services shall be distinct from the underlying transactions to which the services relate.

**▼ M2***Article 9a*

1. For the application of Article 28 of Directive 2006/112/EC, where electronically supplied services are supplied through a telecommunications network, an interface or a portal such as a marketplace for applications, a taxable person taking part in that supply shall be presumed to be acting in his own name but on behalf of the provider of those services unless that provider is explicitly indicated as the supplier by that taxable person and that is reflected in the contractual arrangements between the parties.

In order to regard the provider of electronically supplied services as being explicitly indicated as the supplier of those services by the taxable person, the following conditions shall be met:

- (a) the invoice issued or made available by each taxable person taking part in the supply of the electronically supplied services must identify such services and the supplier thereof;
- (b) the bill or receipt issued or made available to the customer must identify the electronically supplied services and the supplier thereof.

For the purposes of this paragraph, a taxable person who, with regard to a supply of electronically supplied services, authorises the charge to the customer or the delivery of the services, or sets the general terms and conditions of the supply, shall not be permitted to explicitly indicate another person as the supplier of those services.

2. Paragraph 1 shall also apply where telephone services provided through the internet, including voice over internet Protocol (VoIP), are supplied through a telecommunications network, an interface or a portal such as a marketplace for applications and are supplied under the same conditions as set out in that paragraph.

3. This Article shall not apply to a taxable person who only provides for processing of payments in respect of electronically supplied services or of telephone services provided through the internet, including voice

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over internet Protocol (VoIP), and who does not take part in the supply of those electronically supplied services or telephone services.

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## CHAPTER V

## PLACE OF TAXABLE TRANSACTIONS

## SECTION 1

**Concepts***Article 10*

1. For the application of Articles 44 and 45 of Directive 2006/112/EC, the place where the business of a taxable person is established shall be the place where the functions of the business's central administration are carried out.

2. In order to determine the place referred to in paragraph 1, account shall be taken of the place where essential decisions concerning the general management of the business are taken, the place where the registered office of the business is located and the place where management meets.

Where these criteria do not allow the place of establishment of a business to be determined with certainty, the place where essential decisions concerning the general management of the business are taken shall take precedence.

3. The mere presence of a postal address may not be taken to be the place of establishment of a business of a taxable person.

*Article 11*

1. For the application of Article 44 of Directive 2006/112/EC, a 'fixed establishment' shall be any establishment, other than the place of establishment of a business referred to in Article 10 of this Regulation, characterised by a sufficient degree of permanence and a suitable structure in terms of human and technical resources to enable it to receive and use the services supplied to it for its own needs.

2. For the application of the following Articles, a 'fixed establishment' shall be any establishment, other than the place of establishment of a business referred to in Article 10 of this Regulation, characterised by a sufficient degree of permanence and a suitable structure in terms of human and technical resources to enable it to provide the services which it supplies:

- (a) Article 45 of Directive 2006/112/EC;
- (b) from 1 January 2013, the second subparagraph of Article 56(2) of Directive 2006/112/EC;
- (c) until 31 December 2014, Article 58 of Directive 2006/112/EC;

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(d) Article 192a of Directive 2006/112/EC.

3. The fact of having a VAT identification number shall not in itself be sufficient to consider that a taxable person has a fixed establishment.

*Article 12*

For the application of Directive 2006/112/EC, the ‘permanent address’ of a natural person, whether or not a taxable person, shall be the address entered in the population or similar register, or the address indicated by that person to the relevant tax authorities, unless there is evidence that this address does not reflect reality.

*Article 13*

The place where a natural person ‘usually resides’, whether or not a taxable person, as referred to in Directive 2006/112/EC shall be the place where that natural person usually lives as a result of personal and occupational ties.

Where the occupational ties are in a country different from that of the personal ties, or where no occupational ties exist, the place of usual residence shall be determined by personal ties which show close links between the natural person and a place where he is living.

**▼M2***Article 13a*

The place where a non-taxable legal person is established, as referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 56(2) and Articles 58 and 59 of Directive 2006/112/EC, shall be:

- (a) the place where the functions of its central administration are carried out; or
- (b) the place of any other establishment characterised by a sufficient degree of permanence and a suitable structure in terms of human and technical resources to enable it to receive and use the services supplied to it for its own needs.

*Article 13b*

For the application of Directive 2006/112/EC, the following shall be regarded as ‘immovable property’:

- (a) any specific part of the earth, on or below its surface, over which title and possession can be created;
- (b) any building or construction fixed to or in the ground above or below sea level which cannot be easily dismantled or moved;

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- (c) any item that has been installed and makes up an integral part of a building or construction without which the building or construction is incomplete, such as doors, windows, roofs, staircases and lifts;
  
- (d) any item, equipment or machine permanently installed in a building or construction which cannot be moved without destroying or altering the building or construction.

**▼ B***SECTION 2**Place of supply of goods**(Articles 31 to 39 of Directive 2006/112/EC)***▼ M5**

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**▼ B***Article 15*

The section of a passenger transport operation effected within the Community referred to in Article 37 of Directive 2006/112/EC, shall be determined by the journey of the means of transport and not by the journey completed by each of the passengers.

*SECTION 3**Place of intra-Community acquisitions of goods**(Articles 40, 41 and 42 of Directive 2006/112/EC)**Article 16*

Where an intra-Community acquisition of goods within the meaning of Article 20 of Directive 2006/112/EC has taken place, the Member State in which the dispatch or transport ends shall exercise its power of taxation irrespective of the VAT treatment applied to the transaction in the Member State in which the dispatch or transport began.

Any request by a supplier of goods for a correction in the VAT invoiced by him and reported by him to the Member State where the dispatch or transport of the goods began shall be treated by that Member State in accordance with its own domestic rules.

*SECTION 4**Place of supply of services**(Articles 43 to 59 of Directive 2006/112/EC)*

## Subsection 1

**Status of the customer***Article 17*

1. If the place of supply of services depends on whether the customer is a taxable or non-taxable person, the status of the customer shall be determined on the basis of Articles 9 to 13 and Article 43 of Directive 2006/112/EC.

2. A non-taxable legal person who is identified or required to be identified for VAT purposes under point (b) of Article 214(1) of Directive 2006/112/EC because his intra-Community acquisitions of goods are subject to VAT or because he has exercised the option of making those operations subject to VAT shall be a taxable person within the meaning of Article 43 of that Directive.

*Article 18*

1. Unless he has information to the contrary, the supplier may regard a customer established within the Community as a taxable person:

(a) where the customer has communicated his individual VAT identification number to him, and the supplier obtains confirmation of the validity of that identification number and of the associated name and address in accordance with Article 31 of Council Regulation (EC) No 904/2010 of 7 October 2010 on administrative cooperation and combating fraud in the field of value added tax <sup>(1)</sup>;

(b) where the customer has not yet received an individual VAT identification number, but informs the supplier that he has applied for it and the supplier obtains any other proof which demonstrates that the customer is a taxable person or a non-taxable legal person required to be identified for VAT purposes and carries out a reasonable level of verification of the accuracy of the information provided by the customer, by normal commercial security measures such as those relating to identity or payment checks.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 268, 12.10.2010, p. 1.

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2. Unless he has information to the contrary, the supplier may regard a customer established within the Community as a non-taxable person when he can demonstrate that the customer has not communicated his individual VAT identification number to him.

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However, irrespective of information to the contrary, the supplier of telecommunications, broadcasting or electronically supplied services may regard a customer established within the Community as a non-taxable person as long as that customer has not communicated his individual VAT identification number to him.

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3. Unless he has information to the contrary, the supplier may regard a customer established outside the Community as a taxable person:

- (a) if he obtains from the customer a certificate issued by the customer's competent tax authorities as confirmation that the customer is engaged in economic activities in order to enable him to obtain a refund of VAT under Council Directive 86/560/EEC of 17 November 1986 on the harmonization of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes – Arrangements for the refund of value added tax to taxable persons not established in Community territory <sup>(1)</sup>;
- (b) where the customer does not possess that certificate, if the supplier has the VAT number, or a similar number attributed to the customer by the country of establishment and used to identify businesses or any other proof which demonstrates that the customer is a taxable person and if the supplier carries out a reasonable level of verification of the accuracy of the information provided by the customer, by normal commercial security measures such as those relating to identity or payment checks.

**Subsection 2****Capacity of the customer***Article 19*

For the purpose of applying the rules concerning the place of supply of services laid down in Articles 44 and 45 of Directive 2006/112/EC, a taxable person, or a non-taxable legal person deemed to be a taxable

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 326, 21.11.1986, p. 40.

**▼B**

person, who receives services exclusively for private use, including use by his staff, shall be regarded as a non-taxable person.

Unless he has information to the contrary, such as information on the nature of the services provided, the supplier may consider that the services are for the customer's business use if, for that transaction, the customer has communicated his individual VAT identification number.

Where one and the same service is intended for both private use, including use by the customer's staff, and business use, the supply of that service shall be covered exclusively by Article 44 of Directive 2006/112/EC, provided there is no abusive practice.

### Subsection 3

#### **Location of the customer**

##### *Article 20*

Where a supply of services carried out for a taxable person, or a non-taxable legal person deemed to be a taxable person, falls within the scope of Article 44 of Directive 2006/112/EC, and where that taxable person is established in a single country, or, in the absence of a place of establishment of a business or a fixed establishment, has his permanent address and usually resides in a single country, that supply of services shall be taxable in that country.

The supplier shall establish that place based on information from the customer, and verify that information by normal commercial security measures such as those relating to identity or payment checks.

The information may include the VAT identification number attributed by the Member State where the customer is established.

##### *Article 21*

Where a supply of services to a taxable person, or a non-taxable legal person deemed to be a taxable person, falls within the scope of Article 44 of Directive 2006/112/EC, and the taxable person is established in more than one country, that supply shall be taxable in the country where that taxable person has established his business.

However, where the service is provided to a fixed establishment of the taxable person located in a place other than that where the customer has established his business, that supply shall be taxable at the place of the fixed establishment receiving that service and using it for its own needs.

