



- › make a monthly payment of the VAT declared in the VAT return to the Member State where the electronic interface is registered for IOSS;
- › keep records of all eligible IOSS sales that the electronic interface facilitated for 10 years;
- › collaborate with the actual seller of the good(s) to ensure that the information required for customs clearance in the EU, including the IOSS VAT identification number, reaches the EU customs where the goods will be imported to.

› How does the IOSS work?

Electronic interfaces registered in the IOSS will pay the VAT collected on a sale to a buyer in an EU Member State instead of the actual seller. The VAT rate is the one applicable in the EU Member State where the goods are to be delivered. Information on the VAT rates in the EU is available on both the [European Commission website](https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/tedb/vatSearchForm.html)¹ and on the [websites of national tax administrations](#).

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/taxation_customs/tedb/vatSearchForm.html

› How can an electronic interface register for the IOSS?

The electronic interface can register on the IOSS portal of any EU Member State from 1 April 2021. If the electronic interface is not established in the EU, it will normally need to appoint an EU-established intermediary to fulfil the VAT obligations under IOSS.

This IOSS registration is valid for all distance sales of imported goods to buyers in the EU.

› What does an electronic interface using the IOSS need to do?

- › show/display the amount of VAT to be paid by the buyer in the EU, at the latest when the ordering process is finalised;
- › ensure the collection of VAT from the buyer on the supply of all eligible goods that have an EU Member State as their final destination;
- › to the extent possible, show on the invoice the price paid by the buyer in EUR;
- › submit an electronic monthly VAT return via the IOSS portal of the Member State where the electronic interface is registered for IOSS;

SOME EXCEPTIONS WILL APPLY

The electronic interface does not need to collect and/or report the VAT on distance sales of imported goods in the following circumstances:

- › The actual seller sells several goods to the same buyer and these goods are shipped in a package amounting to more than EUR 150. These goods will be taxed at importation in the EU Member State.

› Glossary

The distance sales of goods imported from third countries or third territories refer to the supplies of goods dispatched or transported by or on behalf of the supplier/seller, including when the supplier intervenes indirectly in the transport or dispatch of the goods, to a customer in a Member State.

Electronic interface should be understood as a broad concept, which allows two independent systems or the system and the end user to communicate with a help of a device or programme. An electronic interface could include a website, portal, gateway, marketplace, application program interface (API), etc.

An intermediary is a taxable person established in the EU. That person has to fulfil the obligations laid down in

the IOSS, including the declaration and payment of VAT on the distance sales of imported goods. That intermediary will receive an IOSS VAT identification number for each taxable person for whom that intermediary is appointed.

Taxable persons who are not established in the EU need to appoint an intermediary to be able to use the IOSS. Other taxable persons are free to appoint an intermediary but are not obliged to do so.

The EU Member States are Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

- › **More information** <https://ec.europa.eu/vat-ecommerce>