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Where the taxable person does not have a place of establishment of a business or a fixed establishment, the supply shall be taxable at his permanent address or usual residence.

*Article 22*

1. In order to identify the customer's fixed establishment to which the service is provided, the supplier shall examine the nature and use of the service provided.

Where the nature and use of the service provided do not enable him to identify the fixed establishment to which the service is provided, the supplier, in identifying that fixed establishment, shall pay particular attention to whether the contract, the order form and the VAT identification number attributed by the Member State of the customer and communicated to him by the customer identify the fixed establishment as the customer of the service and whether the fixed establishment is the entity paying for the service.

Where the customer's fixed establishment to which the service is provided cannot be determined in accordance with the first and second subparagraphs of this paragraph or where services covered by Article 44 of Directive 2006/112/EC are supplied to a taxable person under a contract covering one or more services used in an unidentifiable and non-quantifiable manner, the supplier may legitimately consider that the services have been supplied at the place where the customer has established his business.

2. The application of this Article shall be without prejudice to the customer's obligations.

*Article 23*

1. From 1 January 2013, where, in accordance with the first subparagraph of Article 56(2) of Directive 2006/112/EC, a supply of services is taxable at the place where the customer is established, or, in the absence of an establishment, where he has his permanent address or usually resides, the supplier shall establish that place based on factual information provided by the customer, and verify that information by normal commercial security measures such as those relating to identity or payment checks.

2. Where, in accordance with Articles 58 and 59 of Directive 2006/112/EC, a supply of services is taxable at the place where the customer is established, or, in the absence of an establishment, where he has his permanent address or usually resides, the supplier shall establish that place based on factual information provided by the customer, and verify that information by normal commercial security measures such as those relating to identity or payment checks.

**▼M2***Article 24*

Where services covered by the first subparagraph of Article 56(2) or Articles 58 and 59 of Directive 2006/112/EC are supplied to a non-taxable person who is established in more than one country or who has



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his permanent address in one country and his usual residence in another, priority shall be given:

- (a) in the case of a non-taxable legal person, to the place referred to in point (a) of Article 13a of this Regulation, unless there is evidence that the service is used at the establishment referred to in point (b) of that article;
- (b) in the case of a natural person, to the place where he usually resides, unless there is evidence that the service is used at his permanent address.

**Subsection 3 a****Presumptions for the location of the customer***Article 24a*

1. For the application of Articles 44, 58 and 59a of Directive 2006/112/EC, where a supplier of telecommunications, broadcasting or electronically supplied services provides those services at a location such as a telephone box, a telephone kiosk, a wi-fi hot spot, an internet café, a restaurant or a hotel lobby where the physical presence of the recipient of the service at that location is needed for the service to be provided to him by that supplier, it shall be presumed that the customer is established, has his permanent address or usually resides at the place of that location and that the service is effectively used and enjoyed there.

2. If the location referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article is on board a ship, aircraft or train carrying out a passenger transport operation effected within the Community pursuant to Articles 37 and 57 of Directive 2006/112/EC, the country of the location shall be the country of departure of the passenger transport operation.

**▼ M3***Article 24b*

For the application of Article 58 of Directive 2006/112/EC, where telecommunications, broadcasting or electronically supplied services are supplied to a non-taxable person:

- (a) through his fixed land line, it shall be presumed that the customer is established, has his permanent address or usually resides at the place of installation of the fixed land line;
- (b) through mobile networks, it shall be presumed that the place where the customer is established, has his permanent address or usually resides is the country identified by the mobile country code of the SIM card used when receiving those services;
- (c) for which the use of a decoder or similar device or a viewing card is needed and a fixed land line is not used, it shall be presumed that the customer is established, has his permanent address or usually

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resides at the place where that decoder or similar device is located, or if that place is not known, at the place to which the viewing card is sent with a view to being used there;

- (d) under circumstances other than those referred to in Article 24a and in points (a), (b) and (c) of this Article, it shall be presumed that the customer is established, has his permanent address or usually resides at the place identified as such by the supplier on the basis of two items of non-contradictory evidence as listed in Article 24f of this Regulation.

Without prejudice to point (d) of the first paragraph, for supplies of services falling under that point, where the total value of such supplies, exclusive of VAT, provided by a taxable person from his business establishment or a fixed establishment located in a Member State, does not exceed EUR 100 000, or the equivalent in national currency, in the current and the preceding calendar year, the presumption shall be that the customer is established, has his permanent address or usually resides at the place identified as such by the supplier on the basis of one item of evidence provided by a person involved in the supply of the services other than the supplier or the customer, as listed in points (a) to (e) of Article 24f.

Where, during a calendar year, the threshold provided in the second paragraph has been exceeded, that paragraph shall not apply as of that time and until such time as the conditions provided in that paragraph are fulfilled again.

The corresponding value in national currency of the amount shall be calculated by applying the exchange rate published by the European Central Bank on the date of adoption of Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2459 <sup>(1)</sup>.

**▼ M2***Article 24c*

For the application of Article 56(2) of Directive 2006/112/EC, where the hiring, other than short-term hiring, of means of transport is supplied to a non-taxable person, it shall be presumed that the customer is established, has his permanent address or usually resides at the place identified as such by the supplier on the basis of two items of non-contradictory evidence as listed in Article 24e of this Regulation.

**Subsection 3 b****Rebuttal of presumptions***Article 24d*

1. Where a supplier supplies a service listed in Article 58 of Directive 2006/112/EC, he may rebut a presumption referred to in Article 24a or in point (a), (b) or (c) of Article 24b of this Regulation

<sup>(1)</sup> Council Implementing Regulation (EU) 2017/2459 of 5 December 2017 amending Implementing Regulation (EU) No 282/2011 laying down implementing measures for Directive 2006/112/EC on the common system of value added tax (OJ L 348, 29.12.2017, p. 32).

**▼ M2**

on the basis of three items of non-contradictory evidence indicating that the customer is established, has his permanent address or usually resides elsewhere.

2. A tax authority may rebut presumptions that have been made under Article 24a, 24b or 24c where there are indications of misuse or abuse by the supplier.

**Subsection 3c****Evidence for the identification of the location of the customer and rebuttal of presumptions***Article 24e*

For the purposes of applying the rules in Article 56(2) of Directive 2006/112/EC and fulfilling the requirements of Article 24c of this Regulation, the following shall, in particular, serve as evidence:

- (a) the billing address of the customer;
- (b) bank details such as the location of the bank account used for payment or the billing address of the customer held by that bank;
- (c) registration details of the means of transport hired by the customer, if registration of that means of transport is required at the place where it is used, or other similar information;
- (d) other commercially relevant information.

*Article 24f*

For the purpose of applying the rules in Article 58 of Directive 2006/112/EC and fulfilling the requirements of point (d) of Article 24b or Article 24d(1) of this Regulation, the following shall, in particular, serve as evidence:

- (a) the billing address of the customer;
- (b) the internet Protocol (IP) address of the device used by the customer or any method of geolocation;
- (c) bank details such as the location of the bank account used for payment or the billing address of the customer held by that bank;
- (d) the Mobile Country Code (MCC) of the International Mobile Subscriber Identity (IMSI) stored on the Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) card used by the customer;

**▼M2**

- (e) the location of the customer's fixed land line through which the service is supplied to him;
- (f) other commercially relevant information.

**▼B**

## Subsection 4

**Common provision regarding determination of the status, the capacity and the location of the customer***Article 25*

For the application of the rules governing the place of supply of services, only the circumstances existing at the time of the chargeable event shall be taken into account. Any subsequent changes to the use of the service received shall not affect the determination of the place of supply, provided there is no abusive practice.

## Subsection 5

**Supply of services governed by the general rules***Article 26*

A transaction whereby a body assigns television broadcasting rights in respect of football matches to taxable persons, shall be covered by Article 44 of Directive 2006/112/EC.

*Article 27*

The supply of services which consist in applying for or receiving refunds of VAT under Council Directive 2008/9/EC of 12 February 2008 laying down detailed rules for the refund of value added tax, provided for in Directive 2006/112/EC, to taxable persons not established in the Member State of refund but established in another Member State <sup>(1)</sup> shall be covered by Article 44 of Directive 2006/112/EC.

*Article 28*

In so far as they constitute a single service, the supply of services made in the framework of organising a funeral shall fall within the scope of Articles 44 and 45 of Directive 2006/112/EC.

*Article 29*

Without prejudice to Article 41 of this Regulation, the supply of services of translation of texts shall fall within the scope of Articles 44 and 45 of Directive 2006/112/EC.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 44, 20.2.2008, p. 23.

**▼B**

## Subsection 6

**Supply of services by intermediaries***Article 30*

The supply of services of intermediaries as referred to in Article 46 of Directive 2006/112/EC shall cover the services of intermediaries acting in the name and on behalf of the recipient of the service procured and the services performed by intermediaries acting in the name and on behalf of the provider of the services procured.

*Article 31*

Services supplied by intermediaries acting in the name and on behalf of another person consisting of the intermediation in the provision of accommodation in the hotel sector or in sectors having a similar function shall fall within the scope of:

- (a) Article 44 of Directive 2006/112/EC if supplied to a taxable person acting as such, or a non-taxable legal person deemed to be a taxable person;
- (b) Article 46 of that Directive, if supplied to a non-taxable person.

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## Subsection 6a

**Supply of services connected with immovable property***Article 31a*

1. Services connected with immovable property, as referred to in Article 47 of Directive 2006/112/EC, shall include only those services that have a sufficiently direct connection with that property. Services shall be regarded as having a sufficiently direct connection with immovable property in the following cases:

- (a) where they are derived from an immovable property and that property makes up a constituent element of the service and is central to, and essential for, the services supplied;
- (b) where they are provided to, or directed towards, an immovable property, having as their object the legal or physical alteration of that property.

2. Paragraph 1 shall cover, in particular, the following:

- (a) the drawing up of plans for a building or parts of a building designated for a particular plot of land regardless of whether or not the building is erected;
- (b) the provision of on site supervision or security services;
- (c) the construction of a building on land, as well as construction and demolition work performed on a building or parts of a building;

**▼ M2**

- (d) the construction of permanent structures on land, as well as construction and demolition work performed on permanent structures such as pipeline systems for gas, water, sewerage and the like;
- (e) work on land, including agricultural services such as tillage, sowing, watering and fertilisation;
- (f) surveying and assessment of the risk and integrity of immovable property;
- (g) the valuation of immovable property, including where such service is needed for insurance purposes, to determine the value of a property as collateral for a loan or to assess risk and damages in disputes;
- (h) the leasing or letting of immovable property other than that covered by point (c) of paragraph 3, including the storage of goods for which a specific part of the property is assigned for the exclusive use of the customer;
- (i) the provision of accommodation in the hotel sector or in sectors with a similar function, such as holiday camps or sites developed for use as camping sites, including the right to stay in a specific place resulting from the conversion of timeshare usage rights and the like;
- (j) the assignment or transfer of rights other than those covered by points (h) and (i) to use the whole or parts of an immovable property, including the licence to use part of a property, such as the granting of fishing and hunting rights or access to lounges in airports, or the use of an infrastructure for which tolls are charged, such as a bridge or tunnel;
- (k) the maintenance, renovation and repair of a building or parts of a building, including work such as cleaning, tiling, papering and parqueting;
- (l) the maintenance, renovation and repair of permanent structures such as pipeline systems for gas, water, sewerage and the like;
- (m) the installation or assembly of machines or equipment which, upon installation or assembly, qualify as immovable property;
- (n) the maintenance and repair, inspection and supervision of machines or equipment if those machines or equipment qualify as immovable property;
- (o) property management other than portfolio management of investments in real estate covered by point (g) of paragraph 3, consisting of the operation of commercial, industrial or residential real estate by or on behalf of the owner of the property;
- (p) intermediation in the sale, leasing or letting of immovable property and in the establishment or transfer of certain interests in immovable property or rights in rem over immovable property (whether or not treated as tangible property), other than intermediation covered by point (d) of paragraph 3;

**▼ M2**

- (q) legal services relating to the transfer of a title to immovable property, to the establishment or transfer of certain interests in immovable property or rights in rem over immovable property (whether or not treated as tangible property), such as notary work, or to the drawing up of a contract to sell or acquire immovable property, even if the underlying transaction resulting in the legal alteration of the property is not carried through.
3. Paragraph 1 shall not cover the following:
- (a) the drawing up of plans for a building or parts of a building if not designated for a particular plot of land;
  - (b) the storage of goods in an immovable property if no specific part of the immovable property is assigned for the exclusive use of the customer;
  - (c) the provision of advertising, even if it involves the use of immovable property;
  - (d) intermediation in the provision of hotel accommodation or accommodation in sectors with a similar function, such as holiday camps or sites developed for use as camping sites, if the intermediary is acting in the name and on behalf of another person;
  - (e) the provision of a stand location at a fair or exhibition site together with other related services to enable the exhibitor to display items, such as the design of the stand, transport and storage of the items, the provision of machines, cable laying, insurance and advertising;
  - (f) the installation or assembly, the maintenance and repair, the inspection or the supervision of machines or equipment which is not, or does not become, part of the immovable property;
  - (g) portfolio management of investments in real estate;
  - (h) legal services other than those covered by point (q) of paragraph 2, connected to contracts, including advice given on the terms of a contract to transfer immovable property, or to enforce such a contract, or to prove the existence of such a contract, where such services are not specific to a transfer of a title on an immovable property.

*Article 31b*

Where equipment is put at the disposal of a customer with a view to carrying out work on immovable property, that transaction shall only be a supply of services connected with immovable property if the supplier assumes responsibility for the execution of the work.

A supplier who provides the customer with equipment together with sufficient staff for its operation with a view to carrying out work shall be presumed to have assumed responsibility for the execution of that work. The presumption that the supplier has the responsibility for the execution of the work may be rebutted by any relevant means in fact or law.

**▼M2***Article 31c*

For the purpose of determining the place of supply of telecommunications, broadcasting or electronically supplied services provided by a taxable person acting in his own name together with accommodation in the hotel sector or in sectors with a similar function, such as holiday camps or sites developed for use as camping sites, those services shall be regarded as being supplied at those locations.

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## Subsection 7

**Supply of cultural, artistic, sporting, scientific, educational, entertainment, and similar services***Article 32*

1. Services in respect of admission to cultural, artistic, sporting, scientific, educational, entertainment or similar events as referred to in Article 53 of Directive 2006/112/EC shall include the supply of services of which the essential characteristics are the granting of the right of admission to an event in exchange for a ticket or payment, including payment in the form of a subscription, a season ticket or a periodic fee.

2. Paragraph 1 shall apply in particular to:

- (a) the right of admission to shows, theatrical performances, circus performances, fairs, amusement parks, concerts, exhibitions, and other similar cultural events;
- (b) the right of admission to sporting events such as matches or competitions;
- (c) the right of admission to educational and scientific events such as conferences and seminars.

3. Paragraph 1 shall not cover the use of facilities such as gymnastics halls and suchlike, in exchange for the payment of a fee.

*Article 33*

The ancillary services referred to in Article 53 of Directive 2006/112/EC shall include services which are directly related to admission to cultural, artistic, sporting, scientific, educational, entertainment or similar events and which are supplied separately for a consideration to a person attending an event.

Such ancillary services shall include in particular the use of cloakrooms or sanitary facilities but shall not include mere intermediary services relating to the sale of tickets.



**▼M2***Article 33a*

The supply of tickets granting access to a cultural, artistic, sporting, scientific, educational, entertainment or similar event by an intermediary acting in his own name but on behalf of the organiser or by a taxable person, other than the organiser, acting on his own behalf, shall be covered by Article 53 and Article 54(1) of Directive 2006/112/EC.

**▼B**

## Subsection 8

**Supply of ancillary transport services and valuations of and work on movable property***Article 34*

Except where the goods being assembled become part of immovable property, the place of the supply of services to a non-taxable person consisting only of the assembly by a taxable person of the various parts of a machine, all of which were provided to him by his customer, shall be established in accordance with Article 54 of Directive 2006/112/EC.

## Subsection 9

**Supply of restaurant and catering services on board means of transport***Article 35*

The section of a passenger transport operation effected within the Community as referred to in Article 57 of Directive 2006/112/EC shall be determined by the journey of the means of transport and not by the journey completed by each of the passengers.

*Article 36*

Where restaurant services and catering services are supplied during the section of a passenger transport operation effected within the Community, that supply shall be covered by Article 57 of Directive 2006/112/EC.

Where restaurant services and catering services are supplied outside such a section but on the territory of a Member State or a third country or third territory, that supply shall be covered by Article 55 of that Directive.

*Article 37*

The place of supply of a restaurant service or catering service carried out within the Community partly during a section of a passenger transport operation effected within the Community, and partly outside such a section but on the territory of a Member State, shall be determined in its entirety according to the rules for determining the place of supply applicable at the beginning of the supply of the restaurant or catering service.



## Subsection 10

**Hiring of means of transport***Article 38*

1. 'Means of transport' as referred to in Article 56 and point (g) of the first paragraph of Article 59 of Directive 2006/112/EC shall include vehicles, whether motorised or not, and other equipment and devices designed to transport persons or objects from one place to another, which might be pulled, drawn or pushed by vehicles and which are normally designed to be used and actually capable of being used for transport.

2. The means of transport referred to in paragraph 1 shall include, in particular, the following vehicles:

- (a) land vehicles, such as cars, motor cycles, bicycles, tricycles and caravans;
- (b) trailers and semi-trailers;
- (c) railway wagons;
- (d) vessels;
- (e) aircraft;
- (f) vehicles specifically designed for the transport of sick or injured persons;
- (g) agricultural tractors and other agricultural vehicles;
- (h) mechanically or electronically propelled invalid carriages.

3. Vehicles which are permanently immobilised and containers shall not be considered to be means of transport as referred to in paragraph 1.

*Article 39*

1. For the application of Article 56 of Directive 2006/112/EC, the duration of the continuous possession or use of a means of transport which is the subject of hiring shall be determined on the basis of the contract between the parties involved.

The contract shall serve as a presumption which may be rebutted by any means in fact or law in order to establish the actual duration of the continuous possession or use.

The fact that the contractual period of short-term hiring within the meaning of Article 56 of Directive 2006/112/EC is exceeded on grounds of force majeure shall have no bearing on the determination of the duration of the continuous possession or use of the means of transport.

2. Where hiring of one and the same means of transport is covered by consecutive contracts between the same parties, the duration shall be that of the continuous possession or use of the means of transport provided for under the contracts as a whole.

For the purposes of the first subparagraph a contract and its extensions shall be consecutive contracts.

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However, the duration of the short-term hire contract or contracts preceding a contract which is regarded as long-term shall not be called into question provided there is no abusive practice.

3. Unless there is abusive practice, consecutive contracts between the same parties for different means of transport shall not be considered to be consecutive contracts for the purposes of paragraph 2.

*Article 40*

The place where the means of transport is actually put at the disposal of the customer as referred to in Article 56(1) of Directive 2006/112/EC, shall be the place where the customer or a third party acting on his behalf takes physical possession of it.

## Subsection 11

**Supply of services to non-taxable persons outside the Community***Article 41*

The supply of services of translation of texts to a non-taxable person established outside the Community shall be covered by point (c) of the first paragraph of Article 59 of Directive 2006/112/EC.

**▼M5**

## CHAPTER Va

**CHARGEABLE EVENT AND CHARGEABILITY OF VAT****(TITLE VI OF DIRECTIVE 2006/112/EC)***Article 41a*

For the application of Article 66a of Directive 2006/112/EC, the time when the payment has been accepted means the time when the payment confirmation, the payment authorisation message or a commitment for payment from the customer is received by or on behalf of the supplier selling goods through the electronic interface, regardless of when the actual payment of money is made, whichever is the earliest.

**▼B**

## CHAPTER VI

**TAXABLE AMOUNT****(TITLE VII OF DIRECTIVE 2006/112/EC)***Article 42*

Where a supplier of goods or services, as a condition of accepting payment by credit or debit card, requires the customer to pay an amount to himself or another undertaking, and where the total price payable by that customer is unaffected irrespective of how payment is accepted, that amount shall constitute an integral part of the taxable amount for the supply of the goods or services, under Articles 73 to 80 of Directive 2006/112/EC.

**▼B**

## CHAPTER VII

## RATES

*Article 43*

‘Provision of holiday accommodation’ as referred to in point (12) of Annex III to Directive 2006/112/EC shall include the hiring out of tents, caravans or mobile homes installed on camping sites and used as accommodation.

## CHAPTER VIII

## EXEMPTIONS

## SECTION 1

*Exemptions for certain activities in the public interest*

*(Articles 132, 133 and 134 of Directive 2006/112/EC)*

*Article 44*

Vocational training or retraining services provided under the conditions set out in point (i) of Article 132(1) of Directive 2006/112/EC shall include instruction relating directly to a trade or profession as well as any instruction aimed at acquiring or updating knowledge for vocational purposes. The duration of a vocational training or retraining course shall be irrelevant for this purpose.

## SECTION 2

*Exemptions for other activities*

*(Articles 135, 136 and 137 of Directive 2006/112/EC)*

*Article 45*

The exemption provided for in point (e) of Article 135(1) of Directive 2006/112/EC shall not apply to platinum nobles.

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## SECTION 2A

*Exemptions for intra-Community transactions*

*(Articles 138 to 142 of Directive 2006/112/EC)*

*Article 45a*

1. For the purpose of applying the exemptions laid down in Article 138 of Directive 2006/112/EC, it shall be presumed that goods have been dispatched or transported from a Member State to a destination outside its territory but within the Community in either of the following cases:

**▼M4**

- (a) the vendor indicates that the goods have been dispatched or transported by him or by a third party on his behalf, and either the vendor is in possession of at least two items of non-contradictory evidence referred to in point (a) of paragraph 3 which were issued by two different parties that are independent of each other, of the vendor and of the acquirer, or the vendor is in possession of any single item referred to in point (a) of paragraph 3 together with any single item of non-contradictory evidence referred to in point (b) of paragraph 3 confirming the dispatch or transport which were issued by two different parties that are independent of each other, of the vendor and of the acquirer;
  
- (b) the vendor is in possession of the following:
  - (i) a written statement from the acquirer, stating that the goods have been dispatched or transported by the acquirer, or by a third party on behalf of the acquirer, and identifying the Member State of destination of the goods; that written statement shall state: the date of issue; the name and address of the acquirer; the quantity and nature of the goods; the date and place of the arrival of the goods; in the case of the supply of means of transport, the identification number of the means of transport; and the identification of the individual accepting the goods on behalf of the acquirer; and
  
  - (ii) at least two items of non-contradictory evidence referred to in point (a) of paragraph 3 that were issued by two different parties that are independent of each other, of the vendor and of the acquirer, or any single item referred to in point (a) of paragraph 3 together with any single item of non-contradictory evidence referred to in point (b) of paragraph 3 confirming the dispatch or transport which were issued by two different parties that are independent of each other, of the vendor and of the acquirer.

The acquirer shall furnish the vendor with the written statement referred to in point (b)(i) by the tenth day of the month following the supply.

2. A tax authority may rebut a presumption that has been made under paragraph 1.

3. For the purposes of paragraph 1, the following shall be accepted as evidence of dispatch or transport:

- (a) documents relating to the dispatch or transport of the goods, such as a signed CMR document or note, a bill of lading, an airfreight invoice or an invoice from the carrier of the goods;

(b) the following documents:

- (i) an insurance policy with regard to the dispatch or transport of the goods, or bank documents proving payment for the dispatch or transport of the goods;

**▼M4**

- (ii) official documents issued by a public authority, such as a notary, confirming the arrival of the goods in the Member State of destination;
- (iii) a receipt issued by a warehouse keeper in the Member State of destination, confirming the storage of the goods in that Member State.

**▼B***SECTION 3****Exemptions on importation******(Articles 143, 144 and 145 of Directive 2006/112/EC)****Article 46*

The exemption provided for in Article 144 of Directive 2006/112/EC shall apply to transport services connected with the importation of movable property carried out as part of a change of residence.

*SECTION 4****Exemptions on exportation******(Articles 146 and 147 of Directive 2006/112/EC)****Article 47*

'Means of transport for private use' as referred to in point (b) of Article 146(1) of Directive 2006/112/EC shall include means of transport used for non-business purposes by persons other than natural persons, such as bodies governed by public law within the meaning of Article 13 of that Directive and associations.

*Article 48*

In order to determine whether, as a condition for the exemption of the supply of goods carried in the personal luggage of travellers, the threshold set by a Member State in accordance with point (c) of the first subparagraph of Article 147(1) of Directive 2006/112/EC has been exceeded, the calculation shall be based on the invoice value. The aggregate value of several goods may be used only if all those goods are included on the same invoice issued by the same taxable person supplying goods to the same customer.

*SECTION 5****Exemptions relating to certain transactions treated as exports******(Articles 151 and 152 of Directive 2006/112/EC)****Article 49*

The exemption provided for in Article 151 of Directive 2006/112/EC shall also apply to electronic services where these are provided by a taxable person to whom the special scheme for electronically supplied services provided for in Articles 357 to 369 of that Directive applies.



### *Article 50*

1. In order to qualify for recognition as an international body for the application of point (g) of Article 143(1) and point (b) of the first subparagraph of Article 151(1) of Directive 2006/112/EC a body which is to be set up as a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC), as referred to in Council Regulation (EC) No 723/2009 of 25 June 2009 on the Community legal framework for a European Research Infrastructure Consortium (ERIC) <sup>(1)</sup> shall fulfil all of the following conditions:

- (a) it shall have a distinct legal personality and full legal capacity;
- (b) it shall be set up under and shall be subject to European Union law;
- (c) its membership shall include Member States and, where appropriate, third countries and inter-governmental organisations, but exclude private bodies;
- (d) it shall have specific and legitimate objectives that are jointly pursued and essentially non-economic in nature.

2. The exemption provided for in point (g) of Article 143(1) and point (b) of the first subparagraph of Article 151(1) of Directive 2006/112/EC shall apply to an ERIC referred to in paragraph 1 where it is recognised as an international body by the host Member State.

The limits and conditions of such an exemption shall be laid down by agreement between the members of the ERIC in accordance with point (d) of Article 5(1) of Regulation (EC) No 723/2009. Where the goods are not dispatched or transported out of the Member State in which the supply takes place, and in the case of services, the exemption may be granted by means of a refund of the VAT in accordance with Article 151(2) of Directive 2006/112/EC.

### *Article 51*

1. Where the recipient of a supply of goods or services is established within the Community but not in the Member State in which the supply takes place, the VAT and/or excise duty exemption certificate set out in Annex II to this Regulation shall, subject to the explanatory notes set out in the Annex to that certificate, serve to confirm that the transaction qualifies for the exemption under Article 151 of Directive 2006/112/EC.

When making use of that certificate, the Member State in which the recipient of the supply of goods or services is established may decide to use either a common VAT and excise duty exemption certificate or two separate certificates.

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<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 206, 8.8.2009, p. 1.

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2. The certificate referred to in paragraph 1 shall be stamped by the competent authorities of the host Member State. However, if the goods or services are intended for official use, Member States may dispense the recipient from the requirement to have the certificate stamped under such conditions as they may lay down. This dispensation may be withdrawn in the case of abuse.

Member States shall inform the Commission of the contact point designated to identify the services responsible for stamping the certificate and the extent to which they dispense with the requirement to have the certificate stamped. The Commission shall inform the other Member States of the information received from Member States.

3. Where direct exemption is applied in the Member State in which the supply takes place, the supplier shall obtain the certificate referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article from the recipient of the goods or services and retain it as part of his records. If the exemption is granted by means of a refund of the VAT, pursuant to Article 151(2) of Directive 2006/112/EC, the certificate shall be attached to the request for refund submitted to the Member State concerned.

## CHAPTER IX

**DEDUCTIONS**

(TITLE X OF DIRECTIVE 2006/112/EC)

*Article 52*

Where the Member State of importation has introduced an electronic system for completing customs formalities, the term 'import document' in point (e) of Article 178 of Directive 2006/112/EC shall cover electronic versions of such documents, provided that they allow for the exercise of the right of deduction to be checked.

## CHAPTER X

**OBLIGATIONS OF TAXABLE PERSONS AND CERTAIN NON-TAXABLE PERSONS**

(TITLE XI OF DIRECTIVE 2006/112/EC)

## SECTION 1

*Persons liable to pay the VAT**(Articles 192a to 205 of Directive 2006/112/EC)**Article 53*

1. For the application of Article 192a of Directive 2006/112/EC, a fixed establishment of the taxable person shall be taken into consideration only when it is characterised by a sufficient degree of permanence and a suitable structure in terms of human and technical resources to enable it to make the supply of goods or services in which it intervenes.



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2. Where a taxable person has a fixed establishment within the territory of the Member State where the VAT is due, that establishment shall be considered as not intervening in the supply of goods or services within the meaning of point (b) of Article 192a of Directive 2006/112/EC, unless the technical and human resources of that fixed establishment are used by him for transactions inherent in the fulfilment of the taxable supply of those goods or services made within that Member State, before or during this fulfilment.

Where the resources of the fixed establishment are only used for administrative support tasks such as accounting, invoicing and collection of debt-claims, they shall not be regarded as being used for the fulfilment of the supply of goods or services.

However, if an invoice is issued under the VAT identification number attributed by the Member State of the fixed establishment, that fixed establishment shall be regarded as having intervened in the supply of goods or services made in that Member State unless there is proof to the contrary.

*Article 54*

Where a taxable person has established his place of business within the territory of the Member State where the VAT is due, Article 192a of Directive 2006/112/EC shall not apply whether or not that place of business intervenes in the supply of goods or services he makes within that Member State.

**▼ M4***SECTION 1A**General obligations*

*(Articles 242 to 243 of Directive 2006/112/EC)*

*Article 54a*

1. The register referred to in Article 243(3) of Directive 2006/112/EC that is to be kept by every taxable person who transfers goods under call-off stock arrangements shall contain the following information:

- (a) the Member State from which the goods were dispatched or transported, and the date of dispatch or transport of the goods;
- (b) the VAT identification number of the taxable person for whom the goods are intended, issued by the Member State to which the goods are dispatched or transported;
- (c) the Member State to which the goods are dispatched or transported, the VAT identification number of the warehouse keeper, the address of the warehouse at which the goods are stored upon arrival, and the date of arrival of the goods in the warehouse;

**▼ M4**

- (d) the value, description and quantity of the goods that arrived in the warehouse;
- (e) the VAT identification number of the taxable person substituting for the person referred to in point (b) of this paragraph under the conditions referred to in Article 17a(6) of Directive 2006/112/EC;
- (f) the taxable amount, description and quantity of the goods supplied and the date on which the supply of the goods referred to in point (a) of Article 17a(3) of Directive 2006/112/EC is made and the VAT identification number of the buyer;
- (g) the taxable amount, description and quantity of the goods, and the date of occurrence of any of the conditions and the respective ground in accordance with Article 17a(7) of Directive 2006/112/EC;
- (h) the value, description and quantity of the returned goods and the date of the return of the goods referred to in Article 17a(5) of Directive 2006/112/EC.

2. The register referred to in Article 243(3) of Directive 2006/112/EC that is to be kept by every taxable person to whom goods are supplied under call-off stock arrangements shall contain the following information:

- (a) the VAT identification number of the taxable person who transfers goods under call-off stock arrangements;
- (b) the description and quantity of the goods intended for him;
- (c) the date on which the goods intended for him arrive in the warehouse;
- (d) the taxable amount, description and quantity of the goods supplied to him and the date on which the intra-Community acquisition of the goods referred to in point (b) of Article 17a(3) of Directive 2006/112/EC is made;
- (e) the description and quantity of the goods, and the date on which the goods are removed from the warehouse by order of the taxable person referred to in point (a);
- (f) the description and quantity of the goods destroyed or missing and the date of destruction, loss or theft of the goods that previously arrived in the warehouse or the date on which the goods were found to be destroyed or missing.

Where the goods are dispatched or transported under call-off stock arrangements to a warehouse keeper different from the taxable person for whom the goods are intended to be supplied, the register of that taxable person does not need to contain the information referred to in points (c), (e) and (f) of the first subparagraph.

▼ M5*SECTION 1B**Accounting**(Articles 241 to 249 of Directive 2006/112/EC)**Article 54b*

1. For the application of Article 242a of Directive 2006/112/EC, the term ‘facilitates’ means the use of an electronic interface to allow a customer and a supplier offering services or goods for sale through the electronic interface to enter into contact which results in a supply of goods or services through that electronic interface.

However, the term ‘facilitates’ shall not cover a supply of goods or services where all of the following conditions are met:

- (a) the taxable person does not set, either directly or indirectly, any of the terms and conditions under which the supply is made;
- (b) the taxable person is not, either directly or indirectly, involved in authorising the charge to the customer in respect of the payment made;
- (c) the taxable person is not, either directly or indirectly, involved in the ordering or delivery of the goods or in the supply of the services.

2. For the application of Article 242a of Directive 2006/112/EC, the term ‘facilitates’ shall not cover instances where a taxable person only provides any of the following:

- (a) the processing of payments in relation to the supply of goods or services;
- (b) the listing or advertising of the goods or services;
- (c) the redirecting or transferring of customers to other electronic interfaces where goods or services are offered, without any further intervention in the supply.

*Article 54c*

1. The taxable person referred to in Article 242a of Directive 2006/112/EC shall keep the following records in respect of supplies where he is deemed to have received and supplied goods himself in accordance with Article 14a of Directive 2006/112/EC or where he takes part in a supply of electronically-supplied services for which he is presumed to be acting in his own name in accordance with Article 9a of this Regulation:

**▼M5**

- (a) the records as set out in Article 63c of this Regulation, where the taxable person has opted to apply one of the special schemes provided for Chapter 6 of Title XII of Directive 2006/112/EC;
- (b) the records as set out in Article 242 of Directive 2006/112/EC, where the taxable person has not opted to apply any of the special schemes provided for in Chapter 6 of Title XII of Directive 2006/112/EC.

2. The taxable person referred to in Article 242a of Directive 2006/112/EC shall keep the following information in respect of supplies other than those referred to in paragraph 1:

- (a) the name, postal address and electronic address or website of the supplier whose supplies are facilitated through the use of the electronic interface and, if available:
  - (i) the VAT identification number or national tax number of the supplier;
  - (ii) the bank account number or number of virtual account of the supplier;
- (b) a description of the goods, their value, the place where the dispatch or transport of the goods ends, together with the time of supply and, if available, the order number or unique transaction number;
- (c) a description of the services, their value, information in order to establish the place of supply and time of supply and, if available, the order number or unique transaction number.

**▼B***SECTION 2**Miscellaneous provisions*

*(Articles 272 and 273 of Directive 2006/112/EC)*

*Article 55*

For the transactions referred to in Article 262 of Directive 2006/112/EC, taxable persons to whom a VAT identification number has been attributed in accordance with Article 214 of that Directive and non-taxable legal persons identified for VAT purposes shall be required, when acting as such, to communicate their VAT identification number forthwith to those supplying goods and services to them.

**▼B**

The taxable persons referred to in point (b) of Article 3(1) of Directive 2006/112/EC, who are entitled to non-taxation of their intra-Community acquisitions of goods in accordance with the first paragraph of Article 4 of this Regulation, shall not be required to communicate their VAT identification number to those supplying goods to them when a VAT identification number has been attributed to them in accordance with Article 214(1)(d) or (e) of that Directive.

CHAPTER XI  
SPECIAL SCHEMES

SECTION 1

*Special scheme for investment gold*  
(Articles 344 to 356 of Directive 2006/112/EC)

*Article 56*

‘Weights accepted by the bullion markets’ as referred to in point (1) of Article 344(1) of Directive 2006/112/EC shall at least cover the units and the weights traded as set out in Annex III to this Regulation.

*Article 57*

For the purposes of establishing the list of gold coins referred to in Article 345 of Directive 2006/112/EC, ‘price’ and ‘open market value’ as referred to in point (2) of Article 344(1) of that Directive shall be the price and open market value on 1 April of each year. If 1 April does not fall on a day on which those values are fixed, the values of the next day on which they are fixed shall be used.

**▼M5**

SECTION 2

*Special schemes for taxable persons supplying services to non-taxable persons or making distance sales of goods or certain domestic supplies of goods*

*(Articles 358 to 369x of Directive 2006/112/EC)*

Subsection 1

**Definitions**

*Article 57a*

For the purposes of this Section, the following definitions shall apply:

**▼ M5**

- (1) ‘non-Union scheme’ means the special scheme for services supplied by taxable persons not established within the Community as set out in Section 2 of Chapter 6 of Title XII of Directive 2006/112/EC;
- (2) ‘Union scheme’ means the special scheme for intra-Community distance sales of goods, for supplies of goods within a Member State made by electronic interfaces facilitating those supplies and for services supplied by taxable persons established within the Community but not in the Member State of consumption as set out in Section 3 of Chapter 6 of Title XII of Directive 2006/112/EC;
- (3) ‘import scheme’ means the special scheme for distance sales of goods imported from third territories or third countries as set out in Section 4 of Chapter 6 of Title XII of Directive 2006/112/EC;
- (4) ‘special scheme’ means the ‘non-Union scheme’, the ‘Union scheme’ or the ‘import scheme’ as the context requires;
- (5) ‘taxable person’ means a taxable person referred to in Article 359 of Directive 2006/112/EC who is permitted to use the non-Union scheme, a taxable person referred to in Article 369b of that Directive who is permitted to use the Union scheme or a taxable person referred to in Article 369m of that Directive who is permitted to use the import scheme;
- (6) ‘intermediary’ means a person defined in point (2) in the second paragraph of Article 369l of Directive 2006/112/EC.

**Subsection 2****Application of the Union scheme**

*Article 57b*

(deleted)

**Subsection 3****Scope of the Union scheme**

*Article 57c*

The Union scheme shall not apply to services supplied in a Member State where the taxable person has established his business or has a fixed establishment. The supply of those services shall be declared to the competent tax authorities of that Member State in the VAT return as provided for in Article 250 of Directive 2006/112/EC.

▼ **M5****Subsection 4**  
**Identification***Article 57d*

1. Where a taxable person informs the Member State of identification that he intends to make use of the non-Union or the Union scheme, that special scheme shall apply as from the first day of the following calendar quarter.

However, where the first supply of goods or services to be covered by the non-Union scheme or the Union scheme takes place before that date, the special scheme shall apply from the date of that first supply, provided the taxable person informs the Member State of identification of the commencement of his activities to be covered by the scheme no later than the tenth day of the month following that first supply.

2. Where a taxable person or an intermediary acting on his behalf informs the Member State of identification that he intends to make use of the import scheme, that special scheme shall apply from the day the taxable person or the intermediary has been allocated the individual VAT identification number for the import scheme as laid down in Article 369q(1) and (3) of Directive 2006/112/EC.

*Article 57e*

The Member State of identification shall identify the taxable person using the Union scheme by means of his VAT identification number referred to in Articles 214 and 215 of Directive 2006/112/EC.

The individual identification number allocated to an intermediary pursuant to Article 369q(2) of Directive 2006/112/EC shall enable him to act as intermediary on behalf of taxable persons making use of the import scheme. However, this number cannot be used by the intermediary to declare VAT on taxable transactions.

*Article 57f*

1. Where a taxable person using the Union scheme ceases to meet the conditions of the definition laid down in point (2) of Article 369a of Directive 2006/112/EC, the Member State in which he has been identified shall cease to be the Member State of identification.

However, where that taxable person still fulfils the conditions for using that special scheme, he shall, in order to continue using that scheme, indicate as the new Member State of identification the Member State in which he has established his business or, if he has not established his business in the Community, a Member State where he has a fixed establishment. Where the taxable person using the Union scheme for the supply of goods is not established in the Community, he shall indicate as the new Member State of identification a Member State from which he dispatches or transports goods.

**▼ M5**

Where the Member State of identification changes in accordance with the second subparagraph, that change shall apply from the date on which the taxable person ceases to have a place of business or a fixed establishment in the Member State previously indicated as the Member State of identification or from the date on which that taxable person ceases to dispatch or transport goods from that Member State.

2. Where a taxable person using the import scheme or an intermediary acting on his behalf ceases to meet the conditions laid down in points (b) to (e) of point (3) of the second paragraph of Article 369l of Directive 2006/112/EC, the Member State in which the taxable person or his intermediary has been identified shall cease to be the Member State of identification.

However, where that taxable person or his intermediary still fulfils the conditions for using that special scheme, he shall, in order to continue using that scheme, indicate as the new Member State of identification the Member State in which he has established his business or, if he has not established his business in the Community, a Member State where he has a fixed establishment.

Where the Member State of identification changes in accordance with the second subparagraph, that change shall apply from the date on which the taxable person or his intermediary ceases to have a place of business or a fixed establishment in the Member State previously indicated as the Member State of identification.

*Article 57g*

1. A taxable person using the non-Union or the Union scheme may cease using those special schemes regardless of whether he continues to supply goods or services which can be eligible for those special schemes. The taxable person shall inform the Member State of identification at least 15 days before the end of the calendar quarter prior to that in which he intends to cease using the scheme. Cessation shall be effective as of the first day of the next calendar quarter.

VAT obligations relating to supplies of goods or services arising after the date on which the cessation became effective shall be discharged directly with the tax authorities of the Member State of consumption concerned.

2. A taxable person using the import scheme may cease using that scheme regardless of whether he continues to carry out distance sales of goods imported from third territories or third countries. The taxable person or the intermediary acting on his behalf shall inform the Member State of identification at least 15 days before the end of the month prior to that in which he intends to cease using the scheme. Cessation shall be effective from the first day of the next month and the taxable person shall no longer be allowed to use the scheme for supplies carried out from that day.



▼ **M5****Subsection 5**  
**Reporting obligations***Article 57h*

1. A taxable person or an intermediary acting on his behalf shall, no later than the tenth day of the next month, inform the Member State of identification by electronic means of any of the following:

- (a) the cessation of his activities covered by a special scheme;
- (b) any changes to his activities covered by a special scheme whereby he no longer meets the conditions necessary for using that special scheme;
- (c) any changes to the information previously provided to the Member State of identification.

2. Where the Member State of identification changes in accordance with Article 57f, the taxable person or the intermediary acting on his behalf shall inform both relevant Member States of the change no later than the tenth day of the month following that change. He shall communicate to the new Member State of identification the registration details required when a taxable person makes use of a special scheme for the first time.

**Subsection 6**  
**Exclusion***Article 58*

1. Where a taxable person using one of the special schemes meets one or more of the criteria for exclusion laid down in Article 369e or for deletion from the identification register laid down in Article 363 or in Article 369r(1) and (3) of Directive 2006/112/EC, the Member State of identification shall exclude that taxable person from that scheme.

Only the Member State of identification can exclude a taxable person from one of the special schemes.

The Member State of identification shall base its decision on exclusion or deletion on any information available, including information provided by any other Member State.

2. The exclusion of a taxable person from the non-Union scheme or the Union scheme shall be effective from the first day of the calendar quarter following the day on which the decision on exclusion is sent by electronic means to the taxable person. However, where the exclusion is due to a change of place of business or fixed establishment or of the place from which dispatch or transport of goods begins, the exclusion shall be effective from the date of that change.

**▼ M5**

3. The exclusion of a taxable person from the import scheme shall be effective from the first day of the month following the day on which the decision on exclusion is sent by electronic means to the taxable person except for following situations:

- (a) where the exclusion is due to a change of his place of business or fixed establishment, in which case the exclusion shall be effective from the date of that change;
- (b) where the exclusion is due to his persistent failure to comply with the rules of this scheme, in which case the exclusion shall be effective from the day following that on which the decision on exclusion is sent by electronic means to the taxable person.

4. Except for the situation covered by point (b) of paragraph 3, the individual VAT identification number allocated for the use of the import scheme shall remain valid for the period of time needed to import the goods that were supplied prior to the date of exclusion, which may however not exceed two months as from that date.

5. Where an intermediary meets one of the criteria for deletion laid down in Article 369r(2) of Directive 2006/112/EC, the Member State of identification shall delete that intermediary from the identification register and shall exclude the taxable persons represented by that intermediary from the import scheme.

Only the Member State of identification can delete an intermediary from the identification register.

The Member State of identification shall base its decision on deletion on any information available, including information provided by any other Member State.

The deletion of an intermediary from the identification register shall be effective from the first day of the month following the day on which the decision on deletion is sent by electronic means to the intermediary and the taxable persons he represents, except in the following situations:

- (a) where the deletion is due to a change of his place of business or fixed establishment, in which case the deletion shall be effective as from the date of that change;
- (b) where the deletion of the intermediary is due to his persistent failure to comply with the rules of the import scheme, in which case the deletion shall be effective as from the day following that on which the decision on deletion is sent by electronic means to the intermediary and the taxable persons he represents.

▼ M5*Article 58a*

A taxable person using a special scheme who has, for a period of two years, made no supplies of goods or services covered by that scheme in any Member State of consumption shall be assumed to have ceased his taxable activities within the meaning of point (b) of Article 363, point (b) of Article 369e, point (b) of Article 369r(1) or point (b) of Article 369r(3) of Directive 2006/112/EC respectively. This cessation shall not preclude him from using a special scheme if he recommences his activities covered by any scheme.

*Article 58b*

1. Where a taxable person is excluded from one of the special schemes for persistent failure to comply with the rules relating to that scheme, that taxable person shall remain excluded from using any of the special schemes in any Member State for two years following the return period during which the taxable person was excluded.

However, the first subparagraph shall not apply in respect of the import scheme where the exclusion was due to persistent failure to comply with the rules by the intermediary acting on behalf of the taxable person.

Where an intermediary is deleted from the identification register for persistent failure to comply with the rules of the import scheme, he shall not be allowed to act as an intermediary for two years following the month during which he was deleted from that register.

2. A taxable person or an intermediary shall be regarded as having persistently failed to comply with the rules relating to one of the special schemes, within the meaning of point (d) of Article 363, point (d) of Article 369e, point (d) of Article 369r(1), point (c) of Article 369r(2) or point (d) of Article 369r(3) of Directive 2006/112/EC, in at least the following cases:

- (a) where reminders pursuant to Article 60a have been issued to him or the intermediary acting on his behalf by the Member State of identification for three immediately preceding return periods and the VAT return has not been submitted for each and every one of these return periods within 10 days after the reminder has been sent;
- (b) where reminders pursuant to Article 63a have been issued to him or the intermediary acting on his behalf by the Member State of identification for three immediately preceding return periods and the full amount of VAT declared has not been paid by him or the intermediary acting on his behalf for each and every one of these return periods within 10 days after the reminder has been sent, except where the remaining unpaid amount is less than EUR 100 for each return period;
- (c) where, following a request from the Member State of identification and one month after a subsequent reminder by the Member State of identification, he or the intermediary acting on his behalf has failed to make electronically available the records referred to in Articles 369, 369k and 369x of Directive 2006/112/EC.

**▼M5***Article 58c*

A taxable person who has been excluded from the non-Union scheme or the Union scheme shall discharge all VAT obligations relating to supplies of goods or services arising after the date on which the exclusion became effective directly with the tax authorities of the Member State of consumption concerned.

**Subsection 7****VAT return***Article 59*

1. Any return period within the meaning of Articles 364, 369f or 369s of Directive 2006/112/EC shall be a separate return period.

2. Where, in accordance with the second subparagraph of paragraph 1 of Article 57d, the non-Union or the Union scheme applies from the date of the first supply, the taxable person shall submit a separate VAT return for the calendar quarter during which the first supply took place.

3. Where a taxable person has been registered under the non-Union scheme and the Union scheme during a return period, he shall submit VAT returns and make the corresponding payments to the Member State of identification for each scheme in respect of the supplies made and the periods covered by that scheme.

4. Where the Member State of identification changes in accordance with Article 57f after the first day of the return period in question, the taxable person or the intermediary acting on his behalf shall submit VAT returns and make corresponding payments to both the former and the new Member State of identification covering the supplies made during the respective periods in which the Member States have been the Member State of identification.

*Article 59a*

Where a taxable person using a special scheme has supplied no goods or services in any Member State of consumption under that special scheme during a return period and has no corrections to make in respect of previous returns, he or the intermediary acting on his behalf shall submit a VAT return indicating that no supplies have been made during that period (a nil-VAT return).

**▼ M5***Article 60*

Amounts on VAT returns made under the special schemes shall not be rounded up or down to the nearest whole monetary unit. The exact amount of VAT shall be reported and remitted.

*Article 60a*

The Member State of identification shall remind, by electronic means, taxable persons or intermediaries acting on their behalf who have failed to submit a VAT return under Articles 364, 369f or 369s of Directive 2006/112/EC of their obligation to submit such a return. The Member State of identification shall issue the reminder on the tenth day following that on which the return should have been submitted, and shall inform the other Member States by electronic means that a reminder has been issued.

Any subsequent reminders and steps taken to assess and collect the VAT shall be the responsibility of the Member State of consumption concerned.

Notwithstanding any reminders issued and any steps taken by a Member State of consumption, the taxable person or the intermediary acting on his behalf shall submit the VAT return to the Member State of identification.

*Article 61***▼ M6**

1. Changes to the figures contained in a VAT return relating to periods up to and including the second return period in 2021 shall, after the submission of that VAT return, be made only by means of amendments to that return and not by adjustments in a subsequent return.

Changes to the figures contained in a VAT return relating to periods from the third return period in 2021 shall, after the submission of that VAT return, be made only by adjustments in a subsequent return.

**▼ M5**

2. The amendments referred to in paragraph 1 shall be submitted electronically to the Member State of identification within three years of the date on which the initial return was required to be submitted.

However, the rules of the Member State of consumption on assessments and amendments shall remain unaffected.

*Article 61a*

1. A taxable person or an intermediary acting on his behalf shall submit his final VAT return and any late submissions of previous returns, and the corresponding payments, to the Member State which was the Member State of identification at the time of the cessation, exclusion or change where:

(a) he ceases to use one of the special schemes;

**▼ M5**

- (b) he is excluded from one of the special schemes;
- (c) he changes the Member State of identification in accordance with Article 57f.

Any corrections to the final return and previous returns arising after the submission of the final return shall be discharged directly with the tax authorities of the Member State of consumption concerned.

2. In respect of all taxable persons on whose behalf he is acting, an intermediary shall submit the final VAT returns and any late submissions of previous returns, and the corresponding payments, to the Member State which was the Member State of identification at the time of deletion or change where:

- (a) he is deleted from the identification register;
- (b) he changes the Member State of identification in accordance with Article 57f(2).

Any corrections to the final return and previous returns arising after the submission of the final return shall be discharged directly with the tax authorities of the Member State of consumption concerned.

**Subsection 7a****Import scheme — chargeable event***Article 61b*

For the application of Article 369n of Directive 2006/112/EC, the time when the payment has been accepted means the time when the payment confirmation, the payment authorisation message or a commitment for payment from the customer has been received by or on behalf of the taxable person making use of the import scheme, regardless of when the actual payment of money is made, whichever is the earliest.

**Subsection 8****Currency***Article 61c*

Where a Member State of identification whose currency is not the euro determines that VAT returns are to be made out in its national currency, that determination shall apply to the VAT returns of all taxable persons using the special schemes.

**Subsection 9****Payments***Article 62*

Without prejudice to the third subparagraph of Article 63a, and to Article 63b, a taxable person or the intermediary acting on his behalf shall make any payment to the Member State of identification.

**▼ M5**

Payments of VAT made by the taxable person or the intermediary acting on his behalf under Articles 367, 369i or 369v of Directive 2006/112/EC shall be specific to the VAT return submitted pursuant to Articles 364, 369f or 369s of that Directive. Any subsequent adjustment to the amounts paid shall be effected by the taxable person or the intermediary acting on his behalf only by reference to that return and may neither be allocated to another return nor adjusted on a subsequent return. Each payment shall refer to the reference number of that specific return.

*Article 63*

A Member State of identification which receives a payment in excess of that resulting from the VAT return submitted under Articles 364, 369f or 369s of Directive 2006/112/EC shall reimburse the overpaid amount directly to the taxable person concerned or the intermediary acting on his behalf.

Where a Member State of identification has received an amount in respect of a VAT return subsequently found to be incorrect, and that Member State has already distributed that amount to the Member States of consumption, those Member States of consumption shall each reimburse their respective part of any overpaid amount directly to the taxable person or to the intermediary acting on his behalf.

However, where overpayments relate to periods up to and including the last return period in 2018, the Member State of identification shall reimburse the relevant portion of the corresponding part of the amount retained in accordance with Article 46(3) of Regulation (EU) No 904/2010 and the Member State of consumption shall reimburse the overpayment less the amount that shall be reimbursed by the Member State of identification.

The Member States of consumption shall, by electronic means, inform the Member State of identification of the amount of those reimbursements.

*Article 63a*

Where a taxable person or the intermediary acting on his behalf has submitted a VAT return under Articles 364, 369f or 369s of Directive 2006/112/EC, but no payment has been made or the payment is less than that resulting from the return, the Member State of identification shall, by electronic means on the tenth day following the latest day on which the payment should have been made in accordance with Articles 367, 369i or 369v of Directive 2006/112/EC, remind the taxable person or the intermediary acting on his behalf of any VAT payment outstanding.

The Member State of identification shall by electronic means inform the Member States of consumption that the reminder has been sent.

**▼ M5**

Any subsequent reminders and steps taken to collect the VAT shall be the responsibility of the Member State of consumption concerned. When such subsequent reminders have been issued by a Member State of consumption, the corresponding VAT shall be paid to that Member State.

The Member State of consumption shall, by electronic means, inform the Member State of identification that a reminder has been issued.

*Article 63b*

Where no VAT return has been submitted, or where the VAT return has been submitted late or is incomplete or incorrect, or where the payment of VAT is late, any interest, penalties or any other charges shall be calculated and assessed by the Member State of consumption. The taxable person or the intermediary acting on his behalf shall pay such interests, penalties or any other charges directly to the Member State of consumption.

**S u b s e c t i o n 1 0****R e c o r d s***Article 63c*

1. In order to be regarded as sufficiently detailed within the meaning of Articles 369 and 369k of Directive 2006/112/EC, the records kept by the taxable person shall contain the following information:

- (a) the Member State of consumption to which the goods or services are supplied;
- (b) the type of services or the description and quantity of goods supplied;
- (c) the date of the supply of the goods or services;
- (d) the taxable amount indicating the currency used;
- (e) any subsequent increase or reduction of the taxable amount;
- (f) the VAT rate applied;
- (g) the amount of VAT payable indicating the currency used;
- (h) the date and amount of payments received;
- (i) any payments on account received before the supply of the goods or services;
- (j) where an invoice is issued, the information contained on the invoice;



**▼ M5**

(k) in respect of services, the information used to determine the place where the customer is established or has his permanent address or usually resides and, in respect of goods, the information used to determine the place where the dispatch or the transport of the goods to the customer begins and ends;

(l) any proof of possible returns of goods, including the taxable amount and the VAT rate applied.

2. In order to be regarded as sufficiently detailed within the meaning of Article 369x of Directive 2006/112/EC, the records kept by the taxable person or the intermediary acting on his behalf shall contain the following information:

(a) the Member State of consumption to which the goods are supplied;

(b) the description and quantity of goods supplied;

(c) the date of the supply of goods;

(d) the taxable amount indicating the currency used;

(e) any subsequent increase or reduction of the taxable amount;

(f) the VAT rate applied;

(g) the amount of VAT payable indicating the currency used;

(h) the date and amount of payments received;

(i) where an invoice is issued, the information contained on the invoice;

(j) the information used to determine the place where the dispatch or the transport of the goods to the customer begins and ends;

(k) proof of possible returns of goods, including the taxable amount and VAT rate applied;

(l) the order number or unique transaction number;

(m) the unique consignment number where that taxable person is directly involved in the delivery.

3. The information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be recorded by the taxable person or the intermediary acting on his behalf in such a way that it can be made available by electronic means without delay and in respect of each individual good or service supplied.

**▼ M5**

Where a taxable person or the intermediary acting on his behalf has been requested to submit, by electronic means, the records referred to in Articles 369, 369k and 369x of Directive 2006/112/EC and he has failed to submit them within 20 days of the date of the request, the Member State of identification shall remind the taxable person or the intermediary acting on his behalf to submit those records. The Member State of identification shall by electronic means inform the Member States of consumption that the reminder has been sent.

*SECTION 3****Special arrangements for declaration and payment of import VAT***

***(Articles 369y to 369zb of Directive 2006/112/EC)***

*Article 63d*

The application of monthly payment of import VAT in accordance with the special arrangements for declaration and payment of import VAT provided for in Chapter 7 of Title XII of Directive 2006/112/EC may be subject to the conditions applicable for the deferment of payment of customs duty in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(1)</sup>.

For the purpose of the application of the special arrangements, Member States may regard the condition ‘presenting the goods to customs on behalf of the person for whom the goods are destined’ as fulfilled if the person presenting the goods to customs declares his intention to make use of the special arrangements and to collect the VAT from the person for whom the goods are destined.

**▼ B**

## CHAPTER XII

**FINAL PROVISIONS***Article 64*

Regulation (EC) No 1777/2005 is hereby repealed.

References made to the repealed Regulation shall be construed as references to this Regulation and shall be read in accordance with the correlation table set out in Annex IV.

*Article 65*

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

It shall apply from 1 July 2011.

<sup>(1)</sup> Regulation (EU) No 952/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 October 2013 laying down the Union Customs Code (OJ L 269, 10.10.2013, p. 1).

**▼B**

However:

- point (a) of Article 3, point (b) of Article 11(2), Article 23(1) and Article 24(1) shall apply from 1 January 2013,
- point (b) of Article 3 shall apply from 1 January 2015,
- point (c) of Article 11(2) shall apply until 31 December 2014.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

**▼B***ANNEX I***Article 7 of this Regulation**

- (1) Point (1) of Annex II to Directive 2006/112/EC:
  - (a) Website hosting and webpage hosting;
  - (b) automated, online and distance maintenance of programmes;
  - (c) remote systems administration;
  - (d) online data warehousing where specific data is stored and retrieved electronically;
  - (e) online supply of on-demand disc space.
- (2) Point (2) of Annex II to Directive 2006/112/EC:
  - (a) Accessing or downloading software (including procurement/accountancy programmes and anti-virus software) plus updates;
  - (b) software to block banner adverts showing, otherwise known as Banner-blockers;
  - (c) download drivers, such as software that interfaces computers with peripheral equipment (such as printers);
  - (d) online automated installation of filters on websites;
  - (e) online automated installation of firewalls.
- (3) Point (3) of Annex II to Directive 2006/112/EC:
  - (a) Accessing or downloading desktop themes;
  - (b) accessing or downloading photographic or pictorial images or screen-savers;
  - (c) the digitised content of books and other electronic publications;
  - (d) subscription to online newspapers and journals;
  - (e) weblogs and website statistics;
  - (f) online news, traffic information and weather reports;
  - (g) online information generated automatically by software from specific data input by the customer, such as legal and financial data, (in particular such data as continually updated stock market data, in real time);
  - (h) the provision of advertising space including banner ads on a website/web page;
  - (i) use of search engines and Internet directories.
- (4) Point (4) of Annex II to Directive 2006/112/EC:
  - (a) Accessing or downloading of music on to computers and mobile phones;
  - (b) accessing or downloading of jingles, excerpts, ringtones, or other sounds;

**▼ B**

- (c) accessing or downloading of films;
- (d) downloading of games on to computers and mobile phones;
- (e) accessing automated online games which are dependent on the Internet, or other similar electronic networks, where players are geographically remote from one another;

**▼ M2**

- (f) receiving radio or television programmes distributed via a radio or television network, the internet or similar electronic network for listening to or viewing programmes at the moment chosen by the user and at the user's individual request on the basis of a catalogue of programmes selected by the media service provider such as TV or video on demand;
- (g) receiving radio or television programmes distributed via the internet or similar electronic network (IP streaming) unless they are broadcast simultaneous to their being transmitted or retransmitted over a radio and television network;
- (h) the supply of audio and audiovisual content via communications networks which is not provided by and under the editorial responsibility of a media service provider;
- (i) the onward supply of the audio and audiovisual output of a media service provider via communications networks by someone other than the media service provider.

**▼ B**

- (5) Point (5) of Annex II to Directive 2006/112/EC:
  - (a) Automated distance teaching dependent on the Internet or similar electronic network to function and the supply of which requires limited or no human intervention, including virtual classrooms, except where the Internet or similar electronic network is used as a tool simply for communication between the teacher and student;
  - (b) workbooks completed by pupils online and marked automatically, without human intervention.



## ANNEX II

## Article 51 of this Regulation

EUROPEAN UNION

 VAT AND/OR EXCISE DUTY EXEMPTION CERTIFICATE (\*)  
 (Directive 2006/112/EC – Article 151 – and Directive 2008/118/EC – Article 13)

<b>Serial No (optional):</b>		
<b>1. ELIGIBLE BODY/INDIVIDUAL</b>		
Designation/name		
Street and No		
Postcode, place		
(Host) Member State		
<b>2. COMPETENT AUTHORITY RESPONSIBLE FOR STAMPING (name, address and telephone number)</b>		
<b>3. DECLARATION BY THE ELIGIBLE BODY OR INDIVIDUAL</b>		
The eligible body or individual <sup>(1)</sup> hereby declares		
(a) that the goods and/or services set out in box 5 are intended <sup>(2)</sup>		
<input type="checkbox"/> For the official use of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> foreign diplomatic mission</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> foreign consular representation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> a European body to which the Protocol on the privileges and immunities of the European Union applies</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> an international organisation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> the armed forces of a State being a party to the North Atlantic Treaty (NATO force)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> the armed forces of the United Kingdom stationed in the island of Cyprus</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> For the personal use of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> a member of a foreign diplomatic mission</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> a member of a foreign consular representation</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> a staff member of an international organisation</li> </ul>	
(designation of the institution) (see box 4)		
(b) that the goods and/or services described at box 5 comply with the conditions and limitations applicable to the exemption in the host Member State mentioned in box 1, and		
(c) that the information above is furnished in good faith.		
The eligible body or individual hereby undertakes to pay to the Member State from which the goods were dispatched or from which the goods and/or services were supplied, the VAT and/or excise duty which would be due if the goods and/or services did not comply with the conditions of exemption, or if the goods and/or services were not used in the manner intended.		
		Name and status of signatory
Place, date	Signature	
<b>4. STAMP OF THE BODY (in case of exemption for personal use)</b>		
Place, date	Stamp	Name and status of signatory
		Signature

▼ **B**

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE GOODS AND/OR SERVICES, FOR WHICH THE EXEMPTION FROM VAT AND/OR EXCISE DUTY IS REQUESTED					
A. Information concerning the supplier/authorised warehousekeeper					
(1) Name and address:					
(2) Member State					
(3) VAT/excise number or tax reference number					
B. Information concerning the goods and/or services:					
No	Detailed description of the goods and/or services <sup>(2)</sup> (or reference to the attached order form)	Quantity or number	Value excluding VAT and excise duty		Currency
			Value per unit	Total value	
Total amount					
6. CERTIFICATION BY THE COMPETENT AUTHORITIES OF THE HOST MEMBER STATE					
The consignment/supply of goods and/or services described in box 5 meets:					
<input type="checkbox"/> totally <input type="checkbox"/> up to a quantity of (number) <sup>(4)</sup>					
the conditions for exemption from VAT and/or excise duty					
Name and status of signatory					
Place, date		Stamp		Signature	
7. PERMISSION TO DISPENSE WITH THE STAMP UNDER BOX 6 (only in case of exemption for official use)					
By letter No:					
Dated:					
Designation of eligible institution:					
Is by					
Competent authority in host Member State:					
Dispensed from the obligation under box 6 to obtain the stamp					
Name and status of signatory					
Place, date		Stamp		Signature	
<sup>(*)</sup> Delete as appropriate. <sup>(1)</sup> Delete as appropriate. <sup>(2)</sup> Place a cross in the appropriate box. <sup>(3)</sup> Delete space not used. This obligation also applies if order forms are attached. <sup>(4)</sup> Goods and/or services not eligible should be deleted in box 5 or on the attached order form.					



### Explanatory notes

1. For the supplier and/or the authorised warehousekeeper, this certificate serves as a supporting document for the tax exemption of the supplies of goods and services or the consignments of goods to the eligible bodies/individuals referred to in Article 151 of Directive 2006/112/EC and Article 13 of Directive 2008/118/EC. Accordingly, one certificate shall be drawn up for each supplier/warehousekeeper. Moreover, the supplier/warehousekeeper is required to keep this certificate as part of his records in accordance with the legal provisions applicable in his Member State.
2. (a) The general specification of the paper to be used is as laid down in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* C 164 of 1.7.1989, p. 3.

The paper is to be white for all copies and should be 210 millimetres by 297 millimetres with a maximum tolerance of 5 millimetres less or 8 millimetres more with regard to their length.

For an exemption from excise duty the exemption certificate shall be drawn up in duplicate:

— one copy to be kept by the consignor,

— one copy to accompany the movement of the products subject to excise duty.

- (b) Any unused space in box 5.B. is to be crossed out so that nothing can be added.
  - (c) The document must be completed legibly and in a manner that makes entries indelible. No erasures or overwriting are permitted. It shall be completed in a language recognised by the host Member State.
  - (d) If the description of the goods and/or services (box 5.B of the certificate) refers to a purchase order form drawn up in a language other than a language recognised by the host Member State, a translation must be attached by the eligible body/individual.
  - (e) On the other hand, if the certificate is drawn up in a language other than a language recognised by the Member State of the supplier/warehousekeeper, a translation of the information concerning the goods and services in box 5.B must be attached by the eligible body/individual.
  - (f) A recognised language means one of the languages officially in use in the Member State or any other official language of the Union which the Member State declares can be used for this purpose.
3. By its declaration in box 3 of the certificate, the eligible body/individual provides the information necessary for the evaluation of the request for exemption in the host Member State.
  4. By its declaration in box 4 of the certificate, the body confirms the details in boxes 1 and 3(a) of the document and certifies that the eligible individual is a staff member of the body.



**▼B**

5. (a) The reference to the purchase order form (box 5.B of the certificate) must contain at least the date and order number. The order form should contain all the elements that figure at box 5 of the certificate. If the certificate has to be stamped by the competent authority of the host Member State, the order form shall also be stamped.  
  
(b) The indication of the excise identification number as defined in Article 22(2)(a) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2073/2004 of 16 November 2004 on administrative cooperation in the field of excise duties is optional; the VAT identification number or tax reference number must be indicated.  
  
(c) The currencies should be indicated by means of a three-letter code in conformity with the ISO code 4217 standard established by the International Standards Organisation <sup>(1)</sup>.
6. The abovementioned declaration by the eligible body/individual; shall be authenticated at box 6 by the stamp of the competent authority of the host Member State. That authority can make its approval dependent on the agreement of another authority in its Member State. It is up to the competent tax authority to obtain such an agreement.
7. To simplify the procedure, the competent authority can dispense with the obligation on the eligible body to ask for the stamp in the case of exemption for official use. The eligible body should mention this dispensation at box 7 of the certificate.

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<sup>(1)</sup> As an indication, some codes relating to currencies currently used: EUR (euro), BGN (lev), CZK (Czech koruna), DKK (Danish krone), GBP (pound sterling), HUF (forint), LTL (litas), PLN (zloty), RON (Romanian leu), SEK (Swedish krona), USD (United States dollar).

**▼B***ANNEX III***Article 56 of this Regulation**

Unit	Weights traded
Kg	12,5/1
Gram	500/250/100/50/20/10/5/2,5/2
Ounce (1 oz = 31,1035 g)	100/10/5/1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> / <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Tael (1 tael = 1,193 oz) <sup>(1)</sup>	10/5/1
Tola (10 tolas = 3,75 oz) <sup>(2)</sup>	10

<sup>(1)</sup> Tael = a traditional Chinese unit of weight. The nominal fineness of a Hong Kong tael bar is 990 but in Taiwan 5 and 10 tael bars can be 999,9 fineness.

<sup>(2)</sup> Tola = a traditional Indian unit of weight for gold. The most popular sized bar is 10 tola, 999 fineness.



## ANNEX IV

## Correlation Table

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Article 11(1) and (2)	Article 7(1) and (2)
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**▼B**

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